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# Gentleman's Magazine:

O R,

## Monthly Intelligencer.

For the YEAR 1731.

CONTAINING,

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|---|--|
| <p>I. ESSAYS <i>Controversial, Humorous, and Satirical; Religious, Moral, and Political</i>: Collected chiefly from the <i>Public Papers</i>.</p> | <p>and <i>Events</i> Foreign and Domestick.</p>                                |
| <p>II. Select Pieces of POETRY.</p>   | <p>IV. <i>Births, Marriages, Deaths, Promotions, and Bankrupts</i>.</p>        |
| <p>III. A succinct Account of the most remarkable <i>Transactions</i></p>   | <p>V. The Prices of <i>Goods and Stocks</i>, and <i>Bill of Mortality</i>.</p> |
|   | <p>VI. A Register of Books.</p>  |
|   | <p>VII. Observations in <i>Gardening</i>.</p>                                  |

*With proper* I N D E X E S.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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V O L. I.

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*Prodesse & delectare.*



*E Pluribus Unum.*

L O N D O N:

Printed, and sold at *St John's Gate*, by *F. Jefferies* in *Ludgate-street*, and most Bookfellers.

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**INTRODUCTION.**

**I**T has been unexceptionably advanced, that a good Abridgment of the Law is more intelligible than the Statutes at large: so a nice Model is as entertaining as the Original, and a true Specimen as satisfactory as the whole Parcel: This may serve to illustrate the Reasonableness of our present Undertaking, which in the first place is to give Monthly a View of all the Pieces of Wit, Humour, or Intelligence, daily offer'd to the Publick in the News-papers, (which of late are so multiply'd, as to render it impossible, unless a man makes it a business, to consult them all) and in the next place we shall join therewith some other matters of Use or Amusement that will be communicated to us.

Upon calculating the Numbers of News-Papers, 'tis found that (besides divers written Accounts) no less than 200 Half-sheets per Month are thrown from the Press only in London, and about as many printed elsewhere in the Three Kingdoms; a considerable Part of which constantly exhibit Essays on various Subjects for Entertainment; and all the rest, occasionally oblige their Readers with matters of Publick Concern, communicated to the World by Persons of Capacity thro' their Means: so that they are become the chief Channels of Amusement and Intelligence. But then being only loose Papers, uncertainly scatter'd about, it often happens, that many things deserving Attention, contained in them, are only seen by Accident, and others not sufficiently publish'd or preserved for universal Benefit and Information.

This Consideration has induced several GENTLEMEN to promote a Monthly Collection, to treasure up, as in a Magazine, the most remarkable Pieces on the Subjects above-mention'd, or at least impartial Abridgments thereof, as a Method much better calculated to preserve those Things that are curious, than that of transcribing.

On the Republication of this Volume it may be expected we should add something to the foregoing Introduction. All we have to say is, That as this Undertaking has met with uncommon Success, 'tis but just, and our indispensible Duty to pay our most grateful Acknowledgements to the Publick from whom we have receiv'd such Encouragement. We likewise own our Obligation, to divers ingenious Correspondents by furnishing us with several Pieces of Poetry and other useful Hints, have not a little contributed to the Embellishment of the Work; and as it has been our Endeavour from the Beginning to improve our Scheme, and store our Magazine with such a Variety of Matter as might be adapted to the Taste and Humour of all our Readers, so we shall assiduously apply ourselves to what we judge will yield them the best Entertainment; and take it as a Favour of such persons as will correct any Mistakes of the Publick Papers we may possibly fall into; or shall please to communicate any pieces of Wit or Entertainment proper to be inserted, directing to the Author at St John's Gate.

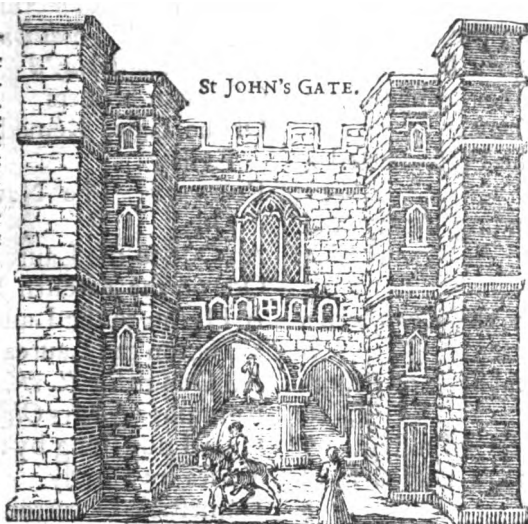
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# The Gentleman's Magazine:

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## Or, MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER.

For JANUARY, 1731.

### CONTAINING,

more in Quantity, and greater Variety, than any Book of the kind and Price!

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| <p>I. A VIEW of the WEEKLY ESSAYS, viz. Of Queen Elizabeth; Ministers; Treaties; Liberty of the Press; Riot Act; Armies; Traytors; Patriots; Reason; Criticism; Versifying; Ridicule; Humours; Love; Prostitutes; Musick; Pawn-brokers; Surgery; Law.</p> <p>II. POETRY. The Ode for the New Year, by Colly Cibber, Esq; Remarks upon it; Imitations of it, by way of Burlesque; Verses on the same Subject; ingenious Epitaphs and Epigrams.</p> <p>III. DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES; viz. Births, Deaths, Marriages, Preferments,</p> | <p>Casualties, Burials and Christenings in London.</p> <p>IV. Melancholy Effects of Credulity in Witchcraft.</p> <p>V. Prices of Goods, Grain, Stocks, and a List of Bankrupts.</p> <p>VI. A correct List of the Sheriffs for the current Year.</p> <p>VII. Remarkable Advertisements.</p> <p>VIII. FOREIGN Affairs, with an Introduction to this Year's History.</p> <p>IX. REGISTER of Books.</p> <p>X. Observations on Gardening.</p> <p>XI. Table of CONTENTS.</p> |
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

The FIFTH EDITION.

LONDON: Printed for the AUTHOR, and sold at St John's Gate: By F. Jefferies, in Ludgate-street; all other Book-sellers; and by the Persons who serve Gentlemen with the News-papers: Of whom may be had Compleat Sets, or any single Number.

A few are printed on ROYAL PAPER, large Margin, for the CURIOUS.

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T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine:

JANUARY, 1731.

*A View of the Weekly DISPUTES and ESSAYS in this Month.*

**Craftsman, Jan. 2. N<sup>o</sup>. 235!**

**M**R. Oldcastle having begun his Remarks on the Conduct of the Kings of England, to shew how the Spirit of Faction, and the Spirit of Liberty had exerted themselves at different Times and Occasions, had brought his Observations down to the Reign of Q. Elizabeth. He begins N<sup>o</sup>. 234 with an Eulogium upon her prudent Conduct in the most arduous Difficulties that attended her accession to the Throne. These Difficulties he explains at large, and goes on N<sup>o</sup>. 235. to speak more largely of the means whereby she establish'd her Glory and confirm'd herself in the Affections of her People. Her first Principle was to be neither fear'd nor despis'd by those she govern'd. He mentions some instances wherein she discover'd her Wisdom in both these respects, particularly in maintaining her Prerogative; which altho' she was fond of, yet took care it never should be grievous, or if it should happen so to particular Persons, that it should appear specious to the Publick. The Effects, he says, of a bare-fac'd Prerogative are not so dangerous to Liberty as the Attempts which

are made to surprize and undermine it; Wherefore Q. Eliz. never kept up a standing Army, but placed her security in the Affections of her People. With respect to Parties he extols her moderation and equity, by which conduct she stood on firmer Ground, and had less to fear from the Spirit of Faction. She neither hastily espoused the Party which she favour'd, nor inflam'd the Spirits of the adverse Party. The Papists and Puritans she used with lenity, till their evil Practises made it necessary to execute rigours, and even then she distinguished Papists in Conscience from Papists in Faction, nor condemn'd the Zeal of the Puritans, but sometimes censured their Violence. He says from Cambden, she bestow'd her Favours with so much Caution, and so little Distinction, as to prevent either Party from gaining the ascendent over her, whereby she remain'd Mistress of her own self, and preserv'd both their Affections and her own Power and Authority entire.

He proceeds to justify Q. Eliz. from the imputation of Avarice, by observing that she neither hoarded up, nor was lavish of the publick Money. Quotes a saying of the famous Burleigh that; he never cared to see the Treasury swell like a disorder'd Spleen, when the other parts

parts of the Common-wealth were in a Consumption; and his Mistress thought that Money in the Pockets of her Subjects was better than in her own.

It was her Maxim to save for the Publick not for herself, and to Measure her Riches by the Riches of the Nation; refused supplies offer'd, and remitted Payment of supplies granted, when the publick Service did not require it. The two great Principles of her OEconomy were, 1<sup>st</sup>. not suffering her Officers to enrich themselves by fraud or clandestine Management. 2<sup>d</sup>. never attempting to do any thing with Money that could be done with Wisdom or Courage. (see p. 319.) For which he cites several Instances; and observes how greatly she promoted Commerce, and increased the Fleet of England, which before was inconsiderable. (see the *Hague Letter* N<sup>o</sup>. 13. p. 559.)

*Craftsman, Jan. 9. N<sup>o</sup>. 236.*

ALL his Oratory here is pointed at the Person of a certain great Man, whom he represents as affecting all the qualities and requisites of the most consummate Statesman, without any qualifications in him necessary for so high a Post. He ridicules him for a ready habit of Lying, because it is sometimes proper for a Politician to conceal the Truth: Charges him with a dark mysterious proceeding on all Occasions, because secrecy is requir'd in a Statesman; and adds, that 'tis a proof that his secret Services are great, by the large Sums requir'd for carrying them on. Says, *good Intelligence* is another excellent Property in an able Statesman, and therefore our *Block Minister* apes him in this particular.

Confesses, indeed, that the fluctuation of Affairs hath oblig'd the Ministry to go from Court to Court; to make Treaties, which (as observ'd by the Author of the *London Journal*) it is by no means proper to execute — and adds, *They found us engaged in a Treaty with the Emperor; but they have very wisely vary'd from it— They made a Treaty with France; and have hitherto very wisely observ'd it— they sent a*

*large Squadron of Ships, with an hostile Appearance, and without any declaration of War, into the West-Indies; but they wisely gave the Admiral instructions, not to make use of any other force than persuasion— They sent another Squadron into the Baltick; and a third into the Mediterranean; but they very wisely gave the Commanders of them the same pacifick Instructions; even tho' Spain was actually at War with us, and attacking one of our most valuable possessions— They afterwards enter'd into a Treaty with Spain; but they have hitherto very wisely declin'd to put it in Execution; and if they are now negotiating another Treaty at Vienna, as we have been told, I doubt not that the same Wisdom will appear in it, whether it is design'd to be put in execution or not.*

He concludes, by reducing his Harangue into a kind of problematical Order, and makes a great many bold interrogatories, the answering of which, he imagines, would lay his Opponents under the dilemma, of disapproving their own Conduct, or allowing the justness of his Arguments; such as these *Will our M<sup>r</sup> execute the Treaty of Seville, or will he not? would a Reconciliation at Vienna, tho' justifiable in other Persons, be so in him? hath not the Emperor shewn that he does not fear us? will he not affect to show that he does not want us?* and many other queries to the like purpose. See *London Journal* of the 16th, p. 6, 7. and *Free Briton* of the 14th, p. 16, 17.

*Craftsman, Jan. 26. No. 237.*

Complains of the hardship that the Authors of the *Craftsman* lye under; that, a certain Gentleman makes use of his Authority to restrain their pens, while he employs others to throw about scandal at random; and others are suffer'd to call the Authors of the *Craftsman*, Traytors and Villains!

Makes some Reflections on the *London Journal*, Jan. 9. which had took to pieces his *Hague Letter*, concerning the report of a Negotiation at Vienna.

Mr. Osborne in the *London Journal* having expos'd a Paradox from the *Craftsman*, that the Ministry are never right when

when they do what the *Craftsman* count wrong: and yet wrong, when they do what the *Craftsman* count right; the *Craftsman* observes, that 'tis allow'd that an accommodation with the Emperor is a right Measure, but attended with fatal Consequences, and almost insuperable Difficulties; because such Measures might be resented by other Courts as an infraction of Treaties, which Mr. *Osborne* says, were only occasional and temporal.

The *Craftsman* supposes these Alliances to be such, but then asks, Will our Allies understand them in the same Sense? If not, what may be the Consequences?

As to what the *Craftsman* had granted, that the fullness of Time was come to desert one Ally, and to Mr. *Osborne's* reasons for such desertion, he replies by demanding, Whether it was not equally reasonable long ago?

*Osborne* had ask'd that, if upon the non execution of this Treaty, occasion'd by the different views of the Allies, another Court should grow stubborn, what must we do? This the *Craftsman* answers by another Question, that is, Whether the different Views of the Allies do not proceed from their different Interests?

*Craftsman*, Jan. 23. No. 238.

From the Minutes of Mr. Oldcastle.

THIS Paper continues Remarks on *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign; and is a long *Encomium* on her Management of Treaties with Foreign Powers, which she always conducted in such a manner as was best suited to the good of her People, and the honour and dignity of the Nation. Her *Ministry* went wisely and steadily on to their own great purposes of preserving the Peace of Europe, and the Trade and Prosperity of the Kingdom. (see *Free Brit.* p. 8. 226.)

*Craftsman*, Jan. 30. No. 239.

MAINTAINS the Liberty of the Press, in opposition to those who argue for the necessity of some restraint,

which, if granted, he says, might be made use of to destroy all News-papers whatsoever, except the *Gazette*.

After repeating most of the points in debate, he defends his *Hague* Letter, (for which the Government thought fit to call him to an Account) in as much as there was nothing in it asserted, but only supposed; and adds, he has as much right to reason upon Suppositions as Mr. *Osborne*; and to censure the Conduct of Ministers, as he hath to approve it; for unless the right is reciprocal, the liberty of the Press is no liberty at all.

As to what Mr. *Walsingham* had allow'd, that we have a right to reason upon Political Affairs, tho' not to lay down false Facts; he replies, that he has asserted no Falshoods, and only exercised the natural right of every *Free Briton*, to offer his Opinion on affairs.

Concludes with saying, that if he should be call'd upon to defend himself in a Court of Justice he must submit to the Law, and abide the Judgment of his Country. (see p. 298.)

*London Journal*, Jan. 2. No. 596.  
against the *Craftsman*, No. 233.

THE *Craftsman* having in his said *Journal* advanced several Arguments for the disbanding the Army and repealing the *Riot Act*, the Author of the *London Journal* undertakes here to confute him. He admits that a Government ought to have no more power than is necessary for the safety and protection, the preservation and happiness of the People, but adds that the Laws alone, without a Power to Execute, and provide against all sudden Emergencies, and possible Dangers, will not answer these ends. Asserts, that the possibility of Power's being abused is not a sufficient Reason to strip the Government of such a security, or to lodge the safety of the King in the Affections of the People, which are variable and easily seduced, and (as the *Craftsman* allows) very precarious when he makes a doubt whether his present

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Majesty enjoys them. Not only *Armies* and *Riot Acts*, but even the very Law itself; by ill designing Men, may be used for our Destruction, which were made for our safety. But must we part with the Law because we may suffer by the Law? Every Nation round us is Arm'd, and must we alone stand naked and defenceless? If the Liberties of many Nations have been destroy'd by *Standing Armies*, the Liberties of many have been preserv'd by them. Mentions the *Revolution* as an Instance, and believes the Pr. of *Orange* would not have so easily succeeded, had the Army been so true to the King as they were to their Country. That the disbanded the Army after the Peace of *Riswick* embolden'd the *French King* to set his Grandson on the Throne of *Spain*, and declare the Pretender, which involv'd us in a ten years War; That nothing more intimidated the Ministry in the last four years of *Q. Anne's* Reign, than the Honesty and Bravery of the Gentlemen of the Army.

As to the *Riot Act*, he says, that Power is necessary to prevent Riots and Tumults, and to disperse the People when so Assembled. To this purpose a Law is made which tells them the Consequence, of it; a proper Officer gives them warning; and if after this they will stay and be Hang'd, 'tis their own fault.

He allows that shou'd a Justice of the Peace assume the Liberty of Reading the Proclamation where a Member of Parliament is in chusing he ought to be hang'd. He don't see how this Act can injure us any other way; for while the Constitution is preserv'd, and our Liberties taken care of by the Government, the People can't be unjustly hurt by it.

The remaining part of his Discourse is spent in setting forth the unreasonableness of repealing this Act, from the Behaviour of the Author of the *Craftsman* and their Abettors, who by their Conduct in exciting uneasiness in the People, have made it necessary to continue it in force,

*London Journal*, Jan. 9. No. 597.

Contains Remarks upon a Paper in the *Craftsman*, called, *An Extract of a Letter from the Hague*. (see it No. 13. p. 559.)

The Author begins with observing, that tho' the pretence of the *Craftsman* is Liberty and Patriotism, yet his real design is opposition to the Court.

He then reflects on the *Craftsman's* incoherent way of Arguing, just as it serves to vent his Spleen; for according to him the Ministry are never right when they do what he counts wrong, and always wrong when they do what the *Craftsman* counts right.

When we were broken with the *Emperor* we were quite wrong, and now we are going to unite with the *Emperor* we are equally wrong.

This Paper or Letter, the *Journalist* says, is made up of mere Conjectures, and Suppositions; or else Insinuations unsupported by Facts or Reason: justifies our Ministry from the aspersion that we are undoing what we have been doing these five years, and insists that we have been continuing to do the same thing, that is, pursuing the peace and happiness of the Nation by different means, as Alterations happen'd, or Circumstances varied.

He then answers the *Craftsman's* Charge of deserting one Ally, by supposing that this Ally may have views inconsistent with the two other Allies, and to stand disposed to Act contrary to the design of that Treaty and our Interest. *England* is not obliged to Execute the Treaty, unless the other Allies will act their Part.

The *Craftsman* charges the Ministry with obstinate perseverance in bad Measures, and now with a precipitate Alteration of Councils. This the Author of this *Journal* denies, and says, it should be more justly called, a Wise and Prudent Accommodating themselves to the late unfortunate juncture of Affairs. Changing Hands is not an Alteration of Councils, but a Conduct which

VOL. I. *Weekly Essays in*  
which wise and honest Men ought to  
observe.

JANUARY, 1731. 7

As to the Queries put by the *Craftsman*, (p. 4.) they are all ask'd for the sake of the two last, which demand, Will not this Measure of making up with the *Emperor* be attended with worse Consequences than turning out the Minister? and, — Will the Objections against it be so strong, if manag'd by another Hand? — he Answers no; for Persons don't alter the relation of things, or change the nature of Actions. If it is reasonable, 'tis equally so whoever does it.

London Journal, Jan 16. No. 598.  
*Reflections on the present State of Affairs,*  
occasion'd by the *Craftsman*, Jan. 9.

HE takes notice of the *Craftsman's* method of drawing of Characters, in which he offends all the Laws of Honesty, Propriety, and Decorum; Charges without Evidence or Reason, and without common Sense; makes his *Mock-Minister* a Composition of Insolence, Malice, and a small Talent for Ridicule, yet is not half so odious as the the *Mock-patriot* who dress him; who while he counterfeits Publick Virtue, is infamously abusing the Publick: Clothes himself with the Love of his Country, while he is making a jest of it; and injures the Community, while he pretends the highest Regard for it; and who, because we have tried all possible ways to preserve the Peace, calls our Ministers *Dupes* of all the Powers of *Europe*, *Political Mendicants*, strolling about from Court to Court.

The *Craftsman* having advanc'd that we are inexcusable for not having foreseen and prevented those Conjectures in which nothing can be done which is not a fault to do; our Author asks, What Conjectures those are, in which a Man is not at Liberty to act Reasonably and Honestly? or can it be a Fault to act?

By the Treaty of *Seville*, we only yielded to *Spain* a point, which, in real Interest, concerned some of the Contending Powers. It could hardly be imagin'd that the *Emperor* would have put himself to the Expence, or Hazard of a War; for the small deviation of the *Quadruple Alliance*, had he not been informed, that the Allies could not agree about the War; or that they disagreed about the Scene of Action; or, for the sake of Peace, the Allies might all concur to wait *one Year* to see what the *Emperor* would do. Any of these Suppositions affords a Reason why the Treaty of *Seville* is not yet executed.

London Journal, Jan 23. No. 599.

BY the Behaviour of the Ministry for some Years past, it evidently appears that the preserving the Peace of *Europe*, and securing the Trade and Prosperity of the Kingdom, has been their greatest concern; but whether means taken to that end have been always right, is not so easily determin'd.

The Sword indeed might have cut our way to Peace, and added to our Glory; but the event might have prov'd a General War. — Our Ministry thought Wisdom better than Power. To this end when our Enemies arm'd, we put ourselves in a posture of Defence; we suffer'd little Insults, as a proof that we were willing to be *one* with a Nation with whom it is our Interest to be *one*. To this end we united those who were disjoint'd, and separated those who were united; still avoiding a War.

But while the Ministry have been industrious in preventing Confusions, and watching Opportunities of accommodating Differences, their Adversaries have practis'd all imaginary ways to insult and embarrass them.

*Osborne* clears himself from the imputation which the *Craftsman* had charg'd him with, *viz.* that the Supposition that we are going to unite with the *Emperor*, will be attended with Perfidy, Infraction of Treaties, and Violation of Faith.

London Journal, Jan. 30. No. 600.

THIS Journal contains Observations on Mr. *Oldcastle's* Minutes of *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, which he affirms is a Collection

lection of *Scraps* without Order or Method. Coherence or Connexion, being sounds without Sense, confusedly thrown at the present Administration. (See p. 3.)

Admits that this Queen was a Wise and Glorious Princess, but says that our Constitution, and the exercise of Power at home is vastly better than what they were in her Reign, and our Foreign Affairs Transacted with as much Wisdom.

Quotes Mr. Oldcastle's own Words, in which he describes the *Wisdom* and *Address* of Q. Elizabeth, to describe the *Wisdom* and *Address* of the present Minister in negotiating *Foreign Affairs*. (See p. 3.)

Lastly, he gives several Maxims out of *Cambden* and *Francis Osborne's* Memoirs of this Queen, such as her preferring Peace to War; her delaying resentment of Injuries till proper Seasons; her Judgment of her Subjects Abilities, which she dextrously fitted for her Favours and their Employments; her steady Resolution not to ransom herself from her Enemies at the Price of their Preferences who lov'd her.

*Fog's Journal*, Saturday, Jan. 9.  
No. 120.

A Letter is inserted, containing Remarks on Mr. Chubb's Discourse concerning *Reason*, in which 'tis asserted that *Reason* either is, or ought to be a sufficient Guide in matters of Religion.

This Proposition the remarker explains in the words of Mr. Chubb, and assents to, and then proceeds to consider it more particularly. Does not comprehend Mr. Chubb's Observation, i. e. *The Question is not whether there be absolutely such a Capacity in Man*: for if Man has such a Capacity, as Mr. Chubb insists, he may truly be said to be the possessor of it. Nor can the Remarker understand the Sense of that clause, *he ought to have*, because it has no Relation to the Dispute between Mr. Chubb and the Bp. of London, i. e. what Man now has, and is capable of.

The Remarker goes on to shew, that the Author's Argument to prove that Man ought to have such a Capacity, is needless, because it is universally assented to.

Mr. Chubb argues, *That as our Species was no ways accessory to Adam's Transgression, 'tis unreasonable and unequal that they should suffer by it.*

To this is answer'd, that there are other Difficulties in the general Scheme of Providence as hard to be solv'd; as, that whole Families are involved in Misery by the mismanagement of their Ancestor; the entailment of chronick and terrible Disorders on Children by the Debaucheries of a Father; for that it is wrong intolerable, and against Reason, to punish Children for the Crimes of their Fathers. But all these Difficulties which seem to clash with the Wisdom and Goodness of God, are rectify'd in a future State, for which we are manifestly fitted and design'd.

*Fog's Journal*, Jan. 16. No. 121.

This Paper begins with a Piece of humorous Irony; observing that as Criticks never appear so disappointed as when they meet with Beauties in an Author; so the present set of disaffected political Writers conceive no small joy to see their Country involv'd in Difficulties; nor can they be worse mortified than to see this Nation flourish in Trade, Wealth and Credit.

That Osborne (Writer of the *London Journal*) and *Waltingham* (of the *Free-Briton*) affirm, That the present crew of factious Writers proceed on this Principle. Descants upon the Measures for some Years past; the Destruction of the *Spanish Fleet* in the *Mediterranean*, whereby *Sicily* was gain'd for the Emperor, and the preservation of the Balance of *Europe* so ill settled by that wicked Treaty of *Utrecht*.

Mentions some of the great Actions which have stirr'd up the Envy of the Disaffected; as, the sending annual Fleets into the *Baltick*; the Treaty of *Hannover*; the maintaining a Body of *Hessian Troops*; sending Squadrons to the Coasts of *Spain* and the *West Indies*, the Expedition to *Spithead*, and lastly, the Treaty of *Seville*. This last, he ironically says, had like to have kill'd the

the disaffected quite, because it was so wisely calculated for establishing a General Tranquility, and for the Advancing the Trade of *Great Britain*.

He goes on, throwing his Sarcasms at the Writers on the side of the present Ministry, who having challeng'd the disaffected to shew any one Step taken destructive of the true Interest of their Country, instances in the opening the Harbour of *Dunkirk*, the Island of *St. Lucia* planted by the *French*; raising Recruits in *Ireland* for the Service of *France*; all which the two Writers aforementioned, convinced the World were groundless, by telling the Authors of these Reports, they lyed.

He makes some Reflections on Mr. *Osborne's* Observations of the ill Conduct of the Ministry in the latter end of *Q. Anne's* Reign; as the endeavours to break the Powers of the Dissenters, and to weaken the security of the *Hanover* Succession; setting aside the *Quaker's* Affirmation; the disbanding the Army. All which *Fog* laughs at! and concludes with his Surprize, that when he considers with how much good Sense these two Writers have exposed the Actions of that *Tory* Ministry, and how they have defended the Measures of the present, there should be a disaffected Person left in the Kingdom!

*Fog's* Journal, Jan. 23. No. 122.

His Paper consists of Reflections on a Pamphlet, intituled, a *Defence of the Measures of the present Administration*.

He begins with the Observation which the Author had made. "That Complaints and Outcries are no foundation, for supposing Defects in publick Counsels; for in a Frame of Government like ours, a continuance of the same Administration will always lessen the popularity of the Ministry.

"The frequent use of this Observation, *Fog*, says, is enough to shew its good Sense. 'Twas first started by the Rev. Author of the Enquiry, all the anniversary Pamphlets have had

it since, and it has been repeated by Mr. *Osborne* 75 Times; by Mr. *Waltingham* twice as many; nor is there any thing in this Pamphlet but what has the Authority of, at least, 50 Repetitions:" yet he cannot subscribe to his Opinion; for supposing it true, it is a sure sign that Affairs are well conducted; but if the Contempt of all Men of Sense be added to this clamour, oh! then we pronounce him an Angel.

He goes on to quote another Passage; "That the Piece of *Utrecht* left us on good Terms with *Spain*, which might have turn'd to our Advantage, had our Affairs been wisely manag'd in the late Reign; but as they were not, it laid the Foundation of the several perplexities that have since attended us."

This Conduct of the last Reign, *Fog* says, ought to be apply'd to a Person or two since dead, and not to the present Ministers. Adds, that he might have spar'd his Encomium of the *Utrecht* Treaty, or shewn us the folly of cultivating a good understanding with the *Emperor* and *Spain* at the same Time, by which our Affairs, every where were left in a *stupid calm*: for had they contriv'd to make either of 'em our Enemy, we should always have had a Quarrel and a Treaty depending, and so have given vent to our Humours and Money too.

The Author having said, that when the present Ministry came into Power, they observ'd from the Complexion of things mischief must be gathering some where, which prov'd to be an Alliance betwixt *Spain* and the *Emperor*. This, *Fog* affirms, was very Sagacious; but that the Treaty he speaks of was, and still is deny'd by both the Parties.

He then criticises on several other parts of the Discourse, especially on those which extol the Conduct of our Ministry and their Management of our Affairs, relating to the inaction of the Squadron sent to the *West Indies*, and keeping back the *Spanish* Treasure, thereby rendring it useles, as to any dangerous purposes.

The Wisdom of this Conduct, *Fog* takes notice, proved itself in the Event; The *Spaniards* were provoked; sent out their Privateers, and pillag'd our Merchants!

As to humouring the Q. of Spain in settling the *Italian* Dukedoms on Don *Carlos*, says, sincerely, besides obliging a fair Lady, *Great Britain* has gain'd the Treaty of *Seville*.

*Fog's Journal*, Jan. 30. No. 123.

**T**HE *Press*, says he, has lately swarm'd with Writing pro and con upon the present posture of Affairs, by which we find that one Party is of Opinion, that Ministers of State are no more than Men; & other will have them to be Angels (that is while they continue in Power.) — Here you read, that Affairs are in no better situation than they should be — there, that we have neither *p* Miscarriages, or present Grievances to complain of, and that the Nation never was in so flourishing a Condition. One *D'Anvers*, and if I mistake not, one *Fog*, are accused of seditiously asserting that a Crow is black; but the Writers on the other side have, with infinite Wit, proved a black Crow to be the whitest Bird of all the feather'd kind.

He proceeds thus merrily to remark on a Pamphlet intituled, *Considerations on the present State of Affairs with regard to the Number of Forces in the Pay of Great Britain*; and endeavours, in his ironical way, to overthrow the several Arguments advanced by the Author for maintaining the *Hessian* Troops, and concludes with giving his Opinion, that they will be very far from convincing the disaffected.

The *Grubstreet Journal*, Thursday.  
Jan. 14. No. 53.

**D**R. *Quibus* chuses for the Subject of his Discourse the Operation designed to be performed on the Ears of one *Ray*, a condemn'd Malefactor, by Mr. *Chefelden*. This he treats in a ludicrous manner, and supposes that

if Mr. *Ray* should prove so unphilosophical as to give the Surgeons the slip as soon as the Operation is over, we should be as much in the dark as we were before. He declares his Opinion, that not only the Drum, but the whole Organ, or the Ear itself, is of no use at all in hearing, and would know the Truth of his conjecture by seeing the Ears of some Malefactor entirely extirpated. Recommends it as a Thing of great Use, if instead of Executing Malefactors they were made to undergo such kind of Experiments. Trial may be made whether the Retina of the Eye is of any use in seeing. A Needle might be introduced into the Eye, and the Retina quite remov'd. The spleen might be taken out of some vile Malefactor, and an observation made whether their Inclinations to evil Courses depend not on a Superfluity of the *Atra Bilis*. Another Experiment he recommends as of great Consequence, that is, whether the tying up one of the Testicles would not determine the Sex of a Child begotten at such a Time. By this means, he says, many illustrious Families might be inform'd of a just and certain method of obtaining an Heir to their Estates. (See p. 19.)

The *Grubstreet Journal*, Thursday,  
Jan. 21. No. 54.

*The Laureat's New Years Ode criticis'd.*

**T**HE Author begins with the *Laureat's* New-Year's Ode (for which see p. 20.) and subjoins to it some explanatory Notes; the Substance of which is contain'd in the following short Remarks.

Line 1. The Eternity of the World is here maintain'd, tho' Dr. *Clarke* had objected against it.

3. Old *Janus*, a Heathenish Emblem, is supplanted by *old Time*, as more familiar to Christian Readers.

5. To this is objected making *spring* a living person calling for birth, as it were



were to *old Time*; whereas *old Time* had bid *spring pass*, so no occasion for *spring* to call. Which is defended thus: When *time bids spring pass*, it might not be ready, but as soon as it was it calls for birth.

Line 7. *Harvest* in *Summer* is very early, and something unusual:

9. But not early enough, it seems, because here *each season* is said to bring *THEIR stores* To *winter's wants*, till warmer genial suns recal the *spring*. — However Mr. *Gibber's* Authority makes it current.

15. An admirable Improvement of *Nocté pluit tota*, &c. which to set in a true light is translated and imitated:

*It rains all Night, the Shows return with Day;*

*Thus Jove and Cæsar bear divided Sway. Plenty is Heav'n's, and Peace our Monarch's Care;*

*Thus Jove and George divided Empire share.*

But to this was objected, that we are not only indebted to Heaven for *Plenty*, but for *peace* too; tho' like *Marriages* said to be made there, it was not yet come down.

21. It is queried what *war* and *peace* the Poet means here.

22. An Emendation of this Line is offer'd to make it clear:

*We triumph most when MOST the farmer feeds,*

and the *Beef-eaters* at *St. James's* are appeal'd to for the Justness of it.

23, 24. The Elegance of these Lines are literally defended, but the Propriety and Cadence of them are called in question.

25, 26, 27, 28. These seem inconsistent with the 19th and 20th Verses.

As in the 35th, and 36th Lines, *Phæbus* had roll'd in vain, till *Albion* could behold such a Sight as at present on the Throne, well might the Poet make the Exclamation in the 37th and 38th.

39, 40. As it is impossible always to REACH our own desires, tho' required by Heaven, it is proposed to alter it to TEACH; that is, instruct united hearts to address the Throne by their own loyal desires.

41. Read *selfish*, as better than *self born*, all Views whatever being such.

46. *Suns* probably should be read *sons*, because it seems to be a Contradiction to ever-circling *sun*, Line 1.

The Criticiser concludes with observing, that when a Song is good Sense, it must be made Nonsense before it is made Musick; so when a Song is Nonsense, there's no other way but by singing it to make it seem tolerable sense.

*Grubstreet Journal*, Jan. 21. No. 55.

THE Author begins with observing that nothing has increased their society so much as Poetry: We are taught it at School; if not, believe we are born Poets. Every Corner abounds with its Professors; the Bellman nightly salutes his Master and Mistress; the Marshal, his Gentlemen Soldiers every Christmas: Every street rings with Ballads, the Royal Palace resounds with Odes; and every Church-yard with its productions: *Stephen Duck's* good Fortune has occasion'd a poor Weaver in *Spittle-fields* to publish a miscellany of Poems which he addresses to the Queen, and introduces with this Line.

*Thy fortune, Duck, affects my kindred mind;* Wherefore *Grubst.* presumes to represent to her Majesty, that the best Way to encourage the Weaver, would be to wear *British* Manufactures; and the Thresher, by giving him a small Farm in the Country; and to refrain both from writing a Line more in Rhime or Measure.

Apprehends, that from this General Inclination to write, they shall be oblig'd, like the Royal Society, to discourage Intruders amongst them; and to prevent Misunderstandings, proposes that no Person shall be a Member of both Societies at the same Time.

*Grubstreet Journal*, Jan. 21. No. 56.

MAKES some Remarks concerning the Management of Controversies between the political Writers. This he illustrates by two Examples; by which he would intimate the Spirit that

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animates and governs both Parties. The first is a Quotation of two severe personal Characters, from a pamphlet entitl'd *Sedition and Defamation display'd, in a Letter to the Author of the Craftsman*. The other is some Paragraphs attacking two Characters on the opposite side, drawn from the Pamphlet call'd, *A proper Reply to a late scurrilous Libel intitled Sedition and Defamation display'd; in a Letter to the Author, by Caleb D'Anvers Esq;* which four Characters he supposes imaginary; for if they were real, no Man of Sense, Honour or Honesty would espouse them.

The *Weekly Register*, Jan. 9. No. 39.

**T**HE *Register* publishes a mystical Letter from a Club of Gardeners, wherein is figuratively describ'd the Evils which the Fraternity have occasionally suffer'd from the depredations of *Locusts, Palmer-worms, Caterpillars* and other pestiferous Vermin. Several Discourses were made by the members concerning the Origin and Progress of these their common enemies. One of the Company said, that the first Appearance of them is in a sort of Spawn, spread over the Cabbage-leaves, which gradually rises into *Grubs*: This *Grubbean* race, he reckons, are Descendants of the *Egyptian Locusts*, and the *Palmer-worms* and *Caterpillars*, a spurious Offspring of the *Locusts*. Another of the Society believes they are of an *English* Extraction; gives several Significations of the word *Grub*, and then runs a Parallel between the Insects called *Grubs*, and the *Grubbean Society, or Grubstreet Journalists*. To which he adds a remark, that 'tis something strange a body of Men should set themselves up to make a Merit of other Mens Faults; they must of course be despicable themselves, because they take a Pleasure in making others appear so.

Remembers that in the late War time many Postscripts to the *Flying-Posts* were bawl'd about with abundance of News, but scarce a word of Truth: So that Paper gain'd the name of the *Lying-Post*

and was call'd *Grub-street News*. And still it's a common Appellation, when we hear full and true Accounts cry'd by our doors, 'tis *Grubstreet*, all *Grubstreet*.

*Weekly Register*, Jan. 16. No. 40.

On *Ridicule*, address'd to the Author of the *Grubstreet Journal*:

**S**AYS *Ridicule* is a general Practice, and proceeds either from the Wantonness of our own Vanity, or Contempt of others Frailties. We take the same pleasure in Scandal as Monkeys do in Mischief. Wonders why the Tea-table should be thought the Mother of Scandal, or the Nurse of Ridicule, when all Mankind is pursuing the same Pleasure under different Disguises. They condemn Censure in others, that they may indulge it themselves. The Taverns are as necessary to it as private Houses. Courts are esteem'd the Source of Politeness and good manners; Theatres of Ingenuity, Churches of Sanctity; yet all are infected with the Evil of Scandal. Seems to prefer the Gaming-Table as freest from Irony and Slander; Avarice being a Spirit that allows of no Rival. This Vice is contagious, and runs thro' the whole People: It wanders every where, like an ignis fatuus, and is only at home in the *Grubstreet Journal*.

He don't say how far this libertinism of speech is allowable, but is certain that every moral man will use it only for the sake of him he censures; and every Gentleman will make good manners the only rule of Behaviour: all men are jealous of their Characters, and we must have a due Complaisance for one Frailty, while we would reform another; for the Insolence of Knowledge is as insupportable as the Affectation of Folly: The Subjects of Ridicule are to be justly chosen and carefully distinguish'd.

Concludes with some Reflections on the Authors of the *Grubstreet Journal*, who have undertaken the Drudgery of Inveective under pretence of being Champions for Politeness.

*Weekly Register*, Jan. 23. No. 41:

**H**E remarks, that from an Ambition of emulating, without a Capacity to equal another's Excellencies, have arisen

sen an infinite Number of Pretenders to Reputation. The regular Physician is intruded upon by the Empyrick; the masterly Painter is slighted in Favour of Impudence and Ignorance; the most elegant and chaste Compositions of Music, are forc'd to give way to Amusements less polite; Quackery interferes with Trade, and undermines Honesty. The Pedlar stiles himself a Merchant; No wonder then that Authors of every Character are so wretchedly personated. Exclaims against bad Writers, from the Court-scribbler to the *Grubstreet* hackney.

Proceeds to the Description of a good Author; says, his principal End, in occasional Writings, should be to entertain the publick innocently and genteely; to insinuate Knowledge in the Disguise of Amusement, and trifle the World into Virtue and good Manners: he should consider every Reader as a Critick and a Gentleman, and be fearful of offending either; points out what a Writer should observe, who would recommend himself and entertain the world: *i. e.* an important Subject, a clear and expressive Method, a flowing and natural Stile, Imagination, and Judgment, Truth and Impartiality, modesty in his Images, pity for the failings of human Nature, and Endeavours to amend 'em. He shou'd think himself a Son of the Publick, and be an Example of the generous Spirit he would recommend; he should be able to trace the Passions thro' all their Disguises; have Knowledge in his Head, and good Humour in his Heart: He should be an Enemy to Vice, but a Friend to all mankind.

*The Weekly Register*, Jan: 30. No. 42.

**T**His is a Continuation of a former Discourse upon Criticism, wherein he points out several Excellencies that distinguish a good Critick from a bad.

He then considers the manner of Criticism, that some are *Fox-hunters* in censure, and declare War against all Writers in general. Some are like *Fig* and

*Sutton*, the declar'd antagonists to one another. Some are *Whigs* and *Tories* divided into Parties, always applauding themselves, and condemning their Opposers. Some are *Grubstreet* Hawkers, who make a Penny of throwing about Censure at random without Distinction or Regard of Persons.

The Design of Criticism is Amendment; and concludes with acknowledging his own Failings, and his readiness to be handsomely corrected.

*The Universal Spectator*, Saturday, Jan. 2. No. 117.

*Great wits to Madness nearly are ally'd,  
And thin Partitions do their Bounds divide.*  
Dryden.

**M**R. *Stonecastle*, the nominal Author, begins this Day's Entertainment with observing that Men are not born for themselves; that we are not only bound to relieve the Necessities of others, but in all our Dealings, &c with mankind, to render ourselves grateful to all, offensive to none, much less take Pleasure in doing disagreeable Things. Says, there is a Set of People who are frequently committing ill-bred, rude, and even shocking Things, which they excuse by only saying, 'tis their Humour. Instances in a certain Knight, who never spoke himself, nor suffer'd any body in his Presence to speak louder than to be barely heard: insomuch that his servants, as they were accusom'd to be mutes at home, behav'd like no body when they came abroad.

His nephew *Silvio*, just come from the university; declaims on every subject you can mention, and imagines himself master of every science. Whatever is the topick of discourse, he will suffer no body to talk upon it but himself; his uncle has but one hope of curing him of his folly, that is, by engaging him to talk of maritime affairs, before captain *Firebal* of the *Tempest*, who, very probably, will beat him into better manners.

Beauty itself loses its attraction when accompanied with these humours.

*Artemisa*

*Artemisa* is exquisitely handsome, but takes the liberty of abusing every body at random, by asking ill-natur'd questions, and being witty upon others imperfections; excuses herself by saying, 'tis her way to tell unlucky truths and she can't help it.

*Crito* is a man of sense, learning, and accuracy of judgment; but this ought not to privilege him to treat every writer he does not like with opprobrious language.

*Belliza* has wit and beauty, accompanied with a solid judgment. Yet all this will hardly palliate the disgust she gives people with whom she eats. She never uses a fork, is begreased up to the knuckles, and by her immoderate taking of snuff, which frequently falling among her fauce, she gives her guests their bellies full before they have half din'd. Concludes with a merry story of a certain Colonel, whose flight it was, when he had drank a glass or two too much to fire off and play tricks with his pistols. One night the Col: having drank too freely, order'd his footman, who was an *Irishman* newly hired, to bring his pistols. *Teague* obey'd; the Col: loaded them both, and having lock'd the door commanded his man to hold one of the candles at arm's length, 'till he snuff'd it with a ball. Prayers and intreaties were in vain, and comply he must, and did, tho' trembling; the Col: perform'd the operation at the first attempt, then laying down his pistols was going to unlock the door. *Teague* catches up that which was loaded, 'Arra Maister, says he, but now you must take up t'other candle, and let me have my shoot too.' The Col: call'd him rogue and rascal to no purpose, *Teague* was now vested with power, and would be obey'd; Accordingly his master extended the candle, but this being the first time of *Teague's* performing, he not only mis'd, but shot off a button from the breast of the Colonel's coat. So narrow an escape had a good effect, and cur'd him of

this humour of turning marksman in his drink.

*The Universal Spectator*, Sat. Jan. 9. No. 118.

Contains two Letters, with the *Spectator's* answer to them.

The first is from a gentleman who, about three months since, fell passionately in love with a Lady at a Ball; gives an account of his courtship, and of the kind reception of his addresses during that time, till of a sudden, without any reason given, or objection made, the Lady sent him a peremptory message to desist any further pursuit: Complains that 'tis ungenerous and unjust to keep people so long in suspense, with no design but to gratify female pride and vanity.

To this the *Spectator* replies; That the Lady gave him fair play; and an opportunity of rendering him agreeable; which when she found he could not, she very civilly, by a third person, desir'd him to desist. However, he says, 'tis but reasonable that the Lady should give him a certificate of his good behaviour during his courtship.

The second letter is from a young Lady of 15, who signs herself *Carolina*, which may be summ'd up and comprized in these two queries.

1. *May a Woman entertain several Lovers at the same time?*

2. *After a Woman has once receiv'd a Man's Addresses, may she with Honour turn him off?*

To the first he answers, *That such a Licence might be granted, if nothing was design'd by it but the chusing of the most deserving for a Husband; but considering the inconveniencies that would necessarily attend such an indulgence, he durst not allow it.*

The second Query he grants in the Affirmative; that is, *if she discovers him false and base, or incapable of making her happy.*

*Universal Spectator*, Jan. 16. No. 119.

Contains a Letter from a Physician, in which he describes the miserable

ble Condition of his Patients that apply to him on the *Veneral* Account. Of this sort the most unfortunate and pitiful object is a Woman of the Town, who, if not quite abandon'd, gives a loose to her Passion on such Occasions. The consideration of her past, present, and future State, fills her with Distraction, and involves her in endless Evils, from which Death only can deliver her.

Proceeds to argue with the infamous Authors of the misery of these wretches, who first seduce the poor young Creatures from their Innocence, and then triumph in their Wickedness. He who debauches a Maiden, and then exposes her to want and shame, is arriv'd to such a monstrous height of Villany, that no word in our Language can reach it. Mentions a further species of Cruelty, that is, the necessity some of these poor wretches are under, if with Child, of applying to a Magistrate to procure some pitiful Maintenance for her unfortunate Babe. — When all that is to be done by the Father, is to make the best Bargain he can with the Church-Wardens to take it off his Hands; which is commonly done for a treat, and 10 or 12*l.* So the Child is placed upon the Parish, and the Woman upon the Town.

*Universal Spectator*, Jan. 23. No. 120.

ENTERTAINS his Readers with two Letters; the first is from *Tristitia Stale*, who complains that she is continually persecuted, merely because she is an old Maid.

Virginity, she says, has not always been a Reproach, sees no Encouragement to Matrimony, and begs the *Spectator* to reprimand the Malaperts, who ridicule Chastity; adds, that a single Life in Woman was esteem'd among the Ancient as well as Modern *Romans* Vestals then, and Nuns now.

The other Letter is from *Charlotte Wilful*, a young Lady of 19, who says she has two Admirers. The first is *Squire Scrape*, who has 1200*l.* per annum, which he keeps in his own

Hands and farms himself, and therefore is favour'd in his pretensions by her Father.

Mr *Myrtle*, her Mother's Favourite, is the other, who is, by his own account near 40, by that of his Acquaintance 10 Years older, has squander'd away a good Estate, but by the Death of an Uncle is now worth 1000*l.* per annum, and is a perfect Humourist.

But to both these she prefers Mr. *Plume* of the *Inner-Temple*, who has no Estate, but is of a sweet Temper. Concludes with desiring Mr. *Stonecastle* to declaim on Parents making choices for their Children, with a stroke on antiquated Beaus, and rural Animals, and to recommend a fine Gentleman with no Fortune. Desires, by way of Postscript, that he would not delay publishing her Letter, because Mr *Plume* and she had agreed to run away together on *Tuesday* next.

*Universal Spectator*, Jan. 30. No. 121.

AMONG all those amusements People find to pass away the Time, *Poesy* and *Musick* are the most elegantly entertaining. By the ancients they were look'd upon as immediately inspired from above, and the Professors revered as sacred, and the favourites of heaven.

He adds, that we excel the Ancients in Musick, if not in Poetry, and prefers a good *English* Song, tho' set to a common tune, before the *Italian* trifling unnatural compositions. The one ravishes the ear only, the other entertains the understanding also. — Hence he takes occasion to recommend *A collection of Lyric poems and songs, with musick annexed*, lately publish'd.

*Free Briton*, Jan 7. No. 51.

THE author refutes a falsity advanced by Mr. *D'avers* in the *Craftsman* of the 13th of Dec. wherein, speaking of the riot-act, he says, "That an election of Church-wardens hath been already made a handle for putting this law in execution. That the master of a small vessel was kept a whole year in prison, to the loss of his voyage," and



“ and almost the ruin of his family, upon happening to go thro’ the church-yard, from visiting a friend, an hour after the proclamation was read.  
 “ Nay, that the poor man might have run the hazard of his life, as well as have been put to further expences, if his late Majesty had not been graciously pleas’d to grant him a  
*Noli prosequi.*

The falshood of this story the *Free Briton* thus corrects — The gentlemen of *Greenwich* disagreeing upon the choice of a church-warden at *Easter* 1722. a poll was demanded, and a scrutiny afterwards agreed on. The scrutineers met, but a number of dissolute persons tumultuously assembling at the same time, insulted the justices in a rude and outrageous manner, (justice *Savory* receiving a blow on the back by a great stone) so that it was thought proper to read the proclamation in order to disperse them. Among the rioters was *Charles Curtis*, master of a small vessel. He was with them before, at, and after the proclamation was read, and very notorious by his behaviour; was several times admonished by the justices to depart; and as often very civilly acquainted by them with the ill consequence of his continuance in that riotous assembly. But notwithstanding their repeated admonitions, he still continued, and was found among the rioters an hour and a half after the proclamation was read, and being even then advised to leave that place, and to avoid the fatal consequence, the said *Curtis*, still refused to depart, and insisted with uncommon insolence, that he was as much about his business in that place as the justices themselves. Whereupon he was apprehended, committed to *Maidstone* Goal, try’d, and convicted, but in compassion to his family his punishment was suspended; but a *Noli prosequi* was never granted.

The aim of the *Free Briton*, in this paper, is to shew the inconclusive rea-

soning of the *Craftsman* from matters of fact *falsely* asserted.

*Free Briton*, Jan. 14. No. 59.

IN the conclusion of this paper is a Letter by way of reply to the *Craftsman*, Jan. 9. wherein that author calls upon the *Free Briton* to justify the administration for breaking with the emperor. To which the *Free Briton* answers, that it will be full time to make a defence when such measures are undertaken; that their insolence is astonishing, in imputing the same crimes to our ministers for which themselves have deserved a halter. Asks the *Craftsman* whether he imagines the ministry are so fond of the Emperor on the sudden, as to sacrifice the trade of *Spain*, and abandon all the powers of *Europe*, only to run into his arms.

In *Feb.* last an out-cry was rais’d on a pretended discovery that the ministry were making up at *Vienna* by an implicit guarantee of the Emperor’s succession to the *Austrian Netherlands*, as he should settle it; yet this could not be obtained of the *British* Councils; and now we are told we are ready to lurch all our allies for his sake.

The Authors of the *Craftsman* allow that this Treaty-breaking measure would be right, provided a certain great Man was removed. As if national compacts could be dissolv’d by the change of the minister: The nation must answer for the faith of treaties. Grants, that such a conduct might be expected, should this Ministry be changed.

It does not redound to the shame of those who made the treaty of *Seville*, that the parties have allow’d the Emperor a reasonable time to come into their measures; which if they had not, they would have been charg’d with rashness, precipitation, and every enormity. Concludes with mentioning several injuries and insults that this nation has suffer’d from the Imperial quarter.

*Free Briton*, Jan. 21. No. 60.

HE applies *Job's* saying to his Friends, *Will you lie for God?* to the *Craftsman*, *Will you lie for liberty and country?* and asks, if he demands impunity for defamatory falsehoods.

Breach of faith which the *Craftsman* had laid to the charge of the Ministry, is the most virulent aspersion that a libeller can utter against any Government, is therefore punishable, and declares his opinion, that spreading false news is no part of the freedom of the press.

He thinks no honest cause wants the assistance of falsehood, so no man should lay claim to liberty who adheres not to truth; therefore the *Craftsman* ought not to complain of severity from the Government, unless he will evince the truth of his Assertion.

Men think that prosecution and confinement are very hard, not considering the provocation that urg'd them; and that the worst imputations are charg'd on the councils of the crown, without the least colour of truth. The punishment inflicted on a libelling printer, bears no proportion with the wrongs thus offer'd to a great people.

Distinguishes between *opinions* offered upon national affairs, and *representations* of those affairs. The first is not criminal, the other may. Says, these men may be punished on the Statute, as spreaders of false News.

The *Craftsman* can defend himself no other way than by refuting the charge of falsehood.

The *Craftsman* had suggested that the Government abetted the very practices for which he is under prosecution; and instanced in the pamphlet *Sedition and Defamation display'd*, which represents the conduct and characters of two persons who have laboured these five years to make this Ministry odious, for which reasons the opposite writers spare no invectives to point out these gentlemen *Weekly*, as *Traitors* and *Villains*. The *Free Briton* here justifies the characters complained of.

*Free Briton*, Jan. 28. No. 61.

HE takes notice that the *Craftsman* in his reply to the pamphlet called *Sedition and Defamation display'd*, has not once attempted to show that the characters of two gentlemen there given, are in the least unlike or injurious, and maintains that whatever is said of them in that pamphlet is indisputably true; yet observes, that the author admitted, that he who had *wrong'd* his friendship, and *betrayed* his confidence, came into the world with *all the advantages* that recommend men to the esteem, favour, and approbation of mankind.

The *Craftsman* on the contrary divests the Minister whose character he draws of all those talents and abilities, without which, power is not easily acquir'd, or long maintain'd. (See p. 4.)

But the *Minister's* abilities have been the dread and disappointment of his enemies, and have carried him thro' innumerable difficulties for five years together, and enabled him to baffle all their attempts against him. Notwithstanding he is described as setting out in mean circumstances, and recommended to mankind by every bad quality, yet those who object this now, were more than ten years his associates in private life, as well as publick affairs. As to what has been said of his being superior in impudence to all, this author replies, that 'twas never heard that he call'd gentlemen *scoundrels* in publick assemblies; reviled the *Speeches* from the *Throne*; or, that if affairs were managed as he dictated, he would maintain his Majesty's administration.

Several other scurrilous reflections thrown out against this honourable person, are answered at large in this paper, and some of them charged as notorious falsehoods.

*British Journal*: or, *The Traveller*,  
Jan. 9.

THE author mentions two evils which attend those that trade with pawnbrokers; the first is, persons who have

have left pledges in their hands, upon offering to redeem them, have been obliged to advance five or six shillings more than they borrowed on them. The other is the power of the pawnbroker to defraud his customer entirely of his pledge; both which may be redress'd by obliging pawnbrokers to give a receipt to every person borrowing money on pledges, to which both borrower and lender shall subscribe their names, and each of them take a copy.

In another Dissertation which he calls, *some considerations on the stage opera's and the force of musick*, he says, that an opera ought to be as regularly conducted, and the characters as justly maintain'd, the same end propos'd, and as large room for the exercise of a fine genius, as in tragedy or comedy. That a compleat opera set to musick, would have an advantage over tragedy. Is not pleas'd with the *Recitativo* of an opera, because it is the musick of the songs only that dwell on the memory.

Distinguishes between the grand-opera and those ballad-opera's now in vogue, which latter, if well set to musick, might deserve applause.

Commends *Addison's Rosamond* as a beautiful piece of poetry, both in fable and language. In it is maintain'd the dignity of tragedy, the humour of comedy, and the principal end of opera's; *i. e.* the encouragement of virtue, discouraging vice, and probability thro' the whole is preserved.

*British Journal*, Jan. 23.

**R**elates the history of the Traytors, *Edrick* the Father, and *Edrick* the Son, who lived near 800 years ago, from which he collects and concludes with this lesson to Princes, that they ought to be cautious whom they trust, and to pry with piercing eyes into the conduct of their Ministers, and the motives of their Counsels.

*Daily Courant*, Jan. 17.

*An Extract of a Discourse made to the Royal Society, in Defence of Mr. Cheselden's intended Operation. on the Ear of a condemned Malefactor.*

**T**HE Author first observes, that the skin, commonly called, *The Drum of the Ear*, is not the organ of hearing, as was vulgarly thought; for the proof of which he offers a great number of reasons and observations of his own, as well as the opinions and reasons of the most learned and judicious anatomists. He then observes, there are two passages to the organs of hearing; one by the outward ear, the other, through the back part of the mouth, through which some people can hear, who cannot hear through the outward ear. In this case he supposes the sound may be interrupted by the drum of the ear, which is seated in this passage, and being diseased, may hinder sounds from passing to the internal parts, where are seated the proper organs of hearing: In this case only, he supposes, that perforating the drum may prove a remedy for deafness, as depressing the chrySTALLINE humour of the eye (vulgarly called couching a cataract) is daily found to be a remedy for blindness; and yet that operation has been as indecently and ignorantly ridiculed as the experiment of Mr. Cheselden's; one writer against that operation not scrupuling to give his book the following title, *A new method of recovering the sight by putting out the eye*. He also observes, that the situation of the drum is such, that the operation may be easily made by a skilful person; and it being a very thin skin, he presumes it will not be very painful; and if so, the person which is to undergo the experiment, will purchase his life upon very easy terms: But supposing it should be very painful; (which

(which it is hoped it will not be) on whom can the first experiment be so fully made, for the service of mankind, as on one whose life is already forfeited to the publick?

[See p. 10. Col. 2.]

*Read's Journal.* Jan. 16.

*On the present State of the Law.*

THIS Author entertains his Readers with a Letter from a Correspondent concerning the present State of the Law; who first takes notice of the Spleen which in general appears against Lawyers and Laws; but observes, that the Multiplicity of our Statutes is one of the greatest Grievances of this Kingdom. In support of this he quotes an Opinion of a learned Judge, who said, that the best way to reform the Law, was to abrogate all the Acts made for its Amendment. Then he lays down this Assertion, that the founding a proper *Corpus Juris*, is the highest Point of Policy in a well order'd State. The old *English* Method of proceeding against Debtors, being judged inconvenient, produced the Act on which was founded the *Capias in detinue*, as the shortest way of Recovery. Complains of fictitious Suits, particularly in Ejectments. Heresents likewise the Encouragement given in every Court to

the Multitude of Suitors as contrary to the very End of Justice. And concludes with proposing some Remedies for these Evils, by an Act empowering Commissioners

1. To inspect into the Condition of the Law in general, Common and Statute; what of them may be repealed, and what not.

2. To frame proper Instructions to direct those who are intrusted with the Execution of the Law.

3. To examine into the nature of Actions on the Case, which by Judge Dodderidge is declared to be a feigned Action contrived in Deceit of the Law.

4. To contrive how to prevent vexatious and litigious Suits, by lessening the Credit of parole Agreement.

5. That every Practiser of the Law be obliged by Oath to give his Opinion justly to the best of his Knowledge, to practise fairly, and by no indirect means procure false Judgment in any case.

Lastly, To compile a compleat Body of the Law, with an Institute of Maxims and Rules, a Treatise of Practice, and the Forms to be observed by Courts.

See more concerning the amending the Law, p. 77, 98, 100, 106, 213.

C

O D E

ODE for NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

By C. CIBBER, Esq;

RECITATIVO.

ONCE more the ever circling sun  
Thro' the celestial signs has run,  
Again old time inverts his glass,  
And bids the annual seasons pass:  
The youthful spring shall call for birth, 5  
And glad with op'ning flow'rs the earth:  
Fair summer load with sheaves the field,  
And golden fruit shall autumn yield:  
Each to the winter's want their store shall bring  
Till warmer genial fens recall the spring.

AIR.

Ye grateful Britons bless the year, 11  
That kindly yields increase,  
While plenty that might feed a war,  
Enjoys the guard of peace;  
Your plenty to the skies you owe, 15  
Peace is your monarch's care;  
Thus bounteous Jove and George below  
Divided empire share.

RECITATIVO.

Britannia pleas'd, looks round her realms to see  
Your various causes of felicity! 20  
(To glorious war, a glorious peace succeeds;  
For most we triumph when the farmer feeds)  
Then truly are we great when truth supplies  
Our blood, our treasures drain'd by victories.  
Turn, happy Britons, to the throne your eyes,  
And in the royal offspring see, 26  
How amply bounteous providence supplies  
The source of your felicity.

AIR.

Behold in ev'ry face imperial graces shine  
All native to the race of George and Caroline.  
In each young hero we admire 31  
The blooming virtues of his fire;  
In each maturing fair we find,  
Maternal charms of softer kind.

RECITATIVO.

In vain thro' ages past has Phœbus roll'd,  
Ere such a sight blest Albion could behold,  
Thrice happy mortals, if your state you knew,  
Where can the globe so blest a nation shew?  
All that of your indulgent heav'n requires,  
Is loyal hearts, to reach your own desires,  
Let faction then her self-born views lay down,  
And hearts united, thus address the throne.

AIR.

Hail! royal Casar, hail! 43  
Like thus may ev'ry annual sun  
Add brighter glories to thy crown,  
Till Suns themselves shall fail.

RECITATIVO.

May heav'n thy peaceful reign prolong,  
Nor let, to thy great empires wrong,  
Foreign or native foes prevail. 49  
Hail, &c.

ODE humbly inscrib'd to the Poet Laureat, taken from London Evening Post, Jan. 7. as there said

By Stephen Duck, Esq;

Semel in anno ridet Apollo.

RECITATIVO.

ACCEPT, O Cibber, the advent'rous lay,  
Which, to your honour, dares both sing  
and say:  
To you, great prince of comedy and song,  
The tributes of inferior pens belong;  
You, who by royal favour wear the bays,  
And grateful eternize our monarch's praise.

AIR.

Let us sing to the king,  
All about the circling year:  
Sing a *Stabat* to the laureat;  
Ev'ry season brings good cheer.  
Grateful Britons, thank the bard,  
Who by peace does plenty guard,  
Such as hungry war does need,  
War, that does on plenty feed.

RECITATIVO.

Phœbus with joy looks Britain round to see,  
The happy state of his lov'd poetry;  
To *Eusden*, Cibber gloriously succeeds;  
Wit triumphs most when bard like farmer feeds.  
Then truly are we great when we can shew  
The way his own *art* doings to *ant*-do  
Cast, envious poets, on his verse your eyes,  
Behold the offspring of his brain,  
How his rich genius constantly supplies  
The source of his poetick vein!

AIR.

Thro'out the whole what matchless graces  
*Paraphonalia* sparkles in each line; [shine?  
Native to Cibber, we admire  
The style and fancy, wit and fire;  
In each maturing word we find  
Something soft for thought design'd.

RECITATIVO.

Complain not Sol, of fruitless' ages past,  
Think your self blest in such a son at last:  
Thrice happy poets, if you knew your state:  
*Britain* alone can boast a laureat.  
For if, like him, to grandeur you aspire,  
By his example reach your own desire.  
Let critics then their self-born views lay down,  
And bards in chorus thus sing round the town.

AIR.

Hail! matchless Colley, hail!  
Like this may ev'ry new-year's day  
Add fresher honour to the bay,  
Till bay itself shall fail.

RECITATIVO.

May heaven preserve thy genius clear,  
For *Christmas* comes but once a year;  
Give the poet then some ale.  
*Ale, &c.*

From *Fog's Journal*, January 9.

An ODE on Twelfth-Day. In Imitation of an ODE on New-Year's Day.

Past Two o'Clock, and a Frosty Morning.

RECITATIVO.

ONCE more the bell-man bids us wake,  
With prophecy of ale and cake;  
Tells us before we sleep again,  
*Tom* shall be king, and *Nanny* queen,  
While good fir knight a knave appears,  
And madam the slur's ensign wears.  
Such kings and queens should *Colly* sing,  
Such worthies in his numbers ring;  
While both the *British* foil and foreign shores  
To form the cake, unite their grateful stores.

AIR.

Ye grateful footmen, bless the day,  
That such preferment gives;  
Ye joyful cook-maids drink away,  
While yet your title lives.  
Good ale you to the brewer owe,  
The cake's the baker's care;  
And all above, and eke below,  
Combine to give good fare.

RECITATIVO.

*Tom* thinks himself a real monarch grown,  
And pleas'd looks round the kitchen as his own  
While *Nanny* with him royal honour shares,  
And on the other maids majestic stares.  
The new king's health is first, the queen's  
succeeds:  
And most he triumphs, who most freely feeds.  
Then all are truly great, when ale supplies  
The want of riches and of dignities,  
And the exhausted jugg gives victories.  
Turn happy *Will*, *Jack*, *Kate* and *Doll*, your eyes  
On yon two chairs and there observe  
How well the new rais'd prince the place sup-  
plies  
Which both, as you must own, deserve.

AIR.

Behold in each pleas'd face with lovely graces  
shine, [benign,  
How on their little realm they look with air  
Such, *Will*, must you and *Kate* appear,  
If fortune the ensuing year,  
Convinces us she is not blind,  
By proving to your merit kind.

RECITATIVO.

In vain above three hundred days have pass'd  
Between this joyful twelfth-day and the last;  
No scenes like this had cheer'd your hearts  
and eyes,  
Where shall we find such bliss beneath the skies?  
All that fir *William* and my lady ask,  
Is, that when all have wellperform'd their task,  
With silent pace, without your shoes you'll  
tread,  
And each go peaceably, tho' drunk to bed,

AIR.

Hail! Merry monarch, hail!  
Like this may ev'ry annual cake  
You merrier still and merrier make,  
'Till cakes themselves shall fail.

RECITATIVO.

May you all long your places keep;  
May no makebate amongst you creep  
With peace destroying tale.

A HYMN to the LAUREAT,

Introduced in the *Whitehall* and *London Evening-Post*, January 9. thus,

Sir, By giving a Place in your Paper to the following Unfashionable Hymn you will very much oblige, Sir,  
Your bumbly Servant.

Cibber, accept these feeble lays  
From an unskilful mute,  
Who tries with artless note, to praise  
What envious men abuse.

Nature and art in thee combine;  
Thy comedies excell:  
With wit and sense replete, they shine,  
And read politely well.

Who sees th' inconstant \* *Lovely's* range,  
But mourns *Ananda's* fate?  
Each female heart approves his change,  
And pants for such a state.

When lady *Betty* † treads the stage,  
All *modish* prudes submit:  
What *Foppington* adorns our age,  
With the same grace and Wit?

In *Townley* † see the *modern wife*!  
How full of vice! how blam'd!  
How ruin'd by the *modern life*!  
How valu'd, when reclaim'd!

May empty Journals weekly rail;  
May all dull bards repine:  
If wit unequal'd should prevail,  
The *laurel's* justly thine.

\* *Love's last Shift.* † *Careless Husband.*  
‡ *Provok'd Husband.*

To the Author of the Whitehall Evening-Post.

S I R, Jan. 12.

As you are an impartial Writer, I dare say you will do Justice on both Sides.

The Verses on the *Laureat*, in yours of *Saturday* last, have occasioned the following Reply; which I hope you will give a Place to in your next, to show that we can be quick as well as smart, upon a proper Occasion. And as I think it the lowest Mark of a Scoundrel to make bold with any Man's Character in print, without subscribing the true Name of the Author; I therefore desire, if the *Laureat* is concern'd enough to ask the Question, that you will tell him my Name, and where I live, till then I beg leave to be known by no other than that of your Servant,

Francis Fair-play.

AH! *hab!* Sir Coll, is that thy way,  
Thy own dull Praise to write?  
And would'st thou stand so sure a Lay?  
No! that's too stale a bite.

Nature and art in thee combine,  
Thy talents here excel;  
All shining Brass thou dost outshine,  
To play the cheat so well.

Who sees thee in Iago's part,  
But thinks thee such a Rogue?  
And is not glad with all his heart,  
To hang so sad a Dog?

When Bays thou play'st, thy self thou art,  
For that by nature fit,  
No Blockhead better suits the part,  
Than such a Coxcomb wit.

In Wronghead too, thy brains we see,  
Who might do well at plough;  
As fit for Parliament was he,  
As for the Laurel thou.

Bring thy protected Verse from Court,  
And try it on the Stage;  
There it will make much better sport,  
And set the Town in rage.

There beaus, & wits, & cits, & smarts,  
(Where kissing's not uncivil)  
Will shew their parts to thy deserts,  
And send it to the devil.

But, ah! in vain 'gainst thee we write,  
In vain thy Verse we maul;  
Our sharpest satyr's thy delight,  
For \* Blood! thou'lt stand it all.

Thunder, 'tis said, the Laurel spares,  
Nought but thy brow could blast it,  
And yet! O curst provoking Stars!  
Thy comfort is thou hast it.

\* Epilogue to the Non-juror.

An ODE to Sir Robert Walpole, on  
New-Year's Day, 1731.

I.

Guardian of Britannia's Glory,  
Life and Soul of Europe's Peace,  
Greatest Name in modern Story,  
May thy happy Years increase!  
Brighter still thy Genius shine,  
Richer Blessings still designing.

II.

Thee, the sacred Muses bailing,  
Dullness seal'd in Slumber lies;  
Arts and Wealth thro' thee prevailing,  
Fashion far confounded flies;  
Happy Prince in thee confiding:  
Happy People of thy guiding!

III.

Viewing present, past and future,  
As thou keep'st eternal Watch,  
Janus Jay (for thou art neuter)  
Hast thou seen our Walpole's Match?  
Phæbus in thy radiant Journey,  
Canst thou to a greater turn thee?

IV.

Lucky Omens; Minutes smiling,  
All the friendly cares appear;  
Every Discontent beguiling,  
Crown the Patriot's coming Year.  
In his Person strongly guarded,  
Counsels blest, and Works rewarded.

An

*An* EPITAPH on Mrs OLDFIELD.

English'd thus.

Hic juxta requiescit,  
 Tot inter poetarum laudata nomina,  
 ANNA OLDFIELD.  
 Nec ipsa minore laude digna,  
 Quippe quæ eorum opera  
 In scenam quoties prodivit,  
 Illustravit semper, & nobilitavit.  
 Nunquam ingenium idem ad partes diversissimas  
 Habilis fuit.  
 Ita tamen ut ad singulas  
 Non facta, sed nata esse videretur.  
 In tragediis  
 Formæ splendor, oris dignitas, incessus majestas  
 Tantâ vocis suavitate temperabantur,  
 Ut nemo esset tam agrestis, tam durus spectator,  
 Quin in admirationem totus raperetur.  
 In comediâ autem  
 Tanta vis, tam venusta hilaritas, tam curiosa felicitas  
 Ut neque sufficerent spectando oculi,  
 Neque plaudendo manus.

*Near this Place rests the Body of Anne Oldfield, amidst so many celebrated Poets, herself not less deserving to be celebrated; for whenever she trod the Stage, her Actions always illustrated and ennobled their Compositions. Never was one Genius so adapted to the most different Parts; she seem'd not made, but born for each distinctly. In Tragedy, her noble Presence, elevated Speech, and majestick Step, temper'd with so peculiar a Sweetness of Voice, never fail'd to transport the most rustick and insensible into Admiration. In Comedy she discover'd such a winning*

*Air, such a sprightly and becoming Gaiety, and so happy an Address, that neither Eyes were satisfied with seeing her, nor Hands weary of applauding.*

*Another.*

Fashion'd alike by nature and by art,  
 To please, engage, and int'rest ev'ry Heart:  
 In publick life, by all who saw, approv'd;  
 In private life, by all who knew her, lov'd.

*Another.*

OLDFIELD lies here retir'd, undrest,  
 The curtain drawn, her part is done;  
 Ye that remain to act your best,  
 Must also make your Exit soon;  
 How happy then, if worthy praise,  
 Ye can such lasting plaudits raise!

*Another.*

E X I T.  
 Anna Oldfield;  
 Valete & plaudite.

*Another.*

Hic jacet Anna Oldfield.  
 Jam mea peracta est,  
 Mox vestra agetur fabula.  
 Vos valete & plaudite.

*Mrs B-r-b-r, to Mrs C-f-r, at Bath,*

W HEN lately you invited me,  
 With Carteret I din'd;  
 And in return most generously  
 To Onslow I resign'd.

On Opportunity we seize,  
 For search the Nation round,  
 Such *Commoners* and *Peers* as these  
 Are rarely to be found.

Our Situation chang'd, you see  
 How Pleasure fleets away;  
 But Yesterday you envy'd me,  
 I eavy you to Day.

EPIGRAM on a LADY, stung  
 by a BEE.

T O heal the Wound the Bee had made  
 Upon my *Delia's* Face,  
 Its Honey to the Wound she laid,  
 And bid me kiss the Place.

Pleas'd, I obey'd, and from the Wound  
 Suck'd both the sweet and smart:  
 The Honey on my Lips I found,  
 The Sting went thro' my Heart.

T H E




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T H E  
*Monthly Intelligencer.*  
J A N U A R Y, 1731.

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Friday, January 1.

 HEIR Majesties receiv'd the Compliments of the Nobility for the New-Year; among the rest, of the Lord Carteret, who was graciously received. At the same time the Ode for the Day, composed by *Colly Cibber*, Esq; Poet Laureat, was perform'd; the *Mulick* by Mr *Eccles*, and the Vocal by Mr *Hughs*, Mr *Gates*, &c. (see the said Ode, p. 20, and Remarks on it, p. 10, 11.

Forty mathematical Boys, educated in *Christs Hospital*, in the School founded by K. C. II. were, according to annual Custom, presented to his Majesty.

His Majesty order'd 30 *l. per Ann.* to be paid out of the Treasury towards the Support of the Poor of the Parish of *St Mary le Strand*.

Saturday, 2.

Great Talk of an Experiment to be made on *Charles Ray* in *Newgate*, a Malefactor, repriev'd on that Occasion. It was said to be in order to discover whether Deafness is not to be cured by Purging. The *Tympanum* was to be cut by an Instrument, in order to demonstrate whether the Hearing proceeds from the *Tympanum*, or the *Nerves* that lie between *ibat* and the *Conception* of the Ear; it being the Opinion of some that Deafness is principally occasion'd by Obstructions in the Nerves. See p. 10, 18, 19.

*Geo. Burrington*, Esq; Gov. of *North Carolina*, set out to embark for his Government.

Sunday, 3.

Dr *Greenwood*, newly appointed Chaplain, preached before their Ma-

jesties, the Prince of *Wales*, and three eldest Princesses, at the Chapel-royal at *St James's*; the Nobility attended in their Robes and Collars, and the Duke of *Dorset* Lord Lieut. of *Ireland*, carried the Sword of State.

Monday, 4.

The Lady *Chaplin*, Relict of Sir *John Chaplin*, of *Tatbwell* in *Lincolnshire*, Bar. brought to bed of a Daughter. This Lady had a *Writ de Ventre inspiciendo* issued against her some Months ago, by the Heirs at Law; and by her not having an Heir Male, 3000 *l. per Ann.* descends with the Title to *Thomas Chaplin*, Esq; and an Estate of about 2000 *l. per Ann.* to Sir *John's* two Sisters, after a third Share to Mrs *Chaplin*.

Advices came of 3. Incendiaries, or as they are call'd *Bristol Firemen*, being taken up at *Barnstaple*, and conducted to *Exeter Goal*. One was handsomely dress'd, and had a considerable Sum about him.

Two hundred Recruits sent from the *Savoy*, to reinforce the Garrisons of *Gibraltar* and *Port Mahon*.

Tuesday, 5.

The Corpse of the late Earl of *Delorain* was a few Nights since privately interr'd at *Leadwell* in *Oxfordshire*.

Wednesday, 6.

This being Twelfth-day, his Majesty, the Prince of *Wales*, and the Kts Companions of the *Garter*, *Thistle*, and *Bath*, appear'd in the Collars of their respective Orders. Their Majesties, the Prince of *Wales*, and 3 eldest Princesses, preceded by the Heralds, &c. went to the Chapel-royal, and heard divine Service. The D. of *Manchester*.

*cheſter* carried the Sword of State. The King and Prince made the Offerings at the Altar, of Gold, Frankincenſe and Myrrh, according to Cuſtom. At Night their Majeſties, &c. play'd at *Hazard*, for the Benefit of the *Groomporter*; and 'twas ſaid the King won 600 Guineas, the Queen 360, Princeſs *Amelia* 20, Princeſs *Carolina* 10, the Earl of *Portmore*, and Duke of *Grafton* ſeveral thouſands.

At Night Mr *Sharpleſs*, High Conſtable of *Holbourn* Division, with ſeveral of his petty Conſtables, ſearch'd a notorious Gaming-houſe behind *Gray's-Inn Walks*, by Virtue of a Warrant from the Right Honourable Lord *Delaquer*, and eleven other of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the County of *Middleſex*, but the Gameſters having previous Notice, they all fled, except the Maſter of the Houſe, who was apprehended, and bound in a Recognizance of 200*l.* Penalty, purſuant to the old Statute of 33 *Henry VIII.*

It may be ſome ſort of Amuſement to preſent our Readers with the following Liſt of Officers eſtabliſhed in the moſt notorious Gaming-houſes.

1. A *Commiſſioner*, always a Proprietor, who looks in of a Night, and the Week's Accompt is audited by him and two others of the Proprietors. 2. A *Director*, who ſuperintends the Room. 3. An *Operator*, who deals the Cards at a cheating Game called *Faro*. 4. Two *Crowpees*, who watch the Cards, and gather the Money for the Bank. 5. Two *Puffs*, who have Money given them to decoy others to play. 6. A *Clerk*, who is a Check upon the Puffs to ſee that they ſink none of the Money that is given them to play with. 7. A *Squib*, is a Puff of a lower Rank, who ſerves at half Salary, whiſt he is learning to deal. 8. A *Flaſher*, to ſwear how often the Bank has been ſtript. 9. A *Dunner*, who goes about to recover Money loſt at Play. 10. A

*Waiter*, to fill out Wine, ſnuff Candles, and attend in the Gaming-room. 11. An *Attorney*, a *Newgate* Solicitor. 12. A *Captain*, who is to fight a Gentleman that is peeviſh for loſing his Money. 15. An *Uſber*, who lights Gentlemen up and down Stairs, and gives the Word to the Porter. 14. A *Porter*, who is generally a Soldier of the Foot-Guards. 15. An *Orderly Man*, who walks up and down the outside of the Door, to give Notice to the Porter, and alarm the Houſe, at the Approach of the Conſtables. 17. A *Runner*, who is to get Intelligence of the Juſtices Meeting. 17. *Linkboys, Coachmen, Chairmen, Drawers, or others*, who bring the firſt Intelligence of the Juſtices Meetings, or of the Conſtables being out, at half a Guinea Reward. 18. *Common-bail, Affidavit-men, Ruſſians, Bravoes, Affaſſins, cum multis aliis.*

At a Meeting of the Society for propagating Chriſtian Knowledge, held at *Edinburgh*, the ſeveral Officers for the Year enſuing were choſen, the Stock amounted to 12,563 *l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* Number of Schools, 132; and they reſolved to ſend three Miſſionaries to preach the Goſpel to the *Indians* on the Borders of *New England*; to which they are encouraged by a Gift of Dr *Daniel Williams*, late a Presbyterian Miniſter in *England*.

#### Thursday, 8.

*Charles du Bois*, choſen Governor of the Corporation for melting down Lead with Sea-Coal. And *Samuel Beadcroft*, Eſq; Deputy-governor of the ſame.

Mr *Franklin* was taken into Cuſtody for printing the *Craftſman* of the ſame Day; as were likewiſe 3 Perſons for publiſhing it.

Ended the Seſſions for *Weſtmiſter*, when Sir *J. Gonſon* was again choſen Chairman, and deſired to print his Charge.

*Terence*

*Terence Magrabe*, a young Man in the *French* Interest, having inveigled many *Irish* Papiſts to enter into that Service, and it being ſoon known by their reſuſing to work, the Magiſtrates of *Birr* in *Ireland*, aſſembled a *Poſſe* to ſecure them, but they were not able to apprehend above three, the reſt eſcaped with their Captain, and took Shipping near *Dublin*.

### Saturday, 9.

The New-born Son and Heir of *W. Putney*, Eſq; baptiz'd by the Name of *William*; the E. of *Berkley*, the E. of *Wincheſlea* and *Nottingham*, being God-fathers, and the *Duchefs-dowager* of *Marlborough* God-mother.

### Sunday 10.

*Dr Lynch* preached before their Majesties at *St James's* Chapel; the Earl of *Orkney* carried the Sword of State.

### Monday, 11.

The Corſe of the Lady *Dolben*, Wife of the Rev. Sir *John Dolben*, lately arrived from *France*, was carried out of Town to be interr'd, at *Finedon* in *Northamptonſhire*. Sir *John* had buried 4 Sons in 8 Months.

### Tuesday, 12.

Sir *Iſaac Sbard*, Kt and *John Fuller* Eſq; the preſent Sheriffs, went to *Woodſtreet* Compter, and diſtributed a conſiderable Sum of Money to the poor Debtors confin'd there.

### Wednesday, 13.

The Merchants having reſolv'd to pay nothing for Receipt of debenture Money, for the 15 *per Cent.* and other Duties, this Day a great many were paid off without any Abatement for pretended Fees.

### Thursday, 14.

The noted *Mary Harvey*, alias *Macbaig*, broke out of the *King's-bench*, where ſhe was confin'd for keeping a diſorderly Houſe.

### Friday, 15.

Began the Sefſions at the *Old Baily*, when Mr *Maynee*, a Clerk to the

Bank was arraign'd upon two Indictments for erasing and altering 2 Bank Notes, and pleaded Guilty, upon which the Statute was read that makes it Felony without Benefit of Clergy. See p. 216, 403.

His Majesty order'd a Penſion of 20*l.* per Ann. to ſuch of the late King's ſuperannuated Livery Servants who are not provided for on the preſent Eſtabliſhment.

*Cork*, Jan. 15. This day one *Tim. Croncen* was for the Murder and Robbery of Mr *St Leger* and his Wife at *Bally Volane*, ſentenced to be hanged 2 Minutes, then his Head to be cut off, his Bowels to be taken out and thrown in his Face; and his Body divided in four Quarters to be placed in four croſs Ways. He was Servant to Mr *Legee*, and committed the Murder with the Privy of *Joan Condon* the Servant Maid, who was ſentenced to be burnt; alſo of the Gardener, whom he knock'd on the Head to deprive him of his Share of the Booty. When he was taken, he ſaid *he would have all Catholick Servants uſe their Proteſtant Maſters ſo, if they would merit Heaven.* But after Trial, made the following Declaration. *The Devil was too great with me; I firſt reſolv'd only to rob my Maſter, but when I went into the Room ſhot him in his Bed, and gave my Miſtreſs 5 Stabs. The Gardener conſented to go with me and held the Candle. I took 20*l.* and the Watch out of my Maſter's Pocket, and then rode off, (having firſt kill'd the Gardener, and given the Maid a ſmall Share of the Money.)*

### Sunday 17.

The Rev. *Dr Clark* preached before their Majesties, &c. in the Royal Chapel at *St James's*; the Lord *Delawar* carried the Sword of State.

### Monday 18.

Eight Perſons who were taken up at *Norwich*, for handing about a treasonable Paper, intituled, *The D.*

*of*

of Wharton's Reasons, &c. were admitted to bail about this Time.

**Tuesday, 19.**

The KING's most excellent Majesty was elected Governor of the Royal African Company, Sir Robert Sutton. Kt. of the Bath, Sub-Governor, and Sir Biby Lake, Bart. Deputy Governor; as also, the following Directors or Assistants, viz.

Solomon Abley, Esq;	Hen. Parsons, Esq;
John Baker, Esq;	Benj. Perin, Esq;
*T. Bradshaw, Esq;	Tho. Reuel, Esq;
T. Bodicoate, Esq;	Hon Sir. Tho. Saunderson, Knt. of the Bath.
*R. Cruikshank, Esq;	Jn. Thompson, Esq;
Jos D'auvers, Esq;	Fran. Townly, Esq;
Ric. Evans, Esq;	Henry Vander Esq
Dan. Finch, Esq;	Esq;
*Cha. Lloyd, Esq;	*Tho. Watts, Esq;
Peter Meyer, Esq;	* Wardel-George Westby, Esq;
Ho. Fr. Negus, Esq;	
*James Oglethorpe, Esq;	

Those marked thus \* are in the room of Edward Barker, William Corbet, George Johnson, Abr. Reynardson, John Torrino, and Phil. Wilkinson. Esqs.

**Wednesday, 20.**

The Pr. of Wales entering into the 25th Year of his Age, there was a splendid appearance of the Nobility, and a Ball at Court; which was opened by his Royal Highness and the Princess Royal.

The Duke of Richmond went to Court, and resigned his Post of Aide de Camp to his Majesty; and also his Commission of Captain of a Troop in the Royal Regiment of Horse-guards blue, commanded by the Duke of Bolton.

Robert Coke, Esq; brother to the Lord Lovel, resign'd his Commission of Cornet in the said Regiment.

Several parts of the northern Roads were so covered with snow, that the Scotch Peers and Commissioners in their way to Parliament, were obliged to alight and walk many Miles on Foot; and in some places the Snow was so deep, that

50 Men were employed to remove it to make it passable. The Snow was deeper in Lancashire than it had been for 20 Years past.

**Thursday, 21.**

The Parliament met, when his Majesty open'd the Sessions with a most gracious Speech to both Houses.

The Ld Raymond was introduc'd to the House of Peers, between the Ld Delaware, and the Ld Bingley.

**Friday, 22.**

The House of Lords waited upon his Majesty with an Address of Thanks to his most gracious Speech from the Throne; to which they received the following Answer:

*My Lords,*

*I thank you for this loyal and dutiful Address. The enabling me to fulfil my Engagements with my Allies in all Events, will not only effectually secure and continue to my People the Advantages stipulated for them by Treaties, but may greatly contribute to the obtaining a general Pacification.*

**Saturday, 23.**

About this Time a Medal was struck at the Tower, having on one side the Head of Sir Isaac Newton, with this Motto, *Felix cognoscere causas*; on the reverse a Figure representing the Mathematicks. See p. 64.

**Sunday, 24.**

The Rev. Dr. Birch preached before their Majesties, and the Lord Galloway carried the Sword of State and the Rev. Dr. Clark preached before his Highness the Duke, and the two young Princesses.

The Ld Cavendish rode a Trial (on a Hunter) from Hyde Park Corner to the Lodge in Windsor Forest, in an Hour and six Minutes; There was a Wager depending between him and Sir Robert Fagg, that his Lordship did not perform the same in an Hour and five Minutes. It is 21 Miles, and upwards of 5000<sup>l</sup>. betted. [His Lordship won the Wager on the 7th of February].

D

Don

Monday, 25.

Admiral *Cavendish*, lately arrived with his Squadron from *Gibraltar*, waited on his Majesty, and was graciously received.

Several Prisoners were released out of *Woodstreet Compter*, by Mr. *Webb*, Executor to the late Ld chief Baron *Pengelly*, who, by his Will bequeath'd 500 l. for that purpose.

A Duel was fought on the new Walk in the upper Park at S. *James's*, between the Rt. Hon. the Ld *Hervey*, and the Rt Hon. *Wm. Pulteney*, Esq; who having closed in, after several Passes on both Sides, were parted and disarmed by Sir *John Rybont*, Bart. and *Hen. Fox*, Esq; their two Friends who attended them. 'Tis said that the Ld *Hervey* had two or three slight Wounds, and Mr. *Pulteney* a small hurt in his left Hand; and that his Lordship gave the Challenge on account of Mr. *Pulteney's* being the reputed Author of a Pamphlet entituled, *a Proper Reply to a late scandalous Libel*, call'd, *Sedition and Defamation display'd*.

A Printer at *Newcastle upon Tyne*, taken in Custody, for re-printing the *Hague Letter* from the *Craftsman*, of *Jan. 2*, which Letter see No. 13. p. 559.

In Pursuance of the late Act for the better Regulation of Juries in the Sittings in *Middlesex* the Names of the several Persons summoned and impannelled were written on distinct Pieces of Parchment, and put into a Box, and were drawn out one after another, until twelve Persons whose Names were drawn did appear.

The Snows were so deep in some parts of *Derbyshire*, that the Roads were hardly passable.

As Workmen were digging in the Gardens of *Charles Child*, Esq; of *Waverlay* in *Surry* (where an Abbey was founded about 600 Years ago,

by *Wm Gifford* then Bp of *Winchester*, and Abbot of *Waverlay*, as appears by the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, Vol. I. p. 703) they found a Leaden Pot, in which the Heart of a Man was preserved in Spirits, supposed from an Inscription on a Tomb in the Cathedral Church of *Winchester* to be the Heart of the said Bishop, which was not in the least decayed.

Tuesday, 26.

His Majesty's Ship *Biddiford*, of 20 Guns, put in Commission, and Capt. *Bernard* appointed Commander. Also

The *Spence* Sloop, and the Command given to Lieut. *Swale*.

Money sent to *Deptford* to pay 2 Months Wages to the Officers and Seamen of his Majesty's Yachts.

Wednesday, 27.

His R. H. the D. of *Cumberland*, stood Godfather in person to the New-born Son and Heir of the Ld *Archibald Hamilton*.

Two Publishers were taken into Custody of his Majesty's Messengers, for publishing a Libel, entituled, *The Divine catastrophe of the Royal Family of the Stuarts, &c.* and the next Day were admitted to Bail.

Thursday, 28.

*Sig. Vignola*, Resident from the Republick of *Venice*, had a private Audience of Leave of the King and Queen.

At Night was a Ball at the Opera-House in the *Haymarket*.

Brigadier *Clayton* arrived in Town from *Gibraltar*.

The new Church at *Bloomsbury*, was consecrated by the Bp of *London*, by the Name of *St. George, Bloomsbury*, as was also the Burying-ground in the Fields adjoining. The Divine Service was performed by Dr. *Crew*, and afterwards the Sacrament was administered.

Signior *Claudio Re*, Minister of the Duke of *Parma*, was at Court, and notified to his Majesty the Death of the said Duke. Fri

Friday, 29.

Sig. *Vignola* had private Audience of Leave of the Prince and Duke.

Ended the Poll for a Member of Parliament for *Bedford*, the numbers were, for

Sir *Ferr. Vanaker Sambroke*, Bar. 375

Dr. *Thomas Brown*, ——— 346

29. The Court received Advice that on the Death of the D. of *Parma*, the Dutchess his Widow had declared herself four Months gone with Child; that the Duke had made a Will in favour of *Don Carlos*, declaring him lawful Heir to his Dominions in failure of Male Issue by his said Dutchess, and that the Dutchess has likewise made another Will to the same Purport; and that 10,000 Imperialists had taken Possession of the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, on pretence of the Dutchess being with Child.

A Justice of the Peace, who had challeng'd Mr. *York*, a Council against him in a certain Affair, came to *Westminster-hall*, and ask'd pardon in open Court, upon which by consent the Rule for an Information against him was withdrawn.

About 3 o'clock this Morning, a Woman of Distinction fell in labour at the Masquerade, was carried home in her Habit, and delivered of a son in two Hours after.

Saturday, 30.

This being the Anniversary of the Martyrdom, of *K. Ch. I.* Dr. *Middleton* preached before the *Ld. Mayor* and Aldermen of this City, at *St. Paul's*; the *Bp. of Peterborough*, before the Lords at *Westminster-Abby*, and Dr. *Littleton* at *St. Margaret's* before the Commons.

Sunday, 31.

Divine Service was performed in the new Church of *St. George's Bloomsbury*, for the first Time since the con-

secration, by the Rev. Mr. *Vernon* in the Forenoon, and by the Rev. Mr. *Capper* in the Afternoon.

Of Credulity in *Witchcraft*:

From *Burlington* in *Pensilvania*, 'tis advis'd; that the owners of several Cattle believing them to be bewitch'd, caus'd some suspected Men and Women to be taken up, and Trials to be made for detecting 'em. Above 300 People assembled near the Governor's House, and a Pair of Scales being erected, the suspected Persons were each weigh'd against a large Bible; but all of them vastly outweighing it, the accused were then to be tied Head and Feet together, and put into a River, on supposition that if they swam they must be Guilty. This they offer'd to undergo, in case their Accusers should be served in the like manner; which being done, they all swam very buoyant, and cleared the accused. — A like Transaction happen'd at *Frome* in *Somersetshire* in *Sept.* last; and was published in the *Daily Journal*, *Jan.* 15. relating. That a Child of one *Wheeler*, being seiz'd with strange Fits, the Mother was advis'd by a *Cunning Man*, to hang a Bottle of the Child's Water, mix'd with some of it's Hair, close stop'd over the Fire, that the Witch would thereupon come and break it; Does not mention the Success, but a poor old Woman, in the Neighbourhood, was taken up, and the old Trial by *Water Ordeal* reviv'd. They dragg'd her, shivering with an Ague, out of her House, set her astride on the Pomel of a Saddle, and carried her about two Miles to a Mill pond, stript off her upper Cloaths, tied her Legs, and with a Rope about her Middle, threw her in, 200 Spectators huzzaing and abetting the Riot. They affirm she swam like a Cork, tho' forced several Times under the Water; and no Wonder, for when they

they strained the Line, the ends whereof were held on each side of the Pond, she must of necessity rise; but by haling, and often plunging, she drank Water enough, and when almost spent, they poured in Brandy to revive her, drew her to a Stable, threw her on some Litter, in her wet Cloaths, where in about an Hour after she expired. The Coroner upon his Inquest could make no Discovery of the Ring-leaders, altho' above 40 Persons assisted in the Fact, yet none of them could be persuaded to accuse his Neighbour; so that they were able to charge only 3 of them with Man-slaughter.

The like Credulity occasioned a tragical Accident at a Village near *Mortagne in France*, in December last. A Man of that Village had been long ill of a Distemper, which puzzled the Physicians; his Wife believed he was bewitched, and consulted a pretended Conjuror who shewed her the Wizard (her Husband's Uncle) in a Glafs of Water, and told her, that to oblige him to withdraw the Charm, they must beat him, and burn the Soles of his Feet. On her Return she sent for the Uncle, and with the Assistance of her Relations, beat him unmercifully, and burnt the Soles of his Feet, and the crown of his Head in such a manner, that in two Days after he died. The Woman and her Accomplices were seized; she own'd the Fact, and said, if it was to do again, she would do it. See p. 358.

#### Extraordinary Accidents and Casualties.

A barbarous Murder was committed the 4th Inst. at Night, on *John Williams*, Carpenter of *Cumbuck in Radnorshire*, by stabbing him in the Throat with a Knife, and beating

out his Brains with an Ax; His Door being left latch'd, and the Key in the Thatch as usual, and no Robbery committed. It was not discovered till the 7th, when his only Brother *William* came, and in the presence of his Neighbours, owned the bloody Knife, which with the washing of his bloody Cloaths by his Sweet-heart the Night the Murder was committed, and nobody to get, by his Brother's Death but himself caus'd him to be apprehended, and sent to *Presfeign Goal*; and his Sweet-heart was bound to appear against him. See p. 178.

From *Dijon in France*, 'twas written that a Person having withdrawn himself, his Relations charg'd his sworn Enemy with his Murder, and examin'd him with such exquisite Tortures, that, to shorten them he confess'd the Crime; whereupon, he was broke alive, and two others as his Accomplices, were hang'd. The Man suppos'd to be murdered, soon after return'd Home.

*Brussels* 25. O. S. About 2 o' Clock this Morning, a dreadful Fire broke out in the Arch-Dutchess's Palace, which with the Goods and Furniture, and Royal Chapel were laid in Ashes in less than 12 Hours. The Arch-Dutchess and her Ladies only escaped, almost all the Papers and Records of State being consum'd.

*Bourdeaux*, Jan. 24. N. S. Forty Monks dy'd here in one Night; a dead Viper was found in a Cask of Wine they had regaled themselves with, suppos'd to have come in at the Bung-hole.

*Morlaix*, in lower *Bretagne*, Jan. 11. N. S. By a Fire which broke out in the Hospital, the whole Town was burnt down; the People were reduc'd to the greatest Hardships.

Several Nuns dy'd suddenly at *Engien*, five Leagues from *Brussels*, their Bodies were open'd, but

no Marks of Contagion or Poison appearing, some weak People believed it must be by Witchcraft, but they could not tell whom to accuse. However, the surviving Sisters quitted the Cloysters, and with the Bp's Consent return'd to their Friends.

*The following Narrative, given by a Gentleman of unexceptionable Honour and Veracity, has been lately published at Edinburgh.*

**O**NE *William Sutor*, aged about 37, a Farmer in *Middle-mause*, (belonging to the Laird of *Balgown* near *Craiebal*,) being about the Month of *December*, 1728, in the Fields with his Servants, near his own House, over heard at some distance, as it were, an uncommon Shreeking and Noise; and they following the Voice, fancied they saw a dark gray-colour'd Dog; but as it was a dark Night, they concluded it was a Fox, and accordingly were for setting on their Dogs; but it was very observable, that not one of them would so much as point his Head that way. About a Month after, the said *Sutor* being occasionally in the same Spot, and much about the same time of Night, it appear'd to him again, and in passing, touch'd him so smartly on the Thigh, that he felt a pain all that Night. In *December* 1729, it again cast up to him at about the same Place, and past him at some Distance. In *June* 1730, it appeared to him as formerly: And it was now he began to judge it was something extraordinary. On the last *Monday* of *Nov.* 1730, about sky setting, as he was coming from *Drumlochy*, this officious Visitor passed him as formerly, and in passing, he distinctly heard it speak these Words, *Within eight or ten days do or die*; and instantly disappeared, leaving him not a little perplexed. Next Morning he came

to his Brother *James's* House, and gave him a particular account of all that had happened: And that Night, about 10 o'Clock these two brothers having been visiting their Sister at *Glanballow*, and returning Home, slept aside to see the remarkable Spot, where they had no sooner arrived, than it appeared to *William*, who pointing his Finger to it, desired his Brother and a Servant who was with them, to look to it; but neither of them could see any such thing. Next *Saturday* Evening, as *William* was at his Sheep fold, it came up to him, and audibly utter'd these Words, *Come to the Spot of Ground within half an Hour*. Whereupon he went Home, and taking a Staff in his Hand, came to the Ground, being at last, determined to see the Issue. He had scarce encircled himself with a line of circumvallation, when his troublesome familiar came up to him, he asked it, *In the Name of God, who are you?* It answered, *I am David Sutor, George Sutor's Brother: I kill'd a Man more than 35 Years ago, at a Bush by East the Road as you go into the Isle*. He said to it, *David Sutor was a Man, and you appear as a Dog*. It answered, *I killed him with a Dog, and am made to speak out of the Mouth of a Dog? and I tell you to go bury these Bones*. This coming to the Ears of the Minister of *Blair*, the Lairds *Glasgloon* and *Rychalzie*, and about 40 Men went together to the said Isle; but after opening Ground in several Places, found no Bones. On the 2d of *December* about Midnight, when *William* was in Bed, it came to his Door, and said, *Come away & you will find the Bones at the side of the withered Bush, and there are but 8 left*; and told him at the same time for a Sign, that he would find the Print of a Cross impress'd on the Ground. Next Day *William* and his Brother,



Brother, with about 40 or 50 People who had conven'd out of Curiosity, came to the Place, where they discovered the Bush, and the Cross by it; and upon digging the Ground about a Foot down found the eight Bones; all which they immediately wrapt in clean Linnen, and being put in a Coffin with a Mort cloth over it, were interr'd that Evening, in the Church-yard of *Blair*, attended by about 100 Persons.

N. B. *Several People in that Country remember to have seen this David Sutor; and that he list'd for a Soldier, and went abroad about 34 or 35 years ago. See a like Story, p. 394, &c.*

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### CASUALTIES.

Jan. A Post-boy was shot by an Irish Gentleman, on the Road near *Stone* in *Staffordshire*, who dy'd in two Days, for which the Gentleman was imprison'd.

12. Mrs. *Goodchild*, Wife to a *Linnen Draper* at *Charing-Cross*, being in a Fit fell in the Fire and was burnt to Death. She was two Months gone with Child.

About 2 o'Clock in the Morning a Fire broke out at the *Black-horse* and *Trumpet Inn* in *Crutchet-Friars*, which consum'd some Stabling, Hay, and three Horses.

Mr. *Morris*, *Peruke-maker* in *Pall-mall*, hanged himself, being *Lunatick*.

13. Mr. *Wilkins*, Brother to the City Plaisterer, kill'd by a Fall from the new Church in *Horslydown*.

This Morning one *Mary Martin* was found dead in a Field near *Hoxton*; a piece of Knife was sticking in her Head, and a Knife under her left Ear; one *Chapel* belonging to the Work-house in *Bishopsgatestreet* was committed to *Newgate* for it, and there confess'd it. See p. 128.

*Ships, &c. taken, lost, &c. according to Advices this Month.*

THE *Hunter Sloop*, Capt. *Cliffe*, from *Jamaica*, taken on the Coast of *New Spain*, by a *Spanish Guarda de Coste*.

The *Mary*, Capt. *Kenson* of *Liverpoole*, and bound to *Jamaica*, taken by the *Spaniards*, who stript the Men, and put them into their Boat with very little Provision.

The *Friendship Brigantine*, Capt. *Eves*, bound to *Bristol* lost on *St. Sebastian Point*, but the Men saved.

A Boat cast away *Jan. 3*, at *St. Andrew's* in *Scotland*, wherein were 7 Fishermen and 8 young Lads, whom they took in to divert them, but for want of Care, 8 of the latter were drown'd, for which 4 of the Men were imprison'd.

Seven Vessels condemned at *Yarmouth* for smuggling, and 4 Persons belonging to them committed to Goal.

The *Globe Pink* of *London*, Capt. *Amos Moore*, stranded on the Coast of *Naples*.

The *Samuel*, Captain *Everdeen*, bound from *London* to *Boston*, ran ashore on the Coast of *New England*, but 'twas thought might be got off.

The *Ark*, Capt. *Wyer*, founder'd in her Voyage from *St. Christopher's* to *London*, but the Crew was sav'd and carried to *New England*.

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### DEATHS.

Jan. **W**illiam *Willoughby*, of *West* *Knole* in *Wiltshire*, Esq; and 700 *l. per Annum* fell to his Brother *Richard Willoughby* of *Southampton-Buildings*, Esq;

Sic

Sir Peter Verdoen, Kt. late Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Casper White, Alderman of the same City, and Dutch Merchant.

2. Capt. John Turner, at his Seat at Tilford near Farnham, formerly a Wholesale Mercer in Bucklersbury.

3. Mr. Morris, Coach-maker to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Oliver Savigny, Cutler to his Majesty.

Dr. Morton, of the College of Physicians.

Mr. Dobbys, Lithomist and Senior Surgeon of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Mr. Bobeme of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields Play-house.

7. Major Garth, of the fourth Troop of Foot-Guards

Lord Viscount Falkland, in France, buried at the Church of St. Sulpice in Paris, and succeeded in Honour and Title by his eldest Son Lucius Charles Cary, now first Viscount of North-Britain.

8. Mr. William Taverner, Proctor, at his House in Doctor's Commons. He was the Son of Mr. Jer Taverner, Face-painter, remarkably honest in his Business, and Author of the following Plays, viz. The faithful Bride of Canada; the Maid the Mistress; the female Advocates, or, the Fanatick Stock-jobbers; the Artful Husband; the Artful Wife.

9. Robert Jones, of Grays-Inn, Esq;

11. Sir Tho. Jones at his House in Boswell Court, Treasurer and Secretary of the most Hon. Society of the ancient Britons: a Justice of the Peace, and Register of Memorials relating to Estates for the County of Middlesex.

The Lady of the Hon. Brigadier Hopkeys, at Chelsea.

Seavel Esq; at Richmond, first Clerk in the six Clerks Office.

Mr. Thomas Monins a Wine-cooper

at Dover. Upon the Death of Sir Edward Monins of Waldershire in Kent, Bart: the Title descended to the deceased, but he would not take it upon him; however his eldest Son, 'tis said will.

Mr. William Whorwood, Alphabet-keeper, to the Foreign Post-Office.

12. Robert Bristow, aged 105, at Stamford. [He had lost his Hearing, but had his Sight and other Senses to the last.]

Philp Markham, Esq; at Claxbury in Lincolnshire.

James Earl of Airly, a young Nobleman, lately marry'd to a Daughter of the Lord Dun, in Scotland.

14. Mr. Hughes, Wine-merchant, and one of the Common-Council-Men in Doggate Ward.

Thomas Eveskin, Esq; Brother to the Earl of Buchan, (at Edinburgh.)

16. Edward Fellows, Esq; formerly Master in Chancery, and Brother to the late Sir John Fellows, Bart.

17. Nathaniel Halhead, Esq; a Pattern-drawer in Cornhill, and Exchange-broker.

Marmaduke Holton, of St. Maurs in Cornwall, Esq;

19. Walker Walden, Esq; a Kentish Gentleman, at his House in Bloomsbury-Square.

Mr. John Wilkinson, a New-England Merchant.

20. Mrs. Young, Wife of Thomas Young of Oxfordshire, Esq; in Childbed, being first delivered of two Children. She was Daughter of Sir Jn D'Oyly, of Chislehampton, Bart.

The Hon. Stroud Foley, Esq; youngest Son to the Ld Foley, dy'd on the Road from Bath.

Thomas Hollis, Esq; an Ironmonger in the Minories, who had formerly been nominated for Sheriff of this City.

The Wife of Michael Lister, Esq; and

34 DEATHS and MARRIAGES in JANUARY, 1731. No. I.

and Sister to the Lady Willoughby de Broke, at Boston Lincolnshire.

21. Mr. John Spicer, belonging to the Stamp-Office.

Edward Perdue, Esq; Captain of a Company of Foot in Ireland.

22. The Lady Catharine Howard, Widow and Relict of the late Lord Frederick Howard, and formerly of Sir Richard Kennedy, of Mount Kennedy in Ireland, Bart. She left Issue only a Daughter by Sir Richard, Elizabeth married to Sir William Dudley, of Clapton, in Northampton, Bart. to whom and her Issue by Sir William, she hath left the Bulk of her Estate. By her Death, a Rent-charge of 350 l. per Annum, fell to Robert Jones, Esq; of Westminster.

23. Doctor Stephen Galloway, a noted Roman Catholick Physician, at his House near Red Lyon-Square.

Mr. Trunket, a Perfumer without Temple-Bar, well known at New-Market.

Joseph Aldrid, Esq; at Chelsea.

Mr. Jefferson, first Clerk of his Majesty's Board of Works.

24. Mr. Timothy Betton, of Mile-End, a Turkey Merchant.

Mr. Lumsdale. Boatswain of the Edinburgh Man of War.

The Relict of Daniel Deering, Esq; at the Bath; she was Sister to Sir Philip Parker Long, Bart. and to Lord Percival's Lady.

25. Mr. Francis Melmouth, a Jamaica Merchant.

Mr. Oder, Minister of Dummer in Hampshire.

Dr. John Beaumont, a Roman Catholick Gentleman.

28. John Jacob, jun. Esq; Inspector General of the Out Ports, and late one of the Directors of the South-Sea Company, (at Hackney.)

Mr. Williams, a celebrated Tragedian, belonging to the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane.

29. The Rev. Mr. Baron Rector of the united Parishes of St. Mary Somerset, and St. Mary Mounthaw, Thames-Street.

Stephen Monomee, Esq; at Chelsea.

Mr. Barwell, one of the Common Council men for Cripplegate-Ward.

30. Robert Aldersey, of Spurstow, in the County of Chester, Esq;

The Rev. Mr. Robert Ham, at Crediton, in Devonshire.

Thomas Owen, of Conover-Castle, in the County of Shropshire.

The Rev. Mr. Bradley, Rector of Ribsdorf, with the Chapel of Bewdly in Worcestershire.

31. Theophilus Stephens, Esq; formerly in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Surry.

Mr. Benjamin Hucks, Brother to William Hucks, Esq; Member of Parliament.

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MARRIAGES.

Jan. **M**R Jordan, Organ-builder, to  
2. Mrs. Lucy Goodiard, of Red-Lyon-Street. Holborn.

3. The Hon. George Sommerville, Esq; to Miss Hicks of Gloucestershire.

7. Mr. ——— Clark, an eminent Distiller in Holborn, to Miss Banister of Great Russell-street.

Charles Pyott, Esq; to the Daughter and Coheiress of Sir Richard Sandys, Bart.

8. Mr. Weston, Son of the Lord Bp of Exon, to Miss Patrick, Grand Daughter to the Bp of Ely.

Mr. Richard Acland, a Portugal Merchant, to a Daughter of Peter Burrel, Esq; Representative for the Borough of Haslemere.

21. Mr. Venables, a Hampshire Gentleman, to the Relict of Sir Edward Gould.

Edward Warren, Esq; High Sheriff of Cheshire, to the Lady Betty Cholmondeley.

Mrj

## PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

**MR Green**, proceeded sen. Surgeon of *St Bartholomew's* Hospital in the room of *Mr Dobbys* decess'd.

Major *Cbolmondeley*, second Son of *E. Cbolmondeley*, made Dept. Gov. of *Chester Castle*, in the room of Brig. *Newton*, decess'd.

Sir *Robert Raymond*, Lord Chief Justice of the *King's-Bench*, created a Peer of the Realm, by the Name, *Stile*, and Title of *Ld Raymond*, Baron of *Abbots Langley* in the County of *Hertford*. (See his Death Vol. 3. p. 157.)

*Mr Thomas Granger*, Attorney of *Lyon's-Inn*, made Solicitor to the Wine Licence Office.

*Mrs Leben*, Dresser to the two young Princesses, appointed their Governess.

*Robert Wright*, Esq; appointed Chief Justice in *South Carolina*. (See Vol. 3. p. 383.) — *Gregory*, Esq; Master of the Court of *Chancery*. *James Abercomby*, Esq; Attorney General. *Thomas Lowndes*, Esq; and his Assigns, Provost-Marshal, Clerk of the Peace, and Clerk of the Crown. *Edward Bertie*, and *Jobn Hamerton*, Esqrs Register and Secretary of the said Province.

*Wm Smith*, Esq; appointed Chief Justice of *Norib Carolina*. *John Montgomery*, Esq; Attorney General. *Nathanael Rice*, Esq; Secretary and Clerk of the Crown. *Daniel Germain*, Esq; Provost-Marshal and Commissary.

*Mr Allan Lavalade*, appointed Alphabet-keeper, at the *Foreign Post-Office*.

The D. of *Argyle*, appointed Governor of *Portsmouth*.

*Tho. Sackville*, Esq; made a Cornet in the D. of *Bolton's* blue Guards.

*Mr Nourse*, chosen Assistant Surgeon of *St. Bartholomew's* Hospital.

*Mr Thomas Price*, made Assistant to his Majesty's Wine-cellar.

*Wm Cburchill*, Esq; made Wood-reeve to his Father-in-law the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

*Abraham Stanyan*, and *Robert Jackson*, Esqrs made Commissioners for executing the Office of Keeper of the Privy Seal.

*Edward Williams*, Esq; made Groom of his Majesty's removing Ward-robe.

*Mr Richard Cbeslyn*, Proctor in *Doctor's Commons*, Dean Register of *Writtle*, &c. made Deputy Register of *Surry*, in the room of *Mr Chaplin*, dec.

*Thomas Adams*, Esq; made a Lieutenant Col. in *Murray's* Foot.

*Mr George Lloyd*, made a Cornet in *Col. Hawley's* Dragoons.

*Peter Burjand*, Esq; made a Capt. in *Bisse's* Foot.

*Mr Hugh Whitford*, an Ensign in *Cathcart's* Foot.

*Stephen Downs*, Esq; appointed to Register Deeds, &c. in the County of *Middlesex*.

*Archibald Carmichael*, Esq; Page of Honour to the King, appointed Cornet of Horse in the D. of *Bolton's* Regiment, in the room of *Robert Coke*, Esq; who resign'd.

*Thomas Spicer*, Esq; made Cornet of Horse Dragoons, under Major General *Honeywood*.

*Mr Thomas Blifs*, made one of the Clerks to his Majesty's Board of Works, in the room of *Mr Jefferson*, decess'd. (See Deaths.)

Sir *Charles Vernon*, of *Farnham* in *Surry*, chosen Representative in Parliament, for the Borough of *Chipping-wicombe* in the County of *Bucks*, in the room of *Wm Lee*, Esq; now one of the Justices of the Court of *King's-Bench*.

*Maurice Morgan*, Esq; re-elected for the Borough of *Yarmouth*, in the County of *Southampton*, his former Election becoming void by his accepting the place of Deputy Governor of the *Isle of Wight*.

*Mr Sharp*, appointed one of the Clerks of the Council in the room of *Edward Southwel*, Esq; decess'd.

The Hon. *Morgan Vane*, Esq; second Son to the Rt. Hon. the Lord *Barnard*, appointed Clerk of the Privy Council Extraordinary.

E

Ecclesi-

*Ecclesiastical Preferments conferr'd on t'he following Reverend Gentlemen.*

**T**HE Rev. Dr *Elias Siddal*, Dean of *Canterbury*, appointed Bishop of *St David's*, in the room of Dr *Small-broke*, translated to the See of *Coventry and Litchfield*.

Mr *Hayter*, Chaplain to the Archbishop of *York*, made Sub-dean in that Cathedral.

Mr *Bundy*, Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, presented to the Living of *Chipping-Barnet* in *Hertfordshire*, in the room of Mr *Day*, who resigned.

Mr *Craner*, chosen Lecturer of *St Mildred* in *Breadstreet*.

Mr *Wright*, presented to the *sine cure* at *Hackney*.

*Edward Kynaston*, L.L.D. Fellow of *All-Soul's College* in *Oxford*, made Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of *St Paul's* in the room of Dr *Harwood*, deceased.

Mr *Davis*, presented to the Rectory of *Wyke Regis* in *Dorsetshire*, worth 200 *l.* per *Ann.*

Mr *Henry Bland*, Son to the Dean of *Durham*, promoted to a Prebendary in the Church of *Lincoln*.

Mr *Allet*, presented to the Rectory of *Much-Eystone*, in the County of *Essex*, and Diocese of *London*.

Mr *Thomas Eyre*, made Chancellor of the Diocese of *Bath and Wells*, in the room of Mr *Pope* deceased.

Mr *Smith* presented to the Rectory of *Sapcote*, in the County of *Leicester* and Diocese of *Lincoln*.

Mr *Tboresbury*, chosen Lecturer of *St Margaret Lotbbury*.

*Devon*, Roger Melhuish, *Esq;*  
*Dorset*, Charles Brune, *Esq;*  
*Derby*, Edw. Munday of *Allastree*, *Esq;*  
*Essex*, Will. Peck of *Little Samford*, *Esq;*  
*Gloucester*, Samuel Mee, *Esq;*  
*Hertford*, Richard Chase, *Esq;*  
*Hertsford*, John Capell, *Esq;*  
*Kent*, James Brooks of *Lewisbam*, *Esq;*  
*Lancast.* W. Leigh of *Westboughton*, *Esq;*  
*Leicester*, Richard Green, *Esq;*  
*Lincoln*, Thomas Panc, *Esq;*  
*Monmouth*, Henry Nash, *Esq;*  
*Northumberland* Tho. Watson, jun. *Esq;*  
*Northampt.* John Rose of *Cotterstock*, *Esq;*  
*Norfolk*, Tho. Cooper of *N. Walsbam*, *Esq;*  
*Nottingham*, John Nevill, *Esq;*  
*Oxon*, Thomas Greenwood, *Esq;*  
*Rutland*, George Marston, *Esq;*  
*Salop*, Gray James Grove, *Esq;*  
*Somerset*, W. Francis of *Comb Flory*, *Esq;*  
*Stafford*, William Robins, *Esq;*  
*Suffolk*, Nathanael Acton, *Esq;*  
*Southampton*, Charles Cole, *Esq;*  
*Surry*, Percival Lewis, *Esq;*  
*Suffex*, John Board of *Paxhill*, *Esq;*  
*Warwick*, Richard Symonds of *Woolbey*, *Esq;*  
*Worcester*. Richard Bourn, *Esq;*  
*Wilts*, Hen. Skelling of *Draycot*, *Esq;*  
*York*, Bilby Thomson, *Esq;*

*South-Wales.*

*Brecon*, Rees Price of *Cwm Chyd*, *Esq;*  
*Cardigan*, John Lloyd, *Esq;*  
*Carmarthen*, Tho. Gwynn of *Gwempa*, *Esq;*  
*Glamorgan*, John Carne of *Nash*, *Esq;*  
*Pembroke*, John Laugharn of *Lanrythen*, *Esq;*  
*Radnor*, Stephen Harris of *Bestbrooke*, *Esq;*

*North-Wales.*

*Anglesey*, Henry Powel of *Llaungesuy*, *Esq;*  
*Carnarvon*, Will. Butler of *Lyscan*, *Esq;*  
*Denbigh*, Tho. Salisbury, *Esq;*  
*Flint*, Tho. Wynne of *Mages y Coed*, *Esq;*  
*Merioneth*, Will. Price, *Esq;*  
*Montgomery*, Valentine Hughes of *Park*, *Esq;*

*An exact LIST of the Sheriffs appointed for the ensuing Year.*

**B***erks*, William Hawkins, *Esq;*  
*Bedford*, Will. Lamb, *Esq;*  
*Bucks*, Bernard Turner, *Esq;*  
*Cornwal*, Nicholas Donnethorn of *St Agnes*, *Esq;*  
*Cumberland*, Sir Rich. Mufgrave, *Bar.*  
*Chester*, Edw. Warren of *Poynton*, *Esq;*  
*Cantab.* and *Hunt*, Jasper Lister of *Somerham*, *Esq;*

*Course*

VOL. I. *Prices of Goods, &c. in* JANUARY, 1731. 37  
*Towards the End of the Month.*

*Course of Exchange.*

Amsterdam	34 11
Ditto at Sight	04 8
Hamburgh	33 7
Rotterdam	35 a 7
Antwerp	35 7
Madrid	42
Bilboa	41 $\frac{3}{8}$
Cadiz	42
Venice	48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leghorn	50 a $\frac{1}{2}$
Genoa	54 $\frac{3}{4}$
Paris	32
Bourdeaux	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oporto	5s. 5d.
Lisbon	5 5 $\frac{3}{8}$
Dublin	11 $\frac{2}{8}$

**S T O C K S.**

S. Sea	103 $\frac{1}{8}$
—Annu.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Bonjs	5l. 1s.
Bank	144 $\frac{1}{2}$
Circulation	5l. 15s.
India	—189
—Bonds	5l. 12s.
3 per Cent. ann.	95
—Mil. Bank	109
African	49
Royal Aff.	93 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lo. ditto	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
York Build.	24 $\frac{3}{4}$
Eng. Copp.	3l.
Welsh ditto	2l. 18s.
Equivalent	— 105

*Monthly BILL of Mortality, from*

Dec. 28. to Jan. 27.			
Christned	Males	844	} 1602
	Females	758	
Buried	Males	992	} 1969
	Females	977	
Died under 2 Years old		709	
Between 2 and 5		106	
Between 5 and 10		48	
Between 10 and 20		63	
Between 20 and 30		158	
Between 30 and 40		225	
Between 40 and 50		168	
Between 50 and 60		164	
Between 60 and 70		165	
Between 70 and 80		84	
Between 80 and 90		66	
Between 90 and 100		12	
		103	1

*Prices of Goods, &c. in London. May 3 l. 6 s. a Load.*

Coals per Chaldron	27 to 28 od	Fig. 18s.	Mastick white	4 s. 6 d.	
New Hops per Hun.	20s. to 30s.	Sugar Powder best	59s. per C.	Opium	11 s. 00 d.
Old Hops	35s. to 75s.	Ditto second sort		Quicksilver	4 s. 6 d.
Rape Seed	11 l. to 12 l. 00s.	Leaf Sugar double refine	09 d	Roubarb	20 s. a 22 s.
Lead the Fodder	19 Hun. 1 half	Farrthing per lb.		Sarsaparilla	3 s., 6d.
onboard,	16 l. 10 s.	Ditto single refine.	60 s. to 70 s.	Saffron Eng.	26 s. 00 d.
Tin in Blocks	4 l. 00 s.	per C.		Wormseeds	4s. 6 d.
Ditto in Bars	4 l. 02 s. exclusive	Cinamon	7 s. 9 d.	Balsam Capiva	2 s. 10 d.
of 3 s. per Hun. Duty.		cloves	9 s. 1 d.	Balsam of Gillead	18 s. 00 d.
Copper Eng. best	5 l. 14 s. per C.	Mace	17 s. 0d. per lb.	Hypocucana	6s. 0d.
Ditto ordinary	4l. 14 s. per C.	Nutmegs	8 s. 6d. per lb.	Ambergreece	per oz. 14 s. 00 d.
Ditto Barbary	3l. to 4l. 00 s.	Sugar Candy white	12 d. to 17 d.		
per C.		Ditto brown	6 d. Halfpenny per lb.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.	
Iron of Bilbao	15 l. 10 s. per Tun.	Pepper for Home consump.	15 d.	Oportored, per T.	68 l. a 72 l.
Dit of Sweden	16 l. 10 s. per Ton	Ditto for exportation	11 d.	ditto white	56l. a 60l.
Tallow	40 s. per C. or 5d. per p. lb.	Tea Bohea fine	12 s. to 16 s. per lb.	Lisbon red none	
Country Tallow	1 l. 18 s. 6 d.	Ditto ordinary	10 s. per lb.	ditto white	54l. a 56l.
Cochineal	18 s. 3d. per lb:	Ditto Congo	12 s. to 16 s. per lb.	Sherry	28 l. a 30l.
		ditto Pekoe	18 s. per lb.	Canary new	28 l.
		ditto Green fine	12 s. to 15 s. per lb.	ditto old	32 l.
		ditto Imperial	14s. per lb.	Florence none	
		ditto Hisjon	30s. to 35 s.	French red	36 l. a 50l.

*Grocery Wares.*

Refins of the Sun	25 s. 0d per C.
Ditto Malaga Fraills	new 15s.
Ditto Smirna	new none
Ditto Alicant	none
Ditto Lipra	new 18 s. 6d.
Ditto Belvedera	19s.
Currants old	33s.
Ditto new	36s.
Prunes French	18 s.

*Drugs by the lb.*

Balsam Peru	16 s.
Cardamoms	3 s. 4 d.
Camphire refine'd	18 s.
Crabs Eyes	22 s.
Fallop	3 s. 9d.
Manna	1 s. 6 d. a 3s. 6d.

*Prices of Grain at Bear-Key, per Quarter.*

Wh. at 26s. to 28s. od.	Pale Malt	24s. to 28s. od	Oates	12s. to 15s. od.	Peafe	20s. to 23s. od.	
Rye	16s. to 20s. od.	B. Malt	21s. to 26s. od.	H. Peafe	12s. to 16s. od.	H. Beans	22s. to 26s. 6d.
Barley	20s. to 22s. 6d.	Tares	20s. to 23s. od.				

WE think it a proper Introduction to the History of the Year newly begun, to give our Readers a transient View of the Situation of Affairs at the Conclusion of the last; and as we find this ready done to our Hands in the *Post-Boy*, Dec. 31. we shall make no Apology for epitomizing his Essay upon that Subject.

The Clouds in which the Fate of *Europe* was obscur'd at the Close of the Year 1729, are not yet dissipated, notwithstanding the Efforts of Politicians, the Number of Negotiations, and the Union of four of the most formidable Powers in *Europe*, by the Treaty of *Seville*.

The Allies of *Seville* now see in what advantagious Situation the Treaty of *Utrecht* has put the Emperor in *Italy*. We find, that the Empire, which in the Reign of *Leopold*, could not send 20,000 Men to the *Rhine* or *Flanders*, without Subsidies from *England* or *Holland*, can send 20,000 Men to *Italy*, and maintain them there without Assistance, its Revenue amounting to no less than 15 Millions of *Florins* a Year. She now employs her Powers to baffle the Projects of those who raised her to this Grandeur; Projects whose only Drift is the due Execution of a Treaty, wherein the Imperial Court is one of the principal Parties contracting, which Treaty was made with two Views. The first was an Addition to the Power of the Emperor in *Italy*, by bringing under her Obedience the two *Sicilies*. The second cheer'd up *Spain* for the Losses she had sustain'd, particularly in the fine Branches lopt from that Crown, by securing to one of her *Infantes*, the uncertain Hopes of two Successions.

The Catholick King and his Allies do not undertake or ask any thing that the Imperial Court has just Reason to complain of.

The Reasons alledged by the Imperialists for their Complaints are, that an Alteration had been made in one single Article of the Quadruple Alliance, which set forth the manner of securing to the *Infante*

of *Spain* the eventual Succession which had been promis'd him. But,

1. This Alteration is of no great Importance, because the 6000 *neutral* Troops, which by the Treaty of *London* were to be garrisoned in *Tuscany* and *Parma*, by the Treaty of *Seville* are only turn'd into *Spaniards*, which are in some sort made neutral by being discharg'd from the Oath to their Sovereign, and made to take an Oath to the Great Duke, and Duke of *Parma*.

2. This Alteration does no Prejudice to the Emperor, or threaten him with any hereafter, because his strict and religious Observations of Treaties will not suffer him to oppose the *Infante's* promis'd Succession; nor will the *bona fide* of the King of *Spain* let him employ his 6000 *Spaniards* on any Design but what is stipulated by the Treaty of *Seville*.

3. This Alteration was not made without substantial Reasons. The Imperialists always oppos'd the Motion for putting *Spaniards* in Garrison in the Towns of *Tuscany* and *Parma*; and were averse even to the Admission of neutral Troops; upon which the Allies pass'd the 4th Article of the Treaty of *Seville*.

This Article was the Subject of the late Negotiations. The Resolution of the Imperial Court to admit of no Deviation from the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance, and that of the Court of *Spain* never to consent to any Alteration in the Treaty of *Seville*, occasion'd the Preparations for War all the last Summer, but ended in Preparations offensive and defensive, and are kept from breaking into Action by the Thread of Negotiation; and the opening of this Scene is reserv'd for the Year we are now entering upon: *But hitherto Things remain in the same Situation*, Jan. 30.

*Constantinople*. Since the great Revolution made here by the *Fanizaries* in cutting to Pieces the late Vizier, *Capigi Aga*, Capt. *Bashaw*, and *Mufti*, &c. and afterwards deposing Sultan *Achmet*, and raising the new Sultan, (whose Father was depos'd in 1703) to the Throne; there

there has been no settled Government: For upon divers Pretences these tumultuous Rebels were frequently up in Arms, demanding several new Regulations, particularly the promoting of their Favourites, and the Removal or Death of those who were obnoxious to 'em. All which was comply'd with in order to appease them: But this Procedure not satisfying them, and they still continuing mutinous, the Grand Signior, under Pretence of holding a General Council, got the chief of them into his Palace, cut them all off with their Servants; and about 7000 of their Followers were strangled, to the great Joy of this City; these rebellious People being so insolent, as to tax Families what Sums they pleas'd, and even to plunder in the Street: But now every thing is reduced to the old Ottoman Rules of Government.

*Moscow, Jan. 8.* Advices from *Derbent* say, that the Princes of *Georgia* passed that Place, in their way home, much pleased with the Honours they have received from this Court, and that one of them, who lives near *Mount Ararat*, had promis'd to send the Empress a Relique of *Noah's Ark*.

*Venice.* 'Tis currently reported that this Republick will equip a Squadron of twenty Men of War, to put to Sea early next Spring, to watch the Motions of the *Turks*.

*Vienna, Jan. 20.* Our Hopes of an Accommodation with *Spain* encrease daily.

*Paris.* New Proposals of Accommodation are negotiating with *Spain* and the Emperor; and 'tis thought with a fair Prospect of Success.

*Switzerland, Bern.* Provision is making in all the Protestant Cantons for the Reception of a great Number of *Waldenses*, who are depriv'd of their Liberties and drove from their Habitations, by their Sovereign the Duke of *Savoy*.

*Vienna.* There are privately handed about here Copies of the *Ultimatum* (or last Proposals) of the Allies of *Seville*, as transmitted hither from *Paris*; the Substance of which is as follows.

1. *They would stipulate by a secret Ar-*

*ticle not to oppose the Settlement of Succession which the Emperor might make for his Territories in Italy, and which should be freely accepted by the States thereof; and they would engage to guaranty that Settlement.*

2. *They would stipulate by a secret Article, that they would not oppose the Advantages of Succession, which the Emperor, with the Consent of the different States of Italy, might procure in favour of the Archduchess his Daughter; and contribute to maintain what he shall so establish for his Daughters, or for anyone he shall pitch upon, with regard to his Territories in Italy; and even to guaranty what may be established by the Emperor in consequence of that Settlement.*

*Hague.* About the latter End of this Month their High Mightinesses wrote a Letter to the United Provinces, for the Celebration of the 28th of Feb. as a Day of solemn Thanksgiving, Fasting and Prayer, importing in Substance, *That altho' it hath pleas'd God, in his infinite Patience and Clemency, that we have enjoyed Peace last Year, this Peace was nevertheless attended with so much Uneasiness and Difficulty, in relation to the small Success of the Negotiations set on foot for terminating amicably the Differences in Europe, and establishing a general Tranquillity, that we are still in a very uncertain and difficult Situation, and have great Reason to fear that a War may at last happen, wherein this State may be engag'd, contrary to its Inclinations: That our Apprehension in this Respect increases so much the more when we consider, that notwithstanding all the Blessings which it hath pleas'd God to shower down upon our dear Country, the Sins and Iniquities thereof, far from diminishing, increase daily, to such a Degree, that last Year horrible, abominable Sins appear'd, almost unknown before in this Country; and that we ought to fear, that the Patience of the Lord, justly provok'd, ceasing, his Judgments may at last fall upon our dear Country, unless we endeavour to prevent them, by an unfeigned Repentance and Conversion.*



**T**HIS Month is of great Work for the Gardener.

In the Kitchen-Garden renew the Heat of your Hot-beds with fresh Dung, and continue to sow Cucumbers and Melons as in the former Month.

Make a large Hot bed for forward Rhadishes, and Spring Carrots; they may be sown together, because the Rhadishes be drawn in *March*, whereby they will make room for the Carrots. The Bed must be covered with Earth 7 or 8 Inches thick, and defended with Mats, supported with Hoops.

Make a Hot-bed for *Battersea* Kidney-beans, and all sorts of Annuals, except *African* and *French* Marigold, which may be deferr'd 10 or 20 Days. About the middle of the Month, upon a declining Hot-bed, sow Colly-flower Seeds; also in the natural Ground, Pease, Beans, Parsley, Spinach, Carrots, Parsnips, Turnips, Onions, Leeks, *Dutch* brown Lettuce, and Asparagus-seeds.

Sow Skerrets in light rich Ground, where they may have Moisture.

Plant Garlick, Shalots, and Rocambole, for Increase, in light Ground.

Transplant young Cabbage-plants for a Crop.

Make Plantations of Straw-berries, Ras-berries, Goose-berries, Currants, and Roses.

Elm-setts should now be gather'd from the Roots of large Trees, and planted in Nursery-beds, and young Plantations should be now provided with all sorts of Forest-trees and Shrubs, which are propagated from Slips or Laytrs.

Sett Acorns of the *Ilex*, Cork-tree, *English* Oak, Chestnuts and Walnuts.

Sow the *Sameria* of the Elm, and Bay-berries, all which come up the first Year.

Lay Branches of several Trees to take Root: This is the best Time to raise any Thing that will grow of Slips.

Prune Fruit-trees and Vines, for now is your Season to bind, plash, nail, and dress, without danger of Frosts. This is to be understood of the most tender and delicate Wall-fruits not finish'd before: do this before the Buds and Bearers grow turgid; and yet in the *Nectarine* and like delicate mural Fruit, the later the better, notwithstanding what has been, and still is the contrary Custom.

The latter end of this Month is most proper to graft Pears and Plums of all sorts; and some likewise graft Apples and Cherries in the Cleft, tho' others defer Apples longer. The Cyons cut off from the Trees last Month, are now to be used, without having any Regard to the Notion of the Age of the Moon.

Now, as well as in *October*, may be planted the *Espaliers* of Pears, Plums or Apples, so useful as well as profitable in a Garden; for being planted a convenient Distance from a Fruit Wall, they are an admirable Defence against blighting Winds, and produce noble Fruit.

Rub Moss from Trees after a Shower of Rain; scrape and cleanse them from Cankers, &c. Cut and lay Quick sets, and trim up palisade Hedges.

Earth up the Roots of uncover'd Fruit-trees, and drain superfluous Moisture from Roots of Trees. Lay Bird-lime for the Bird called the Tit, or Tit-mouse, which is a destructive Enemy to Dwarf-Pears and Plums in this and the preceding Month, by destroying the Buds.

The beginning of this Month you may sow *Auricula* Seed in Cases filled with light Earth, and the Seeds of the *Poly-anthois* in some shady Border.

Transplant all sorts of Flowering Shrubs, which bear the Weather; as Roses, *Jessamines*, *Hony-suckle*, *Laburnum*, *Lilac*, *Syringa*, *Spiceas*, *Altheas*, &c. You may make Layers of *Roses*, *Pomegranates*, *Phillyrea*, *Laurus Tinus*, and other Shrubs.

Cut the *Spanish* *Jessamine* within four Inches of the Stem, giving them fresh Earth, likewise give fresh Earth to your *Carnations* planted out in *Autumn*. Towards the latter end sow *Lark-spurs*, *Hollyhocks*, *Canterbury-bells*, *Primrose-tree*, *Sweet-williams*, annual *Stocks*, *Candy-tufts*, *Pinks*, &c.

Make Plantations of the *Lilly* of the Valley on the Side of some shady Bank. Sow *Orange* and *Lemon-kernels* in Pots, set the Pots in hot-beds; the *Kernels* are to be used as soon as taken out of the Fruit. Shift such *Myrtles* as require larger Pots, at the same time shaving off the outside *Fibres* of their Root, and if there be occasion, prune their Heads pretty close. Turn and skreen Mould for the Use of next Month, and continue to roll *Gravel-walks* after Rain and Frosts.

## BANKRUPTS.

*Simon Money*, of *Norwich*, Haberdasher.  
*Henry Gooch*, ditto, Haberdasher.  
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 jobber, and Merchant.  
*John Corderoy*, of *Reading*, Berks, Inn-  
 holder and Chapman.  
*John Edwards*, of *Leominster*, Here-  
 fordshire, Sadler and Malster.  
*John Price*, of *Lad-lane*, London, Ha-  
 berdasher.  
*James Lorimer*, of *Hethersett*, Norfolk,  
 Chapman.  
*William Allen*, of *King's Lynn*, Norfolk,  
 Merchant.  
*Tho. Immins*, of *London*, Silk-weaver.  
*Wm Hart*, of *Clothfair*, Woollen-draper.  
*Joseph Ridgeway*, of *Chester*, Glover.  
*James Smallewood*, of *London*, Hosiery.  
*Croisfield King*, of *St Giles's Middlesex*,  
 Coach-maker.  
*Wm Pinkard*, of *Southwark*, Victualler.  
*Mary Mason*, of *Beccles*, Suff. Milliner.  
*Wm Callow*, of *Spalding*, Lincolnshire,  
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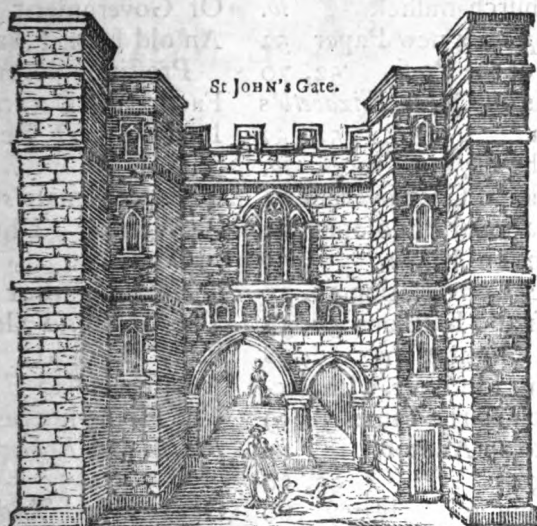
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THE  
*Gentleman's Magazine*:  
FEBRUARY, 1731.

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*A View of the Weekly DISPUTES and ESSAYS in this Month.*

Substreet Journal, Feb. 4. No. 57.

*Concordia discors.* Luc.



THE Author of this Journal having (No. 51.) in a Discourse read to the Society, by *Wm Bickerstaff*, Esq; expos'd the common *Almanack-makers*, by giving a scheme of their *widely differing* predictions of the weather for the month of *January*, as therefore not founded on the rules of art, had subjoin'd and oppos'd to them Mr *Bickerstaff's* learned calculations, and call'd on his readers to attend the fulfilling of them: in this paper he takes notice of their exact completion, and sets Mr *Bickerstaff's* predictions for *Feb.* against those of 17 common *Almanacks*, that the reader may judge more easily who is in the right; promises to pursue the same method to the year's end, and a compleat *Almanack* for 1732, by that gentleman, under the title of, *The Grubstreet Almanack*.

Next, a letter inserted from a correspondent, containing critical observations on *Musick*, particularly as performed by *Organists* in Churches, ironically remarks, that they zealously endeavour by the gaiety of their performances to dissipate that drowsy disposition which good christians are apt to sink into on such occasions. For half an hour together they divert their auditors by scouring up and down the

whole compass of the organ, and skipping from one subject to another, till they have given us a different air in every key of the *Gammut*.

Gives this further reason in defence of the organ-lost; that by this means the pretty gentlemen and fine ladies below, are reliev'd from the danger they were in of growing hideously dull, and an opportunity given them of displaying their fine tastes and rings.

Takes especial notice of their tuning the *Psalm*; for in the middle of a word Mr *Tweedledumdee* forgets the tune, and entertains us with the scrap of a song, or a masquerade dance, to the confusion of the audience; when the next verse, perhaps, of confession, or deprecation, shall be introduced by *Lillebotero*, or *Jumping Joan*.

But their tip-top flourish is reserved for the farewell. Here they justly judge, that a pleasant touch is as necessary as a merry epilogue after a dull play; and acquit themselves so facetiously, that we are soon eas'd of any irksome impressions receiv'd from the pulpit.

Concludes, that *Church-musick*, if rightly managed, is capable of raising the noblest hints in the mind, and filling it with the most sublime and worthy conceptions; whilst by this means our pleasure and duty might be made to accompany one another; our virtue would be improved in proportion to our delight; and a more vigorous and lively devotion created in the heart, than the best form of words without its assistance could effect.

Even-

*Evening-Post*, Feb. 4. No. 3362.

THE proprietors of this antient paper, to oblige their readers, have added an entertainment called, *The Templer*; which being design'd for publick amusement, we think ourselves obliged to take notice of it, viz.

*The Templer*, No. I.

BEGINS with mentioning several difficulties that attend his undertaking; but desires the reader to suspend his judgment of the work for a time; and, according as he acquits himself, to condemn or absolve him. Next, he gives an account of himself; says, he is nephew, by the mother's side, to the *Templer*, whom the *Spectator* mentioned as his intimate friend; that he was educated at the University, and arrived in town when his uncle was a member of that *Club*; he accompanied Sr *Roger* in his morning-walks, drank tea with *Will. Honeycomb*, and smok'd a pipe with the *Spectator* himself.

On the dissolution of that society, his uncle, the *Templer*, betook himself to close study; but soon after quitted both business and town, and retired to his estate in the country, where he continued writing for his own amusement several essays, as subjects occasionally presented themselves; These he bestowed on our author, to enable him to undertake a work of this kind, and intended him farther assistance, but is since dead.

Promises more particulars of his own life and character, and concludes with an invitation to gentlemen of wit and capacity, to second his endeavours with their assistance.

The *Free Briton*, Feb. 4. No. 62.

Farther considerations on the late proceedings against the agents of the *Craftsman*.

THE *Craftsman* having blacken'd the acts of power, which had been exercis'd on his agents, as acts of oppression, the *Free-Briton* in this paper enters the lists with him in de-

fence of the measures taken by the government against him and them.

The *Craftsman* having admitted that the writers for the government do not contend for any act of parliament to restrain the liberty of the press, but only for confining this liberty to narrower bounds, our author allows his complaint to be just; for he insisted on confining every writer to truth, and debarring them from a latitude of *lying*; without which, he says, the *Craftsman* could not subsist a week longer.

The *Craftsman* says, that the privilege we enjoy of examining all matters of religion and government, would be of no advantage to us, if it was confined to panegyrick, and we were not allow'd the liberty of censuring Men in power. But our author replies, that he only contends against the abuse of enquiry, by the introduction of defamatory lies.

He proceeds to answer the *Craftsman's* arguments relating to the opposition and difficulties which the treaty of *Seville* has met with. Says, that we have suffer'd nothing by delay; the Emperor is more embarrassed; his troops wearied; his treasures exhausted; *Italy* loaded and oppressed; all which contribute to make the treaty of *Seville* daily more practicable.

The current of advices having run very strong in favour of a general accommodation, the *Craftsman* publish'd his *Hague-letter*, in which he insinuated vile things of the ministry and their negotiations, for which he had no vouchers in any paper of intelligence, either foreign or domestick, and without any foundation in the publick opinion. He first broaches the scandal, and then makes it his justification that it obtained in publick; and this credulity is become the sanction of falsehood.

The *Craftsman* pretended to justify himself by saying, that he had only suggested, and not asserted. But, says the *Free-Briton*, at this rate we should have a new method of *lying*, and falsehood might circulate by a sly reservation.

The

The *Craftsman* had quoted the King's speech to prove a tendency to an accommodation with the Emperor; but this will not justify him, for the King declares, *That unanimity and joint concerted measures is the present case with him and all his allies.*

The *Craftsman*. Feb. 6. No. 240.

*A continuation of remarks on Q. Elizabeth's Reign, from the minutes of Mr Oldcastle.*

HE says, she consider'd herself Q. of a country separated from all others, except *Scotland*, and conducted herself accordingly.

This reign is an instance that an island may enjoy peace and prosperity while the continent is fill'd with alarms, and wasted by war. The means and objects both of defence and offence are different as they regard an island and the continent, according to their different situations. A navy is necessary to the former, and barrier towns, and standing armies to the latter.

An island has no business with the affairs of the continent, only as a friendly neighbour, and a fair trader.

But since the union of the two kingdoms, we are one nation, one government, and must have one common interest; and consequently 'tis in our power to take the entire advantage of our situation, and make ourselves beloved and respected by those who maintain the just balance of *Europe*, and be formidable to those who would break it.

With respect to the continent, *Q. Elizabeth* made the fewest engagements she possibly could, nor mingled her interests of counsels with theirs, but did both with those of *Scotland*.

Concludes with some reflections on free and arbitrary governments, and says, that Queen *Elizabeth* never wanted Power, was supported by the spi-

rit of liberty, and overcame that of faction.

*Fog's Journal* Feb. 6. No. 124.

THIS Journal continues remarks on a Pamphlet relating to the *Hessian* Troops, which, he grants, is not so scurrilous as other writings on the same side. Endeavours to refute several things advanced by the author; particularly his account of the additional forces rais'd by the allies, in consequence of the treaty of *Hanover*, viz. that *France* increas'd her forces with 30,000 men, and put herself to a considerable Expence in auxiliary stores; that in the convention made between the allies of *Hanover* and the *Danes*, it was agreed by *France* to take 12,000 *Danish* troops into her pay, in case of a war; and that 8000 men were rais'd and added to the troops of *Great Britain*.

Next he considers some reflections of the author upon the conduct of the imperial Ministers; who however, he says, found means to bring the King of *Prussia* off from the *Hanover* alliance, to unite with the Emperor, and also on several occasions to disappoint our good understanding with *Russia*; which *Fog* ironically observes did not happen by reason of any unskillfulness, want of knowledge, or address in our Ministers; but that *old Father Time* was in the imperial interest.

*London Journal*. Feb. 6. No. 601.

COMPLAINS of the present method of managing national controversies, in which truth and decency are so little regarded, and such preference given to personal altercations. Allows, if the *Craftsman* has the right he claims of examining all matters of religion and government, it does not follow that he has a right to abuse the government.

The *Craftsman* had insisted that he had as much right to reason on sup-  
posi-



position as Mr Osborne. He grants it in like cases, but not in this. Osborne had suppos'd, that one of our allies might insist upon the executing the treaty of *Seville* in a manner not consistent with the real interest of the other allies; or they might all agree to wait another year for the Emperor's consent; these suppositions were highly probable. — On the contrary the *Craftsman* suppos'd, that we were going to make a treaty with the Emperor which he asserted could not be done without perfidy and infracti- on of treaties and violation of faith. This supposition was but barely probable, that there was any treaty on foot, and absolutely impossi- ble to know what the treaty was, yet such a knowledge was necessary to support the *Craftsman's* charge of violating treaties, &c. Reason will allow to argue upon supposition in fa- vour of a single person, or a King- dom, but never against them, espe- cially from common report. The practice of the *Greeks* and *Romans* was different, who punish'd their sub- jects for publishing a piece of news pernicious and dishonourable to the common-wealth, tho' true.

Osborne quotes the *Craftsman* as al- lowing that a reconciliation at *Vien- na* is the most eligible, and most desi- rable measure, but expressing his ap- prehensions that it may be attended with Difficulties; and querying, whe- ther it was not more practicable before the treaty of *Seville* was concluded? Osborne replies, No; a way must first be found to divide the Emperor and *Spain*, which was effected by the treaty of *Seville*.

Read's Journal, Feb. 6. No. 307.

Observes first, that the notion of the passions and desires of man- kind being naturally vicious, is ab- surd, and a high reflection on the Wisdom of our Creator, they are good or bad, as more or less regulated by reason.

Says, 'tis ridiculous and wicked to go to astrologers to enquire into fu- ture events; yet adds, that the de- sire of prying into futurity, is a prin- ciple, if well applied, highly commen- dable.

Providence acts by second causes; and the same events have been produ- ced by the same means in all ages.

*Ishales* had studied rational philoso- phy, the course of nature, and the in- fluence of the heavenly bodies; but his learning was derided because it brought him no money: He refuted this error thus: Foreseeing that olives would be blasted the next year, he pre- served a great quantity, which in the scarcity enrich'd him.

An inattention to the regular course of things, cannot have but a suitable event.

The author approves the saying of *Jezabel* to *Jebu*, Had *Zimri* peace, who slew his master?

The government of *France* was once almost as free as ours; but *Lewis XI.* and succeeding Princes, thought their prerogative lessen'd by a dependence on the Law, wherefore contriving to abolish it faction increased upon 'em, and they were embarrass'd with se- ditions.

The *Ld Morton* in *Scotland* invent- ed a new engine to cut off traitors heads, called a *Maiden*, and suffer'd by it himself.

The *Ld Sirafford* inveighed vehe- mently against former ministers, and the arguments he us'd were turn'd a- gainst him with such advantage, as to take off his head.

Concludes with making this last a general maxim.

The Traveller, Feb. 6. No. 22.

Observations on an edition of Milton, publish'd in the year 1725.

THE restoring of the text of a valuable author to its original sense and reading, is a work of merit, if

if not undertaken by one unequal to such a task. The *Traveller*, in this paper, has pointed out a few specimens of the ignorance, want of taste, and silly officiousness of Mr *Fenton*, in his corrections of *Milton*, as in the lines following :

And temperate vapours bland; which th' only found  
Of leaves, and fuming rills (Aurora's fan)  
Lightly dispers'd

Judiciously alter'd by the editor thus:

And temperate vapours bland from fuming rills,  
Which the only found of leaves (Aurora's fan)  
In the VIth Book,

— This day will pour down,  
If I conjecture ought!

The editor would read,

If I conjecture right!

This is a trifling criticism, and not warranted by any copies.

In the Xth Book, *Adam* says,  
O woods! O fountains! hillocks, dales, and bow'rs.  
Perhaps it should be, says the editor,  
bills, rocks, &c. This is ridiculous.

In the XIth Book, *Adam* speaking of the Rainbow says,

But say, what mean those colour'd Streaks in  
Heav'n.

Disfended as the Brow of God appears'd?

Mr *Fenton* says, perhaps it should be read *Bow*.

This remark shews more pedantry than judgment, and loses the beauty of the word, which carries so grand an image with it.

All the various readings of this editor are either mean or trifling, wherefore he laments the privilege that rich bookfellers have of putting it in the power of any ignorant editor to murder the finest authors.

Weekly Register, Feb. 6. No. 43.

An Essay on TASTE in general.

**T**ASTE is a peculiar relish for an agreeable object, by judiciously distinguishing its beauties; is founded on truth, or veri-similitude at least; and is acquired by toil and study, which is the reason so few are possess'd of it. Nothing is so common as the affectation of, nor any thing so seldom found as *Taste*. Bad principles of education, an ill choice

of acquaintance, the ignorance of instructors, and our own prejudices, all contribute to the confirmation of this evil. So much depends on a true *Taste*, with regard to eloquence, and even morality, that no one can be properly stil'd a gentleman, who takes not every opportunity to enrich his own capacity, and settle the elements of *Taste*, which he may improve at leisure. It heightens every science, and is the polish of every virtue; the friend of society, and the guide to knowledge; 'tis the improvement of pleasure, and the test of merit; it enlarges the circle of enjoyment, and refines upon happiness; it distinguishes beauty, and detects error; it obliges us to behave with decency and elegance, and quickens our attention to the good qualities of others; in a word, 'tis the assemblage of all propriety, and the centre of all that's amiable.

Truth and beauty include all excellence; and, with their opposites, are the objects of censure and admiration. The rightly distinguishing of them is the proof of a good *Taste*; to acquire which, we must be impartial in our enquiry, cool in our judgment, quick to apprehend, and ready to determine what is an error, and what a beauty. Beauties have been censured, thro' the want of understanding, and errors extoll'd, because in the masque of truth.

Observes further, that a good *Taste* is not confined only to writings, but extends to painting and sculpture; comprehends the whole circle of civility and good manners, and regulates life and conduct, as well as theory and speculation: But now a-days, instead of it, pertness passes for wit; dulness for decorum; lewdness for humour; diffimulation for honour; and vanity for every accomplishment.

Says, that the entertainments on the stage, and the behaviour of the pit, are too strong proofs of the degeneracy of *Taste*, since Mr *Addison's* time. The gaming-table, and the royal diversion at *New-market*, are the ambition of the majority; and the rest prefer *Sensine*

to *Shakespear*, as the highest proof of modern politeness.

The *Templer*. Feb. 6. No. 2.

TOM's *Coffee-house*, *Covent Garden*.

THE *Templer* says, he constantly frequents this place for the sake of the agreeable mixture of good company that meet there.

The *Wit*, the *Politician*, and the *Beau*, may be severally entertained in their respective ways.

Describes the characters and conversation of *Ned Courtal*, and *Marforio*. *Courtal* is a man of gallantry and pleasure; intrigue, dress and diversions are his chief occupations; delights in musick, and is a subscriber to the *Opera*. *Marforio* is a man of learning, penetration and sagacity; with an exactness of taste, and receives no pleasure unwarranted by his judgment, and has no ear for musick; attacks *Courtal* on his favourite diversion the *opera*. Says, nothing is so absurd or unnatural as a drama set to musick; that 'tis monstrous to have all manner of persons, in all situations, perpetually accompanied with the regular responses of symphony; is sick to see a *Cæsar*, a *Scipio*, or an *Alexander*, intent upon crotchets, to keep in with the fiddler, and come well off at a close.

To this *Courtal* replies, that sense has nothing to do at an *opera*; musick is the business, and nothing more is expected there; and that one may as well find fault with a fine woman for not understanding *Mathematicks*, or a courtier for not speaking *Greek*. That musick is as expressive as words, and quotes *Dryden*, who tells us of a musician, who by his harmony, could command every passion of the mind; that if he is wrong in his notion, he had rather be happy with the foolish, than discontented with the wise; and that refining too much upon pleasure, destroys it.

The *Templer* moderates this dispute, by questioning whether a little sense would be prejudicial to the sound of an instrument; and if notes by themselves have that force of expression, might they not receive an additional advantage from a set of well-chosen words?

Grubstreet Journal. Feb. 11. No. 58.

BY the fashion, figure, and colour of the cloaths, we may form a judgment of the sentiments and qualities of the mind.

Fantasticalness in dress, if introduced by a foreign nation, presages the bringing in the politicks and religion of that nation. Political and religious garments nearly resemble the artificial, being as often changed as the weather suits.

About the latter part of *Queen Anne's* reign, a Rev. gentleman wrote a treatise call'd, *A farewell to French kicks*, of which our Journalist gives his readers an abridgment. The author of it dissuades his countrymen from the use of *French* fashions, since we have a right, power, and genius to supply ourselves. The imitation of modes, he says, is a tribute paid to some virtue; as to valour, beauty, or to a superior skill in arts and sciences. As to valour the *French* claimed no preheminance over us, the victories we had obtain'd at that time being too fresh in their memories. The *Britons* have distinguish'd themselves in this particular. We used the *Ruff* and *Fardingal* while the *Spaniards* were highest in reputation; and when *France*, by our assistance, prevail'd over 'em, we very complaisantly pursued the *French* thro' many extravagant varieties; but when a war became necessary with *France*, we diffus'd their exotick modes, and our fashions were commodious and graceful.

Beauty

Beauty, he reckons, as the next quality in directing the modes, which he describes as a sweet reflection of light, arising from the connection and aptitude of the parts. Two sorts of it, national and universal. As to the first, gives a description of a beauty peculiarly *French*; as to the second, points out the *Britons*. Opposes a certain likeness, or figure among the *French* to the beautiful of either kind, which he represents as the symbol of capering, with the knees touching, and the ankles a foot and a half distant from one another, with a broad codebeck, an immense peruke, and an old lac'd coat.

A third quality which influences the modes, is a superior skill in arts and sciences. Depreciates the *French* poetry, eloquence, knowledge in medals, musick and painting, when compared with the inimitable performances of other nations.

The author proceeds to consider some pleas made in behalf of the *French*. First as to modes, that they have ever excell'd us in a copiousness and variety of fancy: This is to be imputed to the encouragement given to *French* taylors, who are privileg'd with inscribing a new fashion'd garment to a great man, as an author does a book. Another plea is the civility of the *French*: To which 'tis answered, that they show it when we praise their country, and disregard or undervalue our own. Their third plea is the cheapness of their workmanship: the reason of which is, our workmen find it difficult exactly to imitate the *French*; as they do to imitate us. Their last plea is, that they exceed all others in vivacity of temper: This is allow'd, if signifying no more than an impertinent alertness.

The author goes on to make some remarks upon dress, which respect either the head or the body. The attire of the head is either natural, or

such as seems so; or additional. The antients used to signify strength by short, bristly hair, and effeminacy by long. The *French* on the contrary, dress the man in the longest hair, and the woman with hardly any. Allows the *French* to have succeeded in the female head-dress. Says, there cannot be a better likeness of a *Magdalen*, than a *French* lady in a state of compunction:

The attire of the body is purely additional.

In the last place takes notice of the qualities requisite to set off dress; such as vivacity in conversation, without levity or impertinence; a beautiful aspect; a just stature; and a genius to dispose the habit according to its proper attitude.

The *Templer*, Feb. 9. No. 3.

Sic

Ut quimus, aiunt, quando ut volumus non licet.

**B**Egins with observing, that treatises have been wrote concerning rules of Argumentation, for the use of combatants in *theological*, *political*, or *philosophical* controversies, but never met with any *Logick* calculated for the service of poetical disputants.

Says, that *argument* has nothing to do with taste and perception. Controversies in poetry commonly arise more from the consideration that the merit of a piece is *unquestionable*, than that it is *dubious*. A poet, undeniably superior, excites the jealousy of his brethren, who, not able to rise to his height, would bring him down to a level with themselves; so, the poet, not his performance, occasions the disputes: that in these cases, the wit lying all on one side, without some extrinsecal helps on the other, must inevitably bear all down before it. The arguments therefore on these occasions are of two kinds, such as relate to the person, or the character of the antagonist.

nist. The first is deduced from the topick of the cudgel, and is called *argumentum bacillinum*. This he owns, is not always successful, because an adversary does not always submit to such correction, and the law may shew its resentment.

Another method may be used, that is, of turning the person into ridicule, and exposing his deformity, or natural imperfections, which in a figurative sense may be called *shrewding*.

As to *character*, the surest way is to attack the most private parts of it. If this does not do, we may expose him to contempt, by examining into his birth and family, and make him the son of a *Parish-Clerk*, a *Popish Priest*, *Pettifogger*, *Exciseman*, *Tinker*, or *Filius Populi*, which signifies that he had no father at all.

*Poverty* is another topick, which entitles the bearer of it to contempt. But observes, that this weapon in poetical hands may be apt to recoil.

If these attacks should fail, his name may be tortur'd by *anagrams*, *acrosticks*, or derided in *puns*, *quibbles*, and *conundrums*.

*Grecian Coffee-House, Feb. 8.*

Takes notice of the strange fondness the world has for a new humour, which they are never tired of till it surfeits. Instances in the *Beggar's Opera*, and the inundation of ballad-*opera's* that succeeded it. Tragedies and comedies sink in esteem, and all the play-houses subsist by *Ballads* and *Harlequins*. This custom of jading a humour is the high-road to absurdity and folly. When the fancy of verses in *burlesque* first began in *France*, it grew to such a height that a book was printed entitled. *La passion de notre Sauveur envers burlesque*. (See p. 902. D)

The *Templer*. Feb. 16. No. 4.

Communicates a Letter from *Philocenus*, advising the *Templer* to

treat of the excellence, beauty, dignity, pleasure and happiness of *virtue*.

Observes, that as in particular persons, so with regard to the gross of mankind, in every age there prevails some certain disposition or humour that possesses the minds of the majority, and becomes the characteristic of the times.

In the days of our *Norman* ancestors the *Taste* in vogue was eating and drinking: Hospitality was politeness, and an open house as great a distinction of honour, as now a coach and six with half a score liveries.

In the succeeding time the love of arms became the prevailing humour. The care of the beau was in brightening his armour; the management of the lance made way to the heart of the fair; and tilts, jousts and tournaments, supply'd the place of plays, *opera's* and masquerades.

At the reformation the taste of the age was turned towards learning. Ladies read *Horace*, and courtiers understood the classics; wits study'd grammar, and kings became authors.

In *Oliver's* time we became a nation of saints. The way to esteem and respect was to give proofs of being regenerate; the judge, general, minister and beau were alike oblig'd to be gifted in *Prayer*; and all affairs, trivial or serious, publick or private, were transacted in the name of the Lord.

Upon the restoration, wit and intrigue usurped the dominion. Ministers of state became wits, and wits ministers; a play was more regarded than a treaty of peace, and keeping a balance with a set of mistresses of greater consequence than the tranquillity of *Europe*.

Something of each of these humours we still retain, but the reigning taste lies towards avarice and luxury. Riches are *merit*; an estate, *learning*; and *South-sea stock*, *wit*.

Want

Want is the only folly, and poverty the only vice. Concludes with advising the *Templer* to pick and cull out the most select passages from learn'd authors to embellish his work.

The *Templer* thanks his correspondent, and gives us a specimen, viz.

*Eudamidas of Conimb*, had an intimate friendship with *Charixenus* and *Arctheus*. He was poor, they rich; he made his will and bequeathed to *Arctheus* the maintenance and support of his mother in her old age; to *Charixenus*, the marriage of his daughter, with a suitable portion; that if either of the said legatees should die, the whole to devolve to the survivor. At his death the executors readily accepted their respective legacies, and discharg'd their trust to admiration.

The *Templer*, Feb 23.

Et proparare loco, & cessare, & quarere, & uti Gaudentem parvisque fodalibus, & Lare certo.

Hor.

THE *Temple*, he says, is convenient for two of the most opposite sorts of people; those who have the most, and those who have the least to do. These societies were instituted, to serve as colleges for students and professors of the law, tho' now inhabited by such as have no business at all. Here a poet and a pleader, a beau, and a counsellor, a rake, and a serjeant, dwell together in the same stair-case, without ever knowing, or perhaps seeing one another.

These reasons induced the *Templer* to reside here, as the most retir'd. His family consists of an old servant, a laundress, and an old tabby-cat. Thus he is a kind of philosopher in practice, and a man of business in theory; and tho' he is neither lawyer, physician, statesman, or divine, yet as it falls in his way, may make observations on each of these professions. Cautions his readers to be

careful of mistaking his name, and that he is a lawyer only in theory, and a *Templer* in nothing but residence.

*Tom's Coffee-house, Covent-Garden.*

Gives an account of a conversation which he had with *Marforio*, and of his advising him to enlarge his design, so as to comprehend all that may relate to the improvement of taste and politeness in men or in writings, characters and passions, vice, folly and dress; whether in the closet of the beau, or the assemblies of the ladies. — Here *Ned Courtal* put in, and bid him beware how he was misled into any attempts against the ladies, for,

All that they approve is sweet,  
And all is sense that they repeat.

*London Journal*, Feb. 13. No. 602.

IS a letter from *Civicus*, congratulating Mr. *Osborne* on the service he had done his country by defending the administration against the attempts of artful and wicked men, and desiring him to suspend his labours of that kind for the present, in behalf of another publick spirited design.

The subject of his discourse is the multitude of beggars, and the many villanies and robberies committed in this city, the threats of incendiaries, and those threats actually executed; boys of 7 or 8 years old, taken in robbing a shop; and some of 13 or 14, robbing in the streets.

A few years since *London* was as remarkable for the safety of its inhabitants, as it is now notorious for the danger persons are exposed to who walk the streets after ten at night. Imputes the cause of these evils to the number of our poor, which he divides into two classes. First, those who are absolutely incapable of working. Secondly, those who are able, but not willing. The first sort are real objects of charity but,

but ought not to be suffer'd to wander the streets, exposing their distorted limbs, and filthy sores; such sights being frequently attended with the worst consequences to women with child.

The second sort of poor, who are able to work but not willing, are very numerous, and to them, in a great measure, are owing the many villanies daily committed in this city.

In *Paris* not a begger is to be seen. Recommends the practice of the people called *Quakers*, who maintain none of their poor in idleness, that are able to work, and suffer none to want that are helpless.

For a remedy proposes two methods. First, to oblige the able-bodied poor to industry. Secondly, to bring up their children to labour, not to learning. And to invent such punishment for criminals as may reclaim the offender, if the crime is not capital. And the present punishment for capital offences has so little solemnity in the manner of it, that it often appears more like a mob-triumph than an execution.

*Universal Spectator*, F. 13. No 117.

**I**ntroduces his discourse with observing that a general neglect, or rather contempt of matrimony prevails amongst us,\* to the great prejudice of the whole nation; which he illustrates with the humble petition of *Rachael Wisful*, spinster, *Deborah Lrighly*, single woman, *Susannab Spovemore*, widow, and 30,000 others, on behalf of themselves, and all the virgins, spinsters, single women, and widows in *Great-Britain*,

Shewing,

*That a multitude of people is the riches and security of a kingdom; that the means of procuring them has ever been by matrimony; that the petitioners are not only duly qualified, but ready to discharge the duties of it, and there-*

\*See the *Batchellors Recantation*, &c. p. 6d

*by enrich their country; but thro' the neglect and avarice of the men, who enjoy the sole privilege of professing love, and proposing matrimony, are, to their sorrow, left wholly unserviceable to their King and Country; and besides, are under great uneasiness of mind, for our fulfilling the first command, Increase and multiply.*

*The petitioners, therefore, desire Mr. Spectator-general to take their case into consideration, and propose some method to the King and Parliament for their relief.*

From this petition the *Spectator* takes occasion to observe, that at a moderate computation, there are, at least, 800,000 females ripe, and fit for marriage, in *England* only; supposes that if but one half of these should prove fruitful, what a noble recruit would it be for all the exigencies of state; and recommends it to the administration as a good piece of policy to find husbands for all the women.

He informs us from history what swarms of *Goths* and *Vandals*, *Huns*, *Tartars*, *Scythians*, and other nations, pour'd in from the *North* and *Eastern* parts, and over-ran all *Europe*; says, this surprizing increase of people was owing to the wise management of the women; for, as soon as ever they were fit for marriage, husbands were allotted 'em, and they were employ'd constantly in breeding for the good of their country.

A man among the *Jeaws* was exempted from the wars a whole year after he was married; and nothing was more common among the *Romans* than for their *Censors* to impose a heavy fine upon old batchelors. They highly honoured matrimony, in giving the precedence to magistrates who had the greatest number of children, and several other privileges.

Proposes to the Legislature, to enact some laws to discountenance celibacy;

lebac; particularly one to disqualify unmarried men from holding any post of honour, trust, or profit, or sitting in either house of parliament, but in every parish be obliged to serve the offices of scavenger and constable, and nightly keep watch and ward about the houses of married people: That every single man, of the age of 25, or upwards, on or before the first day of May next, fix his choice on some woman to be his wife, on the forfeiture of 10 *l.* then, and 10 *l.* for every year he continues so; exempts those who have not a yearly income of 100 *l.* either by estate or business; and likewise such who can produce certificates of their inability, or of having suffered a refusal from their mistresses for the space of one whole year before. That the privilege of courtship be indulg'd to both sexes; and that the man declining to marry the woman so making known her inclination, unless he be under some prior engagement, or inability, shall be deem'd a *Bachelor convict*, and be fined 10 *l.* That half of the money so raised, be given as a reward to such who have the most numerous offspring, and the other half be apply'd for the support of those who marry purely for *Love*, and are unprovided of a sufficient maintenance.

*Craftsman*, Feb. 13. N<sup>o</sup>. 241.

Contains a letter from *John Freshman*, an *Oxford* Scholar, just arriv'd in town, who wonders Mr *D'avers* should give himself the trouble of answering such a stupid old *novice* as Mr *Osborne*, or such an impertinent young jackanapes as Mr *Walsingham*; and in a scornful way advises him to leave these trifling adversaries to the correction of their equals; so takes up the cudgels himself: But his discourse consisting more of invective than argument, we imagined our readers would not be pleas'd with such personal altercations.

*Weekly Register*, Feb. 15. N<sup>o</sup>. 44.

Declares his surprize at the abuses some gentlemen have met with from reforming constables. Says, 'tis something like destroying hereticks for the sake of religion, and dragging men out of their peace in this world for the sake of their happiness in another; and adds, that they execute their small power in such a manner as would puzzle a jury to distinguish it from the insolence of a highwayman, or the malice of an assassin.

Agrees that 'tis the indispensable duty of every man to conform to the laws of his country, yet don't understand that our constitution allows a set of ruffians to break into private companies, and hurry gentlemen before a magistrate, on a bare suspicion of being criminal; or be committed to prison over-night, at discretion, only to be discharg'd in the morning. Grants, that *power* is necessary for the peace of the community; but no pretence will excuse the least deviation from right and justice.

Observes that all penal institutions are intended to remedy a greater evil; but if the ill consequences are stronger than the benefits they occasion, they are void of course. Such is the case here; the design of it was good, but has been perverted to bad uses, of which he enumerates many. Says, a magistrate is the mouth of the law, and if he wilfully errs, is as liable to be prosecuted as the wretch he condemns. Does not intend to affront the good magistrate, who, on the contrary, will rejoice to see the liberties of mankind asserted, and be ready to engage in the same cause.

*Grubstreet Journal*, Feb. 18. No. 59

MR *Bavius* clears up a passage which had offended some of his readers in an epigram inserted in

one



one of his former journals. The line referred to is :

*These should be pump'd, duck'd, pillory'd, piss'd, and sb—t on.*

This, he says, is so far from a reflection, that it is a compliment paid to the gentlemen of their society, and marks of honour given their members. To prove this, he quotes *Kolben's Account of the Cape of Good Hope, and the custom of the Hottentots* initiating a youth into manhood, which is in this manner: *First, they roundly bedaub him with fat and soot, after which the oldest man among them pisses with great vigour all over him, which the youth receives with an eager care; and making furrows with his long nails in the fat upon his body, rubs and mixes the piss with the fat.* When the old fellow has dribbled upon him to the last drop, he felicitates him upon the honour that is done him, and crowns him with many benedictions, which he utters aloud. Then is the young fellow proclaimed a man. The same kind of honour is made part of the marriage ceremony, and the priest pisses upon the bridegroom and bride alternately till his whole stock of urine is exhausted, and then wishes them joy. They likewise confer the honour of knighthood in much the same manner: One of their chiefs is deputed to perform the ceremony; which he does by pissing upon him from head to foot; the more piss the more honour. Then is the hero install'd, *Knight of the order of the piss.*

This ceremony of pissing is again performed at their funerals. Two old fellows, friends or relations of the deceased, piss each upon all the company, which is received with the greatest eagerness and veneration.

Concludes with a modern instance of a rev. divine, about 20 years ago, who was so highly esteemed by the fair sex, that they had their chamber-pots adorn'd with his picture,

*London Journal, Sat. F. 20. No. 603*

THIS journal is an answer to the *Craftsman* No. 241 signed *Freshman*. After having rally'd the Authors of the *Craftsman*, for their manner of treating their adversaries with personal invectives, *Osborne* proceeds in reply to Mr. *Freshman*.

But the arguments he here uses, being little more than a recapitulation of the reasons he had before urged, (p 54.) we refer our readers thereto.

*Universal Spectator, Feb. 20.*

IN this paper the author treats of good-eating, a fault, he says, the *Englisb* are much addicted to. Observes that till the flood, mankind had never tasted flesh, which by many learn'd men is reckon'd an unnatural food; but since the contrary custom has prevailed, he complies with it, but advises us not to be cruel in its death, nor curious in dressing it. Complains of running a red-hot spit through a living sow, to render the flesh more juicy and sweet; of bruising the paps of the same animal when alive, to make it tender; of roasting lobsters alive, and whipping pigs to death.

As to the dressing part, he says, the daintiness of our appetites has made cookery a science, and the expences of a petty tradesman's kitchen sufficient to have maintain'd the hospitality of an old *Englisb* squire.

To this he adds, that nothing contributes so much to the numerous tribe of pains and diseases as the vice of our eating; it dulls the rational faculties, and oppresses the motions of the soul.

Concludes with recounting the advantages of the virtue opposite to this vice. That *Licurgus* oblig'd all the citizens of *Sparta* to eat in publick, forbad all seasoning and sauces,

and

and did his utmost to prevent luxury. That the *Romans* continu'd their grandeur till tainted with this vice; and that among them to have eat three times a day was a thing prodigious. That *Seneca* tho' worth millions, was content with a crust of bread and a draught of water. Lastly, that as an instance of the virtue and vice, *Lewis Cornaro*, a *Venetian*, in his youth was excessively gluttonous, till nature was no longer able to support it, or physick to supply help; he betook himself to a steady habit of temperance, by which he recovered his health, and liv'd to an immense age.

free Briton. Feb 18. No. 64.

Observes, that the authors of the *Craftsman* have first raised an outcry against the administration, and from thence argue that the administration is evil because of that outcry. Agrees with the *Craftsman*, that the Reign of *Q Elizabeth* is one of the most shining periods in the *Englsh History*; but even then there were murmurs and loud outcries against the governing powers. Libels were written, but are sunk with their authors into oblivion, except one, taken notice of in the writings of the *Ld Bacon*, where we have a small treatise, intitled *Observations on a libel published anno 1592*. The intent of this libel was to represent the kingdom in a state of trouble and adversity thro' the weakness or wickedness of the ministry.

His Lordship acknowledges that the *Ld Burleigh* was privy to his own vindication, and was willing that the slanders raised against him might not be passed over in silence.

The *Ld Bacon* observes that a man is not to regard what libellers affirm or hold; but what they would convey: Then goes on to shew, what an extravagant and incredible conceit it is, to imagine that one counsellor

shou'd be able to direct all the actions of state, that had passed during the Queen's whole reign, or that he was able to make all the world his instruments; altho' the same thing is now suggested by the *Craftsman*. Another artifice of that libeller was in magnifying the strength and multitude of the enemies of the state. This method of raising disaffection against the government, says our author, is exactly copied by the *Craftsman* now.

Again, the antient libeller exclaims against the *Ld Burleigh* for bringing his son, *Sir Robt. Cecil* to be of the council, as having neither wit nor experience; the *Craftsman* in the same manner reviles the present ministry for employing their relations whom he represents (as falsely) to be the errantest *Blunderers* and *Idiots* the world ever saw.

The *Templer*, Sat Feb. 20. No. 6.

THE subject the *Templer* treats of in this paper is the folly of boasting what a person was formerly, who is of no use at present. Illustrates this in several examples of his acquaintance, who formerly were celebrated for their knowledge in divers arts and sciences, who at present are entirely ignorant of all.

Among the fair sex, he says, there are numbers who were good for something formerly. *Acantha*, formerly excell'd in dancing; *Melantha* was famous for complexion; *Dittinna* had the finest shape; but at present, neither of them has the least pretence to either. *Obadiab Greenbat*, he says, reckons among his acquaintance ten quondam *Raphaels*, as many *Phidiases*, five *Archimedeses*, three *Homers*, and two *Amphions*, who have outliv'd their knowledge, and at present know nothing either of painting, sculpture, architecture, geometry, poetry, or musick.

Cor.

Concludes with a letter from a correspondent who calls himself *Nestor*, who gives an account of the vast progress he made in his youth in all parts of learning, and his readiness in attaining every science; but having retir'd into the country, and forgot all, desires the privilege of telling what he was, and not what he is.

*Craftsman*, Feb. 20. No. 242.

HAVING in his paper, No. 240. finish'd his remarks on the reign of *Q. Elizabeth*, in this considers the management of affairs under *K. James I.* Takes notice that on his accession to the throne of *England*, he had the advantage of the example of his predecessor; that experience as well as reason pointed out to him the sole principle on which he could safely establish his government, but that he paid as little regard to *her* example as he did to *her* memory; that he seem'd to expect the love and to demand the obedience of his subjects, merely because he was king; that he pursu'd a particular, separate interest of his own, whilst he neglected a union with his people, which he made impracticable by transgressing the bounds prescrib'd him by our constitution. Interest and duty, he says, are indivisibly united, and that he who sins against *one*, sins against the *other*. Concludes with promising to be particular in his remarks on the consequences of this conduct some other time.

*Beau's Journal*, Feb. 20. No. 309,

HIS correspondent *Crato* begins his letter with confessing himself an enemy to the unmeaning productions of modern authors.

Finds fault with the present methods of educating young gentlemen at a boarding-school, where the two chief branches of knowledge inculcated are *French* and *Dancing*.

That considering the prevailing sentiments of the times, he is surpris'd to find that a medal has been

struck at the *Tower* in honour of *Sir Isaac Newton*.

He proceeds to draw an encomium on the abilities of this great man, his vast genius and capacity for the *Mathematicks*, and unbounded knowledge in the principles of things, and *phenomena* of nature. Concludes with part of a poem in his praise, as follows

When from the powerful fist of a God,  
From shapeless nothing, and a dark abode,  
Nature new born did at his Word arise,  
These shining lamps, and yon expanded skies  
Then man was dropt on this capacious ball,  
Large in itself, a point unto it all,  
Hence in a choir does the creation move,  
From Plants below to spacious orbs above.  
Of old what *Egypt* and *Arabia* taught,  
And what learned *Greece* to more Perfection  
brought,

Compriz'd in *Newton*, in his Works we trace,  
All these which his superior Notions grace.  
Nature herself to him resigns the Field,  
From him her Secrets are no more conceal'd.

*Fog's Journal*, Feb. 20. No. 126.

IN this journal *Fog* treats of popular discontents, which parasites, he says, maintain are inseparable from good government. — Tells us from *Machiavel*, that the multitude is generally more judicious than princes themselves, especially in the choice of favourites. Quotes the translator of *Tacitus*, who says, That when a just administration is once settled, and become familiar to the people, and no violent innovations attempted, they will not be apt to disturb it, or wish it ill; that they are slow to resist, and bear a thousand hardships before they return one. That 'tis a miserable infatuation of men in power, to push that power, and the people's patience so far as either will go, and leave no room for a retreat. That men in limited authority are apt to covet more, and when they have gained more, to take all.

The people, who aim chiefly at protection and security, are content to keep what they have, nor seek to interfere in matters of power, till power has attempted to rob them of liberty and right. Lastly, that perhaps the people are accounted bad for adhering stubbornly to their liberties and laws; that to rail at them for this is to make them a high

compliment, and a severe contumely upon their governors; namely, that they would be oppressors, but their people are too virtuous and brave to let them.

*Weekly Register*, Feb. 10. No. 49.

**T**HE *Register*, after having set forth the duty and authority of a good Justice of the peace, and given a particular of the great good and many benefits that may be justly expected from his superior knowledge and power, observes, there is such a thing as political hypocrisy, as well as religious. Remembers, that some time ago the people of Ireland detected a nest of these political hypocrites; a set of justices were prosecuted there for trespassing on their authority, and for their arbitrary proceedings. Hence the name of a justice was as formidable as that of an inquisition, and as contemptible as that of a Bailiff.

Wishes such a circumstance may never be ours; but if it should, he would call upon all the rights of a Briton to his assistance; and, if in vain, would bewail the constitution he could not defend.

Concludes with saying, that the most effectual way to reform the community, and do honour to the magistracy together, would be to distinguish men of education, fortune, and integrity, by commissions: Men, who from a love of their country, would accept of that employ, and discharge it in a manner suitable to that principle; the dignity of the bench would be maintain'd, and a justice of peace, be but a more significant name for a man of honour.

The *Traveller*, Feb. 20. No. 23.

**M**AKES some remarks on two passages in a pamphlet called, *The case of the Hessian forces*, &c. The first of which, *That it is extremely probable the introduction of six thousand Spaniards into Italy will be followed*

by invasions on the Emperor's dominions, he denies, and says, that common policy would teach *Don Carlos*, not to kindle a war where he is to establish his throne. The second is, where the author speaks of the duty of the Elector of *Hanover*, and the Prince of *Hesse Cassel*, as members of the *Germanic Body*; for which the *Traveller* rebukes the author, and says, those Princes know their obligations to the emperor better than to want such an impertinent scribler's instructions.

He next gives us a supplement to the life of the emperor *Maximilian II.* relating to his behaviour towards *Bucer*, a learned man, who was imprison'd by the Elector of *Saxony*, for declaring he believed in *Jesus Christ as God and Man*; and for denying the real presence in the Sacrament.

*Maximilian* being informed of it, and acquainted with the man, ask'd the Elector *why prisoner Bucer was, and why kept from the society of men?* The Elector reply'd, *I am resolv'd to force him to an agreement with my own clergy, in controverted points of religion.* To which the Emperor answered, *I never dar'd nor desired to use any force in matters of faith, and what relates to the consciences of men: I am sensible how vain is the endeavour, and how grievous and dangerous the consequence.*

The Elector then produc'd a letter seized among *Bucer's* papers, wherein the emperor's actions were canvass'd with some freedom; but he return'd it back very calmly with these words, *Nothing is said of us, but what is true.*

The *Hyp-Doctor*. Feb. 16. No. 10.

**C**ONTAINS a letter wrote by *Abdel Melec*, a *Turkish* Physician, attending the *Turkish* young noblemen, to his friend *Hamet Ben Omar*, at *Scutari*, near *Constantinople*, dated the 1st of the 2d moon of the year

1731, and of the *Hegira* of the venerable prophet 1128.

Among other things he informs his correspondent, that we have in London our *Ali Patrons*, our snarlers in politicks, who grin for a wager at the administration; there is a grinning match every Saturday at the *English Minister*, between two scribes, called *Fog* and *Caleb*; they are practis'd to grin at him as the *Scotch* tutor said to his pupil, when he taught him to speak extempore, *Gern, Jony; gern again, Jony*.—These Gentlemen, he says, are exactly of the temper of *Ali Patron* (ring-leader of the rebels in the late insurrection in *Turkey*) and would copy his freaks; he flourish'd a flag, you know, in the great market-place of *Constantinople*, and bid all true believers, that is, such as would believe him, follow him. These apes of *Ali Patron* flourish a sheet of foul paper to muster up their patch'd battalions of tag, rag, and bob tail; that sheet is called a *Journal*, and they have done penance in it more than once already.

Tells him, that the imitators of *Ali Patron* here, as well as the people are damp'd at the intelligence of the unforeseen destruction in which he involv'd himself and multitudes of his admirers and abettors throughout the whole city of *Constantinople*.

Imagines himself to be among his brother *Turks*, and therefore calls all by his own country names. Says, our *Divan* here is compos'd of standing and occasional members; *Mahomet, Fog, and Muley Caleb*, are the two writing clerks to it; *Muley Caleb* has wrote lately against pensions, though *Rustan R-sh-i, Bajazet B-k-e, Pesteli P-t-y*, and many others at this very day pension their two *Amanuenses*, and the book of their pay was found with their hands to it.

That the *Kaimachan* of *London*, called the *L—M—*, brews the best

beer, and the worst politicks; only with this good quality, that they are rather flat than sour. There was a clause preparing for the senate by *Ibrahim S-ys, Dguet Ognou T-n-l*, and *Hagdi W-d-m*, that none who had places in the government, or received his Majesty's stipends, should sit in *P—t*; which was very modestly telling the King, that those whom he judg'd his best friends, deserved to be turn'd out of the house. The *English P-t*, by its native constitution, consisted of none but pensioners; for every member, was to be allow'd a payment from his borough or county. That they who have clamour'd most against pensions, ever practis'd, and now would be the first that would accept them; they decry them for being out of their reach. That, was even the suggestion of buying votes; true, *Caleb's* party have been considerable jobbers in that market; they were arch wags upon what they call'd ear knots; yet they have been fairly jocky'd and dismounted; it was once a cant among them; that no citizen thought his goods the worse, because they were paid for.

Proceeds to consider the word *Pension* in its utmost latitude and concludes with a humorous description of Capt *Tom*, one of the supposed authors of the *Craftsman*.

*Grubstreet Journal*, Feb. 25. No. 60.

**M** *Mr Bavins*, in this *Journal*, entertains his readers with some animadversions on a late performance, call'd *Harlequin Horace*. Makes mighty merry with the *Frontispiece, Title-page*, and *Dedication*, which, says the *Grubstreet* secretary, is a malicious ridicule on [*Mr R—ch*,] an eminent member of our society, as well for his own marvellous and delectable compositions; as for the encouragement he has given our brethren, whereby many excellent pieces have been made publick; it was also notorious for the opprobrium

it occasionally throws on some other worthy patrons and brethren, such as the sweet favour'd Mr Heydegger, the Rood and modest Mr Henley, and the witty Dr Zoilus. He adds, the book is much worse, tho' it had met with unmerited success. Then quotes several verses, and from thence takes occasion to satyriize other dramatick performances, that have been lately introduc'd upon the stage ;

*Things without head or tail, or form or grace,  
A wild, forc'd, glaring, unconnect'd mass,*

The last couplet he quotes, is

*What Bard for st arving sense would suffer Death,  
When smit's fulfoly is th' establi'd Faith ?*

Confesses, that upon consulting the book of martyrs, he does not find any member of their society amongst them, their brethren always discreetly concluding, that whenever either sense or religion begun to pinch 'em, they were immediately to be thrown off, like a strait pair of shoes.

Free Briton, Feb. 25. No 65.

IN this paper the author considers the natural relation of his Majesty's German dominions to the interests of Great-Britain. As they are no parcel of the British Crown, nor sway'd by our laws, so they are not entitled to our protection ; but as a country in friendship with us, as a barrier, against popery, they deserve our support and assistance.

Holland, he says, is a part of our national care, as a bulwark against the princes of the continent ; that the King of Great-Britain, as Elector of Hanover, can protect this useful and inseparable ally from the attempts of the princes of the Lower Circles of the empire.

Observes that K. William thought the house of Hanover, and their dominions highly serviceable to the liberties of Europe.

That the Act of Settlement is no argument against the truth of his assertion.

That it seems to have been the opinion of the legislature, that a Prince succeeding to a great kingdom, possess'd of foreign dominions, would rather make the interests of the lesser country subservient to the greater, than the greater to the less.

That the legislature made themselves judges of this interest by limiting the prerogative, and by restraining the King from engaging in any war on account of foreign dominions without the consent of Parliament, not that he should never engage in any at all.

That K. James I. was stigmatiz'd with infamy for suffering the Palatine Electorate to be swallowed up in pursuance of the ban of the Empire.

That the case with respect to the Electorate of Hanover is the same, and more justly claims our care, than ever the Palatine did. 'Tis a protestant Electorate, threatned by the same power, with the same usage, and on our account.

That in all our quarrels with the Emperor he will most likely execute his vengeance on such of our allies as are nearest to him, which are this Electorate, and the Dutch Republick.

As to the objection of keeping up an army for the defence of an ally, when he was not invaded, he answers, that Q. Elizabeth did the same in the Netherlands, at and after the war between the Dutch and Spaniards.

Refers these objectors to the present state of Sweden, whose King, as Land-grave, never suffers his Hessian and Swedisch Interests to interfere.

Quotes an argument from a pamphlet, entitled, *Considerations on the present state of affairs in Europe*, where the author supposes, *That if any of our allies were attacked, whether the Hanover allies would concern themselves in the defence of the ally so attacked ? That it would be most absurd to suppose the British Parliament would not defend* the

the foreign dominions of their own Sovereign, as well as those of any other ally; and still more unaccountable would it be, if the King should not, as Elector, find the same assistance from the British nation, as he would be sure of having, if he were Elector only, and not King.

Universal Spectator, F. 17. No. 125.

TAKES for the subject of his discourse, the prayer of Socrates, That the Gods would give him such things as themselves know to be most convenient and best for him, intimating, how ignorant mortals are of their own real wants, and what is proper for them to ask of Heaven.

Happiness, he says, is the pursuit of all; but we are so bewilder'd by our passions and ignorance, that without divine assistance it is impossible to attain it; that we mistake our own good, and eagerly pursue our sure destruction.

Says, that we have one certain rule to go by, that is, to follow close the steps of virtue.

That the dispensations of providence in giving prosperity to the wicked, and distress to the virtuous, tho' by some reckon'd irregular and unaccountable, yet on a nearer view we shall find that appearances are fallacious, and that those who are accounted the most happy, are commonly the most miserable.

To illustrate this, quotes a fable from *M. de la Mette*. — A wretch, says he, that by casting his eyes and his wishes on the circumstances of others, grew uneasy with his own, and wearied Heaven with his complaints; *Jupiter*, to content him, took him up to his store-house, where the fortunes of all mankind stood sealed up in bags, and bid him chuse among them all. — The man, with all his strength, lifted up the first, that of supreme command, in which were concealed tomenting cares, but could

not support the burden. He try'd a second and a third, but were all too pondrous for his shoulders. At last he lays hold of one lighter than the rest, and desired he might have that. Take it, says *Jupiter*, and enjoy it, for indeed it's thy own, and learn from hence never to complain of providence.

Weekly Register, Feb. 27. No. 51.

FALLS upon the *Grubstreet Journal*; says, 'tis an easy transition from reforming constables to the authors of the *Grubstreet*; that they both seem to be of the same character, and act on the same principles.

Takes notice, that the first part of their entertainment generally consists of a lampoon, or some little private story. This province is given to Mr. *Bavius*; observes, there is a weekly collection of scurrillity, with the fundamental laws of the society, deposited in an ass's head at the upper-end of the club-room, in opposition to the lyon's head at *Button's*. When any man is to be call'd names, no body, he says, does it more outrageously than Mr. *Bavius*, Puns and conundrums fall to the share of Mr. *Quibus*; and gentle Mr. *Poppy* is the journalist of the club. Thus assisted, Mr. *Bavius* begins his invective, or panegyrick; for till the piece be finish'd, 'tis hard to determine which 'twill prove This uncertinty, he says, was occasion'd by an author who desir'd them to recommend his work to the publick, by writing a satyr upon it; for if they condemn'd it, the world would judge it had merit.

Mr. *Poppy* writes the occurrences of the club. Mr. *Quibus* is employed in making sage remarks, and sprightly witticisms on the common articles of news. (See Vol. II. p. 844-5.)

Lastly, sets forth the method they use of dealing out their labour to the publick. To this purpose they hold a general

a general council, and propose to adorn their journal with prints, that the decoration may atone for other deficiencies, and children admire what men would not read.

*Fog's Journal*, Feb. 27. No. 127.

**T**His Journal consists of Quotations taken from an author who wrote in *K. William's* time, some of which are as follows, viz.

*The virtues requisite for those qualify'd to handle matters of Government, must have their foundation in virtue, wisdom, and courage. He whose natural endowments of mind are not sufficient to foresee a long while before, what may be the event of a council, cannot consult safely for his country; he, who upon all occasions, only consults what interest such, or such an affair will bring to himself, will never give sound advice.*

*No Man can be virtuous or wise for the publick good, without a rich talent of the mind, and a virtue which warmly embraces the liberty, honour, and interest of his country, the want of which some have supply'd by momentary shifts, and short remedies.*

*Unskilful medlers count it supreme wisdom to answer any single necessity, never regarding whether the manner of doing it, be safe, just, or honourable.*

*Machiavel could never relish that maxim of enjoying the present benefit of time.*

*Cardinal Richlieu says, it is the duty of ministers to represent to their masters, that 'tis more necessary to consider the future than the present; that the prevention of an evil is better than the remedy.*

*Lastly, If in future times, England shou'd have any cause to believe that the treasure of the publick has been embezel'd, if affairs shou'd ever happen to be in confusion and disorder, nothing but the legislative authority will be able to bring any effectual help to set us right, and restore us.*

*App'ebet's Journal*, Feb. 27.

**C**ontains a Letter from *F. Cant*, describing the folly of an old

lecher, and the wanton pride of a young prostitute, in an instance which he saw at the play-house, where he observ'd an old gentleman very officious in his care of a young girl of fifteen, whom he suppos'd to be his daughter; but enquiring into his character, found that in his youth he had been a kind husband and a tender father; but now nature declin'd, was grown vicious, and keeps this young creature for his mistress. The girl is the daughter of one of his intimate acquaintance, who knows it, courted it, gave his consent with the same readiness, as if he had given her in marriage.

Such is his immoderate love of gold, that the sacrifice of his daughter he reckons but a trifle. She silly and ambitious, sees her old lover's fortune can support her pride, and to that sacrifices her virtue, and every other valuable consideration.

She is imperious to her servants, and usurps a sawcy sway over the young gentlemen; is so excessively vain, presumptuous, and giddy, that she is become as odious as despicable to all her acquaintance. She is the common contempt, scorn, and abhorrence of all that know her, and having left no room for pity or compassion, every tongue talks liberally and loudly of her infamy.

He then makes some serious reflections on the preceding account. Says, how ridiculous does the grey, hoary head, look bending and ducking itself in minick bows of courtship, and wantonness, to a girlish wench?

*London Journal*, Feb. 27. No. 604.

**M**R Osborne in this paper, attacks the *Craftsm.* No. 242. Grants that in that paper, which begins the reign of the *Stuarts*, he has laid down some principles which are true; *That in a country of freedom, or in a limited monarchy, there may be a passion for the crown,*



*crowns, as well as against it. And, to know which is the factious side, we need only enquire, which side is for usurping on the other, which is for preserving, and which for altering the constitution.* But observes, that the faction in those days, was generally for the crown; as it is now against it. Charges Mr. Oldcastle, with nonsense and infamy in saying, that the spirit of liberty, and the *British Constitution*, will, he hopes, remain clear of all imputations.

Declains against Mr. Oldcastle's manner of treating the persons of dead Kings with decency, and scandalously traducing the character of a living Prince.

Next, he guards the people against Mr. Oldcastle's false application of true principles.

Lastly, observes that the assertion that the people are on their side, is false; because the people of *England* are free, examine more, and know more than any other people in the world, and are, upon examination, less attach'd to the writings of the *Craftsman*.

*Craftsman*, Feb. 27. No. 243.

IN this Journal Mr. D'auvers resumes the topick which he has often treated of, namely, the liberty of the press. Declares he is pleas'd with some passages, which he quotes, in a Book, intitled a *Letter to Cleomenes, King of Sparta, from Eustace Budget, Esq;* relating to the same subject, in which the author shews the manner in which the *Athenians* exercised this privilege. The author of this book says, he never heard but that in those Countries, where men are the greatest slaves they might write as much, and in what manner they pleas'd, upon any subjects but Religion and Politicks. Illustrates his arguments with sundry examples. The first he gives, is, of *Timoleon*, who after the prodigious

services which he had done his country, was publickly traduced by one *Demauctus of Syracuse*; which, when *Timoleon* was inform'd of, he declar'd in a transport of joy, that the Gods had at last, granted him the greatest favour they could have confer'd upon him, since it had been the constant subject of his prayers, that the *Syracusians* might enjoy so perfect a state of liberty, that every man amongst them might speak freely, and with impunity, whatever he thought of another.

*Themistocles*, after his great successes, becoming cruel, indolent, and rapacious, was attack'd by *Timocreon* the poet, who charges him; that for three Talents, he call'd men from banishment; murder'd others, and became profligate enough to laugh at his own Villanies.

The *Athenian* writers took the same liberty with *Pericles*; but the tyrant, tho' possess'd of the supreme power, durst not destroy this branch of liberty, tho' he had trampled upon every other part of it. The comick poet brought him upon the stage in almost every play, and made no scruple to expose his ridiculous schemes and politicks.

*Cleon and Alcibiades*, in the height of their power, were treated in the same free manner, by the *Athenian Wits and Writers*; one of whom, says the author, drawing the character of an avaricious, and rapacious man, in his play, had made him say, that he valued his money more than his country or friends. The *Athenians* were so offended with this sentiment, that they were going to leave the theatre; when the author stept out from behind the scenes, and entreated them that they would only stay to see that villain thoroughly punish'd, who was capable of uttering such a sentence. They did so, and were satisfied with the poetical justice that was executed upon the wretch.

The

WITH bombast, with doggrel, and nonsense quite cloy'd,  
His laws all despis'd, his prerogative void,

*Apollo*, thought fit from these isles to elope,  
But left his commission with *Swift* and with *Pope*.

Full bent was his bow, and unstrung was his lyre,  
When with him the *Nine* were oblig'd to retire.

How pale was the sun! how unpleasant the day,  
How heavy old time runs, since he went away.

Soon *Dullness*, great goddess, usurp'd his command,  
And publish'd her edicts all over the land,

For electing a *Laureat*, a *Sessions* to keep,  
In the room of the late— who shall quietly sleep.

Enthron'd sat the goddess, her subjects stood round,  
And numbers abound!

Came witslings, and dunces, and wrongheads so many,  
Came some that were rich, more worth not a penny.

There was *S—el—y*, *R—ch*, *W—ls—d*, *C—ncan—*, and *W—d*.  
*Charles F—ns—n*, and *C—mm—ns* the *Gloucestershire* bard.

Old *Dennis* was cryer, and call'd out to order,  
*John H—y* was town clerk, *Giles Jacob* recorder,

Some brought in whole volumes of clenches and puns,  
And one, by mistake, brought a parcel of duns:

Some with the mere weight of their own works did blunder,  
And one sent an *Ass*, heavy loaded with plunder;

*Ey'n T—k—l* and *T—p* came for sake of the pension,  
*Tom Southern* and others, I care not to mention:

First a *Beau*, clad in silk, produc'd his course stuff,  
The goddess declared he had merit enough;

But bid him one instance from history bring,  
Of the son of a *Footman* advanc'd to a *King*:

*Dennis* told him he treated his muse like a jade,  
Since he dress'd her in *Fustian*, himself in *Brocade*;

Whose petition is that? my trusty friend *C—k's*;  
I honour him much for his dullest of books.

Some other protection I wish him to seek,  
For I'll never give this to a dabbler in *Greek*.

So *C—mm—ns* was call'd, who was bred near her throne,  
But he had forgotten his *Cassock* and *Gown*:

So for once was asham'd, and shrunk back for fear,  
And mis'd being created a *spiritual Peer*.

Then *T—b—d* came newly emerg'd from his *Cave*,  
Well known to the Court for a *Critick* most grave;

The goddess rose up, and said, this was the man,  
But him I've already crown'd *King of a Glan*.

Next *P—pe* appear'd, and enter'd his plea,  
But his works did not all, with her standard agree.

How dares he, says she, approach to my shrine,  
 Who deny's such a thing as a *Power divine* ?  
*D--s* made a remark, that it wasn't so odd  
 He shou'd own her a goddess who believ'd not a —  
 But commended him much for a poet so mild,  
 He knew not a fitter to sing to a Child.

*Dick S—ge* came pleading that he was undone,  
 She declar'd he was not her *legitimate son* :  
 And tho' *C—r* a precedent was of his side,  
 Yet she ne'er made a *Judge* of a *Criminal* try'd.  
*Nick Am—st* came next ——— but *Sir R—* appear'd,  
 And soon got him *expell'd* ; so well was he heard :  
 He swore to his ruin, the rebel to follow,  
 For secret intelligence held with *Apollo*.

With *Torches*, with *Flambeaux*, and abundance of fire,  
*Y—g* enter'd the hall, but was bid to retire.  
 She confess'd that his plays might pass for good things,  
 But his *Satyr* too much abounded with stings.  
 Poor *Gay*, tho' he had not *one friend in the Court*,  
 Came like a bold *Beggar*, and made his claim for't ,  
 But soon he was told with a deal of grimace,  
 If he'd part with the *pension*, he might have the place.  
 The goddess at last quite impatient was grown,  
 And said, I declare for a *Son of my own* :  
 My *C—y* alone is deserving the *Bays*,  
 He suck'd at these breasts, and he publish'd these plays :  
 In *Hibernian* shades, where *I'm* wont to retire,  
 A mortal compress'd me, *Mac Flecko's* his sire :  
 To plunder from *Shakespear*, or *Fletcher* he's free,  
 And he shall be always assisted by me :  
*C—y C—r* no more but *Querno* his name,  
 Thro' all my dominions, see publish the same.  
 Just then he came singing, *Reginam amamus*,  
 And produc'd to the goddess the *Royal mandamus*.  
 You need not, she said, have ran upon score,  
 For what I had *gratis* design'd you before.  
 So rejecting each supplicant's humble petition,  
 She with her own mark sign'd and seal'd his commission ;  
 Soon as known to *Apollo* he sent his protest,  
 And decreed from hence forward the place but a *jest*.

From the *Weekly Register*, Feb. 6. N<sup>o</sup>. 45.

*The Gentleman's Aversion. A Riddle.*

THERE's a being in nature, as light as a feather ;  
 As fickle as wind, as inconstant as weather.  
 Now humble, then proud ; now sweet and then sour ;  
 Never wears the same humour, or conduct an hour.  
 'Tis a *Lyon*, a *Lamb*, an *Eagle*, a *Dove* ;  
 All tameness, all fierceness, all hate, or all love.  
 It can swear and protest ; but it's oaths are so frail,  
 That he who rely's on't, takes an *Eel* by the tail.  
 Shou'd a *modern coquet* unriddle my riddle,  
 She may toss up her *Nose* and kiss my *bumiddle*.

A WINN

A WINTER'S THOUGHT.

By Mr E---

*All Seasons and their Change, &c.*  
Milton.

I.

THE man whose constitution's strong  
And free from vexing care his mind,  
As changing seasons pass along,  
Can in them all a pleasure find.

II.

Not only in the teeming bud,  
The opening leaf, and lively bloom,  
(Urg'd by the sap's ascending flood)  
And fruit fair-knitting in its room.

III.

Not only when the smiling fields,  
In all their gaiety appear,  
And the perfume their bosom yields,  
On balmy wings the Zephyrs bear.

IV.

In morning fair, and evening mild,  
The murmur'ing brook, and cooling shade,  
The notes of birds in consort mild,  
And *Philomela's* serenade.

V.

Not only in the waving ear, flood,  
And branches bending with their  
Or while the produce of the year,  
Is gather'd in, and safely stow'd.

VI.

Pleas'd in the year's decline, he sees  
The fading leaf diversify'd,  
With various colours, and the trees  
Strip and stand forth in naked pride.

VII.

Each hollow blast, and hasty shower,  
The rattling hail, and fleecy snow,  
The candy'd rhyme, and scatter'd hoar,  
And icicles which downward grow.

VIII.

The shining pavement of the flood,  
To which the youthful tribe resort;  
And game, which the discover'd wood  
Exposes to the fowler's sport.

IX.

The greens which winter's blast defy,  
Thro' native strength or human care,  
In hedge, or soft orangery,  
All a new source of pleasure are.

X.

The sun which from the northern  
Scorch'd with unsufferable heat,  
Now in a milder glory shines,  
And every glancing ray is sweet.

XI.

The silver moon, and every star,  
Now forth to full advantage shine,  
And, by the richest scene, prepare  
For noblest thoughts the enlarged mind.

XII.

Even when the mornings slowest rise,  
Sweetly the nights can pass away,  
In lucubrations with the wife,  
Or social pleasures with the gay.

XIII.

And when the winter tedious grows,  
And length'ning days cold stronger bring,  
An unexhausted pleasure flows  
From expectation of the spring.

XIV.

So he, whose faculties are sound,  
His heart upright, and conscience clean,  
Agreeably can pass the round,  
Of life in every changing scene.

XV.

Not only in his youthful bloom,  
And while his strength continues firm,  
But when the days of evil come,  
And age prepares him for the worm.

XVI.

Thankfulness gives his comfortweight  
And patience lightens ev'ry ill,  
And in whatever ground he's fet,  
Hope does with pleasing prospects fill

XVII.

Faith in a father's changeless love,  
Whose Christ will speedily appear,  
And make eternal spring above,  
Does all his damps and darkness clear

K

The

## The MIDSUMMER WISH.

By Mr. Stephen Duck.

WAsk me, some soft and cooling breeze,  
 To *Windsor's* shady kind retreat,  
 Where *Sylvan* scenes, wide-spreading trees  
 Repel the raging dog-star's heat:  
 Where tufted grafs, and mossy beds,  
 Afford a rural calm repose:  
 Where woodbines hang their dewy heads,  
 And fragrant sweets around disclose.

His Chrystal current, *Thames* displays,  
 Thru' meadow's sweet, by flowers made,  
 Along the smiling valleys plays,  
 And bubbling springs refresh the glade.  
 His fertile banks, with herbage green,  
 His flowing tide with plenty swells;  
 Where-e'er his purer stream is seen,  
 The God of health and pleasure dwells.

Let me, thy pure, thy yielding wave,  
 With naked Arm once more divide;  
 In thee my glowing bosom lave,  
 And gently stem thy rolling tide:  
 Lay me, with damask roses crown'd,  
 Beneath thy *Oster's* verdant shade;  
 Where water-lillies paint the ground,  
 And bubbling springs refresh the glade.

Let chaste *Clarinda* too be there,  
 With azure mantle lightly drest:  
 Ye nymphs, bind up her silken hair,  
 Ye zephyrs, fan her panting breast:  
 Oh! haste away, fair maid, and bring  
 Harmonious songs, the voice of love;  
 To thee alone my muse shall sing,  
 And warble thro' the vocal grove.

The GOSSIP'S Tale; under the Rose.

TWO Gossips they merrily met,  
 At nine in the morn before noon;  
 And they were resolv'd for a whet,  
 To keep their sweet voices in tune:  
 Away to the tavern they went,  
 Quoth *Joan*, I do vow and protest,  
 That I have a crown never spent,  
 Come, let's have a cup of the best.

## II.

And I have another, perhaps,  
 A piece of the very same sort;  
 Why should we sit thrumming of caps?  
 Come, drawer, and fill us a quart,  
 And let it be liquor of life,  
 Canary, that sparkling wine;  
 As I am a buxom young wife,  
 I love to be gallant and fine.

## III.

The drawer as blithe as a bird,  
 Came skipping with cap in his hand;  
 Dear ladies, I'll give you my word,  
 The best shall be at your command.  
 A quart of Canary he drew,  
*Joan* fill'd up her glass, and begun,  
 Here's, gossip, a bumper to you;  
 I'll pledge thee, girl, were't in a tun.

## IV.

And, pray, gossip, did you not hear  
 The common report of the town;  
 A man of five hundred a year  
 Is married to *Doll o' the Crown*:  
 A drabble-tail'd slut, o' my word,  
 Her cloaths hanging ragged and foul;  
 In troth, he wou'd fain have a bird,  
 That wou'd give a groat for an owl.

## V.

And she had a sister last year,  
 Whose name they call drabble-tail *Pegg*,  
 She'd take up a straw with her ear,  
 I'll warrant her right as my leg:  
 A brewer has got her with child,  
 But e'en let them brew as they bake;  
 I know she was wanton and wild,  
 But I'll neither meddle nor make.

## VI.

Nor I, gossip *Joan*, by my troth,  
 Tho, nevertheless, I've been told,  
 She stole seven yards of broad cloth,  
 A ring, and a locket of gold;  
 A smock, and a new pair of shoes;  
 A flourishing madam was she;  
 But *Margery* told me the news,  
 And if ne'er shall go farther for me.

## VII.

I was at a gossiping club,  
 Where we had a cherruping cup  
 Of good humming liquor, strong bubb,  
 Your husband's name there it was up:  
 For bearing a powerful sway,  
 All neighbours his wonders have seen;  
 For he is a cuckold, they say——  
 A constable——gossip, I mean.

## VIII.

Dear gossip, a slip o' the tongue,  
 No harm may proceed from the mind,  
 Chance words, they will mingle among  
 Our others, we commonly find:  
 I hope you won't take it amiss——  
 No, no, there is folly in us,  
 And if we by stealth get a kiss,  
 Our husbands are never the worse.

The

*The LADY's Delight.*

## A RIDDLE.

SIR George, a remarkable Justice o' peace,  
*A retailer of laws, for the sake of the fees,*  
*Had once brought before him a fellow, who*  
*loth*  
*To discover his friends, took the following*  
*oath:*

An't like your worship, Sir, I've seen,  
 At a good house near College-green,  
 Four ladies, great as queens in name,  
 Meet four gallants, of equal fame;  
 Their royal names I must conceal,  
 Yet so much of them will reveal,  
 That you may soon guess who they are,  
 And what the names the ladies bear.

Of either sex (pray note) there's two  
 Of portly mein, but swarthy hue;  
 The rest with ruddy faces prove,  
 They're not averse to sports of love;  
 And as I hope I shall be sainted,  
 I swear I think they all were painted.  
 And farther still, these wanton dames  
 Address their sparks with fond nick-names:  
*Come, lusty Hercules,* says one;  
 Another, *dearest Cupid, come:*  
*If Pitts will fill my longing arms,*  
 Says third, *I'm free from future harms.*  
 The fourth, e'er she'll create a strife,  
 Resolves to be the Gard'ner's wife.

Then strait, pursuant to their wish,  
 A service comes of costly fish;  
 Which ended, they their tricks begin,  
 Upon a carpet red, or green,  
 Frisking, and cap'ring in the air,  
 Like tumblers at St. James's fair.  
*Come, strip's the word,* a lady cries,  
*See, here the ready carpet lies:*  
 Nay, once a man, whom well I knew,  
 As you do me, or I do you, (throng  
 Chanc'd in the room where this lewd  
 Were at their gambols, all ding dong;  
 And him they stript, with looks demure,  
 And sent him home to seek a cure.

By certain articles agreed on,  
 Each lady takes the man she's need on;  
 Some, after having tired three,  
 Call, *Here, a fourth man for me.*  
 Oft have I, through a cranny, seen  
 A lady, whom they call the queen,  
 Upon her back unseemly lain,  
 Supporting a gallant or twain:  
 And all the club, with eyes intent,  
 Upon this shameful merriment.  
 When one doth to another call,  
 Be't he, or she, they turn up all.  
 I heard 'em, with familiar faces,  
 Disputing briskly of their A—s:

*Mine's black,* says one, and nam'd the thing:

*Mine,* says another, 's for the King;  
*Why,* says a third, 'cause I've a red one.  
*Must I the publick jest be made on?*

This is the trade these ladies drive,  
 Then guess how well their husbands thrive:

In short, they scarce are e'er content,  
 Till all they have is gone and spent.  
 Honour has stood so many stakes,  
 That the stale bait no longer takes.  
 'Tis this, and other such-like doings,  
 That many a soul and body ruins;  
 Which, as a justice of the peace,  
 I hope your worship will suppress.

Hold, Sir! I think there's one thing else,  
 Such as no hist'ry parallels;  
 After one man, in one short hour,  
 Six times has done the trick well o'er,  
 Says madam, *Sir, I beg once more.* }  
 Then to't again they'll all engage,  
 Down from the monarch to the page.

Oft have I seen, when tir'd with play,  
 One set of gallants sent away;  
 A young lady hath sent her man,  
 For fresh ones, to begin again.

*A Bacchanalian Flight.*

DESCEND, my muse, descend with speed,  
 And aid me with thy gen'rous steed;  
 (We bards wou'd have you understand,  
 Tho' poor, we've hories at command)  
 I'll take a journey into th' air,  
 And build a few fine castles there.

'Tis done; the Pegasus appears,  
 Arch'd his high neck, and cock'd his ears:  
 What vig'rous blood swells ev'ry vein!  
 How graceful flows his waving mane;  
 What spark'ling flames his eye-balls dart!  
 How well proportion'd ev'ry part!  
 (You see no Pegasus, you cry,  
 Then, Sir, you've no poetick eye)  
 And now I'm fix'd, and now he goes,  
 Where we'll take up, he's wife that knows.  
 Gods! what a prospect meets my sight!  
 I'm pleas'd---and yet I'm in a fright!  
 Prodigious this! still, still we rise,  
 We'll in a moment reach the skies,  
 Already see the lunar sphere!  
 But what does Mr. B—se there?  
 Too plain a proof, it must be own'd,  
 That I'm still grov'ling on the ground.

*The House-Keeper.*

OLD B—db—y, at eighty-six,  
 Just stepping into river Styx;  
 Losing

Losing about some thirty guineas,  
For want of care, like other ninnies;  
Brings all his folk before the justice,  
To sit out where his sad mistrust is.  
The gold was missing from his chest,  
Too true, to make of it a jest.

His worship close examin'd all;  
Finding on whom the charge must fall,  
Said—Sir—your damsel *Nanny* has it,  
None else can come within your closet;  
So strong the circumstances fit her,  
I'll strait send for her, and commit her.

Hold, good Sir *Gill*, she keeps my house,  
And would not wrong me of a soule;  
No girl is faithfuller, or juster,  
With all I have I dare to trust her—  
As she does him—besure, he meant,  
So home returned well content.

This is the third time, to his cost,  
He's made a stir for money lost,  
Only to let the country know  
He pays for what he cannot do;  
And thinks himself not much the worse,  
If none, but *Nanny*, dip in's purse.

A D I A L O G U E, written by a Gentleman of Oxford.

W<sup>H</sup>EN *F*—*Is* join'd with *Kn*—*s* beyond all expectation,  
Pass'd a vote (for the good or the hurt of the nation;)

Quoth *Ralpho* to *Robin*, his intimate crony,  
As they walk'd from the house where 'twas done. See you *Tony*,  
All the world's on our side; 'tis in vain to stand out,  
E'en ——— and ——— are tacking about.

E'ery soul will leave you, unless you them leave;  
Prithee join, and to th' d——l the hindermost give.

Quoth *Robin*, tho' th' hindmost to the d——l you've curst,  
Are you sure he'll not rather seize first on the first?

I grant flesh is frail, apt to vary for profit,  
*H*——— *W*——— *L*——— are witnesses of it,

But what we've just done, comes, for all you're so jolly,  
Not from your party's strength, but of ours from the folly.

In the act we have voted, howe'er it content ye,  
By the far major part, there's no compliment meant ye.

Not love to your patrons or principles won it,  
But pique against some 'mongst ourselves, 'tis has done it.  
'Tis purely for joke sake, as sure as you're here,

Quo. h *Ralpho*, I vow, friend, you're joke costs you dear.  
Nor care we, tho' 't be as you say, we've the name on't;  
Much good may't do you with the loss, and the shame on't.

Hold, friend, reply'd *Robin*, don't boast too much yet,  
But see at the end who'll lose or who'll get.

In the Post-boy of the 20th  
instant is reviv'd an Historical  
and Law-Treatise against  
Jews and Judaism, published  
some years since.

T<sup>H</sup>E author says, 'tis generally  
agreed by historians, that *Wm*  
the Conqueror translated the *Jews*  
from *Rhoan* to *England* for a certain  
sum of money. They were encour-  
aged by *Wm Rufus* to dispute with

the Bishops. Upon this they grew  
so insolent that the enraged people  
drove them out of *London*, and ob-  
lig'd them to take sanctuary.

In the year 1230 'twas discover'd  
that the *Jews* had stol'n and crucify'd  
18 christian children on *Good Friday*,  
but escap'd punishment thro' the cor-  
ruption of the Judges, but four of  
them paid 40,000 marks to the King,  
as a fine, and others were banish'd.

In the 9th year of the reign of  
*K. Edward I.* he caused the penal  
laws

laws to be established, viz. That no *Jew* shall come for, or depart *England*, without a licence, on pain of death; nor shall walk or ride without a yellow badge upon his or her garment on pain of death; nor shall contemn *Jesus Christ*, nor blaspheme his divinity, on pain of being burnt; nor stir out of his house or lodging on *Good Friday*; nor strike a christian on pain of having his right arm cut off; nor shall kill a christian on pain of being hanged alive on a gibbet, and be fed daily with bread and water, till he dy'd upon the same gibbet; that if any *Jew* cheat a christian, and escape, the rest of the *Jews* to make satisfaction; that all synagogues be suppressed, and their rabbies or priests, if afterwards found teaching or preaching against the christian religion be burnt; that no *Jew* transport, deface or melt down any christian coin; nor be sworn upon the evangelists; that the judges shall not hear the testimony of a *Jew* against a christian; that the *Jews* shall have four judges, two whereof christians, the other *Jews*, who shall try and determine all causes between *Jews* and Christians; that all the children of the *Jews*, so soon as born, shall be taken from them by the rector of the parish, who shall put them to nurses, and breed them up in the christian religion, for which the *Jews* to pay all charges; that in the exchequer appointed for the *Jews*, there shall be half *Christians* and half *Jews*, and shall both have equal power, and different locks and keys to prevent fraud; that they account for money they lay out, and for the profit and return, before the justiciaries over the *Jews*, as often as they shall be required; that if any *Jew* be converted to the christian faith, all his usurious acquisition to be converted to pious and charitable uses, but all his goods, estate, or moveables shall be his own, and not the king's, as for-

merly accustomed; that the *Jews* shall go to hear christian doctrine once a week, and as many *English Jews*: turn christians shall be as free of *England*, as if they were born of christian parents; that no *Jew* cohabit with a christian woman; nor be bury'd in any consecrated ground; nor correspond with any of the enemies of *England*; nor his widow have any right of administration; but after the decease of her husband, all the *Jew's* effects and moveables be vested in the King, who shall be executor and administrator to all the *Jews* in *England*; and lastly that no *Jew* shall sue for his own debts but in the name of the King, and with the King's licence; and if any *Jew* defraud the King of his customs or other rights, he shall forfeit his all to the King.

After the author has recounted several transactions of the *Jews*, and many severities, publick slaughters, massacres, and banishment, which they suffer'd in this and several other countries, he gives a list of the crimes for which the total expulsion of the *Jews* throughout *Christendom* was order'd, viz.

1. For their blaspheming the name of *Jesus Christ*.
2. For cohabiting with, and debauching of christian women.
3. For defacing the coin of *Christendom*.
4. For betraying the secrets of *Europe* to foreign infidels.
5. For stealing, crucifying, and mangling christian children, and mocking the crucifixion of our Saviour on *Good Friday*.
6. For perverting christians to judaism, and
7. For undermining trade, and engrossing all commodities; as also for sending arms and ammunition to the enemies of the christian religion, to make war upon christendom. See this answer'd, p 97.

The



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T H E

*Monthly Intelligencer:*  
F E B R U A R Y, 1731.

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*Monday, February 1.*

 HE Companies of his Majesty's ships *Canterbury*, *Dreadnought*, and *Portland* were paid their several wages due to *December 31, 1729*, and likewise two months Pay in fix.

*Tuesday 2.*

*William Banks*, and *Thomas Williams*, on security given for their good behaviour, were discharged out of *Newgate*, after two years imprisonment, to which they were sentenc'd upon conviction of an intent to rob the house of *Sir Robert Walpole* at *Chelsea*.

*Wednesday 3.*

Orders sent to his Excellency the E of *Kinnoul* at *Constantinople*, to congratulate the *Grand Signior* on his accession to the throne.

*Tuesday 4.*

His Majesty's ships the *York*, of 60 guns, the *Pearl* of 40, and the *Salisbury*, were put in commission; the *Pearl* for *Guinea*, and the *Salisbury* for *Newfoundland*.

*Friday, 5.*

*Mr Cordwel*, brother to the city carpenter, appointed carpenter for rebuilding part of *St Bartholomew's* hospital.

Seven persons confined in *Woodstreet* compter, and two in the *Poultry*, on execution from the court of conscience in *London*, were discharged by the charity of the worshipful companies of *Merchant-tailors* and *Mercers*.

*Saturday, 6.*

A cheese-monger of *Thames-street*, riding between *Bromley* and *Deptford*, dropt 190 *l.* out of a bag; on *Sunday* morning he went back to *Lewisbam*, and made known his loss; which the rev. *Dr Lewis* took occasion to mention in his sermon, and the obligation of restoring things that are lost. After service, proclamation was made in the church-yard, offering a reward of 5 *s.* in the Pound for what should be found of it, and before night 40 *l.* was brought in.

*Sunday, 7.*

Their Majesties were not at chapel nor dined in publick on account of their indisposition.

*Thursday, 11.*

Was held a general court of the governors of *St Bartholomew's* hospital, when *Mr Jones*, son-in-law to *Dr Bamber*, lithonist to that hospital, who had been nominated by the accompanying-house for his assistant, was proposed to the court to be confirmed; but being rejected, *Dr Bamber* resign'd his place of lithonist. The court then proceeded to a new choice; and proposed that for the future, that operation should be perform'd by the surgeons of that hospital: on a division there were

For the surgeons of the hospital, 70

For *Mr Blagden*, surgeon — 50

At *Exon* was celebrated with great magnificence the birth-day of the son of *Sir Wm Courtney*, Bart. at which no less

less than 10,000 persons were present, a bullock was roasted whole, a ton of punch, and 2 tons of wine, and several tons of beer and cyder were given to the populace. At the same time Sir *William* deliver'd to his son *Powdrum-castle*, and a fine estate.

The famous *French* bitch, that plays at cards, and performs many wonderful tricks, beat Dr *Arbutnot* two games at *Quadrille*.

The number of attornies sworn in the two courts of *King's-bench* and *Common-pleas*, calculated at 4000.

*Friday, 12.*

The Attorney-general came into the *King's-bench* court at *Westminster*, and filed an information against the printer of the *Craftsman*, for his paper containing the *Hague* letter (see p. 559) and also informations against two persons for publishing the same.

*Charlesworth* and *Cox*, two attornies, received Judgment for the forgery of which they stood convicted; the former was fined 50 marks, to stand on the pillory, and to give security for his good behaviour for 5 years; the latter fined five marks, to stand on the pillory, and to give security for his good behaviour for two years.

Lately a small runner put into *Marazion* in *Cornwall* which had on board about 3 or 4 score anchors of brandy, some tobacco and soap. The officer stopt the vessel, and put 3 officers on board, who were soon displac'd by 50 or 60 men, who cut open the hatches, and took away the brandy, &c. and then rode off. She was called, *The Calamity Sloop*.

*Sunday, 14.*

The rev. Dr *Hargrave* preached before their Majesties in the royal chapel at *St James's*, and the Lord *De la War* carried the sword of state.

*Monday, 15.*

A printing press and cases for composing were put up at *St James's* house, for their Majesties to see the noble art of printing. His R. H. the Duke wrought at one of the cases, to

compose for the press a little book of his own writing, call'd, *The Laws of Dodge Hare*. The two youngest princesses likewise compos'd their names, &c. under the direction of Mr *S. Palmer*, printer in this city.

The *Algerine* ambassadors went to see Mr *Faukes*, who, at their request, shew'd them a prospect of *Algier*, and rais'd up an apple-tree which bore ripe apples in less than a minute's time, which several of the company tasted of.

The S. S. company agreed to send 7 ships this year on the whale fishery, to *Davis's* freights.

From *Uppen* in the county of *Wilts*, 'tis written, that one *Richard Small*, eat 83 Eggs fry'd, with three pounds of bacon, and drank three quarts of stale beer, immediately after he had breakfasted.

A man near 70 years of age was cut for the stone at *St Thomas's* hospital, by Mr *Freke*, and was like to live.

An ivory turner had waited several times on his R. H. the Duke, to instruct him in that art, it being a most healthful exercise.

*Tuesday, 16.*

Came on a trial at the court of *King's-bench, Westminster*, between *Mary Odent*, plaintiff, and one *Graille*, def. in an action of damages for 500*l* upon a copy of an indictment granted to the plaintiff, by the court at the *Old Bailey*, upon her being acquitted of a felony charged upon her by the defend. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and gave her the aforesaid damages.

*Friday, 19.*

His Majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the *Malt bill*, and two private ones.

His Majesty purchased for the sum of 2,400*l*. the *Westminster* water works, for the better perfecting the great serpentine river in *Hyde-park*.

The King of *France* presented *Humphery Parsons*, Esq; Lord Mayor of this city, with his picture finely drawn, in return for the many favours received from his Lordship:

Lately

Lately were discover'd near *Brazil*, coffee-trees; the berries of which, tho' smaller, are esteem'd better than those brought from *Asia*.

*Sunday, 21.*

The rev. Dr *Jones* preached before their Majesties in the royal chapel of *St James's*; and the rev. Mr *Crow*, chaplain to the Bp of *London*, before the Duke, and the two youngest Princesses, in his highness's apartment.

*Tuesday, 23.*

The rev. Mr *Smith* preached before the associates of Dr *Bray*, deceased, at the church of *St Augustine*, near *St Paul's*. The subject of his discourse related to the furnishing of parochial libraries, for instructing negro slaves at the *British* plantations in the christian religion; and for the charitable planting and establishing poor families, who are willing to settle in the fourth part of *Carolina*, where lands are already assign'd for that purpose by the King to the said associates.

Orders sent to the commissioners of his Majesty's ships of war, in the *West-Indies*, to repel by force, and make reprisals on such of the *Spanish Guard de Costa's* as shall attack the *British* merchant ships.

Eight hundred thousand pounds is to be rais'd by way of lottery for the service of the current year. Many of the principal officers in the salt duties are to be employ'd as directors and managers thereof, with the usual allowances and perquisites.

*Thursday, 25.*

The sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when four persons received sentence of death, viz. *John Chapel* for murder, to be hang'd in chains (see N. I. p. 32.) *George White*, *John Andrews*, *Wm Williams*, all three for robberies on the high-way.

The Empress of *Russia* had contracted with some *English* merchants for a considerable quantity of woolen cloth, which for a year or two past had been supplied by the *Prussians*.

The stewards of the hon. society of

antient *Britons*, with the rev. Mr *Williams*, waited on the Prince of *Wales* to invite his R. H. to dinner on *St David's* day, and had the honour to kiss his hand.

An account of the money collected on occasion of the feast of the sons of the clergy held this day.

Collected at the rehearsal	203	9	7
At the choir on the feast day	34	16	6
At the hall	480	5	3

In all 718 11 4

The Rt. H. the Marquis of *Blandford* honour'd the corporation with his company, and gave ten guineas. Four bishops were likewise present, viz. of *London*, *Gloucester*, *Hereford*, and *Landaff*.

Was held a court at *Bridewel*, before the Ld-mayor and governours, when Mr *Hosier* received his charge as governour, and the following gentlemen were made governours, viz. *Tho. Gape*, jun. Esq; *Sam. Clarke* Esq; *John Radcliffe Smith* Esq; Mr *Chr. Oliver*, Mr Deputy *Pitt*, Mr *Chowne*, Sir *Henry Hoo Keat*, Bart. Mr *Richard Bridgman*, Mr *William Sheldon*, Mr *Robert Glynn*, *William Gore*, Esq; *Oli-ver Merton*, Esq; and Mr *Tho. Russel*.

*Friday, 27.*

A great number of persons, about this time, who were confined in the two compters for debts under 5 l. were discharged by a charity of 500 l. left by Sir *Thomas Pengelly*, deceased, for that purpose.

Mr *B. Woodyer*, a native of *Ireland*, has invented a machine to supply the want of an observation, by the compass improv'd, which he intends to lay before the lords of the admiralty, and the royal society.

*Sunday, 28.*

The rev. Dr *Crow* preach'd before their Majesties, his R. H. the Prince, and the Princesses *Amelia* and *Carolina*, in the chapel at *St James's*; and the rev. Dr *Jones* before his R. H. the Duke, and the Princesses *Mary* and *Louisa* in his highness's apartment.

CASL

## CASUALTIES.

Feb. 3. **M**R *Stagg*, of *Walton on Thames*, dropt down dead on the road of an apoplectic fit.

At *Emis in Ireland*, Mr *Meddun* a high constable and his son, a youth of about 18 or 19, having been lately barbarously murdered in their beds, *Meddun's* wife was suspected, having, 'tis said, kill'd her former husband *Cavanagh*. No robbery was committed, which with other circumstances evidencing strongly against her, she was sent to Goal.

5 Two men digging under a lay-stall at *Mountmill near Illington*, a great quantity of earth fell upon them, whereby one was kill'd, the other much hurt.

2. *James Stillfort*, an elderly man found drown'd in a pond in *Illington* fields, thought to be disorder'd in his senses.

11. Mr *Barton* a coal-dealer fell off a lighter near *Billingsgate*, and was drowned.

One *Parkinson*, an attorney, at *Newcastle upon Tyne*, lock'd himself in his chamber, and sitting by the fire fell into it and was burnt to death.

13. The body of a man was thrown up at *Puddle-dock* by the tide, having a deep wound in his neck near his wind pipe, besides several other wounds and bruises; had nothing on but the collar of his shirt, and shoes, and stockings.

25. A barge-man fell into the dock, at *Queen-bythe*, and was drowned.

15. Mr *Claypole*, who had been city butler upwards of 30 years, being turn'd out, cut his throat, and dy'd immediately.

18. A grainery belonging to Mr *Hunt* in the *Temple-Avenue*, *White Fryars* fell down, being over-loaded with corn, whereby a horse was kill'd, and a servant's arm broke.

A fire broke out at a house belonging to the salt pans on the *River Medway*, near *Black Stakes*, which burnt an adjoining shed with a great deal of timber.

20. A corn wind-mill near *Stratford in Essex*, took fire for want of greasing, and was burnt.

21. Mr *Barbineau*, a silk-weaver in *Gun-street Spittlefields*, cut his Throat; His wife coming into the room, he cut her cross the wrist with a penknife, and then stabb'd himself in 5 places, and dy'd presently.

23. A journey man to a clock-maker in *Spittlefields*, coming home in drink, had words with his master, the next morning cut his throat, but not doing it effectually, hang'd himself with a clock-line in the workshop.

One *John Gerrard* a labourer, of *Barney in Norfolk*, was brought prisoner to *Norwich-Castle* for the murder of two of his own children, one an infant in arms, the other a boy about 5 years old. After he had done the murder, he carried them both on his back to *Barney* church-yard, and there laid them between two graves. He appear'd to be lunatick.

26. An ox gored a man in *Cheapside* in a terrible manner, one of his thighs being broke short; of which he dy'd in 4 hours.

Mr *Vicaris*, brother to Mr *Alder*, man *Vicaris* a mercer in *Oxford*, as he was walking over *Bottely-Bridge*, in *Oxford*, fell into the river and was drowned.

*Ships, &c. taken, lost, &c. according to Advice this Month.*

**T**HE *Anne* captain *Goodridge*, bound from *Barbadoes* to *Boston* in *New England*, was lately lost on *Martha's Vineyard*.

The *John and Mary*, captain *Quirk*,

*Snirk*, was lately lost near *Boston*.

The *Kingborne*, captain *Gourlie*, was lately lost on the coast of *Car-marthen-shire*.

The *N. S. de la Conception*, *St. Antonio el Gotibo*, formerly the *Lambert-Galley*, was lately lost at *Maracaiba*.

The *Lovely Snow*, of *Limerick*, *Vankoegeerdine* master, lost 3 leagues to the Eastward of *Flaro*, but her crew and part of her cargo sav'd.

The 20th instant, a laden collier bound from *London*, was cast away on a sand within sight of *Pakefield*, and 11 of her crew drowned.

The *Anna Maria*, captain *Hardy*, laden with bale goods, &c. stranded near *Estepona*.

The *Prosperity*, *Gerard*, founder'd in her way to *Bilboa*.

A *French* vessel from *Marselles*, lost near *Lisbon*, and 5 of her crew drowned.

A *West-India* ship lost in *Bristol* channel, named the *Skipton*, captain *Mallet*.

The *Thomas*, captain *Devereux*, on the coast of *Ireland*.

The *Anne Sloop*, captain *Stadden*, from *Barbadoes*, lost and her crew drowned.

The *Elizabeth Sloop*, captain *Martin* from *Oporto*, lost near *Liverpool* the 17th instant.

The *Triton* of *Bristol*, lost on the coast of *Carolina*.

The *Speedwel* of *Cork*, *William Gionou* master, put into *Berre Haven* about the 11th *Jan.* where the master with others on shore landed and divided the goods, and sunk the ship. The master returning to *Cork* was suspected, and committed to goal, when he confess the particulars aforesaid.

The *Bridget* and *Kitty*, captain *Minsball* of *Liverpool*, lost in the windward passage from *Jamaica*; most of her men perish'd, the rest got to *St Christophers*.

The *Fairfield*, captain *Hudson*, the *London*, captain —, the — captain *Browne*, and a small pink, were all 4 lately lost in their voyage from *Newcastle* to *London*.

A *French* ship, and the *Charming Betty*, captain *Carter*, from the *Canaries*, both lost on the coast of *Italy*.

The *Camberwell*, captain *Condon*, bound from *Newfoundland* to the *Streights*, founder'd near *Gibraltar*.

## DEATHS:

Feb. 1. **M**R *Thomas Mitchel*, Secretary to the *East-India* Company.

2. *Henry Lyell*, Esq; a *Swedish* Merchant, formerly one of the *Directors* of the *East-India* Company, but being almost blind, resign'd that *Office* at the last *Election*. His *Estate* descended to his Brother *Baltazar Lyell*, Esq; then in the *Direction* of the said Company.

Capt. *Richard Holden*, late *Commander* of the Ship *Mary*, in the said Company's *Service*, and is succeeded in that *Command*, by his brother.

3. The *Widow* of *Justice Jackson* at *Brent Wood* in *Essex*.

4. *Smith*, *Storekeeper* of the *Dock* yard, at *Deptford*.

Mr *Andrew Pels*, of *Amsterdam*, reputed one of the richest *Merchants* in *Europe*, lately dyed there.

5. Sir *John Cotton* in the *County* of *Bedford*, *Bart.* He was descended from Sir *Robert Cotton*, *Bart.* *Donor* of the *Cottonian Library*. The *Title* and an *Estate* of 4000 *l. per Annum*, descended to his *Uncle Robert Cotton*, of *Geding*, in the *County* of *Huntington*; the rest of his *Estate* he bequeathed to his *Cousin John Cotton*, Esq; *Son* to his said *Uncle*.

6. The *Rev. Dr Cole* at the *Deanery-House* in *Norwich*. He was *Dean* of *Norwich*, *Rector* of *Raynham* in the *County* of *Norfolk*, and

of *Newton*, near *Wisbich* in the *Isle of Ely*.

8. *Thomas Geers*, Esq; at his Lodgings in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*.

Mr *Richard Rodoway*, one of the Common council-men of *Bishopsgate-ward*.

The Corpse of *Charles Owsley*, Esq; was bury'd at *Low Layton*.

9. Sir *John Frederick*, Bart. dy'd at his House in *Gerard-street, Soho*.

Captain *Robert Reed*, of the first Troop of Horse Guards.

*Robert Abbot*, Esq; of *Stepingley-Park* in *Bedfordshire*.

*Springet Pen*, Esq; at *Dublin*, Grandson of Sir *Wm Pen*, the famous Quaker.

Mr *Nath. Weld*, a dissenting Minister in the same city.

Mr *Henry Norris*, commonly called *Jubilee Dicky*, a celebrated Comedian.

10. Dr *Thomas Fuller*, at *Sevenoaks* in *Kent*, Author of several useful Books, both in *Physick* and *Morality*. He was a Gentleman eminent in his Profession, and kind to the Poor; as an Instance, he lately prosecuted the managers of a great Charity given to the Inhabitants of that place, and oblig'd them to pass an Account thereof, in *Chancery*, and be subject for the future to annual Elections.

N. B. The Charity above mentioned, was left by Sir *William Semock*, a Foundling of that Place, who afterwards became Lord Mayor of *London*. *Lambard's Perambulation*, 4to. p. 520. speaking of Sir *William Semock*, He calling to mind the goodness of Almighty God, and the favour the Townsmen extended towards him, he determined to make an everlasting Monument of his thankful Mind for the same; and therefore of his own Charge built both an Hospital for Relief of the Poor, and a Free School for Education of Youth, within this Town,

endowing the one and the other, with competent yearly Living, &c.

21. *Allen Holland*, Esq; at his House in *Holland street, Soho*.

12. Captain *Lucy*, at his House in *Great James-street*.

*Joseph Wilmore*, Esq; at his Seat at *Thaden Hall* in *Essex*.

Mrs *Chauncy* at *Edgecote* near *Banbury*, Sister to *Toby Chauncy*, Member of Parliament for that Borough.

Sir *Philip Tynte* at *Camberwell* in *Surry*.

13. The Wife of Mr *Drummond*, an eminent Banker at *Charing-Cross*.

The lady of the Hon. *Hugh Dalrymple*, Esq; at *Edinburgh*

*John Chancellor* of *Sbield*, Esq; who was a magistrate in *Edinburgh* in the year 1684, and was in the 84th year of his age.

15. Mrs *Alice Hearne*, a Maiden Gentlewoman of a great Fortune, at her House in *Engfeld*.

The second son of the Rt. Hon. the *Ld Paisly*, about this time, at Mr *Plummer's* seat in *Hertfordshire*.

Mrs *Wilson*, a widow Lady, at *Drayton, Bucks*, reckon'd worth 20,000*l*.

*Henry Baker*, Esq; at *Portsmouth*, surveyor of the customs in that port.

The wife of the Rev. Mr *Carter*, rector of *Wimbisb* in *Essex*, only daughter of *Thomas Gilbert*, Esq; a Wine-Merchant.

18. *Joseph Bagnall*, Esq; of *Halesmere* in *Surry*.

By the last ship from *Oporto* we learn, that Mr *John Smith*, A. M. dy'd there the 31st past. He was chaplain to the *British* factory there, a post of as much caution as profit, in a country tyrannized over by the *Inquisition*, which will hardly licence divine service in private houses.

Mr *Ovinger* a scale maker in *Bartholomew-lane*; a man curious in his business, and a large trader, having the last year sent 27,000 pair of scales to *Portugal*.

Bar-

*Barnabas Blackwell*, Esq; at *Tyringham* in *Buckinghamshire*.

19. The wife of *Dr Middleton* at *Cambridge*.

Letters from *Russia* give an account of the death of *Thomas Ward*, Esq; son of the *Englijb* consul there, in *November* last.

20. The lady *Norton*, at her house in *Wild-street*.

The lady of *Sir Anthony Abdy*, of *Felix Hall* in the county of *Essex*.

*Mr Francis Bird*, a famous statuary, as the many lofty tombs and magnificent monuments in *Westminster Abbey*, and other churches, sufficiently testify; the statues about *St Paul's*, and many ornaments of that cathedral are strokes of his masterly hand. He travell'd twice to *Rome*, and other parts of *Italy* to gain Experience.

*Rich. Mytton* of *Halton* in *Shropshire*, Esq; His estate of 3000 *l.* per ann. came to *John Mytton*, Esq; a *Portugal* merchant.

25. The Rev. *Mr Wm Bentham*, A. M. Rector of *Tasborough* in *Norfolk*, Minister of the two parishes of *St Giles* and *St George* in *Norwich*, one of the canons and præcentor of the cathedral at *Norwich*.

*Mrs Jane Lowther*, sister to *Sir Ch. Lowther*, Bar. in *Malbam street*, *Westminster*.

### MARRIAGES.

Feb. 1. *MR Atwood*, a barrister at Law, married to *Mrs Mary Glaser*, whose father was a proctor in *Doctors Commons*.

*Sir Wm Barker* of *Ipswich*, one of the Knights of the Shire for the county of *Suffolk*,—to *Mrs Spencer* a young Widow Gentlewoman of the same Country. She became a widow again in *August* following, by the Death of *Sir Wm* who was succeeded by his only Son *John* by his first wife.

16. The Rev...*Mr Powell* one of the minor canons of *St Peter's Westminster*,—to *Miss Bentham*, of *Dean's Yard, Westminster*.

18. *Mr Morehead*, late Tutor to *Mr Hunt* deceas'd,—to *Mrs Hunt*, relict of the said Gentleman, who left *Mr Morehead* a legacy of 6000 *l.*

20. *Seville Hyde* Esq; of *Sunbridge* in *Kent*,—to *Miss Adamson* of *Goodman's fields*.

22. *Mr Bumstead*,—to *Miss Eyles*, daughter of *Sir John Eyles*, Bart.

*Sir James Wood*, Bar. Brigadier General of his Majesty's forces, and Col. of the reg. of *Scots fusileers*,—to the only daughter of *Edward Jones*, master of the royal vineyard in *St James's park*.

*Wm Freeman*, son of *Ralph Freeman*, Esq; to *Miss Blunt*.

The Rev. *Mr Eyre*, canon of *Salisbury*,—to the widow *White* of that city.

25. *William Ingram*, Esq; an eminent lawyer of *New-Inn*—to the daughter of the late *Edward Lascells*, of *Stoke Newington*, Esq;

### PROMOTIONS.

*Alexander Gould*, Esq; youngest son of *John Gould*, of *Hackney*, Esq; made inspector of the out port collectors accounts.

*Mr Fox*, made upholsterer to his R. H. the Pr. of *Wales*.

*Mr Christopher Mole*, chosen secretary to the *East-India Company*, in the room of *Mr Michel* deceas'd.

*Capt. Vanbrugh*, made commander of the *York*; *Capt. Lee*, of the *Pearl*; and *Capt. Clinton*, of the *Salisbury*; lately put in commission.

*William Courtenay*, Esq; eldest son of *Sir Wm Courtenay*, Bart. has been lately honour'd with a master's degree in *Magdalen College, Oxford*.

The *Ld Vere Beauclerk*, brother to the *D. of St Albans*, and representative

tentative in Parliament for the borough of *New Windsor*, appointed governour of a large tract of land in *New England*, and commander of his Majesty's ship *Anglesea*.

The Lds Commissioners of the Admiralty, have appointed Mr *Lotton*, clerk of the cheque at *Plymouth*, to be store-keeper of his Majesty's yard at *Deptford* in the room of Mr *Smith* deceased, and Mr *Cleveland*, clerk of the cheque at *Plymouth*.

His Majesty has signed Commissions for the following Gentlemen, viz.

Sir *Wm Ellis*, to be ensign in Brig. *Tyrrel's*, regiment.

Mr *Maxwell*, ensign in Col. *Eger-ton's* regiment.

Mr *Monroe*, ensign in Brig. *Clay-ton's* regiment.

Mr *Darcey*, ensign in Col. *Cosby's* regiment.

Mr *Bolton*, ensign in Gen. *Groves's* regiment.

Mr *Sutherland*, son to the Lord *Duffus*, (now in the *Czarina's* service) ensign in Col. *Disney's* regiment.

Mr *Thomas Kent* is constituted one of the clerks in the first fruits office in the *Temple*.

20. Mr *William Allin*, appointed customer at *Portsmouth*, and *Chichester*, in the room of *Henry Baker*, Esq; deceased; see *Deaths*.

*Thomas Robinson*, Esq; and his brother Mr *Septimius Robinson*, kiss'd their Majesties hands, the former being made a Baronet of *Great-Britain*, and the latter a colonel in General *Wade's* regiment of horse.

19. The marquis of *Lothian*, unanimously elected one of the sixteen peers of *Scotland*, to sit and vote in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, in the room of the Earl of *Deloraine*, deceased.

*David Dunbar*, Esq; surveyor general of his Majesty's woods in *New England*, appointed lieutenant go-

vernor of the province of *New Hampshire*, in the room of *John Wentworth*, Esq; deceased.

*Thomas Abney*, Esq; chosen chairman, by the Justices at *Hicks's-hall*, in the room of *Wm Cooper*, Esq;

Mr *Elmes* succeeds Mr *Twiman*, as land-waiter in the port of *London*.

#### Ecclesiastical Preferments.

THE rev. Mr *John Rodd* presented to the rectory of *Ridmarley Dabbitt* in the county and diocese of *Worcester*, worth 200 l. per ann.

Mr *Debar*, to the rectory of *Holendenby* in the county of *Northampton*, and diocese of *Pterborough*.

Dr *Reynolds*, son to the Ld Bishop of *Lincoln*, to the rectory of *Farthingstone*, in the county of *Northampton*, and diocese of *Peterborough*.

Mr *Holgate*, to the rectory of *Rigbye*, in the county and diocese of *Lincoln*.

Mr *Brinkley*, to the rectory of *Beoke*, in the county of *Cornwall*, and diocese of *Exeter*.

Mr *Hawkins*, chaplain to the Rt Hon. the Lord Mayor of this city, to the living of *Hungerford*.

Mr *Cass*, A. B. to the rectory of *Goodson* in the county of *Kent*, and diocese of *Canterbury*.

Mr *Loyde*, to the rectory of *Fornces*, in the county of *Norfolk* and diocese of *Norwich*.

Dr *Samuel Knight*, a learned and ingenious antiquary, appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to His Majesty.

Mr *Croxal* presented to the living of *St Mary Somerset*, and *St Mary Monbhaw*, in *Thames-street* annex'd, and is to hold by dispensation his vicarage of *Hampton*, in *Middlesex*.

Dr *Butts* appointed dean of the cathedral church of *Norwich*, since Bp. Mr



Mr *Holford*, presented to the rectory of *Lillington Davell*, in the county of *Buckingham*, and diocese of *Lincoln*.

20. The rev. Dr *Smallbrook* Bishop of *St David's* was translated to the see of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, and took the usual oaths.

BANKRUPTS.

**E** *Lizabeth Partridge*, of *Minchinhampton* in the county of *Gloucester*, widow, and *John Partridge* her son, clothiers, and partners

*John Legg* of *London*, woollen-draper.

*John Dudley*, of *Coventry*, silk-man.

*Burges Ruiland*, of the parish of *St George the Martyr*, in the county of *Middlesex*, apothecary.

*John Brindley*, of *Kinfare*, in the county of *Stafford*, ironmonger.

*John Vernon*, of *London*, vintner.

*Luke Lowther*, of the city of *York*, vintner.

*Thomas Hughes*, of *Liverpool*, merchant.

*Edward Ford*, of *Exon*, woollen-draper.

*John Jones*, of *Warwick*, in the County of *Warwick*, mercer.

*Thomas Joyner*, of *Barkin* in *Essex*, maltster.

Foreign Advices.

**F**rom *Constantinople*. — It has been agreed in a great divan to go on with the war in *Persia*; being judged impracticable to restore to prince *Thomas*, the conquests of the porte in that Kingdom, which have cost so much blood and treasure, without wounding the honour and dignity of the *Ottoman* empire. 'Tis thought the troubles, which are not yet entirely appeased

in this capital, where the number of malecontents is increased since the late massacre of the ringleaders of the revolt, did not a little contribute to this resolution of the divan. The porte has declared to the Emperor's resident, that his highness has nothing more at heart than to keep a good intelligence with his imperial majesty, and that he has with this view sent a trusty officer to *Vienna*, with the character of his ambassador, to repeat these assurances in the strongest manner.

*Paris*, Feb. 23. There is still the same uncertainty as to peace or war, and the distribution of the effects of the *Flotilla*, the delay whereof is a great prejudice to the merchants.

'Tis hoped however, that the grand point of peace or war will be decided upon the return of an express that has been sent to *Spain*, with the answer of the allies of *Seville* to the declaration, which the marquis de *Castellar* made the 28th past, in the name of the king of *Spain*.

*Rome*, Feb. 10. His holiness declar'd to cardinal *Ginsuegos* that he would take the dutches dowager of *Parma* into his protection, and assume the government of that dutchy and *Placentia*, 'till the difference between the Emperor and the King of *Spain* are adjusted.

*Vienna*, Feb. 17. The Emperor having by his troops taken possession of *Parma* and *Placentia*, the Pope threatens to excommunicate those troops; but the Emperor says he may turn the buckle of his girdle behind him.

The Substance of a Declaration deliver'd Jan. 28. in the name of the King of *Spain*, to the English, French and Dutch Ministers, by the Marquis de *Castellar*, setting forth:

**T**hat immediately after the Emperor had refused his consent to the pacifick measures enter'd into by the allies for establishing *Don Carlos* in

in the estates of *Tuscany* and *Parma*, his catholick majesty might have observ'd the irresolution of the allies in executing the treaty of *Seville*, but was willing to see their proceedings, and discover their real designs, before he would make his final resolution.

That the marquis was order'd by the King his master, to represent to the powers allied, that it was at last judg'd necessary to have recourse to arms, a thing so often promised since the alliance was sign'd and solemnly sworn to: To which purpose he had deliver'd a memorial dated *Oct.* 30 and communicated to the said ministers the last resolution of his majesty, and has since press'd for an answer, but to no purpose.

That for these and other reasons his majesty had positively commanded the *Marquis de Castellar* formally to protest against proceedings so diametrically opposite to his royal dignity and honour, and destructive of the principal objects of his alliance, nor to give place to longer delays.

That in this fix'd resolution his majesty declares, that from this time forwards he is entirely free from all the engagements enter'd into on his part and on the same treaty, with the confederated powers, and remains at full liberty to take such measures as he shall judge most conducive to his royal interests. In consequence whereof he further declares, that from hence forward he withdraws from the negotiation which is upon the carpet, but waits to receive the further orders of the catholick King his master.

*Extract of a Letter from Nantes.*

Feb. 24. N. S.

Yesterday we received advice, that the Queen of *Angelo* had been engaged on the coast of *Domingo*, by two *Spanish* privateers, and after a long fight was taken. The captain and

great part of the crew were killed in the action. The ship was carried to the Isle of *Cuba*, with an *English* vessel richly laden, which they had lately taken: So that they have three, one of which carry'd 104 Men. They sent the *French* ship (after taking out the goods) to *St Domingo*, with the *English* crew:

Letters lately arrived from *New England* advise, that on the 29th of *December* his Excellency, Governor *Beleber*, made a speech to the general assembly, in which he declared, that he should be obliged to dissolve them, if his Majesty's 27th instruction, relating to settling a salary on the governor was not comply'd with: And accordingly on the 2d of *Jan.* he finding them inflexible, dissolv'd the said court.

A mis-understanding seems likewise to have taken place between *Henry Worsley*, Esq; Captain General, and Governor in chief of *Barbados*, and other the *Charibees*, to windward of *Guadelupe*, &c. and the council and assembly of those plantations, as appears by his speech made to them *Nov.* 17th. last, and their address in consequence upon it; wherein they seem to charge the governour with those evils which he had recommended them to remedy; and remonstrated that it was impossible for a people loaded with *debt*, to raise taxes, whilst the yearly tax of about 8000 *l.* for seven years past, had been drained from them, and paid to his Excellency, and that his Excellency had received above 45,000 *l.* of the publick money of that island since his coming to the government: A proof of itself sufficient to evince the impoverishment of a small colony, at a time when upwards of 20,000 *l.* more were raised for publick uses, over and besides their constituted annual excise.

*Extract*

*Extratt of a Letter from Jamaica.*

By a small vessel just arrived from *Paita*; we have the dreadful news of the loss of the kingdom of *Chili*, by an earthquake and inundation; the first lasted 27 days, wherein persons innumerable perished, with all the city of *St Fago*, the inundation overflow'd the city of *Conception*, and even reached as far as *Galloo*, where it mounted the walls, and fill'd the square with water. This flood was occasion'd by the earthquake.

*Rise of the Colony of Georgia.*

*A true Account of a new Colony about to be Establish'd in America by several Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Merchants.*

They petitioned the King in council for a grant of lands in *South Carolina*, and liberty to lay out such charities as they themselves should give, or receive from others, in carrying over and establishing unfortunate families, in *America*: and that the charity collected may not determine in the persons first relieved, but may extend itself to the latest ages, they propose to reserve a certain proportion of land in every township, and a certain small proportion of labour from every Man within that township upon such land, and to apply the produce of the reserved land and labour on the supporting of the *Colony*, in sending over and relieving more poor families.

His Majesty graciously receiv'd their petition, referred it to a committee of council, who approv'd of it, and referr'd it to the consideration of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

The petitioners undertake without any benefit to themselves, all the toil of soliciting charities, of cloathing, supplying, arming, establishing, and supporting a *Colony* of such persons as they judge to be most proper objects of charity.

The clerks of the council generously refus'd their fees for the Patent's passing of their office.

The secretary of the board for trade and plantations, in the same handsome manner, refus'd the acknowledgments offer'd by the petitioners.

His Majesty hath been graciously pleas'd to order the attorney general to prepare a charter to incorporate the petitioners who intend to establish *Colonies* in the manner of the old *Romans*, viz. in liberty and property.

Amongst other precautions, to prevent future Impositions, they have desired, that they and their successors may be oblig'd by their charter to lay an annual account of all monies or effects by them received or expended, for carrying on their said charitable design before the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's-bench, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common-pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. See Vol. II. p. 825, 894, &c.

THE

THE Duel a poem. pr. 6d.

An epistle from little Cap. *Braz-*  
*en*, to the worthy Capt. *Plume*. pr. 6d.

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Some observations on the present  
state of affairs, *&c.*

The national debt as it stood at *Mi-*  
*chaelmas*, 1730, stated and explained,  
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The history of *England*, *&c.* by *M.*  
*De Rapin Thoyras*, done into English by  
*N. Tindal*, M. A. Vol. XIV.

The C—'s speech to her Son *Ro-*  
*derigo*, at her first seeing him after his  
late duel, *&c.* pr. 6d.

The new political state of *Great Bri-*  
*tain*, *&c.* No. XIII. for *January*.

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swearing, cursing, and lying, pr. 6d.

The old political state of *Great Bri-*  
*tain* for *January*.

The London medley, *&c.* pr. 6d.

A treatise of book-keeping, or mer-  
chants accounts in the *Italian* method  
of debtor and creditor. *&c.* by *Al. Mal-*  
*colm*. A. M.

A short treatise upon arts and sciences  
*French* and *English*, *&c.* by *Jean Pa-*  
*lairet*, writing-master to their Royal  
Highnesses, the Duke, *&c.*

The third part of an essay towards a  
natural history of *Florida Carolina*, and  
the *Babama Islands*, *&c.* by Mr *Catesby*.

A sermon preached before the Hon.  
House of Commons, *Jan*, 30. by *Edw.*  
*Littleton*, L. L. D. Fellow of *Eaton*  
College, *&c.*

Remains of the late rev. and learned  
*John Edwards*, D. D. pr. 6s.

A demonstration of the insufficiency  
both of reason and revelation, separa-  
tely or jointly consider'd in matters of re-  
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### *Observations in GARDENING for MARCH, 1731.*

**I**F we have omitted any of the works directed to be done in the former month, they muſt not lie any longer delay'd; for by the end of this month, your garden ought to be compleatly cropp'd. Sow rhadiſh, ſileſia, and imperial lettuce, among all the crops you put into the ground, for they will come to perfection and be gather'd before the other roots and herbs cover it. Sow ſcorzonera falſfy, and ſlip ſkerrits of the laſt year's growth, leaving only the under fibres, and not any of the greater roots about the plants. Plant out ſome colly-flower plants to ſucceed thoſe planted in autumn. Sow peaſe, beans, and young fallad in ſome warm place; adding to the ſmall herbs of the laſt month, ſpinach, rape and ſorrel. Make plantations of mint, baum, penny-royal, thyme, ſavory, ſage, tanzie, rue, and other durable herbs for houſhold-uſe, except lavender and roſemary, which grow better if ſet in *April*. Towards the middle of this month rake and dreſs your aſparagus beds, for early in *April* the buds, will begin to appear above ground; and if we delay this work to the latter end of *March*, many buds muſt then of neceſſity be broken off. To make new plantations in the natural ground, firſt trench the ground, and lay a good coat of dung at the bottom of the trench, covering it with earth about 6 or 8 Inches thick; and when the whole piece is thus prepar'd, and level'd, begin your plantation, allowing ten Inches diſtance between the aſparagus plants, and four lines of plants in each bed, leaving two foot between the beds for the allies, and then ſow the whole with onions. Sow cabbage and ſavory for a winter crop, and ſome ſallary for early blanching; alſo, ſome more collyflower-ſeed on a declining hot bed. Sow chardoons to tranſplant

next month. Now dreſs your artichoaks, leaving only 3 or 4 ſuckers on each ſtrong root, flipping off the reſt for tranſplanting and making good the defects in the old plantation. Reſreſh the cucumber and melon ridges with hot dung. Tranſplant lettuces for cabbaging, and to ſtand for ſeed. We may yet tranſplant timber trees of all ſorts, watering them well as ſoon as planted. Towards the end of this month ſow upon the hot-bed ſome purſlain, naſturtium, *African* and *French* marigolds, and ſow marigolds in the natural ground. Dreſs your ſtrawberry-beds, keeping them clean from runners, till the plants bloſſom, and give them waterings when neceſſary. It is now high time to put an end to planting of fruit-trees, and to fill up all remaining vacancies; and likewiſe to finiſh the pruning of peaches, neſtarines and apricots, according to the directions in the preceding month. The beginning of this month is alſo a propor time to prune ſuch plumbs, pears, and cherries, as have had one year's growth, which is to be done with great diſcretion, and a due caution to the vigour and weakneſs of the tree. It is not now too late to cut off the heads of new planted trees againſt a wall, and to reduce them to three or four buds. You are now alſo to prune fig-trees; and what great wood can be ſpared, is to be cut out entirely to the ſtem, and the thickeſt roots of the laſt ordinarily bear fruit. Graft apples and cherries this month, the laſt on the black-cherry, and the firſt on a crab-ſtock; but inoculation is a moſt curious operation. Now is the time to lay layers of the vine and fig, and to erect horizontal ſhelters over ſome of the earlieſt bloſſom'd fruit trees to ſecure them from nipping froſts, and perpendicular dews.

92 *Prices of Goods, &c. in FEBRUARY, 1731. No. II.*  
*Towards the End of the Month.*

<i>Course of Exchange.</i>	<i>S T O C K S.</i>	<i>Montbly BILL of Mortality, from</i> Jan. 27. to Feb. 23.
Amsterdam — 34 10	S. Sea 101 100 $\frac{7}{8}$	Christned { Males 748 } 1409 { Females 661 }
Ditto at Sight 34 8	— Annu. 107	Buried { Males 1057 } 2176 { Females 1119 }
Hamburgh — 33 5	— Bonds 5l. 3s.	Died under 2 Years old — 793
Rotterdam 35 a 34 11	Bank 144 $\frac{1}{8}$	Between 2 and 5 — 134
Antwerp — 35 a 8	Circulation 5l. 15s.	Between 5 and 10 — 69
Madrid — 42	India 190 $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$	Between 10 and 20 — 81
Bilboa — 41 $\frac{2}{3}$	— Bonds 5l. 8s.	Between 20 and 30 — 171
Cadiz — 42	3 per Ct. 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 30 and 40 — 214
Venice — 48 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Mil. Bank 109	Between 40 and 50 — 231
Leghorn — 50 a $\frac{1}{4}$	African 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 50 and 60 — 150
Genoa — 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	Royal Aff. 94	Between 60 and 70 — 143
Paris Sight — 31 $\frac{1}{8}$	Lon. ditto 12 $\frac{3}{4}$	Between 70 and 80 — 100
Bourdeaux — 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	York Build. 25 a $\frac{1}{4}$	Between 80 and 90 — 67
Oporto — 5. 5. $\frac{1}{4}$	Eng. Copp. 3l. 0s.	Between 90 and 100 — 15
Lisbon — 5 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 12	Welsh ditto 2l. 16s.	
Dublin — 11 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 12	Equivalent — 105	

*Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 3 l. 10 s. a Load.*

<i>Coals per Chaldren 25 to 27 od</i>	<i>Figs 18 s.</i>	<i>Mastick white 4 s. 6 d.</i>
<i>New Hops per Hun. 3l. 10 s.</i>	<i>Sugar Powder best 59s. per C.</i>	<i>Opium 11 s. 00 d.</i>
<i>Old Hops 32s. to 45s.</i>	<i>Ditto second sort 49 per C.</i>	<i>Quicksilver 4 s. 3 d.</i>
<i>Rape Seed 11 l. to 12 l. 00s.</i>	<i>Loaf Sugar double refine 09 d</i>	<i>Rhubarb 25 s. a 30 s.</i>
<i>Lead the Fadder 19 Hun. 1 half on board, 16 l. 10 s.</i>	<i>per lb.</i>	<i>Sarsaparilla 3 s. 6d.</i>
<i>Tin in Blocks 4 l. 00 s.</i>	<i>Ditto single refine 60 s. to 70 s. per C.</i>	<i>Saffron Eng. 25 s. 00d!</i>
<i>Ditto 10 Bars 4 l. 02 s. exclusive of 3 s. per Hun. Duty.</i>	<i>Cinamon 7 s. 9 d.</i>	<i>Wormseeds 4s. 4 d.</i>
<i>Pepper Eng. best 5 l. 15 s. per C.</i>	<i>Cloves 9 s. 1 d.</i>	<i>Balsam Capiva 2 s. 10 d.</i>
<i>Ditto ordinary 4 l. 16 s. per C.</i>	<i>Mace 17 s. od. per lb.</i>	<i>Balsam of Gillead 14 s. 00 d.</i>
<i>Ditto Barbary 3 l. to 4 l. 00 s. per C.</i>	<i>Nutmegs 8 s. 6d. per lb.</i>	<i>Hypocucana 6s. od.</i>
<i>Iron of Bilboa 14 l. 10 s. per Tun.</i>	<i>Sugar Candy white 12 d. to 17 d.</i>	<i>Ambergreece per Oz. 14 s. 00 d</i>
<i>Dit of Sweden 15 l. 10 s. per Ton</i>	<i>Ditto brown 6 d. Half penny per lb.</i>	<i>Wine, Brandy, and Rum:</i>
<i>Tallow 36s. per C. or 5d. f. per lb.</i>	<i>Pepper for Home consump. 14 d.</i>	<i>Oporto red, per T. 32 l. a 34 l.</i>
<i>Country Tallow 1 l. 17s. 6 d.</i>	<i>Ditto for exportation 11 d.</i>	<i>ditto white 40l.</i>
<i>Cochineal 17 s. 9d. per lb.</i>	<i>Tea Bohra fine 12 s. to 14 s. per lb.</i>	<i>Lisbon red 36l.</i>
<i>Grocery Wares.</i>	<i>Ditto ordinary 10 s. per lb.</i>	<i>ditto white 26l.</i>
<i>Rasins of the Sun 27 s. od per C.</i>	<i>Ditto Congo 14 s. to 16 s. per lb.</i>	<i>Sherry 27 l.</i>
<i>Ditto Malaga Frasis none</i>	<i>ditto Pekoe 18 s. per lb.</i>	<i>Canary new 26 l!</i>
<i>Ditto Smirna new none</i>	<i>ditto Green fine 12 s. to 15 s. per lb.</i>	<i>ditto old 36 l.</i>
<i>Ditto Alicant none</i>	<i>ditto Imperial 14s. per lb.</i>	<i>Florence 30l.</i>
<i>Ditto Lipra new 20 s. 6d.</i>	<i>ditto Hyfan 30s. to 35 s.</i>	<i>French red 36 l. a 50l.</i>
<i>Ditto Boluedera 19s.</i>	<i>Drugs by the lb.</i>	<i>ditto white 20l.</i>
<i>Currants old none.</i>	<i>Balsam Peru 16 s.</i>	<i>Muscain malaga old 28l. a 30l.</i>
<i>Ditto new none.</i>	<i>Cardamoms 3 s. 4 d.</i>	<i>ditto new 20l. a 24l.</i>
<i>Prunes French 17s.</i>	<i>Camphire refine'd 16 s.</i>	<i>Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6s. to 6s. 8d.</i>
	<i>Crabs Eyes 22 s.</i>	<i>Rum of Jam. 6 s. od. a 7s. 6d.</i>
	<i>Jailop 3 s. 9d.</i>	<i>ditto Low. Islands 6s. 4d. to 7 s.</i>
	<i>Manna 1 s. 6 d.</i>	

*Prices of Grain at Bear-Key, per Quarter.*

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<i>Ry 12s. to 18s. od.</i>	<i>B. Malt 18s. to 21s. od.</i>	<i>H Peafe 12s. to 20s. od.</i>	<i>H. Beans 20s. to 24s. 6d.</i>
<i>Orkry 16s. to 20s. 6d.</i>	<i>Tares 19s. to 22s. od.</i>		

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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# The Gentleman's Magazine.

## MARCH, 1731.

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*A View of the Weekly DISPUTES and ESSAYS in this Month.*

Extract of a Letter from a Correspondent to the Daily Courant.

*The Jews Defended.*



E pleads the Cause A of the *Jews*, in answer to the Arguments advanced against them in the *Post Boy* (see No. II. of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, p. 76.) wherein they are represented as Creatures unworthy of B our Community, and Banes and Pests to all the Race of Mankind.

Considers whether this People deserved that cruel Treatment which they met with in past insatuated Ages.

That they ought not, he believes, none will deny, who reflect, that 'tis morally impossible we should be all of the same Opinion in matters of C Religion; that Education, and the Notions imbibed in our Infancy, generally determine our future conduct, and that few shake off the Prejudices of Education, the Religions of their Parents, or the Customs of their Country; that Reason commands us D to judge favourably and charitably of all Men; and why not of the *Jews*, who are allied to us under a nearer Tye than *Mahometans*, or Heathens?

That to view them as Members of E this Society, and Subjects to the King, they must be acknowledged as very useful Parts of the *British* Nation, who contribute to the Extension of its foreign and domestick Trade, who

export our wollen Manufactures, which employ our Poor, keep our Shipping in Action, and bring a large Revenue to the Crown.

Says further, that they greatly support the Publick Credit, not only by their own Capitals, but by the vast Sums which their Jewish Correspondents constantly put into our publick Funds.

That 'tis notorious, that many of them having amassed great Riches in foreign Parts, have retired hither to enjoy the Fruits of their Labour.

But observes, that were they the least apprehensive of a Persecution they would soon fly to a neighbouring Nation, who would gladly embrace them, and laugh at us for our profound Policy.

As to the Observation made in the *Daily Post Boy*, that the *Hollanders* keep them out of all publick Stocks at home, and hang them up, if they catch them in their Plantations abroad, this Writer says, 'tis absolutely false; and that the Stocks are there entailed upon their Children as hereditary Estates, which they cannot dispose of; and that they with impunity reside in several of their Plantations.

Concludes, that 'tis inconsistent with Christianity to hate the *Jews*, since they have no Antipathy to Christians, as appears by sending their Children to Christian Schools, and encouraging them to converse with Christians.

The *Daily Courant*, March 4.

*Against Englishing Law Proceedings.*

**C**ontains a Letter, the writer of which having read in the Votes Minutes of a Petition from a Grand Jury in *Yorkshire*, concerning the altering the present Law Hand, and that all Pleadings and Records should hereafter be in *English*, asserts, that it is not the Lawyers that have invented these Law Hands, to keep their Clients in ignorance, but the People themselves, who from time to time have varied their Hand Writing, by which they have gradually lost the knowledge of that Character and Form of Letters, which Deeds, Records, and all our ancient Manuscript-books were formerly wrote in.

That the benefits of retaining this old Writing are many; for that by means thereof, Deeds of 5 or 700 years standing, are as legible as if new wrote, and the better they answer their primary intent, of being vouchers for Rights and Titles.

That to alter the hand to that now used, would be attended by these inconveniencies, *viz.* It would become obsolete; and as the hands are continually varying, Writings of one century would hardly be legible by another; and these law-hands being disused, the knowledge of all records and deeds of times past, would be lost, or known only among a few antiquaries; as is the case in *Scotland*.

Observes, that what has been said of Law-hands was applicable to the Language; that certainty and perspicuity are the things aimed at in all Records; therefore to continue them in an orthography and language invariable, is equally conducive to the same end; that the *Roman* law was wrote in that language; and that our original writs were first framed in the *Latin* tongue, as is done in most parts of *Europe*. See p. 106.

Remarks, that many technical words, or terms of art, have been invented to legal proceedings, which

being settled, render certain the intent of the party that uses them.

That as to Presentments, and Bills of Indictments, to vary from the established Forms, would raise new Disputes, especially where men's Lives are at stake. See p. 120.

Says, that in *Oliver's* time an attempt was made to render Law-proceedings into *English*, but was attended with so many Inconveniencies, that at the Restoration the *Latin* tongue was again restored.

Takes notice, that in *Chancery*, where the proceedings are in *English*, they are arrived to an exceeding Prolixity; whereas at Common-Law, an Ejectment for Trial of a Title, altho' the Estate be of 10,000 *l. per Ann.* shall scarce exceed 200 Words; a Rule in Court scarce 4 or 5 Lines; a Verdict and final Judgment, scarce 100 Words.

Lastly observes, it mayn't be improper to prevent the intricacy and prolixity of some Special proceedings; but that to give a Defendant liberty in all cases to plead the General Issue, puts the Plaintiff to great difficulties to prepare against such defence as the Defendant may make.

*free Briton*, March 4. No 66.

*Of Popularity.*

**D**escribes the Method of obtaining a laudible Applause, which not to deserve, he says, is the characteristick of a bad Man, and to desire it before earned, betrays a weak one.

A man whose Intentions are honest and his heart good, will be the first to rejoice in his own merit, though the last to publish it; will always endeavour to be fair in the publick opinion, but more sollicitous to gain his own applause; to make popular applause the principal end of ambition, is unworthy of a good mind and proceeds from a bad judgment.

If men did but consider human Nature truly, they could not be found of popular Applause, which generally proceeds from the vilest Herds of men; that

that the wise and worthy part of Mankind are seldom heard in publick Shouts, or seen in crouded Places; that they whose Suffrages are most to be desired are the least numerous, A with whom no Arts are requisite but open Truth and plain good Sense. Who would not be ashamed of Popularity? when a *Turkish Sultan*, a *Grand Monarque*, or a *Spanish Inquisitor* B on are adored by the People? when *Cæsar* shall be more popular for enslaving his Country, than *Cato* for defending it? when even a King, such as *William III.* shall be hated and distressed for having saved the *British* Nation from Slavery? when such a C Minister as *John de Wit* shall be torn to Pieces for adhering to popular Liberties? and such a Chancellor as the Earl of *Clarendon* forced to fly his Country?

Observes, that the Majority of Men cannot distinguish glittering Tinsel from Sterling Worth, and are delighted with neither, but as it glares in their Eyes; that such is the Depravity of human Nature, that Men hate the best Characters, meerly because they are so; and so surprizing is E the Itch of Scandal, that the Infirmities, Slips, and Errors of every Man, whose Merit or Fortune hath raised him to Notice, are narrowly watched. F

Lastly, gives a Caution that he would not be understood to inculcate such an indifference of Popularity as to render popular Affection of no Value, to destroy all Confidence in G Friends, or to place all Enjoyment in a Man's single Life; but says, if the Esteem of Men may be honestly acquired; it may be enjoy'd with Honour; but if lost without just Cause, sees no Reason to regret it.

*Substreet Journal*. March 4. No. 68. H

**M**R *Bickerstaff* continues his Dissertation upon Almanacks; explodes the Absurdities of others, and justifies his own Predictions,

which have been exactly fulfilled. Instances besides, that he had foretold the Death of the late Laureat in the following Lines to Mr *Duck*, printed in their 40th Journal.

*O may the Queen new favours grant,  
And make the Laurel thine!  
Then shall we see next New Years Ode  
By far the last outshine.*

† Mr *Bavius* gives a Letter from *Belinda*, wherein he finds Fault with their *Hottentot* Performance, and calls it such a nauseous Piece of Stupidity, that if they don't retrieve their Honour, she shall wish them the happy Bridegrooms at the Cape of *Good Hope*, and expresses her Indignation in the following Lines:

*Long I have thought your Club to be  
A Bachelor Society:*

*A Set of lively, brilliant Wits:  
But now 'tis plain you're marry'd Cits:  
Your sprightly Joys seems past the full;  
Just on the Point of growing dull.  
You have yourselves so much bevis'd,  
From off the Stage you'll soon be bis'd,  
Or may I ne'er by Man be kiss'd.* }

In answer to which Mr *B.* alleges, that it was a faithful Quotation, and wonders it should give Offence, not reflecting in the least on the fair Sex; and that it was so relished by the Town, as to occasion an additional Number of the said Journals to be printed. See p. 62. No. II.

Among the rest of Mr *Quidnunc's* witty Remarks, he observes upon an Article of two Women being burnt in the Hand, one for Manslaughter, and another for having two Husbands; that it is odd the same Punishment should be inflicted for *killing one Man*, as for *kissing two*.

*London Journal*, March 6. No. 65.

**E**Xpatriates upon the Blessings of *Civil Liberty*, which delivers us from the Tyranny of other Men's Passions, and makes us Masters of ourselves; that it consists in a Security of Property, and a Right of examining into

into all subjects divine or human; that the least abridgment of this Liberty is breaking in upon the Laws of God and nature, and setting up Power against Law; that such is our Liberty, and our Happiness, and to contend for it, is noble; but that to be eternally clamouring about Liberty, when we are in full possession, is romantick, base, and unworthy, tends to make the people uneasy, and disposes them to desire a change.

As to the Opinion of *Timoleon*, which the *Craftsman* had quoted from *Mr Budget*, viz. That every Man in a free state, ought to speak freely, and with impunity, whatever he thinks of another, *Osborne* will not allow, if inconsistent with the rights of others.

Says, 'tis not true that there ought to be no punishment but for blasphemy or treason; because there are many other cases both in private and publick life, wherein persons ought to be punished for writing, as in case of Scandals against private persons, and Libels against the Government.

Sums up all in saying. that there ought to be no Restraint upon the Press; that all men have a right to enquire into all opinions, and examine all subjects; to represent all Grievances; to shew what Laws are pernicious or defective, and to lay before the publick all Male-administration, agreeable to truth.

The Universal Spectator, March 6.  
No. 126.

Observes that the Regulation of the Law is a point of the greatest consequence to the publick, and has been long wished for. See p. 19. N. I.

That no Law hath, or can have, juster or better principles than the *Common Law of England* [as it is dictated by reason, settled by wise men, and confirmed by custom;] that the *statute law* is generally declarative of the common, when circumstances happen to render the latter disputable.

Of the common, and statute is com-

posed the law of the land, which might properly be called the *civil law of England*; that the *Romans* understood no more by their *jus civile*, than that law by which every free people governed themselves; and that all laws have their foundation in the law of nature.

Asserts that the basis of our laws lay in the institutions of the native *Britains*, intermixed from time to time, with the customs of the *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans*, as they became mingled with us, and the legal constitution always accommodated to the temper, manners and situation of the people: that the customs then in vogue were but few and well known; but as this posture of things changed, new forms of practice were introduced, till at last precipitated into that miserable state of intricacy, expence and confusion, in which they are at present. See p. 98 and 120.

Enquires into the origin of these evils.

The first of these he reckons, is; the power of construction allowed, or assumed by the dispensers of the laws.

Another cause which he assigns is, the allowing so many deputies in juridical affairs.

A third, the modern practice of perquisite-taking, which he says, may be filed a *skreen for bribery*.

Next to this, he adds the confederacies entred into by the different degrees of under-officers for the mutual carrying on of these practices.

Then gives a detail of grievances arising from the present practice of the law, that pleadings are carry'd on in a tongue unknown to themselves, and unintelligible to the vulgar and the learned. See p. 106.

That a strange uncouth character is used, having as little affinity to the *Latin* letters, as to the *Arabick*.

Quotes a saying of an eminent counsel, who declared he had read a story of a man who was try'd for steal-

*ing a Cow, but was acquitted, it not being set forth in the Indictment, whether the Field from whence he stole her, was an oblong or a square.*

Concludes, that the excessive length of Law-proceedings is another A flagrant Grievance, considering the many Copies that must necessarily be made.

*fog's Journal, March 6. No. 128.*

*Consists of three Letters from Correspondents.* B

THE *first* describes the Character of an inconstant Man, and asserts that there always will be a Sett of different Principles, by which different Men will produce different Actions; the natural Result of which is a Spirit of Opposition. As therefore, Men's Actions be distinguished by the Characters of good and bad, so are Parties known by the Title of *Tory* and *Whig*. D

From these Maxims he proceeds to draw the ridiculous vice of *Inconstancy*.

Says, that whether with regard to religious Matters or Party, 'tis of all failings the most contemptible, the most unpardonable. E

Observed, 'tis dangerous to trust those who take any Impression, and may be moulded into any Shape, and who, as occasion offers, are equally subservient to all sides.

That Inconstancy, even in private Friendship, has been severely satirized; much greater is his Guilt, who having insinuated himself into the Secrets of a whole Community, yet can for the sake of Interest turn tail, and avow those Principles which are the Condition of his Reward. G

Another Inconvenience attending this Vice, he says, is the Loss of all Credit with the World, which is the most miserable State a Man can be reduced to, who, metaphorically, may be said to be buried alive, a Punishment which *Tory-whig* Treachery, he says, well deserves. H

† The *second* letter is an observation which the author made from a *French* astrologer, that the world was near at an end. Man, saith he, is a little world, and the world a great Man, and is subject to various distempers, hath it's Infancy, childhood, youth, middle-age, old-age and dotage; that from *Adam* to *Noah* was the world's infancy, from *Noah* to *Abraham*, his childhood, from *Abraham* to *David* his youth, from *David* to the captivity of *Babylon*, his middle-age, from thence unto *Christ* his old age, from *Christ* to the treaty of *Seville*, his dotage, and goes now, as it were, upon *Crutches*, and has an ugly hofket cough, and is milt-grown.

† The *third* letter is from a female correspondent, and recommends to his reading a pamphlet speedily to be published, entitled, *A particular account of the proceedings, in relation to the arrest, examination, commitment, bail, and discharge of Mr Pless and his Wife, interpersed with observations, shewing, in the author's opinion, that some late proceedings of messengers and others are unwarrantable by law, and inconsistent with the liberty of the Subject.*

Concludes, with recommending Mr *Pless* to the regard of the publick, he being about to set up a tavern or a coffeehouse in this city. See p. 103.

*Craftsman, March 6. No. 244.*

R Econsiders three pamphlets lately published. In the first, entitled, *A defence of the measures of the present administration, &c.* he takes notice of a paragraph which he calls an *Eulogium* to the present ministry, but declares himself at a loss to comprehend the meaning of all the compliments which the author bestows upon them; but says, the meaning is explained in the two other Writers: The first of which is a Letter to *Caleb D'anvers, Esq;* upon his *proper* reply, wherein the Writer asks, *That supposing Mr D'anvers had a parliament*

to his wish, what glorious Counsels might we expect from an assembly of foxhunters? This reflection, he says, is neither seasonable and judicious; cannot apprehend, but a foxhunting parliament, and a foxhunting administration would very well agree; and adds, that it is a plain insinuation that country gentlemen of landed estates, ought not to sit in the house of Commons, which was originally constituted of such persons.

Examines another query in the same author, viz. *What could we expect less than to see our courtiers and soldiers turned out of the army, as well as out of parliament.*

From this paragraph the *Craftsman* infers, that the author would convince us of the necessity of a standing army, which he supposes would not be continued by a parliament of country gentlemen; and that a militia within doors would produce a militia without.

The last pamphlet he takes notice of, is that entitled, *Some observations on the present state of affairs, &c.* in which, speaking of the *Hessian* troops, the author remarks, *That this foreign army gives great uneasiness, as well as our standing forces at home; that free governments have degenerated in absolute monarchy, the cause of which has generally been an army; that our country is in a declining state, and must expect the fate of other governments; and that we cannot disperse the storm, but may avert it for a time by a standing force.*

The *Craftsman* in his remarks upon this paragraph observes, that the author allows that standing armies are dangerous to a constitution, and yet pleads for them; that the administration of affairs is grown impracticable without corruption; and leaves it to the consideration of Mr Osborne himself, whether such infamous doctrines as these do not make it necessary to plead the cause of the British constitution. See Osborne's answer, p. 108.

In this paper is also a letter from an old officer in the army, sign'd *Tilbury*, who expresses his satisfaction to see in the Votes an instruction to the committee for the Mutiny Bill, to receive a clause for *limiting the time soldiers are to serve in the army.*

This, he says, is a very recommendable regard to poor wretches who have been deluded through liquor, or forced by misfortunes into the service.

That such a limitation on other accounts is very reasonable; 1. As it is the practice of all other countries, and was so in the late war. 2. Felons are only transported for a certain time. 3. If an army is ty'd to slavery during life, what concern can they have for the publick liberty? 4. That it would prevent deserting, and save officers the expence of recruiting, &c. on that account. 5. It would be more agreeable to the soldiery, and beneficial to the government, by procuring a willing, instead of a forced, service. 6. Many would take a turn for a time, who would not be chain'd down for life, and so all our able Men would be disciplined, against any emergency; wherefore he hopes it will pass into a law.

*Weekly Register*, March 6. No. 47.

Contains a piece translated from the *Arabick*, addressed to the *Santon Muley Abdallah*, an admirer of wisdom, and friend of solitude; whose retreating from the conversation of mortals our author commends; then launches out in his description of the blessings of retirement.

Congratulates him on his return into the desert, which his virtue makes a paradise: That none but souls, the most finished by the Almighty, are equal to such a life.

Longs for the conversation of *Musfulmen*, and is weary of the society of Christians, who, he says, are full as uneasy as himself; and that to *kill time* is a common phrase, and murders of this kind frequent among 'em.

The

*Daily Courant*, March 8.

*Extract of the Register of Parliament at Paris.*

Several printed Papers having been published and dispers'd under the Title of *Novelles Ecclesiastiques*; it takes notice that their *arrets* condemn every thing not printed by authority, and all anonymous Writings whatsoever.

Observes, that if regard be had to the first principles of publick order, there is no policy, tho' ever so irregular, that can bear with a Person unknown thus voluntarily to set himself up for a Disperser of News, and an Arbitrator of Facts, without any other Warrant than the obscurity which shelters him; anticipating the Opinion of the publick; and passing Sentence and Censures upon other People's Conduct and Reputation.

Shews the bad use is made of this Liberty; which has been discovered in Facts, in those Papers, taken upon trust, calumnious Imputations, barbarous Suspicions, which ought no where to be publish'd without Proof, much less without a Name; a Freedom of Style and Strokes of Satyr, often directly contrary to the Respect due to the secular and ecclesiastical Powers.

That in despite of authority that *Journal* is carry'd on more boldly than ever, supported, say the Authors, by the hand of God; thus vainly covering themselves under the Pretence of Religion, which never pointed to such Methods.

That for these Reasons 'twas thought necessary to condemn, proscribe and suppress it, by all the effectual Means they could think of.

The *Hyp-Doctor*, March 9. No. 13.

Considers the Depredations made by the *Spaniards* on our shipping in the *West-Indies*, which he says merily ought to be chalked up to the Score of the present Ministry, for the

following Reasons, *viz.* 1. Some of those Depredations were none at all. 2. Many of them are dated before the time of the present Ministry, others while *Spain* was at variance with us. 3. Those made by Pyrates, as much as those suppos'd to be done by *Guarda Costa's*, are alike charg'd to the present Ministry, and by the same Reason all Depredations by land might be charg'd on the Administration. 4. Depredations by guttling and tipping, junketting, gossiping, gaming, &c. are to be all item'd to the Government.

Goes on in a Strain of Banter and Ridicule to charge all the petty, trifling losses, sustain'd in private life, to the account of the present Ministry.

Having finish'd his Burlesque, he adds a chronicle of Blunders in *Fog* and *D'anvers* on Saturday last. 1. *Fog* begins with a Letter on the description of an *inconstant* Man, a *Tory-Whig*, a *Weathercock*; and yet has the inconsistency to end with another for Mr. *Du Plessis*, who certainly was a *Whig*, when in the King's Service, and did not *Fog* now think him a *Tory* for being out of it, he would hardly have recommended him in his Paper. (See extracts of 3 letters in *Fog* p. 101.) 2. *Fog's* condemning Inconstancy to a Party, is a Libel on Mr. *P—s—y* and my *L—B—ke*, as well as on all *Jacobites* who have taken the Oaths since the Revolution: by which he makes his Tories *Weathercocks*. 3. The *Craftsman* hopes the Publick will shew a just Indignation against those scandalous, venal Writers, for the sake of a single Man: by which he must mean himself and fellow labourers, who write for Mr *P—y*, to turn a Penny, and overturn all for two pences. 4. *Caleb* in these Words, if meant of others, denies that liberty of the Press to those Writers, which himself asserts. 5. *Caleb* calls the publishers *Peele* and *Roberts*, *midwives*; by the same rule his Publisher is one, and *H—B—* and *W—P—* are wet nurses.

O

*Grub-*



**Grubstreet Journal,** Thursday  
March 11. No. 62.

**A** Letter from a correspondent treating of *Impudence* says, tho' it be always unaccompany'd with true desert, yet among the injudicious and unthinking, its taken for it; that it does a Man's business in the way of fortune and preferment, much better than all the virtues put together. **B** Who then, says he, would be troubled with that pitiful, sneaking vice *Modesty*, and its foolish companion *Merit*, who has any thing to get or lose?

Observes, that **IMPUDENCE** is a main support to the members of the **C** grubean Society, by virtue of which every whifler, as soon as he comes from school, *sets out with criticism*; begins where he should end; and abuses the greatest men, not suspecting himself to be the least and most **D** inconsiderable; that a certain air of pertness passes with these youngsters for wit; and a smattering in the dog-language of poetical controversies for arrant criticism; that by virtue of this quality their members quote authors they never saw; translate books **E** they can't read; and write *Grammars* of languages they don't understand: Then breaks out, *O Henry!* thou eldest son of effrontery! renowned for thy *Grammars*, no less than for thy **F** oratory! how shall thy Fame be transmitted to after-ages as it deserves? See p. 109.

*Ereft thy self, thou monumental Brass.*

But notwithstanding our Author is such an Admirer of *Impudence*, yet **G** says, it is carry'd a little too far in this our blessed age and nation; that our political writers, of either side, ought not to affirm, without a severe animadversion, what all the world knows to be false; because it is an **H** insult upon common sense; among other things for instance, says it had been asserted that a certain *Weekly Paper* (it might be supposed he meant

the *Grub-street* is *universally condemn'd*, does not *sell* and is *despised* by every body; whereas the contrary is most true and undeniable; and the reporters of these falsehoods, who rail and tremble at it, are universally despis'd.

Lastly, that these exorbitances corrected, let *Impudence* and *Worthlessness* triumph as they ought to do, and the wretches of *Modesty* and *Merit* sneak and starve, according to the laudable modern custom.

**Universal Spectator,** Sat. March  
13. No. 127.

**D** Declares his indignation at the partiality of those parents, who, without regard to merit or justice, prefer one of their Children to be a favourite, to the prejudice and discouragement of all the rest. Says, every child has an equal right, unless forfeited by misbehaviour, to the care of its parents; that altho' the law of most nations favours the eldest son, yet ought there to be no difference in point of paternal tenderness and affection; constantly to fondle and humour one, and unreasonably to brow-beat or neglect the rest, is unjust and highly blameable.

He was led into these reflections by a visit to his friend Mr. *Gentle*, whose eldest Daughter, Miss *Kitty*, now 17 years of age, has govern'd his family nigh 15 years; that when she was two years old, people saying it was a pretty child, she became her mother's darling, and continues so, while two fine Boys and a lovely girl, scarce know they have a mother, but by her chidings. Describes Mr. *Gentle* to be a good natur'd honest man, who for peace sake, acquiesces in this partiality, and submits to his daughter's government: that the first token of her mother's simple fondness was her general order that the child should not be suffer'd to cry for any thing: upon which miss *Kitty* soon became the most peevish, passionate, humour-

humourfome, little Vixen that ever was. Being thus indulg'd in all her Humours, no wonder ſhe is at preſent haughty, imperious and aſſuming; her Temper fretful and impatient; and that good Senſe nature intended her, over run with Pride and Vanity; tho' ſhe might be reckon'd handſome, was it not for her Insolence and Affectation, which makes her diſliked; while B her Siſter *Lucy* is ſure to win the Hearts of all that ſee her by the Meekneſs, Modeſty, Innocence, and pretty manner of her Deportment.

Next, gives an Account of what paſt C at the Tea Table, and *Kitty's* rude behaviour to her Siſter and Mother; and then relates Particulars of a Quarrel ſhe had with one of her Brothers, who happened to tread on the Tail of her Lap-Dog, which occaſioned a Confuſion in the whole Family; that the Mother and D Children retiring, Mr. *Gentle* begg'd Pardon for what had happen'd, own'd his Miſfortune; that this headſtrong Girl was his continual Torment; that her Mother's Fondneſs and his impru- E dent Compliance, had made her Temper inſolent and intolerable, but thinks ſhe is more the Object of Compaſſion than ſevere Uſage. Concludes with this Saying: *We have by Fondneſs been the Ruin of our Child! For, with this Diſpoſition, what can I foreſee but F Miſery for her, and Sorrow for ourſelves.*

*Fog's Journal, March 13. No. 129.*

*Of Popular Diſcontent.*

Begins with a Quotation from a certain political Writer, to this G Effect, *viz.* that *whenever the executive Part of the Government does not act for the publick Good, the Legislature and every Member of the Commonwealth thinks it lawful to intermeddle; becauſe the Ends of Government being the Eaſe, Plenty and Protection of the Subject, if thoſe H Purpoſes are not answered, he begins to think himſelf abſolved from that Contract, and that he is return'd to the full Liberty of his Progenitors, and may act for*

*himſelf; from whence it proceeds, that under a corrupt Adminiſtration, all degrees of Men are Stateſmen, are inquiſitive, uneaſy, cenſorious and diſaffected.*

From hence *Fog* takes Occaſion to obſerve, that this Doctrin is never reſiſh'd under a bad Adminiſtration, the Inſtruments of which will ſay, That private Men have no right to examine into the Conduſt of their Superiors: Truth they will call Sedition, and bring Examples to ſhew, that Men have been put to Death for telling diſagreeable Truths.

That 'tis our peculiar Happineſs, that Things can never be brought to this Extremity, unleſs the Representatives of the People ſhould be debauch'd into Submiſſions or Meaſures inconſiſtent with Liberty.

Diſſents from that common Aſſertion, that nothing can go amiſs ſo long as a good Underſtanding continues betwixt the legiſlative and executive Parts of the Conſtitution; becauſe when Affairs are in bad Hands ſuch an Agreement is dangerous; that this Nation has often been ſaved by the Oppoſition made to Men in power; and the Representatives of the People, by keeping the publick Money in the People's Pocket, have ty'd up the Hands of the Miniſters from executing many miſchievous Projects.

Gives ſeveral Reaſons to illuſtrate this Argument; and that all good Laws have been paſſed at ſuch a *Criſis*; witneſs the *Habeas Corpus Act*, and the Bill for making Parliaments *triennial*.

Says, that this Jealouſy or Diſtruſt of Men in Power ſo long preſerved the Liberties of the Roman People; but when that was remov'd, and the Senates could be influenced, their Liberties were loſt.

Laſtly, that when all Virtue and publick Spirit was departed from the Senate, and that great Empire was ſinking into Ruin, there was a good Harmony and Underſtanding betwixt the executive and legiſlative Parts of the Government.

The

Craftsman, Saturday, March 13.  
No. 245.

Containing his REMARKS on the Reign of K. James I. proceeds to show the advantageous Situation Queen Elizabeth left him in, which had he made a proper use of, says, he might have reigned gloriously abroad, and happily at home; that his Title was not contested, nor any Opposition open or secret, given to his Succession; and the People unanimous in their Vote for him, as being the only Prince in whom the Protestant Interest united: That he, coming to the Crown, after all the Difficulties and Dangers of the Reformation, and establishing a new Church were over, had an Opportunity of preventing any bad Consequence from the Division of his Protestant Subjects.

Says, that the Roman Catholick Party carried on their Designs against the Constitution in Church and State, with as much Rage as ever, tho' not so strongly, their great Supporters being dead, the Reformation establish'd, and the Church of England, by the Sobriety, Wisdom, and Sanctity of her Institution, fixed on a Rock; King James therefore had it in his Power to keep down with Ease a Party which Queen Elizabeth had subdued with Pain.

Proceeds to mention other Advantages attending King James I, as that with respect to the Navy, Commerce and Wealth of the Nation, he was a rich and powerful King. Nevertheless his Ministers took occasion to demand Money of the Commons, among others upon the following Pretences: 1. To satisfy a Debt of Queen Elizabeth for 350 0000. And 2. To reimburse the King the Charge of protecting his Wife and Children from being robb'd on the Road to London.

That the Advantages which this Prince had in the Situation of foreign Affairs, both at his Accession to the Throne, and during the greatest part of his Reign, were remarkably great,

proceeding from the Weakness or Minority of the Kings of Spain, and other favourable Circumstances with regard to other Princes and States about him.

And lastly, That only one instance can be brought that might justly be reckon'd an Exception to the Advantage and Security which accompanied the Reign of this Prince; and that related to the Part he took or might have taken in the Troubles which happen'd in Germany from the Designs of the House of Austria, by which Frederick, Elector of Palatine, lost the Crown of Bohemia, and his own Patrimony, and the Protestant Interest and the Liberty of Germany were well nigh sacrificed to the Bigotry and Ambition of the Emperor.

The Weekly Register, Saturday March 13. No. 48.

A Petition having been presented to the Parliament to English the LAWS, the Register gives his Thoughts on that Subject. [See p. 98, 100.

Observes that the Laws ought to be clear and concise, so as to be readily comprehended; that the Sages of Antiquity gave the People under their Direction, the most plain and intelligible View of their Duty imaginable.

That whereas 'tis objected, That Custom has entailed on us a quite contrary Practice, which is not in the Power of Reason to Remedy; that every Nation has its particular Laws; and what regulated a little Greek Commonwealth, will not square with so great and populous a Nation as ours.

To this he answers, That Truth is always the same, and Regularity no more foreign to a large Community, than a small; that the Direction of Affairs has fallen into unskilful Hands, which have endeavour'd to hide what they could not rectify; and hence Obscurity and Gothick Barbarism took Place of Elegance and Perspicuity.

Examines the Language in which our Courts practise the Law. He allows

how that the Laws may contain the whole Duty of the Subject, may be contrived in the most masterly Way, and explained in the most regular Method; but then, says he, how shall I understand them? If a Man has no Learning, how shall he read 'em in a Language he don't know, and in a Character he is not acquainted with? Says, 'tis necessary that every Man engaged in a Law Suit, should himself have a View of the whole Proceedings, that he may judge of his Attorney's Honesty and Capacity; but that this is impossible, till he is previously acquainted with the Statutes in his Favour, and the Practice of the Court.

That the Objection that the *Latin* is the only proper Law Language, because its Meanings are established, and its Sounds unvariable, is of no Weight, and would have held good against the *Romans* themselves, as well as us, because it was then as liable to Alterations as ours is now, yet they had no recourse to the *Greek* to prevent that Mischief, or mistrusted the Obscurity or Corruption of their Laws, from the Revolution of their Language.

Concludes, that the *English* Tongue is as capable of answering all the purposes of Expression as the *Latin* and in its present Purity, will last as long; that it will express Truth and Justice, with abundance of Spirit and Sublimity; and when our Laws are wrote equal to the Language, there will be no danger of mistaking their Intention.

The *London Journal*, *March* 13.  
No. 606.

**C**ORRUPTION, he says has been complained of in all Ages, but the greatest Complainers have been the first and greatest Corrupters, who having corrupted Men to serve the ends of their Tyrannies, have made that Corruption a Reason for continuing those Tyrannies.

Denies that this Age or this Nation is more corrupt than other Ages, or than this Kingdom was heretofore.

Says, that the only probable way which has been thought of to prevent Corruption is an Oath, by which Men appeal to Heaven for the Truth of what they say, and the Punishments of another World, and the Penalties of this are laid before them, if they speak false: But this is not sufficient, for an Oath, where a Man's Interest is concerned, and his Passions strong, puts him upon Distinctions to evade the Force of Truth: by which means the Fear of a Deity and invisible Punishments, is rendered less Efficacious.

Thinks it would have been for the Interest of Mankind, if there never had been an Oath imposed, relating solely to Man's self and his own Interest; for that an honest Man will not be corrupted, and such who will, find out ways to reconcile their Wickedness and their Consciences.

Says, the Causes of Corruption are false Teaching and false Philosophy, or wrong Notions of Life and Pleasure; and that 'tis no wonder Men act dishonestly, when they place their chief good in gratifying every Passion just as it rises, without Regard to Consequences.

Advises an Education in Principles of Wisdom and Virtue, that Religion is only an Enforcement of Morality, and that Man's present Happiness consisted in the Practice of it; and if to this were added the Necessity of Temperance, in order to preserve Honesty, we should be more strongly guarded against Corruption, than by all the Oaths which were ever invented; that the only way to preserve our Integrity, and be just to the Community, is to be just to ourselves, by living within the Rules of Reason.

Concludes with taking Notice of an Appeal made to him by Mr *D'anvers* concerning the Truth of his Remarks on a Passage in a Pamphlet called, *Observations on the present State of Affairs*, in which the Author had given a dismal Description of the present declining, corrupted and depraved State

State of this Nation (see p. 102.) to which the *Craftsman* could not agree, neither does Mr *Osborne*, but says, that the People of *England* are sober and honest, wise and brave, jealous A of Incroachments on their Liberties, which they have warmly at Heart, and will gloriously contend for whenever invaded; and that the Constitution was never in a more vigorous B State of Health, nor the Laws more inviolably or sacredly observed.

The *Daily Courant*, *March* 11.

**T**HE REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES which the *Craftsman* had lately vended among us, and the Actions as well as Speech of some Men which have the same Tendency, make it highly necessary, to remind unwary People of the dangerous Consequences which have formerly attended the same Doctrines and Practices. D In the Reign of *Cb. I.* the Spirit of Opposition to the Exercise of any Power in the Crown, which favoured in the least of arbitrary, was carried to such a pitch, that even the shadow of Authority was taken away from it. And what ensued? Why the People found themselves inflamed in a much more oppressive and intolerable manner, by the very Men who had set up that Opposition, and whom they all along took to be their own Instruments and Agents for procuring them Liberty. This was then, and always must be the Case in *England*. A Monarchy, a limited Monarchy, is our natural Constitution; and we ought to preserve it. The royal Prerogative has been pretty well curtailed, and needs no more Amputation; to be eternally nibbling at the power of the Crown, what is it but to set a Prince of Spirit upon contriving means to overturn all our Liberties, in order to preserve his own? but if a Prince's hands are quite bound down for fear of such an Accident, then must it happen as before, that we become the Slaves of those who will impudently call them-

selves our Preservers; and who, to secure their ill-gotten Power, will certainly be too wise to use the same Methods by which the other lost it.

As a Confirmation of these Arguments introduces a Speech printed in 1748, which shews us that those Men who grudg'd their Prince a few necessary Soldiers to support his Dignity, soon found themselves under the Tyranny of a numerous Army of their own raising; that those Men who grudg'd a few Taxes necessary for the Support of the Government, were soon saddled with seven times as much, and possessed of as little Liberty, either in their civil or religious Concerns.

*Grubstreet Journal*, *March* 18. No. 63.

1. **E**ntertains his Readers with a 4th Letter from a Correspondent, criticizing upon a Poem called *HUDIBRAS*; shewing from the Variety and Justness of its Characters, that it has all the Essentials of a Poem of the Epic kind.

2. Contains some Arguments advanced for and against the **CHARITABLE CORPORATION**, whose Case is now before the Parliament. The Opposers of the Corporation assert, that a Borrower of 150*l.* loses near 40*l.* in 3 months. On the other side, 'tis F affirmed that the Borrower for his 150*l.* pledg'd saves near 40*l.* besides preserving his Credit, tho' he pays the Company ten *per Cent.* for what he borrows. So the Lender is sure to gain; and the Borrower's Profit is G a *disputed Point*.

3. Among the Occurrences, Mr. *Quidnunc* quotes one from the *Daily Post*, viz. "We hear that the Oratory Subject for to morrow Evening, will be *Henley's* Apology for Wit, and will be advertised particularly to morrow Morning; and that Mr. *Henley* expects there one Dr. *M*——, who called him *impudent* in Print, to a Dispute on that Problem." On which he remarks; *I wonder Mr. Henley should make*

make an unnecessary Apology; and that he should be offended at being called impudent, since it was plainly shewed in our last, that impudence comprehends all Qualifications. Who Dr. M—— is, A whom he expects to a Dispute, I can better imagine, than I can what is meant by that Problem; nothing preceding to which it can be referred. If the Problem intended be either, whether Mr. B Henly has wit, or whether he has impudence, I deny that either is a Problem, and consequently any matter of Dispute.

4. From their Pegasus in Grubstreet, gives the following Paragraphs: We C have been assured from Sevenoaks in Kent, that Dr. Thomas Fuller, an eminent Physician, (murdered by the L. Ev. of Feb. 11. an Account of which Murder was given in our 59th Journal); is since come to Life again; and that the Suit commenced by him, against the Trustees of the Charity left by Sir William Sennocke, was rather in order to obtain an annual Election, E than on the Account of Mismanagements; which Affair was determined by the Master of the Rolls, who decreed that the Trustees should be chosen Annually; and that the Costs of both F Parties should be paid out of the Charity itself.

The Society was surpriz'd at the Advertisement in the *Daily Post*, Mar. 14. from one who calls himself Hyp G Doctor, assuring the World that we had recommended his *Weekly Paper*, in the Epigram upon Wit in our last *Journal*. Though he may bid very fair to be admitted one Day into our Society, yet H at present his *Paper* is not eminent enough, even to be read before it. We know but one Hyp Doctor, the learned Orator, whom we acknowledge to be such in several Senses of that Appellation. His Works are always read to us; and his Advertisement of this Day gave us extraordinary Diver- sion, particularly his Epigram on Dr. Scurvy Grass.

Go on, great Doctor, both to kill and write,  
And give us Papers, while you make us

Sh ———

Mr. Mævius objected, that the last Line did not turn fully upon the first, that the Word kill had no Business there, since after Persons are killed, they can have no Occasion for Paper: and proposed to change it for *Purge*, which he said would make the Epigram exact. This was approved. — But Dr. Mitchel, a Rival of Mr. Henley's, and Author of a learned Dissertation against Sooterkins, declared, that he liked neither the one, nor the other. That though he had never called the Orator impudent in Print, yet since in the *Daily Post* of Yesterday, and in an Advertisement in the *Daily Post* of this Day, he was plainly challenged by the Appellations of Dr. M—— and Dr. Scurvy Grass, to a Disputation on the point aforesaid, he was ready to answer the Challenge, and to dispute on that Problem, at the Pegasus, tho' not at the Oratory. In the mean time, in answer to the Orator's Distich, he desired the following might be published.

Preach on, great Orator, but Printing  
dread;  
Thy jargon spoke seems sense; 'tis Non-  
sense read.

Free Briton. March 11. No. 67.

C Onfists of a Letter from Timothy Scrub of Rag Fair, ironically applauding the Talents and Conduct of E—B—L, Esq; Author of a Letter to the King of Sparta, from which he infers that this Gentleman is inspir'd, he will not say, Mad; that to prove this needs no other Argument than his Method of proving himself no Irishman, by giving his Modesty in evidence; and his Opinion that the late L—d B—ke is the fittest Man alive to serve the King and Kingdom; and that he is incapable of betraying either, after so many Instances of Treachery to both; and that it is a Hardship upon him, still to continue under an Attainder of High Treason, so deservedly incurred, by his Flight from the Justice of his injur'd Country.

The

free Briton, March 18. No. 68.

## Of Sedition.

SAYS, 'tis the Duty and Glory of a free Spirit to vindicate the Measures of just and faithful Governours; that the Errors, Crimes and Incapacity of any Governor are never long Secret; that vain-glorious Men, who have the Spirit of Domination are never satisfy'd without ingrossing Power, and rejoice in any Misfortune that befalls the Publick, and labour to make the Multitude more uneasy under it; and that their Vanity is often the strongest Motive to all the Uproars they raise; that they who have no Injury to complain of, will, unprovok'd, do mischief only to be thought important; which he illustrates with an instance out of Tacitus, viz. "Sedition and Discontent, having almost worked up the Roman Legions to Mutiny, a private Centinel mounted on the Shoulders of his Fellow Soldiers resolv'd to try the Power of his Eloquence, and address'd himself to the Army in all the Postures of an Orator. *You have given Liberty to those miserable Men,* said he pointing to those Criminals whom they had rescued; but *which of you can restore Life to my Brother? he was murdered no longer ago than last Night, by the Hands of those Ruffians who are entertain'd by the General, to butcher the poor Soldiery.* Tell me *Blesus*, (for that was the General's Name who was then sitting on the Tribunal) *tell me where thou hast laid his dead Body? An Enemy does not grudge the Rites of Burial; when I have tir'd myself with kissing his cold Corpse, and weeping over it, order me to be slain upon it. All I ask of my fellow Soldiers, since we both die in their Cause, is, that they would lay me in the same Grave with my Brother.* The Army blown up into Rage by this Speech, resolv'd to do the Speaker Justice; but on Enquiry they found, *that he never had a Brother in his Life.*—As groundless, adds he, are most of the Complaints of these Days.

Weekly Register, March 20. No. 90.

## Of Coffee Grounds.

RELATES some Occurrences he met with in a visit he lately paid a Lady; says, he surpriz'd her and her Company in close cabal over their Coffe; the rest very intent upon one, who by her Dress and Intelligence, he guess'd was a Tire-woman; to which she added the Secret of divining by Coffee Grounds; that she was then in full Inspiration, and with much Solemnity observing the Atoms round the Cup; on one Hand sat a Widow, on the other a Maiden Lady, both attentive to the Predictions to be given of their future Fate; and that the Lady (his Acquaintance) tho' marry'd, was no less earnest in contemplating her Cup than the other two. They assured him that every cast of the Cup is a Picture of all one's Life to come; and every Trans-action and Circumstance is delineated with the exactest Certainty. If this be so (reply'd he) such an Art wou'd be of Service to a Statesman; for instead of going to Council, he need only examine the Coffee Grounds, and all the Affairs of the whole Nation would appear before him at once, and he wou'd know all the Plots, Cabals and Intrigues of his Adversaries; but objecting to the Scheme, that in case he should see Mischief and Misfortune coming upon him, whether it would be in his Power to prevent 'em; they reply'd, no. From which he takes occasion to dissuade them from such unwarrantable Enquiries; to be content with what they enjoy; and be prepar'd to endure Evil when it comes, and to depend on Providence for the rest.

The Register, in another Part of his Paper, represents the Inconvenience that attend those who are obliged to make Application to Men in great Offices; to whom there is no Admittance without Feeing the Servants.

REMARKS

## REMARKS on the BILL depending in PARLIAMENT, to prevent SUITS for TYTHES, where none, or any Composition for the same, have been paid in a certain Number of Years.

THE Law for Exemption from Tythes at present stands thus : If Tythes be demanded, and an Exemption is pleaded, the Incumbent insists upon *common Right*, and the Exemption must be proved by the Land Proprietor, or he must pay the Tythe.

But by this new Bill, the Proprietor is not to prove his Exemption, tho', if intitled to it, he may very well be supposed to have in his own Hands the Evidence of his Estate being Tythe-free, provided he or his Ancestors bought it really so ; but the Proof of Tythe being paid in a certain Number of Years, is to rest upon the Incumbent ; who coming a Stranger to the Parish, may not know what has been done, and may easily defrauded where Tythe has not been taken in Kind, but paid in Money, the Receipts for which he can no ways come at, being in the Hands of the Proprietors : Whereas, as the Law now stands, the Clergy are effectually secured against Impositions.

Many Improvements, Woodlands, Waste, or other privileged Lands, which have remained so, during the Term to be limited by this Act, when they come to be improved, or occupied by a Tenant, will be for ever exempted by this Act from paying Tythe, as they ought to do in such Cases.

Considering how many Ways Exemptions do and may grow, there is no Reason to take from the Clergy any Advantages the present Law gives them. The Difficulties they are under, by coming Strangers to a Parish, of procuring Evidence to contest pretended Exemptions; the want of Money, or Spirit, to enter into a just Law Suit with a powerful Adversary ; the Easiness or Ignorance of some, the undue Influence others are under, particularly Bonds of Resignation (now more

openly practised than ever) and many officiating under Sequestrations, have no Right to sue for Tythes, which may occasion a succeeding Incumbent, who is willing and able to do it, to be wholly precluded by this Act, after a certain Number of Years. This being the Case, all the Tythes in the Kingdom may be exposed to, it would be very hard they should be turned into perpetual Exemptions, for no other Reason, but because now and then it may be doubtful, and need the Determination of the Law, whether a *particular* Parcel of Land is really exempt or not.

The standing Rule of all Courts, before and since the Reformations, of admitting no Plea *de non decimando*, having never been called in Question by the Legislature, may have occasioned some to neglect asserting their Rights, and leave that to succeeding Incumbents, not supposing that Livings would suffer by it, no Statutes for Limitations of Suits, having ever been extended to the Revenues of the Church, which by this Act will be lessened every Generation, and possibly more than can be now foreseen.

The Statute of *Edward* the 6th, on which this Bill seems to be grounded, says, *That all parochial Tythes shall be paid in such Manner and Form as hath been of Right yielded and paid within forty Years next before the making this Act, [or of Right or Custom ought to have been paid.]* So that it was not made against, but in Favour of the Protestant Clergy, to facilitate the Recovery of such Tythes as *had*, or *ought* of Right to have been paid to the Popish Clergy, in the 40 Years referred to ; all Exemptions to remain as they were before the said Act. Whereas the present Bill is wholly in favour of the Parishioners, and



upon Pretence of preventing the Clergy's taking Advantage of demanding Tythe for Lands which are exempted, when the Deeds or Writings proving such Exemption happen to be lost or destroy'd, utterly deprives them after a Discontinuance of Payment for a certain Time, of claiming their Right, tho' they should be able to prove it by undoubted Authority : And yet it lays the Proprietors of Lands under no Obligation to declare in a legal manner that such Writings are really lost.

A Proposal at this time the more discouraging to the Order, when People of several Persuasions either wholly refuse, or are not over conscientious in paying of Tythes.

One great Pretence of this Bill is, the *Loss of Evidence*, viz. of Original Grants, &c. which are generally very carefully preserved ; but if not, may be probably found in Chancery ; and in many Cases sufficient Evidence, whether Lands be exempt or not exempt, may be had from the *Office of Augmentation*, which is open to every Subject.

The other Pretence is, *the preventing Law Suits and Differences* ; a Freedom from which is a very desirable Blessing ; and the greater is their Guilt who will not suffer their Neighbours to enjoy Peace on any Terms but the giving up their just Rights, and the necessary Substance of themselves and Families. But on which Side the Breach of Peace, as occasioned by Suits for Tythes, does chiefly lie, may be gather'd from the Number of Suits that have prevailed, above what have failed on that Account : However, many of these Suits appear to be commenced by Lay Impropiators, and not Parochial Incumbents. So that 'tis remarked, that the Clergy, generally speaking, are not chargeable with a Multitude of Prosecutions, or bringing such as are deemed Vexatious and Frivolous ; on the other Hand, the Truth is, the Rights of some Churches have been lost, by an Unwillingness or Inability to engage in expensive Law Suits, and many more may be lost, when made irrecoverable after a short Time.

### *A short RULE to determine the Value of BAR-SILVER.*

**M**ultiply the Grots of the Price of a Mark fine, by 28—Divide what comes out, by the Pence Sterling, of the Price of an Ounce of Standard Silver, and you'll have the Grots Banco, that one Pound Sterling produces on Standard Silver in Bars so bought and sold.

#### *EXAMPLES.*

Given—Standard Silver in Bars at 62 Pence *per* Ounce : Fine Silver at 24 Guilders 2 Stivers Banco *per* Mark fine. Quere, how much Banco Money does one Pound Sterling produce ?

The Grots of 24 Guilders 2 Stivers are 664. These multiply'd by 28, make 26992, these divided by 62 Pence, bring out 435 Grots 1-4, or 36 Schellings 3 Grots 1-4 Bank Money for one Pound Sterling. Again—given Standard Silver in Bars at 65 Pence *per* Ounce : Fine Silver at 25 Guilders

11 Stivers Banco *per* Mark fine. Quere, how much Banco Money does 1 Pound Sterling produce ? The Grots of 25 Guilders 11 Stivers are 1022. These multiply'd by 28, make 28616. These divided by 65 Pence, bring out 440 Grots 10-66, or 36 Schelling of Grots 1-4th Bank Money for 1 Pound Sterling.

Suppose the Exchange betw. *Amsterdam* and *London* at 34, 11, what Profit does there arise on Standard Silver at the given Prices in this Example ?—To find which, 1761 (the quarter Grots of 36, 8-1-4th) being multiply'd by 100 are 176100. These divided by 1676, (the quarter Grots of 34, 11) bring out *L.* 105 ; 91 : 05—that is *L.* 5 : 01 : 5 *per Cent.* Profit, at the Prices above, viz. Bought at 65 Pence—Sold at 25 Guilders 11 Stivers Banco—Returned by Exchange at 34, 11 *per L.* Sterling.

*Fog's*

*fog's Journal, March 20. No. 130.*

**H**AVING extracted some Passages from the Tryal of the late E. of Oxford, in Justification of that Nobleman from the Charge of several Crimes with which he was accused, and of which, our Journalist says, nothing could be proved against him, proceeds to give an Account of the Earl's Politics in the Words of Mr Budgel, in his Letter to Cleomenes King of Sparta, who says, it was not impossible for the Earl to make a better Peace than he did, yet that the Demolition of Dunkirk, and the Acquisition of Gibraltar, must be allowed to be of infinite Advantage to Great Britain.

Says, that upon the Treaty of Utrecht my Ld Oxford declared he did not rely upon K. Philip's Renunciation of the Crown of France, but rather on Accidents which might arise to disunite those two Powers, which accordingly happened; the Infanta of Spain, tho' formally contracted to the French King, and long entertained at Court, was sent back to her own Country to get a new Husband; which the Queen of Spain her Mother highly resented, and waited an Opportunity to revenge the Affront and would gladly have flung herself into our Arms, and offered us the Mediation betwixt her and France.

Mr Budgel proceeds to observe, that neither our Reputation, nor Affairs were left in a despicable Condition, after the Peace made by the said Earl, who formed and established the South Sea Company, which in its Foundation, was a national Benefit, and might have serv'd noble Ends; that tho' the said Earl had past thro' so many great Offices, he at last died poor.

Concludes with another Quotation from the same Author, viz. that another Peer in the same Ministry, having invited Mr Addison to dinner, Mr Addison said, he was heartily sorry his Principles forced him to oppose one of the greatest and most accomplished

Men he had ever seen, and in whose Conversation he could have thought himself so truly happy.

*London Journal, Sat. March 20. No. 608.*

**M**AKES an Observation, that scarce any of the Opinions which Men entertain, whether Religious, Political, or Personal, were ever examin'd; because they are generally the Effects of Education, or Inclination, rarely of Reason.

Says, the Mass of Mankind seems made for believing; whatever they like, they never enquire into; but if the Report happens to be levelled against their Passions, or Inclinations, they enquire indeed, but Reason will convince them of what they are not willing to have true.

Remarks further, that Men not only easily believe, but are apt to believe ill of others, especially of those in Power, and as backward to believe good Reports.

Takes notice, that this is the Case in common Life; but that 'tis much worse when the ill Report is against great Men; that Resentments, Disappointments, Party Opinions, and Prejudices, induce 'em to say the worst Things of the best Men.

That the same Humour has prevailed in former Reigns; and that we find almost as many Complaints of Grievances in the Reigns of K. William, as in that of K. Charles I. altho' 'tis acknowledged, we then felt but few. As a Proof, refers to a Paper published 1693, called, A short State of our Condition.

Asks whether there were not as many Grievances talked of during the first ten glorious Years of Queen Anne, when a Treasurer was at the Head of Affairs, who, when he resigned his Office, Went out with clean Hands, and empty too!

Queries, if the Ministry Haters of those Times did not represent our Victories as so many Steps to our Ruin; infamously charging the best General in the World

*World with private Views of his own Glory?*

Bids us judge by what we know, not by what we read, and consider the Characters and Motives of the Persons *whom* complain; that when we are told our Constitution is in danger, our Liberties precarious, and our Properties insecure; we should take a View of our Happiness arising from our Liberty, *which* is secured by Guardian Laws, and those Laws superior to the Will and Appetite of every Subject, and to which the Kings of England are themselves subject.

The *Craftsman*, Saturday March 20.  
No. 246.

**C**ontinues Remarks on the Reign of K. James I. and says, this Prince, contrary to the Measures and Conduct of his Predecessor, endeavoured, without Talents, to procure the People's Esteem, and so awakenc'd their Jealousy, instilling in their Minds a good Opinion of himself, and a mean one of them. Observes, that Queen Elizabeth *had* been jealous of her Prerogative, but moderate in the Exercise of it; but that K. James imagined the higher he carried it, the more strongly he should be settled on the Throne.

That by the absurd Notions and Principles of his Government, Opposition, Prejudice, Divisions and Disputes were raised and somented, and K. James, by using Tricks of Government, conjured up a Storm in which his Successor perished; that his Successor came a Party Man to the Throne, and his Prejudices caused him to continue an Invasion on the People's Rights, whilst he imagined himself only concerned in the Defence of his own.

Illustrates these Assertions by Facts. Says, that he was received with Transports of Joy, and that all Ranks of Men made their Court to him; but that he, believing these Transports of the People were due to his eminent Merit, and an Homage paid for the Honour he did them in accepting their Crown,

took State, and dispersed them with Frowns, not to say with Curses; yet that he sunk into low Familiarity with his Favourites; that he was profuse of his Riches, and so lavish of his Honours, that they ceased to be so; insomuch that an Advertisement was pasted up at St. Paul's, of An Art to help weak Memories to a competent knowledge of the Names of the Nobility.

Observes, that K. James's Affectation of Learning lessened him as a King; for that the Merit of a chief Governor is wisely to superintend the whole, and not to shine in any inferior Class.

Remarks, that the State and pompous Titles he was fond of, served to render, his Pusillanimity more conspicuous, and his Person more contemptible; as appeared by his revoking, as soon as he came to the Throne, those Letters of Reprisal on the Subjects of Spain, which Q. Elizabeth had granted her Subjects, that they might do themselves Justice.

The last Instance he gives of King James's cowardly Behaviour, is, his not resenting the Affront offered to our Flag by a Dutch Man of War.

The *Daily Courant*, March 24.  
Of Soldiers.

**G**IVES a Burlesque on the Letter inserted in the *Craftsman*, No. 244. signed Tilbury, addressed to the common Soldiers; in which he promises to endeavour their Freedom, and they shall be obliged to serve in the Army for a short and limited Time only; at the Expiration of which he doubts not but they will all quit the Service, of which he is persuaded they do not approve. [See p. 102.]

Tells them, it will save their Officers the Expence of recruiting, since, in this Case, they may tell their Officers at any time, they will continue no longer in the Service.

Says, 'twill be a great Benefit to themselves, and save the Lives of many British Subjects, since few would desert when they might publicly upon a  
March

a March, throw down their Arms and refuse any longer Service.

That such a Rotation in the Army, would discipline our Men, and turn the Nation into a regular Militia? A which would give this great Security to the present Establishment; that an Army, much more numerous, and as regular and well disciplin'd, might be seduc'd and drawn together to subvert it, as that kept in Pay to support and B defend it.

Confesses that he had formerly treated them as a lazy, profligate, indolent Tribe, Enemies of Liberty, and the Support of Tyrants and Usurpers; but having consider'd how they may be made useful, now commences Patron C for Standing Armies, that is, a free Standing Army, who can disband themselves whenever they please, without any bad Consequences to themselves.

D what Noodles the *Whigs* were in their Impeachment against such a Patriot as the late Lord Visc. *B——ke*, and what Numsculls the *Tories* were, in their famous Protest, against restoring his Title to his Patrimony.

Free Briton, March 25. No. 96.

T IS an Act of Generosity to rescue the Virtues and the Praises E of such Worthies who have surviv'd the Services they have done the Publick, from Oblivion; few are new remaining who had any Share in the publick Transactions of the Reigns of *K. William* and *Q. Anne*; Oppressors, Betray- F ers, of the publick Trust, and blundering Servants, become gradually less and less obnoxious to the People.

Hence it happens, that many unjust Proceedings, transmitted to Posterity G in the fair Forms of publick Justice, unattended with their genuine Marks of secret Iniquity, have an ill-deserv'd Reverence from those Men who never examin'd their Merit. Had such a venal Magistrate as Chief Justice *Saunders*, or such an over-bearing Tyrant as *Scrags* who follow'd him, been living in the four last Years of *Queen Ann's* Reign, neither the City of *London's* Charter, which the one seized on, nor the innocent Blood which the

other shed, would have been thought Objections of any great Weight against such virtuous Characters.

The Persons who influenced the ill Conduct of those Times, would not have been caref'd and espoused, had the People been sensible of their former Oppression and Tyranny; therefore when such as acted extraordinary Parts about 20 Years ago, would again impose upon an abused People, it should be our Care that such Proceedings are not forgot, when they should be most remember'd.

Here he animadverts on the Methods and Arts which were practis'd to remove, supplant, and displace the illustrious *D. of Marlborough*, and the upright *E. of Godolphin*; and reflects on the Accomplishments, Virtue and Integrity of those Patriots who succeeded them; and from thence infers what Noodles the *Whigs* were in their Impeachment against such a Patriot as the late Lord Visc. *B——ke*, and what Numsculls the *Tories* were, in their famous Protest, against restoring his Title to his Patrimony.

Craftsman, March 27. No. 247.

T AKES for the Subject of his Discourse a Report which he had observ'd about town, of a Proposal intended to be offer'd for a general Excise, under the Pretence of taking off the Land-Tax; shews the pernicious Consequences of such a Scheme; traces the Excise to its first Original, and in the Words of *John Hampden, Esq;* tells us the Occasion of its being first introduc'd; of its Enlargement from Time to Time; the various Methods used in successive Reigns to keep it a-foot; and the Mischiefs of it; which may in short be comprehended from his Motto to this Paper, viz.

*Excise*

Excise, a Monster, worse than e're before  
 Frighted the Midwife, and the Mother tore.  
 A thousand Hands she hath, a thousand Eyes,  
 Breaks into Shops, and into Cellars pries;  
 With hundred rows of teeth the shark exceeds;  
 And on all trades, like Casawar, she feeds  
 Chops off the piece, where'er she close the Jaw,  
 Else swallows all down her indented Maw.  
 She stalks all day in streets, conceal'd from sight  
 And flies, like Bats, with leathern wings by night  
 She wastes the Country, and on Cities preys,  
 Her of a female Harpy, in Dog days (hot,  
 Black Birch, of all the Earth born race most  
 And most rapacious, like himself begot,  
 And of his Brat enanour'd, as th' encreas'd,  
 Revel'd in incest with the mongrel Beast.

A. Marvel.

Grubstreet Journ. Mar. 25. No. 64.

AN Abridgment of *faithful Memoirs of the Life, Amours, &c. of Mrs. Ann Oldfield*, by Wm. Egerton, Esq; done by Mr. Mævius, a Member of the Grubstan Society, gives an account that she was born in *Pall-mall*, 1683. Her Grandfather a Vintner, her Father rode in the Guards, and had a Commission under K. James. She was put to a Sempstress in *King-street, Westminster*. Her Mother and she liv'd some time with her Sister, Mrs. Voss, who kept the Mitre-Tavern in S. James's Market. In 1699, she was introduc'd to Mr. Rich by Sir J. Vanbrugh. That she expir'd, Octob. 23, 1730, left her Estate between her two Sons, *Manwaring* and *Churchil*; and was buried in *Westminster Abby*, in a *Brussels lace Head dress*, a *Holland Shift*, with Tucker and double Ruffles of the same Lace, and a Pair of new Kid Gloves.

Among the several Observations Mr. Mævius makes on this Book, of which he gives this Character by way of Motto from *Harlequin Horace*.

*Things without Head or Tail, or Form or Grace,*

*A wild, false, glaring, unconnected Mass.*

the following seem most Remarkable,

*viz.* The Author quotes a Passage in Mr. Pope's *familiar Letters* to Henry Cromwel, Esq; in which, he says, he would have put over Mr. *Manwaring*, this Sentence of *Tully* for an Epitaph, *Vitæ bene actæ jucundissima est Recordatio*; of which the Author gives this extraordinary Translation, *A Life well acted is the best Remembrance*. These Letters here refer'd to, Mr. Mævius says, were published without the Consent of either of those Gentlemen, and the Author was asham'd of them as trivial Things, and only excusable from his Youth and Inexperience.

In the Account which the Author gives of Mrs. *Oldfield's* Sickness and Death, he says, Mrs. *Saunders*, who quitted the Stage in 1720, attended her constantly, and did the Office of a Priest to the last: Upon which Mr. Mævius remarks, that this one particular will incline this enlighten'd Age to have the better Opinion of Mrs. *Oldfield's* Religion, because from thence it may be infer'd, that neither in her Health nor Sickness, she was ever Priest-ridden.

Universal Spectator, Mar. 27. No. 127.

COMMON Beggars, the Author tells us, are for the most part, idle Counterfeits, Rogues and Profligates; who, to avoid working, take up this lazy Course of Life, and by various Disguises and Pretences, extort more Money from tender hearted People, than can be imagin'd, which they squander away in Drunkenness and Revelling; and doubts not but many of 'em who beg at our Doors a Days, are ready to pick our Pockets, break into our Houses, or assault us in the Streets by Night.

These Evils, he says, are owing to the Weakness of some good People, who give Money to be rid of the miserable Appearances and dismal Outcries of the vilest Rogues and worst of Impostors. As a Confirmation of this, tells a Story of a Gentleman crossing

ing *Morefields*, who was followed by a middle aged shabby Fellow importunately begging for Six Pence. The Gentleman wondered at his odd Demand, and told him he had not for him : But the Fellow walked along, repeating his Intreaties, till finding no likelihood of Success—Well, Sir, says he, with a melancholy Air, I shall trouble you no more!—but that small Matter would have saved me from doing what I shall now be forc'd to do!—Then fetching a deep Sigh, he shook his head, and slowly moved away—The Strangeness of his Words and Behaviour, struck the Gentleman; this poor Creature, thought he, by Want is grown desperate, and shall my Refusal of such a Trifle drive him to Extremities? With that, calling back the Fellow, here, Friend, is Sixpence for thee; but pry'thee tell me the meaning of what you said just now. The Fellow thanked him, and pocketing the Money, — Why truly, Master, reply'd he, I've been begging here this whole Day to little purpose, and unless your Charity had saved me from it, must have been forced to work, the Thoughts of which gave me no small Disquiet.

The other part of this Discourse having a pretty near Affinity with the Arguments used in the *London Journal*, No. 602, on the same Subject, we refer our Readers thereto, in p. 59, 60. No. 2. Vol. I.

*Read's Journal*, March 25.

HIS Correspondent *Crato* gives him, in a Letter, his Notions of Pleasure, which, he says, some so fiercely declaim against, as if all where Beasts who have the least Appetite to it.

Next, he describes a more considerable Party, which he divides into two Classes; the first are those who immerse themselves into Pleasures, without Regard or Consequences; the other consists of the more refined Debauchees, who, not content with their own Guilt, are assiduous to seduce others,

by putting Reason to the unnatural Task of justifying by Argument their Apostacy from Virtue.

*Seneca* describes the first Class, where, he says, there are a Sett of People who pass their Lives as Straws pass through the Water, which do not swim but are carried : They borrow their Dress from Fashion, take their Religion upon Trust, and for Morals never trouble their Heads at all; are a Sort of living Adjectives, with Significations entirely passive.

This Argument *Crato* illustrates by two Examples. The first is *Sulpitius*, whom he pictures as a Man of tolerable Parts, but thro' the Indulgence of his Relations, was not suffered to submit to the Slavery of a proper Education; so that he is a downright Straw, and owes his Motion wholly to the Current of the Age, which having driven him by Chance among the Sticklers for Liberty, he is a strenuous Advocate for Freedom, and takes his Notions from the common-place Topicks on that Head. His private Life is acted conformable to that of his Companions, who are Rakes, and passes thro' the World like a Horse in a Carrier's Team, never enquiring the Road, but jogs on contentedly in the Track of others that go before him.

*Clarissa*, the other instance he brings, is one of these fluctuating Animals, and now about 25. Having, till of late, resided in and about the Court, she lives according to the Mode, and has not a single Folly but she takes from the Fashion; her Fortune originally 3000 *l.* is now reduced to 1200 *l.* by Balls, &c. and has consumed 500 *l.* in two Years with the Mercer and Milliner. Her Uncle *Thrift*, has oblig'd her to retire to a small Village in the Neighbourhood of *Cambridge*, where she and her Maid are just what they were, the Scene is all that's changed, and the same Airs, which were plaid over in the Park, the Playhouse, and the Assembly, now entertain the scholastick Beaux Esprits at her Tea Table,

the

the College Walks, or the Commencement.

Concludes with a Remark on a Notion which the Author of the *Fable of the Bees* had broached, viz. That the Drunkard, the Fop, and other Extravagants, are the most useful Members of Society; this is maintained by *Carus*, who in a publick Company asserted that young *Lucilius* was no more to blame in keeping a Leash of Mistes, than a Man is for eating Veal, Mutton, and Pork, to assuage his Hunger, since the Appetite in *Nature* is just alike: Your Speech, reply'd old *Nestor*, seems to give the Company Uneasiness; Revenge is a passion and natural, and therefore in Justice we may break your Neck down Stairs.

*Fog's Journal*, Saturday March 27.  
No. 131.

A Correspondent informs him, in a Letter, of a Representation made to him by a wealthy Farmer, that whereas the Tythes of his Land are very considerable, they are taken away by the Lord of the Manor, and the Parish Church endowed with but 8 *l. per ann.* for the Maintenance of a Minister, who supplies it but once a Month. From hence the Writer takes occasion to consider the State of Vicarage Churches, and is concerned to find that several hundred thousand miserable Souls have lived and died (as many thousands now are) destitute of the Means of Instruction in the Christian Religion.

As an Evidence of this sad Truth, observes, that in a large, populoustown, where a sufficient Provision ought to be made for all the Parts of divine Service, the whole Income remaining to the Church, is but 15, 20, or 30 *l.* Yearly: Which is a starving Support for a Gentleman who has spent 8 or 900 *l.* in his Education. The Bishop, in this case, must take some raw young Man, perhaps a Servitor in a College, who, on his being made *Bachelor of Arts*, petitions his Lordship in the Stile of *Elis Postericity*, Put me, I pray thee, in-

to one of the Priest's Offices, that I may eat a Piece of Bread: Whereby the Parishioners, thus poorly supply'd, the more loosely given fall into atheistical Profaneness, and the more soberly inclined, are liable to be drawn into separate Congregations.

Yet worse is the Condition of many lesser Vicarage Churches, in Villages, which are shut up two or three Sundays in the Month. Of such he reckons 2000 Cures within this Kingdom that exceed not 10 *l.* yearly. But allowing the Church opened every other Sunday, yet as many of 'em are too meanly endowed to support a resident Vicar, the *Miscarriage* of many unhappy Souls, may be justly charged on the *Alienation of Tythes* from their proper Use.

The *Guilt* we are under on account of these Alienations, and their Consequences, he compares with *Saul's* slaying the *Gibeonites*, in Violation of a national Oath, which was punished by a three Year's Famine; and from thence infers, what a Number of Souls have dy'd in the State of *spiritual Desfitution*, on account of this national *Ab?* Says, we are likewise charged with a contemptuous Disregard to God's Worship, by disabling our Fellow Christians from performing their publick Duty, and shutting up and causing many Churches to be deserted.

Adds, that the late Queen's Bounty was a vast Relief to the Ministers of these small Cures, but of little Benefit to the People, because it will not help 'em to a better qualified, much less a resident, Ministry.

Expresses his Concern, that at the Reformation so little Regard was shewn in this Matter, when it was in the Power of the then *Vicar General*, under *Henry VIII.* and *A. Bp. Cranmer*, very easily to have adjusted this *grand Affair*, and settled it upon another Foot.

Is more sensibly affected, that another Opportunity offered at the *Revolution*, when many favourable Circumstances occurred, and the Bishops had endeared themselves to the Nation by their

their steady, resolute, and zealous Behaviour; our Purfes full, Taxes small, and a free Trade with all Nations: But this important article was not thought of, and the Consequences was, that Providence has taken Measures to draw above fifty times more out of our Pockets, than would have effectually provided for it.

*London Journal, Saturday March 27.*  
No. 600.

**M**R Osborne pursues his Discourse on the Causes and Remedies of Corruption (See p. 107 of this Num.) and lays it down, That *wrong Education* is the Root and Source of all Corruption; that the Education of our Youth ought to be committed to the Care of Men of Knowledge, Wisdom, and Virtue? Men who will form 'em for Action, and fill their Souls with great and sublime Ideas of publick Spirit, Love of Country, and Love of Mankind.

All Governments are obliged to take Cognizance of their Universities, and publick Schools; and every Family to be careful what Principles they teach, and what Examples they set before their Offspring.

Our All, he says, depends upon Education, and nothing is more neglected or mismanaged. This inculcating in our Youth Propositions in Divinity, is to puzzle, not to teach, and to confound, not to instruct 'em; instead of which they should be led gradually to see the *Reason of Action*, what they ought to do, as Creatures of such a Constitution, and so related in Life; which is teaching them Virtue, and giving them just Notions of Pleasure, Good and Happiness, which arises only from the Practice of Temperance, Justice and Benevolence; that when they are thoroughly convinced of the Reason of Action, that there is a Beauty and Order in Things, they are then prepared to receive Religion and are led from the Effects to the Cause.

Says, Politicks, or the Art of governing Men, can't be obtained without knowing what Men are, and what Actions naturally tend to make them happy; that the sole End of Government is the Happiness of Men; and the Laws of Nature and Society differ only in this, that the Laws of Society oblige Men by temporal Sanctions and Terror to do and forbear what, if they were wise, they would do and forbear, were there no Laws in being.

Concludes with this Remark, That under a false Notion of Politeneis, young Persons are suffered to do what they please, whereas they should be taught Self-denial in every thing that may hurt them, or injure others; so will they be led to see, that the very Essence of right Conduct consists in being able to refuse ourselves present and momentary Gratifications for the sake of a more durable, a constant and never-failing Good.

*Weekly Register, March 27. N. 50.*

**A**N Essay upon Happiness is inclosed in a Letter to the *Register*, wherein the Author recounts several Opinions of others as well as his own on that Subject. Some of the ancient Philosophers endeavoured to show, that Happiness did not consist in Riches: True, says he, but then it does not consist in Poverty; others, that it did not consist in Pleasure; not any thing, but surely it does not consist in Pain. The *Stoicks* commendably pleased it in Virtue alone; but neither did they wholly come up to the Thing proposed. Happiness is the Gate or Point, at which human Welfare, thro' all Ages, been levelling its Arrows, but the Marksman never found.

Our Author's Opinion is, that human Felicity doth not so much consist in superior Learning, Genius, Wisdom, Wealth, Reputation, and the like, as in a peculiar Cut of a Man's Mind, in a certain Luckiness of Constitution. There is in some Men an easy and contented

Q

tented



tented Spirit born with them ; a Joy-  
ousness or Glee of Soul, which shews  
them every thing in gay and good-  
humour'd Lights ; dispoies them to be  
pleas'd with every thing, and accom-  
plices them equally at all times, and  
under all Circumstances. Sorrow  
scarce knows the Way to their Hearts,  
they are rarely much affected, unless  
by some great and uncommon Stroke  
of Adversity. A Man of this Cast sits  
down free from every Care, while the  
Wealthy, the powerful, the Wise and  
Virtuous feel Pangs from a thousand  
Causes that never touch them. It is  
this genial Temper of Soul, he ima-  
gines, that seems to bid fairest for  
Happiness. To this he adds the Hap-  
piness which noble Minds enjoy, the  
Power of communicating it to others,  
or the Ability of doing good.

Concludes, there is no such thing  
in Nature as absolute Happiness ; and  
that 'tis impossible to conceive right-  
ly about it, or to form a Definition of  
it inconsistent with Humanity. Men,  
for the most part, are happy only  
comparatively, or in respect of the  
Unhappiness of their Fellow Crea-  
tures. The Content or Happiness  
which some have plac'd in a Retire-  
ment from the Cares and Tumults of  
the World, he calls a Life of Insipidi-  
ty and void of Sensation, and is at  
best a meer Freedom from Pain. To  
be happy, therefore, is to possess as  
much of the Benefits of Life, as Per-  
sons of our Rank ordinarily do, and  
to be as free from the Evils and Tor-  
ments of it: All beyond this is a Pic-  
ture of our own Creation, and a gay  
illusive Idea.

Daily Post, Tuesday, March 30.

A Letter in answer to one in the Daily  
Courant, (See p. 98. No. III.)

**R**emarks that the Position advan-  
ced by the latter, namely, that  
the Records of the present and past  
Ages will become obsolete by the In-  
troduction of a new Language and  
Character into the Proceedings of the

Law, is wrong, because Practisers must  
for a long time have Recourse thereto,  
and therefore will be obliged to ac-  
quaint themselves with the old Lan-  
guage and Character.

**A** Another Difficulty started by the  
Writer of the *Courant*, is, the Fluctua-  
tion of our Language, whereby it may  
become unintelligible to Posterity, as  
**B** Chaucer and Gower are now. To  
this it's reply'd, That before the Re-  
formation the Statutes were in *Latin*  
and *French*, but ever since in *English* ;  
and the most important Acts, relating  
**C** to our Liberties and Constitution, are  
all enacted in our own Language ;  
and surely we may commit the Pro-  
ceedings of our Courts, and the De-  
cisions of private Property to our own  
**D** Mother Tongue. Neither is it just or  
compatible with the Freedom of a  
polite and brave People, that their  
judicial Process should be enter'd up in  
an unknown Tongue, and influenced  
**E** by Chicanery and Artifice.

What was advanced (p. 98.) in the  
*Courant* in favour of special Plead-  
ings, our Author makes an Argument  
for their Abolition, namely, that if  
**F** special Pleadings were removed, there  
would be more Trials, and the Righ-  
teousness of every Man's Claim en-  
quired into.

**G** To the Objection in regard to the  
Number of Attornies ; and that the  
Publick was not concerned therein,  
our Author says, that the Publick has  
a *Right to enquire* into every thing, when  
and as often as it judges necessary.

**H** For these Reasons he thinks, that  
reforming the Profession, and carrying  
on the Proceedings of the Law in our  
own Language, is a useful and neces-  
sary Work ; and that whatever Reign  
and Administration shall compleat so  
noble a Design, they will receive the  
unanimous Thanks and Applause of  
their own Age, and be remembered  
with Honour by their Posterity. (See  
*the Act for Englishing Law Proceedings*,  
p. 213.)

The COURSE of EXCHANGE balanced, shewing how to Draw and Remit to Advantage.

London March 12 1731 Real--R. P. --Prices	The exact Balance B. P. Prices.	Amst. Mar. 19, 1731 Advised A. P. Prices	Gain or Cent. on the Courses G. of Exchange
1 Amsterd. 34 : 11	- - - P. F.	- - - - -	- - - - -
2 Paris 31 : $\frac{3}{4}$	55 : $\frac{41}{26}$ : $\frac{7}{8}$ m	55 : - under Price	L. 0 : 15 : 07
3 Leghorn 50 :	88 : $\frac{49}{137}$ : $\frac{8}{2}$ p.	88 : $\frac{5}{8}$ over Price	L. 0 : 05 : 05
4 Genoa 53 : $\frac{7}{8}$	94 : $\frac{109}{150}$ : $\frac{1}{8}$ m	93 : $\frac{3}{4}$ under Price	L. 0 : 06 : 02
5 Venice 48 :	84 : $\frac{32}{100}$ : $\frac{1}{10}$ m.	85 : - over Price	L. 0 : 07 : 00
6 Cadix 42 : -	101 : $\frac{99}{217}$ : $\frac{1}{8}$ p.	100 : $\frac{3}{4}$ under Price	L. 0 : 08 : 09
7 Madrid 42 : -	80 : $\frac{47}{54}$ : $\frac{7}{8}$ m	80 : $\frac{1}{4}$ under Price	L. 0 : 15 : 00
8 Lisbon 5 : $5\frac{5}{8}$	45 : $\frac{5}{34}$ : $\frac{1}{10}$ p.	45 : $\frac{1}{2}$ under Price	L. 1 : 11 : 01
9 Oporto 5 : $5\frac{6}{8}$	45 : $\frac{8}{9}$ : $\frac{2}{4}$ m	45 : - under Price	L. 1 : 12 : 11
10 Hamburg 33 :	33 : $\frac{71}{101}$ : $\frac{4}{8}$ m	33 : $\frac{7}{8}$ under Price	L. 0 : 09 : 11
11 Dublin 11 :	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -

EXPLANATION.

The Column dated London, March 12. 1730-1, mark'd R. P. is the Real Prices of Exchange at London that Day, for the Places numbred, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

The Column marked B. P. is the exact Balance of Prices (or what the Prices of Exchange should be at Amsterdam) for the Places numbred, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, to be at an exact Par with our London Course, at the Date above-mentioned.

\*Under P. F. are the practical Fractions, used by Merchants in Exchanges, which come nearest in value to those Fractions of larger Terms, which are in the Column of the Balance Prices. p signifies plus, or more, m signifies minus, or less.

The Column A. P. is the advised Prices from Amsterdam; shewing how the Exchanges were there, for the Places in our London Course; which advised Prices, compared with the Balance Prices, furnishes a certain Method to know the Profits that present upon every Place in the said two Courses so compared; which Profits per Cent. are in the Column marked G.

The R U L E.

For, if the *Advised Price* be under the *Balance Price*, there is a Presentation of Profit, by drawing (on that Place against which it stands in our London Course) at the Price corresponding to that Place, and remitting to Amsterdam, at the Price against Amsterdam, in the said London Course.

But, if the *Advised Price* be over the *Balance Price*, there is a Presentation of Profit, by drawing on Amsterdam, at the Price against it in our London Course, and remitting to the Place in our London Course, against which that *advised Price* stands.

Whereas, whoever draws and remits, contrary to the above Rule, misses that Profit which arises by the *Exchange Price* put upon our own Money, and that of Foreigners: Since then, whatever is our Loss is their Profit; and on the contrary, whatever is our Profit is their Loss; and as the Interest of every particular Merchant, and that of the Publick in general, are jointly concerned in following this Method, 'tis not to be doubted but 'twill be encouraged accordingly.

An

## An E X A M P L E on L I S B O N.

Against *Lisbon*, in this Calculation, the Balance Price is 45 Grots 5.3.6.4 Banco of *Amsterdam*, for one Cruzade of *Lisbon* of 400 Rees—And the advised Price is 45 Grots 1.8 Banco for said Cruzade—This advised Price being under the Balance Price—Whoever therefore (according to the above Rule of Direction) draws on *Lisbon*, at 5 s. 5 d. 1.4. Sterling for one Milrea—And remits to *Amsterdam*, at 34 Schellings 11 Grots Banco for one Pound Sterling, will find a Profit of  $L. 1:11:01.1.4$  Sterling *per Cent.* by so negotiating his Money, against that of Foreigners—For  $L. 100$  Sterling, taken at 5 s. 6 d. 5.8 Sterling for his Draught on *Lisbon*, draws thence 365, 714 Rees—And  $L. 100$  Sterling so taken, delivered for *Amsterdam*, at 34 Schellings 11 Grots Banco for one Pound Sterling, remits to *Amsterdam* 1047 Guilders 10 Stivers Banco—And 1047 Guilders 10 Stivers Banco of *Amsterdam*, at 45 Grots 1.8, the advised Price for a Cruzade, will replace at *Lisbon*, 371, 412 Rees for 365, 714 Rees that were drawn thence. And the Difference of these two *Lisbon* Sums, is a Gain of  $L. 1:11:01.3.4$  *per Cent.* in our Favour, on the Monies so exchanged, as in the Calculation above, in the Column marked G.

N. B. The Impossibility of making a true Judgment on the Exchanges, without the Balance Prices, shews the Usefulness, and Necessity of that Column, in the Courses of Exchange. And such as do not know how, or have not time to calculate them, may be furnished with *Collet's* Course of Exchange, exactly balanced every *Tuesday* and *Friday*.

## To prevent the M A I L S being robbed.

**T**HE *Bristol* Mail, after passing unmolested five Years, having been robbed twice last Year, and the Persons convicted thereof discovered by Indoriments on Bank Notes taken away, it has been thought proper by the Postmaster General, to re-publish the Method prescribed in 1724, with some necessary Additions, to make it more difficult for Highwaymen, or their Accomplices, to put off such Notes; which Method, as now improved, is recommended to be used by all Persons who shall send Notes by the Post, *viz.* to write on the Back the Proprietor's Name, and the Place where sent from and to, with the Day of the Month in Words, not in Figures, which have been altered; and to write on the other an Order to stop Payment, if the Mail is robb'd, in the following manner.

On the Back.

London, March 1, 1730, *per Post* to *Chester*,  
*John Hind*, Proprietor of this Note.

On the Face of the Note.

Upon Notice that the Mail is robbed, stop Payment  
 at the Bank, until Advice from

*John Hind.*  
*John Strong.*

If there is Occasion to remit the said Note to *London*, write,  
*Chester*, March 10, 1730 *Per Post* to *London*,  
*John Strong*, Proprietor of this Note,

The Order to stop Payment need not be writ again, only signed as above by *John Strong* under the other Name, and so by every Proprietor, the Names answering to each side. As a further Caution, it is required that the Proprietors keep by them a Memorandum of each Endorsement, also of the Number, Date, and Sum of each Note sent by Post.

N. B. An exact Plan of these Directions may be seen at every Post-house.

T H E

*The Monthly Intelligencer.*

MARCH, 1731.

MONDAY, I.

**B**EING the Anniversary of the Queen's Birth Day when her Majesty enter'd the 49th Year of her Age, there was a splendid Appearance of Nobility and Gentry at St. James's; her Majesty was magnificently dressed, and wore a flower'd Muslin Head, and Edging, as did also her Royal Highness-

The *Ld Portmore* was said to have the richest Dress, though an *Italian Count* had 24 Diamonds instead of *Burtons*.

The City of *Lincoln* put up in their *Guildhall* the Pictures of their present Majesties, his late Majesty, and his Royal Highness, the two last the Gift of *Mr Pownel* of that Place.

*York, March 1.* This Day the Rt. Hon. the *Ld Mayor* and *Aldermen*, &c. laid the Foundation Stone of the Theatre that is to be erected on the Plan of the Rt H. the *Earl of Burlington*, our *Ld Lieut.* and *Governor*. It will be 92 Foot in the Front, (where will be a magnificent Portico) and 136 Foot in Depth, and will consist of seven fine Rooms, one of which will have a Colonade of 48 *Corinthian Pillars* supporting the upper part of the Building, which is to be adorned with the like Number of *Pilasters* of the same Order, Windows being between each to the Number of 44: There will be a Gallery all round on the out side, where People may look in at the Windows, and see all that passes in the Inside.—At 12 of Clock three Troops of *Gen. Churchill's* Regiment march to the *Lord May-*

*or's*, who, &c. performed the Ceremony of laying the Stone, which had a *Latin* Inscription fix'd on it in *Brass*, and several Pieces of our Coin, the Troops firing at the same time, and 12 Bells at the *Minster* ringing, &c. The Inscription follows.

Imp. GEORGIO Aug. II.

*Richardus Comes de Burlington, Hujus urbis Præses, Seculi Mæcenas, hæc Edes erexit: Quo publici exhibeantur Ludi, Quo, Proceres undique confluant, Quo artes efflorescant Liberales, Quo (dilatante negotio) gloria pristina Novo Eboraci splendore Obumbretur. Ab hoc die natali Carolinae Reginae serenissimæ nostræ Mar. 1. A. D. MDCCXXX. Stabit Brigantum Epocha.* (See p. 873.)

TUESDAY 2.

Several Masters and Sailors of *Bristol* Merchant-ships, that were taken by *Spanish Guard du Costas*, came to Town to give an Account to the Parliament of the cruel Treatment they met with from the *Spaniards*.

WEDNESDAY 3.

*Thomas Marsh* was try'd at *Reading*, for robbing the *Bristol Mail* near *Maidenhead Thicket*, Aug. 31st last, and being found guilty was sentenced to be hanged in Chains near the Place.

THURSDAY 4.

Was a meeting of the Royal Society, when *Roger Gale*, Esq; read a learned Discourse concerning the *Papyrus* and *Stylus* of the Ancients, extracted in *English* from a larger Dissertation in *Latin*, composed by Sir *John Clerk*, Baron of the Exchequer in *Scotland*, and at the same time he pre-

presented them with the Original.

Came on at *Winchester* the Trials of *Sir Simon Clarke*, Bar. and *Lieut. Robert Arnott*, who were convicted of a Robbery on the Highway. A numerous Concourse of Gentry were present; *Sir Simon* made a most pathetic and moving Speech which had such an Effect, that there was scarce a dry Eye in the Court. The High Sheriff and Grand Jury, considering the Antiquity, Worth and Dignity of *Sir Simon's* Ancestors, the Services they had done their King and Country, together with the Youth and melancholy Circumstances of that unhappy Gentleman, agreed to address his Majesty on their behalf; upon which a Reprieve *fine Die* was granted them.

Came on a Trial at *Guildhall* in an Action of Scandal for Words spoken by the Defendant, to prevent the Plaintiff's being admitted a Solicitor in the High Court of Chancery, which being undeniably proved, the Plaintiff recovered 100*l.* Damage.

MONDAY 8.

*Charlsworth* and *Cox*, two Solicitors, convicted of Forgery, stood on the Pillory at the *Royal Exchange*, pursuant to their Sentence: the first was severely used by the Populace, but the other was very much favour'd and protected by 6 or 7 Fellows who got upon the Pillory to screen him from the Insults of the Mob.

Five Malefactors were executed at *Tyburn*, viz. *Wm. Maynee*, for erasing and altering two Endorsements on a Bank Note of 50*l.* *John Chapel* for the Murder of *Mary Martin*; *George Wych*, alias *Wheat*, *Thomas Andrews*, and *Wm. Williams*, and three for Robberies on the Highway. See p. 128.

*Alexander Ruffel*, a Foot Soldier, who was capitally convicted for a Street Robbery in *January* Sessions, was reprieved for Transportation, but having an Estate fallen to him, he obtained a free Pardon.

TUESDAY 9.

Upwards of 100 Convicts removed from *Newgate*, to be transported to *America*.

WEDNESDAY 11.

'Tis advis'd from *Belfast* in *Ireland*, that five or six Rogues lately broke into the House of *Mr Gilliland*, near *Glenarm*, in the County of *Antrim* and pillaged it, except one Room, which was defended by two young Men, who had two Swords and a Fork; one of the Rogues being got half with in the Door, was stabbed with the Fork, which made him drop his Broadsword and cry out; upon this the others fled, and left him a Prisoner with the young Men, who carried him next Day to *Carrickfergus Goal*.

FRIDAY 12.

The Assizes ended at *Northampton*, when the six following Persons, received Sentence of Death, viz. *William Walker*, and *Thomas Parsons*, for the Murder of *John Hall*; they were both Troopers in the *Lord Cobham's Company*, and committed the Murder on their being refused admittance into a House in *Northampton* late at Night; *Thomas Chester*, on the *Black Act*, for cutting down and destroying several young Oak Trees, belonging to *John Blancowe*, of *Maston*, Esq; *Thomas Brown* and *John Wood*, a Foot Soldier in the third Regiment of Foot Guards, for Burglary; and *William Fisher*, for Horse Stealing. *Chester*, *Brown*, *Fisher*, and *Parsons*, were reprieved for Transportation.

At the Assizes held at *Oakham* for the County of *Rutland*, there was no Prisoner, nor one Cause try'd.

The Assizes ended at *Chelmsford*, for the County of *Essex*, when seven Persons were capitally convicted; three of whom were reprieved for Transportation; and the four following ordered for Execution, viz. *Alice White*,

White, for Murder and Burglary, Brewer White, her Son for Burglary; Richard Appleyard, for a Robbery on the Highway; ana Eliz. Goffard, for forging a Note of Hand and Bond of one Mr Samuel Mortier, of Colchester.

SATURDAY 13.

Justice Webster sent for Justice De Veil to a Coffee House in Leicester Fields, when Words arising, the former struck the other; on which Mr De Veil retreating to draw his Sword, Mr Webster stabbed him in the Belly about 5 Inches deep. The Quarrel occasioned by Justice Webster's superseding a Warrant granted by Mr De Veil against an Irishman, Mr Webster's Countryman. See p. 307.

MONDAY 15.

Mr Creech was chosen Head Master of Merchant Taylor's School, by the Court of Assistants, in the room of Dr Smith, deceased; and the Reverend Mr Fayton, Curate of St. Bartholomew's and Lecturer of St. Martin's Outwich, succeeds Mr Creech as second Master; the Rev. Mr Broaker, Curate of Walbrook, succeeds Mr Fayton as third Master; and the Rev. Mr Barns Curate of Chiselhurst, succeeds Mr Broaker as Under-master.

WEDNESDAY 17.

At the Assizes lately held at Monmouth, a Bailiff was convicted of taking Money to excuse Freeholders from their Attendance at the Assizes, and fined for his first Offence 40 s. for his second and third, 5 l. each, pursuant to the late Act for the better Regulation of Juries, which 'twas observed on the Circuits, had so good an Effect as to put a stop to the pernicious Practice of corrupting Juries.

FRIDAY 19.

A Grant passed the proper Seals from the Crown to her Majesty, of the Manor of East Greenwich in Kent, and after her Decease, to Prince William, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Emilia, and for the Life of the Survivor of them.

MONDAY 22.

Letters from Teneriff advise, that a great Storm had done incredible Damage to that Island, by blowing down Houses and Church Steeples, destroying Tin-yards, and carrying Goats and Sheep into the Sea.

The Experiment intended to be made on the Ear of Cha. Ray, is laid aside, and he is to have a Pardon.

WEDNESDAY 24.

Mess. Woodwards, 2 noted Bankers in Exchange Alley, stop Payment.

TUESDAY 30.

The last Advices from Barbadoes, and the Leeward Islands, give an account, that they were in great want of Rain, particularly at Antigua, from whence (the Springs in that Island being Salt) they sent to Mountserat for fresh Water.

WEDNESDAY 31.

Sir John Shelley's Lady, Sister to the Duke of Newcastle, was delivered of a Son at Sir John's House in Duke-street, Westminster.

The following Scots Proclamation for a Fair has been lately published  
*he e — O yes! and that's e'e time; O yes! and that's twaatimes; O yes! and that's theird and last time: All manner of pearson and pearsons whatjo-e'er, let 'um draw near, and I shall let them kenn, that their is a Fair to be held at the muckle Town of Langholm for the space of aught Days; wherein if any Hustrin, Custin, Land Louper, Dub Skouper, or Gang the gate Swinger, shall bread any U-dam, Durdam, Rabblement, Brabblement, or Squabblement, he shall have his Lugs tacked to the muckle Trone, with a Nail of twal a Penny, untill he down of his Hol'sbanks, and up with his muckle Doeps, and pray to Hea'n, necn times God bless the King, and thrice the muckle Loard of Relton, paying a Groat to me, Jemmy Ferguon, Bailly of the aforesaid Man-nor. So you heard my Proclamation, and I'll haam to my Danner.*

DEATHS.

## D E A T H S.

**O**N the 20th past, the E. of *Gromarty* died at *Castle Leod*, in *Scotland*, in an advanced Age.

*March 1. Rob. Corker*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Bosfiney* in *Cornwall*.  
— *Wood of Woodstreet* in *Spittle Fields*, Esq; a Justice of the Peace.

This Day came Advice of the Death of General *Bulau*, Commander in chief of his Majesty's Forces at *Hanover*.

Also, that Sir *Gervase Clifton*, Bar. a Roman Catholick, died at his Seat in *Nottinghamshire*, Feb. 27. The Dignity and Estate descended to his eldest Son, Sir *Robert Clifton*, Kt. of the *Bath*, and Representative in Parliament for the Borough of *East Redford*.

2. The Rev. Mr *David Campredon*, Vicar of *Shepardswel* and *Coledero*, and Rector of *Charlton*.

The Rev. Mr *Frank*, Arch-Deacon of *Bedford*, Prebendary of *Lincoln*, and Rector of *Cranfield* in *Bedfordsh.* In the last he is succeed by his eldest Son.

*Moses Hart*, Esq; at *Camberwel* in *Surrey*, a Gentleman of *Somersetshire*.

3. In Child Bed, the Wife of Sir *William Billers*, Kt. and Alderman.

The Rev. Mr *Sberrier*, Minister of *Sbarwell* in *Leicestershire*.

The Rev. Dr *Richard Harris*, in the 82d Year of his Age, at *Breadwardine* in *Hertfordshire*, Minister of that Place and *Leominster*, which he enjoy'd upwards of 55 Years. It being in his own Gift, he dispos'd of it to his Son the Rev. Mr *Higgon Harris*.

At *Rugby* in *Warwicksh.* the Rev. Mr *Henry Holyoak*: He had been School Master of that Place above 40 Years, during which time he sent great Number of finished Scholars to both Universities. He was Son to the learned Mr *Thomas Holyoak*, Author of the celebrated Dictionary that bears his Name. He was a Gentleman univerfally esteem'd for his singular Learning and Humanity.

5. *George Cook*, Esq; one of the Gentlemen Ushers, Quarter Waiters in ordinary to his Majesty, in which Place he is succeeded by his eldest Son.

Capt. *Edward Harrison*, at his Lodging in *Piccadilly*, many Years in Commission in the Reigns of King *William* and Queen *Anne*.

7. Mr *Hopton* in Broad Sanctuary *Westminster*. He left a considerable Legacy to the Grey-coat Hospital; to his Sister 2400 *l. per ann.* and after her Decease, 250 *l. per ann.* for ever to establish a School for the Education of Boys in the Mathematicks, to qualify them for the Sea Service.

The Dutcheſs of *Tyrconnel*, Sister to the Dutcheſs Dowager of *Marlborough*, at *Dublin*, said to be 104 Years old.

*William*, Earl of *March*, at *Raynton*, the Seat of his Father-in-Law the E. of *Rutberglen*, in the 35th Year of his Age, and left Issue two Sons.

An Expreſs arrived at St. *James's* with an Account of the Death of the Princess of *Anbault*, her Majesty's Sister.

9. *Thomas Twisdale*, Esq; by whose Death an Estate of about 100 *l. per ann.* devolved to *Joshua Stevens*, Esq; a young Gentleman of *Cambridge*.

Sir *Horatio Pettus*, Bar. at his Seat at *Rackbeath* in *Norfolk*, and was succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his second Son, now Sir *John Pettus*, Bart.

20. Mr *Moses Medina*, a noted *Jew*, at his House in *Bury Street*.

The only Daughter of *William Bridges*, Esq; and Sister of Mr *Bridges* of the Chancery Office — 600 *l. per ann.* and 6000 *l.* go from the Family by her Death.

The Ld *William Manners*, youngest Son to the Duke of *Rutland*.

The

- The Lady *Dorothy Boyle*, youngest Daughter to the Earl of *Burlington*.  
*Henry Creswick*, of *Inmarsh Moreton*, in *Gloucestershire*, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace, and Major of the Trained Bands.
12. Mrs. *Williams*, Wife of *Edward Williams*, Esq; Daughter to the late *Roderick Lloyd*, Esq; of *Effex Street*, having been lately brought to Bed.  
 Mrs. *Barnes*, Widow, who was in custody in the late Reign, on Account of the late Bishop of *Rochester's* Buziness.
12. *Ric. Price*, Esq; at *Hays* in *Middlesex*, formerly a Register in Chancery.
13. Mr. *Josua Green*, a Woollen Draper in *Ludgate Street*, and an Ensign in the Guards.
14. Mr. *Henry Barnes*, Deputy Filazer of *London* and *Middlesex*.  
 The Wife of Mr. *Drake*, a Druggist in *Fleet Street*, Sister to the Honourable *Arthur Onslow*, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons.
15. Mrs. *Pitt*, Relict of the late Dr. *Pitt*, at her House in *Conduit Street*.
16. *Ro. Gale*, Esq; at *Barnet*, Son of *Benj. Gale*, of *Abbot's Langley* in *Hertfordsh.*
18. *Richard Gulston*, Esq; at *Widiall Hall* in *Hertfordshire*.
- Mr. *Inwood*, a rich Merchant, Father to Col. *Inwood* of the Guards.
10. The Duke of *Wolfenbuttel Lunenburg*.
24. Mr. *Nathaniel Wraxall*, at *Bristol*, late Sheriff of that City.
25. The Wife of — *Gascoigne*, Esq; at *Turnham Green*.
26. The Rev. Mr. *Wilmot* going to *Stapleforth* in *Hertfordshire*, his Horse fell with him, and kill'd him on the Spot.
28. The Daughter of *Sir Charles Peers*, of an Illness with which she was seized the Evening before at the Play-house in *Drury Lane*.
- Dr. *Mountford*, one of the Censors of the College of Physicians, at his House in *Wine Office Court*, *Fleet Street*.
- Dr. *Kinch*, a Dissenting Minister, at his House in *Spittle Fields*.
29. *Levin Cholmley*, Esq; Brother to *John Cholmley*, Esq; formerly Representative for the Borough of *Southwark*.
29. Col. *Mobun*, at his House in *Poland Street*.  
*Arthur Newcomb*, Esq; Seal-keeper of the City of *Chester*, fell down a Pair of Stairs, pitch'd upon his Head, and died immediately.

*An Account of the Malefactors executed at Tyburn.*

1. *William Maynee*, suffer'd for feloniously erasing two Indorsements from *Bank Notes*, the first for 25 *l.* from a Note of 50 *l.* and the other for erasing an Indorsement of 30 *l.*

He was aged about 48, born in *Canterbury*, and well educated. When of Age he was put Apprentice to a Wholesale Grocer in *Watling Street*. Being out of his Time, his Mother sent him to *Jamaica*, to recover some Money left by his Uncle. On his return he marry'd; but on some Difference his Wife and he parted by Consent, and he went to *Norfolk*, intending to lead a Country Life, where he marry'd a second Wife; but leaving her, he came to Town, and being a

dextrous Accomptant, was admitted a Clerk in the Bank about 8 Years since, Being deeply in Debt, he hearken'd to a Proposal made him by one *W—n*, of recruiting himself from the large Sums that were current in the Bank. *W—n* received the Money for him, and had share of it; but growing more urgent, *Maynee* swore he would give him no more, so carry'd on his Frauds by himself. About the Year 1724, he married a third Wife. All the Money he cheated the *Bank* of from the Year 1728, amounted to 4420 *l.* Sterling. Being suspected, he was stop't at the Bank, *Jan. 2d.* and put in the Compter, from whence he sent

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to the Deputy Governor of the Bank, intimating, that if he might be admitted to the Mercy of Transportation to *Jamaica*, he would make a full Confession and Discovery; and by the Answer brought back, conceiving some Hopes, he made and sign'd his Confession, impeach'd his Accomplice, and pleaded guilty on his Trial.

At the Place of Execution, he begg'd Pardon of the Court of Directors, pray'd for the Prosperity of the Bank, and dy'd very penitent.

2. *John Chapel*, aged 41, born in *London*, after a common Education, was put Apprentice to a Barber, afterwards marry'd, but his Wife being of a crazy Constitution, occasion'd him much Trouble and Charge. She dy'd, as reported, by Poyson which he gave her; but this, with the Story of his ravishing a Girl of 6 or 7 Years old, and of his forcing a near Relation of his against her Will, he absolutely deny'd. As to the Crime for which he suffer'd, he gave the following Account, *viz.* That coming acquainted with *Sarah Martin*, a Washerwoman, he often committed Uncleannefs with her, and being with Child by him, she continually teaz'd him to marry her, which he could not comply with, because his Place in the Workhouse requir'd his being a single Person, and that she lov'd drinking, and was of a base wicked Temper; and therefore resolv'd to leave her, but could not, she haunting him continually: This, he said, was the Occasion of his conceiving a Design of her Murder, which he thus accomplish'd. They made an Appointment to take a Walk one Evening. Going towards *Hoxton*, they call'd at a Publick House and drank together. When they came thence, *Chapel* desir'd her to return to Town and leave him, for he would never bear her Company. But she cursing and threatening him in an outrageous manner, he, with an

Oaken Stick knock'd her down suddenly, and repeated his Blows with Violence. She cry'd out, O! John, John, *have Mercy, save my Life*, but he redoubled his Strokes, and took out his two Knives, and gave her several Wounds, and stuck one of the Knives in her Scull. When she was quite dead, he left her and his murdering Tools, and returned to Town; but was soon apprehended: — he confess'd the Fact, pleaded guilty at the Old Bailey, and had such strong Impressions of his Guilt, that he form'd a Prayer for his own Use, and was very penitent to the Moment of his Death.

3. *George Wych*, convicted of robbing on the Highway, was near 18 Years old, of a good Family, brought up at *Westminster School*, which leaving, he joyn'd himself with Whores, Thieves, and such like other abandon'd Wretches, gaming away his Money, and sometimes his Cloaths: at last he ran away from his Mother, his Father being beyond Sea; and never appeared again till taken up for two Robberies. He seem'd to have but little Contrition but what proceeded from the near Approach of Death.

4. *Thomas Andrews*, alias *Anderson*, aged 19, and born in *Worcestershire*, was *Wych's* Companion, and suffer'd for the same Crime, and had much the same Character with his Associate, both in Life and Death.

5. *William Williams*, aged 30, born in *Yorkshire*, and Partner with the other two in the same Crimes; said his Business was to travel the Country as a Chapman; that the cause of this Misfortune was Poverty, which he was reduc'd to by his Wife's Sickness; and that he was in a manner forc'd into this Action by the Curfes, Threats and Imprecations of his Companions and Fellow Sufferers? for which he was heartily sorry, and forgave all Injuries done him.

P R O

## PROMOTIONS.

March 2. **J**OHN LADE, Esq; in Commission of the Peace for the County of Surrey, created a Baronet.

*William Recede*, Esq; appointed Consul at Tripoly.

*Thomas Paget*, Esq; Groom of his Majesty's Bed-chamber, appointed Lieutenant to the 2d Troop of Horse-Grenadiers, in the room of Col. *Cope*, now Col. of the late Brigadier *Newton's* Regiment of Foot.

4. Mr *Webb*, a Cloth-drawer in *St Helens*, chosen Common Council-Man of *Bishopsgate* Ward, in the room of Mr. *Rodoway*, deceased.

5. Mr. *Nourse*, elected a Demonstrator and Teacher of Anatomy at Surgeon's Hall, in the room of Mr. *Symonds*, who resigned.

5. Mr. *Albert Delande*, Student in *Cambridge*, and Son to Capt. *Delande*, made Filazer for the County of *Suffolk*.

*John Caulsfield*, Esq; made one of the Clerks of his Majesty's Privy-Seal, and Clerk of the Council of the Court of Requests in the room of *Rob. More*, Esq;

9. *Edward Penrose*, of *Penrose* in *Cornwal*, succeeds the late *Robert Corker*, Esq; as Receiver for his Royal Highness.

Capt. *Charles Handafide*, succeeds Capt. *John Goodrick* deceased, in Brigadier *Barrell's* Regiment.

*Edward Walpole*, Esq; newly returned from his Travels, took his Place as Secretary to the Board of Treasury.

The Earl of *Effex* appointed Ambassador to the Court of *Turin*.

10. The Hon. *Morgan Vane*, Esq; who attended the Lord *Harrington* in his Negotiations abroad, sworn Clerk of the Privy Council in Extraordinary, in the room of *Wm. Sharpe* Esq; lately admitted in Ordinary, in the Place of *Edward Southwel* Esq; deceased.

The Hon. *William Finch* Esq; Brother to the Earl of *Nottingham*, appointed Ambassador at the *Hague*, in the room of the Earl of *Chesterfield*, who was to return home.

The E. of *Loudoun* appointed his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly in *Scotland*.

Mr. *Manning* appointed Land-waiter in the Port of *London*, in the room of Mr. *Paxton* deceased.

Mr. *Hayes* made a Naval-Officer at *Gibraltar*, in the room of Mr *Haggee* dec.

Mr. *Gother*, Naval-Officer at *Port-Mabon*, in the room of Mr *Hayes*.

Mr. *March* succeeds Mr. *Gother*, as Foreman of the Float at *Woolwich*.

Mr. *Agle*, Nephew to Sir *George Markham*, appointed Lieutenant in General *Winn's* Horse.

Mr. *Charles Dartiquenave*, Surveyor-General of the King's Gardens, succeeds Brigadier Gen. *Watkins*, as Surveyor of his Majesty's private Roads.

22. The Lady *Susanna Hamilton*, Sister to D. of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*, appointed Lady of the Bed-chamber to their Royal Highnesses the three eldest Princesses, with a Salary of 300l. per Ann. in the room of the Countess of *Suffex*, deceased.

Mr. *Baudry*, one of his Majesty's Messengers extraordinary, succeeds Mr. *Guy Stone*, deceased, as Messenger in Ordinary.

Mr. *Money*, a Domestick of *Horatio Walpole*, Esq; is made Messenger extraordinary, in the room of Mr. *Baudry*.

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CASUALTIES.

March 1. **T**WO Youths at *Eaton School*, of about 12 Years of Age, quarrelling at play, one drew a Penknife and stabb'd the other to the Heart, who died immediately. He was only Son to Mr. *Cockram*, an *Antigua* Merchant; the other was—*Dalton*, Son of the late L. C. Just. of *Ireland*.

3. Part of the Seat of the Duke of *Beaufort* at *Badminton* in *Gloucestershire*, was burnt, and one Servant perished in the Flames.

A poor man was found hanging in a Gentleman's Stable at *Bungay* in *Norfolk*, by a Person who cut him down, and returning for Assistance, left his Penknife behind him; the poor Man recovering, cut his Throat with it, and a River being nigh, jump'd into it, but Company coming, he was dragged out alive, and was like to remain so.

15. In a Town of *Enniscorthy* in *Ireland*, a Fire broke out and consumed 42 Dwelling-houses, &c.

One Mr. *Moubray*, a Farmer in *East Lothian* in *Scotland*, was thrown from his Horse, and his Foot sticking in the Stirrup, he was dragg'd some Miles, and his Brains dashed out.

26. Mr. *Whitehorn* and Mr. *Dukes*, both Distillers at *Kensington*, dining together, were poisoned by a hard Pudding which Mr. *Whitehorn's* Wife had made for his Dinner. This Accident happened by the mistake of a Girl, whom she sent for beaten Ginger, which proved yellow Arsnick. The men were dangerously ill, but recovered.

28. A Woman sat down by a Tree in *Morefields*, cut her Throat, and died immediately.

30. A wholesale Button-maker in *King-street*, was flung from his Horse in the Road near the Artillery Wall by a Cart, whereby his Thigh was broke, and he died immediately.

MARRIAGES.

March 1. **R**oger Holland Esq; Member of Parliament for *Chippinham* in *Wiltshire*, was married to the only Daughter of the late *William Mayo*, Esq; formerly Representative for the City of *Hereford*.

*Thomas Prowse* of *Axbridge*, in the County of *Somerset*, Esq; Grandson of Bp *Hooper*, to Mrs *Elizabeth Sharp*, Grand-daughter to the A. Bp. of that Name.

4. Mr. *Dormer*, a Gentleman of a large Estate in *Essex*, to Mrs. *Ann Bradshaw*, of *York Buildings*.

The Rev. Dr. *Bearcroft*, Preacher of the *Charter-house*, and Fellow (till his Marriage) of *Merton College* in *Oxford*, to Mrs. *Roberts*, a Widow of about 6000*l.* Fortune.

6. The Earl of *Strathmore*, to Miss *Oliphant*, Daughter to Dr. *Oliphant* at *Edinburgh*.

13. The only Son of the Lord *James Cavendish*, Uncle to the Duke of *Devonshire*, to Miss *Chandler*, a Daughter to the Bishop of *Durham*.

Mr. *Coates* a *Cheeshire* Gentleman, to the Lady *Delves*, Relict of Sir *Thomas Delves* of *Doddington*, Bart. and Daughter of Sir *John Hubbard* of *Ipsley* in *Warwickshire*, Bart.

26. The Reverend Mr. *Evans* of *St. Paul's Covent Garden*, to Miss *Loyd*, Sister to the Reverend Mr. *Lamley Loyd*, deceased.

29. *Henry Ord*, Esq; one of the Attornies of the Court of *Exchequer*, to Mrs. *Anne Hutchinson*.

30. *John*

30. *John Jollyffe* Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Wine-Licence Office, and Nephew to Sir *William Jollyffe* of *Epſom*, Knt. to Mrs. *Mitchell*, a *Surrey* Lady of 30000*l.* Fortune.

*Ecclesiastical Preferments conferr'd on the following Reverend Gentlemen.*

**M**R *Jobnſon*, Miniſter to the *Engliſh* Church at *Amſterdam*, preſented by the Lord *Townſhend*, to the Rectory of *Raynham* in *Norfolk*, vacant by the Death of the Rev. Mr *Dean Cole*.

Mr *Spateman* Rector of *Great St Bartholomew's Smithfield*, preſented to a Prebend in the Cathedral of *Litchfield*, vacant by the Promotion of the Rev. Dr. *Penny*, to the Deanery of the ſaid Church.

Dr *Bearcroft*, Preacher to the Charterhouſe, nominated by the A. Bp. of *Canterbury*, to the Vicarage of *Eltham*, in his Grace's Dioceſe.

Mr *Capper* elected Lecturer of the New Church in *Bloomſbury*.

Mr *John Butler*, late Fellow of *Bennet College* in *Cambridge*, preſented by the Bp of *Ely* to the Living of *Barton* in the County of *Cambridge*.

Mr *Weaver* choſen Lecturer of the united Pariſhes of *St Margaret Pattons* and *St Gabriel Fenchurch-ſtreet*, in the room of Mr *Cook*, who reſigned.

Mr *John Harper*, preſented to the Rectory of *Sbarwell* in *Leiceſterſhire*. in the room of Mr *Sherrier* deceaſed.

## BANKRUPTS.

**T**homas Joyner of *Barkin* in *Effex*, Malter.

William Plunknett, of *St John Wapping*, Surgeon and Apothecary.

Thomas Keddington, of *Glensford Suffolk*, common Brewer.

Jane Rudd of the *Haymarket*, *Middleſex*, Widow, Coffee-woman.

Henry Fletcher, of *Leeds*, *Yorkſhire*, Inholder and Vintner.

Peter Tondou, of *Greek-ſtreet*, *Soho*, *Middleſex*, Vintner.

William Amis, of *Braintree*, *Effex*, Cutler.

George Hilton, of *Wakefield*, *Yorkſhire*, Wool-Chapman.

Richard and Thomas Woodward, of *London*, Goldſmiths and Bankers. The Cauſe of their Failure is charged on the Jews, who borrowed large Sums of them, which belonged to *Engliſh Merchants*, with which they traded, but took no care to reimburse, according to their Engagements.

William Lowfield, of *St Paul's Chnrch Yard*, *London*, Hoſier and Glover.

## Foreign Affairs.

*Moscow*, Feb. 16.

**T**HE *Swediſh* Miniſter having demanded of Baron *Otterman* a plain Declaration concerning the Report, that her *Czarian* Majeſty deſigned to ſend a Fleet to the Coaſts of the *Baltick*, to execute the Promise made to furniſh the Emperor with 30,000 men, and to ſend them by the way of *Poland*; the Vice-Chancellor answered him, That the Report was without foundation.

March 20. *Extrakt of a private Letter from Seville.* — A beginning has

been made in the Distribution of the Effects of the *Flotilla*, and it is given out that the *Silver* will be delivered very ſpeedily; all at the Inſtances of the Court of *Great Britain*. Which is a manifeſt Proof, not only of the good Underſtanding between the two Crowns, but that what is doing before *Gibraltar*, is really with no other View, than to prevent a contraband Trade, which has been carried on there to the great Prejudice of his Majeſty's Revenues, without the leaſt thought of attacking the Place.

*Vienna*,

*Vienna, March 16.* A Treaty was concluded between his Imperial Majesty, and the King of *Great-Britain*, which among others, contains the following Articles, 1. That the Quadruple Alliance shall be hereby renewed and serve for the Basis of this Treaty. 2. That *England* guarantees his Imperial Majesty's Female Succession, as it is already, or may hereafter be settled by that Prince. 3. That 6000 Spanish Troops shall be admitted into Italy, in behalf of the Infante *Don Carlos*; that is to say, 4000 men to secure the eventual Succession to the great Dutchy of Tuscany for that Prince, and 2000 to take Possession of the Dutchies of Parma and Placentia. 4. That the Emperor shall absolutely revoke the Ostend Company's Charter, without so much as permitting Ships to go to such Places of the East Indies, where the English and Dutch have no Trade. 5. That the affairs of East Friesland and Mecklemburg, shall be amicably adjusted. 7. That all good Offices shall be used with the King of Denmark, in the behalf of the Duke of Holstein, concerning the Restitution of the Dutchy of Sleswick. That the States General and the Crowns of Sweden and Denmark, shall be invited to accede to this Treaty within six Months.

*Amsterdam, March 26.* Letters from Cadiz advise, that the Sea being blown away in a late Storm, they had discovered the Ruins of a Temple, which was believed to be that of Hercules, so famous in Antiquity, and that 3 Statues were found therein, 1 of them gilt with Gold, another of massy Silver, and the third of Brass, all three exceeding beautiful.

*Paris, March 27.* A Person sent to Senegal, in search of Mines, is returned, and says, that having travelled 300 Leagues into the Country, he came to a great Chain of Mountains, in which were several Gold Mines, and that all the Rivers that

flow from those mountains have Gold Dust, of which he has brought a little Bag as a Specimen.

*Boston in N. England. Jaa. 18. Extract from the Answer of the Hon. House of Representatives, to his Excellency's Speech, Dec. 31.* — We are fully persuaded, that this House have gone as far as they can with safety to their People, in the Bill for your Excellency's Support. Our universal and strict loyalty to his Majesty, and high respect and great confidence in your Excellency, have kept us free from all Prejudices and Prepossessions: yet after the most deliberate and calm Consideration, we dare not come into a Settlement according to your Excellency's frequent and urgent Proposals. It is matter of great Concern to us, that your Excellency should make the least Suggestion, that we are wanting in Loyalty; there certainly cannot be any grounds for it, from what we have been necessitated to do in faithfulness to his Majesty's good People here; whose real good, conformable to his glorious Example, we hope your Excellency will ever seek and desire.

Extract of his Excellency's Message to them, Jan. 2. — *I am apt to believe you will finally find one Act of duty and loyalty would have been more to the service of your Country, than all your Pretences thereto, which you have been able to dress up. Since you seem resolved to make no farther advances towards a compliance with the King's Instruction, I am the more satisfied, that I am doing my duty to the King, and to his good people here, in dissolving this Court; by which I give the people of this Province, an opportunity of shewing their obedience and loyalty, and their tender care of their liberties and privileges, by sending such to represent them in the next Assembly, as shall free them from the heavy charge and expence of this unreasonable Dispute, &c.* J. Belcher.

A

A Short TABLE, shewing what Stamps are required by Act of Parliament, to all Instruments or Writings whatsoever, useful to Merchants, Notaries, Scriveners, Attorneys, &c.

- DOUBLE 1*d.* COPY of Answers, Bills, Declarations, Demurrers, Interrogatories, Pleas, Replications, Rejoinders, or other Pleadings at Law, and other Proceedings in Equity, Copies of Wills, and Almanacks.
- SINGLE 4*d.* Bill of Lading.
- SINGLE 8*d.* Certificate, or Debenture for Drawback.
- SINGLE 6*d.* Cards, Parish Indentures, Scotch Deed not charg'd with 2*s.* 3*d.* and Apprentice Duty, if under 50*l.* be given.
- DOUBLE 6*d.* Affidavits, and Copies thereof; Appearance on common Bail, Orders, Rules, Records, and Proceedings in each Court at Westminster- Allegation, Answer, Libel, Deposition, Dismission, Sentence, Final Decree, Inventory exhibited, or Copies thereof in Ecclesiastical Court, Admiralty, or Cinque ports.
- TREBLE 6*d.* Act Notarial, Bond, Charter Party, Contract, Deed, or Deed-Poll, Indenture, Obligatory Instrument, Letter of Attorney, Warrant of Attorney, Bill of Sale, Lease, Passport, Procuration, Release, Protest, and Presentation under 10*l.* in the King's Books.
- TREBLE 6*d.* } Entry of Actions, *Capias*, Bill of Middlesex, Citation, Mo-  
SUITORS Duty. } tion in Ecclesiastical Court, Admiralty, or Cinque Ports, *Dedimus potestatem*, *Latitat*, Mandate, Original Writ, (unless *præ Capias*) *Quo minus*, *Subpœna*, Transfer, and and all other Writs where the Debt is above 40*s.*
- SINGLE 12*d.* License for Beer, Ale, or Exciseable Liquors, Brandy, or other Distill'd Liquors, by Retail, Advertisement, and Apprentice Duty, if above 50*l.* be given.
- DOUBLE 12*d.* Admission, Appearance on Special Bail, Answers, Bills, Depositions, Demurrer, Interrogatories, Replications, Rejoinders, and other Proceedings in equity, and Matriculations.
- SINGLE 2*s.* 3*d.* Adjudication, Admittance or Surrender of Copyhold Estates, or Copy Court Roll, or Grant, or Lease by Copy of Court Roll, Apprizings, Charter, Resignation, *clare constat*, Cognition of Heirs, Heritable Right, Confirmation, *Novodamus*, Principal and original Instrument of Surrender *Retour*, *Saisin*, and Service in Scotland, and Transfer of Stock.
- SINGLE 2*s.* 4*d.* Policy of Assurance.
- DOUBLE 2*s.* 6*d.* Warrant, Monition, or Personal Decree in the Admiralty or Cinque Ports, Ecclesiastical Commission, Judgment, and Record, *Nisi prius et postea*.
- TREBLE 2*s.* 6*d.* Beneficial Warrant, except for Service of Navy, Army and Ordnance.
- SINGLE 4*s.* Wine Licence.
- SINGLE 4*s.* 6. Transfer Stocks.
- SINGLE 5*s.* Certificate and Licence for Marriage, Deed Enrolled, Writ of Covenant Entry, *Habeas Corpus*, *Dice*, *Institution*, or Licence in Scotland, or Writ of like Purpose.

DOUBLE

- DOUBLE 5 s.** Administration above 20*l.* Appeals (except to Delegates) Attachment, *Certiorari*, Writ of Error, Exemplification under Seal of Court; Statute, Merchant and Staple; Probates above 20*l.* Recognizance and Entries thereof; Relaxation and Sentence in Admiralty, and *Significavit pro corporis deliberatione*.
- TREBLE 5 s.** Institution or Licence Ecclesiastical, *except Schoolmasters and Tutors*, and Letters of Mart.
- SINGLE 40 s.** Appeals to Admiralty in *Scotland*, Register Entry, *Testimonial or Certificate of Degrees in Universities, or four Inns of Court*; Briefs, and *Newgate Pardons*.
- DOUBLE 40 s.** Collation, Donation, Grants of Land and Profits, Ecclesiastical Dignities and Promotions, Pardon of Money, under 100*l.* and *Benefice and Presentation above 10*l.* in King's Books*.
- TREBLE 40 s.** Appeal from Admiralty, Arches, or Prerogative Court of *Canterbury or York*, Admittance of Fellow of College of Physicians, Attorney, Clerk Advocate, Proctor, Notary, or Officer of any Court, *except Salary under 10*l.** Dispensation or Faculty; Pardon of Corporal Punishment, Crime, Forfeiture, Offence, or Money above 100*l.* *except Circuit Pardons*; Grants of Office or Employment, Honour, Dignities, Promotions, Franchise, Liberty, Privilege, Reprieve, Letters Patent, and Exemplifications.

Note, This TABLE is to be had neatly printed on fine paper, to be framed for Offices, with Notes referring to all the Acts of parliament, relating to and requiring Stamps, as above mentioned.

### L O T T E R Y, 1731.

The S C H E M E. I.

80,000 Tickets, 10 <i>l.</i> each	800,000
2—10,000 <i>l.</i> each	20,000
4—5000 Ditto	20,000
2—3000 Ditto	6,000
5—2000 Ditto	10,000
14—1000 Ditto	14,000
21—500 Ditto	10,500
237—100 Ditto	23,700
7715—20 Ditto	154,300
8000 Benefits	258,500
First drawn	500
Last drawn	1000
	260,000
72,000 Blanks 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> each	540,000
80,000	800,000

The Blanks and Benefits are to bear an Interest of 3 per Cent. per Ann. payable at the Bank, free of all Charges whatever.

### Monthly BILL of M O R T A L I T Y, from March 2, to March 30.

Christened	{ Males 1054 } { Females 900 }	1954
Buried	{ Males 1175 } { Females 1213 }	2388
Of which have died (Casualties	41)	
Consumptions	340.	
Fevers	312.	
Small-pox	239.	
Died under 2 Years old,	—	907
Between 2 and 5	—	178
5 and 10	—	74
10 and 20	—	67
20 and 30	—	195
30 and 40	—	235
40 and 50	—	239
50 and 60	—	151
60 and 70	—	61
70 and 80	—	94
80 and 90	—	78
90 and 100	—	9

BOOKS

Towards the End of the Month.

*Course of Exchange.*

Amsterdam	— 34 11
Ditto at Sight	34 8
Hamburgh	— 33 6
Rotterdam	— 35 a 34 11
Antwerp	— 35 10
Madrid	— 42
Bilboa	— 41 $\frac{2}{2}$
Cadiz	— 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Venice	— 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leghorn	— 50 a $\frac{2}{2}$
Genoa	— 53 $\frac{2}{2}$
Paris	— 31 $\frac{2}{2}$
Bourdeaux	— 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oporto	— 5 5
Lisbon	— 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dublin	— 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 11

**S T O C K S.**

S. Sea	103 $\frac{1}{2}$
----- Bonds	5 l. 12 s.
----- Annu.	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank	137 $\frac{1}{2}$
----- Circulation	8 l.
Mil. Bank	110
India	198 $\frac{1}{2}$
----- Bonds	6 l.
African	5 l.
Royal Aff.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lon. ditto	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
York Build.	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dit. 3 per C.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eng. Copp.	3 l.
Welsh ditto	2 l. 10 s.
Lottery Tick.	7 s.

South Sea Annuity and London-Affurance open April 22. Mill Bank the 27th. Bank Stock sells as above for the opening, with the Dividend of 3 per Cent. Million Bank Dividend of 2 per Cent. will be paid the 27th of April.

**Price of Grain at Bear-Key, per Qr.**

Wheat	21s. to 26s. od.	P. Malt	20s. to 24s.
Rye	11s. to 13s. od	B. Malt	18s. to 21s.
Barley	10s. to 16s. od	Tares	18s. to 22s. 6d
Oats	06s. to 13s. od.	H. Pease	13s. to 16s.
Pease	20s. to 23s.	H. Beans	14s. to 20s.

**Prices of Goods, &c. in London.**

**Hay 2 l. a Load.**

Tails per Chaldron	24s. to 26s.
Old Hops per Hun.	25 to 42
New Hops	2 l. 8 to 4 l. 10
Rape Seed	10 l. to 12 l. 00s.
Lead the Fodder	19 Hun. 1 half board, 16 l. 10 s.
Tin in Blacks	4 l. 00 s.
Ditto in Bars	4 l. 02 s. exclusive of 3 s. per Hun. Duty.
Copper Eng. best	5 l. 14s. per C.
Ditto ordinary	4 l. 14 s. per C.
Ditto Barbary	3 l. 00s to 4 l.
Iron of Bilboa	15 l. 10 s. per Ton.
Dit. of Sweden	16 l. 10 s. per Ton
Town Tallow	35 to 36 s. pr C.
Country Tallow	1 l. 17s. 0 d.
Cubical	17 s. 9d. per lb.

Sugar Powder best	39 s. per C.
Ditto second sort	49 per C.
Loaf Sugar double refine	09 d. per lb.
Ditto single refine	60 s. to 70 s. per C.
Cinnamon	7 s. 9 d.
Clovet	9 s. 1 d.
Mace	16 s. 6d. per lb.
Nutmegs	8 s. 7d. per lb.
Sugar Candy white	12 d. to 17 d.
Ditto brown	6 d. Half penny per lb.
Pepper for Home consump.	14 d.
Ditto for exportation	10 d. fatching
Tea Bohia fine	12 s. to 14 s. per lb.
Ditto ordinary	10 s. per lb.
Ditto Congo	12 s. to 16 s. per lb.
ditto Pekoe	18s. per lb.
ditto Green fine	12 s. to 15 s. per lb.
ditto Imperial	14 per lb.
ditto Hyson	35s. to 00 s.

Mastick white	4 s. 6 d.
Opium	10 s. 0 d.
Quicksilver	4 s. 4 d.
Rhubarb	18 s. a 20 s.
Sassaaparilla	3 s. 0d.
Steffon Eng.	26 s. 00d.
Wormsieds	4 s. 6 d.
Balsam Capiva	2 s. 10 d.
Balsam of Gillead	14 s. 00 d.
Hypocacuana.	5 s. 6d.
Ambargrace	per OZ. 14 s. 06

**Grocery Wares.**

Refus of the Swan	25 s. new per C.
Ditto Malaga	
Ditto Smirna	new 17s
Ditto Alicane	15s.
Ditto Lipra	new 16s.
Ditto Balvedera	18s.
Corriants none	
Duro new	4
Prunes French	17 l.
Fig	18 s.

**Wine, Brandy, and Rum!**

Oporto red,	per T. 62 l. a 74 l.
ditto white	30 l.
Lisbon red none	ditto white 46 l.
Sherry	29 l.
Canary new	28
ditto old	32 l.
Florence	
French red	35 l. a 56 l.
ditto white	20 l.
Mountain malaga	old 24 l.
ditto new	23 l.
Brandy Fr. per Gal.	6s. to 6s. 6d
Rum of Jam.	6 s. to 7s. 6d.
ditto Lew. Islands	6s. to 7s. 0d.

**Drugs by the lb.**

Balsam Peru	16 s.
Cardamoms	3 s. 4 d.
Campfire refine	24 s.
Crabbs Eyes	22 s. 8d
Fallop	3 s. 9d.
Adanna	1 s. 6 d. to 2s



Observe



# Observations in GARDENING for APRIL, 1731.

**I**F the weather be dry and windy, stake up all new planted trees; if that work was neglected in the preceding month, watering them well once in ten days; and fence your spered seedling Onions from the winds, for they are easily broken.

In dry weather and light earth set Kidney Beans and Rouncival Pease; plant Beans to succeed other crops; also where beans have been set too thick, you may cut down every other row within three inches of the roots, and they will produce a very good after-crop when the others are gone. Now is the best time in the whole year to plant cuttings or slips of Rosemary and Lavender, especially after rain; and if omitted in the last Month, we may yet plant slips of Thyme, Sage, Rue, &c.

Sow Cabbage-Lettuce to succeed those sown in the former Months. And now you are to sow Purslain and Sellery in the natural ground, or upon some decay'd hot-bed, as a supply when that is spent that was sown in *March*.

The ground is now in good order to receive the seeds of Thyme and such Aromatic Herbs: And this work should not be delay'd longer than the last Week in this Month.

*Note*, All small seeds must be sown shallow in the Earth, and the larger kinds deeper, in proportion, and where the ground is light and sandy every fort must be sown deeper than in heavy soils.

Towards the end hough Carrots, Parsnips, and Onions, leaving the

first two above five or six inches distant and the latter above three or four.

Sow new *Spanish* Chardoons in the natural ground for a second crop, making holes for the seeds five or six foot distance, put four or five seeds in each hole, and when they are come up, leave growing only one strong plant in a hole for blanching.

Trees being in their bloom little is to be done to them in this Month; but you are now to rub off such young shoots of new planted Trees against walls as push directly forward leaving none but those that shoot side ways to form the beauty of the tree.

Remove all suckers from Fig-trees which are now very apt to send forth very plentifully.

What Apples remain to be grafted may be completed in this Month which is the best time for grafting betwixt the bark and the wood, because the sap stirs freely and suffers them to part.

Keep your Garden clean; digging borders half spit deep, and stirring the earth about old mural trees, is a very good culture, and the most effectual method to destroy the weeds.

We may continue to make plantations of Strawberries till the middle of the Month, placing the plants about eight or ten inches apart.

If the weather be moist it is not yet too late to make layers of Jessamine, Honeysuckles, Roses, and such like shrubs.

A R E-

# A REGISTER of BOOKS, publish'd in MARCH, 1731.

2. **E**urydice : a Tragedy, pr 1s. 6d.  
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A View of the Depredations and  
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land*, in relation to the natural account  
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brigiensis*.

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Hunt*, D. D.

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3. Panegyricall Essays upon the  
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THE  
*Gentleman's Magazine* :  
 APRIL, 1731.

*A View of the Weekly DISPUTES and ESSAYS in this Month.*  
 Grubstreet Journal, April 1. No. 15.

*Predictions.*



**M**R *Bickerstaff* having in the three Preceding Months stated his own Predictions against those of the common Almanack makers, in this exposes the Contradictions in two of the most noted ones, *Gadbury* and *Partridge*; then insinuates the Truth of his own Observations on the present Month; and assures the Reader that his Predictions will be exactly fulfill'd, some of which are the following, *viz.* "An eminent Grubstreet Orator, who was born the first Day of this Month, is this Day taken very ill, grows delirious, and raves mightily; I apprehend he will dye on the 29th, about six in the Morning. A beautiful young Lady is married to an old Dotard. Lastly, our sickly Brother, the *Weekly-Register*, will die this Month.

Upon reading these Predictions, *B.* says, The Society was mightily troubled at the approaching Fate of their admired Orator, when *Dr Moore* inform'd them that the Orator, had for some Time been troubled with the Scurvy, a Disease which causes Weariness, sense of Weight, and a dull obscure Pain; but that he had not been able to prevail with him to take his anti-scorbutic Spirit, which relieves hypochondriac and hysteric Illnesses proceeding from the Scurvy.

*Read's Journal, April 3. No. 315.*

**T**reats of *Astrology*, as a Science necessary to be studied by Practitioners in Physick. Asserts that celestial Bodies have an influential Force, and explains the Reason of some of those Effects by the Rules of this Art: As first, if the Stars are not allow'd an Influence, to what can we attribute the Difference of Cold and Heat, and Variety of Weather in successive Summers and Winters? That it does not proceed from the Sun, because that Luminary constantly moves in the same Circle.

To judge of the various Alterations in the Air, directs us to observe the following Rules:

1. The rectitude, or obliquity of the rays of both the Sun and Planets.
2. To note their duration above or under the Horizon: the more perpendicular their Beams, the greater their force.
3. To remark their Remotion from, or Proximity to the Earth; because by their Distance we are to judge of their Force.
4. Their Orientality, or Occidentality in respect of the Sun; for as they follow or rise before the Sun, Mornings are colder or warmer.
5. When Planets are slow in Motion, stationary, or retrograde, they augment the violence of the Weather, according to the Nature of the Planets; the nearer the Earth, the greater their Force.

6. The

6. The mutual aspects of the Planets, and how they behold the Earth, the fixed Stars, their magnitude, colour, altitude, and distance from the Ecliptick and Equinox.

Says, That when the Planets are near the Tropick of *Cancer*, they produce the most sensible Effects; as impetuous Winds, and high Tides.

Infers that whoever would be a Proficient in Astrology, ought to be a Scholar, and recommends to his perusal, *Morinus's Astrologia-Gallica*, Dr *Goad's Works*, Sir *Christ. Heydon's*, Sir, *George Wharton's*, and a small piece call'd, *A demonstration of Astrology*.

Universal Spect. April 3. N<sup>o</sup>. 127.

*Female Extravagance.*

HAVING in a former Paper (See p. 60.) publish'd a Scheme for promoting Matrimony, by honouring and rewarding those that enter into it, and requiring certain fines and services from perverse Batchelors; in this he gives us a Picture of their Condition, as drawn by Dr *Young*, in his *Estimate of human Life*, wherein he calls Celebacy a desert melancholy, and disconsolate State, (See the *Batchelor's Recantation*. &c. pr. 6d.) void of all those tender and affectionate Joys which arise in a conjugate Life. To this our Author subjoins a Petition from several Batchelors, complaining of being slighted by the Fair Sex, for want of Estates to make Jointures; and therefore offer their joint Request, that the Women may not by any publick Act be allow'd to Court, since they have made so indiscreet a use of the toleration for some Time past allow'd them; that Pin-Money, and separate Maintenance be utterly abolish'd; that *Quadrille Tables* be put down; that sumptuary Laws be made to reduce the Women to a decent Habit, and reasonable Expences; and to determine how far Mrs *Gage*, the Excise-Man's Wife, may walk on Foot in

*London*; that a stop be put to the ruinous Practice of setting up a Coach immediately upon Marrying, unless by People of large Estates; that 1 Shilling in the Pound out of the Land-Tax be allow'd for securing Jointures for their Wives, before any are obliged to marry for the Publick Good; and lastly, that a clause be added to exempt the Petitioners from all penalties, till the Women are pleas'd to accept of such Maintenance as shall be most adequate to the Circumstances of their intended Husbands.

Fog's Journal, April 3. N<sup>o</sup>. 132.

*Of Governments turning arbitrary.*

Tells us from *Mabiavel*, that when a free, and limited Government is degenerating into arbitrary, it declines in reputation; its best circumstance is, that it makes no advancement in Empire, but the most general consequence is, that it sinks in wealth as well as fame and power. *Things ill begun, strengthen themselves by ill.*

Instances the History of the unfortunate K. *Ricb. II.* whose Ministers having begun a disorderly Administration, could not stop there; for liberty and male-administration cannot long subsist together.

Observes particularly the Steps they took.—Says, That these were not only ignorant themselves, but kept all truth from the ears of their Master, whereby publick affairs were unsuccessfully manag'd both abroad and at home.

Mentions a remarkable Action of one *J. Philpot*, a brave and worthy Alderm. of *London*, whose effects had been plunder'd on the Seas, and finding no likelihood of redress, fitted out a Fleet at his own charge, well arm'd and mann'd, went on board himself, and sailing out of the channel, took many rich prizes from the *Spaniards*, which more than made good

Good his former losses, and the expences of his expedition. On his return he was seiz'd by order of the Privy-council, and examin'd, why, without a Commission, or Letter of Marque, he had committed hostilities against the Spaniards? he resolutely answer'd, *That when men could not obtain protection, or justice from others, they were, by the Laws of Nature, allow'd to seek it themselves;* and was thereupon dismiss'd.

Again, while publick affairs were thus languishing, nothing was seen at Court but luxury of all kinds, which introduc'd cowardice and effeminacy; that the Parliament, upon enquiring into the state of the nation, found it miserably impoverish'd, but the Ministers immeasurably rich; they impeach'd the E. of *Suffolk*, and desir'd the K. to banish him and the A. Bp of *York* out of the Kingdom; but breaking up, these representations were disregarded, and the Judges wrought upon to declare that the K. might disannul the Proceedings of Parliament, giving as a reason, *That the King was above all Law.*

Says, that this occasion'd a general confederacy among the nobility and commons, to rescue their Country from slavery; that being met in Parliament, they impeach'd the E. of *Suffolk*, the D. of *Ireland*, the A. Bp of *York*, and the Ch. Justice *Trefillian*, which last they caus'd to be hang'd at *Tyburn*.

From whence, lastly, he infers, that if ever the Parliament should alienate itself from the People, and grow dependant on the crown, from that minute the government is arbitrary.

The *Craftsman*, April 3, N<sup>o</sup>. 248.  
*Craftsman's Triumph on the Peace.*

**H**AS a letter, sign'd *Anglo-germanicus*, congratulating Mr *D'auvers* on the Peace lately concluded at *Vienna*, and him in particular, because we are told, it is such a peace as he had pointed out, and recom-

mended to the consideration of the gentlemen in the direction of Affairs; that is, a *general treaty of Peace*, containing a definitive Accommodation of differences, a Reparation for losses, a Confirmation of our Interest, and a specifick Recognition of those rights which have been disputed.

Doubts not but the good Effects of this Peace will soon discover themselves, by the immediate discharge of the *Hessian* Troops, and a reduction of our Land-forces; that *Dunkirk* will be effectually demolish'd; the Colony of *Santa Lucia* withdrawn; the Forts lately erected near *Gibraltar* levell'd with the ground; the defect in the treaty of *Utrecht* supply'd by the grant of a proper district of ground round that Garrison; that our Merchants receive full satisfaction, and have liberty, unmolested, to exercise their undoubted right of trade.

Expresses his surprize, that the writers on the other side shou'd affect to triumph over him, whereas all his papers that have regard to the court of *Vienna*, are amply justified by the present conduct and measures of their own Patron.

Wishes Mr *D'auvers* joy on account of his *Hague* letter, concerning a negotiation at *Vienna*, since it does not appear that any other powers have acceded to it than *Great Britain* and the Emperor, and therefore cannot be call'd a general Peace till the rest have accepted it.

Says, 'Tis very probable the *Dutch* will accede to it; and 'tis wish'd that *France* may prove in the same disposition, tho' at present they don't seem to relish it.

Repeats what he had heard said, That if we are right with the other powers, we have no reason to stand in fear of *France*; but he queries, as the design of the Treaty of *Seville* was obstructed by the want of one accession, whether the Treaty of *Vienna* may



may not prove equally ineffectual for want of another.

Doubts not the concurrence of *Spain*, if the immediate succession of *Don Carlos* to the dominions of *Tuscany* and *Parma* be the price of it; but questions whether the Successor of his present catholic Majesty will think himself at all oblig'd to *Great-Britain* on this account.

London Journ. April 3. No. 610.

*The Peace defended; Craftsman answer'd.*

IN a Letter inscrib'd to a Country Gentleman concerning the Peace, Mr *Osborne* congratulates him upon the happy conclusion of the embarrass'd Affairs of *Europe*, brought about by the wisdom and steady resolution of the Ministry.

Owens, what is wrote in favour of Men in power is believed with difficulty, yet plain truths should need no apology. The Abilities of the Ministers appear greater in adjusting differences by negotiation, than by entering into a war; as 'tis more eligible to treat for ever, than fight for ever.

Says, 'tis more particularly the interest of our nation to be at peace, as our Trade and Commerce are more extensive than any other Kingdom in the World. That if we can't make up all differences at once, to adjust as many as we are able, and agree with those powers first where our strongest interest lies. This we did in the Treaty of *Seville*, by an Expedient to gratify *Spain*; and the Emperor has thought it his greatest interest to comply. That the alliances entered into for this end were not unnatural nor unreasonable; nor the expeditions abroad, nor our Fleet at *Spithead* ridiculous, if they were necessary to obtain the end; for 'twould be absurd to treat with armed nations, ourselves unarmed.

As to the common saying, *Who is to pay the piper?* and the insinuation which Mr. *D'avers* has put into the following Metre:

'Tis but by way of SIMILE.

*Have you not seen at Country Wake,  
A crew of Dancers merry make?  
They figure in, they figure out,  
Go back to back, and turn about;  
They set, take hands, they cross, change  
sides;* [guides.

(\**) Each Movement a scrub Minstrel  
Around the measur'd Lab'rinth trace.  
'Till each regains his former place.  
So certain Potentates (two couple)  
Leagu'd in alliance, bight Quadruple,  
After a Maze of Treaties run,  
Are e'en just where they first begun.  
I won't affirm who led the Dance,  
Yet, for the Rhyme, suppose it F---cc;  
But this I dare at least to say,  
O---d E---d must the Piper pay.*

To this Mr *Osborn* replies,--Let us first know who the Piper is; then adds, 'tis vile to suppose the worst of mankind; and that if we are just where we begun, 'tis very well, if that is where we ought to be.

Mentions another scurrilous insinuation, That a certain great projector and state empirick designs to propose a general excise, under a pretence of taking off the Land-Tax.

To this he answers, That most men of sense in the Kingdom are of opinion, that a general Excise would be the most equal way of taxing; for then every person would pay taxes in proportion to what he consumm'

What

(\**) A further answer to these verses the Courant has publish'd, by turning them in the following manner:*

\* \* \* \* \* change sides,  
Each movement some blind Fidler guides.

So certain Patriots, just a Set,  
As well united, as well met,  
Dance thro' the Maze of Politicks,  
And show a thousand merry Tricks;  
A Wight behind the curtain stands,  
Who tunes their voice, and guides their hands:  
They catch the gaping Vulgar's praise,  
Tho' but the Puppets which he plays;  
Yet in each case, the dance once done,  
They find themselves where they begun.

What the *Craftsman* had said of *Excisemen* influencing elections, is ridiculous, they being a race of Men the most contemptible, without money, sense or eloquence, and generally strangers where they are placed,

As to the *Craftsman's* objection that the expences of the Government are increas'd, says, 'twould be a miracle if they were not; for they must increase as the expences of the people increase; 100,000*l.* in *Q. Elizabeth's* time, was equal to 6 or 8 now.

Free Briton, Thurs. April, 8. N<sup>o</sup>. 71.

Of Gibraltar, the Emperor, Peace.

**H**AS a Letter from a Correspondent who subscribes himself *W. Temple*, which begins with giving him joy of the peace.

Observes, that the triumph which the *Craftsman* raises, is, that it is such a peace as he has long pointed out; as if, says our author, nobody understood what plan of accommodation was best for the interest of *Britain* and *Europe*, till he dictated it to the Ministry.

That our being reconciled with a Prince whom he had treated with resentment and reproach, ought not to be a conclusion that his Imperial Majesty has been wronged or ill-used by the *British* Ministry,

Thinks it is his duty, as it is his right, to express himself with indignation and disdain against Princes at enmity with *Britain*, but is and ought to be reconciled, when his country is.

As to the *Craftsman's* Suggestion, that from this Treaty much is to be expected, our author says, more perhaps than any man but himself would ever have mention'd; and adds, that if the late *Ld Tr. Oxford*, and the *Ld Visc. Bolingbroke*, could not gain an inch of ground about *Gibraltar*; if they could not effectually demolish *Dunkirk*; if they could not recover the *British* right to the island of *Santa Lucia*, when they were at the head

of a glorious confederacy, who is it to be expected from? Shall it be a high crime and misdemeanour in this administration, not to make good the defects of Treaties concluded by such Ministers?

Says, this peace is owing to the success of his Majesty's measures; the law to prevent loans of *British* treasure to foreign Princes; the continuance of the *Hessian* troops in our pay; and to the resolution shewn to execute the Treaty of *Seville*.

The Authors of the *Craftsman* having from this Convention, taken an occasion to vindicate their *Hague-Letter*, wherein they asserted the peace to be secret, clandestine and separate, which they say has proved true, because only the Imperial and *British* Ministers have sign'd it, replies, that in this treaty *Great Britain*, *Germany*, and *Holland*, agree to allow *Spain* whatever she desires; and *France* is invited to accede; therefore this Treaty is general, and not separate.

Answers the *Craftsman's* Question, *What made the treaty of Utrecht a separate peace?* That it was grounded on a separate, secret, and fraudulent agreement, concluded privately, in breach of the grand Alliance, and the *British* Faith.

As to the works raised near *Gibraltar*, says that their foundations being laid in the sand, they were (or would be) presently destroy'd.

Weekly Register, April 10. N<sup>o</sup>. 52.

Of commendable Actions.

**I**N this paper the Author describes the true province of a Register, which, he says, is to methodize and record the transactions of the publick, and assign every particular person the applause or censure that results from his deeds. For example, should a Tradesman be honest against his interest; a Lawyer refuse a fee and a bad cause together; a Physician turn his chariot to see a poor friend gratis;

a Divine decline a dispensation for pluralities; a Beau remember he ever had been at School; a Scholar be a gentleman; a Philosopher sacrifice theory to truth; an Historian be impartial to his own Times; a Poet make a dedication without flattery or falsehood a Courtier faithful to his promises; or a Statesman reward Merit without importunity or ostentation: Such things deserve to be recorded, and are worthy a Register: But if none of these occur, says, he will take t'other side of the Question and expose vice.

The Grubb. Journ. April. 8. No. 66.

Of Grubean Writings and Eloquence. P Urfues his remarks, which he had formerly begun on a Book entitled *Harlequin Horace*; says, that the Author's principal design is to ensnare and expose the Members of their society, and carry on the cause of *Anti-grubeanism*, begun by the *Dunciad*. To ward therefore against the ill effects which this piece may produce in prejudice of their society, labours to refine and unvenom many things in the said writer.

Acknowledges that the Author is just enough in his catalogue of writers for our imitation, when he substitutes in the room of *Homer*, and other ancient scriblers, *Blackmore*, *Namby-Pamby*, *Tibbald*, and *Duck*.

Quotes a couplet which intimates the stile of *Blackmore*, who, *Dryden* used to say, wrote to the rumbling of his *Chariot-wheels*; and which the author of the *Dispensary* confess'd had such magical charms as might be used in an incantation for raising a spectre.

His attempting to write in imitation of *Namby-Pamby's* Pastorals, our Author says, was foolish, because incapable of falling into his rustick simplicity.

His reflection on Mr. *Tibbald*, as if he did things by halves, Mr. *Bavius* says, is malicious and groundless, in as much as his subscribers are ready

to testify that he is far from having done half of any thing he ever undertook, having seen no more than his proposals and specimen.

As to the uncommon luck of charming the royal ear, which this *Harlequin* writer has granted to *Stephen Duck*, our author conjectures was entirely owing to the choice of his subject.

*Things done by man of God for Shunamite*. Her Majesty, out of her exemplary piety, having always manifested her extraordinary regard for religious productions.

§. 2. Concludes with some remarks on theatrical entertainments, particularly on *Persius*, and would have it known by posterity, that in the year 1730, the simplicity and innocence of our women was at such a pitch, that they could appear for three score nights together at a bawdy entertainment, in which the most lascivious acts nearly tending to copulation itself, were repeatedly represented; and of which they were so entirely ignorant and unexperienc'd, that they could not guess what it meant, nor were so much as put to the expence of a blush.

A NURSE'S Speech to an Alderman's Child, while she was undressing it; taken down in writing from her own mouth.

Child cries, } Lully Baby bunting,  
Nurse sings, } Father's gone a bunting-

Dids 'em, dids 'em vex my child? what does my child cry for? Did 'em take my child's hobby-horse? O de blessing on it, 'tshall have it den again, and ride abroad with its nown Pappa;—Go naughty daddy, go; what ride abroad, and not take its nown child with it; We'll tell Mamma.—It shall be a Lord Mayor itself some time or other, and ride in its nown coach; ay, that it shall, and its old Nurse shall ride with it. [*Child cries louder*] Hush-aden! Hush-aden! won't it be a Lord-Mayor? It shan't be a Ld-Mayor? it shall be any thing

so it won't cry so. Hush a-den, did I say it should be a Lord-Mayor, and front mine nown child? It shan't be a Lord-Mayor, it shall be a Judge or a Bishop: for I'm sure my child; would make as good a Judge or Bishop as any Judge or Bishop whatever.—Dod a bleis it, 'tis quieter now; ay, ay, it shall be a Bishop, and old Nurse will make it so. Hush a-den, what if an old Woman should make it so? [*Nurse having stripp'd it, it cries louder than before.*] Well, Lord ha' Mercy on me, who'd be a Nurse? Oh thee'r't a tiresome Brat; what never leave crying?—Well, I won't huff it no more, come den, piss in the Fire like a Man.

He adds, that this Nurse is thought to have been formerly the Wife of a Butcher in *Newport-market*, and to have frequented the Oratory, where she imbibed these Sentiments concerning Judges and Bishops, and improvd her natural Strain of Eloquence.

The *Craftsman*, April 10.

N<sup>o</sup>. 248.

K. James I.'s *Hereditary Right*.

Pursues his remarks (*See p. 64, 106. 114*) on the Reign of K. James I. and affirms, that the fundamental Principle on which he affected to establish his Authority, was that of an hereditary Right to the Crown, tho' contradicted in many Instances. Two Families indeed furnished all our Kings, but constituted no hereditary Right.

Says, the *British Race* began in Henry VII. and from him alone K. James derived his Right, which was a false Foundation; for Henry had no Colour to hereditary Right, except what came by his Wife, and her's objected to, none of his Successors laying any Strefs on it.

Observes, that K. James, from the Notion of independent Right, deduced the Notion of independent Authority; the Inference this, that an independent King must be accountable to God alone, not to Man.

Adds, that from the Multitude, Nature, and Stile of his Proclamations, the Acts of Power which he exercised, manifested that he intended to lay such Foundations: That however, he had the Demerit of beginning a Struggle between Prerogative and Privilege, and establishing a Sort of Warfare between Prince and People: But the Spirit of Liberty baffled all his Designs.

Mentions one Attempt upon the Privileges of the H. of Commons in the Case of Elections, *viz.* that in his calling his first Parliament he assumed an unjustifiable Prerogative by his Manner of prescribing to the Electors and Elected; by subjecting both to severe Penalties, if they fail'd, tho' against Law, and the true Meaning of his own Proclamation; and by his general Conduct in that Session endeavour'd to put this Prerogative in Execution, in order to create a Dependance of the Parliament; but by asserting their Privileges, they prevented it.

Concludes, that his Design of uniting the two Kingdoms fail'd, for Reasons drawn from the Jealousies of the Times, and from the King's Declaration that all *post nati*, or Persons born since his Accession to the *English Throne*, were naturalized in the two Kingdoms; and that from hence began that Conduct between the Court and Parliament, which ended in a Civil War.

*Fog's Journal*, Saturday April 10;

N<sup>o</sup>. 133.

*Of Disrespect to the Clergy.*

IS usher'd in with an Observation, that when a Nation grows famous either for Arms or Wisdom, every Native is consider'd and treated with Respect abroad.—On the other Side, when a Commonwealth sinks into Contempt, every Individual shares some Part of the Disgrace.

Applies this to Things sacred, and says, the Truth of the purest Religion

U in

in the world will become suspected, while a profligate Priesthood is in its Ministry, and its Dignitaries ambitious of nothing but fat Benefices.

Tells a Story of *Augustin* the Monk, having one day gone to several Places in the City, and returning to his Convent, his Companion ask'd him why he had not preach'd that Day; a Layman, who over-heard the Question, answer'd, *He has preach'd, and preaches every day; for the People are better edified, and more convinced of the Truth of the Gospel, by the Example of his Life and Manners, than by all your Sermons.*

No Virtue, he says, draws so much Reverence on the Priesthood, as appearing disinterested in worldly Affairs; and observes, that in the Rebellion of *Wat Tyler*, and *Jack Straw*, they determin'd to destroy the Bishops and Rectors of rich Parishes, but to spare the mendicant Friars, because their Lives seem'd conformable to their Preaching.

Mentions a saying of *Ignat. Loyola*, Founder of the Jesuits Order, "If he had four Companions entirely detach'd from all worldly Interests he would not despair of being able to convert the whole World."

Believes, that this Virtue, in the primitive Fathers, contributed more towards planting the Christian Religion, than all their Writings and Preaching. As a Proof hereof, introduces *St Bartholomew* travelling and Preaching the Gospel in the *Indies*, where, at a certain Court, the King's Daughter had long languish'd under a Distemper which the Physicians and *Brachmans* had in vain endeavour'd to heal. *St Bartholomew* cur'd her with a Miracle; for which the King offer'd him a great Sum of Gold: the Saint refused it, signifying, that the Priests of Jesus sought not Riches in this World; upon which the King immediately believ'd, and was baptiz'd.

Another Instance he mentions of Disinterestedness in Religion, is, of

*Philip de Neri*, who endear'd himself to his Countrymen the *Florentines*, by declining to be Heir to his Kinsman, for that Religion and Riches suited but ill together. And *Erasmus* refused to go to *Rome*, when his Friend and Fellow-student, *Hadrian*, was Pope, thinking it a Disgrace to hunt after the Dignities of the Church.

Concludes with the Opinion of *Father Paul*, the *Venetian*, who thinks it just that Bishopricks, and other rich Livings, shou'd be charg'd with Pensions for the Support of the poor inferior Clergy.

London Journ. April 10. No. 611.

*Reflections on the Writers for and against the Court.*

Observes, that the Prejudices in favour of some Opinions, and against some Persons, are so strong, that 'tis with great Difficulty Truth is received; but the prevailing Prejudice is, that Writers for a Court are slavish venal Prostitutes; and Writers against the Court are Men of generous Sentiments and Probity.

This, *Mr Osborne* says, is false; for there are Persons who will go greater Lengths against the Good of their Country, in Spite and Resentment of Men in Power, than mere venal Writers can go for Bread. Pride and Ambition drive Men on to more prodigious Wickedness than Want; and the Passion of Revenge is so powerful and delicious, that the *Spaniards* have a Proverb, *God keeps it to himself.*

Justifies the present Ministry from such Imputations, and is convinc'd that they have always Liberty and publick Happiness at Heart.

The remaining Part of this Journal is a Recapitulation of several Arguments he had used in foregoing Papers, in Justification of the Ministry; their Measures and Conduct both in foreign and domestick Affairs; for which we refer our Readers to p. 7, 54, 100, and to the *Free-Briton*, p. 16, 17, 52, 63, 67.

The

The *Universal Spectat.* April 10.  
No 131.

*Of TASTE in Plays.*

IN Page 55 is an Essay on Taste in general, from the *Register*; the *Spectator* here describes the wrong Turn it has taken among us at present. Taste, he says, is taken for a Capacity in judging of such Pieces as we either read in the Closet, or behold on the Stage; that the Approbation of just and fine Sentiments, clothed in a corresponding Elegancy of Expression, is a certain Sign of a good Taste, as the applauding of vicious and improper Thoughts is an Evidence of a bad one.

Asserts, that *Shakespear* and *Johnson* are the only two dramatic Writers who have not been equall'd, at least excell'd, by any since their Times.

That their Talents consist in keeping Nature in View, in the Propriety of their Thoughts, and in entering into the Spirit of whatever Character they represent.

That *Shakespear* excell'd in the marvellous Boldness of his Invention, and the admirable Energy of his Expression; *Johnson* in his prodigious Art of weaving his Plots, and a nice Distinction of Characters.

Observes, that in the dramatic Poets who succeeded them, there was a vast Alteration for the worse; their Heroes were *Almanzors*, and their fine Gentlemen *Dorimants*; the one a Creature altogether out of Nature, and the other a Disgrace to it.

The Source of these Errors, he says, is the prevailing false Taste, of Mankind, or the Want of Courage or Honesty in Authors. To prove which he produces Mr. *Addison* as an Instance, who at once, by his *Cato*, placed himself on a Level with the greatest Authors, and restor'd in his Audience a just and true Taste of Poetry.

Mentions a Fault which the Criticks have found in the Writers of the last Age, which however, he confesses, is totally expunged in this, that is, a Redundancy of Wit.

Gives several Instances of the Badness of modern Taste, as the *Beggar's Opera*, &c. from whence he solves the Paradox, that the most applauded Pieces for some Years past in our Theatres, have not been the Composition of Poets, but *Dancing-masters*.

Concludes, that every ill Play that's printed, records its Author for a Block-head and every mean Performance that's applauded, is a *Libel* of the Audience upon themselves.

**Grubb's Journal**, April 15. No. 67.

§. 1. **C**onsists of a Description of the ancient Town of *Edenborough*, in the true northern Dialect, hardly intelligible by any but Natives of that Country. See a Specimen in the *Scots Proclamation* p. 125 No. III.

I. §. 2. On *Deus vidit lucem bonam*, the Motto on a great Lawyer's Coach *viz.*

Arra, now Countryman *Abel*, I shwear,  
O Hone, O Honem,  
What the Deevill dost thou mean by  
*lucem bonam*?

Now the Dee'll taake me, and all the  
shaint *PATRICKS* and *St DENNIS*'s  
If thou hast not stollen this Motto of  
thine out of *God's Book of Genesis*.  
And now, what have you to do with  
*God's Book*, that follow the Law?  
Could you not have pick'd out of *Cook*  
for the Purpose an old See-saw?  
But thou must transfer a piece of the *Bible*:  
now I shwear by the *Virgin Mary*,  
Tish a great shin against the Church,  
to turn that Book into *Fipperary*.  
And now, dear Joy, I will be about giving  
home advice upon thy Coach-door  
Let thy Motto be just like thy self that  
is after as it was before.

**CAIN O KETTLEHEAD.**

§. 3. *Rogiero Drury's* explanatory Remarks on a Print intitled, *The new grand triumphal Arch*, or, *The Stage's Glory*, humbly inscrib'd to *Harlequin*, the Hero of the Place.

*A P illustre, magnanime & heroique Arlequin*, &c.

To the noble, great, and heroick  
*Harlequin*, Baron of Bonny Looks,  
Master

Master of the poetical Academy, Director of the Drama, sole Manager of the Stage, high and lofty Subject of theatrical Performances; the Town's grand Diversion; most gallant with the Fair Sex; Tatler full of refin'd Eloquence; favourite Buffoon of *Momus*; *Mercury's* chief Agent; Fortune's Property; Captain General of the Fops; renown'd for Slight of Hand; celebrated Bite; famous Braggadocio; Sharper of the highest Rank, &c. This Trophy is presented by *Matt. Tirefare*, alias, *Timothy Squirtwell*.

§. 4. On the curious Sermon at the Oratory, concerning the *unknown God*, on *Sunday March 24th*.

When from gilt Tub sublime in Masquerade,

*Tully* reviv'd the *unknown God* display'd;  
*Clare* Butchers mixt with Saints of *Drury Lane*,  
 Astonish'd heard the learned lofty Strain,  
 Which, like the Theme, th' *Armenian God*,  
 unknown,  
 Still left, but manifested plain his own.

§. 5. Makes some Remarks on Mr *Henley's* further Defence against his Detractors, &c. and concludes with the following Distich translated from *Martial*:

Gainst me to prate or print is H--- said;  
 He neither do's, who's neither heard nor read.

The *Craftsman*, April, 17. No. 250.

**P**roceeds in his Remarks on King *James's* Reign, which, in his last Paper, having brought down to the year 1614, stopt there, because it seems to be the very diametrical Point of Opposition, when the Distrust between him and his People was now entirely formed; his and their Pretensions explained; an Union betwixt him and his People grown desperate; between Court and Parliament impracticable.

From this Disorder in Government, and national Confusion, may be dated the Ruin of the Constitution, which soon after ensued; which he charges to the Mis-conduct of the King, and not to any ill Temper of the People.

He open'd the Parliament, 1614, by asking Money for the Portion, and other Expences of his Daughter's Marriage to the Elector *Palatine*, and that granted, the Commons should have Leave to enquire into Grievances: But they resolv'd to begin the Sessions by a Representation of Grievances.

Another Article of Complaint was, the Growth of Popery, and the King's employing *Roman Catholics* in Offices of Trust, and his avowed Design of marrying his Son to a Princess of that Religion.

Another Head of Grievances were the *Monopolies*, and illegal Exactions from the People, who had no other way to resent them than by the Mouth of the Parliament, which, he says, the King would have laid aside, could he have supply'd his Wants without it.

A third Grievance was, the incredible Waste which *K. James* made of the Revenues of the Crown; at that Time, so much more than sufficient; inasmuch as *Q. Elizabeth* did not receive in Grants from her People above four Millions in more than 40 Years.

The last Grievance he mentions, is the Doctrines which establish'd the unbounded Prerogative of the King, which subjected the Privileges of Parliament to the Permission and Toleration of the Crown; to be retrench'd at the Will of the Prince; and chang'd the Nature of the *English* Constitution from a free to an arbitrary Government.

Compares the Usurpation of King *James* to those of the Popes, who 260 years after they had been made Princes by *Charlemagne*, submitted to the Imperial Constitution and Ecclesiastical Customs established; after which they carry'd their Tyrannies to the utmost Pitch of Extravagance: asserting that *Rome* was the Capital of the World, the Pope independent of all the Powers on Earth, and Kings and Emperors liable to be deposed by his Authority.

From whence, he concludes, may be justify'd the Conduct of the Parliament, and the Alarm of the Nation

in 1614; that these were the Crimes for which K. *James* dissolved this Parliament with so much Indignation, after it had sat but a few Weeks, and pass'd not one Law, and confin'd some of their most active Members in the Tower, and other Prisons

*Read's Journ.* April 17. No. 317.

*Of Self-knowledge.*

**H**IS Correspondent *Crato* takes for the Subject of his Letter that old Adage *Know thyself*, a Maxim, he says, so little regarded now-a-days, as if the Nature of the human Being was a Point that deserves no Reflection.

Illustrates his Arguments with several Instances. *Caninius* is a Gentleman of a large Estate, and so addicted to Hunting, that it is more his Business than his Diversion; imitates the Language of his Hounds so exactly, that his Huntsman hardly distinguishes his from theirs; makes it the only standing Rule of Life, as soon as he perceives by the Morning 'tis likely to be fine Weather, calls *Jahn* to bring out the Horses, or if cloudy, to fetch the Brandy Bottle.

This Conduct of *Caninius* is severely censur'd by *Orcus*, who has 2000*l.* per *Ann.* and neither Wife nor Child, and values himself on his Consideration and Forecast; has mortgaged his Estate for 30,000*l.* to make a River navigable, and by his Success may be a prodigious Gainer; but by his strict Application to such-like Schemes, has broke his Constitution.

*Urbanus*, a Modern fine Gentleman of the Town, is too well-bred ever to commit a Solecism in good Manners, yet breaks every Article in the Decalogue daily without Reluctance; pays his Debts of Honour on Demand, his Creditors only when taken in Execution at their Suit; would cut the Throat of any Man that should cheat him at Play, yet wants Courage to call his Steward to an Account.

*Cagidia* is his Counter-part, who,

though turn'd of Fifty, is as gay and sprightly as if but Fifteen, and continually entertains her Company with the History of her Love Affairs; what Deaths and Mischiefs she has occasion'd in her Time, till no-body but poor *Martha* is left to hear the Sequel of her Amours.

*Maurus*, the Husband, is tender natur'd, but passionate; his Wife of a gloomy, wayward, and unforgiving Disposition. *Maurus's* Starts of Passion throw Madam into the Dumps, and there is at least two Days fondling and Submission necessary to bring her into Temper.

From this Discourse he infers, that few are conscious they are but Men; if they did, it would be impossible for them to sink so very far below the Dignity of their Nature, or carry their Views so unreasonably beyond it.

*The Universal Spect.* April 27.  
No. 132.

*Of the B I B L E.*

**M**R *Stonecastle* introduces a Letter from his Correspondent *Civicus* concerning the Bible, by observing, that, whatever a Man's own Belief may be, decent Respect is owing to the profess'd religious Faith and Worship.

The Bible, *Civicus* says, contains a great deal of Morality and good Sense, and asserts, that for Simplicity and Purity of Language, Perspicuity and Magnificence of Thought, and for the Importance and Dignity of its Contents, is scarce to be equall'd by any other Writings in the World.

Does not enter into the Dispute whether this Book, or any Part of it, was penn'd by Inspiration; but believes it will be granted by all People of Judgment, that its Composition and Style is wonderful; and that the Authors, if not inspir'd were Men of a most Sublime, Noble, and extensive Genius and Capacity, and therefore should be respectfully treated by *Gentlemen* and *Scholars*; since to have no Sense of its Excellencies, discovers as

bad



bad a Taste, and as much Ignorance, as it wou'd to make a Jest of *Homer, Plato, Xenophon, Virgil, Cicero*. It has, as *Longinus* affirms, the *true sublime*, and as it is the most ancient Book in the World, affords the most rational Account of the Beginning of Things, and from whence *Plato, Ovid*, and others, who have wrote of the World's Creation, the Original of its Inhabitants, the Deluge, and peopling of the Earth, borrow'd their Materials: It likewise contains an exact Account of the *Jews*, for upwards of a thousand Years, upon which Christianity is built, and from whence *Mahometanism* takes many of its Rites and Ceremonies. It is likewise interspers'd with much useful History of neighbouring Nations, the Lives of great Men, and many remarkable Events.

In the New Testament we find the most sublime and perfect Scheme both of Morality and Religion that was ever promulgated; teaching the most exalted and just Notions; the purest and most spiritual Worship and Adoration of the Deity, and inculcating Peace, Affection, Beneficence and universal Charity; the Life, Behaviour, and Sufferings of JESUS, and many extraordinary Incidents that befel him and his Followers; the Truth of which we have as good Reason to believe, as of any other Facts we find in History; the Writers being Eye-witnesses, and published their Accounts at a Time when any Imposition must immediately have been detected.

*Fog's Journal, Saturday, April 17.*  
No. 134.

*Critical Behaviour of the Disaffected.*

**R**UNS a ludicrous Comparison betwixt Persons disaffected to our present wise and able Ministers, and thosc Animals called Criticks; says, the Passions of both are actuated by the same kind of Malignity, for the Critick is never so well pleas'd as when he discovers a Blunder in Language or Sense, nor the Disaffected so

over-joy'd as when he sees a Blunder in Government.

In Pursuance of this Comparison, describes the disaffected as under the greatest Anxiety for the many glorious Expeditions and annual Treaties during the Course of a wise and steady Administration.

Mentions another Resemblance betwixt the Critick and Disaffected, that is, to make Faults where he can find none; that, agreeable thereto, the Disaffected apprehending that the Treaty lately concluded will be advantagious, would persuade People that the Foreign Trade of this Nation has been and still is declining; whereas, on the contrary, he himself has heard two or three Gentlemen in good Employments affirm, that we never enjoyed a more flourishing Trade than now. To this he foresees the Disaffected will object the Petitions of the several Cities, Towns and Corporations, to Parliament, complaining of the extreme Decay of the Woollen Manufacture, and Increase of the Poor. But, says he, supposing this true, does it follow, that because these People know how to make Cloth, that they must be Judges of the Rise and Fall of Trade? No, we ought rather to appeal to Gentlemen who enjoy Places and Pensions, and to those who write in Defence of great Men, to set us right in our Opinion.

Another trifling Proof brought by the Disaffected to support their Charge of the Decay of Trade, is the many Houses and Shops in this City, which formerly paid great Fines to the Landlords, now standing empty. But this, he says, ought not to be attributed to a Decay of Trade, but to the overgrown Wealth of the Landlords, who will not trouble themselves to let their Houses till they want Money.

Recollects an Observation of a certain Author, *That nothing is so likely to ruin a Nation, as too much Money*, which was the Fate of *Spain*, as observed by *Don Diego Savereda*, namely, that at-

ter

ter they were possess'd of that Ocean of Treasure, which cost the Lives of twenty Millions of *Indians*, they lost their Senses and Industry together.

From the Premises he concludes, that if we have any Grievances to complain of, they are only such as proceed from having *too much Money*; and therefore that it is the Part of a wise Administration that some Drains be made to carry off this superfluous Treasure; to which purpose, he says, nothing would be more expedient than frequent Treaties and Alliances with foreign Princes,

Free Briton, April, 19. N<sup>o</sup>. 27.

*Of the British Sugar Colonies in America.*

THE Dispute between our northern and southern Colonies in *America*, the Author affirms, is a Matter of great Importance to this Kingdom.

Asserts, that while the Produce of our Sugar Colonies is greater than we consume, the Price of it will be influenced by *French Sugar*, as now it is.

That our Sugar Colonies are supplied with Slaves at least 40 *per Cent.* cheaper than the *French*, and have all manner of Provisions, Utensils, Cattle and Lumber, cheaper than the *French* have.

That notwithstanding this, our Colonies sell their Sugars from 40 to 60 *per Cent.* dearer than the *French* can sell theirs in the *West-Indies*.

Yet, that the Gentlemen of *Barbadoes* strongly insinuate that the *French* have Advantages above them; and if the Bill now depending should pass into an Act, would make them Monopolists of all the Sugars used throughout his Majesty's Dominions.

Next he produces several Reasons offered by the Gentlemen who contend form the Bill, which he refutes, and proceeds to shew what they have in View, namely, that if the *Barbarians* can obtain a Law to prohibit the Importation of Sugar, Rum, or Molassus, the Growth of any foreign Colony, into any of his Majesty's Dominions,

their whole Produce of Sugars would barely be sufficient for our own Consumption, and would therefore make their own Price, and our northern Colonies be obliged to pay what they pleas'd for their Rum and Molassus, which they must have from these southern Colonies.

Supposes that *Barbadoes* may produce one third in Sugars more than our present Consumption; even then, if the rest of our Islands should take their Example, and *clay* and *refine* their Sugars, there would not come to *Britain* two thirds of the Quantity that now doth, therefore not enough, and they might play with us as they please, to the Destruction of half the Shipping in that Trade.

Concludes with observing, that if we comply with these People, the *French* will increase in Shipping as we decrease, and have ten Ships to one of ours; that at present we have in those Parts three to one of any other Nation; and to destroy the Employment of 300 Sail of *English* Shipping, is to destroy 3000 Benefactors to our Country, 3000 Men who venture their Lives to make us a wealthy and powerful People, a great and flourishing Nation.

The thought strikes him with Horror; and looking towards *America*, imagines he sees the *French* improving their northern Colonies, where they have all sorts of Materials for building of Ships; thinks he sees 300 Sail of Vessels, either left to rot, or sold to our Rivals; and at least ten times that number of Men left to starve, or serve the *French*, or turn Pirates; many thousand Fishermen obliged to buy *French* Rum, Brandy, and other Necessaries, because they can have 'em cheapest from *Cape Breton*; the *French* encouraging our Sailors to live among them; and our most profitable northern Colonies ruin'd by the *French*.

On Sir Isaac Newton.

Newton's no more.--By Silence Grief's express;  
Lo here he lies.--His Works proclaim the rest.

Obser.

*Observations occasioned by the Remarks on the Reign of K. James I.*

The London Journal, April 17.  
No. 612.

MR Osborne here allows the Justness of Mr Oldcastle's Remarks, had they not been calculated to serve an invidious Purpose.

Owens, that the Reigns of the Stuarts can't be too often laid before the Publick, as Cautions against the Growth of arbitrary Power; in as much as the Reign of K. James I. and his Son K. Charles, were almost one constant Violation of the Laws of the Land, and a continued Conspiracy against the English Constitution.

Finds fault with the Craftsman for saying that K. Charles was a religious and a Just Prince, and for attributing his Attacks upon Liberty to Prejudice, Flattery, and Opposition: Osborne cannot allow him to be a just Prince, unless being unjust to the Publick while he was just to a few private Persons, will entitle a Prince to the Character of just. And to say, that he only imagin'd himself defending his own Rights, while he was notoriously invading those of his People, is making this Saint, and Martyr King, a much weaker Man than his Predecessor. Says, they were both bad enough; but arbitrary Principles seem rooted in the Heart of the Son, while they only play'd in the Head of the Father.

Observes, that the Design of Mr Oldcastle's Remarks on the Reigns of the Stuarts, is to shew, *That the Court was the Faction against the Liberties and Rights of the People, which Osborne readily allows; but that they are exhibited in the Craftsman with a bad Intent; to prevent the ill Effects of which, sets forth the Principles and Practices which constituted the Court a Faction against the People, viz.*

That the Parliament's and People's Privileges were so many Usurpations;

or, at best, but Concessions of the Kings, their Predecessors, which might at any time be revoked.

Two Books were licens'd by K. James; one wrote by Dr Cowel, a Civilian; the other by Dr Blackwood, a Clergyman, containing Principles of the same Purport.

In the Beginning of K. Charles I.'s Reign the same Doctrines were inculcated by Dr Manwaring, for which he was censur'd by Parliament, but was afterwards made a Dean, and then a Bishop; and the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury was suspended for not licensing his Sermons.

Mentions several Instances wherein these two Kings discovered their Inclinations to Independency and arbitrary Power; and concludes, that thus the Constitution was absolutely destroyed.

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The Grubst. Journal, April 22.  
No. 68.

REFERS to their Journal, No. 58, Feb. 11. (for which, see p. 56.) which was an Abridgment of a Pamphlet, intituled *A Treatise upon the Modes, in or a Farewel to French Kicks*, printed 1715, thought to be written by a Divine, and was then judg'd very seasonable, and had a good Influence in securing us from Popery and the Pretender; so the Republication of it in their Journal has been reckoned to have influenc'd the Conclusion of the late Treaty without the Participation of the French, and so partly occasion'd *A second Farewel to French Kicks*.

Takes Occasion from hence to mention a Preface to a *Treatise upon modern Fashions*, written by a Rev. Divine, wherein is drawn up the Case of *Anthony Collins*, and *Richard Tindall*, Lawyers.

After several satyirical Reflections on the different Abilities, Principles, and Professions of these two Gentlemen, the

Author

Author says; that Dr *Tindal* is the reputed Author of a Book intituled *Christianity as old as the Creation*, which favours Deism.

To this Book he mentions several Answers, particularly one written by Mr *Wm Law*, called *The case of Reason, or natural Religion fairly and fully stated*. Gives a Specimen of Argument on both sides the Question, viz.

The Doctor asserts, *That the relations between things, and the Fitness resulting from thence, is the sole Rule of God's Actions.*

Mr *Law* replies, That if God is thus to act, and that nothing can be fit for him to do, but what has its Fitness founded in his own divinely perfect and incomprehensible Nature, he must act by a Rule that is just as incomprehensible to us as his own Nature. So that we can't judge of the Fitness thereof.

¶ Having finish'd this Discourse, Mr *Bavius* gives a Letter from *Obadiab Anthem*, a Parish-clerk within the Liberties of *Westminster*, in which is the ensuing Paragraph. viz.

In the Parish where I serve, the *Vestry* is compos'd of thirty select Members, besides the Rector, and two *Vestry* Justices of the Peace. By this *Quorum* (as we call them) the Parish Rates are assess'd; and the Accounts adjusted by the two Justices. I must likewise tell you, these Gentlemen have the Steadiness not to desert their Calling, but keep as constantly their place for Life, as the Rev. Rector; when a Member dies, the Vacancy is fill'd up by the surviving Fraternity. Their Proceedings are generally in Secret, but I happen'd not long ago to get a View of the Overseers annual Collection, and a Sketch of an Account stated thus by the *Vestry*.

Recd by 5. Col.	2	l.	s.	d.	
lecting Books	5	554	3	3	6112 5 0
Dis. otherwise	558	1	9	5	
Dis. to Orphans	562	1	0		
Dis. to Pensioners	222	4	0		5736 8 6
Dis. extraordinary	2945	3	5		
Balance		376	16	6	

I am not much skill'd in Arithmetick, tho' pretty well acquainted with parish Expences, and the usual annual Disbursements; the *ditto* extraordinary, which is near one half of the whole Collection, is (I doubt) not the Lot of the Poor, but rather of the Rich.

§ Next, is a Description of a Monument erected to the Memory of Sir *Isaac Newton*, in these Words, viz.

On a Pedestal is placed a *Sarcophagus* (or stone Coffin) upon the Front of which are Boys in *Basso-relievo* with Instruments in their Hands, denoting his several Discoveries, viz. one with a *Prism*, on which principally his admirable Book of Light and Colours is founded; another with a *reflecting Telescope*, whose great Advantages are now so well known; another Boy is weighing the Sun and Planets with a *Stilliard*, the Sun being near the Centre on one side, and the Planets on the other, alluding to a celebrated Proposition in his *Principia*; another is busy about a Furnace, and two others (near him) are loaded with Money as newly coined, intimating his Office in the *Mint*.—On the *Sarcophagus* his own Figure is placed, in a cumbent Posture, his Elbow resting on the several incomparable Books written by him; two Boys stand before him with a Scroll, on which is drawn a remarkable *Diagram* relating to the *solar System*; and over that a *converging Series*, an Invention which shews the utmost of human Understanding. — Behind the *Sarcophagus* is a *Pyramid*; from the middle of it a *Globe* arises in *Mezzo Relievo*, on which several of the Constellations are drawn, in order to shew the Path of the *Comet* in 1681, whose Period he has with the greatest Sagacity determin'd. And also the Position of the *solstitial Colure* mention'd by *Hipparcus*, by which (in his Chronology) he has fixed the time of the *Argonautic Expedition*.—On the *Globe* sits the Figure of *Astronomy* weeping, with a Sceptre in her Hand, (as Queen of the Sciences) and a *Star* over the

head of the Pyramid.—On this Monument is inscrib'd the following Epitaph, viz.

*Hic situs est*

ISAACUS NEWTON *Eques auctatus*

*Qui animi vi prope divinâ*

*Planetarum motus, figuras,*

*Cometarum semitas, Oceanique ætus,*

*Sum ma'hesti faccâ præferente,*

*Primus demonstravit :*

*Radiatorum lucis dissimilitudines.*

*Colorumque indenascensium proprietates*

*Quas nemo antea vel suspicatus erat,*

*[Pervestigavit.*

*Naturæ, antiquitatis, S. Scripturæ,*

*Sedulus, sagax, fidus Interpres.*

*Dei O.M. majestatem philosophia afferuit,*

*Evangelii simplicitatem moribus expressit*

*Sibi gratulentur mortales,*

*Tale tantumque extitisse*

*Humani generis decus.*

*Natus 25 Dec. A. D. 1642. Obiit 20.*

*Mar. 1726*

Next is inserted an extract of a Letter to the Author of the *Daily Courant*; relating to the Intended Pension Bill, which was thrown out of the House of Lords, when the Writer says, he heard a Bishop (S--k) speak the following Words, viz See p. 169.

—For tho' this Bill at first sight seems to be a self-denying Bill; and to some particular Members may perhaps prove so: yet the Commons, consider'd as an House of Parliament, will find in it, I suspect, a very great Enlargement of Power. And whatever tends to break the balance between the Powers essential to this Constitution, must sooner or later prove the Ruin of the whole. An independent House of Commons, or an independent House of Lords is as inconsistent with our Constitution, as an independent, that is, absolute King. And whoever loves the Liberties and Laws of his Country, will no more desire to see one than the other. Let Bribery be punished, let Corruption be punished, but not by giving so much Strength to the one power of this Constitution, as shall make it able to overbear the Rest. See p. 214.

The Free Briton, April 22 No. 13

*The History of Patriotism:*

THE D. of Marlborough and the Ld Treasurer Godolphin, had directed the Armies and the Revenues of this Kingdom for the first nine Years of the late Queen's Reign; the former without Repulse or Controul; the latter without Corruption or Reproach. The British Administration, principally vested in those noble Lords, in conjunction with the Grand Alliance, made that virtuous and immortal Stand which check'd the Progress of the aspiring French, recover'd the Liberty of Germany, the Barrier of Holland, the Neutrality of Italy, twice seiz'd on the Capital of Spain, and bid fair for the Reduction of the whole Spanish Monarchy, while France, no longer able to annoy, was scarce sufficient for her own Support.

Such, our Author says, was the Glory of the British Name, such the Prospect of Happiness to the Nation in 1709, when Faction arose, and wrested the Sword of Victory from the Hands of the greatest General, and the Treasurer's Staff from the greatest Statesman our Country ever knew. Observe, that one of the Chiefs, who conducted that Faction, hath oppos'd himself to the Ministry now in being.

Remarks, that Words without Meaning, pronounc'd with a terrible Outcry, have a strange Effect on unexamining Men.

Gives several Instances, viz. of Corruption, a Topick of Declamation sure to obtain Attention; the Church idolatrously worshipp'd by the Multitude; that the Growth of Corruption and the Danger of the Church, have been equally alarming: Hence Malecontents fomented Divisions and form'd Parties; and from hence the Enemies of the D. of Marlborough, and the E. Godolphin, took occasion to work up the Passions of the People against them. At the same time Disaffection founded her Trumpet as loud as Sedition itself.

The Duke's Victories were Topicks of Investive against him; the Ministry accus'd of engrossing the Queen to themselves, and as designing to establish a General and Treasurer for Life, and to protract the War as long as they should live.

Nothing, says he, was now wanting to finish the Scheme, but to bring the Sovereign into the Party, whose easy and too unguarded Nature and Indulgence to the Clergy, made her susceptible of Insinuations to her Prejudice; which was the Rock on which the Nation split.

To poison the People more effectually, says, the *Examiner* was then publish'd, which, as Mr *Addison* observes, was levell'd against the greatest and most shining Characters in the Kingdom.

The *Universal Spect.* Sat. April 24.  
No. 133.

*Of Court Mournings.*

**I**nserts a Letter from *Richard Shuttle*, a Weaver, who complains of the Inconveniencies which distress the Workmen of that Trade, by the Deaths of some foreign Princes, which having oblig'd the Court to continued and successive Mournings, that kind of Dress has universally prevailed to the great Damage of the Weavers.

Acknowledges, that her Majesty's Goodness is such, that she is far from desiring that this Regard should be more burthensome than is necessary to her subjects; and humbly conceives, that if the Mourning went no further than the Court and Drawing-room, and if Women of inferior Rank should make no Alteration in their Dress, it would be full as well.

Is led into this train of thinking by the Care already taken of reducing the Time of State Mournings; and wishes it might serve for an Example to Persons of all Ranks, to induce them to consider that their Dress, as manag'd, may turn to the Advantage or Prejudice of *their Country.*

To an Objection, that these sudden Mournings advance Trade, by occasioning a Demand for black Silks, &c. answers, by observing that most People have Suits by them always ready for such Occasions; and that what new Blacks are bought are generally *Italian* and *Dutch* Manufactures, to the Discouragement of our own.

These Considerations, he says, in a former Reign induced the Court to make all imaginable Changes in the Sorts, Stuffs, and Appendages of Mourning, every Fortnight or three Weeks. The Mourning for *Pr. George of Denmark* was white Anterine, with black Lace, that the Lace-men might have some Amends for their Loss in not wearing Gold and Silver.

Proposes, that the same Order of Court that appoints Mourning, may appoint the different Colours, adorn'd after this or that manner, to be Mourning, as used in former Times. *Yellow Satin* was the Mourning in the Days of *Harry* the 8th. *Scarlet* continued to be so, till within our Remembrance; and consequently any Alteration may be justified by antient Custom.

And lastly, recommends it to the Consideration of the fair Sex, that as they are inquisitive after new Fashions, it is hardly honest to leave them upon the Maker's Hands, when they studied to please them.

The *Craftsman*, Saturday April 24.  
N<sup>o</sup>. 251.

**A**cknowledges the unexpected Honour done him by the Publick Declaration which a *certain great Man* had on several Occasions made in favour of his Writings, and doubted not of seeing a cordial Union and Friendship between them, had it not been for Publishing that wicked *Hague-Letter* about three Months since, concerning a Negotiation at *Vienna*; which he owns was improperly publish'd at that time; however, justifies himself in that Matter. See Vol. II. p. 559 The

The Difference between him and his Antagonist, he says, was, that he (the *Craftsman*) constantly pleaded for an Alliance with the *Emperor* in preference to *France*, but this Gentleman for an Alliance with *France* in preference to the *Emperor*; but as it was impracticable to make them both our sincere Allies, his Friend thought proper to come over to him.

Desires that it may be remembered, that he never contended for any Alliance with the *Emperor* but what should be equal, safe, and honourable; that he never pleaded for *guarantying* the *Emperor's* Disposition of the *Austrian Dominions*, but on the contrary, endeavoured to shew the Inconveniencies of *Guaranties* in general.

Gives his Sentiments upon this Subject in the Words of a Pamphlet published about two Years ago, entitled, *Observations on the Treaty of Seville examined*, wherein 'tis remarked that our Ministers could make a Peace with the *Emperor* whenever they pleas'd, by the giving a *Guaranty* to his Disposition of the *Austrian Dominions*; but that such a Method of Cure would be but little preferable to the Disease itself.

Supposing that it was necessary to reconcile ourselves to the *Emperor*, and not to be done without consenting to this *Guaranty*, asks, Why this was not done long ago, which would have prevented the Mischiefs and Expences which have since happened? And whether we might not have avoided the Necessity of purchasing a Reconciliation, by avoiding an unnecessary Quarrel?

Having asked these, and several other Questions to the same Purpose, readily allows, it is never too late, in one Sense, to correct our Errors. A *Publick Minister*, indeed, may correct them too late, when by his Blunders national Advantages are lost. Approves the Measures taken at concluding this Peace, and hopes there may be no farther Articles (besides that

of the *Guaranty*) which will justly give Occasion to Dislike in the Particulars, what is justly approved of in general.

The *London Journ.* April 24.  
No 611.

*On Opposition to Courts and Independency of Parliaments.*

IN this Discourse *Osborne* allows *Oldcastle* all that he contended for about *K. James*, with respect to his Prerogative, his Profuseness, and his ill Usage of Parliaments: But demands, Why all this is retail'd to us? To us, who know no Evils, nor apprehend any Dangers? 'Tis not for the Sake of Liberty, but downright Faction.

Says, *Mr Oldcastle* insinuates, that because the King and Parliament agree, we are in a worse Condition than if the King govern'd without a Parliament; an Assertion not true, because Parliaments are not perpetual, and there is no Remedy against a single arbitrary Power, and the Present Administration never attempted one thing against our Liberties, nor ask'd any thing but what the People (if not prejudiced) would give for their own Sakes.

Asks, what Reason the Parliament has to differ with the Court? Because there is no Reason for Opposition, is it a Consequence that they are slavish Dependants? *K. James's* Parliament, he says, did well, and every other Parliament is oblig'd, for the Good of the Publick, to oppose in like Circumstances.

*Mr Oldcastle* having often talk'd of the Independency of Parliaments, *Osborne* puts him upon explaining his Notion, which he has express'd in these Words, *There is a Dependance of the several Parts of Government on one another; on the Preservation of which the Freedom of our Government entirely rests.* This *Mr Osborne* grants, and refers to a *London Jour.* publish'd Sep. 19. for an Explanation of his own Notion

Notion of the *English* Constitution and Ballance of Power; the Substance of which he here repeats. The Proposition he laid down was, That the Business of Government cannot be carried on by *Power absolutely distinct, and absolutely independent*; because where the supream Power is single, it will sink into Tyranny, because without Check; and the several Powers which constitute a Government, can act only by mutual Dependency, and the Necessity they stand in of each other.

Applies this Discourse to the *English* Government, and shews, that the Excellency of the *English Constitution* consists in this, that King, Lords and Commons, are three really distinct Powers, and have each a Negative upon one another, and no legal Act can pass without the Concurrence of all.

Again, the Legislature is the supream Power of the Nation, of which the King is one essential Part, and his People equal to the other two. Instances in King *William*, who by refusing Bills which passed both Houses on purpose to distress publick Affairs, sav'd the Nation.

Concludes with saying, This is that Dependence of the several Parts of the Government on one another, which our Constitution hath form'd to prolong our Liberties.

Grubstreet Journ. Thurs. April 29  
No. 69.

THE first part of this Journal is an Abstract of the Case of that illustrious Member of this Society, the Reverend Mr *John Henly*, intituled a *Narrative*, written by Mr *Walsede*.

Mr *Henly* (it says) was born at *Melton Mowbray* in the County of *Leicesters*, Aug. 3, 1692. His Father and his two Grandfathers Clergymen.

It sets forth his vast Improvements in all School Learning.

At the Age of 17 he was translated to *St John's College, Oxford*, where, on Examination, he was approved. Here

he found a great Defect, that tho' he was brought up for a Clergyman, he was not instructed to preach, or pray, or read Prayers, or speak, or catechise, or confer, or resolve a Case of Conscience, or understand the Scriptures, or form any natural or clear Ideas of the Christian Religion.

Having commenc'd Batchelor of Arts he took upon him the Direction of *Melton School*, where he improv'd Elocution, by the publick speaking of Passages in the Classicks.

After this, he was ordain'd a Deacon by Dr *Wake*; and his Examination for Orders was so short and superficial, that by his account, it is not necessary to conform to the Christian Religion in order to be Deacon or Priest, but to subscribe to the System of the Church.

Having resolv'd to improve himself in Books and Conversation, gave his Parishioners Warning, and came to *Town*, where he publish'd several Pieces, and preached more Charity Sermons than any other Preacher. But meeting with some Obstructions from his Patron, who, it seems, did not fulfil his Promise of fixing him in *Town*, he struck up a Plan to instruct Mankind in a Method entirely new.

The Narrative concludes with an Eulogium on his great Abilities for the various Parts of Learning he professes to teach.

§ 2. Next is introduced a Character of the same Gentleman, as given by the Author of the *Dunciad*, viz.

*Imbroun'd with native brunn, lo Henly stands  
Tuning his voice, and balancing his bands,  
How fluent nonsense trickles from his tongue!  
How sweet the Periods, neither said or sung!  
Still break the benches, Henly! with thy straits,  
While K\*\*\*, B\*\*W\*\* preach in vain,  
O great restorer of the good old stage,  
Preacher at once, and xany of thy age!  
O worthy thou of Egypt's wise abodes,  
A decent priest, where monkeys were the Gods!  
But fate with butchers plac'd thy priestly stall,  
Meeke modern faith to murder, back and maru's,  
And bad thee live to crown Britannia's praise,  
In Toland's Tindal's, and in Woolston's days.*

The



The Annotator adds a virulent Note, in which, among other Things, he says, 'That 'having for some Years been a Writer for Booksellers, he had an Ambition to be so for Ministers of State; and offer'd the Service of his Pen, in one Morning, to two great Men of Opinions and Interests directly opposite; by both of whom being rejected, he set up a new Project, and stiled himself the *Restorer of antient Eloquence*.—After having stood some Prosecutions, he turn'd his Rhetorick to Buffoonery upon all publick and private Occurrences. All this passed in the same Room; where sometimes he broke jests, and sometimes that Bread which he call'd the *Primitive Eucharist*.—This wonderful Person struck Medals, which he dispers'd as Tickets to his Subscribers: The Device, a Star rising to the Meridian, with this Motto, *Ad summa*; and below, *Inventiam viam aut fatiam*. Durciad, B. III.

§ 3. A Letter sign'd *Bankrupt*, is inserted, the Writer of which says, that after 18 Months of the greatest Perplexity, he is now a Bankrupt, and finds there is more Ease in being one, than in that mistaken Notion of living as long as one can, and catching hold of any Twig rather than sink; and gives a Detail of Extortions, and other Methods of Oppression used by the Sheriff's Officers.

The Daily Courant, April 24.

**A**N anonymous Letter is inserted, which takes Notice of a Pamphlet just publish'd, intitled *Animadversions on a Rev. Prelate's Remarks upon the Bill to prevent Tythes*. The Letter-writer has summ'd up in the Animadvertiser's own Words, under the following Heads, the Views and Designs on which the Bill is founded.

1. That the Clergy have the Law on their side.
2. That the Clergy have no Right to Maintenance from the Laity,

'much less to any Tythe at all.

3. 'That no Man, by Conscience, or for his own Happiness, or for the publick Good, is oblig'd to conform to any Church, or advise with any Priest, or profess any Religion at all.

4. 'That if he does conform to any Church, of his own Choice, it is for some temporal Advantage, so far as he is under an Obligation and owes a Maintenance to the Clergy, from whom he receives an Equivalent.

5. 'That it may be necessary that Priests, as well as Physicians, should be provided for the Cure of Souls, as well as of Bodies; but there is no Difference between Physicians and Priests, which can create a greater Obligation to the latter than to the former; because there is no Difference between the Soul and the Body, which can create a greater Regard for the one than for the other; it being certain that they both die and perish alike together.

Upon which the Letter-writer having made several Reflections, concludes with this *viz*. That this Bill will be ever look'd upon as the illustrious Legacy of those Gentlemen who form'd it, not only to the Clergy, but to our most holy Religion; so Posterity shall say of them, That they were brave wicked Men, who durst attempt to overturn, not only the Constitution both in Church and State, but even Christianity itself.

The Daily Courant, April 24.

**A**N Advertisement having been publish'd in the Post-Boy, April 17, intimating, that a Letter had been printed in the Daily Courant, a little before, which had undertaken to confute the Animadversions lately publish'd by a Rev. Prelate's Remarks upon the Bill to prevent Tythes, to which purpose he had pretended to cite the Author's own Words, making him to say, *That no man is obliged to profess any Religion at all, and that it*

is certain the Soul and Body both perish, and die alike together: He thereby assured the Publick, that no such Passages were in the said Pamphlet, either in Word or Meaning.

The Letter-writer here justifies his Assertions, by quoting the Animadverter's Principles, *viz.* That no Man by Conscience, or for his own Happiness, or for the publick Good, is obliged to conform to any Church; and that if he does conform of his own Choice, it is for some temporal Advantage; and that it may be necessary that Priests, as well as Physicians, should be provided for the Cure of Souls as well as of Bodies; but there is no difference between Physicians and Priests, which can create a greater Obligation to the Latter than the Former.

Concludes, that the Signification and natural Construction of these words must be, *That no Man is oblig'd to profess any Religion at all, and that it is certain the Soul and Body both perish and die alike together.*

#### *Apology for Pawn-brokers.*

Daily Post-Boy, Mon. April 26.

Inserts a Letter wherein the Writer vindicates the Pawn-brokers from the hard Imputations they are generally charged with. To this purpose he comprises what is alledg'd against 'em under the following Heads.

(1) That they lend so little on Goods, that they gain immensely by the Sale of them. (2) That they encourage Thieves. (3) That they make exorbitant Advantages by the Interest they take for Goods that are redeemed.

As to the first, says, there are two Causes of the Out-cry against them: First, the considerable Disparity between the Price of Goods at the first Hand, and when they come to be sold to the immediate Wearer; commonly two or three Profits are got out of them before that comes to be the Case.

Secondly, The great and almost

incredible Difference between buying a thing New, and selling that thing at second Hand; and the Damages all sorts of Goods are liable to by lying so long a Time.

As to their encouraging Thieves, and as a Proof, that there is not a Sessions, but some of them are there on account of stolen Goods; to this he answers, he rather wonders, that all of the Business are not there every Sessions, when it is considered, that perhaps a Pawn-broker shall lend Money on fifty separate Parcels of Good in a Day: Does not know of one Pawn broker's being convicted of such Practices; but believes more Goldsmiths have been convicted of encouraging Thieves, than Pawnbrokers.

Proceeds to consider the last Charge against them, *viz.* of taking exorbitant Interest; in answer to which he proposes two Questions.

1. Whether a Pawn-broker's Time and Labour does not intitle him to as good a Reward, as other Men receive?

2. Whether his having been subjected to the Will and Profit of another for the term of seven Years, may not deserve some Consideration, as well as the servitude of other Men?

To these Questions he gives a prolix Answer, which, we conceive, may be summ'd up in his own words in the following Paragraph, *viz.*

Suppose I lend a Person 20 *s.* on a Pledge this Day, he redeems his Goods to-morrow, I expect 6 *d.* profit for my Time, Trouble, and laying out my Money; for this I am charg'd with 800 *per Cent.* Profit *per Ann.* Now a fair Trader lays out 20 *s.* sells his Goods again for ready Money (may be the same Day) gets 1 *s.* and he gets but 5 *per Cent.* whereas, reckon his Profit, *per Ann.* and they will amount to 1600 *per Cent.* My Judgment is requir'd as much to examine, what I lend my Money upon, as his is to enquire the worth of the Commodity

he buys; my Money is as truly disbursed as his; and it takes me up as much Thought and Time to lend 20 s. as it does him to lay out 20 s.

*Remarks on a Pamphlet, entitled, Some Observations on the present State of Ireland, and Woollen Manufacture.*

Free Briton April 29. No. 74.

**T**HIS Pamphlet, our Author says, is design'd for the Information of that Noble Person who is appointed Lieutenant of Ireland. How he has executed his Design is the Business of this Discourse.

In the said Pamphlet 'tis asserted that most of the *Irish* Estates were set soon after the Revolution, infinitely below their real Value, at 31 Years; so that Tenants got all the Profit, and liv'd almost as well as their Landlords.

That the Case is now alter'd, and Tenants pay the full Value of their Lands; Rents have been rais'd *one third* within these seven Years, which the Tenants find it hard to pay, having us'd themselves many Years to all kinds of Extravagance; which has very much contributed to the driving so many out of the Kingdom. That the grand Evil attending this Rise of the Lands, is the Drain of their Species. That the Lands of the *Absenters* being risen a *third Part*, there is just a *third Part* more drawn from them than there was seven Years ago. From whence he would prove that nothing can serve the People of *Ireland* but laying their Commerce entirely open, and allowing them free Trade with all the World. And lastly, tells his Grace, that a terrible Spirit boils in the Heart of every *Irishman* at this Juncture.

To this our Author replies, that all the Grievances here complain'd of, are the Extravagance of their People at Home, and the Remittance of Money to Absenters abroad; and asks, Whether the People of *Britain* are oblig'd to

sacrifice their Trade, Wealth and Happiness, their staple Manufactures, and the daily Bread of Multitudes, to relieve the People of *Ireland* against their own Extravagance and Indiscretion, their bad Oeconomy at Home, and draught of Money from Abroad?

Expresses his Indignation, to see the People of *Ireland* thus misrepresented, at a Time when the *British* Parliament are daily deliberating on the Methods, and are glad of any Expedients to make them easy.

The Point of a free Trade, which the Writer drives at, our Author says, deserves the utmost Consideration, and may be attended with many Difficulties; it will take them into Partnership with us in our most valuable Trade, with this Circumstance, that they will certainly under-sell us, and remove the Poverty they complain of into the Heart of our own Country.

To this it being reply'd, that altho' they may under-sell us for a Time, yet by working their own Wool, they shall have none to spare for the use of foreign Manufactures, and consequently our Neighbours must have a greater Demand for ours; our Author answers, that granting this true, it should be consider'd, how long it would be before the *English* and *Irish* together could beat our common Rivals in the foreign Markets; how long it would be before we should find Employment for the Poor of our cloathing Countries? how many must be reduced to want; and how long they must be in a starving Condition before the Overthrow of those foreign Manufactures should add to our own Expectation?

*Account of Mr Fallowfields's Proposals for making Iron.*

**T**HIS he introduces with some Reflections on the Miscarriages of Mr Wood's Project of making Iron with *Pulveris'd Ore*, and then says, he obtain'd his late Majesty's Patent for making Iron with *Peat*, but delay'd

lay'd some time his putting it in Practice, because of the mighty Bufile made by Mr Wood and his Party.

This Fuel, he says, is produced in great Plenty, in almost all the Countries where Iron Stone is found, as if Nature had purposely prepar'd it for this Use. The heat is evidently more intense, since it will make a Bloom half an hour sooner than Charcoal will, and make Iron and Steel from the Ore, through all the Gradations, not only in as great, but greater Perfection, and in less time than Wood Charcoal.

Appeals to all Persons in the Neighbourhood of his Furnace near *Leek in Staffordshire*, who have seen his Method, whether the Iron is not as good as any made with Charcoal. Is desirous likewise, that all Persons who are willing to engage, or be satisfied of the usefulness and certainty of his Invention, should have the fullest Demonstration possible, by seeing the Furnace at work, and computing every part of the expence, till there is no room left for doubt.

Lastly, proposes, that if any Person so satisfied of his Ability to make Iron in this Method, for 10*l.* per Ton, is disposed to give his Assistance towards rendering this Invention more extensive and beneficial to the Nation, by promoting Works in several Parts of the Kingdom, he may either contract with him for quantities of Iron to be deliver'd at the end of six Months, paying one half of the Money at signing the Contract, and the other half on delivery of the iron, which he shall have 20 per Cent. under Market Price; or, if he chuse rather to have the whole Security in his own Hands, and has quantities of Ore and Peat, or will take Leases of the same, and advance Money for building Works, and carrying on the Undertaking in a manner to be agreed on between them, shall have such Proport'on of the Profit of all the Iron that shall be made and sold, as shall be a handsome En-

couragement to him to advance Money to carry on any Invention so very useful and beneficial to the Nation, as well as the Persons interested therein.

*An Account of Mr Wood's Project of making Iron from Pit Coal.*

THE Proprietors assert, that the Iron so propos'd to be made, which they actually did make at *Chester* on Monday the 16th Instant, is not brittle, but tough and fit for all Uses, and is to be Manufactured with as little waste of Metal, Labour, and Expence, as any other Iron, and that it may and can be made for less than 10*l.* a Ton, which they will make appear to any curious enquirer.

*Mr Tomkyns's Remarks on Mr Wood's Project, and his own Proposals.*

MR. Wood's Proprietors having made Tryal, Mr Tomkyns made the following Remark upon it, *viz.* that the Iron in drawing out, took up an unusual Time; that after its being shap'd into an Ankony, it requir'd 14 heats to draw it into a Bar, whereas it ought to have been done at three or four at least. That the Ore used was tough, yet the Bar when broke, appear'd, in some Places, to be a cold short Iron, and of a different Complexion to other Parts of it.

Proposes with Pit-Coal Fire to make Bar Iron from Pig Metal made with Pit-Coal coak'd, better and cheaper than what is made by Mr Wood's Method, as he is ready and willing to stand the Test.

*Remarkable Advertisement.*

April 26, 1731. Lost or Missaid, one Pair of large Brilliant Diamond Ear-Rings, with Drops of the first Water, and 1 odd Night Ear-Ring, with 3 Brilliant Diamonds; three large Bars for the Breast, set with Rose Diamonds.

If offered to be sold, pawn'd or valu'd, pray stop 'em and the \*PARTY, and give Notice to Mr Drummond, Goldsmith at *Charing Crojs*, and you shall receive 200 Guineas Reward for the same,

\* Especially if it be a young Lady.

Y

PRO.

PROLOGUE to *Eurydice, a Tragedy.*  
Written by Aaron Hill, Esq; Spoken by  
Mr. Wilks.

IN Youth, when modesty and merit  
meet,  
How rare the union! and the force  
how sweet!  
Tho' at small praise our humble Au-  
thor aims,  
His friend may give him what his  
blush disclaims.  
Ladies! to you he makes his chief ad-  
dress,  
Form'd to be pray'd to, and even  
born to blefs!  
He feels your power himself, and  
makes it felt;  
His scenes will teach each stubborn  
heart to melt:  
And each fair eye, that now shines  
softly here,  
Anon shall shine still softer thro' a tear.  
Let not constraint your generous sighs  
repress.  
Nor veil compassion, nor repel distress.  
Your sex's strength is in such weak-  
ness found;  
And sighs and tears but help your  
charms to wound.  
Of all the wonders taught us by the fair,  
'Tis strangest, Tragedy should lose  
their care!  
Where love, soft tyrant, in full glory  
reigns,  
And sovereign beauty holds the world  
in chains.  
Less polish'd, and more bold, the comic  
muse  
Unkings your *Cupid*, or obstructs his  
views,  
Upholds perfuming Wit's familiar claim,  
And blots out awe from love's dimi-  
nish'd flame.  
Finds, or makes faults, and set's em strong  
in sight.  
And dares draw woman false, or vain,  
or light.  
While *Tragedy*, your servant, try'd and true,  
Still to your fame devoted and to you!  
Enslav'd to love, subdu'd ambition brings,  
Firms beauty's power, and crowns it  
king of kings.  
Let wish'd attention grace our scene  
to night,

And mourn'd afflictions move refin'd  
delight.

Each tender light of life we recommend,  
Wife, husband, subject, parent, son and  
friend!

All your impassion'd int'rests shall  
engage,  
And hopes and fear, and pity fire the  
stage.

Then, when soft sorrow swells the fair-  
one's breast,

And sad impressions mix with nightly rest  
Pleasing remembrance shall our scene  
supply

And the sweet saddening influence ne-  
ver die.

EPILOGUE to *Eurydice.* By Aaron  
Hill, Esq; Spoken by Miss Robinson in  
*Boy's Clothes, tripping in hastily.*

O Gentlemen! I'm come, but was not sent ye  
A *Voluntier*. Pray does my *size* content ye?  
*Man*, I am yours--Sex! blest as heaven can  
make ye.

And from this time, weak *Woman*! I forsake ye.  
Who'd be a wife, when each new *Play* can  
teach us

To what fine ends these Lords of ours be teach us?  
At first what e'er they do they do so charming:  
But mark what follows frightful and alarming!  
They feed too fast on *Love*; then sick'ning tell us,  
They can't forsooth, be kind because they're  
*jealous*.

Who would be woman then to sigh and suffer,  
And wish and want, for the slow coming proffer!  
Not I, Farewell to petticoats and stitching,  
And welcome dear, dear breeches! more  
bewitching.

Henceforth, new-moulded, I'll rove, love, and  
wander,

And fight, and storm, and charm like *Periander*.  
Born for this dapper Age, pert, short, and clever,  
If e'er I grow a *Man*--'tis now or never.

Well, but what conduct suits this transformation?  
I'll copy some smart soul of conversation.

Should there be *war*, I'd talk of fields and trenches;  
Should there be *peace*, I'd toast ten fav'rite  
wenches!

Should I be lov'd, gadso! how then? no matter,  
I'll bow as you do, and look foolish at her.

And so, who knows, that never means to  
prove ye,

But I'm as good a man as any of ye!  
Well, 'tis a charming project, and I'll do't,

Sirs, have I your consent? what say ye to't?  
Yet hold, perhaps they'll dread a rival beau,

I may be what I seem, for ought they know.  
Ladies, farewell, I should be loath to leave ye,

Could an increase of pretty fellows grieve ye,  
Each like my self, devoted ne'er to harm ye,

And full as fit, no doubt, to serve and  
charm ye.

EPI-

## EPIGRAMS on various Subjects.

AS Sh---was pleading for Bribes and for Pensions ;  
 Thus W---e explain'd the good Man's Intentions :  
 By the River whilst trembling flood each *Eaton Dunce*,  
 G---d d--- ye (cry'd Sh---) e'en plunge in at once,  
 At School and in S---te the same he appears,  
 The *Man* like the *Boy*, soufe o'er Head and Ears.

*Ano her,*

As Sh---at *Temple* was taking a Boat,  
 The Waterman ask'd him which way he would float :  
 Which Way ! (says the Dr) why, Fool, with the stream,  
 To *Pauls*, or to *Lambeth*,—'twas all one to him.

*Dialogue between a Vestry Man and a Revd Dr.*

V. From our Vestry I come, Sir, a Favour to crave,  
 D. O ; the Sermon I promis'd,---yes, that you shall have.  
 V. No, Sir, with submission---you my Business mistake,  
 You're desir'd not to preach e'en for Charity's sake.  
 You'r Audience, like Members, without Pension or Pay,  
 Would remain Independent on all you can say.

To *Caleb D'Anvers*, Esq; on the Peace.

What this Treaty will prove thou can'st not divine ;  
 His Peace *Robin* holds; prithee, *Caleb* hold thine.

*Designed for the Monument of Sir Isaac Newton.*

APproach ye wife of Soul ! with Awe divine,  
 'Tis *Newton's* Name that consecrates this Shrine.  
 That Son of Knowledge, whose Meridian Ray  
 Kindled the Gloom of Nature into Day !  
 That Soul of Science ! that unbanded Mind !  
 That Genius which exalted Human Kind !  
 Confess supreme of Men ! his Country's Pride !  
 And half esteem'd an Angel---till he dy'd.  
 Who in the Eye of Heaven, like *Enoch* stood,  
 And thro' the Paths of Knowledge, walk'd with God,  
 Who made his Fame a Sea without a Shore,  
 And but for look'd one *World* to know the Laws of *more*.

Another.

## SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

More than his NAME were less---'Twou'd seem to fear,  
 He who increas'd HÆVEN's *same*, cou'd want it here;  
 Yet---when the Sun's, *he lighted up*, shall fade,  
 And all the WORLDS, he found, at first decay'd ;  
 Then void and waste, ETERNITY shall lie,  
 And TIME and NEWTON's Name together die !

*The Amourous DUELISTS.*

TWO British heroes, proud of ancient blood,  
 For *polish'd* Beauty eager Rivals stood ;  
 Both deeply pierc'd, their rankling wounds confess,  
 And pointed Beauty rag'd in either breast,  
 What shou'd they do ? no partnership in Love ;  
 No middle way contending Rivals prove.  
 'Tis radiant Steel must end the fierce Dispute,  
 And sitting Reason glist'ring Arms confute.  
 Brave they engage, but yet with caution brave,  
 Each wou'd enjoy, yet each his Life wou'd save.  
 In glorious Action ! base unworthy Deed !  
 Big in their Words, yet fear for Love to Bleed,  
 Such daffard Souls a Fate severe shou'd feel,  
 And dye untimely by some rusty Steels.

## EPITAPH by Dean Swift,

Hic infra

Situm est Corpus

Frederici Ducis de Schomberg

Ad Bubindam Occisi

A. D. 1690.

Decanus & Capitulum maximopere etiam atque etiam petierunt, ut Hæredes Ducis in memoriam parentis Monumentum quantumvis exile, erigi curarent ; sed postquam, per Epistolas, per Amicos, diu ac sæpe orando, nil profecerunt, hunc Lapidem, indignabundi, posuerunt ; saltem ut scias, hospes, Quantilla in Cellula, tanti Ductoris Cineres, in Opprobrium Hæredum delitefcunt. Plus valuit Virtutis fama apud Alienos, quam Sanguinis proximitas apud suos. A. D. 1731.

Translated thus,

Here underneath lieth the Body of *Frederick Duke of Schomberg*, who was slain at the *Boyn* in the Year 1690.

The Dean and Chapter of *St Patrick's* did most earnestly over and over again request, That the Heirs of the Duke wou'd be pleas'd to erect a Monument, however plain and small, to his Memory ; but when by long and frequent Solicitations, both by Letters and by Friends, they found nothing could be obtain'd, griev'd for the indignity offer'd to the Memory of so great a Man, they fix'd up this Stone, that thou, O Stranger, mightest know in how poor a Cell the Ashes of so great a General lie neglected, to the Reproach of his Heirs. So much could the Admiration of his Virtues avail with Stangers, more than the nearest Ties of Blood could with his Relations.

Y 2

BATH

## BATH BEAUTIES.

YOU ask, dear *Harry*, how my time I spend,  
Remote from Country sports, my Home,  
and Friend,

What joys I find midst these sulphureous *streams*,  
Why *Avon's* banks prefer to gentle *Thames*.  
If crowds delight me! or the eternal rounds!  
Of balls and plays, with which this place abounds.  
Believe me, no! the cause, (if you'll attend)  
Of my stay here, in humble strains I send,  
And on your friendship for the faults depend.

*Herbert's* good nature gives me constant joy,  
Her virtue might the ablest Men employ;  
Easy to all, obliging to her Friend,  
Averse to censure, ready to commend,  
Artless she seems, yet has the surest art,  
At once to conquer and secure a heart;  
Indulgent nature has each grace supply'd,  
Nor equal form to inward soul deny'd.

Fair *Nightingale* in blooming youth appears,  
Form'd to delight both these and future years.  
An open freedom smiles around her face,  
Adorns each look and elevates each grace.

Thrice happy sure is *Walter* in a bride,  
Who would not thus in Hymen's bands be ty'd?  
With native innocence and artless smile,  
She'd anxious days or sharpest pain beguile,  
A generous freedom every hour she shows,  
And all her words a virtuous heart disclose;  
From hercesprung she emulates their fame,  
And scorns to glory only in their name.

Nature, o'er bounteous show'rs on *Let bullier*,  
Charms which midst numbers beauties would  
appear;

A form so lovely, with a voice so sweet,  
Wou'd rouse the humble, and subdue the great;  
If in the dance she moves the crouded room  
Give sure applause and strike e'en envy dumb,  
Gay but not giddy, merry yet not mad,  
If free not forward, and if grave not sad.

*Crowley* with all the goods of fortune blest,  
Of every virtue of the soul possess't;  
None can repine at the decrees of Heav'n,  
When wealth to bounteous hands is largely giv'n.  
Picas'd she obeys th' Amighty's great command,  
And scatters blessings thro' an hungry land.

*Wheeler* is beauteous still, tho' long a wife,  
And seems to blossom in the noon of life.

*Bransford's* good sense will certainly prevail,  
When artful girls with silly triflings fail.

*Hunter* and *Grey* unseparable pair,  
In panegyrics have undoubted share,  
Pleasure to all unartfully they give,  
'Tis to the joy of human kind they live.

With gentle voice and modest downcast eyes,  
Miss *Fytch* with ease makes many a heart her  
prize;

*Woodward* in bloom, and glowing youth surveys  
Mankind at distance, nor is mad for praise.

Then wonder not, dear *Harry*, that I stay  
From hounds, from home, from thee, my  
friend, away.

Silent I stand, and casting round my eyes,  
Esteem each fair one as a glorious Prize:  
Unknown myself and unobserv'd I view  
With joy those dames who steady paths pursue;  
From noise and art and giddy crowds I turn,  
And where I can't applaud in silence mourn.

Thus from the summit of some tow'ring rock,  
On different objects all around we look:  
Here polish'd gardens, flowery fields we spy,  
There rude uncultivated deserts lye,  
Admire the first, but from the latter fly.

## ON WIT.

TO fetter *Wit's* a vain intent,  
It gets more Fame by Punishment.

An EPITAPH on the Tomb-stone of  
an Infant.

Read this and weep—but not for me;  
Lament thy longer misery.

My life was short, my grief the less;  
Blame not my haste to happiness.

ON WIT. From the *Grubstreet Journal*.

True wit is like the brilliant Stone;  
Dug from the Indian mine;  
Which boasts two various powers in one  
To cut as well as shine.

Genius, like this, if polish'd right,  
With the same gifts abounds:  
Appears at once both keen and bright,  
And sparkles while it wounds.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY  
BILL from Tuesday, April 6. to  
Tuesday, April 27.

Christned	Males	725	} 1429
	Females	704	
Buried	Males	963	} 2002
	Females	1039	

Of which have dy'd of Consump. 289,  
Fevets 238, Small-pox 160.

Died under	2 Years old,	—	705
Between	2 and 5	—	121
	5 and 10	—	82
	10 and 20	—	67
	20 and 30	—	152
	30 and 40	—	208
	40 and 50	—	179
	50 and 60	—	208
	60 and 70	—	123
	70 and 80	—	93
	80 and 90	—	47
	90 and 100	—	

THE  
**Monthly Intelligencer.**  
 APRIL, 1731.

**Thursday, 1.**



*R Philip Miller* presented his *Gardner's Dictionary* to the Royal Society, who return'd him their unanimous thanks for that excellent useful Work.

Justice *Webster* was taken into Custody by three Constables, and carry'd before the Bench of Justices, and gave bail to appear to what *Mr De Veil* should alledge against him, for his violent assaulting him. (See p. 125, 307.)

The Assizes ended for the County of *Devon*, when the following Criminals were sentenced to dye, viz. *Robert Osmond, Richard Gay, Jos. Ellis, Grace Waldron, E. Lane, and William Hoccaday*; but the five last were reprieu'd.

Ended the Assizes at *Warwick*, when Sentence of Death was pass'd on 3 Malefactors, viz. *Benj. Mallard and Tho. Cox* for Burglary, and *Giles Robins* for Horse-stealing.

**Friday 2.**

The Assizes ended at *Kingston*, when the 3 following Malefactors received Sentence of Death, viz *Wm Price* and *Peter Ward* for Burglary, and *Christ. Bradrick* for stealing 7 Guineas and a Gold Ring out of a Dwelling house.

*Mr John Ockley*, was try'd at the same time for Felony on the *Waltham Black Act*, and acquitted, had a Copy of his Indictment granted him, and the Prosecutors order'd into Custody for subornation of Perjury.

**Sunday 4.**

At *Alberburst* in *Cardiganshire*, 100 large Fish of near 6 Yards in Length were drove on Shore by the Easterly Wind, supposed to be *Grampusses*.

**Wednesday, 7.**

Chosen Directors of the *East India Company*, for the Year ensuing, \* *Sir Robt. Baylis*, Kt and Alderman, *Doddington Praddy*, Esq; *Sir Wm Billers* Kt and Alderman, *Charles Boone*, Esq; Capt, *Rich. Boulton*, *Mr Richard Elount*, \* *Francis Child*, Esq; Alderman, \* *John Cooke*, Esq; \* *Dr Caleb Cotsworth*, *Sir Matthew Decker*, Bart. *Mr John Eccleston*, *Mr Leonard Gill*, Capt. *Harry Gough*, *John Gould*, Esq; *John Gould*, jun. Esq; *Edward Harrison*, Esq; *John Heathcote*, Esq; *Baltzar Lyell*, Esq; *Benjamin Letbieuillier*, Esq; *John Page*, Esq; \* *Mr Abraham Adams*, *Mr Simon Theunemans*, *Mr Gerard Van Neck*, \* *Mr Josias Wordsworth*, jun.

Those mark'd thus \* were chosen in the room of *Henry Lyell*, Esq; deceased, *John Bance*, *Peter Cock*, *John Drummond*, *William Goffelin*, and *Josias Wordsworth*, Esqrs.

*Sir Edward Bellamy*, Kt and Alderman, chosen Governour of the Bank, and *John Olmius*, Esq; Dep. Gov.

Chosen Directors.

*Robert Alsop*, Esq; and Ald. \* *Mr Robert Atwood*, \* *John Bance* Esq; *Sir Gerard Conyers* Kt and Ald. *Thomas Cook*, Esq; *Delillers Carbonnel*, Esq; *Sir Joseph Eyles*, \* *Samuel Holden*, Esq; *Mr Barrington Eaton*, *Nath. Gould*, Esq; *Sir Gilbert Heathcote* Kt and Ald. *John Hanger*, Esq; *Henry Herring*, Esq; \* *Mr Wm. Hunt*, *Mat. Howard*, Esq; *Sir Wm. Joliffe*, *Humphry Morrice*, Esq; *Mr Jos. Paice*, jun. *John Rudge*, Esq; *Matthew Raper*, Esq; \* *Moses Raper*, Esq; \* *Wm. Snelling*, Esq; *James Spilman*, Esq; \* *Horatio Townshead*, E q; Those mark'd \* thus are in the room of *Mr Bryan Benjon*,



*Benson, Stamp Brooksbank, Esq; Mr. Clement Boehm, Mr. James Gaultier, Wm Fawkenor, Christopher Letbioullier, John Nicoll, and John Olmius, Esqrs.*

The D. of Bedford presented to the new Church in *Bloomsbury*, Communion Plate, Silver gilt with Gold, his Coat of Arms engraved thereon, to the Value of 100 *l*.

At a Court-marshal held at *Spithead* *John Berkley*, and *Jonathan Stoker*, who belonged to his Majesty's Ship the *Weazel*, were sentenced to receive each 104 Lashes on their bare Backs for putting a lighted Match between the Fingers of 2 Men and a Boy, who belonged to a *French Vessel*.

*Friday, April 9.*

*Theodore Willet*, one of Mess. *Woodwards* Tellers was committed to *Newgate*, being charged with defrauding his Masters of 3000 *l*.

The Convocation was prorogued to the 28th of *May* next.

*Saturday, April 10.*

*Mr Cheselden* took from the Body of *Mr Hartwel Buck*, eldest Son of *George Buck* of *Biddiford* in *Devonshire*, Esq; a large Stone of 7 Inches and a half round, weighing 5 Ounces and a half; in the Space of a Minute.

*Sunday 11.* Dr. *Syddal* was consecrated Bp of *St Davids* at *Ely Chapel*.

Lord *Kinsale's* Lady deliver'd of a Son an Heir.

*Wednesday, April 14.*

*Mr Macguire*, a Prize-fighter, had his Noife cut clear from his Face by *Mr Sutton*, at *Mr Figg's Amphitheatre*.

Dr. *Halley* has laid Proposals for finding the Longitude before the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament for that Purpose.

*Mary Meddun* was try'd at *Ennis* in *Ireland*, for the Murder of her Husband and Son, by giving each of them a Blow with a Hatchet on the Temple, of which they immediately died. The Jury brought her in guilty. 'Tis believed she murder'd her first Husband.

*Thursday April 15.*

Being Maunday-thursday, there was distributed at the Banqueting-houle,

*Whitehall*, to 48 poor Men, and 48 poor Women (the King's Age 48) boiled Beef and Shoulders of Mutton, and small Bowls of Ale, which is called Dinner; after that, large wooden Platters of Fish and Loaves, *viz.* undress'd, 1 large old Ling, and 1 large dry'd Cod; 12 red Herrings, and 12 white Herrings, and 4 half quarter Loaves; each Person had one Platter of this Provision; after which was distributed to them Shoes, Stockings, Lined and Woollen Cloth, and leather Bags with 1 Penny, 2 Penny, 3 Penny, and 4 Penny Pieces of Silver, and Shillings; to each about 4 *l*. in Value His Grace the Ld Archbishop of *York*, Ld High Almoner, perform'd the annual Ceremony of washing the Feet of a certain Number of Poor in the Royal Chapel, *Whitehall*; which was formerly done by the Kings themselves; in imitation of our Saviour's Pattern of Humility, &c. *James II. was the last King, who perform'd this in Person.*

21st One *Wm Peters* committed to Goal in *Ireland* being found alive, on a Journey 3 Days after he had been executed for Horse stealing.

*Preachers before His Majesty at the Royal Chapel in St James's.*

*Friday 2* Dr Booth, Dean of *Windfor*.

*Sunday 4.* Bp of Bath and Wells.

*Friday 7.* Dr Mawson.

11. The Bp of *Bangor*.

*Good Friday.* The Bp. of *Limerick*

*Easter-Day*, Dean *Gilber*, Sub-almoner 25. Dr. *Foukes*.

*Thursday, April 25.*

Was held the annual Meeting of the Society for the relieving the sick and needy at the infirmary in *Westminster*, when upon a Review of their Books it appeared, that the Number of poor Sick, who have been under their Care for the Year 1730, was 326; and that from the first Erection of this Infirmary in 1719, 2625 had been under their Care; the most part of whom have been preserved from perishing by Sickness and Want, by the voluntary Contribution of the said Society.

*DEATHS.*

D E A T H S.

April i. **T**HE Rev. Mr. Charles Bearn, A. M. Chaplain to the Prince of Wales. The Wife of Justice Mercer, in Brownlow-street, near St. Giles's.

Joseph Vickers, Esq; at Cobham in Surry, a Gent. of a good Estate in Yorkshire.

3. Sir Gerard Roetiers, a Dutch Merchant, at his House Laurence Pountney-lane, knighted by his late Majesty.

Alexander Seymour, Esq; third Son of Sir Edward Seymour, of Maiden-Bradley, in Wilts, Bart. at Exeter.

4. Miss Thomas, a young Lady of 30,000*l.* Fortune in Scotland-yard.

At Hampstead, Robert Packer of Shellingford-castle, in the County of Berks, Esq; who for 25 Years past had been constantly chosen Kt. of the Shire for that County. He married a Daughter of Sir Henry Winchcomb, Bar. Sister to the late Lord Bolingbroke's first Lady, was succeeded by his Son Winchcomb Howard Packer.

5. Francis Lynn, Esq; Secretary to the Royal African Company.

6. The Rev. Mr. Jenks, Preacher of St. Dunstan's in the West, and Rector of Grately in the County of Southampton.

Mr. John Levett, a Merchant, lately died at Constantinople.

7. The Rev. Mr. William Giffard, a Non-juring Clergyman.

8. Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwell, aged 82, Daughter of the late Richard Cromwell, once Lord Protector of these Realms.

The Rev. Mr. Murphy, A. M. Rector of Shoreham in Kent.

The Relict of Sir Francis Pemberton, Kt. Ld Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, and King's bench, Daughter of Sir Jeremy Whicbocote, Bar.

9. John Nichol, Esq; in Hatton Garden, a Director of the Bank.

The Relict of Francis Tiffon, late of Hackney Esq;

Thomas Robson, Esq; at Car near Lancaster.

The Lady Katharine, Wife to Sir William Wyndham, Bar. She was second Daughter to the D. of Somerset, and Sister to the Countess of Thomond.

Robert Benson, Lord Bingley, Treasurer of the Household, and one of the Hon. Privy Council, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer. He marry'd the Sister of the present E. of Aylesford. The Honour is become extinct. His last Will and Testament having been opened, he did thereby bequeath 100,000*l.* to Miss Harriot Benson, his Daughter, which is to be laid out in Lands for her; to his Widow, her Mother, 400*l.* per Ann. over and above her Jointure, which is 1000*l.* per Ann. 7000*l.* to a young Lady; and another considerable Lagacy to the Mother of the said Lady; besides many other great Legacies: He hath also left to his Steward 100*l.* per Ann. for his Life, and to all his Household Servants one Year's Wages. His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, Counsellor Hamilton, and Mr. Hoar the Banker, are Executors of the Will.

10. Anthony Lybbe, of Checkington in Oxfordshire, Esq; at Brentford.

11. The Lady of the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth.

The Rev. Mr. Foxwell, Rector of Wrattleidan in Suffolk.

14. Mr. Latbam, Clerk in the In-rollment Office in Chancery-lane.

17. Sir Baldwin Neville, at his House in George-street Hanover square.

17. The Lady Heckstetter.

18. The Hon. Oliver St. George, Esq; Member of Parliament for Dunganon in Ireland, Brother to the Lord St. George of that Kingdom, and of his Majesty's Privy Council, at his House in Grosvenor-square. He was descended of an ancient Family that has flourished in Cambridgehire, and other Parts of England, above 600 Years.

19. Mrs. Meggot, Relict of Mr. Meggot, the great Brewer, formerly Member of Parliament for the Borough

Borough of *Southwark*, at *Hadley* in *Surrey*.

19. The Lady of the Lord *Onslow*, in *Great Marlborough-street*.

Sir *Baldwin Conyers*, of *Horden* in *Durham*, and of *Great Stoughton* in *Huntingdon*, Bar.

Mr. *Roger Lynch*, Wine merchant, one of the Governors of *Bethlehem* and *Bridewell* Hospitals, and Common-Council-man for *Billinggate* Ward.

Mr. *Christopher Hufsey*, Apothecary in *Black Fryers*, who prepared all the *Galenical Medicines* for the Navy.

20. Mr. *Samuel Delme*, only Son of the late Sir *Peter Delme* by his last Lady, by whose Death about 60,000*l.* falls to his own Brothers and Sister.

20. The Rev. Dr. *Little*, one of the *Prebendaries* of the Cathedral at *Norwich*.

21. *James Nicholson*, Esq; *Pewterer* to his Majesty, and chief Clerk of the *Annuity Pell Office* at the *Exchequer*.

22. Miss *Meyrick*, Daughter of *Owen Meyrick*, Esq; formerly Member of Parliament for *Beaumaris* in *Wales*.

22. The Rev. Dr. *Biss*, in *Hertfordshire*, formerly *Preacher* of the *Rolls*.

22. The Lady *Price* in *Childbed*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Price* of *Newton-Hall* in *Montgomeryshire*, Bart. Daughter of the late Sir *Thomas Powell*, Kt one of the *Justices* of the *King's Bench* in the *Reign* of *K. James II.* who signaliz'd himself in delivering the *Seven Bishops* from the *Tower*.

23. Mr. *Higginson*, a *Dealer* in *Timber*, and *Relict* of *Capt. William Higginson*, who lost his *Life* at the *Siege* of *Lisse* 1708.

24. Sir *William Morgan*, Bart. Knt of the *Bath*, *Lieutenant* and *Custos Rotulorum* for the *Counties* of *Monmouth*, at his *Seat* at *Tradegar* in *Monmouthshire*: He marry'd the Lady *Rachel*, *Sister* to the *Duke* of *Devonshire*.

24. *Phil. Bampfild*, Sen. Esq; *Collector* of the *Excise* at *Bristol*.

24. *Orland Bridgman*, of *Comb-*

*Hall*, near *Ipswich* in *Suffolk*, Esq; formerly Member of *Parliament* for that *Borough*.

25. Sir *Henry Dutton Colt*, Bar: created a *Baronet* at the *Revolution*. He was several *Times* Member of *Parliament* for the *City* of *Westminster*, was in the *Commission* of the *Peace*, but leaving no *Issue* male the *Title* is *extinct*.

25. The Wife of *Henry Holt Henley*, Esq; *Representative* in *Parliament* for *Lyme*.

Mrs. *Andrews*, late Wife of — *Andrews*, Esq; of *Great Ormond-street*.

*Samuel Steel*, Esq; at his *Seat* at *Orton* on the *Hill*, in *Leicestershire*.

26. *Richard Backwel*, of *Grays-Inn*, Esq; eldest Son of *Alderman Backwell*.

Mrs. *Harrington*, Wife of *Henry Harrington*, Esq; Daughter of *Richard Backwel*, Esq;

26. Mr. *Daniel de Foe*, Sen. eminent for his many *Writings*.

Mr. *Caleb Cowdham*, *Surgeon* and *Man-Midwife*, at *Exeter*; he left 40000*l.* the greatest Part of his *Estate* from his own *Daughter*, a *virtuous* young *Gentlewomen*, to Sir *Wm Courtney's* youngest *Children*.

26. Mr. *Denton*, a *Counsellor*, at his *House* in *Grevil-street*.

### PROMOTIONS:

Ap. 1. THE Lord *Aubrey Peauclerk* made *Commander* of his Majesty's Ship *Ludlow Castle*, of 40 *Guns*.

2. *Lieut. Griffin*, made *Commander* of the *Shoreham*.

6. Major *James Cholmondeley*, *Deputy Governor* of the *Cattle* of *Chester*, appointed *second Lieut. Colonel* to the *third Troop* of *Life-Guards*, in the *Room* of *Col. Mobun*, deceased.

Mr. *John Martin*, *Deputy-Clerk* of the *Vestry* of *St. George's-Hanoversquare*, made one of the *Clerks* of the *Exchequer Office*.

13 Mr.

13. Mr *Claude-Cressigny* appointed first Clerk in the Secretary's Office at the South-Sea House.

Mr. *Dresnon*, made Page of the Presence to her Majesty, in the room of Mr *Brown*, who is ill of the Palsy, and incapable of Duty, but has his Salary of 40*l.* per. ann. allow'd him during Life.

The Lord *Anne Hamilton*, Brother to the Duke of *Hamilton*, presented to the Colours in Col. *Huck's* Company in the 2d Regiment of Foot-Guards.

Mr *Gledbill*, (Son of Governour *Gledbill*) a Half-pay Officer, appointed Major of the Town and Garrison of *Placentia*, in *Newfoundland*.

Mr *Benj. Carpenter*, appointed Surveyor of Houses in *Devonshire*.

*Charles Witber*, Esq; made House-keeper of *Cranborn-Lodge*, which was lately purchas'd for his Majesty.

Mr *Manning*, appointed Land-waiter for the Port of *London*, in the Room of Mr *Paxton* deceas'd.

Dr *Wilmot*, Son-in law to Dr *Mead*, made Physician extraordinary to the Queen.

Sir *Robert Innes*, Bart. made Ensign in Brigadier *Tyrell's* Regiment.

Mr *Collier*, a Clerk in the Bank, appointed one of their Cashiers, in the room of Mr *Sbenton*, deceas'd.

*Walter Chetwynd*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Litchfield* in *Staffordshire*, made Governor of *Barbadoes*, in the room of Gov. *Worsley*, recall'd. Mr. *Chetwynd* who attended Brig. Gen. *Sutton* when Envoy, goes his Secretary.

24. *James Green*, Esq; upon Half-pay, appointed Capt. Lieutenant in the Lord *Tyrawley's* Regiment of Invalids.

*John Selman*, Esq; appointed Clerk of the Dutchy Court of *Lancaster*, a Place worth 1000*l.* per Ann.

*James Whitwick*, Esq; is made chief Clerk to the Pay-master of his

Majesty's annual Pensions, and Bounties, in the room of *James Nitholsson*, deceas'd. And

*Wm Stuart*, Esq; Member for *Air*, &c. in *Scotland*, made Pay-master of the Pensions, in the room of *Walter Chetwynd*, Esq;

*Thomas Morgan*, Esq; appointed Ld Leuit. of the Counties of *Monmourb* and *Brecon*.

29. Mr *Reynardson* was chosen Accountant of the Turkey Company.

The Hon. Col. *Cosby* was appointed General and Governour in and over his Majesty's Leeward Islands, in the *West Indies*.

*William Cowper*, Esq; and one Rev. M. *John Cowper*, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, and Rector of great *Berkhamstead* in the County of *Hertsford*, were (upon the Decease of *Orlando Bridgman*, Esq;) appointed Clerks of the Commission of Bankruptcy.

*Wardel George Westby*, Esq; Member of Parliament, for *Malton* in *Yorkshire*, made a Commissioner of the Customs.

*Richard Arundel* Esq; Member of Parliament for *Knaresborough*, in *Yorkshire*, made Surveyor of his Majesty's private Roads.

### *Ecclesiastical Preferments conferr'd on the following Reverend Gentlemen.*

**R**obert *Friend*, D. D. Head Master of *Westminster-School*, appointed Prebendary of *Westminster Abbey*, in the room of Dr *Thistlethwait*, and is to hold his Prebend of *Windsor*.

*Philip Bearcroft*, D. D. presented to the Vicarage of *Elbam*, in the Diocess of *Canterbury*, in the room of Mr *Hill* deceas'd.

Mr *Stephen Greenhill*, presented to the  
Z
Rectory

Rectory of *Levington*, vacant by the Resignation of Mr *Luck*; and also appointed perpetual Curate of *Egerton* in the same Diocese, in the Room of Mr *Halford*.

Mr *James Thomas*, presented to the Rectory of *Kellan* in *Cardiganshire*, vacant by the Death of Mr *Jones*.

Mr *Walter Briggs*, Bachelor of Laws, and Fellow of *Winchester College*, presented to the Living of *Worsing*, near *Basingstoke* in *Hants*, void by the Resignation of his Brother.

## CASUALTIES.

**M**R *Newcomen* of *Chester*, who had received several threatening Letters, one Evening in the dark was heard to cry out, help! help! and found, his Brains dashed out, at the End of *Fishmonger-Lane*.

At *Causton* in *Norfolk*, the Wife of one *Thomas Denny* desir'd her Nurse to go for Milk, in the mean while cut the Throat of her Daughter about 8 Year old, and of her Son about 10, who both died in two hours. After that, she cut her own Throat, but not effectually.

*Charles Cbreagh*, Esq; and --- *Macnamarr*, Esq; between whom an old Grudge of 3 Years had subsisted, which had occasioned their being bound over about fifty times for breaking the Peace, meeting in Company with Mr *Eyres* of the County of *Galloway*, the former discharged their Pistols, and all three were kill'd on the Spot. To the great joy of their peaceable Neighbours, say the *Irish News Papers*.

7. The Barns and Out-houses of Mr *Mackrell*, High-Constable of *Ensfeld*, was set on fire, as supposed, by some Incendiary, by which the same, and a great Quantity of Wheat were consumed.

8. Mr. *Wollaston Sbenton*, one of the Cashiers of the Bank of *England*,

shot himself in the Head, and died immediately, 'Tis believed that some Concern with Mess. *Woodwards*, or their Servant *Willet*, See p. 2. 16. occasion'd this sad Catastrophe.

12. As one *Edward Searle*, a Barber at *Leicester*, was shooting a Gun up a Chimney that was on fire, the Barrel burst and tore his Throat and Windpipe so, that he died in less than an Hour.

A Farmer's Boy at *Powick*, *Worcestershire*, crush'd against an iron Catch of a Stable door, by a Horse, which penetrating his Throat, kill'd him on the spot.

*Mary Frey*, a Farmer's Wife near *Kensington Square*, took white Mercury, and died in about four Hours.

23. One Mr. *Pottecary*, a Button-Seller near *St Olave's Church Southwark*, shot himself through the Head and died immediately.

26. *Charles Cooper*, a Cheesemonger's Son in *Southwark*, not having his Task ready, left his Satchel and Books at a Shop, flung himself into the *Thames*, and was drowned.

27. One *Crane* flung off a Cart near *Edmonton*, and killed on the spot, the Wheel running over his Breast.

28. One *Sharp*, Servant to Mr. *Day* a Brewer in *Piccadilly*, fell down a pair of Stairs and dy'd next Day.

30. A Boy kill'd by falling upon Iron Spikes from a Lamp-Post, which he climb'd up to see Mother *Needham* stand in the Pillory.

## SHIPS Lost.

**L**etters from *Sancta Cruz* in *South Barbary* advise, that by a dreadful Storm of Wind, which happen'd the latter End of *January* last, the following Ships, then riding at Anchor in the said Bay, were lost, viz.

*viz.* The *Catharine Brig*, Capt. *Gascign Finch*, founder'd, and most of her Crew drowned. The Crew of the *Leghorn Sloop*, Capt. *Michael Oxenbury*, perish'd. The *Leghorn Factor Brig*, Capt. *Arnold*, founder'd, the Mate and four Mariners drowned. Out of all the Ships and Cargoes, not the Value of 20'. Sterling was saved. The Wreck that came on Shore the *Moors* carried off.

Jn Bollings, of Bethnal Green, Midd. Rope-maker and Merchant.  
 Anth. Ashfield, of Pershore, Worcestersh. Mercer.  
 Suf. Tidmarsh, of Spittlefields Midd. Weaver.  
 Edw. Davis, Jun. of Studley, Wilts, Clothier.  
 Ambrose Goldsmith, of Wells, Norfolk, Merchant.  
 Cha. Jorden, of Gateshead, Durham, Mercer.

**BANKRUPTS.**

**A** NNA Woodward, of Reading, Berks, Widow, Vintner.  
 James Bradshaw, of London Warehouse-man.  
 Francis March, of London, Merchant.  
 Charles Oakes, of Uttoxeter, Staff. Chapman.  
 Chr. Saunders, of Cricklade, Wilts, Mercer.  
 Peter Elliot, of Mansfield, Nottinghamsh. Chapman.  
 Humphrey Wilcocks, of Exon, Upholsterer.  
 Rob. Reading, of New Sarum, Wilts, Vintner.  
 Wm Beatniffe, of St. Giles in the Fields, Midd. Coachmaker..  
 Bryan Meeds, of Wainfleet All Saints, Linc. Mercer.  
 Jeremiah Gawkroger, Bradford, Yorksh. Shalloon maker.  
 Wm Broughton, of Wakefield, Yorksh. Grocer.  
 Tho. Barber, Sen. of Stone, Staffordsh. Innholder.  
 Ja. Medlycot, of Milbourne Port, Som. Chapman.  
 James Haymes, of London, Salesman.  
 Samuel Travers, of London, Oylman.  
 Wm Adderly, of Coventry, Tallow-Chandler.  
 Anthony de Paz, of London, Merchant.  
 Augustine Read, of Buxton, Norfolk, Chapman

**MARRIAGES.**

6. **S** I R Charles Blackwell of Norfolk, Bart, to Mrs Clayton, Daughter of Wm Clayton of Marden in Surrey, Esq;  
*Roger Bradshaigh*, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir *Roger Bragshaigh*, of Haigh in Lancashire, Bart, to Miss *Mellingham*, of Preston.  
 8. *John Edwin*, Esq; Son of the late Sir *Humphrey Edwin*, Bart, to Miss *Bradshaigh*, Daughter of Sir *Roger Bradshaigh*, Bart.  
*Francis Wilks*, Esq; Merchant and Agent for his Majesty's Province of *Massachusetts-bay*, &c. in *New England*, to Miss *Jeffereys* of *Hatton-Garden*.  
 20. *Jasper Aris Borradaile*, Esq; one of the Clerks of the Admiralty to Miss *Tindal* of *Covent-Garden*.  
 The Son of Mr *Graves* of *Baldock* in *Hertfordshire* (a Lad of 14 Years of Age) to Mrs *Luke*, Daughter to Sir *Samuel Luke*, a Maiden Lady, aged 70.  
 23. *John Day*, of *Winchester*, Esq; to the Relict of *Thomas Crane*, Esq;  
*Thomas Geers*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the City of *Hereford*, to Miss *Sarah Lutwyche*, Daughter of *Thomas Lutwyche*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council at Law. Mr *Geers* is to change his Name to *Winford* Sir *Thomas Cook Winford* having settled upon him a considerable Estate upon the Marriage.  
*John Cray* of *Hampshire* Esq; to Miss *Partington*, Daughter to Capt. *Par*.

*Partington*, Commander in the Royal Navy.

*Francis Hutchenson*, Esq; Nephew to the Lord *Effingham Howard*, and Sewer to her Majesty, to the eldest Daughter of *Thomas Tyrrel* of *Grisping-Hali* in the County of *Suffolk*, Esq;

28. *Barnard Couchmaker*, of *Westminster*, Esq; an eminent Brewer, to *Mifs Knaps*, Daughter of a Dutch Merchant of this City.

#### MALEFACTORS Try'd or executed

*Dall Bromhead*, and *William Glasby*, condemn'd at the Assizes held at *Lincoln*, were executed the 26th of *March* last. Both confess'd the Facts for which they suffer'd. *Bromhead* said, he was aged 22 Years, born at *Edworth* in *Lincolnshire*, of honest industrious Parents, who bound him Apprentice to *Mr Burton* of *Gainsborough*; and that a criminal Correspondence with a lewd Woman was the first step to his Ruin. Own'd that he wrote and sent the Letter to *Mr Hadwick*, of the following Purport, viz. *I Desire you to leave 10s. under a Stone at Kirton great Gate, which joyns to the Common; if you do not, you will be shot, and your House set on fire.*

*William Glasby*, executed at the same time, aged 50, declar'd himself innocent of the Fact (viz. Horse stealing) for which he suffer'd; said, he was born of honest Parents, and brought up to Husbandry, got his Living honestly, and wrong'd no body, but was deceiv'd by one *John Hague*, whom he freely forgave.

At the Assizes held at *York*, the 3 following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death. viz. *Benjamin Armitt*, *James Wood*, and *John Ward*, *Matthew Blackburn*, capitally convicted at the same time, had his Pardon being made Hangman. The 3 first were executed at *Tybourn*, near *York*, *March* 29th.

Five were senten'd to Transportation, and 3 try'd for sending threatening Letters, acquitted.

*Benjamin Armitt*, was born at *Eskirk*, of honest Parents, and brought up a Miller at *Landmill*. Declar'd that he took the Boy (for whose Murder he was about to suffer) in *January* last, and kept him as one of his Family till the first of *March*, when he died; that the Boy being but indifferently manner'd and spoiling the Bed, he beat him with a Switch, put a Belt about his Neck, threatening to hang him, threw Dung at him, as he pass'd by him, which fell'd him down, and said he would bury him with it, being what he lov'd, but without design to hurt his Life, and begg'd pardon of God and Man for his past Offences.

*James Wood*, condemn'd for breaking open the Mayor of *Pontefract's* Shop, and stealing from thence 25 *l.* own'd himself guilty of that and another Burglary at *Doncaster*; but denied several others laid to his Charge.

*James Ward*, born at *Partington*, aged about 20; convicted of robbing *Mr Briscoe*, own'd that and some other Robberies, and died penitent.

At the Assizes held at *Presseigne* in *South-wales*, *March* 31st, *William Williams*, was try'd for the Murder of *John Williams*, his elder Brother, upon the 4th of *Jan.* last, in the Night time, (as related p. 30.) of which he was found guilty. He was executed the 14th Instant, on a Gibbet erected at *Glisbury Common*, and afterwards hung in Chains. He confessed the Fact, and died penitently.

*William Crownr*, was executed at *Gloucester*, having been condemn'd for a Robbery on the Highway. His Behaviour from his Condemnation to his Execution, manifestly argued the Sincerity of his Repentance for his past Sins, none of which he lamented so much as his Undutifulness to his Indulgent Mother, he being her only Child, and about 28 Years of Age. He utterly denied the Fact for which he suffer'd, and left a Paper with the Under-Sheriff to the following purpose

pose, That he most solemnly declared his Innocence of the Crime laid to his Charge; and that he was never guilty of Robbery, Murder, or Theft; that he was descended of honest Parents, and educated tenderly; but disregarding their kind Admonitions, was brought to this shameful End; that he died in Charity with all Men, and forgave his Prosecutors.

**Mary Lynn**, condemn'd last Assizes for the County of *Norfolk*, was burnt to Ashes at a Stake, for being concern'd in the Murder of her Mistress; and **Smith** the Principal, was hang'd for the same Fact. She deny'd her being guilty, and said **Smith** could clear her if he would. She behaved with Decency, and died Penitent. **Smith** was drunk at the Gallows, and seem'd to have but little Sense either of his Crime or Punishment; however, desir'd all Masters to pay their Servants Wages on Saturday Night, that they might have Money to spend, and not run in Debt. Said, *My Mother always told me I should die in my Shoes, but I will make her a Lier*; so threw them off.

**Robert Gray**, a Horsestealer, condemn'd at the Assizes held at *Taunton*, for the County of *Somerset*, was executed *Apr. 7. at Ilchester*; **Henry White** condemn'd for stealing a Mare. **Joseph Benison** for Housebreaking; **James White**, for Felony, were all three Repriev'd. Eight discharg'd on paying their Fees, no Evidence appearing against them, *viz. Tyler and Edward Burfield*, alias *Ned* the Plasterer, charg'd with writing and dropping threatening Letters: *John Power, Bethel Weston, William Coffey, and John Maddison*, charg'd on Suspicion of setting fire to *Mr Packer's House in Frisfol*; *Sarah Potter*, charg'd with the Murder of *Mary Chapman*, and *Philip Timewell* with robbing the *Taunton Coach*.

*Foreign Affairs. Naples, March 25. N. S.*

ON the 20th instant, about 4 in the Morning, an Earthquake was felt here for 3 Minutes, which alarm'd the whole City, many People running out of their Houses to the open Places, and those that had Convenience remained abroad in Tents the next and the 3 following Nights. There has not been a Repetition or Damage done here-

about; but *Foggia*, a City in *Apulia* about 100 Miles off, is two thirds demolish'd, and near 2000 Persons buried under the Ruins; *Arcoli* and some other Towns in that Neighbourhood, have suffer'd much.

An Account from *Rosen*, says, that the Wife of *Mr Demay* being in labour of her first Child, and in Danger of losing her Life, Father *Breard*, a *Jesuit*, was sent for to administer spiritual Consolation, who finding the Lady could but be deliver'd of a dead Child, the good Man resolv'd to try to baptize it in the Womb, and accordingly made use of an Instrument for that purpose.

*Leiden, Ap. 10.* They write from *Tboulon*, that Father *Girard*, Rector of the College of *Jesuits* there, had seduced a young *Damuel* named *Cadiere*, to whom he had been several Years Confessor: this reverend Father had suggested to her by Visions and Inspiration, and so wrought upon her as to make her believe, that it was necessary she should commit with him the Sin of Fornication, in order to release a Soul out of Purgatory: the Young Woman, confiding in all that the Confessor told her, consented to his Demand: and a little time after it appear'd that this *Jesuit*, by pretending to release a Soul out of Purgatory, had procreated another. Her Mother, sensibly touch'd with the Dishonour done to her Daughter, complain'd immediately to the Bishop and Magistrates of *Tboulon*; but instead of having the Justice done her which She had Reason to promise herself, they defamed the *Damsel*, and took it as an Affront done to the Father, and had her shut up in a Convent of the Ursulines; this Extremity oblig'd the Mother to appeal to *Cardinal de Fleury*. See p. 453.

'Tis writt'n from *Rome*, That *Cardinal Coscia*, being cited to appear according to Law, thought fit to withdraw. His Brother, the Bishop of *Targa*, was order'd into a Convent.

*Vienna, Ap. 10.* Yesterday the Court received an Express from *Constantinople*, with Advice that the *Janizaries* had revolted again; so that the Grand Seigneur was oblig'd to retire to *Adrianople*, and that the *Turks* breath'd nothing but War against the Christians.

*Extract of the Treaty of Peace between the Emperor, and King of Great Britain, concluded and sign'd at Vienna the 16th of March last, N. S.*

I. **T**HERE shall be a general Peace and Tranquillity between the contracting Powers, who shall mutually gauranty the respective Territories which they now actually do, or may hereafter possess.

II. The King of *Great Britain* and the States-general shall gauranty to the Emperor the Pragmatic Sanction of his Territories, as it is recited at large in the present Treaty.

III. The Emperor consents not only to the Introduction of 6000 *Spaniards* into the respective States of *Tuscany, Parma, and Placenza*, but moreover promises to make use of his Sovereign Authority for the Execution of this Article; and that he will procure the Consent of the Dyet of *Ratisbon* in two Months.



IV. " The foregoing Articles shall not be changed or altered.

V. " The *Ostend* company is from this time and for ever hereafter abolished; and the Inhabitants of the *Austrain Netherlands* shall not be permitted to establish in the *Netherlands*, or in any other Place which was formerly under the Government of King *Charles II. of Spain*, and is now in the Emperor's Possession, any Traffick, Commerce, or Navigation to the *Indies*; only they shall be permitted, once for all, to send from the Port of *Ostend* to the *Indies* two Ships, to bring home the Merchandizes, Goods, Effects, &c. which remain there; and the said Effects, so brought home, freely and publickly to expose to Sale.

VI. " Commissaries on both Sides shall be sent to *Antwerp*, to settle the Tariff; which shall be finished within two Years. The other Differences shall likewise be amicably adjusted, without having Recourse to Arms.

VII. " The Commerce of *Naples* and *Sicily* shall remain upon the same Foot, as it was settled in the Time of *K. Charles II.*

VIII. " It shall be free for all Princes and States to enter into the present Treaty

" within the Space of six Months, provided it be with the Consent of the contracting Parties.

IX. " The Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction does not comprehend any Obligation against the Emperor of the *Turks*.

" There is annex'd to this Treaty, a Declaration touching the VI. Article; whereby they engage to put an End, as soon as possible, and in a friendly way, to the Difference about *East Friesland*.

" It is farther declared, that the Imperial Troops shall quit the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placencia*, whether the Dutchess-Dowager be with child or not, as soon as the Spanish Troops shall enter the same, in order to take Possession thereof.

N. B. " For what regards the Misunderstanding between the Imperial Court and the Electorate of *Hanover* about the Affairs of *Mecklenburg*, that is adjusted in a separate Treaty.

*Seville, April 24.* The K. of *Spain* sign'd an order for the immediate Commencement of the delivering the *Flota's* Treasure to the Commerce on the ancient *Indulto* of 5 per *Ct.* which was very agreeable to the Merchants.

## BOOKS published in APRIL, 1731.

1. THE Fools Opera, &c. by *Mat. Madley*, price 6d.

The Gentleman's Pocket Farrier, &c. By *Capt. William Burdon*.

The original of Pain and Evil, &c. By *John Henley, M. A.* pr. 6d.

2. A second Letter from a Hawker and Pedler in the Country to a Member of Parliament in *London*, pr. 6d.

3. The present State of the Republick, of Letters for *February*, pr. 1s.

*Calista*: An Opera, after the manner of the Beggar's Opera.

The Religion of Nature considered: with a Postscript on Mr *Chubb's* Discourse concerning Reason, &c. pr. 2s.

The Interest of *England*, with respect to the Woollen Manufactures: with Remarks on some Thoughts, &c.

A Literary Journal for *January, February, and March*, pr. 2s.

5. The Gentleman's Magazine, &c. No. III. for *March*.

Reasons for deferring or amending the Bill, that all Proceedings in Courts of Justice shall be in the *English* Language, pr. 3d.

Considerations on the Dispute now depending before the Hon. House of Commons, between the British Southern and Northern Plantations in *America*, pr. 6d.

6. The Strength and Weakness of human Reason, &c.

Miscellaneous Observations on Authors, ancient and modern, No. IV.

The great Duty and Happiness of living quiet and peaceable: an Aftize Sermon at *New Sarum, March 6. 1730.* By *Robert Clauering*, Rector of *St Peters* in *Marlborough*.

7. The Reasonableness of Church and College Fines, &c. in answer to an Enquiry into the customary Estates, &c.

8. The Importance of the Sugar Colonies to *Great-Britain* stated, &c. pr. 6d.

The monumental Inscription on the Column at *Blenheim-house*, &c. pr. 6d. [*See p. 189*]

A true Estimate of the Value of Leasehold Estates, Annuities, &c. in answer to *Sir Isaac Newton's* Tables, &c.

Animadversions on a *Rev. Prelate's* Remarks upon a Bill to prevent Suits for Tythes: By a Member of the House of Commons, pr. 6d.

A Defence of the Church's Right in Leasehold Estates: in answer to an Enquiry into the customary Estates and Tenant Rights, &c. By *W. Derham, D. D.*

9. The Life of *Mr Cleveland*, natural Son of *Oliver Cromwell*: written by himself, 2 Vols. 12mo.

The Political State of *Great-Britain*, for *March*, pr. 1s.

10. *Orestes*: a dramatic Opera: written by *Mr Theobald*.

The 11th Volume of the civil History of *Naples*: written in *Italian* by *Pietro Gignone* and translated by *Capt. James Ogilvie*.

The occasional Historian, No. II. By *Mr Earbery*, pr. 1s.

12. Plain

12. Plain Reasons for the Growth of Sodomity in *England*, with effectual means to prevent the same, &c. pr. 6d.

Latin Verbs formed, conjugated, declined with the *English* Verbs, &c.

Some Observations on the present State of *Ireland*. &c.

13. The Happiness or Misery of a Nation dependent upon the Principles and Conduct of its Governors, an *Adize* Sermon at *Taunton*, *March* 14. 1730-1. By *Thomas Coney*, D. D.

The Constant Lovers: being an entertaining History of the Amours and Adventures of *Solenus* and *Perrigonia*, *Alexis* and *Sylvia*, &c. By *John Littleton Costcker*, Gent.

The Historical Register, No. 61.

The Gardeners Dictionary: By *Phillip Miller*, F. R. S.

The Mourner; or, the Afflicted relieved: By *B. Grosvenor* D. D.

Some Observations on the present State of the dissenting Interest, pr. 6d.

Lecture, II. on the Belles Lettres, and forming a fine Taste. By *John Henley*, M. A.

14. A Dissertation on Estates upon Lives and Years, whether in Lay or Church Hands. &c. By *Edw. Lawrence*, pr. 1s.

The Perspective; or Calista dissected, &c.

The *St James's* Miscellany, &c. pr. 6d.

A Letter to a Member of the House of Commons, relating to the Treaty concluded at *Vienna*, *March* 16. N. S. with Remarks on the said Treaty, pr. 1s.

A Collection of Poems, &c. By the Author of the *Duel*, a Poem, p. 1s.

17. A Letter to the Vicar of *St Aldates* *Oxon*, occasion'd by some Passages in his Sermons lately published, pr. 6d.

19. A Letter to his Excellency *Mr Ulrich D'Ipres*, chief Minister to the King of *Sparta* &c. By *Enslace Budgell*, Esq; pr. 1s.

20. The Church of *England* Man's Instructor, being an Explanation of all the Fasts and Feasts of the Church of *England* &c. illustrated with *Cuts*.

21. A mechanical Dissertation upon the *Lues Venerea*, &c. By *J. S.* pr. 1s.

22. The present State of *Europe*, for *March*.

The second part of a critical Examination of the late new Text and Version of the new Testament in *Greek* and *English*, &c. By *Leonard Twells*.

23. A new Account of the Confusion of Tongues, &c. By *J. H.*

24. An Answer to the Remarks upon the Bill concerning *Tythes*, lately published in the *Whitehall Evening Post*. pr. 6d.

The History of *Benducar* the great, Prime Minister to *Muley Mahomet*, and *Muley Mubub*, Emperors of *Morocco*, &c. pr. 1s.

A Defence of the Courage, Honour, and Loyalty of the *Irish* Nation, in Answer to the scandalous Reflections of the *Free-Britain* &c. By *Charles Forman*, Esq;

A Journey to *Bristol* or the honest *Welchman*, a Farce of 2 Acts: written by *John Hippisley*, Comedian, pr. 1s.

26. The Religious Ceremonies and Customs of the several Nations of the known World, &c. Translated from the *French*;

A Dialogue on Beauty; in the manner of *Plato*, By *George Stubb's*, M. A.

27. Lecture IV. on the Languages Ancient and Modern, By *John Henley*, M. A.

*Mr Staehaus's* Defence of the Christian Religion, from the several Objections of Modern Anticipurists.

Some Reflections on Prescience, in which the Nature of the Divinity is enquired into, pr. 1s.

Fabular Observations recommended, as the plainest and surest way of practicing and improving Physick: by *Francis Clifton* M. D. pr. 6d.

*Morgan's* Phoenix Britannicus, No. I. 4to. pr. 2s. 6d.

The Ecclesiastical History of *M. L'Abbe Fleury*. No. 25. vol. 7. p. 2.

28. *Historia Literaria*, No. IX Vol. II. p. 3. pr. 1s.

29. The Present State of the Republick of Letters, for *March* 1731.

A Letter from *Whitwell Longhead* Esq; of *Freedland Manor* in the County of *Bucks*, to his Friend *Sir Politick Woodbe*, President of Weekly Assembly of *Quidnuncs*, near the *Royal Exchange*. *London*.

### Observations in GARDENING in MAY, 1731.

If ill weather or other Accidents has prevented a Gardener from performing what has been recommended for the Works of the last Month, let them be no longer delay'd than the first Week in this; for now the Season is so far advanced that a Day lost is equal to a Week in *Jan. Feb.* or *March*.

About the beginning of this Month Sow Cucumbers in the natural Ground, put about twelve Seeds in each hole, but leave only 4 or 5 when they come up.

Replant *Imperial* and *Silesia* Lettuce if you have any big enough, and if any of the *Imperial* Lettuce are Cabbag'd, cut the top cross-ways that the flower stems may the more readily shoot for seeding.

Sow some of the *Dutch* brown Lettuce, to be planted out for Cabbaging in *June*.

Transplant *Colly-Flower* plants, and make your first Drills for *Sellery*, if your plants are large enough.

Sow *Rounceval* Pease, and towards the end; earth up and plant those which were sown in the former Month.

Sow *Purslane* upon the natural Ground and *Cabbages*.

We may now sow some *Endive* very thin to be blanch'd without transplanting.

Sow *Sweet Marjoram*, *Basil*, *Thyme*, hot and *Aromatick* herbs, and plants which are the most tender.

Towards the End of the Month.

Course of Exchange.

Amsterdam	--	31	11
Ditto at Sight		34	8
Hamburgh	--	33	6
Rotterdam	-3 a	34	11
Antwerp	----	35	10
Madrid	----	42	
Bilboa	----	41	$\frac{2}{8}$
Cadiz	----	41	$\frac{2}{8}$
Venice	----	48	$\frac{1}{2}$
Leghorn	----	50	a $\frac{3}{4}$
Genoa	----	53	$\frac{7}{8}$
Paris	----	31	$\frac{7}{8}$
Bourdeaux	--	31	$\frac{1}{2}$
Oporto	----	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lisbon	- - -	5	$\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Dublin	- - -	11	$\frac{1}{8}$ a 11

STOCKS.

S. Sea	103 $\frac{2}{3}$
----- Bonds	51. 17s.
----- Annu.	106 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bank	147
Equiva.	105
Mil. Bank	110
India	198 $\frac{1}{2}$
----- Bonds	61. 1s.

African	51
Royal Aff.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lon. ditto	12 $\frac{2}{8}$
York Build.	24
Dit. 3 per C.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Eng. Copp.	31
Welsh ditto	21. 11s.
Lott. Tick.	101. 10s.

Price of Grain at Bear-Key, per Qt.

Wheat	29s. to 28s. 6d.
Rye	12s. to 16s. 0d
Barley	13s. to 20s. 0d
Oats	12s. to 15s. 0d.
Peale	16s. to 22s.
P. Malt	22s. to 24s.
B. Malt	18s. to 22s.
Tares	19s. to 22s. 0d
H. Peale	12s. to 16s.
H. Beans	14s. to 22s.

Prices of Goods, &c. in London.

Hay 21. a Load.

Coals per Chaldron	24s. to 26s.
Old Hops per Hun.	25 to 42
New Hops	45 to 4 l.
Rape Seed	11 l. to 12 l. 00s.
Lead the Fodder	19 Hun. 1 half on board, 16l. 10 s.
Tin in Blocks	41. 00 s.
Ditto in Bars	4 l. 02 s. exclusive of 3 s. per Hun. Duty.
Copper Eng. best	5 l. 14s. per C.
Ditto ordinary	4l. 14 s. per C.
Ditto Barbary	3l. 10s to 4l.
Iron of Bilboa	15 l. 10 s. per Ton
Dis of Sweden	16 l. 10 s. per Ton
Town Tallow	40 to 36s. pr C.
Country Tallow	1 l. 17s. 0 d.
Cobmeal	17 s. 3d. per lhi

Sugar Powder best	59s. per C.
Ditto second sort	49 per C.
Loaf Sugar double refine	09 d. per lb.
Ditto single refine	60 s. to 70 s. per C.
Cinamon	7 s. 9 d.
Cloves	9 s. 1 d.
Mace	16 s. 6d. per lb.
Nutmegs	8 & 7d. per lb.
Sugar Candy white	12 d. to 17 d. per lb.
Ditto brown	6 d. Half penny per lb.
Pepper for Home consump.	14 d.
Ditto for exportation	10 d. farthing
Tea Bohia fine	12 s. to 14 s. per lb.
Ditto ordinary	10 s. per lb.
Ditto Congo	12 s. to 16 s. per lb.
ditto Pekoe	18s. per lb.
ditto Green fine	12 s. to 15 s. per lb.
ditto Imperial	14 per lb.
ditto Hyson	35s. 10 00s.

Mastick white	4 s. 6 d.
Opium	10 s. 0 d.
Quicksilver	4 s. 4 d.
Rhubarb	18 s. a 20 s.
Sarsaparilla	3 s. 0d.
Saffron Eng.	26 s. 00d.
Wormseeds	4 s. 6 d.
Balsam Capiva	2 s. 10 d.
Balsam of Gillead	14s. 00 d.
Hypocacuana	5s. 6d.
Ambergreece	per Oz. 14 s. 00

Grocery Wares.

Rafins of the Sun	25 s. new per C.
Ditto Malaga	
Ditto Smirna new	17s.
Ditto Alicante	15s.
Ditto Lipra new	16s.
Ditto Belvedera	18s.
Currants none	
Ditto new	42
Prunes French	17 &
Figs	18 s.

Drugs by the lb.

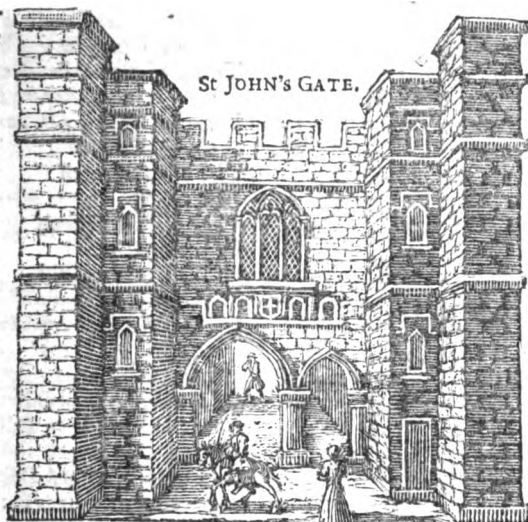
Balsam Peru	16 s.
Cardamoms	3 s. 4 d.
Camphire refine	24 s.
Crabs Eyes	22 s. 8d
Jallop	3 s. 9d.
Manna	1 s. 6 d. to 23

Wine, Brandy, and Rum;

Oporto red,	per T. 68 l. a 72 l.
Ditto white	60l.
Lisbon red none	ditto white 46l.
Sherry	30 l.
Canary new	28
ditto old	32 l.
Florence	
French red	36 l. a 50l.
ditto white	20l.
Mountain malaga old	24 l.
ditto new	23l.
Brandy Fr. per Gal.	6s. to 6s. 6d
Rum of Jam.	7 s. to 7s. 4d.
ditto Low. Islands	6s. to 7s. 0d

# The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette  
London Fair.  
Fog's Journ.  
Applee's : :  
Read's : : :  
Craftsman : :  
D. Spectator  
Grubstreet J  
Whip Register  
Free Briton  
Dip Doctoz  
Daily Court.  
Daily Post  
Dai. Journal  
Da. Post-hop  
D. Advertiser  
Evening Post  
St James's Ch.  
Whitehall Ch.  
London Chelg  
Flying Post  
Box 2 News  
Dublin 6 : : :



Edinburgh 2  
Bristol : : : :  
Notwich 2 : :  
Exeter 2 : : :  
Worcester : :  
Northampton  
Gloucester : :  
Stamford : :  
Nottingham  
Bury Journ.  
Chester ditto  
Derby ditto  
Ipswich dit.  
Reading dit.  
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Or, MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER.

For M A Y, 1731.

CONTAINING,

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- II. Monumental Inscription at *Blenheim*; Speaker and King's Speech; Reasons for not passing the Wool and Bankrupt Bills; Substance of the *English* Law, and Naturalization Bills; Of the Pension Bill and Protests, the National Debt and Yearly Expence, Produce of the Land-Tax and Deficiencies.
- III. Domestic Occurrences, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Preferments, Burials and Christenings in *London*.
- IV. Prices of Goods, Grain and Stocks; a List of *Bankrupts*.
- V. Malefactors executed.
- VI. Foreign Affairs.
- VII. Remarkable Casualties and Occurrences.
- VIII. Books, &c. publish'd.
- IX. Observations in Gardening.
- X. A Table of Contents.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: -Printed for the AUTHOR, and sold at St John's Gate: By F. Jefferies in *Ludgate-street*; and all other Bookellers; in Town and Country.

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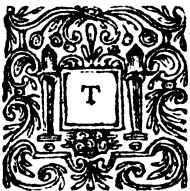
## Gentleman's Magazine :

M A Y, 1731.

*A View of the Weekly DISPUTES and ESSAYS in this Month.*

The Craftsman. Saturday, April 1.

The Monumental Inscription, &amp;c.



THE Castle of *Blenheim* was founded by Q. ANNE, in the 4th Year of her Reign, in the Year of the Christian *Æra* 1705, a Monument de-

signed to perpetuate the Memory of the signal Victory obtain'd over the *French* and *Bavarians*, near the Village of *Blenheim*, on the Banks of the *Danube*, by JOHN Duke of *Marlborough*; the Hero, not only of his Nation, but his Age, whose Glory was equal in the Council and in the Field; who by Wisdom, Justice, Candour and Address, reconcil'd various and opposite Interests; acquir'd an Influence which no Rank or Authority can give, nor any Force but that of superior Virtue; became the fixed important Centre, which united in one common Cause the principal States of *Europe*; who by military Knowledge, and irresistible Valour, in a long Series of uninterrupted Triumphs, broke the Power of *France*, when rais'd the highest, when exerted the most; rescued the *Empire* from Desolation; asserted and confirmed the Liberties of *Europe*.

PHILIP, a Grandson of the House of *France*, united to the Interests, directed by the Policy, supported by the Arms of that Crown, was placed on the

Throne of *Spain*. King WILLIAM the Third beheld this formidable Union of two great, and once rival Monarchies. At the End of a Life spent in defending the Liberties of *Europe*, he saw them in the greatest Danger. He provided for their Security in the most effectual Manner. He took the Duke of *Marlborough* into his Service.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the *States-General* of the united Provinces.] The Duke contracted several Alliances before the Death of King WILLIAM. He confirmed and improved these. He contracted others, after the Accession of Queen ANNE; and re-united the Confederacy, which had been dissolved at the End of a former War, in a stricter and firmer League.

Captain General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of *Great-Britain*.] The Duke led to the Field the Army of the Allies. He took, with surprising Rapidity, *Venlo*, *Ruremonde*, *Stevenswaert*, *Liege*. He extended and secured the Frontiers of the *Dutch*. The Enemies, whom he found insulting at the Gates of *Nimeghen*, were driven to seek for Shelter behind their Lines. He forced *Bonne*, *Huy*, *Limburg* in another Campaign. He opened the Communication of the *Rhine* as well as the *Maes*. He added all the Country between these Rivers to his former Conquests. The Arms of *France*, favour'd by the Defection of the Elec-

tor

Cor of *Bavaria*, had penetrated into the Heart of the *Empire*. This mighty Body lay expos'd to immediate Ruin. In that memorable Crisis, the Duke of *Marlborough* led his Troops with unexampled Celerity, Secrecy, and Order, from the *Ocean* to the *Danube*. He sav'd; he attack'd; nor stopp'd, but to conquer the Enemies. He forc'd the *Bavarians*, sustain'd by the *French*, in their strong Intrenchments at *Schel-lenberg*. He pass'd the *Danube*. A second royal Army compos'd of the best Troops of *France*, was sent to re-inforce the first. That of the Confederates was divided. With one Part of it the Siege of *Ingolstadt* was carried on; with the other the Duke gave Battle to the united Strength of *France* and *Bavaria*. On the 2d Day of *August* 1704, he gain'd a more glorious Victory than the History of any Age can boast. The Heaps of Slain were dreadful Proofs of his Valour. A Marshal of *France*, whole Legions of *French*, his Prisoners, proclaim'd his Mercy. *Bavaria* was subdued. *Ratisbon*, *Augusbourg*, *Ulm*, *Meninghen*, all the Usurpations of the Enemy, were recover'd. The Liberty of the *Diet*, the Peace of the *Empire* were restor'd. From the *Danube*, the Duke turn'd his victorious Arms towards the *Rhine* and the *Moselle*. *Landaugh*, *Treves*, *Traerbach*, were taken. In the Course of one Campaign the very Nature of the War was chang'd. The Invaders of other States were reduc'd to defend their own. The Frontier of *France* was expos'd in its weakest Part to the Efforts of the Allies.

That he might improve this Advantage, that he might push the Sum of Things to a speedy Decision, the Duke of *Marlborough* led his Troops early in the following Year once more to the *Moselle*. They, whom he had sav'd a few Months before, neglected to second him now. They, who might have been his Compani-

ons in Conquest, refus'd to join him. When he saw the generous Design he had form'd frustrated by private Interest, by Pique, by Jealousy, he return'd with speed to the *Maes*. He return'd: and Fortune and Victory turn'd with him. *Leige* was reliev'd; *Huy* re-taken; the *French*, who had press'd the Army of the States-General with superior Numbers, retired behind Intrenchments, which they deem'd impregnable. The Duke forc'd these Intrenchments, with inconsiderable Loss, on the seventh Day of *July* 1705. He defeated a great Part of the Army, which defend'd 'em. The rest escap'd by a precipitate Retreat. If Advantages proportionable to this Success were not immediately obtained, let the Failure be ascribed to that Misfortune, which attends most Confederacies; a Division of Opinions, where one alone should judge; a Division of Powers, where one alone should command. The Disappointment itself did Honour to the Duke. It became the Wonder of Mankind how he could do so much under those Restraints, which had hinder'd him from doing more.

Powers more absolute were given him afterwards: The Encrease of his Powers multiplied his Victories. At the opening of the next Campaign, when all his Army was not assembled, when it was hardly known that he had taken the Field, the Noise of his Triumphs was heard over *Europe*. On the 12th of *May* 1706, he attack'd the *French* at *Ramilies*. In the Space of two Hours their whole Army was put to flight. The Vigour and Conduct with which he improved his Success, were equal to those with which he gain'd it. *Louvain*, *Brussels*, *Molines*, *Liere*, *Ghent*, *Oudenard*, *Antwerp*, *Damme*, *Bruges*, *Courtray*, surrend'rd. *Ostend*, *Menin*, *Dendermond*, *Acth* were taken. *Bra-*  
*bant*

*bant* and *Flanders* were recover'd Places, which have resisted the greatest Generals for Months, for Years; Provinces disputed for Ages, were the Conquests of a Summer. Nor was the Duke content to triumph alone. Sollicitous for the general Interest, his Care extended to the remotest Scenes of the War. He chose to lessen his own Army, that he might enable the Leaders of other Armies to conquer. To this it must be ascribed that *Turin* was relieved, the Duke of *Savoy* reinfated; the *French* driven with Confusion out of *Italy*.

These Victories gave the Allies an Opportunity of carrying the War on every Side into the Dominions of *France*. But she continued to enjoy a kind of peaceful Neutrality in *Germany*. From *Italy* she was once alarmed and had no more to fear. The entire Reduction of this Power, whose Ambition had caused, whose Strength supported the War, seemed reserved for him alone, who had so triumphantly begun the glorious Work.

The Barrier of *France*, on the side of the Low Countries, had been forming for more than half a Century. What Art, Power and Expence could do, had been done to render it impenetrable. Yet here she was most exposed; for here the Duke of *Marlborough* threatened to attack her.

To cover what they had gained by Surprize, or had been yielded to them by Treachery, the *French* march'd to the Banks of the *Schelde*. At their Head were the Princes of the Blood, and their most fortunate General, the Duke of *Vendosme*. Thus commanded, thus posted, they hoped to check the *Victor* in his *Course*. Vain were their Hopes. The Duke of *Marlborough* passed the River in their sight. He defeated their whole Army. The Approach of Night con-

ceal'd, the Proximity of *Ghent* favour'd their Flight. They neglected nothing to repair their Loss, to defend their Frontier. New Generals, new Armies appear'd in the *Netherlands*. All contributed to enhance the Glory; none were able to retard the Progress of the Confederate Arms.

*Lisle*, the Bulwark of this Barrier, was besieged. A numerous Garrison, and a Marshal of *France* defended the Place, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* commanded; the Duke of *Marlborough* cover'd and sustain'd the Siege. The Rivers were seized, and the Communication with *Holland* interrupted. The Duke opened new Communications with great Labour, and much greater Art, Through Countries over-run by the Enemy, the necessary Convoys arriv'd in Safety. One alone was attack'd. The Troops which attacked, were beat. The Defence of *Lisle* was animated by Assurances of Relief.

The *French* assembled all their Force. They march'd towards the Town. The Duke of *Marlborough* offered them Battle, without suspending the Siege. They abandon'd the Enterprize. They came to save the Town. They were Spectators of its Fall.

From this Conquest the Duke hastened to others. The Posts taken by the Enemy on the *Schelde*, were surpriz'd. That River was pass'd the second time; and, notwithstanding the great Preparations made to prevent it, without Opposition.

*Brussels* besieg'd by the Elector of *Bavaria*, was relieved. *Ghent* surrender'd to the Duke in the middle of a Winter remarkably severe. An Army, little inferior to his own, marched out of the Place.

As soon as the Season of the Year permitted him to open another Campaign, the Duke besieged and took *Tournay*. He invest'd *Mons*. Near



this City the *French Army*, covered by thick Woods, defended by treble Intrenchments, waited to molest, nor presumed to offer Battle. Even this was not attempted by them with Impunity. On the last Day of *August 1709*, the Duke attack'd them in their Camp. All was employ'd, nothing avail'd against the Resolution of such a General, against the Fury of such Troops. The Battle was bloody: The Event decisive. The Woods were pierced. The Fortifications trampled down. The Enemy fled. The Town was taken. *Doway, Betbune, Air, St. Venant, Bouchain* underwent the same Fate in two succeeding Years. Their vigorous Resistance could not save them. The Army of *France* durst not attempt to relieve them. It seem'd preserv'd to defend the Capital of the Monarchy.

The Project of this extreme Distress was neither distant, nor dubious. The *French* acknowledge their Conqueror, and sued for Peace.

These are the Actions of the Duke of *Marlborough*, performed in the compass of few Years, sufficient to adorn the Annals of Ages. The Admiration of other Nations will be conveyed to latest Posterity, in the Histories even of the Enemies of Britain.

The Sense, which the British Nation had of his transcendent Merit, was expressed in the most solemn, most effectual, most durable Manner.

The Acts of Parliament, inscribed on this Pillar shall stand as long as the British Name and Language last, illustrious Monuments of *Marlborough's* Glory and of *Britain's* Gratitude.

Universal Spectator, May 1. No. 134. H  
Self-Opinion.

There is no Body, he says, however worthless and insignificant, but what sets an infinite Value on

himself. *Self-Love* and *Pride* conspire to conceal our Imperfections from us; hence it is that so many complain of Fortune's Unkindness, without considering their own too-little Merit; even those who envy the Wealth and Splendor of their Superiors, are perfectly easy and satisfied with their own Share of Goodness and Understanding.

This Self-Opinion, he observes, prevents our improving in Virtue and Wisdom, and lays us open to Flattery, and is the Source of Impertinence, Affectation, Haughtiness, Obstinacy, and other Follies; that a pretty Woman with a Circle of Admirers, and a great Man with his Train of obsequious Dependents, are Instances of this.

Whoever therefore would be truly valued, must pass a Self-Examination; for nothing makes a Man more contemptible, than to assume a Merit he has no Right to. This makes Debauchees set up for Preachers of Morality, and harmless Country Girls affect the study'd Airs of designing Jilts.

While this Self-conceit is confin'd to Conversation and Behaviour, he says, it only renders us ridiculous; but when it influences the Management of our Fortunes and the Conduct of Life, it exyoses us to Ruin. Thus *Portico*, to be thought a Master in Architects, squanders away in Building what should maintain his starving Family; *Froth* sets up an Equipage he can't support; and *Seimwel* keeps open House, tho' he is dun'd for the Bread he eats.

As Self-Love puffs up a fond Conceit of our own Excellencies, so an over-earnest Desire of appearing happy to others, often makes us miserable. This, he says, proceeds from the false Idea we form of Happiness, which we are too apt to place in the Gifts of Fortune, in the room of Health, Wisdom and Content. Such wrong Notions, he

re.

remarks, are the Causes of Extravagance and empty Ostentation; but yet are beneficial, when kept under the Check of Reason, and excite Mankind to noble and generous Actions. It is the grand Motive to Learning, Generosity, Valour, Wisdom and Virtue, amongst the Men, nor does a little contribute to preserve the Characters of Women unblameable. He does not therefore wish to root it out of humane Nature, but that we may enjoy the Good of it, void of those pernicious Qualities, which impair the Understanding, and make us Fools or Coxcombs.

Read's Journal, May 1.

Of LABOUR and RECREATION.

**P**ythagoras's Maxim was, says our Author, that we may soften the Cares of Life, but not lay 'em down. That is, that Labour and Recreation ought to be kept in a regular Succession. The Earth it self would fail and be burnt up, if there was no remission from Heat; or soon become desolate and barren, if it had no rest.

Observes, that Men the most remarkable for Learning and Wisdom, have indulg'd themselves in Recreations. That *Cyrus* and *Alexander* admir'd Hunting; *Cicero* would play like a Kitten; *Socrates* would gallop about with Children upon a Hobby-Horse; *Plato* would turn Pedlar; *Pofidonius*, the Stoick Philosopher, under the most violent Paroxysms of the Gout, would only smile and say, *Pain! all thy obliging Services are to no purpose; thou may'st be a little troublesome; but I will never own thee for an Evil.*

Every Man has his favourite Pastime. Some delight in luxurious Living, others in Dice and Gaming. *Plato*, he says, remarks, that those destructive Games were invented by a certain Devil call'd *Thouth*, who afterwards instructed *Thamus*, King of *Egypt*, in the Use and Manner of Play. *Aristotle* treats Gamblers as Thieves, Pick-Pockets and Robbers.

*Cards*, he mentions, as another Diversion, but as at present manag'd, is rather a Trade than an Amusement, and Covetousness to the Motive of Play.

The *Chace*, which was an elegant Refreshment to our Forefathers, is so degenerated, that their Successors seem as if they thought they were born for no other purpose.

Our Author, whose Pleasure is in Books, having laid in a large Stock of Pamphlets, and made a Collection of the worst of them, has piled 'em up in an Heap, and exercises himself and Hour every Day in threshing 'em with a Flail.

Admires the Game of *Chess*, because it both diverts and instructs; ascribes the Invention of it to one *Xerxes*, a Statesman, who about the Year of the World 3635, used it as a political Engine to instruct his Master, whom it was not safe to admonish another way.

*Cyrus Minor*, King of *Persia*, was as glorious in Virtue as Power, yet delighted himself in Gardening and Orchards of his own planting.

By *Draco's* Law, Idleness was punish'd with Death.

*Cyrus*, by an Edict, forbid the Exercise of any but ludicrous Occupations, whereby that warlike Nation was so debilitated through Effemicacy, Ease and Luxury, that a Regiment would have put 50,000 of them to flight.

D Fox's Journal, May 1. No. 130.

**E**ntertains his Readers with Quotations of a Pamphlet just published, entitled, *A Letter from Eustace Budget, to his Excellency Mr Ulrick D'ypres, in Answer to his Excellency's two Letters lately published in the Daily Courant.*

Who this *Ulrick D'ypres* is, he says, he cannot tell, but has read of one *Ulrick*, a low black-guard Fellow, that follow'd the Court, was kept to be laugh'd at, and had a Parent, at least a Privilege of being sawcy.

Whether this be the same *Ulrick*, or another, who from a Similitude of Parts, Manner and Behaviour, has adopted his Name, will not determine.

Proceeds to acquaint us, that the Author has given us the History of one *Xunchi*, first Minister in the Kingdom of *Tonquin*, situate on the Borders of

**G** *China*, describes him as a Man of low and ordinary Parts, who made himself remarkable for his Hatred to Men of Parts and Learning, and because he would not be eclipsed, he introduc'd none into publick Affairs, but the most insignificant Persons he could find; so that the Person he sent to the polite Court of the Emperor of *China*, was a meer Buffoon, by which means *Tonquin* was over-reach'd in all her Negotiations, which

which occasioned Murmurs and Discontents among the People of *Tonquin*.

He then recites several Passages out of the said Pamphlet; but as they contain no more than Illustrations of the same Argument, we think it useless to repeat them.

**London Journal**, May 1. No. 614.

**T**HE *Craftsman* having in his Paper of *April 24*, arrogated to himself the Merit of influencing all the Affairs of *Europe*, of correcting the Blunders of the Ministry; and of settling the present happy Situation of Affairs by the Light he has held forth, and by the Measures he has recommended; Mr *Osborne* banterers him by retorting his own Words; and then proceeds to answer some of his Arguments: One of which was, *That if the present Measures are right, then all the former are wrong*; as if because the Measures are *different*, therefore they must be *wrong*.

A Quere put by the *Craftsman*, whether we could not have been reconciled to the Emperor long ago, on the same Terms we are now? *Osborne* answers in the Negative, because things were not ripe for it.

To Mr *Osborne's* Letter is added a Postscript to this effect, That in the last *Craftsman* there are these Words, *viz. We meant in writing that Passage* (about the Dependency of Parliaments upon the Crown) *to reflect on a scandalous Doctrine propagated in a Pamphlet entitled, Clodius and Cicerò*, Mr *Osborne* having read over that Pamphlet, affirms, that there is not a Word in it about *Dependency*, or *Independency* of Parliaments.

**Free Briton**, May 6. No. 75.

*The History of PATRIOTISM continued.*

**H**AVING in his former Papers made some Reflections on the Merits and Injuries of an illustrious Ministry, the Glory and the ill Treatment of the D. of *Marlborough* and the E. of *Godolphin*, proceeds in this to show, that

the same ambitious Demagogues are now reviving the Practice of their wicked Arts by employing them against the present Administration.

The Reason of his describing the ill Usage of the D. of *Marlborough*, he says, is to show, that those who could thus inhumanly treat the D. of *Marlborough*, would not scruple to abuse and injure a Minister of humbler Fame, formed to rise by peaceful Arts, and in the lower Rank of Glory.

Makes some Reflections on the Author of the *Craftsman*. for making his Court to the Duke's Family now he is dead, whom they envy'd and defam'd when living.

As to saying it would have been ridiculous to challenge the Duke's Friends to have particularized any Service he had done his Country, in order to suggest, that a certain Gentleman now in Power hath not the same Merits to produce, is nothing to the purpose: For if Success in War is the *only* Mark of Merit, the E. of *Godolphin* was an unprofitable Servant to the Publick.

Concludes with observing, that as no monumental Marble or Inscriptions can add to *Marlborough's* Glory; so no Recitals of those Inscriptions in the *Craftsman* can take away from *B———'s* Ingratitude.

**Grubstreet Journal**, May 6. No. 70.

**I**NSERTS a Letter wrote by a *Welshman*, giving an Account of the antient Laws and Language of his Country. Says, that Dr *Wotton* collected the Laws of their good King *Hoel* into a Body, which he entitled, *Cyfreithjey Hywel Dda ac eraill, sea Leges Wallicæ Ecclesiasticæ & Civiles Hoeli Bôni, &c.* This King *Hoel* he supposes to have lived about 800 Years ago.

The Book informs us, that one of the chief Officers to the King's Court was the Foot-scratcher, who held the King's Feet in his Lap from Dinner till Bed-time, and scratched him: He supposes it also a *Scotch* Custom, which occasioned *K. James I.* to say, *That Scratch,*

*Scratching for the Itch was too great a Pleasure for a Subject,*

The third Officer was the Yeoman of the Cow-dung, who look'd after the King's Cattle, and had the Honour of sleeping in the Buttery.

The fifth Honour was given to the Porter, who had the Milt or Gut of every Animal kill'd for the Kitchen, as a Perquisite. He was allow'd also what was left of the King's toasted Cheese. Cheese was esteem'd a great Rarity, as appears from the great Value set on a Cat. This Animal, as soon as it could catch Mice, was valued at four Pence, the Price of a Goat. The Qualities of a good Cat were, she must have good Ears, Eyes, Teeth, Claws and Tail, be a good Mouser, and not eat her Kittens. If any one kill'd a Cat, he was fined so much Wheat as the Cat being hung up by the Tail, with her Head touching an even Floor, would heap'd above her, reach to the Tip of her Tail. The Porter was likewise employ'd in providing Straw for the King's Bed; this was a little troublesome, because the King had clean Straw every Night.

The Royal Palace was thatch'd, and sustain'd by six Columns or Posts. The Penalty of burning down one of these Posts was 40*d.* The Roof was valued at 80*d.* The Palace of a Nobleman was valued at half the Price, &c.

London Journal, May 8. No. 615.

*On Bankrupts.*

There having been a Bill depending in Parliament about Bankrupts, Mr. Osborne takes occasion to treat of that Subject.

The Bulk of Bankrupts, are, he says such as over-trade themselves, or spend in Luxury and Extravagance more than their Profits or Income; H Gamesters and Stock-jobbers? lastly, those that get all the Credit they can

with a Design to cheat their Creditors.

Proposes, that all Bankrupts should produce their Books; which if they can't do, to be taken for granted they have destroy'd their Books to conceal ill Management or Roguery, and ought to be severely punished.

Hence takes Occasion to mention the Case of the *Woodwards*, whose Insolvency has been more calamitous to the Merchants and Traders in this City, than any Accident since the fatal Year 1720.

Recommends it to the Assignees to mitigate the Hardships of Creditors by hastening a Dividend and in the mean time to acquaint them what they may reasonably expect for their Debts, that none may be induced to sell their Interest for less than the Value or purchase that of others for more than it is worth.

Craftsman, May 8. No. 253.

*Remarks on the History of England.*

Takes notice, that in their Paper of March 18. they spoke of the State of Parties at the Accession of K. James, now makes Observations on his Management of them.

In the first Month of his Reign, our Author says, he expos'd himself to the shedding of Blood, by espousing the Passions of a Party; instances in *Grey, Cobham* and *Raleigh*.

Observes there were no Parties at this Time in the Nation, but what were founded on religious Differences; and it was Queen Elizabeth's Policy to keep all Parties within those Bounds. She thought that Consciences ought not to be forc'd, but won by Truth, Time, Instruction and Persuasion; and that Causes of Conscience lose their Nature, when they exceed their Bounds, and grow Matters of Faction.

Opposite to this was the Conduct of K. James; who, in haste to show his Parts, held a Conference between the

the Bishops and the puritan Ministers at *Hampton Court*, quickly after his Accession, where he made himself a Principle in the Dispute. But the King was so far from trusting to the force of Truth, and the Aid of Time, that in this Conference he threatned another kind of Force. The Consequence of which was, those Sects, which were not daagerous at first, became so at last, Nor was this all, he made those Sects his Enemies, and gave them great Advantages of Popularity and Strength; first by the great Indulgence he show'd to *Roman Catholics*; secondly, by ranking among the Puritan Party all those who stood up in defence of Civil Liberty. *No King, no Bishop*, was the Language of the Court: *no Bishop, no King*, that of the Church.

These Evils, says the *Craftsman*, were aggravated by conducting our National Interest abroad against the Sense of the Nation.

That the Treaty he made with *Spain* 1504, was generally censur'd. He courted the Power of *Spain*, which *Q. Elizabeth* had broke, and which would have courted him had he known how to put so much as Dignity on his Proceedings. He disobliged the *Dutch*, yet suffer'd their affronts; signed two Treaties with Rebels. As to the Part he took in the Troubles of *Germany*, he put himself on such a Foot, and acquired such a Character, that he had not Credit among the Protestants, nor much Influence over his Son-in-Law, the *Elect. Palatine*; and the *Catholic Party*, sure of amusing him, neglected and despised him.

*Read's Journal*, May 8. No. 320.

*Extravagance in Dress.*

Observes, that there are some things which in all Ages have afforded Subjects for Ridicule. In the first Rank of these he reckons

Dress. This, at first View, may seem trifling, appears otherwise when we consider how far a Man must sink below the Dignity of his Nature, before he can suffer his Thoughts to be wholly employ'd in ornamenting his Body. Should this be said to young *Papilio*, who, from a meer Country Booby, in nine Months acquaintance with the *Town*, is grown a compleat Pop and arrant Debauchee, it would be answered, that Garb was the most essential Part of a modern fine Gentleman, and drew the Eyes and Respect of the Beholder. Answers this with a Story out of *Plutarch*, viz. A *Persian Nobleman* coming into a Painter's Shop with a magnificent Equipage, ask'd several simple Questions about his Art: To which the Painter reply'd, *Whilst thou wert silent, I paid a Deference to the Eclat of thy Purple and Gold; but now by Speaking thou hast made thyself the Jest, even of the Boys that grind my Colours.*

To dress in a Manner inconsistent with our Condition, he says, is to throw away our Money and Time, purely to make ourselves ridiculous.

Mentions, as an Instance, Mr. *Yarley*, the *Hosier's* Wife, going to a Ball to tell the People her fine lac'd Head cost 300*l.* the Consequence of which was, she was laugh'd at; half of her Husband's Customers left his Shop to deal with those they thought had more occasion for it; and his Creditors grew uneasy, fancying that Money might fall short when his Wife's Head came to be paid for; verifying the *Spanish* Proverb, *When Pride gallops hard, Poverty rides behind on the Crupper.*

*Universal Spectator*, May 8. No. 135.

*Academical Education.*

A Gentleman, who has been lately at one of our Universities, for his Diversion, gives our Author some

Some Account of their Methods of Education.

Says, he found in the younger Part of the University a generous and noble Spirit reigning, and good Sense improv'd and elevated by a valuable Stock of choice and useful Learning, wisely differently from the usual Run of young Fellows about London, whose utmost Stretch of Learning is to repeat Scraps out of *Plays* or *Poetry*, or perhaps produce a few stale Arguments against Christianity.

But takes notice of one general Fault among them, *i. e.* the Distance observ'd by Tutors to their Pupils; whereby the paternal and filial Affection which should subsist between them is presented, and Misunderstanding and Dislike occasion'd. For nothing wins more upon young People than a good-natur'd open Treatment.

To this Distance and Reserve may be attributed that so few Friendships are contracted between Tutor and Pupil: The Haughty and Dogmatical are substituted in the room of the Friendly, Benevolent and Obliging.

Hereby likewise, he says, they frequently embroil themselves with their Pupils, to the great Uneasiness and Prejudice of both. Knew a sober ingenious Youth treated with the utmost Severity, on no other Account than his Tutor's Ignorance of his Temper and Genius.

As to the Objection, that Familiarity may breed Contempt, he answers, It may be just with respect to those Tutors, whose only Qualifications lie in Form and Distance, but not to those of real Merit.

A Tutor, he thinks, should delight in the Conversation of his Pupils, make their Studies agreeable, and endear himself by Gentleness and Courtesy, whereby he would let himself into the Knowledge of their Tempers, and thereby be ready to amend the Bad, and cherish the Good.

*Fog's Journal*, May 8. No. 131.  
*The Behaviour of the dignify'd Clergy.*

A Certain Author, he says, tells us, that the Reason why the Clergy

are dignify'd with Titles, and rais'd to the Rank of Nobles, was owing to the Wisdom as well as Piety of our Ancestors, who judg'd that thereby the Cause of God would be more effectually advanced amongst the Rich as well as the Poor.

If the Conduct of a Clergyman be servile, base and designing; or his Actions have a Tendency to worldly Advantage, his Preaching once a Year will be interpreted only as a formal Compliance with his Profession.

For a Prelate to think of nothing but establishing private Grandure upon the Endowments of the Church, contradicts the Design of those Endowments, which the Piety of Laymen first instituted for advancing Religion and the Service of God.

When a Bishop betrays the Dignity of his Function by base Flattery, or servile Compliance with bad Men, it is an Affront to Divine Majesty itself.

Thus far his Author; who, *Fog* says, has several other Reflections, which cannot be too severe, while they are confined to Vices and spare the Order.

Speaks this with an Eye to a Pamphlet entitled, *Animadversions on a Reverend Prelate's Remarks on a Bill now depending in Parliament, entitled, A Bill to prevent Suits for Tythes, &c.*

The Book is very satyrical upon the dignify'd Clergy; says, 'Tis an intolerable Grievance, that some Bishops who cant and whine for the Maintenance of the Clergy, do at the same time possess immense Revenues. Bids them first show Examples of Charity, and augment poor Livings by the Division of exorbitant Church Endowments, and quit their Antichristian Cures in *Commendam*.

Supposes, that if a Bishoprick of 5000 *l. per Ann.* should be reduced to 500 *l.* how many Parishes would the Residue, duly distributed, honourably endow? if to this should be added fat Deaneries, Chapter Lands, Prebends and Sine Cures, what a Fund would this raise for the Cure of Souls without

out one Farthing raised in Tythes? only some Thousands *per Ann.* abated in Spiritual Luxury.

Closes his Paper with some Observations wrote by a Man in holy Orders; in the Conclusion of which 'tis said, that if the Priesthood grows base and worldly, it will be soon despised; when they are despised, Religion declines of Course; and when Religion is gone, we have lost the best Support of this Life, as well as the other.

Weekly Register, May 8. No. 56.

ON CONVERSATION.

**N**EXT to the Pleasure arising from a good Conscience, and the standing in Favour with God and Man, he says, are those of Conversation; because the several Kinds of Pleasure, rational, moral and sensitive, are there agreeably blended. The Design of Conversation is to give and receive Pleasure; to promote good Humour and good Manners; to increase in Knowledge and Virtue; and to tie the Knot of Friendship closer and stronger.

To make a perfectly good Companion, a Man should have so much Learning as to enable him to taste the *Greek* and *Latin* Authors; an extensive and general Knowledge of Men and Things; Judgment, Wit, Vivacity, Humour, good Nature, or a strong Desire to please. But as all these are not to be expected in one Man, 'tis however necessary he should have two of them, *viz.* Knowledge and good Nature. The more general our Knowledge is, the better. For he who is Master of but one or two things is usually a Pedant; wise in one thing, and a Blockhead in every thing else. Our Knowledge should be in the first Place that which is most useful, then that which is most fashionable and becoming a Gentleman. Moral Knowledge, or the Science of Life, is absolutely necessary for our own happy Conduct. Natural Philosophy entertains and fills the Mind with great and sublime Ideas of the *first Cause*. The History of Men

in all Ages and Countries, their Manners, Customs and Laws; which to read with Advantage, 'tis necessary to understand Geography and Chronology. Bids us study the History of our own Country, and read Poetry to improve our Imagination and Language.

But as 'tis impossible to prevent Disputes in Company, recommends it as highly necessary to know how to differ with good Manners.

Grub-street Journal, May 13.

No. 70.

*Impudence, or Mr. HENLY picture'd.*

**A** Letter address'd to Mr. *Bavius* intimates, that in a former Essay upon Impudence he had done Mr. *Henly* the Honour of making him the Heroe of his Work, and is surpriz'd to find that he takes it ill; but sees no Reason why he should be angry with him for what he said in his Praise, Impudence being almost the only Recommendation to Preferment; and says, It would be as bad for him to disown it, as it would be to disown his Name or Being. Was, says the Letter-writer, that steady Face of his, that goodly Brouze, that more than *English* or *Welsh* Copper in his dun and dusky Countenance, given him for nothing? Is not the most consummate Impudence exerted in all his Words, Actions and Gestures, and diffused over his whole Person? Could any thing but the Height of Impudence make him promise to perform Impossibilities; engage in Attempts perfectly shocking to human Nature; pretend to correct the whole learned World, proving them to be all in the *wrong*, and himself alone in the *right*; to teach Oratory, Poetry, and all the *Belles Lettres*, without having the least Genius for them, or Taste of them; to make his own single Person an Academy of all Arts and Sciences, without understanding any! His Medals, which, tho' of three different Metals, are all *Brass*; and these *modest* Mottoes of his, *Ad summa*, and *Aut inveniam viam, aut faciam*, are other illustrious Proofs of this Truth.

Another

Another Argument produc'd to prove his Title to the Palm of *Effrontery* is his *Italian* and *French* Grammars; out of which several Passages, to show that he neither understood common sense, nor the Languages he pretended to explain and teach, are quoted in this Paper, which taking up two Columns thereof, are too long to insert here, so we must refer the Curious to it.

free Briton. May 13. No. 76.

*The History of PATRIOTISM continued.*

THE Author proceeds in describing the Measures taken by the *Tory* Faction in Q. Anne's Reign, to bring about a Revolution in the Ministry.

The Engines employed, he says, were the Press and the Church. The Nation in general was satisfied with the Administration, till an Inundation of Libels produced that Alteration few could foresee, and all honest Men lamented.

The Church was drawn into the Quarrel by vile Insinuations of her being in Danger; hereby the Clergy was made ripe for any Enterprize against the Ministry; and the Sovereign too having an *undistinguishing* Kindness for the Church, was led into such Measures, as brought about the Disgrace of her truest Friends, the Change of her Ministers, and of the *H. of Commons*.

In the next Election, says our Author, the whole Weight of the Church was employed against the *Whigs*. The first thing this Parliament did was to censure the last Administration.

They laboured to find a Mismanagement of Money under the late Administration; and made a Charge, that 35 Millions Sterling were not accounted for; which was fully confuted, it appearing that Accounts had been duly rendered for all, except 4 Millions. The Intent of this Charge was to censure Lord-Treasurer *Godolphin*, whom they voted guilty of a notorious Breach of Trust, and high Injustice to the Nation, for not compelling the respective Accountants to pass their Ac-

counts. This they did before the only Evidence (that of the Deputy-Remembrancer) which could set this Matter in a true Light, was laid before them.

The D. of *Marlborough* likewise suffered their Resentment; the known and usual Perquisites of the General are voted publick Money, and to be accounted for. A new General is appointed, and 6000 *l.* immediately paid him for his Equipage, and 600 *l.* per Menssem for his Table; neither of which the other ever had, or asked; at the same time he was *Ld Lieut.* of *Ireland*, Col. of the First Regiment of Foot-Guards, and of a Regiment of Horse; the Incomes of which added to the Sums above-mention'd, it will be seen, that a good Manager might farm them at 40,000 *l.* per Ann. and be very well paid for his Trouble. Such frugal Management, concludes he, may be expected from our present pretended Patriots and Reformers.

D *Daily Courant*, May. 11.

INserts a Letter signed, *The Cursory Observer*; who having about 11 Months since made some Remarks upon the antimonarchical Proceedings of our modern Patriots, and brought Parallels of some Gentlemen who were in the Parliament of 1640, was answered by *Humphry Oldcastle* in the *Craftsman* June 27, 1730. In which Answer Mr *Oldcastle* promises a more particular Reply to the said Remarks, when he comes to apply his general Propositions to the *English* History, and that the Example the *Observer* had chosen, will come out against the very Purpose he had applied it to.

But Mr *Oldcastle* having not been so good as his Word, the *Observer* calls upon him now to do it, and not to substitute bad Jokes in the room of good Reason; nor answer by Quibbles, when he is called upon for Proofs.

*Craftsman*, May 15. No 154.

H Remarks on the History of ENGLAND continued.

MR *Oldcastle* pursues his Remarks on the Reign of K. James I. by

B b

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observing, that this King had been banter'd and abus'd by the *Spaniards* in treating of a Marriage for his eldest Son Prince *Henry* with *Anne of Austria*; yet no sooner was an Overture made him from *Spain* of marrying the Infanta *Mary*, 2d Daughter of *Philip III.* to Pr. *Charles*, but he catch'd the Bait, and hung upon it for 7 Years.

A Plan was laid by the House of *Austria*, and other Roman Catholick Princes, for oppressing the Protestants, and invading the Liberties of *Germany*: to effect which, they amus'd K. *James* so as to keep him from diverting the Forces of *Spain*; charges him with endeavouring to establish Popery in *England*, which he proves by referring to the Marriage Articles sworn to both by him and the Prince of *Wales*, by which they engaged to suspend, and even abrogate all Laws made against Roman Catholicks; never consent to the making any new Laws of the same Kind; the Children born of that Marriage to be educated by the Mother till 10 Years old, which the Prince promised to lengthen to 12 Years, at the Request of the Pope.

The Parliament, he says, foreseeing the fatal Consequences of this Negotiation, endeavour'd all they could to prevent them, by forcing K. *James* into a War for recovering the *Palatinate*; but he meant nothing less. Some Money he got by this Trick, but could get no more. Therefore he dissolves them in a Rage, and imprison'd several of their Members.

He proceeds to mention other Instances of the King's ill Conduct; that of breaking off the Match with *Spain*, and concluding another with *France*. Ships were sent to the K. of *France* against his Protestants Subjects; yet the Prosecution of his Protestant Subjects was made the Pretence of a Rupture with him.

Observe farther, that K. *Charles* followed his Father's Steps and Principles of Government; and to compleat his Misfortune, put all his Confidence in a Madman, viz. *Iuckingham*; Par-

liaments were laid aside, and he governed without any for 12 Years together. Jealousies about Religion and Liberty were now at the Height; which, had they been cured in time, might very probably have prevented the ensuing Rebellion. The K. had in a manner renounced the Constitution and governed by illegal Acts of Power, which the Council, the Star-chamber, and the High-Commission exercis'd. The Judges became the Instruments of arbitrary Power; and the Law by them so corruptly interpreted, *That says my Ld Clarendon, the Foundations of Right were, to the Apprehension and Understanding of wise Men, never more in danger to be destroy'd.*

Another thing contributing to King *Charles's* Misfortunes, was refusing the Project of Modelling the Church of *Scotland*, which K. *James* had begun. Arch Bp. *Laud*, who had neither Temper nor Resolution, conducted the Enterprize, and precipitated the publick Ruin. The Puritans of *England* and those of *Scotland* united, and an Army was rais'd. A Parliament was call'd in 1640, and had the King but a little condescended to the Counsels they gave him, he might have prevented the Troubles that ensued; but he us'd them now as he always did, regarding them only as *Tax-layers*, and dissolved them after they had sat about a Month, but quickly repented of his Rashness.

Here the *Craftsman* puts an End to his Remarks by observing, 1. That if the *Spirit of Liberty* had once relaxed in the Space of 40 Years, Liberty must have been swallowed up by Prerogative. 2. The *Spirit of Liberty* always determin'd to defend the People, but unwilling to offend the King; and the *Spirit of Faction* is answerable for all the Ills that follow'd.

*London Journal*, May 15. No 616.  
H *Observations on Mr Oldcastle's Remarks upon King James's Conduct, with relation to Parties, and the Affairs of Germany.*

M *R Oldcastle*, as Mr *Osborn* conceives, having drawn Parallels be

between several Transactions in King James I. Reign, and the Conduct of the present Times, this Paper is wrote with a Design to show that there is no Resemblance or Agreement either in Facts or Circumstances.

To this Purpose Osborne makes Remarks on two Passages of the last *Craftsman*, No. 253.

The first is, *That K. James met with no Parties in the Nation, but such as were founded on Religious Differences; but drew himself into Trouble by disgracing and proscribing Men, who had no Crime but their Attachment to the late Queen.*

Says, the Case was very different when the present Royal Family came to the Crown, who found Parties already formed, not caused by Religious Differences, but as distinguished by being for or against the *legal Constitution of England*; for or against the Revolution; for or against the Settlement of the Crown in their House; and for and against the Liberty of the Subjects religious and civil; and it would have been the most absurd thing in the World, had the late King put the Admiration of Affairs into any other Hands than those who had always shown themselves warmly for the *Liberties of his People*, and the *interests of his House*.

The second Passage heremarks upon is K. James's Conduct with relation to the Affairs of Germany; *Which (however blameable) does not (the Craftsman says) authorize our taking Part in every German Quarrel, by paying Subsidies, maintaining Armies, and involving ourselves in all Affairs on the Continent.*

To which Osborne replies, That, laying aside the Consideration of the *Hanover Dominions*, which we ought in Point of Gratitude to defend, it was incumbent upon us from the *Nature of our late Circumstances and Alliances*, to have foreign Troops, and pay foreign Subsidies, and it will be eternally our Interest to support the *Protestant Cause*, as that Cause is the *Cause of Liberty*.

He adds, by Way of *Postscript*, a Recommendation of a Pamphlet lately published, entitled *A Letter from Waitwell Longhead, Esq;* in which the *Conduct of the Ministry* is set in a clear Light, and their Measures justify'd from Principles of Reason.

*Fog's Journal*, May 15. No. 132.

IS a Dissertation on the Pamphlet last mentioned in the preceding *London Journal*, written by *Waitwell Longhead, Esq;* or, as *Fog* calls him, *Loggerhead*, or *Ulrick Dypres*; who, he says is the same Person, whatever Character he may assume.

*Fog* says, it should be known, that *Ulrick*, in his last Pamphlet signed *Longhead*, or *Loggerhead*, has not only taken much Pains to convince us of the Happiness we have enjoyed for some Years past, in having such wise and able Ministers, but he has likewise maul'd off the Disaffected; for in the first Paragraph, he describes them as *a kind of popular Sycephants, who pass unobserved, nay often esteem'd by the Generality of Mankind.*—Now to be *unobserved* and *esteem'd* too, is something extraordinary; but here lies the Art, for a Man to write so that his Adversaries cannot lay hold of him.—*Ulrick* knows how ready the Disaffected are to cavil; let them make the most of that! *Fog*, on the same Manner, ridicules every Argument advanced by Mr *Longhead* in Behalf of the Administration; then adds, *I beg your Pardon, Master Ulrick, I forget that you writ with a Design not to be comprehended.*

*Universal Spectator*, May 15. N. 136.

ENTERTAINS his Readers with a Description of the Spring; but as it is impossible to paint it so beautiful as Nature has represented it, we rather chuse to refer our Readers to a View of the Original itself, and conclude with some Lines of Advice, which he quotes from *Thompson's Poems* on the Spring.

—————Ah

— Ah now ye Fair!

Be greatly cautious of your sliding Hearts;  
Dare not the infectious Sigh, the pleading Eye.  
In meek Submission dress'd deject and low,  
But full of tempting Guile--Let not the Tongue  
Prompt to deceive, with Adulation smooth,  
Gain on your purpos'd Wills--Nor in the Bow'r,  
Where Woodbines flant, and Roses shed a Count  
Where Evening draws her crimson'd Curtains  
[round;  
Trust your soft Minutes with betraying Man.

**Grubstreet Journal, May 30. No 72.**

Sir Isaac Newton's CREED, supposed  
to be in Imitation of St.  
*Athanasius's* Creed.

**T**his Being governs all Things, not  
as a Soul of the World, but as  
Lord of the Universe; and upon Account  
of his Dominion, he is stiled Lord God,  
Supreme over all. The Supreme God  
is an Eternal, infinite, absolutely per-  
fect Being: But a Being, how Perfect  
soever, without Dominion, is not Lord  
God. The Term God very frequently  
signifies Lord; but every Lord is not  
God. The Dominion of a Spiritual  
Being constitutes him God; true Domi-  
nion, true God; supreme Dominion,  
supreme God; imaginary Dominion,  
imaginary God. He is not Eternity  
and infinity, but Eternal and infinite.  
He is not Duration and Space, but has  
Duration of Existence, and is present;  
by existing always and every where, he  
constitutes Duration and Space, Eternity  
and infinity. Since every Part of Space  
and every indivisible Moment of Dura-  
tion is every where; certainly the Ma-  
ker and Lord of all Things, cannot be  
said to be in no Time, and no Place.  
He is Omnipresent, not by his Power  
only, but in his very Substance; for  
Power cannot subsist without Substance.  
God is not at all affected by the Mo-  
tions of Bodies, neither do they find any  
Resistance from the Omnipresence of  
God. He necessarily exists; and by the  
same necessity, he exists always and e-

very where. Whence also it follows,  
that he is all Similar, all Eye, all Ear,  
all Brain, all Arm, all Sensation, all  
Understanding, all active Power; but  
this not in a Human or Corporal, but  
in a Manner wholly unknown to us;  
therefore not to be worshipp'd under any  
corporal Representation.

**B Free Briton, May 20. No 77.**

*The History of PATRIOTISM continued.*

**P**roceeds in his Review of the Mea-  
sures taken to disgrace the Duke of  
Marlborough and E. Godolphin: This  
he does by examining whether the  
Faction did really think them such  
wicked and unskilful Ministers as they  
represented them.

The Noble Person, who was the most  
strenuous Opposer of the Duke and his  
Friends, left his solemn Declaration  
on the Rolls of Parliament, 'That her  
' Majesty Q. Anne was pleased about  
' Aug. 1710. to readmit him, among  
' others, to a Place in her Councils,  
' and to require his Services, in Offices  
' of Trust; to which he submitted,  
' purely in Obedience to her Majesty's  
' command, with great Reluctance, &c.

Says, 'tis an irrefragable Argument  
to prove the Justice of the former Ad-  
ministration, since their worst Enemies  
avowed their Measures when they suc-  
ceeded to their Employments.

**F** As an Instance of this, produces the  
Declaration of the H. of Commons,  
that 'exceeding the parliamentary Pro-  
visions was a new and illegal Practice,  
' and a dangerous Invasion of the  
' Right of Parliament,' delivered in a  
Representation to the Queen, May 24,  
1710; Yet (says the Author of the  
*Short History*) the Exceedings of the  
next Year, with respect to the Sup-  
ply granted for the Navy, was above  
600,000 *l.* and for the Year 1712,  
500,000 *l.* These Exceedings were  
laid before the Parliament; but by the  
Management of a certain Earl, no  
Notice was taken of 'em.

**Cn**

On the other hand, *This House of Commons, who thought the Burthen of Taxes intolerable, and that the deplorable Circumstances of the Nation made almost any Peace desirable, raised and levied more Money upon the Subject in two Years, in which nothing at all was done, than was raised in any two of the most glorious successful Years of the War.*

Concludes with a Quotation from a Paper entitled, *A brief Account of the publick Affairs*, written by the late E. of Oxford, and sent to the Queen, wherein he tells her Majesty, *That his Projects for easing the Nation of about Nine Millions of Debts, by establishing the South Sea Company, gave Offence to some of his Fellow Servants, who told him plainly, if he would not get Money himself, he ought to let his Friends share an Hundred Thousand Pounds, which would not have been felt, in so vast a Sum. To this Principle was owing the setting on foot the unhappy Voyage to Canada: which his Lordship says he opposed. But June 4, 1711, three Days after he was sworn into the Treasurer's Office, he was surprized with a Demand of 28,036 l. for Arms and Merchandize said to be sent to Canada. When he scrupled this, Mr Secretary St John and Mr Moor came to him with much passion on this Affair. About a fortnight after the Secretary of State, signified the Queen's positive Pleasure to have that Money paid, and accordingly her Majesty signed a Warrant, June 21, and the Treasurer not being able then, with all his Precaution to discover further light, the Money was paid July 4, 1711. After the return from their Expedition, his Lordship observes, it was discovered, the Publick was cheated of above Twenty Thousand Pounds. His Lordship adds, *There is Reason to be more particular upon this Head, because it was one of the things never to be forgiven him; and Ld Chancellor Harcourt told him more to that purpose.* They told him, that no Government was worth serving, that would*

not let them make those Advantages, and get such Jobs. See p. 160. 194. 199.

A Craftsman, Sat. May 22. No 255.

CONTAINS Mr Oldcastle's concluding Letter on the general Subject of his Discourses, which, running in a Strain of personal Altercation with his Adversaries, we shall confine ourselves to the latter part of his Discourse, wherein he endeavours to justify two Gentlemen from several Calumnies thrown upon them (he says) by the Writers on the opposite side.

One of these Gentlemen, he tells us, is charged with leaving his Friends and party, and that he is urged to oppose the M——r by the Stings of disappointed Ambition. This, Oldcastle says, is ridiculous, and desires his greatest Enemies to show, that he hath renounced the Principles of good Policy which he formerly professed; that he still inveighs against publick Profusion, and private Corruption, and that they who oppose him, have left both Him and Virtue.

The latter part of the Charge, he says, is no better founded; that it is begging the Question, and asks whether Measures, which he fears are wicked, dangerous Ambition, insatiable Avarice, and insolent Behaviour may not be his Provocation? That he possessed two considerable Employments in the State, one of which he voluntarily laid down, and behaved with unspotted Integrity in both, and is persuaded he will not accept of a third.

As to the Defamation display'd against the other Gentleman, he affirms, it will appear, if examined, equally false, and perhaps more scandalous; because the accused, by his Situation, is deprived of the opportunity of making his Defence against the Crimes laid to his Charge, which are Ingratitude and Treachery, particularly

cularly to the late D. of *Marlborough* and E. *Godolphin*; for whose Memo-ries he professes a high Veneration, but knows no *Obligation of Honour* or *Gratitude* he lay under to continue in their Administration, when the Measures of it were altered; that he came to Court on the Call of the late *Queen* in opposition to *Them*.

Another part of the Charge is, his *Ingratitude* to the late *King*. This he answers by gratefully acknowledging the *Clemency and Goodness* of his late Majesty, as it was unasked and unearned but disclaims any Obligations to the M—r; and that his Majesty's further gracious Intentions towards him were not fulfilled, was owing solely to the M—r.

Owens, that *this Gentleman* was engaged in the Cause of the Pretender; that he served him unfaithfully was false; that he did not engage with him till he was attainted; and that since he has been disengaged, he hath had no *Commerce* direct, or indirect, in favour of *that Cause*; and for the truth hereof appeals to a *Noble Lord*, by whose Testimony he is willing to stand or fall. See p. 252, 291.

### Fog's Journal, May 22. No 133.

#### *Cavils of the Disaffected.*

IN two preceding Discourses, *Fog*, in his ironical Way, had set forth the Artifices of the Disaffected; in this takes notice of some Cavils made to the Writings of *Osborne* and *Wal-singham*, For instance, That they assert Facts contrary to Demonstration, draw Conclusions without Reason, and make Liberty it self nothing but a Licence for Writers for Men in Power, to assert the most palpable Falshood. This, tho' it sounds like a heavy Charge, he says is of no weight; for allowing it to be true, certainly those who write for Men in Power, ought to enjoy some Privi-

leges beyond other Authors; nor can it be deny'd, but Ministers of State themselves, and publick *Ambassadors* may lie upon occasion; and what a Man may legally act himself, he may by his Attorney.

Again, says he, Authors of all kinds bear some relation to Poets, who often swell a *Mole-hill* into a *Mountain*, by the use of a certain Machine called the *Hyperbole*.

If therefore, says *Fog*, I was to defend the late Measures of our Administration, I would begin by asserting, there was a larger Demand than ever for our home Manufactures; that our Trade was more extensive than formerly; that there was a greater quantity of Species in the Kingdom than heretofore; and that the publick Debts were considerably diminished with in a few Years; and that the Facts should be granted me I would produce my *Licentia Ministeria*, or Privilege for L——ng.

Another Accusation is, that they are daily asserting or denying the same Facts, with disproving and contradicting their own Arguments.

To this he answers, That 'tis very hard, if, in a Land of Liberty like this, a Gentleman should not be allowed to do what he pleases with his own Arguments.

Another Charge against these Gentlemen is, That it is their constant Custom to *lull* their Readers to *sleep*. But this Clamour, he plainly sees, is raised by the *Apothecaries*, who would suffer no Persons to administer *Opiates* but themselves: Besides, he observes, the Writings of the *Craftsman*, and others (meaning here his own) have a quite contrary Effect, whose professed Design is to keep the *People awake*.

Another Cavil is, that these Gentlemen are not only serious without Sense or Arguments, but attempt to rally without Wit.

But

But pray, says he, why may not Gentlemen be grave without Sense, and arch without Wit, if they can? A Is there any Law in force against it? — God long preserve our wife and able

London Journal, May 22. No 617.

**M**R Oldcastle, in the *Craftsman*, B having concluded his Historical Remarks, Osborne here takes his leave of him, by giving his Readers a Specimen of all his Works, and an infallible Way to preserve themselves from being deceived and corrupted; which is, that he (Oldcastle) has carefully put down in *Italicks* certain Words and Sentences, he would have understood as Parallels to the present Times; for Instance (not to mention K. James I.) that K. Charles I. came a Party-Man to the Throne, and believed he might do what he pleased with the Constitution, the Laws, and the People of England, that he might renounce the Constitution he was sworn to preserve; break the Laws he was sworn to keep; and destroy the People he was sworn to protect. Nay, adds the *Craftsman*, he broke the few Ties of Union which remained between himself and the Nation, that he might screen some of the most unworthy Men that ever disgraced a Prince, or dishonoured a Court.

Osborne then shews, that neither the said Particulars, nor any Foreign or Domestic Affairs of those Reigns, bear the least Resemblance to ours; and concludes, that great as the Difference is, Endeavours are vilely used to represent them to the People in the same Light, and draw them in the same odious Characters.

Universal Spectator, May 22. No 137.

ON IMPERTINENCE.

**H**E defines it to be a certain Giddiness in the Mind, occasioned by a redundant Liveliness of Imagination; accompanied usually with a Stupefaction of Judgment; from this In-

congruity in the intellectual Oeconomy arises an Absurdity of Behaviour, and ridiculous Vagaries.

This he diversifies with several Instances. *Silvia*, he says, is of an alert Disposition, but infected with this Distemper; her Actions, Words and Looks, are full of it. No sooner she comes into the Room but she engrosses the Talk, and you must be acquainted with all her Concerns, from the Beginning of her first Courtship down to the Birth of her last Child.

*Novellus* is continually informing us of News from Abroad. You never meet him but he is in as great a Hurry as an Express, and he never visits you, without bringing as many Advices as a Foreign Mail.

Describes a certain Family in Town which seems to have contracted the whole Circle of Impertinence within itself. Happening to dine there, in the Afternoon came in Captain *Petard*, a young Officer, who at the request of *Clarissa*, gave the Company a Song, which was but little more than ended before *Clarissa* sung half a dozen Italian Airs in a Breath, and followed them with as many more from the *Beggar's-Opera*. As she was running on, her Aunt *Prisilla* interposed, by wondering where Girls learn all this Stuff, and then proceeded to give an account of her Education, Management, Housewifery, &c. *Mardonius*, the Father, interrupted her, by telling her what influence the Stars had at his Neice's Birth, and over her Fortune.

The Cure which he proposes for this Malady, is to treat in their own way such as are infected with the same Vice; for Impertinence, offends none so much as the Impertinent.

The last Species he mentions is what he calls the *Manual Impertinents*, that divert themselves with scratching a Plate, or cutting the Table, as if they did not see Folks, or, what is worse, despised them. These ought to be disregarded in their Turn, and cut off from Society till they reform.

The

The *Daily Courant*, May 22.  
Of W. P. Esq; and Lord B——

**F**OG having in his last Journal (*vide* p. 204) in a sneering ironical Manner justify'd the Writings of *Osborne* and *Walsingham*, a Letter is here inserted, signed *Oldcastle*, which in the same Strain ridicules the last *Craftsman* under a Pretence of applauding him. The Letter runs thus :

Sir, You and I are engaged in the Cause of *Liberty*, that is a Right of *thinking* and *acting* as we please ; all Laws Human and Divine to the contrary notwithstanding — The Fellows that write against us are *Rascals* and *Insects* ; and to be sure some of them have *Pensions*. Their being angry with us for writing about *Liberty*, such as I have defined it, is a Proof that they are in the Wrong, and a Justification of all you have written in that Strain. He that sets them on is a Rogue, and keeps our Friends out of Power and Places ; and, between you and I, is no great Friend to the *present Establishment*. I could prove him a *Jacobite*, if I would ; for he has some private Interest at heart, besides that of the *Establishment*.

Now, Sir, some of those Writers have had the Assurance to abuse two very good Friends of ours ; which, to be sure, was a shameful thing. The first of them they charge with *forsaking his Friends and Party*, whereas his Friends and Party forsook him. If he is angry with the Ministry, he has Reason. He had two good Places, one of which the Ministers took away from him. See p. 203,

Then, Sir, the other Gentleman is charged with the Devil and all of Villany and Treachery ; which, to be sure, cannot be true ; for as it was all acted in the Dark, no Body can prove it against him. He is accused of Ingratitude and Treachery to the Duke of *Marlborough* and *Ld Godolphin*. But this is such a Mistake ! — Why, he was their *Friend*, and not their *Creature* ; and sure there's a Difference between

Breach of *Friendship* and *Ingratitude*. — If he was in the *Pretender's* Service, he was attainted and outlaw'd here ; and it's a hard Case, if a Man be turn'd out of one Service, if he may not provide himself another Master. See *Extract of the Craftsman*, p. 203.

*Grubstreet Journal*, May 27. No. 73.  
*Disadvantage of appearing in Business*.

**T**homas Trim of the Middle Temple, Esq; by Petition to the *Grubbean* Society, complains, that notwithstanding he has for the Space of three Years last past cautiously avoided the least Application to, or Appearance of Business, and at the same time most diligently studied all the modern Fashions and Gallantries of the *Beau Monde*, yet finds it impossible to get over the Prejudice and Imputation of being treated and considered as a *Lawyer* upon all Occasions, and in all Places, except the Courts of Justice, and the Temple aforesaid ; from whence result the following Inconveniencies.

1. Hereby he is subjected to the vilest Indignities, and to allow the greatest Disparities between him and his Acquaintance ; infomuch, that Sir *Fopling Flutter* (tho' his good Friend) will not admit his having the least Taste for Drefs, notwithstanding he has used Sir *Fopling's* own Taylor, &c. Nor durst he mention the least Amour, Intrigue, Drefs, Equipage, or Name of any Person of Quality in the Presence of *Wm Courtley* ; altho' the Petitioner is Heir to a good Estate, and the said *William* but a 2d Son.

2. That he had been very careful to avoid the Use of the Words *Chambers*, *Laundress*, &c. yet having bought some Lace of *Dolly Ogle* in *Pall-Mall*, she very pertly told him, it should be safely delivered to his Clerk.

3. That he is utterly undone, in that he is excluded from the least Hopes of Favours from the Ladies ; who, to the Number of about 13000, Maids Wives and Widows, that had look'd a full Approbation of his Drefs, Person,

son and Parts, by the mere sound of the Word *Templer*, had turn'd all their Kindness into Indifference and Contempt.

The Premises considered, he humbly hopes the Society will think it worth their greatest Care to correct those Discouragements to Wit and Pleasure, which may drive many hopeful young Fellows back to Business, and severer Studies, and deter them from those Courses which have produced the incomparable J-M-S. and your Petitioner.

Free Briton, May 27. No 78.

*The History of Patriotism continued.*

THE Authors give the Substance of two Letters address'd to the late *Q. Anne* by the *Earls Godolphin* and *Oxford* in the Decline of their Power, to shew the remarkable Difference between them. *Godolphin* tells her Majesty in his Letter, *That she was suffering her self to be guided to her own Ruin and Destruction. To bring a Person into her Service, who had voted with Mr. Harley, what Consequence could it have, but to make every Man that was in her Cabinet uneasy, and run from it as from a Plague? Leaves it to her to judge, what effect this Change of her Ministry would have among her Allies abroad; and how the War would be carried on by those who had all along oppos'd and obstructed it, and who would like any Peace, the more it left France at liberty of imposing the Pretender upon this Country. Adds, That her Majesty would lose all the Reputation that her Arms had acquired by the War, and the Kingdom all the Fruit of the Conquests obtained by its Arms. And can any body imagine, said he, that after so great a Disappointment to the Kingdom, there will not be an* ENQUIRY into the Cause of it? *I am very much afraid your Majesty will find, when too late, a difficult Task, for any Body to stand against it. In the*

*clo.e, begs her to read this Letter again at Christmas, and then to judge who has given her best and most faithful Advice.*

*Oxford*, in his Letter to the Queen, puts himself wholly on her Majesty's transcendent Goodness and Mercy; prays God to direct her, and to do with him as she pleases. Charges his Colleagues with Division, Ambition, and notorious Corruption; with cheating the Publick, and grievous Embezzlements of Money; making it a Merit in himself, that he had used all his Skill and Credit to prevent the Enquiries of Parliament into those Frauds and Embezzlements.

He concludes with giving a great Character of the Lord Treasurer *Godolphin*, and exposing the Behaviour of a certain Person who once betray'd his Country, and yet wants to be trusted again.

Weekly Register, May 29. No. 59.

*Sir John Falstaff, in the Shades, to the Modern Patriots.*

A Letter, sign'd *Falstaff*, supposes a Resemblance between the Characters and Behaviour of Old *Sir John Falstaff*, as drawn by *Shakespeare*, and the modern Pretenders to Patriotism, in the following Particulars, viz.

In his (*Falstaff's*) time, Men used to take a Purge, or so, on the Road, only for a Frolick; these make War upon a whole Nation, and put the Publick to Contribution. As he, so they love to fish in troubled Waters; he, indeed, in a few Rivulets, they engross the whole Ocean; the same Genius that lead him to the Highway, made them Patriots, and his Loyalty the only Difference between them.

In his first Conversation with *Pr. Hal*, he desires that Men of Courage might not be thild Thieves and Ruffians, but *Diana's Foresters*; Gentlemen of *eve Shade*, Minions of the

C c

Moon,



Moon, &c, What is this, says he, but turning Faction into *Patriotism*? In the same Scene he intreats, *that no Gallows might be standing in England*; and complains heartily of the Law as a Curb to his Pleasures: This, says he, resembles their Terrors of the Pillory, Fines, &c. and their Cries for the Liberty of the Press.

He counterfeits the Whine of Penitence, and resolves an Amendment, or to write himself a Villain; but no sooner is ask'd, *Where shall we take a Purse to-Morrow?* but he answers, *Where thou wilt, Lad, I'll make one*—Is mistaken, if this does not tally with our modern Cables.

The Master-Piece of his Conduct, and the Model of theirs, is to cover a bad Action with a Shew of sullen Bravery; as it was his Business then, 'tis theirs now, to find Fault right or wrong.

His next Artifice was to magnify Danger; in which they weekly imitate him in the Absurdities which every *Saturday* teems with? that, like *Fame*, have small Beginnings, but grow in their Hands to Giants, and end in the Clouds.

The next Point he mentions, is, when his Prince *Hal* took Possession, he expected to be made Prime Minister, but was left to live on *Patriotism*. Being in Disgrace, he rail'd at the Government, and made his Court to the People, and dy'd a Martyr to the Cause: He forwarns them of the same Fate.

Universal Spectator, Sat. May 29.  
Of SINCERITY.

Sincerity, our Author says, is generally profess'd, but scarcely found. *Honesty, Plain-dealing, and Simplicity of Manners*, are laid aside for *Good-Breeding, Politeness and Complaisance*: Which, interpreted by Actions, mean little else but *Disimulation, Flattery, and Deceit*.

Says, as he was walking in *Westminster-Hall*, he saw an old Acquaintance most affectionately embrace a Gentle-

man, whom he no sooner parted from than he call'd him *as worthless a Dog as ever liv'd*. On Mr. *Spectator's* enquiring the Reason, adds he, *You must know he keeps an open Table, where one meets the best Company, and a Glass of excellent French Claret, which makes him careless, tho' a Fellow of the most execrable Principles*,

These Expressions put our Author upon considering the State of Friendship, as it stood among the *Antients*, compared with what we find it according to the *Moderns*.

Antient Friendship was raised upon some extraordinary Accomplishment; was open, hearty and generous; full of *Affection, Confidence, Sincerity, Truth, and Favour*: That of the *Moderns* is founded wholly upon Interest; and made up of *Craft, Hypocrisy and Flattery*; from whence spring *forgetfulness of Benefits, Ingratitude, Treachery and Injuries*.

Fog's Journal, May 29. No. 184.

THE first Part of this Paper is fill'd with Quotations from a Pamphlet entitled, *An impartial Review of the Forces lately levied for and against Cleomenes King of SPARTA*, giving Characters of some Party-Writers.

In another Part is inserted a Petition from the underwritten Deputy Lieutenants of the Militia of the County of *Middlesex*, to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, Ld. Lieut. of the same, setting forth the great Burthen which the frequent drawing out of the Militia has brought upon the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, which had occasion'd Clamours and Complaints among the People, who apprehend Frauds and Abuses in levying and collecting the Money.

They give it as their Opinion, that it is reasonable and prudent to ease the People in this Particular; especially considering the Load of necessary Taxes, the Number of regular Forces, and the Tranquility of the Times; and since the Militia has been called out, of late,

on no other Account but Reviews and Musters.

They are inform'd, that near all the Counties in England are freed A from this Burthen, and this seems more particularly intituled to such Relief, in Regard it has many local Taxes, which affect no other County, and is constantly obliged to furnish Quarters for 4000 Men; B wherefore they hope it will be more for his Majesty's Service to dispence with calling out the Militia, or raising Trophy Money, unless on some extraordinary Occasion.

H. Fetherston. W. Pultney. Gid. Harvey. C  
J. Chetwynd. J. Rusboud. N. Blackerby.  
Rob. Hucks. Fish. Tench. J. Leroche.  
John Crosse. Wm. Hucks. P. Jennings.  
(See p. 869. C.) J. Milner.

Fog adds to this some further Arguments, viz if we have a standing Army, what Occasion to muster the Militia? If the Militia is kept up, what need of an Army? and then banters the Expeditions and sham Fights annually made by the train'd Bonds.

Craftsman, May 29. No. 256.

A Rumour being spread that this Paper was design'd to be dropt, occasion'd, the Author supposes, by that Project of a Convention between Him and R. Lyn, Esq; formerly mention'd, says, 'tis utterly false, and is sorry to acquaint the Publick that this Treaty, like Others, is come to nothing; to which his old Ally Mr. Fog has not a little contributed by his strongly remonstrating against this separate Treaty, and seem'd determin'd not to accede to it. However, Mr. D'anvers is resolv'd in one Point to act the Man of Honour, and communicate the most material Articles of the Treaty to the Publick.

Extrañ of a Treaty of Peace, Friendship and mutual Guaranty concluded at Covent-Garden, between

Caleb D'anvers, Esq; and Rupert Lyn, Esq; on the 28th of April, 1731.

**T**O all Persons, &c. Be it known that the serene Caleb D'anvers, Esq; Benchor of Gray's Inn, &c. the most puissant Rupert Lyn, &c. and the High and Mighty States General of the United Provinces of Grubitreet, considering the Differences which have long subsisted between the said Societies of Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn, have at length agreed upon Conditions, which may serve as the Basis for settling these Disputes.

For which Purpose, on the part of Caleb D'anvers, Esq; Mr Richard Franklin; on the part of the said Rupert Lyn, Esq; Mr James Roberts, and Mr John Peele; and on the part of the said States of Grubitreet \* \* \* agreed upon the following Articles \* \* \* Conditions.

1. That there shall be from this time forward, and ever more, between the contracting Parties, a firm, sincere and inviolable Friendship for their common Interest, who shall be obliged to a reciprocal Guaranty of all Rights, &c. which they enjoy or ought to enjoy.

2. It having been often remonstrated on the part of Caleb D'anvers, Esq; and the State of Grubitreet, that to establishing a lasting Peace, the Liberty of the Press ought to be maintained, and a general Guaranty of their Papers, the said Rupert Lyn, Esq; takes upon him the Guaranty of those Papers, promising to defend and maintain them to the utmost of his Power.

3. It having been frequently represented on the part of the said Rupert Lyn, Esq; that the Peace so long desired, could never be firmly established without putting a stop to all Hostilities against the said Mr Lyn, the said Caleb D'anvers, and the States of Grubitreet, promise that they will not molest

molest him any longer in the Possession of his Privileges.

To this Treaty are added several separate Articles, among which 'tis stipulated, *That the said Rupert Lyn, Esq; will support the Craftsman with all his Force, but on Condition, that the said Ca'eb D'anvers, Esq; does not write or publish any Paper, Doctrin, or Position contrary to the View and interest of the said Mr Lyn.*

*That the said Mr D'anvers hath undertaken to Guaranty the said Rupert Lyn, Esq; the secure Possession of all his Posts of Honour, &c. yet no longer than the said Mr Lyn shall appear to act for the Honour and interest of that Society to which he belongs.*

*That tho' the States of Grubstreet are mentioned as a contracting Party, yet the Nature of their Paper not allowing their immediate Concurrence thereto; it is therefore agreed between the said D'anvers and Lyn, that they will jointly endeavour to get this Treaty signed and ratify'd by the said States within three Months, &c. &c.*

London Journal, May 29. No 618.

Remarks on the Characters of two Gentlemen drawn in a Letter to the Craftsman. (See p. 203. 206.)

**M**R Osborne asserts, that the Letter to the Craftsman, was wrote by one of the Gentlemen therein defended, which appears from that Sentence in it; *We speak on our Knowledge, when we affirm, that the false imputations which the Accusers bring, are screen'd from absolute Detection, by nothing but the Honour of the Accused.*

This, he says, no Man can speak of his own Knowledge but himself; nor is there a Man upon Earth, but the Accused, who thinks the Accused has any Honour.

This once-noble Person, says Osborne, maintains the Characters of another Gentleman and himself against the ac-

cusation of Slanderers, who had said that a certain Gentleman had left his Friends and Party, and is urged to oppose the M———r by the Stings of disappointed Ambition. But this, says our Author, is not fairly put; for a Man may leave his Friends and Party honourably and for good Reasons; but what is objected to him, is, that he left them without, nay, against Reason, when they had shewn no disregard to the Constitution, or publick Happiness. There are no signs that his Friends and party have left their principles, or changed their practices, but are the same as when he joyned them in their publick Actions.

As to the other Character, therein defended, he says, it cannot be blackened; scandalous in private Life, and infamous in Publick; who, a little before the Queen's Death, being told, that 'twas apprehended there was an intention to bring in the Pretender, which would make England a Field of Blood, reply'd, *He could not help that, England was the best Cockpit in the World;* yet now cries aloud for publick Virtue, and sighs for the Danger of his Country. We have his own word for it, the word of a Traytor, that *He is a Man of Honour; and that the late King extended his Mercy to him unasked and unearned.* The worst Action in the late King's Life, says Osborne, was pardoning him. *Forgiveness* to him is an Act of injustice; Mercy to such a Man is Cruelty to the Nation; and we have the greatest probable Evidence, that he discovered the Designs of his party abroad, and made strong Applications to the Regent of France, who wrought upon the good Nature of his late Majesty, to rescue him from that Destruction, to which his Country had so justly devoted him.

Concludes with saying, that he is sorry there is a Gentleman in the Kingdom, who thinks he ought to be

be his Friend; for a Friend to him, is an Enemy to Mankind.

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of parliament, on Friday the 7th Day of May, 1731.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

**I**T is a great pleasure to me, that at the Close of this Session of Parliament, I am able to acquaint you, that the Hopes I had conceived, and given you, of seeing very suddenly a happy Period put to the Troubles and disorders, which had been so long apprehended, are now, by the Treaty signed at Vienna, answered and accomplished.

A Project of a Convention betwixt the Emperor and the Maritime Powers, for accommodating the Differences and Disputes that were subsisting, having been formed, the Treaty is concluded and signed by Me and the Emperor, and is now under the Consideration of the States General; the Forms of that Government not admitting a previous Concert in a Negotiation of this Nature. And, as this Treaty principally regards the Execution of the Treaty of Seville, it is likewise communicated to the Courts of France and Spain. as Parties to the Treaty of Seville: And I have just received Advice, that the Ratifications between Me and the Emperor are exchanged.

The Conditions and Engagements, which I have entered into upon this Occasion, are agreeable to that necessary Concern, which this Nation must always have for the Security and Preservation of the Balance of Power in Europe; and as the uncertain and violent State of Affairs, to which Europe was reduced, and the Miscchiefs of an immediate general War, which began to be thought unavoidable, are now removed: This happy Turn duly improved, with a just Regard to our former Alliances, which it shall be my Care to preserve, gives us a favourable Prospect of seeing the publick Tranquillity re-established.

Gentlemen of the H. of Commons, I return you my Thanks for the ef-

fectual Supplies, which you have granted me for the Service of the present Year, and for the proper Disposition you have made of the publick Funds, towards lessening and discharging the National Debt; the remarkable Dispatch and Unanimity, which you have shewn at this critical Conjunction, has added very much to the Credit and Weight of your Proceedings; and you shall find as great a Readiness on my Part to ease the Burthens of my People, as soon as the Circumstances and Situation of Affairs will admit of it, as you have shewn to raise the Supplies necessary for the Service of the Publick.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

**I** hope at your Return into the Country, you will find all Attempts to raise a Spirit of Discontent among my People, by unjust Clamours and Misrepresentations, vain and ineffectual. All malicious insinuations to the prejudice of my Measures must surely vanish, when it shall appear, that my first and principal care has been for the interest and honour of this Kingdom: Let it be your Endeavour to remove all groundless Jealousies and Apprehensions, that the Satisfaction of the Nation may be as general, as it is my earnest Desire that their Happiness may be; let all my People, let all Orders of Men enjoy, quietly and unenvied, the Rights, Privileges, and indulgences, which by Law they are intitled to; let no innovations disturb any part of my Subjects in the Possession of their legal Property; let all that are zealous in the Support of me and my Government, partake in common the Benefits of the present happy Establishment; and let your Good-will to one another be as extensive as my Protection, which all my good and faithful Subjects have an equal Right to, and may equally depend upon.

At the same time his Majesty gave the Royal Assent to the following Acts of Parliament.

**H** An Act for raising 1,200,000 l. by Annuities and a Lottery.

That all Proceedings in Courts of Justice in England, and in the Court of

of Exchequer in *Scotland*, shall be in English.

For continuing the Duties for encouraging the Coinage of Money.

To prevent Frauds in the Excise, with respect to *Starch*, *Coffee*, *Tea* and *Chocolate*.

For importing from *America* Goods not enumerated in any Act of Parliament-

For encouraging the Manufacture of British Sail-cloth.

To prevent the inhancing the Price of Coals in the River *Thames*, by keeping Turn in delivering of Coals there.

For obviating a Doubt concerning Letters sent by the Penny-Post to Places out of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Borough of *Southwark*.

For the more effectual punishing Stealers of Lead, Iron Bars, or any Fence belonging to Houses.

For granting an Allowance upon the Exportation of *British* Gunpowder.

For more effectual preventing Frauds in Tenants.

For rebuilding the Church of *Gravesend*, as one of the Fifty.

To explain and amend a Clause in an Act for making more effectual several Acts relating to Watermen, &c.

To explain a Clause in an Act of the 7th of Queen *Anne*, for naturalizing foreign Protestants.

To prevent the stealing of Linen, &c. from Places used for whitening, &c.

To enable Idiots and Lunatics to make Conveyances, &c.

For continuing the Hop-Market in the City of *Worcester*, &c.

For repairing, and keeping in repair the Pier of *Ilfordcomb* in *Devonshire*.

The *Oxford*, *Bristol*, *Preston*, and *Fulham* Road Acts.

And to about 26 private Acts.  
An Abstract of the Speaker's Speech on presenting the Bills.

Our Majesty hath perfected the great Work (of Peace) of which all your Subjects will share the Benefit, and may you long enjoy the Fruits of it, in the quiet Af-

fections, and Gratitude of your People; may you have leisure to do what your Majesty desires, in adorning your Country with those things so desirable: No doubt, Sir, several of them have been under Consideration of your faithful Commons. May you ever find your Parliament ready to effect those great Ends, so that you may be remarkable for the Blessings of Society, for the Honour of Government, and Liberty of the People; and may your faithful Commons always attend the Throne with that Duty with which they now beg Leave to present to your Majesty these Bills.

*The Act relating to Starch.*

ENACTS, 1. That from and after June 24, 1731. if any Maker of Hair-powder, Perfumer, Perruquemaker, Barber, shall mix any Powder of Alabaſter, Plaister of *Paris*, Talk, Chalk, Whiting, Lime, or any other Materials (Rice first made into Starch, and sweet Scents only excepted) with Starch, or Powder of Starch, to be used for Hair-powder; or shall use, sell, or offer to sell Powder so mixed, shall forfeit the said Powder, and the Sum of 20 l.

2. That all Dealers in Hair-powder having in their Possession any of the Materials hereby prohibited, shall forfeit the said Materials, and 10 l.

3. And shall enter their Place of Abode and Work-houses at the next chief Office of Excise, on the Penalty of 20 l.

*Of the Bankrupt Bill.*

Among other Reasons offered for dropping the Bankrupts Bill, one was, That the Privileges of the Peers was in the greatest Danger, since a Power was given to the Commissioners, to summon and examine all Persons whatsoever; and if they refused to give their Oath, they are liable to be imprisoned by Order of the said Commissioners; and that supposing a Peer should be imprisoned, the Judges could not relieve him, inasmuch as they could not dispense with the Law.

*Substance of the Act for Naturalizing, &c.*

IT declares natural-born Subjects, to all Intents and Purposes, such Children as are or shall be born out of Li- geance of the Crown of *Great-Britain*, whose

whose Fathers were natural born Subjects, and not at the Time of the Birth of their Children, in the Service of any Foreign Prince at Enmity with us, or attainted of High-Treason, or Outlaw'd; and in case their Fathers were under such Attainder, &c. if the Child hath come into *Great-Britain or Ireland*, and between *Nov. 16. 1708.* and *March 25, 1731.* resided there 2 Years, professing the Protestant Religion, or hath been in Possession, or taken the Rents and Profits of any Lands, Tenements, &c. one whole Year, or hath convey'd or settled Lands, &c. and any Person claims Title thereto, and hath been in Possession thereof for the Space of 6 Months, between the 16th Day of *Nov. 1708.* and the 25th of *March 1731.* every such Child shall be deemed and taken to be a natural-born Subject of the Crown of *England.*

*Of the Act for Englishing the Law.*

**T**HIS Act commences at Lady-day 1733. and contains in Substance, That Writs and Proceedings in any Courts of Justice in *England*, and in the Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, shall not only be in the English Language, but shall be written in such a legible Hand as Acts of Parliament are engrossed in, not Court Hand; and the Lines and Words as close as the said Acts usually are, and in words at length.

For every Offence against this Act, the Transgressor is to forfeit 50 *l.* to the Prosecuter.

'Tis enacted also, That Mis-translation, Variation in Form by reason of Translation, Mis-spelling or Mistake of Clerkship, in Pleading or Proceedings begun before the 25th of *March 1733*, being part in *Latin* and part in *English*, shall be no Error, nor make void any Proceedings by reason thereof, but that they may at any time be amended, whether in Paper, or on Record, or otherwise, before or after Judgment, on payment of rea-

sonable Cost only. But nothing in this Act is to extend to certifying beyond the Seas any Case or Proceedings in the Court of Admiralty, in which Case the Commissions and Proceedings may be certified in Latin as formerly.

Finally, 'Tis enacted, that all Statutes for amending the Delays arising from any Jeofails shall extend to all Forms and Proceedings in the Courts of Justice, (except in criminal Cases) where the Proceedings are in English, and that every Error which might be remedied by any Statute of Jeofails, if the Proceedings had been in Latin, shall be, when the Terms are in English, remedy'd by the Statutes now in force for the amendment of any Jeofails. The Debates relating to this Bill were

to this effect, *viz.* Those who were against it apprehended that great Difficulties would arise in translating the Law out of Latin into English, and might multiply Law Suits, in regard to the interpretation of English Words. And a certain Lord, and great Lawyer, said, *That if the Bill passed, the Laws ought also to be translated into Welch, since many in Wales, did not understand English.*

To which the Duke of *Argyle* reply'd, *That the Meaning of the Law had been long understood by the interpreters (Judges) thereof, and would surely be so when translated: That our Prayers were in our native Tongue, that they might be intelligible, and why should not the Laws, wherein our Lives and properties were concerned, be so for the same Reason?* and added, *that he was glad to hear that the said Lord had nothing else to say against the Bill than a Joak.* Other Lords instanced, That in the Reign of *Edward III.* an Act of Parliament passed for having the Laws in *English*, and not in *French* (as they were then) for the ease of the People. After which a Debate arose about Law

Pro-

Proceedings wrote in a plain legible Hand, and not in Court Hand, wherein the Earl of *May* said, That in *Scotland* they were come to that pass, that the Sheriffs know nothing of the Contents of the Writs they executed; and therefore moved, that the Proceedings in the Exchequer in *Scotland*, which were in the English manner, might be also wrote in a plain Hand which was agreed to; as likewise that Records be wrote in the same Hand as Acts of Parliament are engrossed; and that the time allowed the Lord Chancellor and Judges for translating the Law into English, be till the Year 1733.

*Of the Irish Wool-Bill.*

ON the second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords for preventing the *Running of Wool and Yarn from England and Ireland to Foreign Parts, and for taking off the Duties on the importation of Wool, Yarn, &c.* Those who spoke against it, alledged, that the Importation of Yarn, would be a great prejudice to our laborious Poor; particularly the Spinners, and that it seem'd calculated for the service of *Ireland* only. Those who were for the Bill observed, That formerly 300000 Stone of Wool were imported yearly from *Ireland* and then our Manufactures were at the height, and most, or all foreign Markets were supported by us, and which we may again do, if we can have the Manufacturing of our Wool and Yarn here as formerly. 'Twas likewise remarked, that some Years ago, when *Barbadoes* permitted the importation of Sugars from the *French*, and other Colonies, that *Ireland* was the Channel thro' which all Sugars were convey'd; but they no sooner prohibited that Importation, than the foreign Colonies found other Markets for it. And it was the same with re-

gard to *Irish* Wool and Yarn. At last it was refered to the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, to draw up a Scheme to be laid before the Parliament the next Sessions.

*Daily Post-Boy.* May 8.

*Extract of a Letter from Cambridge, enquiring on what Grounds some of unblemished Characters opposed the late Pension-Bill.*

THE Writer first gives, the Substance of the Oath that every Member was to take, and the Penalty of his neglecting or refusing so to do, and then makes some Remarks upon the whole.

Each Member was to swear to this effect, *That he will not directly or indirectly, take or receive any reward or Gratuity from the Crown, during the time of his being a Member: Or that if he does receive any Gratuity or Reward, he will declare it to the House of Commons within 14 Days. If any Member neglects or refuses to take this Oath: Or if taking a Gratuity or Reward afterwards, he does not declare it to the House, he is made subject to the Pains and Penalty of Perjury, &c.* The same Provision extends to Places and Pensions.

Upon which the Writer observes, that Members might take what Rewards, what Gratuities they please, provided they declare what they take in 14 Days to the House of Commons.

Asks what use is to be made of their Declaration? Answers, That must be determined by the House of Commons only, and must be *Discretionary and Arbitrary*; for there is nothing in the Bill to direct or limit the Use to be made of it; the Consequence of which he fears would be *erecting* such a *Judicature* as would be injurious to the Constitution, encroach upon the Prerogative of the Crown, and establish a Power unknown to us before.

A

A Power of approving or disapproving what is given by the Crown, and explaining the Word *indirectly*; which added to that of giving Money, determining disputed Elections, calling every Officer in the Kingdom to account, and other Rights, would make the Commons so uncontrollable, that he can't see why the Speech of a learned Prelate against the Bill, should deserve so wicked a Construction as has been put upon it. See the said Speech p. 16<sup>b</sup>.

The Lords undersigned, who protested against the said Bill's being rejected, did not seem to apprehend any bad Consequence, but on the contrary conceiv'd, that nothing of Weight had been objected to it; that it would be unkind a second time to refuse to concur with the House of Commons, in what *solely regarded their own Members*, who seem to think such a Bill wanted. That it is earnestly desired by the People, and very wisely contriv'd, as containing a proper Expedient to preserve the innocence and independency of elected Legislators, by preventing any unjustifiable Influence being made on them, by any of his Majesty's Servants, through an improper Use of that large Revenue which a Parliament, liberal beyond any of their Predecessors, gave him.

<i>Berkshire</i>	<i>Willoughby de</i>	<i>Bashurst</i>
<i>Bruce</i>	<i>Brook</i>	<i>Cadogan</i>
<i>Plymouth</i>	<i>Strafford</i>	<i>Bristol</i>
<i>Bedford</i>	<i>Northampton</i>	<i>Coventry</i>
<i>Foley</i>	<i>Thanet</i>	<i>Bridgewater</i>
<i>Gainsborough</i>	<i>Warrington</i>	<i>Boyle</i>

<i>Gower</i>	<i>Aylesford</i>	<i>Oxford and</i>
<i>Abergavenny</i>	<i>Abington</i>	<i>Mortimer</i>
<i>Maynard</i>	<i>Ancaster</i>	

Towards the Conclusion of the Sessions, upon Advice of the Treaty being signed with the Emperor, a Motion was made in the House of Lords, and the Question put, to address his Majesty that he would be pleased, for the Ease of his Subjects of this Kingdom, to give Orders for discharging the *Hessian Troops* in *British* Pay, it passed in the Negative 73 against 22; in the H. of Commons 210 against 89.

Amount of the National Debts on the 21st of } <i>December 1729.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
	9795755	6
<i>Ditto Dec. 31. 1730. ---</i>	49301855	6
Increased between the } said Terms.	550000	6
Paid off within the said } Time.	1043900	6
Produce of the Sinking } Fund in that Time.	1164190	12
Money issued towards } discharging the National } Debt.	1000513	16
Charge for the Service } for 1730- ---	2655462	8
Grants for the same, ---	2521149	14
Deficiencies of the Grants } <i>Anno 1730.</i>	134312	14
Produce into the Ex- } chequer of the Land Tax, } at 4 s. per Pound for the } Year 1727.	1980888	11
For the Year 1729, at 3s. ---	1393430	10
For the Year 1730, at 2s. ---	306796	10
For the Year 1731, at 2s. ---	992187	14

*Of Mr WOOD's Iron Project.*

Mr Wood's Operators failing in their last Trial at *Chelsea* the 11th instant, their Iron breaking to pieces when it came under the great hammer; to excuse it they had given out that the undermention'd Spectators of the Work poison'd the Iron; therefore to satisfy the Publick of the falsehood of this insinuation they have made the following Affidavit, viz.

*Wm Goostrey, Rog. Woodhouse, John Crannage, and Peter Fuller*, severally make oath, that on the 11th instant

they were permitted to watch and observe the Workmen, to prevent frauds; that they (the Deponents) put nothing into the Furnace, or amongst the Coal Ore, or Metal, or did any thing to prejudice the Operation; nor had they an opportunity, Mess. Woods and their men standing by all the time; and that they are ready to be examined upon Oath touching any matter relating to the said Experiment: To which they add, it is no new thing for Mr Wood's Iron to break under the hammer.

*Of the PENNY-POST Act.*

The Act relating to the *Penny-Post* confirms the Practice of taking a Penny for delivery of each Letter out of the

Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the Borough of *Southwark*; the Legality of which was before doubted.





THE

# Monthly Intelligencer.

M A Y, 1731.

Saturday, MAY 1.



ENDED the Sessions at the Old-Baily on *Middlesex* Side, when 9 Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *James Berry* for Horse-stealing; *Rich. Cooper* and *Francis Woodmass* for Murder; *Richard Trap*, alias *Blue Dick*, for the Highway; *John Peverly*, a Lad about 13, for stealing 48 Guineas; *Robert Butler*, and *Fran. Lynn*, alias *Glynn*, for a Street-Robbery; *James Owen* for stealing a Bank Note; and *Ambrose Newport*, for stealing a Mare.

Monday, 3.

*Theodore Willet*, was try'd at the Old-Baily on the Statute of the 18th of *Henry VIII.* for embezzling the Sum of 8000*l.* deliver'd to him by his Masters *Mess. Woodward*, Bankers, on the 3d of *March* last. But it being allow'd, that he had paid and receiv'd great Sums of Money since that Time, and it not being prov'd he had embezzled 40*s.* of that individual Money, the Jury unanimously agreed it did not come within that Statute, so acquitted him of the Indictment. See p. 403.

Tuesday, 5.

*Winchcomb Howard Packer*, Esq; chosen Kt of the Shire for the County of *Berks.*

Thursday, 6.

The Lords of the Admiralty chose 104 poor disabled Seamen for *Greenwich* Hospital, which makes the Number 900.

Most of the Admirals and General Officers of the Navy that were in Town, sign'd the printed Scheme agreed unto by their Lordships, for Relief of Widows and Children belonging to the Commission and Warrant Officers of the Navy, by the Abatement of 3*d.* in the Pound out of each Officer's Wages.

The Ld Viscount *Lonsdale* resign'd his Place as Constable of the Tower.

Friday, 7.

An End put to the Sessions of Parliament which was prorogued to the 27th of *July.*

*Miss Holliday*, for whose Benefit a Play was acted last Night at the Theatre in *Lincolns-Inn-fields*, received from the Royal Family, over and above the usual Present, a large Gold Medal, weighing about 50 Guineas, with the Bust of her Majesty as Electress of *Hanover* on each Side.

*Bapt. Bulfinch Lamb*, late Factor for the Royal *African* Company at *Jacquin* on the Coast of *Guinea*, went to Bour with *Adamo Oronoko Tomo*, sent by the Grand Trudo *Audato Povesaw Tangevenio Surveveto Ene Mottee Adde Powa Powlo Cottullo Necresy*, King of *Darubomay*, and Emperor of *Pawparaw*, who lately conquer'd the great Kingdoms of *Ardab* and *Whidah*; with the said Emperor's Letters to his Majesty. *Capt. Lamb* was taken Captive at the Conquest of *Ardab*, and was carried before the Emperor, who, having never seen a white Person before, he detain'd him ever since, us'd him with great Respect, and enjoined him to return.

The Lords of the Treasury directed that the first Payment for Tickets on the Lottery, shall be made on or before *June 1.* and the second Payment on or before *August 20.*

The E. of *Abburnham* resign'd his Place of Gentleman-Usher of the Bed-Chamber to his R. H. the Prince, on Account of his being extremely afflicted with the Gout.

Wednesday, 12.

The Court removed from *St James's* to *Richmond*, where the Royal Barges were ordered to attend during their Majesty's Residence there.

Friday, 14.

*Richard Cooper*, *Francis Woodmass*, &c.

*Berry, Amb. Newport, and Richard Trap, alias Blue Dick, were executed at Tyburn. George Robinson, of Lombard-street, Esq;* chosen Representative in Parliament for *Great Marlow in Buckinghamsh.*

A Gentleman presented to *St Bartholomew's Hospital* a Bank Note for 500 *l.*

**Monday, 17.**

*Edward Lisle, Esq;* was elected Verdur for the New Forest in *Hampshire*, having 2613 Votes, and *Henry Knollys, Esq;* but 1995.

A Squadron of 17 Ships of the Line were ordered to be fitted out for the Mediterranean, under the Command of *Sir Charles Wager, Sir George Walton, Vice-Admirals;* and Rear-Admiral *Balchen*, consisting of

**SECOND RATE.**

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Capt. Names.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Men.</i>
Namure	Falkingham	90	680

**THIRD RATES.**

Princess Amelia	Reddiss	80	520
Cornwall	Ld Forbes	80	520
Norfolk	Roberts	80	520
Berwick	Norbury	70	440
Hampton Court	Ld V. Beauclerc	70	440
Grafton	Haddock	70	440
Kent	O Brian	70	440
Edinburgh	Sir Chal. Ogle	70	440
Orford	Brown	70	440

**FOURTH RATES.**

York	Vanbrugh	60	365
Canterbury	Hooke	60	365
Sunderland	Man	60	365
Exeter	Durell	60	365
Dreadnought	Gaddis	60	365
Portland	Rouzier	50	280
Romney	Medley	50	280

**Tuesday, 18.**

A Board of Treasury sat, and appointed the following Gentlemen Commissioners of the Lottery for this Year, *viz.*

<i>Peter Wentworth,</i>	<i>James Gambier,</i>
<i>Grey Longueville,</i>	<i>Gabriel Johnston,</i>
<i>James Cresset</i>	<i>William Huggins,</i>
<i>Joseph Martin,</i>	<i>Matthew Kenrick,</i>
<i>Charles Shelly,</i>	<i>Wm Kitchingham,</i>
<i>William Vincent,</i>	<i>William Leigh,</i>
<i>Roger Tuckfield,</i>	<i>Thomas Lenard,</i>
<i>Francis Clark,</i>	<i>Robert Manning,</i>
<i>Edward Compton,</i>	<i>George Morley,</i>
<i>Christopher Lowe,</i>	<i>Mallory Pierson,</i>
<i>John Bagnall,</i>	<i>Christopher Rhodes,</i>
<i>Thomas Baynton,</i>	<i>James Rivot,</i>
<i>Samuel Bull,</i>	<i>Thomas Ronne,</i>
<i>Thomas Cornwallis,</i>	<i>Henry Weston,</i>
<i>Mark Frecker,</i>	<i>William Sharpe,</i>

<i>Peter Le Heupe,</i>	<i>Edward St Hill,</i>
<i>John Felton,</i>	<i>John Savoy,</i>
<i>Edward Dennis,</i>	<i>John Snow,</i>
<i>Claudius Devins,</i>	<i>Thomas Whitaker,</i>
<i>Kenelm Faukenner,</i>	<i>Leonard Welfed,</i>
<i>Jeremiah Hall,</i>	<i>Edmund Beagham,</i>
<i>Richard Hammond,</i>	<i>James Lidderdale</i>
Esquires	Esquires.

**Wednesday, 19.**

The Treasurer of the Corporation of the Charity for Relief of the poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, received from an unknown Hand 500 *l.* for the Use of that Charity.

Near 100,000 Pieces of Eight, brought from the *Spanish West-Indies* on Account of several Merchants of this City, were paid into the Bank.

*Dr Pople, Bp of Chester,* preach'd the Spittle-Sermon at *St Brides* before the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs.

*John Cambel* was executed at *Edinburgh*, for counterfeiting the 20 *s.* Notes of the *Scotch* Bank. He confessed the forging of 500, and counterfeiting the Gold and Copper Coin.

**Thursday, 20.**

*George Venables Vernon, Esq;* elected Member of Parliament for *Litchfield*, in the room of *Walter Cheswynd, Esq;* made Governour of *Barbados*.

**Friday, 21**

The Rev. *Dr Mangey* preached before the Lord-Mayor, Alderman, &c. at *St Brides* Church.

**Sunday 23.**

*Col. Williamson* of the *Tower* entertained at Dinner all the poor Soldiers of *Chelsea-College*, who serv'd in the same Regiment with him in *Flanders*, and afterwards gave each of them a Shilling.

**Tuesday, 25.**

*Mr Payne*, an Apothecary, presented the Arch-Bp. of *Canterbury* two *Greek* Manuscripts of great Antiquity; one of the *New Testament*, the other of the *A&ts* of the *Apistles* and the *Epistles*, being sent from *Turky* by his Brother the Rev. *Mr Thomas Payne*, Chaplain to the *British Nation* at *Constantinople*.

*Richard Arundel, Esq;* re-chosen Member of Parliament for *Knarborough* in *Torkshire*, his Seat being vacated by his accepting the Offices of Keeper of his Majesty's *Private Roads, &c.*

**Wednesday, 26,**

A Tiptaff of the *L. C. J. Raymond's* was committed by his Lordship to the *King's-Bench* Prison, upon a Complaint against

against him for Extortion in the Execution of his Office.

**Thursday, 27.**

The Sum of 1500*l.* ordered to the Managers of the State-Lottery, which will begin drawing in *October* next.

At a Meeting of the Royal Society, were elected Fellows, Sir *Joseph Ayloffe*, Bar. Sig. *Giralamo Gbinntini*, a *Florentine* Physician; and Mr *Bentinck* (Uncle to the present, and Brother to the last D. of *Portland*) was proposed as a Peer's Son, and elected. Several Experiments of Electricity were shewn by Mr *Grey*, and Mr *Hadley* offer'd an Instrument he had invented to discover the Longitude; a Discovery of some ancient Sepulchres near the Cathedral of *Lincoln* was read; also a concise Account of Mr *Miller's* Book of Gardening.

Sir *William Wentworth* chose Member of Parliament for *Malton in Yorkshire*, in the room of *Wardel George Westby*, Esq; now a Commissioner of the Customs.

**Sunday, 31.**

This Evening was a Ball at the Princess Royal's at *Kew-Green*, on Account of the Birth-Day of the Princesses *Amelia* and *Carolina*, which was the Day before.

*Japhet Crooke*, alias Sir *Peter Stranger*, received Sentence to stand in the Pillory, have both his Ears cut off, his Nose slit, his Body imprison'd for Life, and his Goods and Chattels forfeited to the Crown for forging Writings to an Estate.

The Lady *Lawley* was sentenced to pay 300 Marks, and to be imprison'd one Month, for spiriting away an Evidence against him.

### Plantation Affairs.

FROM *New-England* 'tis advis'd, that Governor *Belcher* having convok'd a new General Assembly, acquainted them with his Majesty's Commands of settling a Salary upon the Governor, and represented the dangerous Consequences of their Refusal, and his Return to *Great-Britain*, might produce.

But notwithstanding the Governor's utmost Endeavours to persuade them into a Compliance, they have positively refused it.

*Barbadoes*, Feb. 19. A French Man of War has taken at *Sancta Lucia* 9 or 10 British Vessels, on Pretence of that Island belonging to the Crown of France. The

Crop here is like to be very small because of the Drought.

At a Meeting of the General Assembly Feb. 15. a Committee was appointed to prepare a Representation of the Grievances of the Island, who reported, that in a Petition sent over to *Great-Britain* it was set forth, That in the Year 1722, when Governor *Worsley* took the Administration upon him, and many Years before, the Inhabitants have been harass'd with Parties and Divisions: To end which, a Salary of 6000*l. per Ann.* was settled on the Governor; that the Island had reap'd no Benefit from this Act of Generosity; the publick Good had been neglected, and no Grievances redress'd; the Militia neglected; the Fortifications gone to ruin; the publick Stores imbezled and wast'd, and all Officers busied in nothing but how to raise their Fortunes on the Ruins of the People; and in general, accuse the Governor with a great deal of Male-Administration.

After this Report of the Committee was read, an Address of that House was order'd to be prepared to be laid before his Majesty pursuant to the said Report.

*Antigua*, March 28. There is a great want of Rain, little Sugar, and many Ships waiting for it; and if Rain don't fall, there will be no Crop next Year. The young Canes are much burnt. The Crops are very short at *Nevis* and *Mountserrat*. The Ponds are almost dry; and Water so scarce, that a Pail of Cistern-Water is sold for 3*s.*

The last Letters from *Jamaica* advise, that Adm. *Stewart* having receiv'd Orders to cruize upon the *Spaniards*, as well Merchant Ships as Guard de Coastas, the Traders and Merchants there residing, had represented to him the many Inconveniencies of such a Procedure; and desired him to suspend the Execution of that Part of his Order which related to the Taking of *Spanish* Merchant Ships, and only cruize on the Guard de Coastas.

Substance of the first Speech of Robert Johnson, Esq; Governor of S. Carolina, to the Council and Assembly on the 6th of January, 1731.

THAT as the King had appointed him Governor of that Province, he did not doubt but they would cheerfully concur with his Majesty's Council in concerting Measures for the Support of his Government

vement, and the Good of the Province, which was capable of being one of the most considerable on the main Land. See No. XX. p. 894, 895, 896.

That his Majesty, at their Request, and at a great Expence, had purchased 7 Shes of the late Ld Proprietor's Charter, whereby they were become under his immediate Government, and whereby they enjoy'd Safety in Trade, Protection at Sea by his Ships of War, at Land by an Independant Company of Foot.

Assures them, that his own Interest among them, is the least Motive to do all in his Power to furthes the Prosperity of a Province in which he had spent so great a part of his Life.

Enjoyns them to put in execution the Laws against Immorality and Impiety, and recommends them to promote and encourage the publick Schools, particularly that near *Charles Town*.

Tells them, the ruinous Condition of *Charles Town*, *Johnson's Fort*, and others requir'd immediate Repair.

Acquaints them with the Treaty which his Majesty had order'd the Lords of Trade to settle with the *Indians*, whom he had brought safe back with a considerable Present.

Lastly, That his Majesty had instructed him to encourage useful Manufactures, and that the Parliament had already given a Discount upon Hemp.

To which (Speech) they return'd very dutiful and loyal Answers, and there is a perfect Harmony betwixt him and them, the Assembly having fixed a Salary on him agreeable to his Desire, and done every thing that was asked, being greatly pleased with the Change from a Dependency on the late Proprietors, to his Majesty.

They have also transmitted a very loyal Address to his Majesty, acknowledge his Bounty in remitting their Arrears for Quit-Rents, and his Goodness in continuing the Bills of Credit, for enlarging their Trade, &c.

### B I R T H S.

May 7. **T**HE Lady Boyle, was delivered of a Daughter at her Lords House in *New Bondstreet*.

26. The new-born Son of the Lord Malpas, was baptized at his Lordship's House in *Arlington-street*, by the Name of *Frederick*; the Prince of *Wales* and the

E. of *Granbham* standing Godfathers, the Lady *Anne Cholmondeley*, Godmother.

12. The Lady of the E. of *Plymouth* deliver'd of a Son, since baptized in the Church of *St George Hanover Square*, by the Name of *Other Lewis Windsor*.

### D E A T H S.

May 2. **T**HE Marquis of *Brackley*, eldest Son to the D. of *Bridgewater*, in the 6th Year of his Age, dy'd of the Small Pox inoculated.

The Relict of Sir *Charles Gerrard*, Bart, at *Hampstead*; she was Daughter to the Lord *Seymour*, and Sister to the D. of *Somerset*.

The Relict of *Thomas Andrews*, of *Ormondstreet*, Esq; at the *Bath*. She was Daughter of the late *William Westbrook*, of *Ferring*, in the County of *Suffex*, Esq; formerly Member of Parliament for the Boroughs of *Arundel* and *Dramber*.

3. Mrs *Brodrick*, Aunt to the Lord *Middleton*, at her House in *Staffordstreet*. *Henry Boucher*, Esq; formerly in the Commission of Peace for *Westminster*.

Dr *William Mullens*, lately at *Salisbury*.

7. Mr *Francis Williams*, Clerk of the *Coopers Company*.

The Relict of *Francis Wead*, Esq; at *Epson* in *Surry*.

*Philip Weake*, Esq; lately at *Grand Cairo*, where he was Consul.

12. Miss *Veers*, at her House in *Great Ormondstreet*, she has left 50 l. to the Charity-School of *St George Queen's Square*.

*William Harvey*, Esq; at the Seat of his Uncle, the Hon. *Edward Harvey*, of *Comb*, in the County of *Surry*.

The Rev. Dr *Goddard*, one of the Canons of *Windsor*.

Mrs *Salmon* at *Hitchen* in *Hertfordshire*. She was the Relict of the Rev. Mr *Salmon*, formerly Minister of *Mepfell* in *Bedfordshire*. She left 3 Sons, *Nathaniel*; a Clergy-man in *Essex*; *Thomas Salmon*, well known for his *Modern History*; the third, a Clergy-man in *Devonshire*; and a Daughter, in the Bishop of *Canterbury's* Family. Note, This Gentlewoman was not Daughter to Serjeant *Bradshaw*, who sign'd the Warrant for Executing *K. Charles I. as the Publick Papers* asserted.

*James Medlycott*, Esq; formerly a Master in Chancery, and Member in several

veral Parliaments for *Milborn-Port* in *Somerſetſhire*.

12. Th Lady of Sir *Clement Cottrell*, Kt, Maſter of the Ceremonies.

13. The Rev. Mr *John Leburn*, Maſter of the King's School at *Canterbury*, and Vicar of *Brookland* in *Kent*, by a Fall from his Horſe.

Sir *Nicholas Hooper*, Serjeant at Law, at *Barnſtable*, in *Devonſhire*, which *Borough* he represented in ſeveral Parliaments.

17. Dr *Samuel Bradford*, the 9<sup>th</sup> Bp of *Rocheſter*, Dean of *Westminſter*, and Dean of the moſt Honourable Order of the *Bath*, Maſter of *Corpus Chriſti* College in *Cambridge*, and one of the Society for propagating the Goſpel in foreign Parts, conſecrated Biſhop of *Carlisle*, *Jan. 1, 1718*, and *July 19* promoted to the See of *Rocheſter*, in the room of Dr *Aſterbury*, who was depriv'd and baniſhed.

19. The Wife of *Chriſtopher Wyoil* of *Elton Garden*, Eſq; Nièce to the late Adm. *Leake*.

According to a Letter from *Jamaica*, Col. *Hays*, Maj. *Brandreth*, Capt. *Molloy*, Capt. *Ballandine*, and ſeveral inferior Officers of the Regiments that imbarck'd at *Gibraltar* for that Iſland, have dy'd lately there.

The Lady of Sir *Strange Joſſelin*, Bar. at *Elide* in *Hertfordſhire*.

— *Talbot*, Eſq; a Juſtice of Peace for *Middleſex*.

20. The Rev. Mr *Thomas Cooke*, Miniſter of *St Bennets Pauls Wharf*, where, being ſituated near the Commons, he had ſolemniz'd about 13,000 Marriages.

21. The Rev. Dr *William Norton*, Preacher of *Grays-Inn*, Vicar of *Deptford* in *Kent*, and Rector of *Walkern* in *Hertfordſhire*.

*Jezrael Jones*, Eſq; former Conſul at *Algiers*, and many Years Interpreter to the Ambaſſadors from thoſe Parts.

*John Ogburn*, Eſq; Brother to Sir *William Ogburn*, Carpenter to the Office of Ordnance in the Tower.

22. *James Brown*, Eſq; Page of Honour to her Maſteſty.

The Abbot *Fitz James*, at *Paris*, Son to the Duke of *Berwick*, aged 19.

23. *James Mines*, Eſq; at *Greenwich*. Mr *William Aubery*, Son-in-Law to the late *William Penn*, Eſq;

24. *Robert Gordon*, Merchant in *Aberdeen*; a little before his Death he mortgaged his Eſtate to the Sum of 10,000 *l.* for erecting an Hoſpital towards the

Maintenance and Education of Boys of the City of *Aberdeen*.

Mrs *Aſhell*, Author of ſeveral ingenious Pieces, at *Chelſea*.

25. The Duchèſs de la Force, Grandmother to the Preſent Duke de la Force, a Mareſchal and Peer of France, at her Houſe in *St James's Place*.

*Peter L'Abbe*, Eſq; Steward to the D. of *Richmond*.

*Francis Cudworth Maſham*, Eſq; only Brother to the Lord *Maſham*. He was Accomptant-General to the Court of Chancery, Foreign Apoſter in the Court of Exchequer, and one of the Maſters in Chancery.

*Perergrine-Hyde Osborne*, D. of *Leeds* Marquis of *Carmarthen*, E. of *Danby*, Viſcount *Latimer*, Baron *Osborne*, Viſc. *Dumblane*, and Bart; in which Honours he is ſucceeded by his Son *Thomas* aged near 19.

The Rev. Mr *Joſhua Smith*, Rector of *St Mary Aldermanbury*, and Lecturer of *St Mary le Bow*.

Mr *Fawkes*, noted for his Dexterity of Hand, ſaid to die worth 10,000 *l.*

*Edmund Gibſon*, Eſq; Fellow of *Clare-Hall*, *Cambridge*, eldeſt Son of the Bp of *London*.

Mr *John Caſwell*, a *New England* Merch, at his Houſe in *Queen-ſtreet*, *Cheapſide*.

25. At *Edinburgh*, the Counteſs Dowager of *Stair*, in an advanc'd Age.

*Thomas Evans*, Eſq; Surveyor of Tobacco at the Cuſtom-Houſe, a Place worth 200 *l.* a Year.

26. The Lady of Serjeant *Webb*, at his Chambers in the King's Bench Walks, *Inner-Temple*.

The Lady *Kennedy*, in Child bed, at *Maidſton* in *Kent*.

30.—*Preſcott*, Eſq; Head Clerk of the Navy Office, at his Houſe on *Tower-Hill*.

#### PROMOTIONS.

THE Counteſs *Delorain* appointed Governers to the Princeſſes *Mary* and *Louiſa*.

10. Mr *Richard Robins* of the Accomptant Office, appointed Auditor of the *India* Accounts.

*Walter Burton*, Eſq; ſworn one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, in the room of his Father who reſigned.

Mr *Smith*, Foreman of the King's Yard at *Deptford*, made Maſter *Smith* of that at *Sheerneſs*. The

The Bishop of *Durham* appointed *Ld Lieut. of Durham*.

12. *Thomas Williams, Esq;* Brother to *Sir Nicholas*, made Chamberlain and Chancellor in the several Counties of *Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan*.

*Earl Ferrers* is appointed Lord Lieut. and Custos Rot. of the County of *Stafford*.

17. *Thomas Henrietta, Esq;* appointed a Lieut. Capt. in Brig. Gen. *Pocock's* Regiment of Foot.

16. Lieut. *Knowle* presented to a Company in the E. of *Scarborough's* Reg. of Guards.

18. *Edward Hammond, Esq;* Nephew to *Sir Robert Walpole*, appointed Foreign Apposer in the Court of Exchequer, in the room of *Francis Cudworth Masbam, Esq;* deceased.

21. *Mark Thurston, Esq;* Master in Chancery, appointed Accomptant-General in the said Court, in the room of *Francis Cudworth Masbam, Esq;* dec.

*Mr Thomas Beaumont*, made Page of the Presence to her Majesty.

*Mr Robert Nicholson, Pewterer*, appointed Purveyor to his Majesty in the room of *James Nicholson, Esq;* dec.

*Stephen Pointz, Esq;* made Governor to his R. Highness the Duke.

*Serjeant Urling* made Deputy-Recorder of London.

*Thomas Spicer, Esq;* Secretary of the Presentations under the Lord Chancellor made a Master in Chancery in the room of *Francis Cudworth Masbam, Esq;* dec.

#### Ecclesiastical Performents.

**D**R *Niblet* presented to the Rectory of *Lithburne* in *Warwickshire*

*Mr Robinson*——to the Rectory of *Wickeliffe*, in the Diocese of *Chester*.

*Mr Smalldridge*, Son of the late Bishop of *Bristol*, appointed Prebendary of *Worcester*.

*Dr Lynch*, collated to the Rectories of *Ickham* and *Bishopsburne*, with the Chapels of *Barham* and *Well*, in *Kent*.

*Mr Thomas Guilding*, famous for his fine Voice, and great Skill in Musick, placed Vicar of *Lincoln* Minster.

*Robert Bluet*, of *Holcomb Court*, in *Devonshire*, *Esq;* a young Gentleman of an ancient Family, and of 2000 *l. per Ann* having lately taken Holy Orders, was presented to the Rectory of *Berrynarber*, in that County, upwards of 300 *l. per Ann*.

*Mr Davis*, presented to the Vicarage of *Great Berling* in *Essex*.

21. *Mr Grey* (Author of the Abridgment of *Bp Gibson's Codex*, and of a Treatise on the Art of Memory) was made a Dr in Divinity in full Convocation at *Oxford*. See p. 878.

*Mr Morriſon*, Lecturer of *St Bennet Paul's Wharf*.

25. *Mr Sandford*, chosen Rector of *Aldermanbury*, in the room of *Mr Smith*.  
*Mr Bate*, Fellow of *St John's College Cambridge*, late Chaplain at *Paris* to *Horatio Walpole, Esq;* presented to the Rectory of the New Church at *Deptford*, vacant by the Death of *Dr Norton*.

26. *Mr Gough*, chosen Lecturer for the United Parishes of *St Mary le Bow, St Pancras Soper-lane*, and *Allballows Honey-lane*.

#### CASUALTIES.

May 1. **A** Farmer's Son at *Bristow Causey*, having stay'd out late, lay'd in his Father's Barn, which took fire, and he was burnt with it.

2. As *Mr Richards*, Clerk of *Guildhall* Chapel, was viewing a Windmill by *Bow* the Sweeps turning of a sudden dash'd out his Brains.

3. A Man run over and kill'd in *Old-street*.

A Man was found smother'd in a Bog-house in *Sun-Tard, Bishops-gate-street*.

A Gentleman's Son kill'd in a Windmill at *Wymondbam*, in *Norfolk*.

Eight Houſes, with Barns, Stables and Malt-house, and 300 Quarters of Malt consumed by Fire at *Uppingham* in *Rutland*.

15. A Lad fell into *Fleet Ditch* and was smother'd.

20. A Fire broke out at *Gravesend*, which consumed seven Houses; one was blown up. The Damage is computed at between 4 and 5000 *l*.

A Man jump'd from the Drawbridge into the *Thames*, for a Wager of half a Crown, but was drowned.

A Fire at *Ramsay*, in *Lincolnshire*, consum'd great part of the Town: It began in an Oven, and spread so fast, that two Engines brought to extinguish the Flames, were burnt therein.

26. A Servant at a Livery Stable in *Finsbury*, fell from a Hayloft, and died immediately.

A Wherry overſet in *Wandsworth* Reach by a West-country Barge, a Passenger

senger and the Waterman drowned.  
24. A Coachman watering his Horses in the Thames near Richmond, venturing too far, was drowned.

A young Man sitting carelessly on the side of a Lighter, fell in and was drowned.

MARRIAGES.

May 1. **S**IR William Sanderson, Bart, Deputy-Usher of the Black Rod, marry'd to Mrs *Bignel*, a Relation of the Lord Viscount *Falmouth*.

Mr *Raeulinson*, Wine Merchant to his Majesty—to the first Countess Dowager of *Wimborne*.

Lord *Polworth*, eldest Son to the E. of *Marchmont*,—to Miss *Ann Western*.

4. *Thomas Clutterbuck*, Esq; late Secretary to the Lord *Garteret* as Lord Lieut. of *Ireland*—to a Sister of the E. of *Dysart*.

Mr *Talman*, the German Resident at *Constantinople*,—to the eldest Daughter of Mr *Robert Constantine*, an English Merchant there.

14. — *Ogle*, of *Northumberland*, Esq; —to the Relict of *Ralph Scowfield*, Esq; a Lady of 30,000 *l*.

20. *John Shafto*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the City of *Durham*, — to

Miss *Jackson*, only Daughter of *Thomas Jackson*, Esq; Town-Clerk of this City.

26. Mrs *Elizabeth Steel*, Daughter of the late Sir *Richard Steel*, for whom a Duel was lately fought at the *Bath*, was there married to *James Philips* of *Penny-Park*, in *Pembrokeshire*, Esq;

27. The Rev. Dr *Young*, and ingenious Author,—to the Hon. Lady *Betty Leigh*, Sister to the E. of *Litchfield*.

BANKRUPTS.

**C**harles Jordan, of *Gateshead*, *Durham*, Mercer.

*James Timmings*, of *Shoreditch*, *Middlesex*, Grocer.

*James Austin*, of *London*, Carman.

*Jn Fryer*, of *Horton*, *Dorsetshire*, Mercer.

*Rd Hambridge*, of *Stow in the Wald*, *Gloucestershire*, Tallow-Chandler.

*Alex. Grey*, of *London*, Linnen Draper.

*Bircher Meddin*, *Southwark Surry*, Salter.

*John Dykes*, *Deptford*, *Kent*, Oylman.

*Eliz. Dent*, Widow, *London*, Hosier.

*Benjamin Cole*, of *Bloomsbury Market*, *Middlesex*, Linnen Draper.

*Robert Edwards*, of *Colchester*, *Essex*, Bay-maker.

*Elenor Rogers*, Widow, of *London*, Mil-liner.

FOREIGN ADVICES in MAY, 1734.

**T**HE Treaty lately concluded at *Vien-na*, of which we gave an Account our last Number, having been communicated to the States-General, they have made the following Remarks upon it, which are the subject of their High Mightinesses present Deliberations, viz.

1. That with regard to the mutual Guaranty mentioned in the 1. Article, a Declaration may be made, that it is to be understood only of the Territories now actually possessed by the contracting Parties; and that the Contingent be stipulated, which every one is to furnish.

2. That for what concerns the pragmatic Sanction, the Emperor should declare that he would not marry the Arch-Duchess to any Prince that can prejudice the Balance of Europe.

3. That the said Guaranty shall extend only to the Successors of the present Emperor.

4. That all the Territories which formerly belonged to the King of *Spain*, *Charles II* and are now under the Domi-

nion of his Imperial Majesty, shall be prohibited trading not only to the East and West Indies, but also to *Africa*.

5. That the Number of Tons be specify'd of the two-Ships that are to go once for all to bring home the Company's Effects.

6. That a time be fixed for the Return of these two Vessels.

7. That the said Ships be oblig'd to return directly to the Port of *Ostend*, without touching at any other.

8. That no-Ship, of what Nation soever she be, coming from the Indies, shall enter the Harbour of *Ostend*.

2. With respect to the Tariff of Duties to be settled upon Merchandize, brought by the *Hollanders* into the *Austrian Netherlands*, it shall make a separate Article by itself.

Extract of a Letter from *Utrecht*, concerning the States-General acceding to the Treaty of *Vienna*.

**A**FTER some general Reasoning, two Objections to the Guaranty of the prag-

pragmatick Sanction are introduced  
1. *France* will take it in Dudgeon. 2. We cannot enter into it without disgusting the Princes of the Empire.

The first is answer'd thus: The Engagement propos'd is not contrary to those we (the *Dutch*) have entered into with *France*, we are at liberty to enter into this, and no Injury is thereby done to that Crown, and she has the less Reason to take Exception at it, because by the 3d Article of the Quadruple Alliance, she herself guaranteed to his Imperial Majesty, and to all his Descendants, without Distinction of Sex, all his Countries and Estates.

With regard to the second Objection, there are only the Electors of *Saxony* and *Bavaria*, that can pretend to find fault with our Guaranty, nor can they do it with any Reason, since they have in the most solemn Manner, renounced all Pretensions to the Emperor's Succession, and have guaranty'd all the Hereditary Countries whatsoever.

But what do we concede, or how far do we engage ourselves by the Guaranty? Only to hinder the Ruin of the House of *Austria*; i. e. to maintain the Ballance of *Europe*, upon which our Safety depends.

*Rome*. Letters from *Turin* give us to understand, that their Sovereign has forbid his Bishops to ordain any Priest without his Participation; which, if true, will much increase the Bitterness of our Court against the Proceedings of that.

*Constantinople*, *March 26*. On the 13th broke out a 2d Rebellion, which increased to 2 or 3000 Men; but the Grand Visier and Janizary Aga sallied out of the Scraglio by Day-break, with Mahomet's Standard, accompanied by most of the Grand Seignor's Attendants. They marched towards the Rebels Rendezvous at *Ermedan*, and in the Way met a Party of about 250, who defended themselves very bravely at first, but were soon overpowered. This struck such a Terror in the Rebels Camp, that they run to the Janizaries Chambers for Protection; which made it clear to the Ministry, that the chief of the Soldiery, were against them; wherefore they have broke most of the Officers, and dispatched near 5000 Janizaries up the Black Sea in their Way to *Perfis*.

#### Foreign Occurrences.

The *Sieur de la Motte* underwent the 25th past, at *Paris*, the Torture of eight

Pots of Water, which he swallow'd, confessing nothing. The Judge ask'd him if he had not some Concern with *la Bruin*, Widow of a Coffee-man whom he was accus'd of having murther'd: He answer'd, *Sir, she was not handsome enough for that; besides, if I had killed all the Husbands I had made Cuckolds, I should have enriched the Undertakers of Funerals.*

At *Orbitello* in *Tuscany*, a Shepherd having for want of Pasture, lost 380 Sheep out of a Flock of 400, in Despair kill'd the remaining 20, and then hang'd himself.

At *Anger* in *France*, a young Lady, being affrighted at the sudden Death of her Gallant in Bed with her, running out of the House in her Shift, was torn to pieces by a large Matiff-Dog in the Yard.

*A Relation of the Earthquakes which happened at Foggia in the Kingdom of Naples.*

THE first Shock was felt about four in the Morning, *March 20*: It was so violent and so sudden, that most Part of the Buildings were overturned, and many People buried under the Ruins, before the Inhabitants perceived there was an Earthquake. This first Shock lasted five Minutes, and a Minute after they felt a second Shock as violent, so that the Water in the Wells, tho' 30 or 40 Foot deep, issued out of the Top, and caus'd considerable Inundations.

It is not possible to express the Consternation of the Inhabitants. Those who had the good Fortune not to be crush'd by the Fall of the Houses, saved themselves as well as they could. The thick Clouds of Dust, the Confusion of the Night, the Embarassment of the Stones and Rubbish, the Cries and Groans of those who were half buried, increased the Horror with which they were seized, especially when at break of Day there were seen in the Plain, Men, Women, and Children almost naked, pale, trembling, and covered with Dust. They were scarce got thither but a third Shock happened, as violent as the two former, which compleated the Destruction of that unhappy City. As Day appeared the Cries and Groans of the Inhabitants were redoubled; Children were seeking their Parents, and Parents their Children; and that which rendered them more sensible of their Misery, was a piercing Cold, by which their Limbs were benumbed.

E c c

There



There are only the Convent of *Capuchins*, that of the Conservatory of Penitent Nuns, and the Bishop's Palace, and some small Houses in the Square of *Majore*,

standing. The Number of Persons buried under the Ruins appears to be 4600, and they reckon that in that and some following Days they had no less than 50 Shakes.

## BOOKS published in MAY, 1731.

May i. **O**bservations on the Case of the Northern Colonies, pr. 6d.

An Explanation of the Nature of Equation of Time, and the Use of the Equation Table, &c. pr. 1 s.

Reasons against the Bill for viewing, searching, and examining of all Drugs, Medicines, &c.

A Rod for the Hyp-Doctor, made out of his own Broom, &c. By *Tim. Scrub*, &c. of *Rag-Fair*, Esq;

Histoire d'Angleterre, par M. de Rapin Thoyras. No. 40. Vol. VII.

The Rights of Churches and Colleges defended; in answer to an Enquiry into the customary Estates, &c. By *Everard Fleetwood*, Esq; pr. 1 s.

Verses to the Rev. Father in God *Edward* 1<sup>st</sup> Bishop of *Durham*; with an Essay towards the restoring the original Texts of Scripture, and reconciling the *Hebrew* and *Septuagint* by the original Languages, Fathers, &c. pr. 6d.

A new *English Grammar*, &c. by *Daniel Duncam*, M. D.

*Narzanes*; or the injured Statesman, &c. price 1 s.

4. A Vindication of the Truth and Authority of Holy Scripture, made *English* from the *Latin* of *Sociinus*, &c. by *Mr Combe*, pr. 2 s. 6d. in Sheets.

A Sermon occasion'd by the Death of the late Rev. *John Kitch*, L. L. D. preach'd *April* 11. By *Jer. Hunt*, D. D. pr. 6d.

An humble Attempt toward the revival of practical Religion among Christians, &c. By *T. Watts*, D. D.

5. Modern History, &c. By *Mr Salmon*, No. 8. Vol. XIV. 1.

Bob, or, the Worldling's Downfall, &c. Price 6d.

Peace. A Poem, pr. 6d.

A full and true Account of the sad and deplorable Death of *Caleb D'avers*, Esq; &c. Price 6d.

6. An Essay concerning the Nature of Aliments, and the Choice of them, according to the different Constitution, &c. By *John Ardenhot*, M. D.

Miscellaneous Observations on Authors, ancient and modern, No. V. pr. 6d.

The Judgment of *Paris*; a Pastoral Ballad Opera, pr. 6d.

The Justices Cafe Law, &c. pr. 4 s.

The great Tendency of the positive Precepts of the Gospel to promote the Observance of Natural Religion. A Sermon at *Farringdon*, Berks, Dec. 25. by *Ric. Peers*, M. A.

7. The Gentleman's Magazine, No. IV. for *April*, pr. 6d.

A Literary Journal, for *Jan. Feb.* and *March*, pr. 2 s.

The Travels of an adventurous Knight thro' the Kingdom of Wonder, pr. 6d.

A Philosophical Enquiry concerning the Connexion betwixt the Doctrines and Miracles of Jesus Christ, pr. 1 s.

8. The Fitness of the Witnesses of the Resurrection of Christ, &c. By *William Webster*, M. A. pr. 6d.

Memoirs of the Life and Conduct of *William Pultney*, Esq; &c. pr. 1 s.

*Roberts Westfild* Tentamen de variis hominum naturis, remediisque ad singulas accommodatis, &c.

The Lords Protest on the second rejecting of the Pension Bills, &c. pr. 1 s.

Mother *Needham's* Lamentation, pr. 6d.

The Monthly Chronicle for *April*, pr. 6d.

11. The Political State of *Great-Britain* for *April*.

A Projection of the Longitude at *Sea*, &c. By *Ben. Parker*, pr. 6d.

The Bp of *London's* third Pastoral Letter to the People of his Diocese, pr. 1 s.

13. Human Wisdom display'd: Or, a Guide to Prudence and Virtue, pr. 1 s.

The present State of the Cape of *Good Hope*, Vol. II. written in High German, by *Peter Kolben*, A. M. done into *English* by *Mr Medley*.

14. A Letter from a Member of the House of Commons to a true-born *Englishman* of the House of Lords, anatomizing, dissecting, and delineating some Measures; with proper Remarks on the much applauded Treaty of *Vienna*, pr. 1 s.

Remarks upon a scandalous Book, lately published, call'd *The History of the Royal House of Stuart*, &c. pr. 1 s.

The Proceedings of the Sessions in the Old Baily, No. IV. for 1731, pr. 6d.

La belle Assemblée, adorn'd with Cuts, Vol. III.

Quinque Libri *Moyſis* prophetæ in lingua *Ægyptia* ex MSS. Vaticano, Parisiensi, & Bodliano descriptis, ac Latine vertit *David Wilkins*, S. T. P.

Histoire d'Angleterre, par M. de Rapin Thoyras, No. 14. Vol. VIII. 1.

A new Survey of the Globe, curiously engraven on 35 large Copper-Plates, &c. By *Mr Thomas Templeman*.

A Persuasive to Impartiality and Candor, in Judging of the present Administration, address'd to the People, &c. pr. 6d.

A Poem on the glorious Peace of *Utrecht*, &c. By *B. Higgins*, Esq; pr. 6d.

A new *German Grammar*, &c. By *Benedictus Beiler*.

An impartial Review of the Forces lately levy'd for and against *Cammenes King of Sparta*, &c. pr. 6d.

17. Good Advice, in a Letter to a Friend, concerning the modern Way of Free-thinking, &c. p. 6d.

18. The Phaeton Entertainment: Or, the Mimick, &c. pr. 6d.

New Experiments and Observations upon Mineral Waters, &c. by *Dr Fred. Hoff*; extracted from his Essays, with Notes, by *Peter Shaw*, M. D.

Some Observations on the present State of the Dissenting Interest, &c. pr. 6d.

A Treatise of Gunnery; by *John Gray*. Remarks on the Defence of a Plea for human Reason, pr. 1s.

20. The Triumphs of Bacchus, &c. pr. 6d. Infolence rebuk'd: Or, an Answer to a Letter on the Subject of Infallibility, &c. by *John Rigby*, M. A.

An experimental History of Road Water in *Wiltshire*, &c. By *Stephen Williams*, M. D. pr. 1s.

The *Kingston Atalantis*: Or, *Woodward's Miscellany*, &c. pr. 1s.

21. The present State of Europe, for April. Lecture V. On the English Tongue, by *John Henley*, M. A. pr. 6d.

22. The Doctrine of the most Holy and ever Blessed Trinity briefly stated and proved, &c. as delivered at the *Lady Moyer's* Lecture in 1729, and 1730, by *Joseph Trapp*, D. D.

Remarks on a scurrilous Libel intitled, *A Persuasive to Impartiality and Candor in judging of the present Administration*, &c. pr. 1s.

24. Observations on the Animadversions on a Rev. Prelate's Remarks upon the Bill to prevent Suits for Tythes, &c. pr. 6d.

A Collection of loyal Songs between the Years 1639, and 1661, in 2 Volumes.

Remarks on Christianity as old as the Creation, &c. by *John Jackson*, Rector of *Rossington*, &c. pr. 1s.

25. Remarks on an Historical Play, call'd *The Fall of Mortimer*, &c. pr. 6d.

Modern History: Or, the Present State of all Nations, by *Mr Salmon*, No. 81. Vol. XIV. 2.

*Histoire d'Angleterre*, par *M. de Rapin Thoyras*, No. 42. Vol. VIII. 2.

26. The *Miure*. A Tale in *Hudibrastick Verse*, pr. 6d.

The Picture of Love: A Poem in *English and Latin*, 4to.

27. State Trials and Proceedings upon High-Treason, &c. in 3 vols 8vo to complete the 6th Vol. formerly published.

Poems on several Occasions, by *Mr Gray*, in 2 vol. 12mo.

28. A short View of some of the most notorious Irconsistencies, Absurdities, &c. in a late Book, falsely intitled, *The Usefulness, Truth, &c. of the Christian Revelation* defend'd, pr. 6d.

An Enquiry into the Grounds and Reason of the Peoples Apprehensions of a Rupture with France, and a War with Spain, &c.

29. A brief Vindication of those who have conform'd, from the uncharitable Censure of a Pamphlet, entic'd, *Some Observations upon the present State of the Dissenting Interest*, &c. pr. 6d.

*Vera Fides*: A Poetical Essay in 3 Canto's, by *Geo. Adams*, M. A.

A Letter to his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, concerning *Mr Henley's* Oratory, pr. 3d.

*South Britain*. A Poem, pr. 6d.

The Fall of *Mortimer*, an historical Play.

31. *Alkibla*: P. II. a Disquisition upon worshipping towards the East, &c.

Observations in GARDENING for JUNE, 1731.

YOU may now sow Rouncival Pease about four or five Inches apart, allowing two foot Distance between the Lines; and these will afford a good Crop in September.

Replant Cabbage-Lettuce which are large enough for that Purpose.

Sow Kidney Beans; you may also sow Radishes and Endive with some Lettuces for Cabbaging. It is now a proper Time to clip Edgings of Box, &c. especially after Rain. If the Weather be dry gather Herbs for Drying, to lay up for Winter Use; those are commonly Sage of Vertue, Mint, Carduus, Sweet-Mar-

joram, Thyme, Lavender, Rosemary, and the Flowers of Marygold.

About the 20th, transplant Leeks in light rich Ground, at six Inches Distance from each other; but after the first Week in this Month you are to cut no Asparagus, by reason it will impoverish the Roots. Continue to mow grafs Walks early in the Morning after Rain.

Destroy Weeds as in the former Months. The Season is now very proper for budding or inoculating of Peaches and other Stone Fruit.

Prices

Prices of Goods, &c. in MAY, 1731  
Towards the End of the Month.

[ Course of Exchange.

Amsterdam	34	9
Ditto at Sight	34	6
Hamburgh	33	9
Rotterdam	34	10
Antwerp	35	8
Madrid	41	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bilboa	41	$\frac{1}{2}$
Cadiz	41	$\frac{1}{2}$
Venice	48	$\frac{1}{2}$
Leghorn	50	$a \frac{1}{4}$
Genoa	53	$\frac{1}{2}$
Paris	31	$\frac{1}{2}$
Bourdeaux	31	$\frac{1}{2}$
Oporto	5	5
Lisbon	5	$5 \frac{1}{2}$
Dublin	11	$\frac{1}{2}$

STOCKS, June. 28.

S. S.	102	$\frac{3}{8}$
—Bonds	5 l.	11 s.
—Annuities	106	$\frac{1}{4}$
Bank	145	$\frac{1}{2}$
—Circulation		
Million Bank	110	
India	196	$\frac{1}{8}$
—Bonds	5 l.	13 s.
African	52	$\frac{1}{2}$
Royal Ass.	98	$\frac{3}{4}$
London Ass.	12	$\frac{1}{2}$
York Buildings	22	$\frac{1}{4}$
Equivalent	105	
Eng. Cop.	3 l.	09 s.
Welch ditto	2 l.	09 s.

Monthly BILL of Mortality  
from May 4, to June 1.

Christned	Males	828	} 1671
	Femal.	843	
Buried	Males	1155	} 1821
	Femal.	1126	
Died under 2 Years old		---	844
Between 2 and 5		----	226
Between 5 and 10		----	124
Between 10 and 20		----	83
Between 20 and 30		----	171
Between 30 and 40		----	193
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Between 50 and 60		----	161
Between 60 and 70		----	136
Between 70 and 80		----	65
Between 80 and 90		----	67
Between 90 and 100		----	14

Prices of Grain at Bear-Key, per Quarter.

Wheat 25s. to 29s. od.	Pale Malt 20s. to 22s. od.	Oats 12s. to 15s. od.	H. Pease 13s. to 16s. od.
Rye 13s. to 16s. od.	B. Malt 18s. to 22s. od.	Pease 16s. to 21s. od.	H. Beans 20s. to 22s. od.
Barley 12s. to 18s. od.	Tares 18 s. to 21 s. od.		

Prices of Goods, &c. in London, Hay 31. 15 s. a Load.

Coals in the Pool 25s. to 27s.	Sugar Powd. best 59s. per C.	Mastick white 4s. 6d.
Old Hops per H. 32s. to 49s.	Ditto second sort 49s. per C.	Opium 11 s. 00 d.
New Hops 3l. to 5 l.	Loaf Sugar double refine 9 d.	Quicksilver 4 s. 3d.
Rape Seed 11l. to 12 l. 00s.	per lb.	Rhubarb fine 25s. a 30 s.
Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half	Ditto single refin. 60s. to 70 s.	Sarsaparilla 3 s. 6 d.
on board, 16 l. 10 s.	per C.	Saffron Eng. 26s. 00 d.
Tin in Blocks 4 l. 00 s	Cinamon 7 s. 9 d. per lb.	Wormseeds 4s. 4 d.
Ditto in Bars 4 l. 02 s. exclusive	Clowes 9 s. 1 d.	Balsam Capiva 2 s. 10 d.
of 3 s. per Hun. Duty.	Mace 16 s. 6 d. per lb.	Balsam of Gillead 14 s. 00 d.
Copper Eng. best 5 l. 15 s. per C.	Nutmegs 8 s. 6 d. per lb.	Hipocacuana 6s. 0s.
Ditto ord. 4 l. 16 s. per C.	Sugar Candy white 12 d. to 17 d.	Ambergreece per oz. 14 s.
Ditto Barbary 3 l. to 4 l.	Ditto brown 6 d. Halfpenny per lb.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum:
Iron of Bilbao 14 l. 10 s. per Tun	Pepper for Home consf. 14 d.	Oporto red, per Pipe 32 l. a 34 l.
Dit. of Sweden 15 l. 10 s. per Tun	Ditto for exportation 11 d.	ditto white 40 l.
Tallow 36s. per C. or 5 d. Fav.	Tea Bohea fine 12 s. to 14 s. per lb.	Lisbon red 36 l.
p. lb.	Ditto ordinary 10 s. per lb.	ditto white, 26 l.
Country Tallow 1 l. 17s. 6d.	Ditto Congo 14 s. to 16 s. per lb.	Sherry 27 l.
Cobbinical 17 s. 9 d. per lb.	ditto Pekoe 18 s. per lb.	Canary new 26 l.
Grocery Wares.	ditto Green fine 12 s. to 15 s. per lb.	Ditto old 36 l.
Raisins of the Sun 27s. od. per C.	ditto Imperial 14 s. per lb.	Florence 30 l. per Chest
Ditto Malaga Fraises none	ditto Hyson 30s. to 35 s.	French red 36 l. a 50 l.
Ditto Smirna new	Drugs by the lb.	ditto white 20 l.
Ditto Alicants none	Balsom Peru 16 s. to 00s.	Mountain malaga old 28 to 30 l.
Ditto Lipra new 20 s.	Cardamoms 3 s. 4 d.	ditto new 20 to 24 l.
Ditto Beluedera none	Campfire refin'd 16 s.	Brandy Fra. per Gal 6s. to 6s. 8d.
Currants new none	Crabs Eyes 22 d.	Rum of Jamaica 6s. od. a 7s. 6d.
P-unes French 17s.	Jallop 3 s. 9 d.	ditto Lew. Islands 6s. 4d. to 7s.
Figs 18 s.	Manna 1 s. 6d.	

# The Gentleman's Magazine:

Lond Gazette  
 Londs Journ.  
 Fog's Journ.  
 Applebee's ::  
 Read's :: ::  
 Craftsman ::  
 D. Spectator  
 Grubstreet J  
 Daily Register  
 Free Briton  
 Hys Doctoz  
 Daily Court.  
 Daily Post  
 Dai. Journal  
 Da. Post-boy  
 D. Advertiser  
 Evening Post  
 St James's Ed.  
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York & News  
 Dublin 6 :: ::  
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 Bristol :: ::  
 Norwich 2 ::  
 Exeter 2 :: ::  
 Worcester ::  
 Southampton  
 Gloucester ::  
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 Nottingham  
 Bury Journ  
 Chester ditto  
 Derby ditto  
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Or, MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER.

NUMB. VI. for JUNE, 1731.

## CONTAINING,

more in Quantity, and greater Variety, than any Deck of the kind and Value.

- I. A VIEW of the Weekly *Essays and Entertainments*, viz. Of Self-Interest, Popularity, Indolence, Wit and Fool, Whig and Tory, Criticism, Plays, *Shakspear*, *Marius* and *Sylla*, Art of rising, Servants; Lying and Veracity; Church-Preferment-Hunters and Authors.
- II. Controversial Points. viz. the *Craftsman's* Dedication; *Caleb's* peace; the Alphabet in parties; Conduct of the M—ry; their Skill and Address; their Wickedness and Weakness; Dependency of Parliament; Pension Bill; Mr. *Walpole's* Case; the *Craftsman's* Vindication of Mr. P— and Ld B—; Remarks upon it; Answers to the Remarks, Observations on the Answers.
- III. POEMS on several Occasions.
- IV. DOMESTIC Occurrences, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Preferments, Casualties, Burials and Christenings in *London*.
- V. Prices of Goods, Stocks, Grain, a List of *Bankrupts*.
- VI. FOREIGN Affairs.
- VII. Fires and Accidents.
- VIII. Books, &c. published.
- IX. Observations in Gardening.
- X. A Table of Contents.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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# The Gentleman's Magazine.

## JUNE, 1731.

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*A View of the Weekly DISPUTES and ESSAYS in this Month.*

free Briton, Thurf. June 3. N. 79.

*Animadversions on the Craftsman's Dedication, prefixed to his Collection of Papers in 7 Vols,*



E considers this Piece under two Articles; first as an Apology; secondly as a Panegyrick.

The Craftsman's Political System is, he says, to charge all the Evils which have happened since the Treaty of Hanover, to the close Conjunction then cemented, between Great Britain and France, which must appear false to those who remember the Treaty of Vienna.

As an Aggravation 'tis alledged by the Craftsman, that Santa Lucia was settled, and Dunkirk opened. The first a notorious Falshood; the other a partial Charge; since it should have been said, that as it was opened, so it was shut up again.

Another Position of the Craftsman was, That great Sums of Money were thought necessary to be raised, at a time when the People were least able to bear, and had the least Reason to suspect any extraordinary Burdens.

This our Author calls a Contradiction: For if this Nation was in such Distress as the Craftsman represents it, could the People at that time least expect the Demands of such Supplies?

The general Principles of Liberty, says the Craftsman, have been the sole Foundation of all his Arguments, and

the general Interest of Great Britain the sole Object of them.] A Pretence, says our Author, that will at no time be omitted by any Man who opposes the Government, be his Discontent of what kind soever.

Nothing, says the Craftsman, gave me a more sensible Pleasure, at his present Majesty's Accession, than the Prospect it opened of a Coalition of Parties.

This, says our Author, he knows to be impossible, unless it could likewise cure the Corruption of Men's Hearts, or abate their Avarice and Ambition; prevent their Competitions, or reconcile their Opinions.

Concludes with observing, that as to the Coalition which they pretend to desire, it is really this, that whilst they are dividing and carrying off his Majesty's Friends, they endeavour to carry them over to and unite them with his most inveterate Enemies.

Grubstreet Journal, June 3. N. 74.

C Remarks on the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and mutual Guaranty, concluded at Covent Garden, between Caleb D'anvers, Esq; and Robert Lyn, Esq; as inserted from the Craftsman, p. 209, to which the States General of Grubstreet were invited to accede; but that either thro' the Forms of their Paper, or the Influence of Mr Fog, who had remonstrated strongly against it as a separate Treaty, they had not yet agreed to it.

M R Bavius in behalf of the States of Grubstreet, says,—Artic. I. contains an unreasonable Stipulation,

viz. That the contracting Parties should be obliged to a mutual Defence, or a reciprocal Guaranty of all Rights, &c. which each of them enjoy, or ought to enjoy.] Who, says he, is to determine what Rights and Privileges any of the Parties ought to enjoy? This may be construed such Rights, &c. as no Party perhaps has a right to.

Art. II. *Rupert Lyn, Esq; guaranties the Liberty of the Press, and the Papers of Grubstreet, and promises to maintain and defend 'em against all Persons.*] The Grubeans insist upon further security; for they remember, that some Years ago Mr *Lyn* declared strongly for the Liberty of the Press, yet lately, they have reason to believe, he endeavoured to get that Liberty suppressed. They are therefore of Opinion, that Mr *Lyn* ought to grant a general Protection under his Hand and Seal against all Messengers, to secure them from Fines, Imprisonments and Pillories.

Art. III. *To put a stop to all Hostilities against Mr Lyn, and to suffer him to enjoy all his Posts of Honour, &c. which he enjoys at present, and to guaranty them to his Successors.*] This, they conceive, would be to oblige themselves to perform things of which they are entirely ignorant, or impossible to be done.

Art. IV. *The other Points remaining to be settled, shall be discussed and decided, as soon as possible, without any Delay.*] This, say they, obliges to nothing, and rather think that a precise Time ought to be limited.

They therefore insist upon a separate additional Article, That each Society shall grant no Protection to the Renegado Members of the other.

They observe further, that Mr *D'auvers* has given Offence by his *Remarks on the History of England*; it being hard to know with what View they are written, some affirming the *Jacobite* lies concealed in the Republican, and that in them the aristocratical Form of Government is recommended

by rendering the Monarchical ridiculous. Mr *Fog's* Conduct they also object against, and therefore they are resolved to act with the greatest Deliberation in this critical Conjunction, and not accede too precipitately to a Treaty, which may engage them in the Support of Tyranny and Oppression, or of Anarchy and Confusion.

Universal Spectator, June 5. N. 139, Examines some Sentiments advanced by Modern Writers, founded on this Principle, that *Self-interest* is the Motive to all our Actions, and the Pretensions to *Virtue* are only a *Veil*. *Rockafucalt's* first brought these Notions in Vogue, which are adopted by our Free-Thinkers. *Glory, Love of Country, and Virtue*, with them are chimerical, and the *Heroes* of Antiquity, a Pack of *self-interested Rascals*. Gives several Instances of ancient Worthies, who bravely sacrificed their Lives for the Good of their Country, and who could not possibly have any private View. The *Satisfaction* they took in such heroick Actions, gave Birth to that philosophical Maxim, *Virtue is its own Reward*.

Detraction, and calumniating brave Exploits, he says, is the Product of Envy, the Offspring of a mean Heart, and of a narrow Understanding.

*Virtue*, say these self-interested Gentlemen, is a political Invention for the Benefit of *Society*; by which Men are deceived into doing Actions for the publick Profit, tho' to their own private Disadvantage.

Gives the Example of *Julius Cæsar* who is celebrated for his Clemency, and who, altho' a wicked and ambitious Man, yet his *Mercy* ought not therefore to be placed in the Catalogue of his *Vices*; nor should we represent the Compassion of *Cæsar* either as Weakness or Artifice, but rather place this Part of his Character in the fairest Light.

In fine, let us practise *Virtue*, from a Desire of living happily ourselves, and commend it through that natural Affection

Affection that ought to warm us for Posterity.

Read's Journal, Sat. June 4.

**C**onversation is the Subject of this A Discourse, which the Author says, affords a rational Satisfaction to the Mind, exalts the Faculties of the Soul, and diffuses an inexpressible Delight through the Bosoms of those who are capable of enjoying it. Describes one he met with at a Visit he made B at the House of *Fauslinus* in the Country. The Company consisted of three Ladies and two Gentlemen. *Macrinus*, a Batchelor of 35, is studious, has Wit, sings well, and is turned for Poetry. His Sister *Silvia* is much of his Temper; *Belliza* has more of Vi- C vacity. *Sopronia*, near her grand Climacterick, has good Sense and Pleasantness of Humour. Her Grandson *Florio*, a Wit, and a Beau. The subject of their Conversation was *Dependance on great Men*: *Sopronia* relates an Instance, to that purpose in King D *Charles II's* time: The late E. of *St Albans*, Secretary to *Queen Henrietta Maria* in all her Misfortunes, found himself at the Restoration but in an indifferent Condition. Happening one E Day to make a Party at Pleasure with his Majesty, where all Distinctions were laid aside, a Stranger came with an importunate Suit for an Employment, just vacant, of great Value. The F King ordered him to be admitted, and the Earl to personate his Majesty. The Gentleman made his Addresses accordingly, enumerated his Services to the Royal Family, and hoped such a place G would not be thought too great a Reward for them. *By no means*, reply'd the Earl, and I am extremely concerned, that, as soon as I heard of the Vacancy, H I conferred it on my faithful Friend, *the Earl of St. Albans* (pointing at the King) who has constantly followed the Fortunes both of my Father and my self, and has hitherto only enjoy'd my Favour in return: But when any thing of this kind happens again, worthy your

acceptance, pray let me see you. The Gentleman withdrew. The King smiled at the Jest, and confirm'd the Grant. Thus the Earl ow'd that to Chance and quickness of Thought, which the most faithful Services could never procure him.

Fog's Journal, June 5. No. 135.

**T**Here having been lately published, a Pamphlet under the Title of *A Persuasive to impartiality and Candor in judging of the present Administration, particularly with regard to our Difficulties and Transactions abroad.*— addressed to the People. This Title, Fog says, was affixed by mistake, that designed being *A persuasive to the People of England to go to sleep during the Administration of our present wise and able*—

However, he is persuaded, that it must be the Child of some old Woman's Brain;— for old Women forget what has been said to them; so does this Pamphleteer what has been proved over and over:— Old Women love to tell a Story twice, so does this Author; and observes the Rule which himself lays down, he that would make others sleep, must seem at least to sleep himself; and concludes with himself, that the intoxicating Vapours of *Gin* having shed their drowzy Influence over the old Woman's head, sleep did its Office and produced this Dream.

Picks several Paragraphs, which instead of seriously answering, he turns into Jest, and concludes in like manner as he began, that perhaps he may be laughed at for spending so much Time about an *Old Woman's Dream*; but if it should have the same effect upon his Readers as it had upon him, he should deserve their Thanks for giving them a comfortable Nap.

Craftsman, Sat. June 5. No. 257.

**F**ROM the Folly of Superstition for particular Days, Letters or Words, takes occasion to discourse of the prevalent Humour among us of dividing the



the *Alphabet* into *Parties*, and setting the 24 Letters together by the Ears. One set of *Writers* have an Aversion to the Letter *P*. But why? it stands for *Protestant* as well as *Papist*; *Pensioners* A and *Patriot*; and marks out a *Pym*, a *P—lb—m*, *P—y*. Another Set of Men are disgusted with the Letter *W*, tho' it be the initial Character of *Wolsey* and *Wentworth*, *Walsingham* B and *W—le*.

But of the whole Alphabet, he thinks the Letter *R* hath had the worst Usage; tells us of an old Country Gentleman, who is insufferably prejudiced again the word *Robin*, which has a disagreeable *Equivoque* in the very C Sound of its Name, as if incompatible with the Trust of *publick Money*; and can hardly believe a Man to be perfectly *honest* whose Name is *Robin*.

Instances in *Robin Hood*, and says, D that from him *Thieves* and *Higwaymen* are called *Roberts-men*. Mentions one thing recorded to his Honour, that he was generously repacious; that he prey'd upon the Rich, and spared the Poor.

Another Instance he gives, is that of *Robin Goodfellow*, which he will not allow to be fabulous, but will have to be a prime *Minister* to one of our old *English Kings*; and being a *joyial laughing Fellow*, led his Majesty by ill Advice, into a continued Series of Difficulties; and from him all kinds of *Igues satui*, or *false Lights*, are proverbially call'd by his Name. He was such an notorious *Liar*, that from him *Shakespeare* puts the following words into the Mouth of *Hecate* in *Macheth*. G

LYAR ROBIN.

*You must Bob in.*

His next Instance is *Robin Dudley*, E. of *Leicester*, a great Favourite, and a voracious Plunderer under *Q. Eliz.*

*Sir Robert Carr*, Knt. he mentions H as another publick Robber.

But what delighted him most, was that notorious *Scotch Rebel* and Plunderer *Rob Roy*; that is, said he, either *King Robin*, or *Robbing the King*.

Lastly, mentions the Method used by Sailors when they mutiny, by signing their Names in an orbicular manner, which they call, a *round Robin*; whence the Phrase, *We have him as round as a Robin*.

P. S. Mr *Oldcastle* being called on by the *curfory Observer*, (See No. V. p. 199.) for a more particular Defence of his antimonarchical Proceedings, promised by him in his *Remarks* concerning Lord *Falkland's* Behaviour in 1640. Mr *D'auvers* takes the Omission of it in himself, and says, will perform it, when he thinks proper to continue his *Remarks* to 1641. but that in the mean Time the *Observer* may discover his Answer by considering *Rapin's* Reflections on that Year.

*London Journal*, June 5. No. 619.

*The Conduct of the Ministry considered.*

W HETHER, says *Osborne*, our national Affairs have been conducted by Wisdom, or not, they look as tho' they had, and that's as well: A View has been had to this one Point, *Better submit to a few inconveniencies, than involve Europe in a general War.*

*National Bravery is National Folly and Madness*, where there is no Probability that the Effect will be *National Happiness*.

Says, 'tis agreed, that the *Vienna Treaty* was the Cause of all the Disorders for some Years past; that our refusing the sole Mediation, after the Breach between *France* and *Spain*, has been urged as the *Reason*: but the *Emperor* and *Spain* had no Right to demand our Acceptance. We might know too, that the Mediation was offered only *nominally*, and that those two Powers were then actually forming a Plan of the *Vienna Treaty*, or, as some say, had made it.

When the Treaty was finished, 'twas Time for us to put ourselves in a Posture of Defence. Then it was, a closer Alliance with *France* was thought necessary.

cessary, yet was it against our Interest to go to War in Conjunction with FRANCE. This Juncture of Affairs required the utmost Skill and Address. To keep off a War, we submitted to some Injuries from Spain, and certain Encroachments from France. Had we struck up with the Emperor first, Spain would have thrown herself on France; but the Seville Treaty solved the Difficulty, and paved the Way for the present Treaty with the Emperor, and induced him to give up the Ostend Company, and settle Commerce upon the antient Foot; Spain likewise must come in, because France can give no Equivalent for the Advantages which they are to receive by their Accession; the States of Holland have no particular Interest against it; and France, if she has any, must submit to a Treaty, which answers all just Pretensions of contending Parties.

Grubstreet Journal. Thursday June 10.  
No. 75.

Refers his Readers to his 68th Journal, April 22. wherein some Account was given of Dr Tindal, Author of Christianity as old as the Creation; in this, the same Subject is resumed; and some Arguments extracted from Mr Law's Case of Reason and natural Religion fairly and fully stated, opposed against the said Book in Defence of Revelation. (See p. 159.)

The Dr's Position is, That God must act according to the Relation he stands in to his Creatures. From whence Mr Law shews the Incapacity of human Reason to judge truly of God's Proceedings in regard to Divine Revelation.

If the Fitness of Actions results from the Nature and Relation of Beings, then the Fitness of God's Actions, as he is an Omniscient Creator and Governor, must be to us very incomprehensible.

This, says Mr Law, will solve those Questions, Why God did not at

all times communicate his gracious Designs to Man; and why he deferred the doing of it till the time of Tiberius? God deferred a certain Revelation to the Time of Tiberius, because he fore-saw it would then be an Act of the greatest Goodness, and have its best Effects upon the World.

The Dr asks, How it is consistent with the Notion of God's being universally benevolent, not to have revealed it to all his Children who had equal need of it? But if they had equal need of it, yet if they were not equally fit for it, but in a State tending rather to increase their Guilt by it; then God's Goodness is manifest by with-holding it from them.

If Divine Revelation be the Effect of Mercy, How, (says the Author of Christianity, &c.) can a Being be denominated Merciful and Good, who is so only to a few, but cruel and unmerciful to the rest? Mr Law answers. 1. Justice in God is not without Mercy, nor Mercy without Justice. 2. A Divine Revelation is owing to the Goodness, Mercy and Justice of God, governed and directed by his eternal Knowledge of all the Effects of every Revelation at any or all Times.

Objection. How can we be blamed for rejecting this, or receiving that, if we can't comprehend the Reasons on which every Revelation is founded, both as to its matter and manner? Answer, 1. Just as we may be blamed or commended for some Notions of God; as believing false Revelations, and Idolatry. 2. Tho' we are insufficient to comprehend the Reasons of Divine Revelation, yet we may be so far sufficient Judges as to make our Conduct therein justly accountable to God.

Craftsman, June 12. No. 258.

Of Dependency of the Parliament on the Crown.

THIS Subject he considers in some Reflections on a Letter from Cambridge, in Justification of a certain Position advanced by a learned Prelate against

against the *Pension Bill*, published in several New Papers.

The Position at large the Reader will find p. 160. No. 4. beginning at these words, *Tho' this seems to be a self-denying Bill*, &c. and the Letter from Cambridge, p. 214. No. 5.

Upon this the *Craftsman* observes, that the manifest Intentions of the *Commons*, was only to prevent all *pecuniary Influence* over the Members of *B* their own House; that all such Influence is a *corrupt Dependence*, and as such, tends to break the balance between the Powers essential to the Constitution, by giving so much strength to the Crown, as to make it able to over-bear the rest. *C*

As to that part of the Position that an independent *H. of Lords or Commons*, is as inconsistent with our Constitution, as an independent or absolute King, he replies, That the several Estates of the Legislature are dependant on each other; but this Dependency rises from the Wisdom and Happiness of our Constitution; from the Necessity of a mutual Agreement, founded on mutual Interests; whereas if corrupt Influence should be allowed, one Branch of the Constitution would gain such an *A*ccendant over the others, that the Balance of our Constitution would be broken, and the concurrent Assent of the Legislature might not arise from the mutual Interests of those who constitute *F* it, but from a Dependence created by Corruption. [See p. 247.]

He concludes with challenging his Lordship to defend or disclaim this dangerous Doctrine and Position, published *G* in his Name, or confine it to that legal Dependency which our Constitution hath formed.

*Fog's Journal*, June 12. No. 136.  
Popularity in Statesmen.

**F**OG allows to be both Wise and *H* Honest, if the Measures to obtain it fall in with the Genius, Inclination and Interest of the governed. But the Mischief is, those who are not capable of doing any thing good or

worthy, thirst after the Glory of it more eagerly than the Deserving, asserting themselves to have been the Promoters of Measures which they openly opposed.

Applies this to some Transactions in Parliament. In the last Sessions but one, an Act past for preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Election of Members of Parliament. This Bill had met with great Opposition, especially in the Upper House, who made such Amendments to it; as 'twas thought, would endanger it in the other House. The Gentleman who brought in the Bill was highly offended, urging, that the Amendments were direct Encroachments on the Privileges of the Commons; this Artifice deluded the Opposers of it, to leave it to the Patriots to throw out their own Bill. The Amendments were re-considered in the House, when few but Friends of the Bill attended, and so the Bill passed to the Surprise of all the World.

Another Affair of the same nature he mentions, is the Bill brought into the House the last Sessions, *To prevent vexatious Suits concerning Tythes*.

This Bill, *Fog* allows, took its rise from a Dispute between a wealthy City Kt and a Clergyman) See the Free Briton in the next Page.) With whom, says he, was it necessary to concert such an Affair but those with whom he had constantly voted? he did so, and the Brother of a certain great Man supported him in his Motion.

Shortly great Clamours arose, and the inferior Clergy (whom *Fog* praises much in this Journal) were induced to believe there was a Design to violate their Property.

At this Juncture, says *Fog*, a certain cunning *B* whom he calls Cardinal *Cesca*, went to the *M--r*, and assured him he would engage to bring all the inferior Clergy, and a Majority of both Universities into his Interest, if he would oppose the Bill. He did so, and the Bill was dropt, notwithstanding

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ing his *Promise* to the Gentleman who moved it.

He concludes with some Reflections on the dignified Clergy, and *political Lying*; which last, he says, some *Persons* are so fond of, as if they thought A no Business could prosper without it: But, adds he, if they ever *deceive us* again, they must *deceive us with Truth*.

The *Free Briton*. June 10. No. 80.

*Animadversions on the Craftsman's De- B*  
*dication.*

(Continued from his last Paper.)

I N this he considers the *Impartiality* which the *Craftsman* professeth in that Instance relating to the Clergy C and *Laitie*, as *two distinct Bodies* of the State; and that Passage where he says, *He would not deprive the Clergy of their just Rights, nor exalt Ecclesiastical Power above Civil Liberty, and scorns to make a pretended Concern for their Rights, a Stalking Horse for his own Designs.* D

This Passage, our Author says, is generally understood to be an *invidious* Comment upon that Part of the King's Speech, wherein the Assurances of equal Protection are made to all Orders and Degrees of Men. We'll not strain this Passage to a mean Reflection on the King, but if offered against a Minister without Proof or Truth, 'tis equally *immoral*. The Aspergion lies against a great Minister, on account of the late F Bill to *restrain Suits for Tythes by a certain Limitation of Years*. The Clergy are alarmed; the Minister opposes and prevents it, and his Majesty assures them of Protection. This Bill, the Craftsman suggests, was the Minister's Contrivance to make a false pretended Concern for their Rights, a Stalking Horse to his own Designs. G

To support this Accusation, the Craftsman must suppose this great Person practising on the Gentlemen who managed for the Bill; the chief of whom were Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Mr Plummer, and Mr Heathcote. The first is a Gentleman so well known, H

that the least Imputation of his acting an *under part*, would be received with universal Indignation. Every Body knows this Bill arose entirely from himself, from his own Opinion, and from particular Grievances he thought he had reason to complain of; nor can it be imagined, that *two* such *worthy* Patriots, as Mr Plummer and Mr Heathcote, could be taken in the *Ministerial Snare*, Gentlemen who act in open Contradiction to the Minister we speak of, oppose the Court in *every* thing, and indefatigably labour to obstruct all the Measures of his Administration. Can any one imagine that they should stoop so low, to give him Credit with the Clergy? [The *Daily Courant*, observes here, that this supposed Refinement of Politicks in the Minister to overreach some of the wisest Heads and firmest Hearts of the opposite Party, is very *inconsistently* said in *Fog* and *D'auvers*, who for 5 Years together have represented him as the greatest of Bunglers.]

The *Free Briton* tells the *Craftsman* what, says he, all know to be true, that his *worthy Patrons*, whilst this Bill was depending, stood by as neuter, very willing that it should pass the House of Commons, in any manner, that the Administration might thereby incur the Hatred of the Clergy.

The Impartiality, Concern and Zeal which the *Craftsman* professes in behalf of Trade, the *Free Briton* says is meer Pretence; for that he and his Patrons would have sacrificed the Northern to the Southern Plantations, to the Destruction of our Shipping, and enriching the *French*.—See the *Free Briton* on this Subject, p. 157.

*London Journal*, July 12. No. 620.

*An Address to the People of England occasioned by the Craftsman's Dedication.*

THE general Reason given by the Craftsman for his Writings, is, that they were undertaken in the Peoples Cause; and to rouse them from a state of *Supineness, Indolence and Lethargy*.

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But, says Osborne, Mr D'auvers mistakes the Case; what he calls a *Letbargy*, was a *wise Acquiescence and just Submission*; and the true and real Design of the *Craftsman* was to get the *Ministry removed*. To this purpose he has made a Jest of every publick Measure entered into for these five or six Years last past; praised those in Alliance against us, and disgraced those allied with us; mourned at our Success; put every thing for the Government in the worst Light, and every thing against it in the best. In *Domestic Affairs* he has behaved much worse. All Mr Oldcastle's Papers were published to insinuate into the Minds of the People that their Liberties were in danger, their Properties going to be invaded, and the Court in a Conspiracy to subvert the Constitution.

Mr D'auvers, in another Part of his Dedication, gives his Opinion. *That no Work was every carried on so long, with more Variety of useful INSTRUCTION, and agreeable Entertainment, supported with solid Arguments, illustrated with a multitude of Authorities and Examples, seasoned with Humour, enlivened with Wit, and diversified with all the Embellishments such a Work is capable of.*

To this Osborne replies, that there never was a Paper so generally received in which was less Instruction; but few of them writ upon general Plans; or which contain Discourses supported by Reason and Argument, upon Natural, Moral, or Political Subject; some things indeed are well said, but not one proved. They are only occasional and temporary things which die with the reading, or one eternal round of scandal against one Man. The Wit and Humour of it often degenerate into Ribaldry; and the Satire into Billingsgate. The Authorities and Examples he brings are of the worst Villains in all Ages, to throw at the Head of one Person. His fine Embellishments are taken from monkish Chronicles, and old Ballads, such as *Robin Hood, Robin Goodfellow, and Rob Roy.*

*Universal Spectator, Sat. June 12.*

THE Maladies of the Body and Mind; says our Author, have a great Resemblance in their Operations. As there are Distempers which make slow Attacks upon our Constitution; so there are Vices which become insensibly Masters of our Hearts.

*Indolence* he places in the first Rank, which enervates the Vigour of the Mind, and renders its Faculties lazy and inactive. *Aristo* in his Youth, was a compleat Gentleman, and by his Oeconomy maintain'd himself as such, tho' his Estate was but narrow; but, by the Death of a Relation, coming to a large one, it open'd a Passage to his *Indolence*, which has undone him. He dreams away his Life, and his whole Time is spent in doing just nothing. *Aristo*, who lived genteely on 300 *l. per Ann.* is necessitous tho' now he has 3000 *l.*

Refers us to History; tells us, it (*i. e.* *Indolence*) invaded *Augustus*; and that the ambitious *Tiberius* quitted Empire, and retired to the little barren Island of *Caprea* to indulge it. *Sardanapalus*, the last of the *Affyrian* Monarchs, when he could enjoy it no longer, burnt himself, his Wives, Children and Palace, altogether out of Madness.

The modern Maxims of female Education, has established Dulness as a Virtue, and brought *Indolence* into Fashion. *Almira* sits two Hours together taking Snuff, and looking at the Fire; asks her the Reason, she yawns and tells you, She's out of Humour, and can't employ herself.

Gives several other Examples of *indolence*, and its Evils, and concludes with an Instance of one cured of it.

*Eudocius*, a Student at *Cambridge*, was handsomely supported by his Father, and so long *Eudocius* was the most remarkable *Lowinger* of his College. His Father happen'd to be ruin'd. Necessity obliged the Youth to accept of an Opportunity of going abroad, where he became a *fine Gentleman*, whom a Continuance of Fortune would irreparably have made a *Blockhead*.

Mr.

**Substreet Journal**, June 17. N. 76.

**M**R Dryden observes, *That Wit and Fool were Consequences of Whig and Tory*; each Party extolling the Wit of its Champions, and exposing the Folly of its Antagonists, each Party strictly adhered to the Principles they proposed: But when the two Parties had changed their Ground, Whig and Tory Principles, and consequently Wit and Folly, were blended together by each Party, every Person of either must be partly a Wit and partly a Fool.

On a Division of the grand Parties into lesser, under the Conduct of two different Leaders, one of them gets all the Places of Honour and Profit, and therefore has given the most evident Proofs of the Superiority of their Intellects.

Exemplifies the truth of these Observations in the case of the *London Journal*, and the *Craftsman*; extracts a Character of the latter. from the *London Journals*, of Feb. 20. May 1. and June 12. to which we refer.

Next gives us a Dialogue, or an Agreement between *Marius* and *Sylla*, in substance as follows;—To make our way in the World, we should study Mankind, and trust no Man; but when it is his Interest to be true to us; it is our Business to make Friends of the Rich. What signifies being valued by those who have no Power to serve us? Or our acting in a disinterested manner, who can so little afford it, when we see all our Neighbours following their Interest? We must submit our Pride to our Ambition, in order to make our rich Inferiours subservient to our Ends; which done, we will lay 'em aside as useless. Nor need we apprehend any danger of being suspected of Self-interest; for all the World is governed by it. But tho'

we act with Interest towards the rest of the World, let us observe the strictest Rules of Honour towards each other, taking *Castor* and *Pollux* for Examples, and imploring the Assistance of *Plutus*; for tho' Gold won't purchase us Wit, it can purchase us the Reputation of it, and that is all that is valuable in it. Let us have no such troublesome Companions as Wit, Conscience and Honour, that may be a Hindrance to our Pleasures or Profit. This is the sum of our Policy, we are to suspect all Mankind; trust no Man; keep the Reputation of Honour without having any; direct our whole View to our own Interest, pretending a publick Spirit.

These Gentlemen continued their Friendship through several Degrees of Preferment, till they had almost reached the highest Place in the Common-wealth, which they found like a Pyramid, broad at Bottom, but too narrow on the Top to hold two Persons. Here their Friendship ended; *Sylla's* good Fortune prevailed, and then *Marius's* chief Delight was to declaim at *Sylla's* Self-interestedness and Ambition, to expose his Errors, and persuade the People that all their Misfortunes were entirely owing to his Management. By this means *Marius* supplanted *Sylla*, and placed himself in his room; but the People were soon convinced, that the displacing of one great Man for acting for his own Interest, is like cutting off a *Hydra's* Head, two or three growing up in the room of it.

The *Free Briton*, June 17. No 81.

**I**N the close of his last Paper Mr. *Walsingham* took notice of the Opposition the *Craftsman* made to the Administration, and begins this with citing a Passage from the *Dedication* to the same purpose, They

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have

have, says he, given great and grievous Offence to their Country, by a constant Opposition to that Publick Cause which we have espoused. An Instance, says our Author, of modest Competition. Something like the Cock and Horse in the Fable, Pray Gentlemen, says the Cock, Take care of us, lest we tread upon one another.

The *Craftsman* owns, That he had been unwillingly drawn into some personal Altercations, not immediately to the purpose of his general Design.

His Unwillingness, says *Walsingham*, will appear from a View of his Controversies, wherein he first begun and continued to provoke the most severe, unfair and ungentleman like Usage. That he was provoked to it, is false; of which the Case of a *Rev. Prelate* is an Instance, whom he treated without any regard to Truth and good Manners, calling him *prelatical Incendiary*, abusing him with Names not fit to be mentioned, for Papers he never wrote, and for Journals, he had never seen, and which the *Craftsman* was assured the *Bishop* was not concerned in.

Observes, that little Notice was taken of his Writings, till the *Vision of Camilick*, which abused one of the greatest Men in Britain. The most unmanly Invectives have been practiced; the Leer of the Eye, and the Loss of a Tooth; Negligence of Dress, and the Frame of the Body; the Air, Turn and Manners of Men in private Life have been Topicks of Satyr. They fell upon a great Minister, even as a bad Father, and attacked him in the Relation of a Brother, when his Family was distressed with Divisions. He hath spared no Character however Sacred, invading the Prince on the Throne, his Royal Consort, his tender Offspring, his private Life, and domestick Peace: broke in upon the Sacred Recesses.

of Family Concerns, and endeavoured to wound him in the most tender Affairs.

The *Craftsman* having maintained his Right to oppose Ministers when they pursue wrong Measures, our Author replies, That tho' we have such a Right, yet we have no Right to oppose all Measures, since we cannot think that every Measure of Government is Wrong, if we have common Honesty or common Sense. The only good Reason for suffering this Evil, is for the sake of avoiding a greater.

Again, tho' a vigorous Opposition to wrong Measures, is often attended with good Consequences, yet a violent Opposition to all Measures, may be attended with bad Consequences. The Faction in Holland for the Prince of Orange, against the Pensionary *John de Witte*, made their Country an easy Prey to the French, who swallowed up five of the seven Provinces. Remembers an Observation of *Sir William Temple*, that the Passions and Animosities of the British Nation in Charles II's Time, concerning a Popish Successor, could never be worse timed, with regard to our publick Interest.

He cannot allow, That because Ministers of State ought to have some Checks upon them, besides the controul of their Prince, therefore they ought to be distressed in all their Measures, made uneasy both in private and publick Life, not allowed those common Privileges which the meanest Subject of the State enjoys.

Lastly, observes, however bad Men may be restrained by being narrowly watched; however, the Dread of Punishment may prevail over the wantonness of Power; yet will it not follow that this Right of inspecting, or distrusting the Measures of Ministers should be the Ground of Accusations, or the Foundation of

of Censures. This way of reasoning indeed may be agreeable to the cruel Politicks of Monks and Pedants; like the *Primate of Poland's* Procedure against an unfortunate Heretick. To rectify his Apprehension, he cut *Slices* out of his *Flesh*. By this means a Minister may be destroyed, before he hath any bad Designs to be restrain'd; and a Heretick cut up into *Steaks* before his *Soul* can be sav'd.

It may be allow'd, says he, that the Opposition of the worst Malecontents, hath often furnished the best Ministers with Lessons of *Patience, Modesty* and *Caution*: But this is no Complement to the Proceedings of those Malecontents; no more than it is a Panegyrick on the *Plague*, to say, it puts us in mind of our latter end.

The *Craftsman* suggests, that some Acknowledgments of the Merits of his Writings, with Regard to Foreign Affairs, have been lately dropt, not very discreetly, by a Gentleman in the House of Commons. 'Tis answer'd, what was then said was in the way of *Ridicule* and *Banter*, introduc'd with this Apology, That since the Person who spoke before him (meaning Mr. P.) had been 35 Minutes before he came to the Point in debate, therefore he himself would likewise address a few Observations to the Gallery, after the Example of that worthy Patriot.

Many other just Reflections, he says, are made on this Dedication in the *Lond. Journ.* (see p. 241, 242.) and concludes with observing, that when this Writer owns the vast Assistance he hath had, he confirms what the Author of *Sedition and Defamation* displayed, said to the Patrons of the *Craftsman*, That they had lent their helping Hands to his most remarkable Performances, though their Modesty made them conceal their real Names under the fictitious ones of *Oldcastle* and *Trot*.

*Craftsman*, Sat. June 19. No. 259.  
Reflections on the Latin Motto placed in the Front of the *Craftsman's* Works.

THE Account which he gives of *Verres* (the subject of that *Motto*) is, that he was a *Proconsul* of *Sicily*, where he employ'd himself in plundering and harrassing the People, by which he had amassed incredible Riches, giving as a Reason of his *Rapine* and *Avarice*, that the Plunder would secure him against any Punishment due to his Crimes. He manag'd all publick Business, many Years almost singly, but weakly and wickedly; suffer'd *Sailors* and *Soldiers* to perish for want; and large Fleets ignominiously to be lost and destroyed. The *Motto* is taken out of *Tully's* first Oration against *Verres*, to the Effect following, viz. I have brought before you a great Offender, Caius *Verres*, by the People already condemn'd; in his own insolent Defiances, acquitted; you have a Criminal before you, by the Punishment of whom, you may give Satisfaction to Foreign Nations; a Plunderer of the Treasury; the Grievance of *Asia* and *Pamphilia*; an Invador of the ancient Rights of the City; the Scandal and Curse of *Sicily*; against whom if you give a righteous Decree, your Authority will remain; but if you suffer his Wealth to defeat a just and impartial Judgment, yet I am resolv'd that Justice shall be deny'd the Publick, rather than a guilty Man shall escape without Accusation.

The Person and Parts of this wicked Minister, he describes from an old Latin Manuscript lately put into his Hands. His Person was, as *Sir John Falstaff* is describ'd, *A whore-son round Man*, of a *brazen Complexion*, which, when he was about 50, became fixed and turned into a high Copper; a pleasant, laughing Creature.  
who



who would not stick at a *Fib*; who, tho' he was not witty himself, was the Occasion of *Wit* in other Men; his great Delight, like Sir *John's*, was in robbing the *Exchequer*. The A  
pleasant fat Knight says, He was joined with no Foot Land Rakers; no long Staff sispenny Strikers, but with Nobility and Tranquility. *Verres* would affirm to the Senate a Fact to be true one Day, and the next deny that ever he affirmed it. Fat *Hal* cries B  
out, *Would I knew where a Commodity of good Names were to be bought!* *Verres* actually attempted to buy this Commodity, and hired dull Scribes to write weekly Letters to declare he was a wise, righteous and just Man. See *London Journal*, p. 260.

He runs on his Parallel between *Falstaff* and *Verres* in other particulars, but as we have already treated of the merry Knight in the same Capacity, we shall refer our Readers to it, p. 207.

Weekly Register, Saturday June 19. D  
No. 62.

JUSTIFIES the Care and Tenderness of the present Administration in continuing the Peace, against the E  
Clamour of the Craftsman, who have laboured to prove the Necessity of a War.

Peace, says he, is the natural State of Mankind; it breathes the Dictate F  
of Reason, and settles or prevents, by Reason, whatsoever intricates the necessary Revolutions of Time bring in Debate; it makes the Inhabitants of the Globe Countrymen and Fellow G  
Citizens: it wears away national Prejudices, which national Injuries leave upon the Mind, and inspires mutual Friendship and Benevolence.

War, he calls the last Resource of Policy, never to be practised till it becomes a Deed of Prudence and Honour; is frequently the Tool of

Ambition; seldom the Means of Justice; always the Instrument of Calamity and Distress. Is a Nation incumbered with Debts? War doubles or deceives by its Allies? War, with ill Fortune, makes Redress still more precarious, and Alliances more unfaithful and vain. It is trusting the Event of things wholly to Chance, which a wise Man would not make his Arbitres, but be wholly guided by his Reason, and make it his Glory to surmount, by Wisdom, whatever Obstacles Chance had thrown in his Way. When Men of Reason and Sagacity gravely determine on mutual and general Destruction, in complement to some imaginary point of Interest and Honour, is amazed at their Conduct, and concludes, that Providence has infatuated their Judgment in resentment to Mankind.

*Sog's Journal*, June 19. No. 137.

P Retends to lay aside all Politicks for this Day, to treat of Dramatick Poetry. Takes notice of a Censure brought on our modern Writers of Tragedy, that they never raise a Distress but on the Passion of Love.

*Shakespeare*, he says, seldom makes Love the Subject of his Play; not that he wanted a Genius for it, as appears by his *Romeo* and *Juliet*; but his Judgment taught him that Ambition and publick Spirit were more noble Subjects, and furnished Matter for more useful Instruction.

Mention a Play of this kind lately revived, called *The Fall of Mortimer*, which, he says, has been much admired and followed. Does not think it a finished piece, nor the Sentiments and Diction worthy of the Subject; yet could prove, that there's not a Scene in it but would interest and engage an Audience beyond any Love Scene in modern Tragedies.

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To prove which he quotes part of the first Act, where the Persons speaking, are: the Lord *Montacute*, Sir *Thomas Dolamere*, and Sir *Robert Holland*, as Sticklers against *Mortimer's* Administration.

Ld Mont. 'Tis full three Years since *Mortimer* began

To lord it o're us by the Queen's sole Favour;  
He stalks as on a Mountain, by himself, B  
While we creep humbly on the Vale below,  
And eye, and curse what we're afraid to reach at  
Sir Rob. Holl. In this short Space, he and  
his Brother Devil

Have made, undone, new fram'd, shuff'd and  
The ancient Customs of our native Soil (toft  
So very often, that the Kingdom staggers  
Under the heavy Burden of the Charge.

Ld Mont. What are our Princes? -- what. C  
our Nobles now?

Are they not Vassals to this Upstart's State?  
No more the Fame of our Nobility  
Recall'd in Mind, -- who, when usurping Powers:  
Did but attempt to innovate our Laws,  
With their keen Swords, like Guardian Ang-  
gels stood

And kept their Harpies from the sacred Fruit. D

*London Journal*; June 19. No. 621.

*A Defence of the Bp of B——ng——r a-  
gainst the Remarks of the Craftman,  
upon a Letter from Cambridge.*

FIRST lays down the *Position* in E  
the Bishop's own Words (which see p. 160.) 'Tis plain the Words relate to a *Constitutional Dependency*, not to be created by Bribery or Corruption. His Lordship does not argue F  
against the Design of the *Pension Bill*, but against the Bill itself, as ineffectual to answer that Design, and as naturally tending to give such an Enlargement of Power to the *House of Commons*, as might in time break G  
the Balance between the three Powers essential to our Constitution.

By this Bill, says the Bp. there would be a Power in the *House of Commons* of doing what they pleased with every Member who had any Gratuity H  
or Reward from the Crown.

The *House of Commons*, says *Ofborne*, are already Judges of the Elections of their Members, and should

they be Judges of their moral *Qualifications* too, they may in time come to MAKE a *House of Commons*; by continuing in, and turning out, just as they please; and so the Right of the People in Elections will signify nothing, and they, by getting all Power into their Hands, be independent, which would destroy the Constitution.

*Grubstreet Journal*, Thurs. June 24.  
No. 77.

On Authors, Henly, &c.

MAKES some Reflections on that remarkable Humour in Authors, of persisting in and defending their own Opinions, right or wrong; but presumes this can't be applied to the Authors of this Journal; for they have laughed, and been laughed at; have pointed out Ridicule, and the Weapon may have been turned upon them; — The better still. But assures the Reader, that when our barbarous and gothick Relish shall cease, this Paper shall be laid down.

Gives an Extract of a Conversation upon the general Design of this *Journal*, in regaining a Taste to our polite Youth, by destroying upstart Authors, which was thus defended. — The grand Master of Rhetorick commends the nicely sitting and examining all appearances of the grave, the formal, and the methodick, by the Taste of Wit and Pleasantry: And lest Wit itself should impose on us, to bring this even to the Test, and to examine it by the formal Rule of common Sense. Instances in those celebrated Lines in *Cato*;

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains  
Of rushing torrents, and descending rains,  
Works itself clear, and as it runs, refines;  
'Till by degrees the floating Mirror shines;  
Reflects each flower that on the border grows,  
And a new heaven in its fair bosom shows.

Here, says he, Ridicule would in vain try its edge. But when he reads  
of

of a Man that

— *Rises against a Load of Woes,  
And thanks the Gods that threw the  
weight upon him,*

it puts him in mind of *Jack* in the *Tale of a Tub*, who would cry to a Passenger, *Worthy Sir, Give me the Honour of a good Slap in the Chaps.* And when by such earnest Solicitations he had procured a good basting, he would return home extremely comforted with his *Load of Woes*, and perhaps *thank the Gods.*

His next Piece of Entertainment is some Remarks made by Mr *Bavivius* on Mr *Welstede's* Narrative of Mr *Henley's* Oratory Transactions, No. 1. An Abstract of which we gave p. 163. The Preface he, signed *J. Henley*, tho' not consisting of two full Pages, has three or four Instances either of bad Sense, or bad Language. Having criticised on several Passages as such, or as reflecting on the Clergy and commending himself, sums up the Account, *viz.* This learned *School-Master*, and *Curate* came to *London* as a *Preferment-hunter*, where he caught a small *Living in the Country* of 80 *l. a Year*, and a *Lecture in the City*. But not being able, after several Years following the Scent, and beating the Bush, to get any thing more, determines to put in practice his former Resolution of *entring his Protest* against the *Slavery of Education*. Accordingly set up his *Oratory*, believing he should get more by it, and that *the Publick would be a more hospitable Protector of Learning and Science, than some of the upper World in his own Order.* — Which last Terms (among others) *Bavivius* proves contradictory; and expresses his Wonder, how a Person that has just reviled a whole Order of Men, can complain of being reviled himself! Says, after publishing such *Encomiums* as he has on himself, and to

pretend to *Modesty*, is a higher degree of *Impudence*; and concludes it's evident, that neither the *Biographer*, nor this *Grammarians*, *Orator*, and *Universal Scholar*, have written in this Performance, as if either of them understood *English*.

free Briton, Thursday June 24.

THE Enemies of Sir *R. W.* having of late revived and objected to him the *Censure* which passed upon him in the *House of Commons* in the Year 1712, for being guilty of *Breach of Trust*, and *notorious Corruption*, on account of two Contracts for *Forage* for Troops quartered in *North Britain*, made by him when *Secretary at War*, Mr *Walingham* examines the Case, and defends it at large, from a Pamphlet printed in the Year 1712; by which it appears that the first part of the Charge was entirely groundless, and that the latter part, *viz. notorious Corruption* was supported only by *bare Presumption*, against which, there was *positive and express Evidence upon Oath* on the Behalf of Mr. *Walpole*.

From which it is manifest, that Mr *Walpole* had no Share in the Profits of the Contracts; that his Name was made Use of only as a Matter of Form; and that Mr *Mann*, as a Partner, had the sole Benefit, which amounted to 500 *l.* each Contract; the Contract being for 20,000 *l.* a Year.

Craftsman, Sat. June 26. No. 260.  
Of the Dependency of Parliaments, in answer to the Cambridge Letter.

AGrees with the *Letter Writer*, that the Question is not whether *Bribery* is bad; which neither the honest nor dishonest will dispute. — But is wrong, if he imagines, that the Pension Bill related to *Places, Pensions, and all Rewards and Gratuities* whatever from the *Crown*; whereas

whereas he says, it related only to secret *pensions during pleasure, or for any number of Years, or any Offices held in Trust, for Members of the House of Commons.* — No Officers **A** Civil or Military (near 200 of whom are now in the House) which were not before incapacitated for a Seat in Parliament, are in the least affected.

Recites the Oath to be taken by every Member, according to this Act (see p. 214.) upon which the Letter Writer had made this Remark, That *any Member who refuses or neglects to take this Oath, is made subject to the pains and penalties of perjury*; whereas the Penalty of such **C** Refusal or Neglect, is only the forfeiture of his Seat, and for sitting and voting in the House; without taking and subscribing it, 30 l. per Day, to be recovered in Westminster Hall, with full costs.

The Letter Writer says further, The Members may take what Rewards, what Gratuities they please, provided they declare what they take within 14 Days to the House of **E** Commons. Asks what must be done in consequence of this Declaration? Mr D'anvers answers, that the intended use of this Declaration was to put other Laws in force already made to this purpose, by detecting those who would violate, or invade them, by **F** accepting of a secret pension, or having an Office held in trust for them; which appears from the Title of the Bill.

Another Objection started by the **G** Letter Writer is, that whatever use is to be made of this Declaration, it must be by the House of Commons only, in a manner Discretionary and Arbitrary. This, says the Craftsman, is **H** a Misconstruction of the Bill; for all Offences against it are left to the Cognizance of the Laws already in Being.

Affirms, there is one eternal Fallacy runs through this Letter, viz. that it would be erecting a new power, unknown to our Constitution; a kind of **A** Supreme Judicature in the House of Commons; whereas, says the Craftsman, the Letter Writer himself acknowledges, that the Bill creates no new Incapacity; and it would give the **B** Commons no new Power, unless the effectual Execution of our present Laws may be call'd such.

Concludes thus; here lies the Stress of the Argument; the Letter Writer contends for an Influence over the House of Commons, to be created by Rewards and Gratuities from the Crown; the Craftsman leaves the World to judge, whether such a Dependency is consistent with that legal Dependency of one part of the Legislature on the others, which is the Foundation of our Constitution.

**D** In a Postscript explains his Charge, that some Court Writers had not scrupled to assert the Necessity of making Great Britain in some sort, a province to foreign Dominions; which he does by quoting from the London Journal a Passage, arguing the Necessity of our defending his Majesty's German Dominions. (See p. 201.)

Universal Spectator, June 26.  
No. 142.

**T**HERE is no Grievance, says our Author, more universally complained of, than that of bad Servants. This Depravation of their Manners is ascribed to various Causes, and as many Remedies proposed, although hardly practicable,

Different, he says, are the Recommendations of Servants to what they were among our wise Ancestors; they never took a Servant without an attested Character from his former Master; but in this polite Age, few insist upon such Recommendations, because it is the Mode to give Characters

H h

ractions without the least Regard to Truth. Hence it follows, that Servants are very regardless about their moral Conduct, and study other Accomplishments more likely to recommend them.

Observes, that our Laws are not so defective, as the Magistrates, who, to be popular, palliate their Rigour, and screen insolent Servants from deserved Punishment.

We must beg Mr *Speator's* excuse, for contradicting him in regard to the Negligence of Magistrates, by one Instance we find to the contrary in the *Gloucester Journal*, which might not come to his Knowledge: It is an Order made by the Justices at the General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace held at *Gloucester*, April 27. 1731. to this Effect, viz.

Whereas great Inconveniencies arise from neglecting to observe that part of the Statute made in the fifth Year of *Q. Elizabeth's* Reign, whereby it is enacted, That no hired Servant shall depart at the end of his Service, out of one City, &c. to another, unless he hath a Testimonial under the Seal of the City or Town, or of the head Officer or Officers of the City, &c. where he last lived, declaring his lawful Departure, &c. which Certificate or Testimonial shall be delivered to the said Servant, and registered by the Parson of the Parish where such Master dwells, and which he shall show, before his Retainer, to the chief Officer of the Place where he shall be retained to serve, upon pain of his Imprisonment, till he procure the same, which if he cannot in 21 Days, to be whipp'd and used like a Vagabond; and the Person so retaining such Servant to forfeit 5*l*.

For the redressing such inconveniencies for the Future, the Court ordered, that all the Inhabitants of the County of *Gloucester* do put the

Clauses of the Statute before recited in Execution, under the Penalties aforesaid.

*Fog's Journal*, June 26. No. 138.

*Of Lying.*

THIS, he says, is a little low Vice, which distinguishes the Character of Pages, Chambermaids, and blundering Ministers.

*Cicero* had such a Detestation of it, that he thinks, if a Man should promise any thing with a Sword at his Throat, he ought to make it good; because a Man of Honour should rather die, than promise any thing it would be his disgrace to perform.

To illustrate this Agreement, quotes several Instances from the Translator of *Tacitus*, of the most notorious for Falshood, and the most remarkable for Veracity; among the former were several of the *Roman Emperors*, as *Caligula*, *Tiberius*, *Nero*, &c. among the latter was *Q. Elizabeth* who committed her Confidence, under God, to her People, and they to her their chiefest Treasure upon Earth.

*Henry IV. of France*, to his other great Qualities, added that of *Veracity*.—But *Henry III.* for his known want of Faith, so often given and broken, was abandoned by his Subjects; whilst the King of *Navarre*, who had never failed in his Word, was trusted even by his Enemies, who refused his Hostages.

After quoting such Passages, he exercises his Wit on some blundering Writers who have contradicted him, he says, against matter of Fact in the Affair of the Tythe Bill (see our Abstract of the *Free Briton*, p. 253.) (and against common sense on the head of the Militia of *Middlesex*, (see p. 208.) the yearly drawing out of which he affirms, they absurdly argue for, upon Reasons that make against it, considering we have now a standing Army, and are loaded with Taxes.

Mr

Mr F o g having recommended the following Method as an impartial one, and a good help to judge of a Controversy, we have taken the Hint, and set some Matters of Dispute between the *Craftsman* and his Adversaries in opposite Columns. ————— (*Audi alteram Partem.*)

*The Craftsman's Vindication of his two Patrons, taken from his Paper May 22.*

*Craftsm.* **T**HEY who would have declined a Contest with him, (Lord B.) whilst he was in a Condition to answer for himself, have not blushed to declaim against him in another Condition.

*Cr.* His Accusers have experienced in his Case, that the *Unfortunate* are not *Friendless*; They may live perhaps to experience in *their own*, that the *guilty* are so.

dark Cabals of Jacobites at home; among discarded Statesmen, disappointed Whigs, Ambitious Malecontents, and Veteran Tories.

*Cr.* Another advantage taken against this Gentleman arises from the various Scenes of Life through which he hath passed; some *distant* in Place, some *secret* in their Nature. Here Calumny hath room to assert, and Innocence less opportunity to defend. Common Honesty in some cases, Decency in others, shut the Mouth of the Man who carries these Qualities about him.

*Cr.* No Man acknowledges more *sincerely* than this Gentleman, the *superior Merit* of those two illustrious Ministers (Marlborough and Godolphin) or wishes more ardently that they were now alive, and had the Conduct of the Affairs of *Great Britain*; but knows no Obligation of *Gratitude* or *Honour* to continue in that Administration when the Measures of it were altered. They might have *very good Reason* for altering their Measures, he could have none in Point of *Honour*; for complying with that *Alteration*. Some of the Enemies

Extract of a Pamphlet entitled, *Remarks on the Craftsman's Vindication, &c.* (See p. 256.)

*Rem.* **W**Hilst he was in a Condition why did he not answer? Who disabled him? Who changed his Condition? Or declined the Contest, but himself? He first flies from Justice, and then pretends his Accusers would never meet him at the Bar.

*Rem.* Little is this to be feared by any Man, when so much Guilt as fell to his share has not excluded him from Friendship. His Friends, setting aside the ties of Blood, are found in the Pretender's Court abroad, and in the

*Rem.* Shall they insist upon better Terms for the Character of one whom they acknowledge to have been a Traitor to his Country, and an Agent of the Pretender, than ever they would allow to a Person eminently trusted in the Councils of the Crown? Did ever Honesty or Decency shut the Mouth of Innocence? Or Honour basely submit to Infamy? Conscious Honesty is open; nor Decency or Modesty forbids a just Defence.

*Rem.* 'Tis false that the D. of Marlborough and E. Godolphin altered their Measures. All know their Administration was uniform. Their joint purpose was to secure the Liberties of Europe, nor did they ever vary from their Plan. There is no need to insist on his Right to differ from them, but how will he prove that malicious Defamation of their Persons, which he set on foot, and assisted with his own Pen, was an act of Gratitude or Friendship? Was he the Duke's Friend when he promoted the Censures against him in the H. of Commons, or the Prosecution

mies of this Gentleman came into the World on such a Foot, that they might think it Preferment to be Creatures of any Men in Power: He who came into it upon another foot, was the *Friend*, but not the *Creature*, of those great Men; and proved himself such, at least to *one*, at a time when they could do him neither Good nor Hurt.

*to defend them zealously in Disgrace, not a fairer or worthier Character can be produced But if to serve them for mercenary Views, and to desert them, if not gratified; if to supplant their power by the vilest Arts, and insult their persons with the most groveling Malice, if this is the part of a Friend, and not of a Creature, the late Lord B — then was such to the D. of M. and the E. of G.*

Cr. That he came to Court on the Call of the late Queen, in opposition to them, and exerted himself in her Service, when they served her no longer, will not be objected against him by any Man, who thinks more *Allegiance* due to the *prince* than to the *Minister*,

*Service, and in the full Career of Success.*

Cr. This Gentleman had no *patron*, or *patroness*, but the late *Q.*

*to her Council, but thro' the late E. of Oxford's influence, nor made her principal Secretary of State, but with that Favourite's Approbation. What his Gratitude was in return, appears from the Earl's Memorial and Overthrow.*

Cr. He neither projected nor procured the *Disgrace* of her *last Minister* (the *E. of Oxford*;) nor knew that it was resolved, whatever he might suspect, till he heard from herself it was so.

*Queen? and how could she tell him her Resolution before she made one.*

Cr. The *Mercy* of the late *King* was extended to him unasked and unearned,

1725. That this Gentleman had, about 7 Years before, made this humble Application and Submission, with assurances of Duty, Allegiance and Fidelity to his Majesty.

Cr. What followed many Years afterwards, in part of his Majesty's Intentions, was solely due to the late *King*; that they were not fulfilled

in the Court of Exchequer, *so injurious to his superior Worth? When he so gratefully opposed and disapproved the Pass which his Grace desired to go into Flanders? Was he the Earl's Friend when he so zealously carried on that Charge in the House of Commons for notorious breach of Trust (as mentioned before, P. 199. Col. 1.) If to be the Creature of Ministers, is to serve them faithfully in Power, and*

Rem. The *Craftsman* knows that this Gentleman came to Court without her Majesty's Call, only to oppose her Ministers, whom he supplanted in her Favour, succeeding to the great Offices of State by imposing on her Understanding, and not in pure Obedience to her Commands. All this was done while the Duke was actually abroad in her

Rem. The *Craftsman* knows it to be utterly false, and that this Gentleman would never have been readmitted from the Earl's Memorial to the Queen. To suggest that he knew not the Earl's Disgrace till the Queen told it him, is a foolish jesuitical Evasion; for who could tell him sooner than the

Rem. This is false, as will appear from the Earl's Memorial to the Queen. To suggest that he knew not the Earl's Disgrace till the Queen told it him, is a foolish jesuitical Evasion; for who could tell him sooner than the

Rem. That it was unearned is probable enough; that it was unasked is false; it appears by the Journal Book of the H. of Commons, Apr. 20,

Rem. It is notorious, that the Minister here absured, found it difficult enough to obtain from the House of Commons that Indulgence to the attainted Lord,

filled, is solely due to the M—— r. His Ambition, his causeless Jealousy, and private Interest, continued a sort of Postscript, with much cruelty, to the Person concerned, and little regard to the King's Declaration.

*Believes 'twas hardly in the Power of the Crown to have reversed the Attainder. It would have been highly criminal in any Minister not to have represented to his Majesty the dangerous Tendency of fulfilling such Intentions and Declarations. As to private Interest, this Gentleman's Usage of all the Ministers in his time, sufficiently justify any Discouragement he may have met with from the present.*

Cr. That *this Gentleman* was engaged in the Cause of the Pretender, is true, that he served him unfaithfully, is false. He never entered into these Engagements, or any Commerce with him, till he had been attainted, and cut off from the Body of his Majesty's Subjects.

*testant* Succession in the House of Hanover.

Cr. For the Truth of which I appeal particularly to a noble Lord, who by the Post he was in, when most of these Transactions passed, must have had the best Opportunity of knowing the Truth of them.

*the scandalous Negotiations this Minister carried on with the French, even when he assured the Dutch, in the Queen's Name, her Majesty would act in concert with her Allies; how he treated with the Agent of France, then in open War with this Kingdom; how he sent the D. of Ormond Orders not to assist the Confederates against the French Army; and yet at the same time opened a Correspondence with France; insisting that the Foreign Troops in English pay should withdraw from the Confederates, or forfeit the Subsidies of Britain; how he gave the French Court special instructions whereby they might force Tournay out of the Hands of the Dutch; how he stupidly ordered our Minister in Spain to acknowledge King Philip's Right to that Monarchy, before he had promised one Point in favour of the British Nation; how he, when the brave Catalans were delivered over to Destruction by British Perfidy, affirmed in the most solemn manner, That every thing was doing for their Preservation. If to him was owing the Schism Bill; those Speeches and Messages the late Queen made to her Parliament in her four last Years against the Liberty of the Press: If these were his Merits, how worthy must he be to sit in the British Parliament, where he would not allow the present King to be as D. of Cambridge, although his undoubted Right? and how wicked they are who will not restore him to that Peerage; let the noble Lord to whom he appeals, judge.*

Lord, here called part of the King's gracious Intentions; was very much blamed by Friends and Enemies for the Share he had in obtaining that Favour and Indulgence, against the Sense of the Nation: And, such was the Opposition made to it every where, that he be-

*lieves 'twas hardly in the Power of the Crown to have reversed the Attainder. It would have been highly criminal in any Minister not to have represented to his Majesty the dangerous Tendency of fulfilling such Intentions and Declarations. As to private Interest, this Gentleman's Usage of all the Ministers in his time, sufficiently justify any Discouragement he may have met with from the present.*

Rem. *This gives the Chevalier the Lye. That this Gent. never entered into Engagements with the Pretender till he was attainted, is a poor Excuse. As if it was reasonable, that because he would not justify his Crimes, therefore he must subvert our Constitution. In 1702. he was one of the 117 who voted against settling the Pro-* (See the following Page.)

Rem. *If they would let us know who this noble Lord may be, or the Points they desire him to speak to, we might obtain some useful Informations by proper Interrogatories. Were he to give his Opinion freely, it may be presumed his Lordship would inform us of*

Ex-



Extract of a (final) Answer to the Remarks on the Craftsman's Vindication, &c. of Ld B

**T**HE Author begins with assigning the Reasons that induced the Craftsman to vindicate the Character of two Persons his supposed Patrons; the chief of which was, that it has been constantly laboured to make all Disputes about national Affairs, to pass for nothing more than *Cavils*, raised by the Pique and Repentment of *one Man*, and the Iniquity and ill Designs of *another*.

*Par nobile Fratrum*, the Motto prefixed to the Remarks, he applies to the noble Pair of Brothers, Patrons of the Remarker, and then proceeds to refute the Charge of *High Treason* confessed by his *shameful Flight*.

If, says he, to decline in certain Circumstances a Trial; if to go into voluntary Exile, were Proofs of Guilt, many greater and better Men than the *Person accused* would deserve our Censure.

*This Gentleman's* being engaged with the Pretender after his *Attainder*, he owns; but, as an Alleviation, pleads the Strength of *human Passions*, and the Weakness of *Reason*, the Hardship of *Persecution*, and the natural Desire of *Redress*. Does not excuse these after Engagements with the Pretender, but insults that there's no Proof that he was under them before; or that his leaving the Kingdom is a Proof that he was a *zealous Jacobite*, or attached to the Pretender in the late Queen's Reign.

He gives no Answer to the Charges mentioned in the latter part of the preceding Page, but takes notice of a wrong one the Remarker had made, viz. that Ld B. was one of the 117, who in the Year 1702 voted against the Protestant Succession. To this our Author replies, that this *Bill* in the Year 1701, not 1702, passed *Nem. contrad.* That in *January* following,

a Bill was brought in for the further Security of his Majesty's Person and Succession, and extinguishing the Hopes of a Pretender, &c. This Bill, he says, was prepared and brought in by Sir Charles Hedges, and one Mr St John, and passed without any Division. That indeed there was a Division of 117 against 118 upon a Clause in a Bill for enlarging the time for taking the Abjuration Oath, &c. But whether *this Gentleman* voted against this Clause is not able to say.

As to his opposing his present Majesty when he demanded a Summons to Parliament; and causing the Hanoverian Minister to be forbid the Court for demanding it; This he flatly denies, and appeals to the Annals of *Q. Anne*.

'Tis further said, that the Remarker might have known that his Majesty's Mercy had been extended to *this Gentleman* two Years before the 7 he has mentioned, and that it did not consist only in *Encouragement to hope*, but in a gracious and absolute Promise of his Favour.

The Remarker thinks that no Reasons of Honour, Prudence or Decency, ought to shut the Mouth of *innocency*, that Shame and Guilt alone are silent in the Day of Enquiry.] Replies, that there are many Cases wherein it is not *honest*, in others not *prudent*, to say all that might be said in defence or excuse of ourselves, when such Defence must affect *others* not concerned in the Debate.

Great Advantage, the Author says, has been taken of a Memorial sent to the late Queen, by the late Earl of Oxford, wherein *this Person* is severely reflected on.

He answers, that he could shew that the Accusations were groundless, and can point out the unjust Causes of Suspensions, and the Motives to writing that Memorial, but will give the *Malignant* no Handle of inveighing against the *Dead*.

The

*The Craftsman's Vindication of Mr P— from the Charge of being urged to oppose the M—— r by the Stings of disappointed Ambition.*

Extract of the *Remarks upon the Craftsman's Vindication of Mr P——*

**H**OW ridiculous is this Charge? Hath he changed his Notions of Right and Wrong in Matters of Government? Hath he renounced the Principles of good Policy, which he formerly professed?

**R**em. **I**F the Gentleman was educated in *Whig* Principles; if the fundamental Maxim of his Education was the Establishment of this Government in the present Royal Family; if this Royal Family have governed the Kingdom by Law and allowed the People

greater Liberties than ever they had before: If notwithstanding this, he hath attacked the Royal Title to the Crown, and invaded the Prince on the Throne, charging him in open Parliament with having broke the Terms of the Act of Settlement; by insisting that that Act is his Majesty's only Tenure by which he holds the Crown; suggesting that his Care of his Foreign Dominions was in Breach of that Act; consequently, that as the Terms were broken, the Title was forfeited, and the Throne thereby vacant. If he has joined the Tories, and is governed by veteran Jacobites; if he acts in concert with and by the Dictates of those who opposed the Revolution, and for thirty Years together have laboured all their Might to impose the *Pretender* upon the *British* Nation; if he opposes the King's Affairs in general; if he endeavoured to put off the common Supplies of the present Year; if he now condemns those Measures which he once advanced, the Treaties he voted honourable, and the Alliances he then asserted necessary: If this be true, he hath departed from the Principles of good Policy which he formerly professed; nor pursues the same general Principles with which he set out; for whilst he concurred with the Government, he never opposed either publick Profusion, or private Corruption; but shared the Bounties, and added to the Pensions of the Crown. All his life time he has been upon Extremities; either slavishly compliant to the Views of the Government, or unreasonably loud and vindictive in opposing their Measures; and that he once thought it the highest Honour to be ranked among that Great Man's Friends, whom he now reviles. (See Mr P's Answer in the following Page.)

*Cr.* He assisted a Minister in his Rise to Power; he opposes this Minister's Power; *Ergo*, Spite and Regretment are his Motives.

*Rem.* Their *Logick* is as false as their *Politicks*. The Syllogism fairly stated is thus, He concurred with a Minister whilst this Minister's Power was favourable to his Wishes: He opposed favourable to his Wishes.

this Minister when he found him no longer

*Rem.* Did he not expect and insist on a great Employment? Was he not disappointed and refused in this Expectation and Demand? Did not his Patriotism and Opposition begin from this Fact?

*Cr.* May not the Abuse which he apprehends this Minister makes of his Power; may not measures, which he fears are *wicked*, knows to be *weak*, and sees obstinately pursued, be his Motives?

*Cr.* Whose Circumstances most demanded, whose Family most required an Increase of Wealth and Fortune? ——— the Gentleman, or the Minister?

*Rem.* The Gentleman possesses an enormous Estate of above 9000 *l.* per Ann. all acquired by a *Secretary* of the Treasury. The Minister's Estate, far from being exorbitant, was acquired, at the

the *Head of that Treasury* where the Gentlemen's little Possessions were picked up by the *Secretary*, and which he obtained the *Free Simple* of, on easy Terms, by the Favour of *that Minister*, whom he hath sworn to destroy.

*Cr.* There is not the least Colour of Reason to suppose that the Gentleman's Opposition proceeds from a Spirit of Ambition, or a Design to push himself into the Administration.

and opposed 'em, that he might compel them to make him *Principal Secretary of State*. And since he has despaired of gaining upon his Majesty's Favour, or of removing his faithful Servants, he hath made a *solemn Vow* never to accept a Place of Trust, or share in the Ministry as long as he lives.

Concludes the Pamphlet with observing the virtuous and uniform Conclusion Mr *Oldcastle* lately made of his Undertakings in the *Craftsman*. He begun by raising a *Spirit of Liberty* against the Administration, went on with libelling all the *Royal Family*, and ended with a Vindication of the late *Ld B*——

*Extract of an Answer to the foregoing Remarks, in which the Character and Conduct of Mr P. is said to be fully vindicated.*

**T**HE Answerer calls the Remarks A an infamous Libel, and ascribes it to a most noble Author, and says notwithstanding his Rage against Printers and Booksellers, while there is Pen and Prefs, his infamous Scurrility, shall not go unanswered. He apologizes for Mr P. joining with Lord B. *May not two Gentlemen, who formerly differed about publick Affairs, agree at present, without any imputation on their Characters?* Then proceeds to defend him from the Charge of having attacked the Royal Title to the Crown, and invaded the prince on the Throne, &c. by saying, that he, Mr P. thought himself obliged to oppose the Continuance of 12,000 *Hessian Troops*, which amounts to a yearly Land Tax of 6 *d.* in the pound, and has already cost the Nation above 1,000,000 *l.* Owns that on this Occasion he mentioned the *Act of Settlement*, which provides, that Great Britain shall be at no Expence for Foreign Domnions, without Consent of parliament; and might observe at the same time, that the *Act of Set-*

tlement was the only Tenure by which his Majesty holds the Crown, and desires the Remarker to mention any other, or better. See p. 277, 278.

As to *Jacobitism*, charged on Mr P. by his Adversaries, believes the Insinuation will gain Credit no where but in a certain *Closet*, where 'tis reported, the Person with whom he converses there hath lately told him he ly'd, and gave him *Appellations* too harsh to repeat.

As to Mr P. deserting his *old principles*, and going over to the *Tories*, he says the Charge will equally include all the Gentlemen in the Minority within Doors, and the great Majority of the Nation which openly inveigh against his Opponent's Measures without Doors.

Desires him to prove that Mr P. opposes the King's Affairs in general, or attempts to distress the publick Service, or obstruct any thing calculated for the true Interest of the Nation; on the contrary, that several national Points are chiefly owing to him. See p. 278.

If Mr P. did endeavour to put off the Supplies of the current Year, he could produce Instances, by the Remarker's Example, when the com-

more

mon Supplies have been oppos'd in a Whig Parliament; and also to distress a *corrupt Minister*, whom they did not think proper to intrust with the publick Money.

As to Mr P. having declar'd, *That not one Treaty sign'd within these 16 Years, was made, or even intended for the good of these Kingdoms*; he owns, that not one of the Treaties made within that time would have been necessary, if it was not for his Majesty's *German Dominions*.

Says, that tho' the *Remarker* was educated a *Whig*, yet on several occasions, he has himself acted in concert with *Tories*, and adopted their worst Principles; that scarce two Years of his Life together have been of a Piece; that he has been a Zealot against, and a Dupe to *France*; that he has courted and provok'd *Spain* by turns in the same capricious manner. (See p. 278.)

Mr P. is slander'd with *having shar'd the Bounties, and added to the Pensions of the Crown*: He defies the World to prove that he ever receiv'd any thing from the Crown, but a Present made him by his late Majesty of the *Journals of Parliament*, and retorts the Charge home on his Adversary. (See p. 278.)

Vindicates Mr P. from the Charge of acting from Motives of *Disappointment and Revenge*. Says, that for want of *Facts* against him, of which every body is a Judge, he is accus'd of acting from bad *Motives*, of which God only can judge, which yet is call'd a positive Charge.

Disclaims the Imputation of Avarice, owns his OEconomy, and maintains it necessary to keep a Man independent of the Smiles or Frowns of a *Court*; and adds, that such Virtues cannot be agreeable to the Measures of a Man who seems to have a Design of *beggering the Nation*.

Asks, what Instances his Adversary can give of his *frank liberal Heart*?

Whether he calls the Profusion of the publick Treasury on a crew of *Pimps, Spies, Projectors, and Scribblers*, for his own secret Service, Instances of *personal Generosity*!

A Another Paragraph to be answer'd by this Gentleman, relates to a *Rent-Roll* given of his Estate, and an Account how he came by it; 9000 *l. per Annum*, of which 'tis affirm'd, was acquir'd by a *Secretary of the Treasury*. To this he replies, that indeed the *Secretaryship of the Treasury* is a very good Employment, and for that Reason his Opposer is in the Right to have always a *Brother* or a *Son* in it. The *Secretary* mention'd, tho' he enjoy'd that Employment almost through *three successive Reigns*, yet at his Death did not leave 40,000 *l.* in Money, great part of which he rais'd by Sale of his *Paternal Estate*, and not above 5000 *l. per Ann.* in Land. This Estate therefore could not, as insinuated, be a *Fee-Simple* obtain'd of the Crown. Owns Mr P. has a very large Estate, which hath been in his Family for many Generations. (See p. 279.)

Having given this account of his own Estate, enquires into that of his Adversary; which, should he be particular therein, says, it would be entertaining to read how much he has got at the *Head of the Treasury*; how much in *Exchange Alley*; what *Jobbs* contributed to building his *fine House*; and what Manors were bought with the sale of *Honours, Places, Pensions and Pardons*; Acquisitions by *Secret Service Money, Navy Bills, Army Debentures*, and other *publick Securities*, from the infamous *Bank Contract*, down to the last Bargain, with the *E. India Company*. Knows but one other Estate in *England* scraped together by such means, and questions whether the Proprietor of it will not be allow'd to be the *honestest Man*; viz. *Him* he lately sav'd from the Gallows.

I i

Gives

Gives a Point of *Secret History* concerning the Reconciliation between his *present M—y*, and the *late K—*, and avers upon his *Honour*, that this *Gent.* (his Adversary) told him of the said Reconciliation; and that a Bargain was made for those *Whigs*, who had resign'd their Employments, to be put in by Degrees. To this he reply'd, *Who, pray, is it, that has bad Authority to make this Bargain?* The Answer was, *I have done it with the Ministry; and it was insisted on, that Ld Townshend should know of the Transaction. Neither Ld Cowper, the Speaker, nor any other else, knew it, and therefore we hope you will not take it amiss that it was kept secret from you.*—Not I, said he, but I think it very odd, that any one should presume to take a plenary Authority upon himself to deal for such Numbers as were concern'd in an *Affair of this Consequence.* 'Twas reply'd, *We have not had our own Interests alone in view: We have bargained for all our Friends. I am to be at the Head of the Treasury. Lord Sunderland would be the Disposer of the Secret Service Money, but I would not consent, knowing that the chief Power of a Minister depends on the Disposition of it; we know that you value nothing of this kind; and so have obtain'd a Peerage for you.* To which he reply'd, *Since you acquaint me with the Terms you have made for me, what are those you have made for the P—?* To this the said Gentleman answer'd with a Sneer, *Why, he is to go to Court again, and will have his Drums, and his Guards, and such fine Things. Being ask'd, Whether the P— was to be left Regent again, as he had been, when the King went out of England, answer'd, No, why should he? He does not deserve it. We have done too much for him; and if it was to be done again, we wou'd not do so much.* (See p. 280.)

This Pamphlet contains a deal of Recrimination and Threats; but for

a Testimony of his Zeal, concludes with praying, that his *present Majesty's* Reign may be long and glorious; even much more glorious than it hitherto hath been! And may he, in good time, be deliver'd from your *Administration.*

From the *Daily Courant*, June 22.

**B** Sober Reflections on the Answer to the Remarks on the Craftsmen.

**T**HE Answerer had said *certain Insinuations will never find credit in any Place, unless in a certain Closet.* This Writer presumes, no body can be at a loss to guess either at the *Closet* or the *Person* with whom this Minister converses there; and submits it, what *Respect* that *Person* is treated with, who is represented as the only Person in the *Kingdom* the Minister can impose on.

**D** As to the Dialogue relating to the Minister's Treatment of his present *M—* when Prince of *W—* which *Mr P.* avers upon his *Honour*, he says, if his Honour be as great as his *Memory*, no Attestation can be more Sacred; for it is surprizing that he should be so particular, at the distance of 12 Years, in a Conversation of such a Length; but if the Minister shou'd deny it, he shall believe him for a Reason given by the Author, (*viz.*) *That in all Points of a secret Nature, where no Proofs can be had but the Honour of the Persons, the World has nothing else to decide upon but Characters.*

**G** Notes two Facts related in this Pamphlet, by which to guess at the Characters and Honour of the Parties in this Case. One had the Humanity to leave his Bed at Midnight, to give his sworn Enemy Notice of a Danger that threaten'd him. The other publicly boasts of betraying a Conversation held between him and an intimate Friend.

The

The Daily Courant, June 24.

**A** Correspondent undertakes to refute some things advanced in the *Answer to the Remarks on the Craftsman's Vindication of his two honourable Patrons.*

The Remarker had charg'd Mr P. with invading the Royal Title to the Crown. To which the Answerer reply'd, *That he only endeavour'd to persuade the House of Commons not to dispense with the Limitation in the Act of Settlements.*

This, our Author says, is false, and appeals to every Man that heard him. He never us'd the words *Limitation, Terms,--Conditions,*--by which his Majesty holds his Crown; but these were his Expressions--That the Act of Settlement was the only Tenure by which his Majesty holds the Crown.

Upon this, two learned and honourable Gentlemen explain'd the Nature of the Act of Settlement; and demonstrated to the satisfaction of the whole House, that Mr P. had entirely mistaken and misrepresented the sense of that Act. To which Mr. P. made no Reply.

Makes several Reflections on his insolent Defiances, and indecent Behaviour to his Majesty; and concludes with this Observation;--Let no honest Man be terrify'd from the growing Rage and Madness of these Men, with the Apprehension of any Evils or Calamities hanging over his Country. The more outrageous these Men grow, the more Reason he has to joyce and be satisfied, that it is a true and certain Token our Happiness is near at hand.

Weekly Register, June 26. No. 63.

Mr P's Defence considered.

**W**ould any one, says the Register, who reads the *Answer to the Remarks on the Craftsman,* May 22, ever imagine it was writ-

ten in opposition to the Power of an arbitrary Minister? Would any one surmise the Liberties of that People in Danger, where such an Audaciousness was tolerated? Among all the real Champions for *Liberty* against the most profligate Princes, among all the *Catalines* that have usurp'd the Character, never was an Instance of such brutal Opposition, such Indecency and Presumption, as to make the most eminent Names the Ridicule of the Vulgar.---Who, says he, in private Life, dares charge his Neighbour with Crimes he can't prove? yet in Affairs that relate to the Welfare of whole Kingdoms, a little impertinent Scribbler presumes to make an open Charge of corrupt Administration, against the Virtue that is above his Acquaintance. Yet while he condemns the present, he justifies an Administration, which had been universally condemn'd, and gives the Preference, where even the Comparison was a greater Honour than it deserv'd.

Examines the avow'd Conspiracy of this *Extraordinary Craftsman* against a great Man's Life, and a publick Ratification of the bloody Vow which has receiv'd the Addition of Numbers to make it more formidable. But, says our Author, let 'em be faithful in their Enquiry, and just in their Determination, and the *great Man*, who has been so long the Mark of Envy and Resentment, will appear as worthy of their Affections, as of the Favour of their Prince; and that his Merit and Success only have render'd him obnoxious to his Enemies.

Stead's Journal, June 26.

**H**C *Crato* here undertakes to point out the several Steps by which the *Roman* Commonwealth first fell into Confusion, and was afterwards brought to final Destruction. The Tyranny of the Nobles, who would make

make the People Slaves stirr'd up the Resentment of the People against them. The Broils in the State, which these Contentions occasioned, gave *Marius*, a Commoner, an Opportunity of seizing on the Consulate, which obtaining against Law, he exercised with the most horrid Cruelties and Oppressions. But what gave the finishing Stroke was the Ambition of the Nobility, who rather than not attain the Dignities to which they aspir'd, join'd with the Commons against their own Body, till first *Sylla*, and then *Cæsar*, laid hold of the Situation of the Times; and the latter gaining on the Affections of the People, at length rais'd himself to be their absolute Lord.

London Journal. June 26. N<sup>o</sup> 621.

Modern Politicks.

THE present Way of writing Politicks, says *Osborne*, is very surprizing; instead of showing that the Administration is either *weak* or *wicked*, by Argument or Fact, Papers and Pamphlets have spread *Insinuations of Guilt*, and *Scraps of secret History*. (See P. 258.)

Gives a Specimen of this from the last *Craftsman*, under the Character of *Verres*. The Method he observes they take, is to find out some infamous Wretch of two thousand Years standing in History, who if he happens to resemble in Office or Power a Gentleman in the Administration, then the History of that great wicked Man is laid before us, to insinuate that a Person now at the Head of Affairs is guilty of the same Crimes, because he has the same Power.

*Verres* was at the Head of the Treasury, and he was fat and round, and laugh'd and made others laugh, and was a thorough compleat Villain; therefore if there happens a Treasurer of the same Size and risible Qua-

lities, he is guilty of all the Vices charged upon *Verres*, tho' innocent of all.

Another Method us'd by these Politicians, he says, is to rake into *Secret History*. Instances in the Answer to the Remarks; one infamous Story of which he examines; that is, a Point in Mr P---'s Defence concerning the Reconciliation between his present M---y and the late King, in a Conversation between him (Mr P.) and a most noble Person; in which the said noble Person is represented as saying things very slighting of the Pr----- This Story, says *Osborne*, is not to be credited, because he speaks in Passion, of an Enemy too, whose Destruction he has avow'd. It is further improbable from another Circumstance, that is, he went full of Resentment to tell the P----- whatever might incense him against the noble Person, yet omitted that which must have effectually done it.

The Daily Journal [June 25.] remarks on this Head, that the noble Person could not tell Mr P. that that he was to be at the Head of the Treasury; or could stipulate for a share of Royalty for himself; because the P. return'd to Court in April 1720. In June following the Ld Sunderland was put at the Head of the Treasury; June 11. the Lords Justices were declared, Secretary Craggs being the only Commoner amongst them; and the noble Person did not come into the Treasury till April, 1721.]

As to what Mr P--- says about his arguing against the Civil-List Bill and his voting at last for it; and his Reason, that as a Representative of the People, he argu'd against it, and as a Servant of the Crown, he voted for it, is such a fine Distinction as any Man in a publick Station, by virtue of this Salvo, may become the greatest Villain upon Earth.

## An Elegiac POEM by Mr H.

On his only Daughter, who dy'd aged 11.

A Common Theme a flatter'ing Muse may fire,  
To raise our Passions, when the Sings tor  
hires;

She may our wonders or our praises steal  
By feigning Transports, which she does not feel;  
But when the Song from inbred Love proceeds,  
And paints the Torment of a Heart that bleeds;  
The mourning Muse exerts superior Skill,  
And dips in Tears th' inconsolable Quill;  
Our Bosoms then with real Transports glow,  
And genuine Sorrow will from Nature flow.

Ah! what is Life, that thoughtful Wits of all?  
A Drop of Honey in a Draught of Gall.  
An halt Existence, or a waking Dream:  
A bitter Fountain with a muddy Stream:  
A Tale, a Shadow, or an empty Sound,  
That's lost with sorrow and with anguish found:  
A fading Landscape, painted upon Clay,  
The Source of Woe, and Idol of a Day?  
The sweet Deluder of a restless Mind,  
Which, if 'twas lost, how few would wish to  
find!

Unname'y thus the infant budding Rose  
Is cropp'd by some rude Hand before it blows;  
Away the little Soul of Fragrance flies,  
And Beauty in its Bloom unheeded dies.

Can I be dumb, when Love and Nature cries,  
That I have lost the Darling of my Eyes?  
Tho' 'tis in vain to wish for her Return,  
Yet all the Ties of Nature bid me mourn.  
O! Can you check the unrelenting Sea,  
And make the jarring Elements agree?  
Can you forbid the Tide to ebb and flow?  
Can you restrain the Fall of Hail and Snow?  
Can you command the Thunder not to roar,  
Or drive the beating Billows from the Shore?  
Have you the Art to lull a storm to sleep?  
Then may your Words persuade me not to weep.  
O! give me Licence to lament her Fall,  
As David mourn'd for *Jonathan* and *Son*;  
Or, (if it may with Innocence be done)  
As he lamented *Absalom* his Son;  
When in the Anguish of his Soul he cry'd,  
*Would God, my Son, in thy Place had dy'd!*  
Then lend your aid (if any such there be,  
That love a Child, or mourn for one like me)  
Let your kind Sighs with me in Comfort join,  
And add your sympathizing Tears to mine!

But if there's none commiserates my Case,  
And in no Breast Compassion finds a Place,  
Let not your Censures add to my Concern,  
Nor smile, whilst I immerse in Sorrows, mourn!  
If you are void of Troubl e, free from Pain,  
Increase not mine, nor wonder I complain.  
I know the Stroke is from the Hand divine,  
To whom I will submit, and not repine;  
Tho' I deplore my loss, and wish it less,  
Yet I will kiss the Rod, and acquiesce;  
A *Saviour's* Blood shall supersede my Fears,  
And Love Paternal justify my Tears.

When Death at first besieg'd this little Fort,  
The feeble Outworks were the Tyrant's Sport;  
A Fever made the first Attack in Form,  
And then Convulsions took it soon by Storm.

Succours from Art were weak, like those within,  
The Guards were sickly, and the Walls were  
thin;

In bad Repair the Gates and Citadel,  
And then no Wonder with such Ease it fell;  
Death's icy Hands the lovely Fabrick spoil'd;  
He got a Victim, *but I lost my Child.*

Five mournful Days with trembling Hand and  
I play'd the whole Artillery of Art; [Heart,  
Five Nights I pass'd in Sorrow like the Day,  
And almost mourn'd my own sad self away;  
But when the whole that Art could do wastry'd,  
Her Lease of Life was cancell'd, and she dy'd.  
She dy'd--the conscious, whiff'ring Winds re-  
And I (unhappy Father!) saw her die! [ply,  
*I saw her die!*— Can I the Deed forgive?  
How can I bear to say I did-- and live!

Tho' long her Reason suffer'd an Eclipse,  
No sinful Words proceeded from her Lips;  
And tho' oppress'd with agonizing Pain,  
She utter'd nothing indiscreet or vain, [Sin,  
Which gives me hopes her Soul was wash'd from  
And Grace abounding was at Work within.

Whilst Nature yet maintain'd the doubtful  
Strife,  
And Death sat brooding on the Verge of Life;  
Even then-- when all the Hopes of Life were  
fled,

I and the Angels waiting round her Bed,  
(They, to conduct her to the Realms of Day,  
And I, to weep, to sigh, to mourn, to pray)  
I kiss'd her Lips, and wip'd her dying Face,  
And took the Father's and the Nurse's Place;  
Her dying Groans were Daggers in my Heart:  
We knew we must, but Oh! were loth to part!  
I mourn'd, I wept, I gave a Loose to Grief,  
And had recourse to all Things for Relief;  
But all in vain--the last Effort I make,  
I gave--but Oh! she had not Strength to take:  
Her flutt'ring Pulse with Intermission play'd,  
And then her Heart its Palpitation stay'd;  
And thus thro' all the Forms of Death she pass'd,  
Till with a Groan my dear one breath'd her last.

But who can paint the Horror, or the Pow'r  
Of Nature's Conflict in so dark an Hour?  
The Wound was such that Time can never heal,  
No Balm can cure it, and no Art conceal.  
May that sad Day be banish'd from the Year,  
Or cloath'd in Sable, if it must appear!  
Or, may the Sun withdraw his Beams at Noon,  
And solid Darkness veil the Stars and Moon!  
May all the Sands be stagnant in the Glass,  
And (as that Hour returns) refuse to pass!  
All Clocks be dumb, and Time forget to fly,  
And may all Nature be as dead as I!  
Let Mourning in its blackest Dreis appear,  
And she be never nam'd without a Tear!  
Her Name shall live, and yield a sweet Perfume,  
And (tho' in Dust) her Memory shall bloom.

Oh! where are now those dear, obediecc  
Hands,  
So pleas'd to execute my whole Commands?  
Where are those Feet, so early taught to run?  
As Lightning swift, unwear'd as the Sun?  
Or where those Arms, that with such Passion  
rove  
To clasp my Neck, and *suffe me with Love?*  
Where



Where those dear Lips, where mine were fond  
to dwell?

And where that Breath, that ravish'd with the  
Smell?

Where is that Tongue, whose Prattle pleas'd  
mine Ears!

Where fled the hopes of my declining Years?

Where is that Face, so pleasant when the smil'd?

Or where's the Woman acting in the Child?

Where those dear Eyes, that with such sweet-  
ness shone?

Or rather, where are all my Comforts gone?

Where is that Heart, so near to Truth ally'd,

And never disobey'd---but when she dy'd?

Where is that Breast, where Virtue once did  
grow,

As Roses sweet, and white as falling Snow?

They're bury'd all in the voracious Grave,

Where Kings are level'd with the meanest Slave.

The Wise and Great, when there they make  
their Bed,

Are equal'd with the Wretch that begs his  
Bread;

But there the Wicked can no more oppress,

And there the Weary find a calm Refresh.

Alas! the wretched Hope in this alone!

And hence I go with Sorrow mourning down.

Till then, this Thought shall mitigate my Woe,

And dry those Tears that now profusely flow,

That when by Heaven's Command I quit the  
Stage,

Bow'd down by Time, and quite fatigu'd with  
Age;

My Fleth shall rest in Quiet by her Side,

Like a fond Bridegroom sleeping by his Bride;

Till the last Day shall both to Life restore,

When Death shall die, and Time shall be no more.

This distant Hope does equal Pleasure give,

As now my Soul is conscious that I live.

And thou that once wast my Delight and Pride,

In whom I hop'd to have a Nurse and Guide,

When tasteless Days should bow my hoary Head,

And Pain or Sickness fix me to my Bed,

If I may guiltless call upon thy Name,

And ask a Boon without incurring Blame:

Tho' thou art happy now amongst the blest,

Indulge a tender Father's last Request.

When some kind Angel from this World below

shall bring the News (for sure the Angels know)

And shall to Thee and other Spirits tel,

That mine has Orders to forsake the Shell,

And be transported to the Realms of Light,

Where Faith and Hope are swallow'd up in Sight.

Do you with Heav'nly Raptures meet my Ghost

On th' utmost Limits of that happy Coast:

Let me receive Increase of Joy from you!

Till then, my little Saint, *Adieu, Adieu.*

*Dawley FARM.*

(By an Admirer of Lord *Bolingbroke.*)

See an Answer, No. VII.

'TIS sung, that exil'd by Tyrannick *Jove*,  
*Apollo* from the starry Realms above,

To Silvan shades, to grots and streams retir'd,  
And that new scene, and that new state admir'd;

Admir'd, but found (with pleasure and surprize)  
Himself the same on Earth as in the skies;

A simple Majesty, and easy grace

Compos'd his steps, and lighten'd in his face;

The wond'ring Swains and Nymphs, where'er  
he trod,

At distance gaz'd, and recogniz'd the God;  
Where'er he pass'd, the world his influence  
knew,

And learning, arts, and wisdom, round him grew.

Still, tho' in silent privacy, he gave

His wonted aid: inspir'd the wife and brave;

Taught patriots policy; taught poets sense;

And bade all live, or die, in *Liberty's* defence.

Sure this is verity'd; what here we view

In *B——g——*, has made the fiction true.

See! emblem of himself, his *Villa* stand!

Politely finish'd, regularly grand!

Frugal of ornament, but that the best,

And all with curious negligence express'd.

No gaudy colours stain the rural hall;

Blank light and shade discriminate the wall:

Where thro' the whole we see his lov'd design,

To please with mildness, without glaring shine;

Himself neglects what must all others charm,

And what he built a palace, calls a *Farm*.

Here the proud trophies, and the spoils of war

Yield to the scythe, the harrow and the car;

To whate'er implement the rustick wields,

Whate'er manures the garden, or the fields.

*Contraste* of scenes! behold a worthless tool,

A dubb'd plebeian, fortune's fav'rite fool,

Laden with publick plunder, loll in state,

'Midst dazzling gems, and piles of massy plate,

'Midst arms, and kings, and gods, and heroes  
quaff,

His wit all ending in an ideot laugh;

Whilst noble *St J——* in his sweet recess,

(*By those made greater who would make him less*)

Sees, on the figur'd wall, the stacks of corn

With beauty more than theirs the room adorn,

Young winged *Cupid's* smiling guide the plough,

And peasants elegantly reap and sow.

The *Mantuan* genius, thus in rural strains,

Adds grace to courts, and dignity to swains,

Makes *Phebus*' self partake the farmer's toil,

And all the muses cultivate the soil,

While free of heart, and eloquent of tongue,

His speech, as tuneful as that heav'nly song,

Suspends in rapture each attentive guest;

Words more delicious than his gen'rous feast;

Wit more inspiring than his flowing bowl;

The feast of reason, and the flow of soul.

O *Britain!* — But 'tis past — O lost to fame!

The wond'rous man, thy glory, and thy shame,

Conversing with the mighty minds of old,

Names like his own in time's bright lists in-  
roll'd,

Here splendidly obscure, delighted lives,

And only for his wretched country grieves.

While thou, ingrate, insatiate, as thou art,

Of thy mad conduct long shalt feel the smart,

Long mourn the folly which thy weal destroys,

And rue the blest retirement he enjoys.

THE

THE  
*Monthly Intelligencer.*  
JUNE, 1731.

**Tuesday, June 1.**



NE hundred and six poor disabled Seamen were order'd by the Lords of the Admiralty, to be admitted Pensioners of *Greenwich Hospital*,

**Wednesday, 2.**

The R. Hon. Sir *Rob. Walpole* gave an elegant Entertainment to the President and several of the Governors of *Christ's Hospital* on account of his being lately chosen Governor.

They write from *Steyning* in *Suffex*, that ripe Barley is now growing there, and ready to be cut, yielding, as gueſs'd, 16 Bushels per Acre.

**Thursday 3.**

Justice *Webster* and Mr *Carelton* were try'd before the Ld Ch. Justice *Raymond* on an Indictment for assaulting Justice *De Veil* (see p. 125.) and were both found guilty.

The Sessions began at the *Old Bailey*, in the Course of which the following Persons were capitally convicted, viz. *Richard Cooper* for forging a Bond, in the Penalty of 50*l.* for the Payment of 26*l.* *Thomas Martin*, and *Elizabeth Cooper*, for robbing a Person of several Guineas in *Poplar Fields*; *William Burrows* and *Charles Ogilby* for the Highway; and *Samuel Curtis* for Horse-stealing. *Martin* and *Curtis* were repriev'd.

Was a Meeting of the R. Society when, after the Admission of *M. Laur. Garcin*, and Sir *Jos. Ayliffe*, were pro-

duced some curious Impressions made on *Plaster of Paris*, of Flowers, Plants, Coins, &c. colour'd after the Life. A Letter was read from Sir *Thomas Dereham* (a Fellow, and Gent. of the Bedchamber to the present D. of *Tuscany*) giving an account of a Lady of Quality, whose Body was found burnt partly to a Cinder, and partly to Ashes, in her Bedchamber, as it is judged, from a lighted Lamp which stood in the midst of the Room, and surprized her in a Fit; in the Morning only her Legs, Hands, and part of her Skull with Hair were undestroy'd.

The first Stone was laid for the rebuilding of *Graveſend Church*.

**D**

**Friday, 4.**

Was try'd before the Ld Ch. Baron *Reynolds*, a Cause between the Rev. Mr *Wood*, Vicar of *Heston* near *Hounslow*, Plaintiff and *Richard Bulstrode*, Esq; Def. the Plaintiff claiming Tythes for a Farm which ever since K. *Henry VIII.* was exempted, being one of the dissolved Monasteries of the holy Trinity of *Hounslow*. A Verdict pass'd for the Def.

**F**

**Saturday 5.**

The 3 Regiments of Foot-guards passed in Review, and exercised before their Majesties, and the Prince of *Wales* in *Hide-Park*; they fir'd 12 Vollies, and made a fine Appearance.

**H**

**Thursday, 10.**

*Japbet Crook*, alias Sir *Peter Stranger*, stood on the Pillory and suffer'd the

the other Parts of the Sentence passed upon him by the Court of *King's-Bench*, May 31. See p. 218.

An Action was try'd before the L. *Raymond* brought by a Nobleman against a Wharfinger for short Measure, and sending in Coals in Sacks unsealed, contrary to the late Act of Parliament; and a Verdict was given against the Wharfinger.

### Friday, 11.

The Prisoners in the *Fleet* Prison caused a Riot and insulted the Keepers, upon which the Warden procur'd from the Tilt-yard two Files of Musketeers consisting of 12 Men. The Prisoners allodg'd they were ill-us'd, and stood up for their Rights and Privileges.

His Majesty has bestow'd the Sum of 1000 *l.* on the poor Sufferers at *Tiverton*, and the like Sum on those at *Blandford*. And very considerable Sums were raising at *London*, *Westminster*, *Bristol*, *Bath*, &c.

The following Gentlemen have paid their respective Fines into the Chamber of the City of *London* to be exempted from serving the Office of Sheriff of the said City and County of *Middlesex*, viz. *Samuel Ball*, Esq; Citizen and Salter; *Stephen Ram*, Esq; Citizen and Goldsmith; *John Hopkins*, Esq; Citizen and Dyer; *Christopher Spicer*, Esq; Citizen and Fishmonger; *John Gould*, Esq; Citizen and Draper; viz. 400 *l.* and 20 Marks each.

### Saturday 12.

*James Monaghan*, a Butcher, was hang'd and quarter'd at *Stephen's Green*, *Dublin*, for the Murder of his Wife. (The Hangman rode to Execution in a Suit of flower'd Fustian, presented him by the Master Weavers, in contempt of foreign Manufactures.)

### Wednesday, 16.

*Burroughs*, *Ogilby*, *Cooper*, and *Curtis*, executed at *Tyburn*. (See their Crimes under June 3.)

### Thursday, 17.

Was a Meeting of the R. Society when the Envoy of the King of *Poland* was proposed as a Candidate. Dr *Mortimer* communicated a curious Discourse concerning the strange Effects of a Distillation from the Leaves of the *Lauro-cerasus*, on the Bodies of three Women and several Dogs in *Ireland*. 'Twas observ'd that the *Irish* had us'd it in Brandy, which it enliven'd without any danger; but some Women taking too large a Quantity of it, by way of Cordial, it poison'd them; causing scarce any Alterations in the Intestines or Brain, none externally in the Body; in Experiments made on Dogs it threw 'em into Convulsions which they seldom surviv'd; and that in visiting their Inwards after their Deaths, the Blood appear'd more florid than usual. Afterwards an Experiment was made of an Air-gun, loaded with 7 Charges of Goose-shot and Balls, discharged at 7 several times, with loud Reports. For this Invention we are beholden to *Italy*; for its Improvement, to our R. Society.

### Saturday, 19.

A Grant from the Crown passed the Seals for allowing the Heralds of *Scotland* the same Fees as the *English*.

*Benjamin Loder*, of *Lisford*, near *Wantage* in the County of *Berks*, has a Son, born *March* 10, 1725, who is almost 5 Foot high, and his Arms, Legs, and other parts proportionable; carries 13 Score with ease, takes up 100 Weight with one Hand, and half a hundred with one Finger.

### Tuesday 22.

The Bailiffs, Aldermen, Recorder, &c. of *Kingston upon Thames* waited on their Majesties at *Hampton Court*, when their Recorder made their Compliments, and thank'd his Majesty for his Royal Donation of 500 *l.* towards rebuilding their Chapel.

A Certain Doctor of *Trinity-Hall*, *Cambridge*, has been lately detected and

and confes'd the stealing several Books from the Library of St John's College. See his Sentence, p. 351.

**Thursday 24.**

*Samuel Russel* and *Thomas Pindar*, Esqs, were elected Sheriffs of this City; and *Mr Smith*, and *Mr Bosworth*, Auditors.

The *Pr. George*, a Ship belonging to the *English* Gentlemen in *Bengal*, was lost in *October* last, in *Juncan Bay*, 45 Leagues to the Westward of *Canton*, and the Captain and other Officers and Sailors, to the Number of 58, were drowned; the Super-cargoes, Purser, two of the *Mates*, and 42 Seamen were saved. Her Cargo, worth 60,000 *l.* was lost except 5 Chests of *Treasure*. The Emperor of *China* being inform'd of their Misfortune, order'd his Officers to make them the following Presents in his Name, *viz.*

To	Tales L.
<i>Jn</i> <i>Stevenson</i> Ch. Super.	4500r15000
<i>Sam. Harrison</i> , 2d Super.	350 116 13 4
<i>Alex. Wedderburn</i> , Purser	250 83 6 8
<i>Sam. Barlow</i> , 3d Mate	150 50 0 0
<i>Ben. Adams</i> , 4th Mate	150 50 0 0
42 Seamen each	15 210 0 0

Letters from all parts of the *West-Indies* mention a great Drought, and particularly at *Antigua*; at which Place a Pail of Water, containing about 3 Gallons, had been sold at 7 *s.* that Country Money, or 4 *s.* 8 *d.* Sterling.

**SHIP News this Month.**

The *Rebecca*, Capt. *Jenkins*, was taken in her Passage from *Jamaica*, by a *Spanish* *Guarde Costa*, who put her People to the Torture; part of which was, that they hang'd up the Capt. three times, once with the Cabbिन-boy at his Feet; they then cut off one of his Ears, took away his Candles and Instruments, and detain'd him a whole Day. Being then dismiss'd, the Capt. bore away from the *Havanna*, which the *Spaniards* perceiving stood after her, and declar'd,

that if she did not immediately go for the *Gulph*, they would set the Ship on Fire; to which they were forc'd to submit, and after many Hardships and Perils arrived in the River *Thames*, June 11. The Captain has since been at Court and laid his Case before his Majesty.

The *Bacbus*, Capt. *Stevens* arrived, about the middle of this Month, at *Bristol*, from *Jamaica*, was taken April 27, between the *Havanna* and the *Gulph*, by a *Spanish* *Guarde Costa*, which fir'd a Gun at her, and she return'd; upon which they hoisted a Flag, with a Death's Head, then the *Bacbus* struck. They plunder'd the Ship, and stript the Captain and People of their Cloaths, &c. and threatened them with immediate Death, if they did not discover their Money, and had Ropes recv'd at the Yard Arm ready.

The *Runtet Sloop*, Capt. *Bris* of *Rhode Island*, was taken with the *Bacbus*. They treated her Men barbarously, torturing their Fingers with Gunlock-Screws, and lighted Matches, to extort a Confession where their Money lay; then stript 'em of their Cloaths, and plunder'd the Ship.

These Rogues reported that the Day before they took the *Humber Sloop* of *Rhode Island*; Capt. *Rogers*; they left one of their Men on board the said Sloop drunk, and Captain *Rogers* had Orders to keep them company that Night, but a Gale springing up the Captain sheer'd off.

At *Ballybeighe* in the County of *Kerry* in *Ireland*, several Villains broke into the Place where the *Treasure* lay that was saved from a great *Danish* Vessel, wreck'd on that Coast, forc'd through the Guard, and took to the Value of 23,000 *l.* leaving 5000 *l.* design'd for salvage Money; but being pursu'd, the *Treasure* was recover'd, which, while they were securing, the Rogues made off.

K k The

## The last Year's Account of the HOSPITALS.

Christ's Hosp.	Wettlehem.	St. Bartho- lomew.	St. Tho- mas's	Bridewell.
Apprentic'd & discharged 133	Admitted 142	Cured 4296	Cur'd 5162	Vagrants, &c. Received 572
Buried 15	Buried 28	Buried 381	Buried 387	Brought up to Trades 97
Remain 1117	Rem. 165	Rem. 550	Rem. 656	

## D E A T H S.

5. **SIR William Compton**, Bart, of Hurst near Oakingham in Berkshire, and of Hartbury in Gloucestershire.

*Wigley Stratham*, Esq; Son of Sir John Stratham of Wigwall, Derbyshire.

Mr Paul Heeger, Son-in-law to the late Sir Peter Meyer.

The Rev. Mr Thomas Breton, Vicar of Boughton-Aluiph, Northamptonshire.

9. *John Stafford*, Esq; a Merchant at Edmonton.

The Rev. Mr Owen Griffith, Rector of Blebblingly, in Surry.

12. The Rev. Mr Roper, Rector of St Dunstan's in the East.

16. The Rev. Dr Roper, Rector of St Nicholas Cole-Abby in Old Fish-street.

The Rev. Dr Taswel, Rector of St Mary Newington.

Mr Joshua Simmonds, Surgeon to St Bartholomew's Hospital.

19. The Rev. Mr George Waite, Lecturer of Islington,

22. Mr Edward Ward, celebrated for his Writings.

21. *John Dupree*, Esq; formerly a Colonel in the French Service.

Mrs Ward, Wife of John Ward, late of Hackney, Esq;

*Robert Gray*, Esq; Factor for the E. India Company at Fort St George.

22. The R. Hon. *Edward Howard*, E. of Suffolk and Bindon, and Baron Howard of Walden in the County of Essex. He was succeeded by *Charles Howard*, Esq; his Brother.

24. Mr *Nebemiab Eastman*, a Dry Salter in Watling-street.

*Francis Oldfield*, Esq; formerly Col. in the Guards.

The Relict of the late Major General *Sbrimpton*.

The Lady *Ellwell*, Relict of the late Sir *John Ellwell*, Bart since his De-

cease marry'd to — *Bartlett*, Esq; Nephew to the R. H. the Ld Mayor.

Mr *William Teneb*, youngest Son of Sir *Fisher Teneb*, Bart.

The D. of *Wharton*, dy'd the last of *May*, at *Rens* near *Barcelona* in the Monastery of the *Franciscans de la Puebla*. He has left all his Jewels to Mrs *Higgins*, Daughter of the late Doctor of that Name, an Irishman and Physician to his Catholick Majesty.

The youngest Son of the Ld *Lynn*, of the Small-pox.

The Wife of *John Jolliffe*, Esq; Nephew to Sir *Wm Jolliffe*, at *Petersfield* in *Hampshire*.

## P R O M O T I O N S.

Appointed Commissioners and principal Officers of the Navy, viz.

**J**ames *Mighells*, Esq; Commissioner to be Comptroller of the Navy.

Sir *Jacob Ackworth*, Knt. Surveyor.

*Thomas Pearse*, Esq; Clerk of the Accompts.

Sir *George Saunders*, Kt. Com. to Comptroll the Treasurers Accompts.

*John Fawler*, Esq; Com. to Comptroll the Victualling Accompts.

*William Cleveland*, Esq; Com. to Comptroll the Storekeepers Accompts.

*Tho. Kempsborne*, Esq; for his Majesty's Yards at *Chatbam* and *Sbeerness*.

Sir *Nicholas Trevanion*, Knt. Com. for his Majesty's Yard at *Portsmouth*.

*Robert Byng*, Esq; 2d Son to Visc. *Tarrington*, made a Commissioner.

## P R E F E R M E N T S.

5. **M**R *Webster* was chosen Clerk of the Coopers Company.

*Thomas Stiles*, eldest Son to Sir *Tho. Stiles*, of *Wateringbury-park* in the County of *Kent*, Bt. made Page of Honour to his Majesty in the Room of Sir *Wm Irby*, Bt. Equerry to the Pr. of *Wales*.

Capt. *Wm Strowde*, of a marching Reg. succeeds the Hon. *Cb. Murray*, Brother to the E. of *Dunmore*, as Col. of a Reg. of Foot Guards.

Mr *Geo. Inglisb*, made Ensign in Brig. *Jone's* Reg. in the *Leeward Islands*.

Mr *Rich. Mitchel*, Ensign in Col. *Kane's* Reg. in the room of Mr *Inglisb*.

*Wm Surtie*, Esq; appointed Receiver General of the County of *Northum.*

11. *Ld Delaware*, made Treasurer of the Household.

Major *James Cholmondeley*, made Col. of the 3d Troop of Horse-Guards.

Col. *Bragge*, of the 3d Reg. of Foot Guards, appointed Aid-de-camp to the D. of *Dorset*, Ld Lieut. of *Ireland*.

Capt. *De Stroung*e, appointed Major of the 1st Troop of Guards.

*Ld Baltimore*, appointed Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his R. H. the Prince, in the room of the E. of *Ashburnham*.

— *Herbert*, Esq; second Son of the E. of *Pembroke*, succeeds the *Ld Delaware* as Col. in the 1st Reg. of Foot Guards; and Capt. *Brackley* succeeds Capt. *Herbert*.

The Lady *Sus. Hamilton*, appointed Lady of the Bedchamber to her R. H. Princess *Carolina*.

*Dan. Sadler*, Esq; appointed first Clerk in the Old Annuity Pell Office, and Mr *Chambers*, first Clerk of the new Annuity Pell-Office.

Counsellor *Ballard* of *Lincoln's-Inn*, appointed Dep. Chamberlain, and Mr *James Smith*, one of the Clerks of the Tally-Court in the Exchequer.

*Robt Smith*, Esq; appointed Master of the Mathematicks to his Majesty.

*James Pitt*, Esq; Author of the Letters sign'd *Osborne* in the *London Journal*, appointed Surveyor of Tobacco, in the room of Mr *Evans*, dec.

The Rt Hon. *Henrietta Howard*, Countess of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, appointed Groom of the Stole to her Majesty, with a Salary of 100 *l. per Annum*.

#### Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

3. Mr *Henry Bund*, Fellow of *Wester College* in *Oxford*, chosen Lect.

of *St Mary Aldermanbury, London*.

*Henry Gally*, D. D. presented to a Prebend in the Cathedral of *Norwich*.

*Dr Tymms*, presented to the Living of *Raunds* in *Northamptonshire*.

Mr *William George*, made Prebend of *Windsor*; and

*Dr Alured Clarke*, Prebend of *Westminster*.

Mr *Post*, Fellow of *Queen's College, Cambridge*, presented to the Rectory of *Cheverel Magna*, in *Wiltshire*, and elected Proctor for the ensuing Year.

Mr *Crownfield*, presented to the Rectory of *Eversden parva*, in the Diocese of *Ely*.

*Dr Herring*, Preacher of *Lincoln's-Inn*, presented to the Rectory of *Blechingly* in the County of *Surry*.

Mr *Ward*, presented to the new Church at *Pendle* in *Lancashire*.

Mr *Joseph Suger*, presented to the Rectory of *North Tidworth*, in *Wils.*

Mr *Davies*, Rector of *Westcot* near *Stow* in *Gloucestershire*, to the Rectory of *Drayton* near *Banbury* in the County of *Oxford*.

#### MARRIAGES.

**R** *Ichard Mills*, of *Neckington, Kent*, Esq; married to the eldest Daughter of *Richard Warder*, of *Westfield, Norfolk*, Esq;

*Richard Tomlinson*, Esq; to Miss *Basket* of *Wickham*.

*John Egerton* of *Oulton, Cheshire*, to Mrs *Catherine Upton* Daughter of *Wim Upton*, Esq; of *Lupton, Devonshire*.

The Rev. Mr *Roger Waind* of *York*, about 26 Years of Age, to a *Lincolnshire* Lady upwards of 80, with whom he has 3000 *l.* in Money, 300 *l. per Annum*. and a Coach and four during Life only.

#### BANKRUPTS.

**N** *icholas Carrick*, of *Tyberst, Suffex*, Salefman.

*John Waters*, of *Rokwenden, Kent*, Shopkeeper.

*William Humphreys*, of *Fetter-lane, London*, Upholsterer.

*Isaac Helbut*, of *Fenchurch-street, London*, Merchant.

*George*

*George Dunn*, of *North-allerton*, *Yorkshire*, Grocer.

*Edward Smith*, of *Wetleighb*, *Devon*. Merchant.

*William Wickes*, of *Hyde*, *Gloucestershire*, Clothier.

*Richard Lowry*, of *Milk-street*, *London*, Haberdasher of small Wares.

*Thomas Marlb*, of *Hackney*, *Middlesex*, Brewer.

*Ralph Chamberlain*, of *Smithfield*, *London*, Innholder and Vintner.

*Thomas Fry*, of *Calne*, *Wiltshire*, Woolstapler.

*Edward Davis*, jun. of *Studley*, *Wiltshire*, Clothier.

*John Wright*, of *Birmingham*, *Warwickshire*, Ironmaster.

*Bilby Laycock*, of *Tamworth*, *Staffordshire*, Ironmaster.

*John Whitshaw*, of *Lad-lane*, *London*, Mercer.

*Peter Williams* and *John Williams*, Merchants and Copartners, of *Exon*.

#### ACCIDENTS.

**M**R *Scott*, a Relation of *Sir Edward Dering*, fell off his Horse and was kill'd.

At *Cheltenham* in *Gloucestershire*, a Storm of Thunder, Lightning, and Hail did upwards of 2000 *l*. Damage to the Corn, Fruit, Windows and Houses.

After the Races were over at *Guildford*, a Hare ran in view, which *Mr Luff*, a Brewer in *Hedge-Lane*, following, was thrown from his Horse and dy'd in an Hour after.

A Clergyman fishing in a River near *Uxbridge*, found a dead Body with many Tokens of it's being murder'd, which prov'd to be that of one *Lock*, who was seen the Day before to go out with a young Woman of that Place, on which she was taken up, with two of her Intimates, and imprison'd.

A Washerwoman in *Aldersgate-street* hang'd herself with a Packthread.

19. As *Capt. Pigott* and another Gentleman were playing at Billiards at a Coffee-house near *Leicester-Fields*, the *Capt.* gave the Boy a Blow on the Head with his Billiard Mallet, of which the Boy dy'd in a few Hours after.

23. *Mr Stafford*, a Gentleman of Quality, sent one *Maynoaring* a Porter, who apply'd about *Gray's-Inn Gate*, on an Errand. The Porter, on his Return, insisting on more than the Gentleman thought fit to give him, the Gentleman drew his Sword and wounded him in the left side, of which he instantly died. The Coroner's Inquest gave their Verdict *Wilful Murder*.

22. *Dublin*. A young Catholic Clergyman was poison'd by a Receipt ignorantly mix'd, and dy'd bleeding at Ears and Nose. — Four Watchmen fell upon and wounded *Thomas Heffran*, a Taylor, who dy'd in 24 Hours; and the Coroner's Inquest gave it in *Wilful Murder*. — 24th One *Kerry*, a Watchman was shot dead in a Fray with 4 young Sparks, 3 of whom were taken. 25 Officers of the Customs suspended for neglect of Duty.

21. *Edinburgh*. Three Men fell into a Coal-pit at *Port Setton*, and were kill'd. — At *Cockery* some of the Houses belonging to the Glass-works, suddenly sunk down, and the Waters rushing up, several of the Servants perished.

26. One *James Henderfon* a Smith, dy'd on his Knees at Morning Prayers in *St. Nicholas Church*, in *Newcastle upon Tyne*.

22. *Mr Robert Brough*, a substantial Farmer at *Winkley* near *Macclesfield* in *Cheshire*, in his Return from Market, was barbarously murder'd by one *Naden* his Servant. The Villain first knock'd him down, then cut a great Gash under his Nose, and another on his Wrist, and having almost separated his Head from his Body, left him; but being quickly pursu'd was taken. See p. 396.

30. A Gentleman kill'd by a Victualler at *Windsor*, who, on a Quarrel about a Reckoning, threw him over a Table and broke his Ribs.

*Account of Losses by Fire, this Month.*

4. A Fire broke out at *Blandford* in *Dorsetshire*, which consumed the whole Town (except 26 Houses) together with the Church. The Conflagration of the People was so great and the Fire so quick, that few saved any Goods;

Goods; near 300 Houses were laid in Ashes, and the Town in such a Confusion, that 'twas difficult to find a Road thro' it. Near 3000 Persons lay in the open Fields without Cloaths or Victuals; 150 of whom had the Small Pox upon them, and were carried out of their Beds into the Meadows, and several dy'd and remain'd unbury'd. A Village beyond the Bridge, was also consumed.

At *Castle-carey* near *Bruton* in *Somersetshire*, were burnt several Houses.

5. A dreadful Fire happened at *Newton*, in *Devonshire*, which consum'd 200 Houses, ten of which cost 10,000*l.* Building; the whole Loss was computed at 1,500,000*l.* a small Quantity of Goods was sav'd that was thrown into the Churches and Meeting-houses, and the Fields adjoining, where a great many hundred poor Persons lay for want of Beds. [This Town was almost burnt down by a sudden Fire *April 3, 1598.* (says, a certain Author) for the

Peoples great Profanation of the Lords Day; after that, was burnt again *August 5, 1612.*]

A Fire broke out at *Wilson*, in *Norfolk*, and burnt down several Houses.

Mr *Pitt*, of *Newton St Cyrus*, sent two of his Servants to burn some Rubbish; the Flames set Fire to a Field of Barley, and to another of Pease, which were entirely consum'd; to the Damage of 50*l.*

6. The House of Farmer *Bryan* in *Old Windsor* took Fire, which with most of the Barns and Stabling were consumed, and an ancient Husbandman perished in the Flames. It was occasioned by his firing a Gun.

8. At *Uxfont* near the *Devizes* in *Wilt*, a Fire consumed 27 Houses, besides Outhouses, and great Quantities of Hay and Corn.

9. A Fire broke out at the House of a Milliner by little *Turnstile*, *Holbourn*, which consumed that and about 30 more.

#### Observations in GARDENING for JULY, 1731.

**T**RUST not too much to the sudden Showers which may not fall, for they are of little help to the roots of Plants, neither neglect to water those Plants which stand abroad in pots or cases, for they have yet less benefit from the rains in this season than the Plants in the open ground.

You are to sow *Kidney Beans* and some *Pease* to bear in *September* and *October*, they are to be sown where they may have shelter from the frosty nights in those Months. Have an eye to such herbs as are now seeding, water them plentifully; for about this time the seeding-vessels of many are forming, and a good watering or two is very helpful to the filling of the seed.

Sow *Cucumbers* upon beds made with dry horse-litter, and covered with light earth ten inches thick: They must be cover'd at night in *September* with a common frame and glass to keep them from frost and rain, and by this

Method you may have some *Cucumbers* till *Christmas*.

Sow royal *silecia* and brown *dutch Lettuces* about the middle of the month, some of which will be cabbaged for winter use, and may then be planted close together, where they may be shelter'd with glasses and have the benefit of the Sun. But we must note that they should be secur'd before any frost pinch them or they will rot.

Sow *chervil* and also *carrots*, *tur-nips*, and *onions*, to stand the winter. Plant *Cabbages*, and *savoys*, for autumn and winter use; plant *colly-flowers* to blossom in *September*. Earth up *sal-lery* in drills and plant a new parcel to succeed the former.

We take up this Month *shallots*, *garlick*, and gather *rochambole* when the stalk turns yellow.

Transplant *Endive* for blanching against winter.

*Course*



*Declaration signed by the Ministers of their Britannick and Catholick Majesties by virtue of the Orders of the Kings their Masters.*

THE King of *Great-Britain* having caused the Treaty which he lately concluded with the Emperor, to be communicated to his Catholick Majesty, and having declared that he has thereby given the most evident Proofs of the Sincerity of his Intentions for the Execution of the Treaty of *Seville*, as well with respect to the effectual Introduction of the 6000 *Spanish* Troops into the strong Places of *Parma* and *Tuscany*, according to the Dispositions of the said Treaty, as to the immediate Possessions of the Infante *Don Carlos*, pursuant to the Tenour of the Vth Article of the Quadruple Alliance, without any Necessity, on the part of the most Serene Infante, or of his Catholick Majesty to dispute, debate or remove any Difficulties whatsoever which might arise under any Pretence whatever; his Catholick Majesty declares, that, provided every thing above specified be readily executed, he will be fully satisfied therewith; and that notwithstanding the Declaration made at *Paris* the 28th Day of *January* last, by his Ambassador Extraordinary the Marquis *de Castellar*; the Articles of the said Treaty of *Seville*, wherein the Two Crowns are directly and reciprocally concerned, shall subsist in their full Force and Extent; and the Two Kings abovementioned do equally promise to cause the Conditions in the said Articles expressed to be punctually executed, to which they engage and bind themselves by the present Instrument. Provided, however, that his Britannick Majesty shall cause the 6000 *Spanish* Troops to be effectually introduced into the States of *Parma* and *Tuscany*, and put the Infante *Don Carlos* into actual Possession of

the States of *Parma* and *Placentia*, pursuant to the VIth Article of the Quadruple Alliance, and to the Eventual Investitures, within the Space of Five Months, to be reckoned from the Day of the Date of this Instrument, or sooner, if it can be done.

And his Catholick Majesty does further intend and declare, that as soon as the said Introduction and Possession of the States of *Parma* and *Placentia* shall be effectuated, his Resolution is, that without any Occasion for another Declaration or Instrument, the abovementioned Articles of the Treaty of *Seville* shall subsist; together with the Enjoyment of all the Privileges, Concessions and Exemptions, in favour of *Great Britain*, which have been stipulated, and are literally contained in the said Articles, and in the antecedent Treaties between the Two Crowns, confirmed by the Treaty of *Seville*, to be reciprocally observed and punctually executed. Done at *Seville*, the 6th Day of *June*, 1731.

*Gibraltar, June 2.* The *Spaniards* having begun and carried on Works opposite to this Place, our Governor has caus'd several Fortifications to be made under one Side of the Mountain; and others to be marked out, in order to build a strong Fort in the midst of them; and when that is done, the Ships that come into this Bay need not be afraid of any Influx or other Inconvenience whatsoever. See p. 430.

Letters from *Dunkirk* advise, that on the Report of the *English* having fitted out a large Squadron for the Sea, several Troops were arrived there to garrison or fortify that Place.

On the other Hand, a Battalion of Foot Guards and a Detachment of Horse are ordered into *Kent* to guard our Coasts. And more Ships of War are to be put in Commission.

*June*

VOL. I. Prices of Goods, &c. in JUNE, 1731. 271  
Towards the End of the Month.

Course of Exchange.	Stocks, June. 28.	Monthly BILL of Mortality from June 4, to June 29.
Amsterdam 34 9	S. S. 103 $\frac{1}{2}$	Christned $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Males} \quad 614 \\ \text{Femal.} \quad 190 \end{array} \right\} 804$
Ditto at Sight 34 6	—Bonds 5 l. 17 s.	Buried $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Males} \quad 872 \\ \text{Femal.} \quad 879 \end{array} \right\} 1751$
Hamburgh— 33 9	—Annulities 107 $\frac{1}{8}$	Died under 2 Years old --- 726
Rotterdam 34 10	Bank 146 $\frac{1}{4}$	Between 2 and 5 --- 155
Antwerp — 35 8	—Circulation 8 l. 0 s.	Between 5 and 10 --- 85
Madrid — 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	Million Bank 108	Between 10 and 20 --- 63
Bilboa — 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	India 196 $\frac{1}{8}$	Between 20 and 30 --- 144
Cadiz — 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Bonds 6 l. 00 s.	Between 30 and 40 --- 140
Venice — 48 $\frac{1}{2}$	African 51	Between 40 and 50 --- 142
Leghorn — 50 a $\frac{1}{2}$	Royal Aff. 98 $\frac{1}{4}$	Between 50 and 60 --- 114
Genoa — 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	London Aff. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 60 and 70 --- 92
Paris — 31 $\frac{1}{4}$	York Buildings 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 70 and 80 --- 53
Bourdeaux -- 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per C. Ann. 99 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 80 and 90 --- 29
Oporto — 5 5	Eng. Cop. 3 l. 00 s.	Between 90 and 100 --- 3
Lisbon — 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Welch ditto 2 l. 00 s.	
Dublin— 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12	Lottery Tick. 10 l.	

Prices of Grain at Bear-Key, per Quarter.

Wheat 28s. to 32s. od.	Pale Malt 22s. to 25s. od.	Oats 12s. to 16s. od.	H. Pease 20s. to 23s. 6d.
Rye 13s. to 18s. od.	B. Malt 18s. to 22s. od.	H. Pease 13s. to 16s. od.	H. Beans 20s. to 24s. od.
Barley 12s. to 19s. od.	Tares 18 s. to 22s. od.		

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 3 l. a Load.

Coals in the Pool 25s. to 28 s.	Sugar Powd. best 59s. per C.	Mastick white 4s. 6d.
Old Hops per H. 39s. to 4 l.	Ditto second sort 49s. per C.	Opium 11 s. 00 d.
New Hops 2 l. 8 s. to 4 l.	Leaf Sugar double refined 9d. Far- thing per lb.	Quicksilver 4 s. 6d.
Rape Seed 13 l. to 12 l. 00 s.	Ditto single refin. 6 s. 6 d. to 70 s. per C.	Rhubarb fine 20s. a 22 s.
Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half on board, 16 l. 10 s.	Cinnamon 7 s. 9 d. per lb.	Sarsaparilla 3 s. 6 d.
Tin in Blocks 4 l. 00 s	Cloves 9 s. 1 d.	Saffron Eng. 26 s. 00 d.
Ditto in Bars 4 l. 02 s. exclusive of 3 s. per Hun. Duty.	Mace 15 s. 6 d. per lb.	Wormseeds 4 s. 6 d.
Copper Eng. best 5 l. 14 s. per C.	Nutmogs 8 s. 6 d. per lb.	Balsam Capiva 2 s. 10d.
Ditto ord. 4 l. 14 s. per C.	Sugar Candy white 12 d. to 17 d.	Balsam of Gillead 18 s. 00 d.
Ditto Barbary 3 l. to 4 l.	Ditto brown 6d. Halfpenny per lb.	Hipocacmana 6 s. 00 s.
Iron of Bilbao 15 l. 10 s. per Tun	Pepper for Home cons. 14 d.	Ambrogreece per oz. 14 s.
Dit. of Sweden 16 l. 10 s. per Tun	Ditto for exportation 10 d.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Tallow 36 s. per C. or 5 d. Far- p. lb.	Tea Bohoa fine 10 s. to 12 s. per lb.	Oporto red, per Pipe 32 l. a 34 l.
Country Tallow 1 l. 17 s.	Ditto ordinary 10 s. per lb.	ditto white 40 l.
Cobbeineal 17 s. 6 d. per lb.	Ditto Congo 10 s. to 14 s. per lb.	Lisbon red 36 l.
Grocery Wares.	ditto Pekoe 14 s. per lb.	ditto white, 26 l.
Raisins of the Sun 26 s. od. per C.	ditto Green fine 10 s. to 13 s. per lb.	Sherry 27 l.
Ditto Malaga Frailes 15 s. 6d.	ditto Imperial 12 s. per lb.	Canary new 25 l.
Ditto Smirna new 17 s.	ditto Hyson 35 s.	ditto old 36 l.
Ditto Alicante none	Drugs by the lb.	Florence 30 l. per Cheff
Ditto Lipra new none	Balsom Peru 16 s. to 00 s.	French red 36 l. a 50 l.
Ditto Belvedera none	Cardamoms 3 s. 4 d.	ditto white 20 l.
Currants new 44 s.	Campfire resin d 17 s.	Mountain malaga old 30 l.
Prunes French 19 s.	Crabs Eyes 22 d.	ditto new 24 l.
Figs none	Jallop 3 s. 9 d.	Brandy Fr. per Gal 6 s. to 6 s. 6d.
	Manna 1 s. 6d. a 16 s.	Rum of Jamaica 6 s. od. a 7 s. 6d.
		ditto Lew. Islands 6 s. to 7 s.
		Spirits Eng. 30 s. per Ton.

- June 3. THE present STATE of the Republick of Letters, for May, pr. 1s.  
Authentick Memoirs of the Life, Conduct, &c. of Henry S. John, late Vic. Balingbroke, &c. pr. 1s.  
Some account of the Life of *Japhet Crook* in 3 Ballads, pr. 6d.  
The Glory of divine Grace consider'd, &c. pr. 6d.  
Onanifm display'd, &c. Drawn from the French, pr. 1s. 6d.  
S. Q. Sept. Florentis Tertulliani, adversus Praxean, five de Trinitate, liber. Recensuit, notisq; illustravit E. Welckman, A. M. Archidiacon. Cardig.  
Historia Literaria, No. 10. Vol. 2. Part 4.  
5. Gentleman's Magazine, for May No. V.  
A Sermon Preached before the Ld. Mayor, &c. on Tuesday in Easter Week, by *And. Snape*, D. D.  
Philosophical Transactions, No. 416. ending Vol. 36, for 1729 and 1730.  
The amiable Quality of Goodness, as compared with Righteousness, consider'd: a Sermon at *Gnifford*, May 2. By *Geo. Stephens*, M. A.  
Forms of Prayer vindicated, and the Liturgy recommended in a Sermon, April 26: By *Jof. Watson*, D. D.  
A Letter to the Rt Hon. *Calob D'auvers*, Esq; with some Reflections on the late Pacification of *Vienna*, pr. 4d.  
A Craftsman Extraordinary: or, a full Answer to the Remarks upon the Craftsman's Vindication, &c. pr. 6d.  
News from the *New-Exchange*, or the Commonwealth of Ladies, pr. 6d.  
The Trial of Justice *Webster*, and *John Corleton*, &c. pr. 6d.  
S. The Political State of *G. Britain* for May. The Monthly Chronicle for May.  
Lecture VI. on Wit and Imagination. By *John Henley*, M. A.  
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 Londs Journ.  
 Fog's Journ.  
 Applebee's ::  
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 Craftfman ::  
 D. Spectator  
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 W. ly Register  
 Free = Briton  
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 Daily Court.  
 Daily = Post  
 Dat. Journal  
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Edinburgh 2  
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- IX. A Table of Contents.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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# The Gentleman's Magazine.

## JULY, 1731.

*A View of the WEEKLY ESSAYS in this Month.*

The **Free Briton**, July 1. No 83.

By Fr. *Walsingham*, Esq;

*Detection of Mr. P*——'s infamous Answer to the Remarks cited p. 255, of No. IV.



**B**EGINS with declaring himself the sole Author of the Remarks, &c. and that the Hon. Gentleman who hath made this a Pretence to abuse

a great Minister of State, as the Author of it, hath acted in an unwarrantable and outrageous manner.

This Gentleman, (Mr. P.) he observes, will not defend the Measures or Ministry of *Q. Anne* in her four last Years, yet makes the Removal of those Ministers, the meer unhappy effects of Party Prejudices.

They labour, says he, to excuse their Crimes, because they are 20 Years old. Why, *Sejanus* has been dead above 1600 Years, yet his Name is as infamous now as when alive. Must *B*—— then be restor'd to his Fame in 16 Years? Shall *Wolsey* and *Villars*, Men of better Characters, find worse Usage, than one of the worst Ministers of our own Times, while he is still alive?

They alledge, that if his Administration was bad, the present is worse. Asks in what? Where are the *Canada* Expeditions? The *Catalonian* Breach of Faith, the *Grand*

*Alliance* betray'd, &c. Shall we continue a Minister who oppos'd these Crimes, and redress'd them? Or shall we exchange for another who committed them, and would repeat them?

It was affirm'd by the Remarks, that Mr. P. had attack'd the Royal Title to the Crown, by charging his Prince with having broken the Terms of the Act of Settlement, and leaving others to conclude, that as the Terms were broken, the Title was forfeited, and the Throne vacant.

In answer to which Mr. P. reply'd, That the Occasion of that Debate was the *Hessian Troops*. This *Walsingham* denies, and says, it was the *Wolfenbuttle* Subjty; for he heard him speak, and heard him persuade the House, that the King himself had by the Treaty illegally dispens'd with the Limitation of the Act of Settlement. As to Mr. P.——'s saying, he only put the House in mind, that it tended to invalidate, and was in contravention to that Limitation, our Author insists, that he spoke *ad Regem*, and his Words were, Put the King in mind of the Act of Settlement, that Act by which he is King of me, that Act by which he hath his only Tenure to the Crown.

The Limitation is this, That no War should be made on account of foreign Dominions, without consent of Parliament. The King had asked and obtained that Consent previous to his Measures. Both Houses of

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Parlia-

Parliament assur'd his Majesty, by Address, of their Support and Assistance to defend his *Foreign Dominions*, before a Treaty was made with the *Landgrave of Hesse*, which depended likewise on the Pleasure of the *British Parliament*. Yet still Mr. P. insists upon it as a *Contravention of the Act of Settlement*; which is a *Charge against the King*, for he alone could possibly *contravene* it, because it could restrain none but his Majesty.

The Act of Settlement, Mr. P. had observed, is a *complicated Bill*, containing *several Limitations*, some *fundamental*, others *less important*. But who, says *Walsingham*, shall distinguish *Fundamentals* from *Non fundamentals*? The Legislature hath not done it, and the Law cannot do it. All the Limitations are equally binding and restrictive.

Mr. P. says, *Is there not a manifest Difference between the King's obtaining the Consent of Parliament upon occasion, and breaking thro' the Limitations without their Authority?*] Yes, certainly; but then, why did he treat the King in this manner, *only for applying to Parliament for their Consent, as if he had already done the Thing even without their Consent?*

Mr. P. does not believe there was *one Man* in the whole House apprehended his Meaning in this Manner. So far from that, says our Author, that it occasion'd a *warm Debate*, and Mr. P. was told, *That such Language had been attended with terrible Consequences, and might again*; that Mr. Ogletborpe who was never call'd a *Courtier*, said, that he *Trembled to bear the King's Title thus drawn into question*.

The Charge of going over to the *Tories*, Mr. P. would palliate by retorting it against the present Minister. But, says *Walsingham*, Mr. P. knows that this Minister never was

in the *Confidence* or *Cabals* of the *Tories*; never *implicitly* voted with them, frequently against them, even during his Opposition to the Court; that while he was absent from the Councils of the late King, he was highly in Favour with his present Majesty, and defies them all to give *one Instance* to the contrary.

Mr. P. had forgot, it seems, that he endeavour'd to put off the *common Supplies* of the present Year, notwithstanding he *labour'd* it hard, and even *divided* upon the Question.

Mr. P. had said, he never had *any thing from the Crown* but a *Present of Parliament Rolls*. *Walsingham* tells us, this BUT cost the King 1637 *l.* 17 *s.* which was on the *memorable occasion* of drawing up when *Chairman of the secret Committee*, that famous *Report* against the late *Bishop of Rochester*.

Takes notice of one boasted Proof of this Gentleman's self-denying Virtue, mention'd Vol. 2. No. 79. of the *Craftsman's Works*, that is, That when Mr. P. came into the War-Office, he gave up 1000 *l.* per ann. there being then but 7000 Men upon the Establishment, not thinking it reasonable to take that additional Salary, when the Army was larger.

*Walsingham* allows that Mr. P. did give up 1000 *l.* a Year. Accordingly his *first Warrant* was dated the 20th of *July* 1715 for 1455 *l.* for himself and Clerks. But *Jan*, 1715-16, he comes again for the very same additional 1000 *l.* a Year, to be paid him without *Deduction* or *Account*, and makes it commence from the 24th of *June* then *last past*, the very time he did not think it *reasonable* to receive it. See p. 257.

To match these Absurdities, Mr. P. recriminates on a certain great Minister's *appointment* as *Secretary of State* during the Absence of the late King: But without Reason; for the *Salary* is part of the *Patent*; and as

to the *Plate*, the proper Officer certifies to the Treasury, that such Quantity is regularly due, which was 1000 Ounces, the Charge about 400 *l.*

The next Point which makes Mr. P. angry, is that it should be said that the *Cofferer's* Place was given him, and that the Lord who quitted it was appointed *Groom of the Stool*, in Compensation of his resigning his Employment to Mr. P.] The Salary of this great Office is 5000 *l. per ann.* and had been vacant from the E. of *Sunderland's* Death; and which his late Majesty resolv'd to suppress, to make a saving to the Revenue; Mr. P. comes and insists on the *Cofferer's* Office, and *Ld. Godolphin* was prevailed on to quit it; and the Crown was oblig'd to revive that *expensive* and *chargeable* Office.

Next he proceeds to examine the Charge of *Ambition* and *Disappointment* brought against Mr. P. For this see p. 256. No. VI.

In the next Place Mr. *Walshingham* acquits himself of the Charge of having brought a *Writ of Enquiry* against Mr. P's Estate; (the Substance of which see p. 255, and Mr. P's Answer, p. 257.) This he does by affirming what he had asserted in the *Remarks* to be true, and explaining the matter of Fact thus; He did not say that the *Secretary of the Treasury* (mentioned in the *Remarks*) left him the Estate at his Death, for he gave the greatest Part of it to Mr. P's Family whilst he was alive. Says, he did not design to give a *Rent-Roll* of Mr. P's Estate, but desires him to produce one, and shew, that his Estate did not originally belong to the Publick; that his Grandfather Sir *Wm. P.* had not his Grants passed both in King *Charles II's* Time, and in the Reign of the late *K. William*, during the *Credit and Influence*, and by the *Means and Procurement* of the

said *Secretary*. Was he not an *Executor* of Sir *Wm. P's* Will, and Trustee of his Estate? Was he not a *Petitioner* in the Behalf of the Family for the *Grant* obtained in 1693? Was not his Land of Inheritance obtained of the Crown, and by the *Secretary*? [Sir *T. C.* and *H. G. Esqrs.* his Grandfather's Trustees, do by their Petition to *K. W.* 3. in 1693, aver that the whole yearly Value did not exceed 650 *l.*]

Shews, that the Land which Mr. P. obtain'd for 99 Years by a *Grant* from *K. William*, and which he values at 12 or 1300 *l. per ann.* which, by an Act of the late *K. George*, was made *Fee-Simple*, was valued at 2047 *l. 17 s. per ann.* by his Friend Mr. *Cholmley*, who, as Surveyor, set the Fine at 500 *l. only*; and the Charges of an Act of Parliament are not 100 *l.* So that instead of giving one Year's Purchase, he obtain'd this *Freehold* at a little more than a *Quarter's* Purchase. Whereas had the Fine been rated by the *Valuation* of the Estate, at 4 *l. per Cent Compound* Interest, he should have paid above 1000 *l. Fine.* (See p. 257.)

He comes next to consider Mr. P's *private Scandal*, and the *simple Story*, as he calls it, about *plundering his House*—a *Penny-Post-Letter*, &c.

Thus he explains the Fact: Some Years ago this honourable Person receiv'd a Letter as he was going to Bed, from a Person of Reputation, who coming late that Night through *St. James's Square*, hearing some People talk together about *this Gentleman* and his House, about setting it on fire, the Manner how, and *Special Directions* not to mistake it, went up to them, and asked them the Reason of their Discourse. They beat him, and left him wounded. Mr. *Geekie* the Surgeon, who now lives in *Charles Street*, dress'd him, and still remembers the Message sent.



to the honourable Person concerned.

It being a *case of Fire* and a whole Neighbourhood concerned, could Mr P. think it ridiculous, that this should be made known to him, even by one whom he treated as an Enemy? Upon this Mr P. himself was so much alarmed, that he *set Watches all Night within and without his House.*

Lastly, makes some Remarks on Mr P's Story of the Reconciliation between the *late King* and Pr—— of W—— (related, p. 258.

That this Story is groundless may appear, he says,

1. From the improbability of it. it being ten Years since, and now trumpet up in anger, with views of Revenge.

2. It is utterly incredible, that when Mr P. had given reproachful words in the first part of their Conversation, that the Minister could think him fit to be trusted with dangerous Secrets.

3. The Honourable Person could not say, that none but Lord T. and himself were suffered to be in the Secret, because the late D. of *Devonshire* was equally entrusted.

4. Neither could Mr P. object, that the Honourable Person should take upon him such *plenary* Power. His *present Majesty* allowed him to treat, his *late Majesty* appointed others to treat with him: Is it possible, that he should at that time, treat his *Royal Highness*, as not deserving *what had formerly been done for him?*

5. *Facts* and *Dates* are against this *wicked, scaliſh* Story. For, on the *Reconciliation*, the present Minister was made *Paymaster General*, 1720. And it was a *full Year* after that he came to the Treasury, upon the *issue of the S. S. Scheme.*

6. How came they to be so exact in their Narration? Did Mr P. *treasure up* this private Conversation,

purposely to betray it ten Years afterwards? Will he be trusted with any *intimacy* or *confidence* after this proof of his Honour? If the Story be false, who can be safe in his *Acquaintance* and *Conversation?*

8. There is a Contradiction in the terms of the Story. He went to the *Prince* and told him he was sold to his *Father's Ministers* by the *Honourable Person*; this, he says, *had some weight with the Prince*; but at the end, makes an *Erratum* thus, *this was thought to have had, &c.*

Concludes with stipulating one Point for himself, that where he speaks of *Debates* in the *H. of Commons*, they are to be understood to come from a *private Man*, who was suffer'd to attend in the Gallery; and being *one of the Audience* to whom Mr P. usually *addresses* himself, thinks his Right incontestable to *remember* and *recite* his Expressions.

The *Grubstreet Journal*, Thursday July 1. No. 78.

HAS a Letter dated at *Boulogne* sign'd *N. M.* charging the Journalists with acting a malicious part in printing a Letter of his in their 17th *Journal*, the effect of which was, he was blown up for a Wit; thereupon his Creditors immediately came upon him, his Customers left him, and he was brought to his *Wits* end.

Cautions them how they persuade others to live by their Wits, which is inconsistent with a thriving Character. What, says he, would become of the Bank, if Wits should be chosen Directors? The Proprietors might divide a Madrigal, or so, at the years end, but not a penny of Money.

After descanting thus upon Wit, he recommends *lying* as the most profitable, most practiced Species of it. Mr *Bavius* then gives two Letters

ters to shew his impartiality in a matter of a dispute.

The first, signed *Wm Piers* from *North Cadbury*, contradicts a charge advanced by *Mr Budgell*, in his Book entitled, *A Letter to Cleomenes King of Sparta*, which is a *false and malicious insinuation*, that he (*Mr Piers*) was *offited by some rich and powerful person to ruin him*.

The second is *Mr Budgell's Answer*, which he gives by shewing how improbable it is *Mr Piers* should be able to carry on a long expensive Law Suit at his *own Charge*, who is an infirm and ancient Clergyman in the Country, has no visible income but a Parsonage, grew old in a College, left it not many years since, and was at that time notoriously known to be deeply in debt.

*Craftsman*, Sat. July 3. No. 261.

Justifies the Method *Mr P.* has lately taken in recriminating upon his Adversaries, who, the *Craftsman* says, have most virulently attacked him for above four years past, without the least proof of misbehaviour in those Employments thro' which he has passed; his *private Character* has been blackened, and for want of *Facts*, *bad Designs* are positively charged. All this has arisen, he says, from *Mr W's* exposing the Designs and Measures of the *present Minister*, who, to turn off the publick Attention, made a *personal Attack* upon his Opposers.

It had been assured that *Mr P.* insisted on being made *Secretary of State*, which being refused, his Patriotism and Resentment then commenced.

This, and other slanderous Assertions made it necessary for him to detect the Falshood, and produced a suitable Answer.

Makes some Observations on two or three Points which his Adversaries

had been severe upon. The first is *Mr P.'s* behaviour about paying the *Civil List Debt* in his late Majesty's Reign, which he opposed while in debate, and at last voted for it. Refers to his Defence, which the Reader may see answered p. 206.

Is not in the least surprized that the Combination founded against the Minister, should find matter for Exclamation. But says he, Ought not this Man to be called to an account, and divested of his Power which he hath so scandalously abused, especially when he is so insolent to boast that he knows their price (the Conspirators) and can have any of them when he pleases. (See p. 249.)

The next Point, upon which the *ministerial Advocates* have raised a clamour, he says, is that part of *Mr P.'s Defence*, which relates to *private History*, and *secret Correspondence*. (Of this see at large p. 258. and Remarks on it p. 260.) Here he leaves it to be considered, whether a *Man of Honour*, when he is calumniated in his *private and publick Character*, ought to remain passive. The Question therefore is, *Whether Mr P. was not first attacked?* To prove this, tells us of his being accused of sending a *Letter of Submission to the late King*, for something he had said in the *House of Commons*; the Contents of which had been divulged by *somebody* to whom the late King might impart it.

Another proof he brings of his being first attacked, is the *Remarks* assigning the day and hour of his patriotism, namely, when he insisted on being made *Secretary of State*. Asks, who could give this punctual account but the *Minister*, who is said to refuse him that Employment? If true, 'twas a *Secret Transaction*, and therefore not to be published. If false, how could the *Gentleman* so effectually clear himself of the Charge, as by relating

relating these Transactions to the World as they had passed between them.

Concludes, if this is not a sufficient Justification of Mr P. would know in what cases *Decency* and *Honour* will allow us to defend a Character under *Accusation*.

*Fog's Journal*, July 3. No. 139.

Proceeds in his usual way of drolery, to satirize the Administration, and present Minister, by Subjects singled out for that purpose, as in his last, p. 250. which was presented by the Grand Jury of *Middlesex*. See p. 287. That he declaims from in this *Journal*, is the Pamphlet called, *Remarks on the Craftsman's Vindication of his two Hon. Patrons*, and the *Answers* that have been made in *their Defence*. What has been seriously and solidly argued on both sides the Question, we have impartially given from p. 251, to 260. and therefore we'll not trouble the Reader with ill-natur'd *Sarcasms*, when he may be better satisfy'd of the Merits of the Cause from a true state of the Case in the Pages refered to.

*London Journal*, July 3. No. 623.

*A Letter to Mr P. occasioned by his late Book.*

S I R,

IF you imagine you have the Applauses of your Country, are esteemed a Patriot, and a Man of publick Virtue, you are deceived. Your private Interest and publick Wickedness are equally insupportable. You had once a good Character, but you have lost Ground among the *Whigs*, and got none among the *Tories*; the first despise you, and the last look upon you as the Tool of their Ambition, and their interest. You have behaved indecently to the King, and taken the same liberty with the Legislature. You have charged the Government with *Designs upon our Li-*

berly, though in your last Book you own *We enjoy the Liberties we ought to enjoy*, but not more. That Book which is full of *Perfidy and Treachery, Madnes, Brutality, Scurrility and Nonsense*, you have impiously sworn upon your Honour, even while you was violating all *Laws of Honour*; for if the Stories you tell are true, you are guilty of *Perfidy and Treachery*; if false, to what dreadful lengths have your *Ambition, Resentment and Passions* driven you! For now it appears, that 'tis not *Virtue*, but *personal Hatred*, and *Love of self*, which have determined you in all your *Actions* for some years past; 'tis *Malice* has engaged you in *Associations*, to ruin, murder and destroy a person who, notwithstanding all your Efforts to prove him criminal, appears innocent.

Mention *Patriotism* no more! You a *Patriot!* who voted for, after you had strenuously argued against, the *Civil List Bill* in the late King's time! You a *Patriot!* who voted for the *Civil List Bill* of his present Majesty, only thro' fear of being charged with want of Duty and Affection! Is it credible, because you did not directly ask for the *Seals*, that you did not wish for or expect 'em? I appeal to your self whether you did not depend on some *Assurances* given you?

I shall conclude with only adding, that your Conduct has made it our indispensable Duty to show you to the World in a true light, that you may be the less able to do Mischiefs.

I am, Sir, your best Friend,

F. Osborne.

*Read's Journal*, Sat. July 3.

IN this Discourse, he proposes to prove, that the Doctrine of the ancient Philosophers was inconsistent with moral Virtue, and ineffectual to form the Soul to true Patience and

and Contentment under Sufferings. The Arguments they used to administer comfort are taken,——

1. From Necessity; the Laws of Humanity subjecting us to Sufferings. He urges on the contrary, the more inevitable an Evil is, the more it afflicts us, and the Spirit is overcome by Impatience or Despair.

2. From reflecting on the Miseries of others. This, he says, proceeds from secret Envy and want of Charity; if a thousand drink of the Waters of *Marah*, they are not the less bitter.

3. Others eased their Sufferings, by remembering their former Pleasures. This, he argues, rather inflames the Distemper; for all things are more sensibly felt by Comparison.

The *Stoicks* cure of Afflictions was, to esteem them no real Evils. Thus *Pofidonius*, under the most acute Pains, in a Philosophical Discourse with which he entertained *Pompey* at *Rhodes*, would own no Evil in Pain, but said, *Nil agis Dolor, quanquam sis molestus, nunquam te esse confibetor malum*. This he might say to commend his Philosophy, like a Mountebank, who swallows Poyson to put off his Drugs.

*Cato* and *Brutus*, the most eminent Philosophers of the manly Sect, yet not able to bear the shocks of Adversity, laid violent Hands on themselves. *Cato* being prevented in his first attempt, fiercely tore open his Wounds, and *Brutus*, ready to sheath the Sword in his Breast, complained, *That Virtue was but an empty Name*.

Concludes, that their most generous Principles and accurate Precepts, were infinitely short of that Purity and Perfection wherewith real moral Duties are performed to the Deity, and our selves, for obtaining true Happiness.

Weekly Register, July 3. No. 64.

Reflections on Peace and War, with regard to the present Administration.

Continues his Discourse on these Topicks from his Paper, No. 62. which see p. 246. Recapitulates some of the Heads he there treated of, and then compares the Characters of their different Advocates. Our present Ministry have made Peace the Rule of their Conduct. For this they have removed Difficulties, and surmounted Opposition, conquered their Passion, and struggled with Faction; forborn Resentment, and sung a *Requiem* to Mankind, at the expence of their own quiet; on the other hand, the Sons of *Faction* have sought all Opportunities to sow the Seeds of Discord, and have made use of Falshoods, Rumours and Jealousies, to favour the Cause of our Enemies, and intail Confusion on their Country. For the truth of which he appeals to Facts, to common Occurrences, to the Benefits that result to the Community from the *first*, and to the Mischiefs that owe their Beginning to the *last*.

The next part of his Entertainment he calls a Vision of the Dead; or, a Conversation between a S—n, a Poet, a Physician, a B—p, and an Actress, (See p. 116.) as they are intombed in Westminster Abby.

The Author, taking a solitary Walk in Westminster Abby, and surveying the Monuments there, met with no Object but disposed him rather to Raillery than Serioufness; especially at the West end, where he lighted on the Groupe of Figures above mentioned. In this humour he went home, and in his Dream the following Vision was presented to him.

Methought,

Methought, says he, I saw the Corps of the Figures I observed the day before, sitting upright in their Coffins, and talking to one another in the following manner. Madam, (says the Bp to the Actress) I would know by what Authority you have intruded your self among your Betters, or do taint this place with Pollution? (Replies the Lady) I presume a swinging Fine would have been thought Authority enough in your Days, and why not now? And as to Pollution, I have been forced to hold my Nose ever since I came into your Company. Well, (says the Bp) if we must bear with your Company, pray lie a little further. — Lie a little further, Sir! (Says the Actress) 'tis the first time I was ever treated so rudely. — But 'tis my comfort, I have lain with your Superiors, who have thought my Freedoms a Favour. Not so fast, Madam, (quoth the Statesman) Men of Quality generally pay for their Pleasures, and where we pay, there can be no Obligation. I assure you, Sir, (says she) I have not heard such a rude thing these twenty Years, and 'tis hard to be treated so ill at my first appearance in a strange place. Surely, (quoth the Physician) this Woman died Mad, and takes up her Lunacy here. Since you stand so much upon Form, why did not you send a Messenger to bespeak permission for your place? Aye, (rejoins the Bp) why did not you enquire first if we were fit for your turn? Because, (returns the Lady) I used to be welcome every where; and had you any Life amongst you all, you had gone together by the Ears for the next place to my Coffin. O Madam, (cries the Poet) Times are altered now, our Gallantry and your Beauty die together. Times are altered indeed, (answered she) when Poets give themselves such Airs. Don't I remem-

ber 20 of you together sneaking for a Look or a Smile? — Why really, (continues the Bard) 'tis frequently our hard Fortune to flatter what we hate; but Death does us all Justice, increases our Reputation, and humbles your Pride. — As a Physician (rejoins the Doctor) I must say, that one Woman with a Tongue like yours, would make a Purgatory of Paradise. And one Physician, like you, (says She) would make it a Desert, and destroy Immortality.

As soon as She had said this, a profound Silence ensued, as if her Adversaries had given up the Cause, for fear of being deafen'd with her Noise to Eternity.

The free Briton, Thurs. July 8.

*The Detection of Mr P.'s additional Defence in the Craftsman.* July 3.

**I**N the *Craftsman* 'tis insinuated that the World is well apprized who occasioned personal Altercations; *Walsingham* replies, 'tis true, and who continued to provoke them; that the *Craftsman* in his *last dedication*, owns himself and his Friends to be the *Aggressors*, and endeavours to vindicate such *Aggressorship*, but in this Paper denies it.

The *Craftsman* has given a long Detail of personal Abuses, which he has suffered for above four Years together, without the least proof of Corruption, Mismanagement, or any dishonourable Practice in those Employments, thro' which he hath passed. See p. 281.

This, says *Walsingham*, is exactly the Case of Sir *R. W.* since his publick Conduct was unblemished, his private Character has been blackened; *low Education, mean Habits, and a narrow Fortune, imputed to the beginning of his Life*, bad Designs have been alledged against him as a positive Charge; *Gibraltar* is to be betray'd;

tray'd; the Liberty of the Press restrained; *Acts of Grace* were to be obtained to indemnify himself; and Money raised for *the Expences of the Coronation*; a *general Excise* was to be imposed under a pretence of taking off the *Land Tax, &c.*! The Prince on the Throne has been struck at, and his Royal Confort and tender Offspring virulently libelled in publick Inveſtives: All this for the ſake of a *ſingle Perſon*, who has reſolved to diſtreſs and overthrow that Government which he could not engroſs.

The *Craftſman* had aſſerted, that the Miniſter had no other Expedient left to turn off the publick Attention from him, than by renewing *personal Attacks* upon his Oppoſer; accordingly a Pamphlet is publiſhed, and ſeveral Crimes charged upon him. See *Remarks* p. 251. &c. which made it neceſſary to detect the Falſhood of it, and produced a ſuitable Answer; which ſee p. 256, &c.

— This *Walſingham* retorts upon him in the ſame manner as in the laſt Paragraph; but drops the Parallel, where it is ſaid, *To ſupport this infamous Accuſation, nothing at all was alledged.*

A Charge, ſays the *Free Briton*, of this heinous Nature produced an Answer entitled the *Remarks, &c.* which provoked Mr P. to publiſh his raſh and raving Pamphlet, wherein he would avoid the Abuiés heaped on the King, by falſely deviſing, or moſt treacherouſly diſcovering a *private Converſation*, pretended to happen *ten Years* ago. Gives ſeveral Arguments to refute the probability of ſuch a Converſation; but as a great deal has been already ſaid on that Head, we refer our Readers to p. 258, 260.

The *Univerſal Spectator*, July 3.  
No. 143.

Entertains us with two Letters; the firſt is ſubſcribed the *Parlour*

*Looking Glaſs*, directed to the beautiful *Angelica*, and runs in the following terms;

Madam, I have ſerved your Lady ſhip ſome Years and have been favoured with a *Familiarity* that none of your other *Utenſils* can boaſt of, tho' many of them my *bettors*. As you have hitherto approved my *Fidelity* you muſt pardon my *boldneſs*, if I diſcover to you ſome *Failings* in your ſelf.

How many thouſand times muſt you be told you are *handſome*? Your Perſon, 'tis true, is *amiable*, but would be more *agreeable* if you did not think it ſo. Whenever you ſtand before me dressed in all your *Charms*, you are apt to *view your ſelf* with too much *pleaſure*, which in time, may make others deſpiſe and ridicule you. How many *charming Creatures* have I *ſpoil'd*, and made *Beauty* the greateſt *Miſfortune* that could befall them.

Keep off, dear Madam, from an unhappy Thing, pernicious to the *lovelieſt Creatures* under Heaven, or I ſhall infect you with the worſt *Disease* incident to *Beauty*, that is *Vanity*. I am, 'tis true, a *uſeful* Servant, but if a Lady conſults me forty times for once ſhe goes to her *Prayer Book*, or *Bible*, I ſhall hurt her more than *Age* or *Uglineſs*.

I am Madam, yours &c.

The next Letter is ſuppoſed to be written 200 Years before the Flood, is ſuperſcribed — *Pulgab* to his Daughter *Sbual*, *Anno Mundi* 1500, wherein he adviſes her to learn *Wisdom* from his *Experience* — That, as the *Cedars* planted at her *Nativity*, ſhe is 'now in the full Bloom of *Youth* and *Beauty*, having not yet ſeen 150 Years, yet bids her betimes conſider ſhe muſt die. What are 7 or 800 Years, which few exceed! Tells her, her Mother died in bearing her, when ſhe had ſcarce reached 400 Years. Of 160 Children which ſhe left him, but 90 now remain. Cautions her againſt the *Flatteries* of Men, leſt they ſhould  
M m ſwell

swell her up with *Vanity and Pride*. Many whom she now saw decay'd and wither'd, not above 2 or 300 Years ago, were, as she, *admired and courted* — My Days past, says he, are 820 Years, the *Earth* arose from *Chaos* but 1500 Years ago; Trees planted at my Birth are long since converted into Dust; *Marble and Metals*, in my Memory, are worn out and mouldered quite away; *Mountains* are sunk into the Valleys, and Rivers have changed their Course; *Mankind* must be cast again in the *Womb of Nature*, as well as *Stones and Metals* — At present thou art young and beautiful, but *Age and Death* must come.

**Daily Courant, Thursday July 8.**

*A Presentment delivered into the Court of King's Bench by the Grand Jury, for the County of Middlesex, July 7.*

Middx. ff. **W**E the Grand Jury of *Middlesex*, being fully persuaded that the Civil and Religious rights, the liberty and well-being of the nation, are entirely dependent upon and can only be preserv'd by the Establishment of the Crown in the person of his Majesty, and the succession in the Protestant heirs of his royal family; and being convinced, that the best way to make any degree of magistracy or form of government useful to the people, for whose sake it was intended, is to keep up among them a proper respect and due veneration for such Magistrates and Governors as the law appoints; and that the contrary behaviour always tended to, and often ended in, the subversion of order and decency, and the introduction of anarchy and confusion into any State, wherein it was allowed to prevail. We cannot therefore, without neglecting the duty and allegiance which we owe to his present Majesty, and the proper concern which we have for the prosperity and welfare for our Country, omit taking notice, and complaining of that pre-

sumptuous and unprecedented licence which has been assumed by some State- Incendiaries, for a few Years past, of inflaming, by false, seditious and scandalous Libels, the minds of the common people with pretended grievances, and alarming them with imaginary dangers.

We cannot but observe, that those Libellers have had the boldness and temerity, both directly and indirectly, to controvert, oppose, and disturb as far as in them lay, by seditious and contumelious Writings, and thereby also to explode, censure and ridicule such measures as his Majesty, in his great wisdom, hath thought proper to take for securing the peace, commerce and happiness of his subjects, and the general tranquillity of *Europe*; in high and manifest contempt of his Majesty's authority, and to the comfort and aid of his Enemies; From whence such mischiefs may flow as may be of pernicious consequence to this nation and people, by fixing, in foreign powers, an opinion, that we are divided among our selves; which may give grounds to extravagant demands in Negotiations on their parts, and thereby occasion an increase or continuance of our Taxes, in order to secure our own rights, and preserve his Majesty's honour.

We observe also with concern and indignation, that while some of these licentious writers have the insolence to recommend, by indirect and oblique suggestions and insinuations, in their weekly Libels and seditious Pamphlets, the interest of an abjured and attainted Pretender; others of them are artfully and wickedly inculcating in the people opinions equally dangerous and absurd, by insinuating, that it is indifferent who shall rule over us; or by more audacious canvassing, villifying, and misrepresenting his Majesty's undoubted right and title to the imperial Crown of these  
Realms;

Realms; or by detestable sophistry, endeavouring basely and traiterously to impose a belief upon the people, that he has forfeited such right and title; or by impudent ridicule, attempting to beget in them a contempt for his sacred person; or finally, by false representations persuading them, that his most faithful servants think and speak meanly and disrespectfully of him, with an intent to sow discord between his Majesty and his Subjects; all which plainly appears to us to be the design of a most malicious, false, traiterous and seditious Libel, lately printed and published, entitled, *An answer to one part of a late infamous Libel, entitled, Remarks on the Craftsman's Vindication of his two honourable Patrons, &c.* in violation of positive Laws provided against such vile practices.

We observe further, that these wicked Incendiaries, not content to publish and disperse printed Libels of such dangerous tendency, have also procured certain common strollers, infamous and vagabond persons, to exhibit under the form of stage plays, and common interludes, some false and scandalous representations, tending to propagate the vile suggestions and insinuations abovementioned, to the diminution of the reverence due to Magistrates, and to the scandal of the Government.

We therefore do present the said printed Book, and also the several other printed Books, Pamphlets and Papers, entitled as follows, *viz.*

- The fall of Mortimer*; an historical play. (See p. 246, 247.)
- Robin's Reign, or, Seven's the Main*; being an explanation of *Caleb D'arvers* 7 *Egyptian Hieroglyphicks* prefix'd to the 7 Volumes of the *Craftsman*.
- Robin's Game, or, Seven is the Main*; containing a Key to the State Hieroglyphicks,
- The Chelsea Monarch, or Money rules all*; a new Court Ballad.

*The Country Journal, or, The Craftsman, Sat. Jan. 9. 1730.* And

*Fog's Weekly Journal, Sat. June 26. 1731,* as false, infamous, scandalous, seditious, and treasonable Libels, written, acted, printed and publish'd, against the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity. And we humbly pray this honourable Court to cause proper proceedings to be had, in order to apprehend and bring to condign and exemplary punishment, all the authors, actors, printers and publishers thereof; by due course of law, as a terror to all offenders of the like kind for the future,

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|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>George Walter, Kt.</i>           | <i>Ja. Guenin, Gent.</i>  |
| <i>Clifford Wm Phil-lipps, Esq;</i> | <i>H. Binsfeld, Esq;</i>  |
| <i>John Esmes, Gent.</i>            | <i>Robert Pax, Esq;</i>   |
| <i>Tho. Liell, Esq;</i>             | <i>Patt. Macky, Esq;</i>  |
| <i>E. Aubery, Gent.</i>             | <i>Ja. Winter, Esq;</i>   |
| <i>M. Teshmaker, Gen.</i>           | <i>Ar. Wolley, Esq;</i>   |
| <i>D. Cooper, Gent.</i>             | <i>Rich. Browne, Esq;</i> |
| <i>John Elliot, Esq;</i>            | <i>John Priestl, Esq;</i> |
| <i>Tho. De Veil, Esq;</i>           | <i>John Cleewe, Esq;</i>  |
|                                     | <i>Edw. Paulin, Gent.</i> |

*Craftsman, Sat. July 10. No. 262.*

**T**HE surest test, says the author of this *Journal*, to examine the pretensions of contending parties, who equally profess a regard for their country, is to observe their behaviour, when they hear of any losses or distresses which have befallen their fellow-subjects. If one party receives such accounts with unaffected compassion, and exert themselves to obtain redress; while the other hears of their misfortunes with coldness and indifference, and perhaps make a jest of their sufferings, it will be easy to decide which of them are most in earnest.

He would not be thought to apply this observation to the present situation of affairs in *Great Britain*: yet says, we have frequent and melancholy accounts of the cruel treatment of our Countrymen abroad, which



which a certain faction has made their standing joke in most of their papers and pamphlets.

Instances in the case of Capt. *Jenkins*, the barbarous usage he met with from the *Spaniards*, and their insolence to his Majesty, when they bid him carry his Ear, after they had cut it off, to King *George*.

The *French* he observes, and the *Dutch* have both Settlements in the *West Indies*, yet they are unmolested, and only the *British* nation is singled out to be plundered and cruelly used.

Capt. *Stevens's* case he mentions, as little inferior in the cruel usage of himself and ships Company, to that of Captain *Jenkins*. See both, p. 263.

Five Years, says he, are now almost past, since Admiral *Hofier* acquainted the *Secretary of State*, that it was in his power effectually to demolish those nests of *Pyrates*, the harbours and towns in the *spanish Islands* from whence they were fitted out.

Offers it as his opinion, that it would tend as much to the honour and advantage of the nation, to employ a fleet in the *West Indies* for this purpose, as to deprive our merchant ships of their hands, in order to introduce *Don Carlos* into *Italy*.

*Applebee's Journal*, Sat. July 10.  
Of the late *Czarina*.

THE author in this paper, undertakes to vindicate the fair sex from the aspersions generally thrown on them by the moderns, by informing us of the high opinions the ancients entertained of them, and by one instance of a modern date, as follows: The late *Czar*, *Peter* the great, piercing too far into an enemies country (*Turky*) the Grand *Vizier* took the advantage and by a proper dis-treat, and reduced him and his army to the necessity of being made prisoners of war. In this dreadful distress the *Czar* prepared his army to sell their lives as dearly as they could;

and the same evening went to amuse an hour with his *Catherine*. The lady observing his concern, threw himself at his feet; if your Majesty, said she, would permit a woman to speak, I am apt to believe I have something to suggest which might extricate you from this troublesome state. Speak freely *Catherine*, reply'd the monarch. You know, sir, the covetous humour of the *Vizier*: Draw up something which may bear the face of a treaty, tolerably advantageous to the *Porte*, let us back these propositions with all the gold and jewels in the camp, as a present to himself, if it succeed. The *Czar* did as she advised. The *Vizier* comply'd; but the news was so ill received at *Constantinople*, that a bow-string was his reward. The *Czar* being thus extricated from so imminent a danger by this lady, in gratitude, raised her to a share of command over that Empire which she had saved.

*Weekly Register*, July 10. No. 66.

*Female Fashions.*

THE love of novelty is the parent of fashion, and, as the fancy sickens with one image, it longs for another; this is the cause of the continual revolutions of habit and behaviour. This affectation is so prevalent, that a certain lady of humour and quality frequently invented some whimsical dress, which she was sure to become, that others might copy her, and be laughed at for their folly. Hence 'tis plain, that every novelty is not beauty, and that taste and judgment are required to determine the modes of dress.

'Tis now some years since, says the *Register*, the hoop began to make a figure in the world, which he is willing to indulge under some restrictions, that is, if it do not eclipse the beauty above, or discover too much below. This the prudens in our days have revived in opposition to the *farthingale*, worn in *Q. Elizabeth's* time, and

and boast, that while they are in this circle, they are secure from temptation, and that it gave them all the chastity of that heroick princefs, who died, as she had lived, a Virgin.

The *stay* he has an invincible aversion to, as giving a stiffness that is void of all grace, and an enemy to beauty; sometimes the *stomacher* rises almost to the chin, and a *modesty bit* serves the purpose of a ruff; at other times it reaches but half way, and the *modesty* is but a transparent shade to the beauties underneath.

Has no objection to the *tippet*, but allows it a beautiful ornament both in winter and summer.

The *breast knot* may be allowed for the ingenuity there is in the choice of colours and disposition of Figures. A beautiful purple, it seems, is the present mode, not so much from the beauty of the colour, as it is the ensign of an order, and hung out to distinguish a society who call themselves the *Gallant Schemers*.

The *Head dress* is the highest point of female elegance, where he finds such a variety of modes, such a medley of decoration, that he knows not where to fix. The ornament of the hair, stiled the *horns*, he is certain was calculated by some good natured lady to keep her spouse in countenance, and by sympathy the fashion has prevailed ever since.

Quarrels with the *high crowned hat*, because it seems to be a kind of masquerade; it would insinuate an idea of innocency and rusticity, tho' the park is not the likeliest place to be the scene of either; if a woman is dressed like a *wood nymph*, he expects the simplicity of manners, and full force of rural nature, inseparable from the character; but is generally disappointed.

The *hat* and *peruke*, part of a lady's riding equipage, is such an odd kind of affectation, that he knows not under what species to range it, but says,

that neither decency or elegance can justify it.

The *riding habit* singly, with the black velvet cap and white feather, is, he thinks, the most elegant dress that belongs to the ladies wardrobe.

Universal Spectator, Sat. July 10.  
No. 144.

**R**elaxative *diversions*, he thinks, fall properly under the considerations of a *saturdays entertainment*. This he believes, may be deduced from the laws of nature herself, and seems to have the same relation to the soul as sleeping and waking has to the body; yet ought they to be under some regulation, both as to kind and continuance, and be such as neither reflect on our reason as men, or injure our innocence as christians.

The ancients owed much of their power and their reputation to the care taken by their *laws* to regulate their private oeconomy and their recreations. Does not justify every point in the management of the *Greeks* and *Romans*. Part of the exercises at the *Olympick* games where beneath the actors; and the *Roman* gladiators were bloody entertainments. But the judgment they both shewed in their care of *dramatick* performances, was a mark of their policy, and worthy of imitation: Therefore the advancement of the theatres was a large part of the publick expence, and the conduct of the scene worthy the notice of the *state*.

Hence proceeded that politeness of taste in *Greece*, that every citizen of *Sparta* was a *hero*, and the meanest *Athenian* artizan a *critick*.

Tho' 'tis acknowledged, that the *Romans* fell short of the *Greek* tragedy; yet in *Seneca*, the *Roman* tragedian, there is visible an exalted greatness of soul.

As to the authors of the same kind in our own language. The writers of the last age, tho' in order and method

thod less exact; yet in their thoughts are equally sublime and beautiful. But modern poets seem to imagine that the essence of *tragedy* consists in swelling verse, and a deep mouthed actor.

Laments the present inelegancy of taste, and our ridiculous diversions; particularly obscene dances, mimick operas, bear-gardens, cock-fighting, passing whole nights at cards, whole days at hazard; reading is disused, and conversation depraved.

Recommends the example of the *Italians*, who have academies erected in almost all their great cities; meerly to improve a gentile and useful conversation, and to keep up a spirit of politeness. These are usually held in the apartments of persons of quality, to which any stranger, if he appears like a gentleman, is admitted.

Remembers some years ago, an institution of this kind in the north of *England*, which was opened with the following Ode set to musick.

**B** *Ritons*, once so famed in Story,  
From this Sleep of Dulness start!  
Warm'd with generous thirst of Glory,  
Rouze to Virtue! — wake to Art!

Let your Fathers Fame invite ye!  
To those Paths they trod to praise,  
Let their glorious Deeds delight ye!  
And just Emulation raise.

So by *Albion* still afforded,  
Shall successive *Worthies* rise;  
Unto future Times recorded,  
Learned, Pious, Brave, and Wife.

So shall *Ages* still refining,  
Feel each *Muse's* sacred Fire,  
And new *Saccharissa's* shining,  
Future *Walters* shall inspire.

CHORUS. Britons, &c.

*London Journal*, July 10. No 624.

*Remarks on the Craftsman*, July 3.

**A**fter having made several reflections on the manner of writing, observed by the authors of the *Crafts-*

*man*, their conduct towards the ministry, and their behaviour towards their adversaries, he comes to remark something on that observation of theirs, *That self defence is the supreme law; and since reputation is as dear to a man as life, liberty or property, this law will authorise the defence of it by any methods against the aggressor.*

These are pretty fellows, says *Osborne*, to talk of *honour*, who understand nothing of the first principles of *honesty*. He allows we ought to defend our selves, but not by any methods but what are *just*.

No wonder, says *Osborne*, these authors talk so warmly of *leagues* and *associations*, to destroy the noble person. He stands in the way of their advancement and reputation!

As to their assertion, that the noble person has given out in his *libels*, *levees*, and *private conversation*, that he knows the price of members, and can do with them what he pleases; 'tis amazing, says he, that the members of the house will suffer such indignities to be put upon them. Let 'em prove this one assertion, and we will believe any thing of this noble person.

*Daily Courant*, July 6.

**D**raws a comparison between the late *E. of Shaftsbury* and *Mr P.* The Resemblances which the author observes between 'em, are these, *viz.* The Earl, as well as *Mr P.* was a profound *Polititian*, a great *Patriot*, often changed sides, and had a quarrel with a great and worthy man; namely, *Mr Denzil Hollis*, who had been an enemy to the said Earl, and was accused by the *Parliament* of having had some secret transactions with the King. There wanted nothing to ruin him but a sufficient witness. The Earl was called upon for this purpose, who, notwithstanding the enmity that subsisted betwixt *Mr Hollis* and him, yet positively refused to declare any thing to his prejudice, reckoning it a dishon-

dishonourable way of wreaking his revenge on a man that was his enemy, and, altho' he was threatned with the tower, persisted obstinately silent; and was very much applauded for the generosity of this action.

But Mr P. says he, has not only betray'd private conversation, but vow'd Destruction to that honourable person who has hindred him from coming into an employment, to which he had no pretence of claim or merit.

*Fog's Journal*, Sat. June 26. N. 140.

**F**OG says, he has frequently entertained his readers with relations of the fatal conduct of bad ministers; which we think is a sufficient reason of our curtailling here what he draws out into a great length. His story is of a minion called *Majone*, sole director of the affairs of *William* the first of *Naples*, afterwards distinguish'd by the name of *William the Bad*.

This prince he represents as unhappy and weak in his conduct, and the minister full of ambition, which he concealed with serenity and cheerfulness, aiming thereby to possess himself of the crown. To this end he used all the vile practices imaginable, still professing the greatest loyalty to that prince, whom he not only intended to dethrone, but also to assassinate; and being just ready to put his designs in execution, was killed by one *Bonello*, who despised him for the meanness of his birth, and hated him for his male-administration.

*Fre Briton*. July 15. No. 88.

**T**HE first part of this paper is taken up in making good the charge which *Walsingham* in his *Remarks* has brought against the late Lord B——— *ke*, for his negotiations and conduct, his perfidy to the *Catalans*, and his treachery to the *British* nation in general, during his ministry in *Q. Anne's* reign, which we shall not repeat, because the reader

may see the same account of his transactions, p. 251, 252, 253. And having observed, that in his *final Answer*, he passes over all the crimes imputed to his conduct in the office of a *British* Minister, ne comes to his affirmation, *That he never entered into any engagements or commerce with the Pretender, till he had been attainted, and cut off from the body of his Majesty's subjects*. This, he says in contradiction to the charge of being a *zealous Jacobite* in the late *Queen's* reign: To confirm which, *Walsingham* offers the following arguments, *viz.*

1. Why were the doctrines of Non-Resistance, and *Passive Obedience*; the *Jus Divinum*, the *unalienable, undefeasible, hereditary Right*, so strenuously asserted by his party, and patroniz'd by himself? Why was *Bedford* (author of *Hereditary Right asserted*) screened from punishment by a warrant from the L. Ch. J. *Parker*, countersigned by L. B——— *ke* himself; or a *principal secretary of State*? Why was *Sacheverel* distinguished with a royal presentation, and why was that Parliament dissolved that condemned him? ———

2. Why was Sir *Patrick Lawless* an *Irish* outlaw (under the guilt of high treason, a follower of *K. James II.* a professed agent of the *Chevalier*) received as the *Spanish Minister* at *London*? and paid *large sums of money* from the *Treasury*, in defiance of the Lords address, *to remove him out of the Kingdom.*

3. Requires L. B——— *ke* to explain the commission and negotiations of *Abbot Gaultier* in this Kingdom, which were transacted with the utmost privacy and caution? Here he refers to a parliamentary report for some light in this matter, which says, A paper was left in L. B——— *ke's* closet, dated at *Verailles*, Sept. 24. 1711. which gives an account that the *Pope's Nuncio* had declared to the King of *France*, *that in case ENGLAND would not permit the PRINCE OF WALES to contonue in his Realms, offers to give him*

*him an Asylum at ROME.* To which the King replies, *That an Asylum for the P. of WALES would be no obstacle to the treaty.* He proceeds to quote several passages out of letters, discourses and memorials, which passed to and fro among the ministers on this occasion, to prove that this gentleman had a commerce with the Pretender in the Queen's time, carried on in her name, and in defiance of Parliament; and adds a passage out of a declaration which the Duke of Lorraine acknowledged to have received from the Pretender himself, viz. *That for some time past he had no reason to doubt of her late Majesty's good intentions towards him.*

4. Demands of Ld B——— *ke* whether he never knew that *military officers* were closeted by the Queen, and asked if they were willing to support the Queen's measures? Whether persons educated in the Pretender's service, were not sent over and chosen by court influence in the *british* Parliament?

5. Observes two *Facts* controverted by this gentleman, 1. That in the year 1702. he was one of the virtuous 117, who gave their vote against the protestant succession; see p. 254. *Walsingham* makes good his assertion from a *Medley* published O<sup>r</sup>. 11. 1710, written by Mr *Maynwaring*; who states that matter thus; When the *House of Commons* took into consideration three amendments made by the *Lords* to a bill intitled, *An act for enlarging the time for taking the oath of abjuration, &c.* the debate was upon the second amendment, and those who were against giving that security to the *House of Hanover*, insisted on the danger of multiplying treasons. The first amendment was to be put first. They resolved to try their numbers by dividing upon the first. On the division, those whose names are in the printed test, under the title of *No's* against agreeing with the *Lords*, may be said to have divided against the a-

mendments. Therefore, although it may be logically true, that these gentlemen were not for throwing out the second amendment, because they did not just divide upon that clause; but it would be a moral lie, because every step they took that day was to throw it out.

He comes then to the other fact flatly denied by Ld B——— That is, *That he opposed his present Majesty, when he demanded a writ of right, a writ of summons to sit in parliament; and afterwards caused the Elector of Hanover's Minister to be forbid the Court for demanding it.* See p. 254. The *Queen's* and *Lord Oxford's* letters to the court of *Hanover*, says *Walsingham*, shew, that the then ministry were vigorously bent against his present Majesty's coming into the Kingdom, so that at last it was treated as an affront to mention the *Succession* in any common address to the Throne.

It is said, that the *late King's* usage of *Baron Schutz*, who made this demand, at his return shewed his Majesty's disapprobation. As if, says *Walsingham*, *Baron Schutz* should make such a demand without special directions.

Now, says *Walsingham*, if the late L. B——— *ke* could only find those two facts to cavil at in the whole pamphlet where numerous crimes of the blackest nature are imputed to him, and those two miserably misrepresented, how undeniably evident are all the articles of private ingratitude and public injustice, of breach of national faith, notorious corruption, and male-administration objected against him?

The last point he observes upon, is, the melancholly detail which this noble patriot gives of scandalous doctrines, of the dependency of parliament, standing armies, and the liberties of the people. Puts him in mind of his own letters, where he treated the poor Catalans as a most turbulent people, only for defending their liberties.

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The reason *Walsingham* gives for setting forth *Ld B. . . . .* ke's character in this manner, is to answer the *Craftsman*, and to let the people see the Man whom Mr P . . . . . y thinks it such a misfortune that the publick should be deprived of as a Minister, while such a pedler in politicks, as Sir R. W. is confirmed in Power.

*Applebee's Journal*, Sat. July 17.  
Of Constancy and Resolution.

Whoever applies himself to the study of wisdom, says *Epicætetus*, must begin with acquiring steadiness and constancy of mind. It is a natural vanity which attends all men, to measure the perfections of human understanding by their own; to be equally angry at those who exceed, as those who fall below them. Great souls move in a superior orb, and are seldom admired before they reach the summit of their aims, and then it is not merit, but the eclat of success that commands applause.

Thus said it with *Alexander the Great* in his design of reducing the *Persian empire*, the extent and riches of which no doubt he considered; but to balance them, reflected on the order, discipline, resolution and virtue of his own troops, as capable of destroying the effeminate armies of *Darius*. Such reasons induced him to undertake, and enabled him to conquer. While the *Persians*, who were dazzled with the splendor of their grand Monarch, at first looked on his march as an act of madness; and so secure was *Darius*, that he sent orders to the governors of his frontiers, That as soon as they had taken *Alexander*, they should chastise him with rods for his presumption. But when *Alexander* had conquered their vast and unwieldy army, they then scrupled not to call him a God, that they might not be thought less than Men.

When a man is throughly convinced of the truth of any point, his constancy will prevail even against custom it self. Thus *Luther*, an inconsiderable Monk, by an inflexible adherence to this principle, gave the beginning to the reformed and protestant Religion.

Concludes with a saying of the Pr. of *Orange* to Sir *W. Temple*, STEADY, STEADY, which that great Prince had condescended to use from the Words of a Dutch Skipper to his steersman.

*Weekly Register*, July 17. No. 66.

The Craftsman proved the Spirit of Faction, and Oldcastle self-condemn'd.

Rings several chaages against the authors of the *Craftsman*,  
1. *Political Lying*: For were a falsehood never so notorious, if it sowed mischief among the people, they had their ends. Their wickedness resembles *Witchcraft*; both implacable in their hatred, and unwearied pursuit of revenge, till they have gratified their abominable resentments.

2. Their *Hypocrisy* is equally notorious. They have assumed the *Patriot*, to conceal the *Traitor*, and have declaimed on *Liberty* to propagate *Rebellion*. For the truth of which, appeals to Mr *Oldcastle's* minutes, and the *Answer* to the *Remarks*. Mr *Oldcastle*, in distinguishing between the *Spirit of Liberty*, and the *Spirit of Faction*, asserts two kinds of *Treason*, the one of the People against the Crown, the other of the Crown against the People. To prove this, gives *Remarks* upon the *English history*, thereby insinuating a parallel between the present and the most infamous of former reigns.

But if, says the *Register*, their opposition was necessary to secure us from future calamities, have they

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acted as if their sole endeavour was to recover the advantages we had lost, or confirm us in the possession of the remainder? Did they resign their places in complaisance to the common cause, convinced that they could not retain them with honour? No; they have endeavoured to alienate the hearts of the people from their sovereign, to unite them to themselves. — But supposing them sincere in their intentions, and just in their principles, how little progress have they made in doing justice to their country! How can these people insult our *Ministry*, and openly stile them *Blunderers*, when by *them* they have been defeated in all their measures, and reduced even to a dependency!

Asks, if 'twas the *Spirit of Liberty* that inspired the *Answer to the Remarks*? What, says he, have the idle ridiculous tales, or the serious sanguinary vows of vengeance, to do with national redress, and legal justice? the most rigid advocates for *Liberty*, the most avowed enemies to the administration, are ashamed of an author, that has betray'd their cause, and only meant himself, when he pretended a concern for the nation. They publicly disavow the *faction*, and their infamous designs; and recal their hope, trust and confidence, from such abandoned agents, and place it wholly in his *Majesty*, their King, their Father, their *Protector and Guardian*.

London Journal, July 17. No. 625.

Of Parties.

'TIS a miserable circumstance, says Osborne, when different parties pursue different ends of their own without regard to the publick; and it tends naturally to ruin us, that the very party that was always zealous for, should be broke to pieces, and set up against the go-

vernment, at a time when our liberties and properties were never better secured, and when the *revolters themselves* can obtain no end of their own. In the heat of *personal animosities*, they have lost the true real interest of their country.

'Tis astonishing, says he, that under a government so equally *ministred*, there should be any party at all, but still more surprizing, that when almost all parties seem quiet, the *Whigs* should be turbulent and outrageous, clamorous and resisting. The *Jacobites* are retired and silent, waiting what the *Whigs* will do for them. The *Tories* are modest and half satisfied, for the *Church is out of danger*. But the *Whigs*, who have all they wish for; that is, all the great ends and purposes of the *Revolution* answered, can't be at rest. His present Majesty, in his publick capacity, is *King of his people*, and in his private, an *Example of integrity and virtue*, and his Ministers are chosen from those men, who have been always *famed for liberty*. Nor should we have had any evils to complain of, were it not from the ambition and disappointment of a few men out of power; and for one *infamous Journal, or weekly Libel* against the court and ministry, the authors of which are continually raising in peoples minds *something to fear*; laying before them *tales of evils* which they never felt; and *reports of dangers* which they have no reason to apprehend.

Maintains, that we ought not at present to resent the injuries we may have received from the *Spaniards*, and concludes with advice to the *Whigs*, to endeavour to turn those who are misled from that heat and fury with which they act, in pursuit of an *imaginary interest*; against the real interest of the nation; for what real interest can any *Englishman* have,

have, in being of a party against a government which knows no party, and which has nothing so much at heart, as the interest of the whole.

Fog's Journal, July 17. No.

141.

**O**FFERS Reasons why the publick has paid greater regard to the *Craftsman*, and the writings from that quarter, than from those on the other side, namely, that the authors of the first had the glory, and the publick the misfortune, to see every thing they advanced justified by the events; the others, he says, are fallen under the publick odium, because they have said nothing to promote our interest, nor answered any arguments but with personal abuse of two or three particular Gentlemen.

Wou'd be sorry to see this personal altercation continue any longer, lest it should divert the attention of the publick from national affairs, which he represents as not in the best Situation, then falls tooth and nail upon Mr *Walsingham*, author of the *Remarks on the Craftsman's Vindication of his two Patriots*. Dissuades those Gentlemen from entering the lists with such a low dirty fellow, contemptible fool, and scurrilous animal for in case they should prove him guilty of ignorance, nonsense and falshood, he has no reputation to lose; and to take notice of such a writer, who he says, is hired to call names, wou'd fix the ridicule, due to him upon themselves.

As to that assertion of *Walsingham*, that he wrote his *Remarks* without the direction, instruction, privacy or consent of any Minister; Fog hopes the Gentleman on the other side will believe it, and despise him as not a proper antagonist for them, but leave it to some mob Champion that may be a proper match for him.

Dissertal Spectator, Sat. Jul. 17.

Of Virtue and Self Interest.

**A** Correspondent, who subscribes himself Philautus, opposes the notion advanced in a former paper, which see p. 256. viz. That self-interest is not the motive to all our actions. Allows this to be a plausible scheme, such as may warm a generous heart, to make the native Beauty and loveliness of virtue the ultimate Ground of its object; but this can advance virtue no higher than lifeless theory; for till 'tis considered as the Will and Law of a benevolent Deity, and enforced from the views of a future life, it will not be obligatory in difficult circumstances.

Man is a sensible Being, naturally seeks his own Happiness, nor can be divested of self-love. No man chooses evil as evil.

Vain therefore are the refined reasonings of the Moralists, who argue for Virtue from the abstract fitness of the thing it self, exclusively of any particular fitness of it to the party immediately concerned. Suppose this instance; what can be more fit than Honesty in the general? Yet it is not fit for one reduced to a state of the most abject poverty to slip an opportunity of supplying his wants out of another's abundance. The hazard of the attempt indeed may render it unfit; what then is it but acting upon prudential, that is, self-interested, consideration?

But when I am assured that all my sufferings and self denial for the sake of virtue here, will meet with a more than an equivalent recompence hereafter; the cause of honesty, what is it but self-love?

It may be objected, that benevolent affections towards our kind, are born with us, and that virtue founded upon these affections, may be justly called disinterested. Answers, To follow or comply with a benevolent impulse in

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our natures, *what is it but to follow the bent of our own hearts, or pleasing our selves?*

*Believes that instances of true virtue among the Heathens were extremely rare, because they wanted that certain prospect of a future state, which is the only adequate support for it to rest upon.*

*In the oeconomy of providence is observed a mutual and indissoluble connection between Happiness and Virtue; and the wise author of nature has link'd obedience and advantage together by an inviolable attachment; and tho' the lines of duty and interest may cross upon each other here, yet all such inequalities of divine conduct shall be fully adjusted hereafter.*

The **Grubstreet Journal**, July 8.  
15, 22. No. 79. 80, 81.

**I**N these three Papers gives a state of the controversy between 1. The author of the *Remarks*. 2. The Answer thereto. And 3. the *Free Briton*; placing each in a column, and over them this motto, *sub judice Lis est*. Near the same method we had before observed on this controversy in our last number, from p. 251, to 258; and have prosecuted it again in this, p. 277, 288. So have nothing to take from them.

The **free Briton**, Thurs. July 22.

*The Art of Railing at Great Men. By the Author of the Craftsman; published in the Year 1723.*

**T**HE author of this pamphlet entitled as above, *Walsingham* says, proves beyond contradiction, *That writings against Ministers, are commonly libels against Majesty, that good Ministers are always abused; that the very same spirit, which vile incendiaries most profanely call the spirit of liberty, is generally asleep under the worst administration, and zealously active against the best.*

Lays down some rules whereby any

person may become a popular railer under any administration *whatsoever*.

The great secret of *political railing*, is to *inweigh* without *nauseating*, and to grumble securely in defiance of the *secular arm*.

In order to this, it will be necessary to renew the several *stiles* and *modes* of of scandal used in all ages of the world.

The first is the fabulous or *allegorical* mode: For, what can be easier than to say the same *dreadful* ill things of Beasts, which are *daily* uttered in *Coffehouses* and *Clubs* against our *rational* governors?

There is another sort of *allegory* less trite, which transforms the *virtues*, *vices* and *passions* of mankind into *shadowy* or *imaginary* persons, and makes them *talk* and *act* as the *Great Ones*, whom they would expose, are *said to do*.

Another mode of *political satire*, is the *ironical* or *mock Panegyrick*; like the speech of *Mark Anthony*, in *Shakespear*, upon the Death of *Cæsar*. *Anthony* knew *Brutus* was too popular a man to traduce directly, so craftily begins with a plausible *Encomium* on him and the other *Assassins*, often repeating that they were *honourable Men*, at the same time insinuates how well *Cæsar* had deserved of the People, and how unjustly he was slain, telling them *Cæsar* had made them his heirs, but then stops short and says but,

*I have o'er shot myself to tell you of it,  
I fear I wrong the honourable men,  
Whose Daggers have stabb'd Cæsar!*

Upon which the sage mob was in a rage against 'em, and cry'd *Down with the Traitors, Villains, Murderers, &c.*

Prefcribes a rule or two to be observed by *ironical defamers*.

1. As the *best man* has some faults, and the *worst* some virtues, take care in your *mock applauses* to praise none for *good qualities* he possesses, but dwell upon those which he is known to want. Whatever be the state of the publick

publick, always make *that* the subject of your *Panegyrick* which other people complain of.

2. Wou'd you banter a *publick proceeding* which is generally applauded, you are to give it another turn, and insist upon *such* topicks as will create *jealously*. In case of a war, tho' *necessary* or *unavoidable*, represent it as the effect of a noble spirit that delights in *danger* and *Knight errantry*. If *peace* be negotiated, magnify the terms of pacification, and add articles never proposed.

3. The *ironical stile* will serve to ridicule the most *solemn* things, and *notorious* truths, if you put some *fantastical* expressions in the eulogium, or point some *ambiguous* words in significant *italick* characters.

Another *mode* of *political scandal*, is the *historical*, or that of drawing parallels, a practice *much* in vogue.

The *categorical mode*, which consists of *broad* insinuations of crimes against the Great Men of his *own* country, and the *present* age.

The *hypothetical modes*, which supposes Ministers guilty, and then declares their deserts.

The *lying mode*, which consists in a *positive* affirmation, that our *present* Ministers are *guilty* of none of the crimes before mentioned.

The *foreign mode*, which closes with a *cautious* declaration, that what has been said has no relation to our *own* times or nation.

The last and most *useful mode*, is the *scandalous*, which alarms the apprehension with *imaginary* dangers and designs of the writers *own invention*; which gains the author the reputation of removing those that never had any foundation.

Applebee's Journal, Sat. July 24.

Of *disinterested* or *selfish* Principles.

THE design of the author in this Discourse, is to inspire his rea-

ders with sentiments of virtue worthy *our nature*. Distinguishes between a true greatness of soul, and a mean, cunning, or selfishness.

Illustrates this with an example from *Plutarch*. *Solon* and *Pisistratus*, were Citizens of *Athens*, relations; and sometimes friends. *Athens* then was torn with *facions*, the rich oppressing the *poor*. The *poor* began to grow *seditions*, and the rich fearful. Both of them choose *Solon* to be the umpire of their debates, and to establish such Laws as he shou'd judge best. Accordingly he founded such institutions as the *Athenians*, in a short time, found so excellent, that as a reward, they offer'd him the Sovereignty: But he refused it, saying, *He would not part with that reputation he had acquired for a diadem*. Accordingly departed out of the dominions of the state. Now *Pisistratus* came on the stage, and resolved, by an appearance of *virtue*, *modesty*, and *selfdenial*, to raise himself to the supreme power. *Solon* returned, and was heartily welcomed and caressed, particularly by *Pisistratus*. *Solon* saw through the disguise, but knowing his great abilities, sought not to ruin, but reclaim him, saying, *if one could draw this worm of ambition out of the head of Pisistratus, he would be the ornament of his country*. *Pisistratus*, taking his opportunity, appeared suddenly in publick, covered with wounds and blood, telling the people he had been well nigh assassinated for their sakes. *Solon*, old and infirm as he was, called out to him aloud, *Thou imitatest Ulysses ill, Pisistratus: He wounded himself, deceived his enemies, and served his country; but thou dost it, that by imposing on the people, thou may'st enslave the state*. Notwithstanding which, the people granted him a guard of 50 men, by the help of which he overturned the *Athenian* constitution,

constitution, and assumed the supreme command. But *Solon* preserved his integrity and virtue to his death.

*Craftsman*, Sat. July 24. No. 264.

**M**R *D'auvers* re-considers and compares his own conduct with that of his adversaries. To this end sums up what he proposed in his undertaking:

*First*, To establish the solid principles of Government, upon which the happiness and glory of this nation are founded. *Secondly*, To give a genuine account of all great transactions of state.

His adversaries, he says, not daring to attack the design it self, have endeavoured to fix other designs upon the *Craftsman*, by false interpretations of his writings.

Will not excuse some particular expressions, which he is ready to explain, or retract, and is sorry they should give an umbrage he did not intend.

Justifies his manner of writing, notwithstanding all objections thereto, which 'tis impossible to avoid.

If, says he, we forewarn our countrymen against measures in agitation, supposed dangerous, it is called *Furnishing arguments to the King's enemies*—— If we wait for the event, and then condemn the measures which produced it, we are charged with *defaming his Majesty's government*.

Mentions another objection, that their manners is *personal*, and always points to *one man*. This, says he, is unavoidable; because to animadvert on mismanagements in Government, notice must be taken of the *author* of them.

Great pains, he says, have been taken to interrupt his examination of the *present times*, by reviving the transactions of a *former Administration*.

To this his answer is, That had he wrote in *Q. Anne's* Reign, he should have condemned several measures of her Administration, yet impartially, and not by wholesale, but assigned to every man in power his share of blame.

Allows personal alterations to be of little consequence to the publick: But what he insists upon in his own justification, and condemnation of his adversaries, does not, he says, proceed from their different opinions, but from the general principles maintained on both sides. Reckons up some of their positions, which he calls monstrous, *viz.*

That the proceedings of the *Star Chamber*, and punishment of *writers*, ought to be made precedents; that *corrupt dependency of the Parliament on the Crown*, is necessary to preserve the balance of our constitution; that independency of *Country Gentlemen* ought to disqualify them from being chosen Representatives in Parliament; that the people of *England* are not long fit to be trusted with liberty; that a *standing Army in Britain*, is necessary to preserve the constitution.

Concludes, these are the men, and these are the doctrines I have opposed. It is a cause I will pursue at any hazard; which, should I be suppressed, would never want an asserter, as long as there remained in the hearts of *Britons*, the least degree of zeal for the laws and liberties of their country; nor fears to stand the test of all the *Grand Juries* in *England* where men of *fortune, birth, and distinction* attended.

The *Daily Courant*, July 20.

**A** Correspondent undertakes the cause of *Liberty* and *Patriotism* and distinguishes between the *lover of Liberty*, and the *disturber of the Government*, between the *Patriot* and *power*.

power of *sedition*, and endeavours to fix some *Criteria*s to shew the difference; to illustrate his arguments, quotes several passages out of the play called, *Venice Preserv'd*, wherein the *false Patriot*, or *clamorous Malecontent* is exactly described in the Characters of *Pierre* and *Jaffier*, two abandoned villains, yet strenuous asserters of Liberty.

The *Daily Courant*, July 22.

MR *Piers* replies to Mr *Budget's* answer to his letter; see both p. 281. justifies his former assertion, and adds, the *only* dispute between them, is a copy-hold estate, which Mr *Budget* claims, though he never gave one Penny for; on supposition that Mr *Piers* is not the son of Mr *Jo. Piers* of *Denton* in *Oxfordshire*, a thing notoriously known; for which, and other *bad conduct*, Mr *Piers* thought an imputation of *madness* to be the *best excuse* for what might deserve a severer name. Declares, tho' his income be moderate, he has had economy to enable him to defend his just rights without any man's assistance. Says, he is not concerned with any combinations against Mr *Budget*, has nothing to do with great men, and wishes he had nothing to do with him.

*London Journal*, Sat. July 24.

MR *Osborne* directs the Letter to a country Gentleman to set him right in some doubtful matters relating to the present state of affairs as represented by the writers of the *Craftsman*, who affirm that we negotiate our selves into difficulties, and have more *courage*, but less *wit* than our neighbours.

Supposing this true, gives some reasons why it is so. One in particular is, that we are a *free people*, and therefore our councils are more open, and more known than in an

*arbitrary Government*. This evil might be lessened, if we did not misrepresent things in the grossest manner, raise *political lies* against the Government, and say worse things of our selves, than our worst enemies can say against us.

Among all the grievances they have given us a catalogue of, says, there is but one *real*, that is, the loss of our Merchants by the depredations of the *Spaniards*. *Dunkirk* and *Gibraltar*, indeed, are popular subject; but says, the *demolition* of the one, and *possession* of the other, will be cause of eternal quarrel. As to *Dunkirk*, it will be soon enough to fight with the *French* when they raise *Fortifications*, and all we can do about *Gibraltar* is to defend it when besieged, or destroy any works that may hurt our selves.

Proceeds to answer several questions propounded by the *Craftsman*; and concludes with some Remarks on a declaration of this author's, *viz.* that *Reason and Argument, Truth and Justice* are of their side. To which *Osborne* replies, that they never offered *Reason* or *Argument*; and have been convicted of almost as many *falsehoods*, as they have asserted facts.

*Fog's Journal*, July 24.

IS filled with large quotations from the Play called the *Fall of Mortimer*, for which not having room, must refer our readers to the specimen we have given of it from the same author, p. 247.

*Daily Courant*, July 27.

ULrick D'ypres, a former correspondent, entertains us, first, with a description of the characters of the *Craftsman* and *Fog*. The *Craftsman* he calls a Quack Doctor, who gets upon a stage, and tells lies to recommend his medicines; *Fog* is his

his *Zany*, who tumbles, plays tricks, and utters ribaldry to divert the mob.

Another point he considers, is their reproach against the Ministry, that they employ recruiting Officers, and raise a *turkish army of writers*. In answer to this makes a *review* of the forces of this kind who daily appear in print against 'em.

*Imprimis*, The Cavalry of the *Country Journal*, consisting of several troops, mostly *Dunciad Authors*.

*Item*, Some troops of *Dragoons* in *Fog's Journal*, better Men, but not so well mounted.

*Item*, Some shattered Infantry from *Grubstreet*, the forlorn Hope.

*Item*, Several troops of *Swiss*, commanded by *E — B —*, Esq; and his Lieut. *Tim. Scrub of Rag Fair*, Esq;

*Lastly*, Infinite numbers of *Banditti* and *Muranders*, sent from the fruitful presses of *Messieurs Walker* and *Rainer*.

The *Free Briton*, July 29. No 87.

*Reflections on the Measures of Queen Anne's four last Years Reign, and the Craftsman*.

THE *Writers of the Craftsman*, says *Walsingham*, would justify their *Conduct* by their *Design*, and complain of reviving the *Transactions* of a former Administration, in order to interrupt them in their Examination of the *present Times*; and that had they wrote then, they should not have condemned those Measures by wholesale.

To this he replies, The Grievance consists in this, that a *very worthy Personage* is not able to defend the Measures of those Times wherein he was Minister, whilst he is daily condemning the present Times, and Ministers. Asks, whether this Administration is to be *changed* at the instances of such a Person, whose principal Motive of hating and opposing

it, is, that they brought him to the justice of his Country, which he *wisely* fled from.

It is undeniable, he says, that the Measures of the last four Years of *Queen Anne's Reign* were *wrong*, and ought to be written against. Was the Enquiry *useful* then, and is it not *destructive* now? The Merits of a good Administration, and the Follies and Iniquities of a bad, is a proper *Contraste*.

These writers, says he, would not have condemned those Measures by *wholesale*, but have given every Man his proper share, yet have made one Man accountable for all now.

The *Craftsman* owns it as an Omission, that no Tract of Ground was obtained for *Britain* about *Gibraltar*. If so, says *Walsingham*, must this Ministry make good former Omissions, without the Power and Opportunities of former Ministers?

As to what the *Craftsman* avers in relation to demolishing *Dunkirk*, that no Complaint had been made, is, he says, false. The *Piles* were not drawn out, but only levelled, and a Ground Work remains to serve another Occasion. The Works towards the Sea were to have been demolished in *two Months*. those towards the Land in *three Months*; yet not a stroke was struck in *four Months*. An *Equivalent* for that Demolition was to be put into the Hands of the *French King* before it commenced, which *Equivalent* was no where mentioned in any of the Treaties then concluded, nor could it ever be known what it was, though the House of Commons addressed on that Head. This alarmed the Nation, who fear'd this delay was for the sake of the *Cbevalier*.

These guilty Negotiations, he concludes, obliged the late Viscount *B — —* ke to remove the *Papers* from his Office, when the late Queen fell ill.

ill. Is inform'd by a Gentleman now living, that he saw *that Minister's Office* in the utmost Confusion, Papers *openly* carried off, and his Lordship's Secretary told this Gentleman, that those which he was then sending away, were the *third Coachful* that Morning.

Grubstreet Journal, July 29.  
No. 82.

*Of Criticism.*

A Critick he defines to be a *true Judge of what is really commendable and graceful in Writing; nor can be impos'd on by the false and glaring Colours of a Pretender, but will as necessarily see the natural and genuine, as the false and surreptitious.* Those among the Ancients who bore this Characteristick, were the *Stagyrite* himself, *Plato*, the *Dionysius's*, *Cicero*, and *Horace*.

Modern Authors have a natural dread of *Criticism*, and therefore screen their Works behind a *Dedication* to his Lordship; then a *Preface*. What is this but to mistrust one's own Cause? Would a *Rapbael* or a *Corelli* do so?

Describes the *false Critic*, and gives a Specimen of *false Criticism*. To this purpose he supposes *Milton* an old Author, various MSS. extant, and many Editions; from which collated together, he intends to publish a new one. First, according to Custom, he seeks for the worst Edition, that his Notes may be the more numerous, and his Triumphs the more frequent. So turns Author, and begins his *Criticism* on the first six Lines of *Paradise lost*, which he pursues with trifling Remarks and insignificant Readings.

§. The next Part of his Entertainment is Mr. *Budget's* Answer to Mr. *Pier's* Letter publish'd in the *Courant*, see p. 281, 299, to which he replies, that he no where asserts that Mr. *Wm Piers* is not the youngest

Son of his deceased Father, Mr. *Jo. Piers*, but grants that it is so. Desires Mr. *Piers* to give a direct Answer to the following Queries,

1. Why he will not submit their Dispute to some eminent and indifferent Council?

2. Was not the Estate in dispute his Mother's *Jointure*? Did not he and his eldest Brother *John Piers* of *Denton*, go to *Robert Pazy* the Tenant, and assure him their Mother was *dead*, though really *living*?

3. Did they not actually *take Possession* of, and persuade the Tenant to accept of a *Lease* from them, which they both signed?

Why did Mr. *Wm Piers* persuade his *eldest Brother*, of whom Mr. *B.* purchased, to sign a *Lease*, if he thought he had no Right to the Estate?

5. Must not his *Old Mother* have wanted Bread, if Mr. *Cade*, her Son-in-Law still living, had not forc'd the two *Piers* to *restore* her *Estate*?

6. Can Mr. *Piers* except to Mr. *Cade's* Evidence?

Universal Spectator, July 31.  
No. 147.

*Rules and Maxims for publick Writers.*

AN Author, says *Eusebius*, (who writes this Discourse) ought to consider the Effects his Writings may have upon the Publick. *Self-Interest*, *Pride*, *Prospect of Gain*, nor the *Desire of Fame*, should induce him to appear in Print, till he is satisfy'd no *Mischief* will ensue.

Does not with the *Liberty* of the *Press* restrain'd, yet would not have it turned into a licentious *Wantonness*, and employed in the Service of *Prophaneness* and *Immorality*.

*Learning*, *Wit*, and *Genius* are no longer valuable *Talents* than while they support *Virtue*, and whoever employs them otherwise, is accountable for the *Mischief's* they occasion.

*Rochester* and *Fountainne*, eminent  
O o for

for the *Wit* and *Lewdness* of their Writings, were struck with such a Concern on this Account, that in their serious Hours they would gladly have given up all their *Reputation*, could they have suppressed the malevolent Effects of their juvenile Writings.

The practis'd *Debauchee* is not so pernicious as a *luciveous Writer*, nor indeed so culpable. The Violence of *Temptation*, the wild Sallies of *Headstrong Passion*, *Ignorance*, or *Inadvertency*, may plead for the one; but the other must stand self-condemned in as much as he writes with *Thought* and *Deliberation*.

Pernicious Authors likewise are those who not being principled in *Religion* and *Morality* themselves, would banter it out of others.

Another sort are such as perplex *well-meaning People* with their *Cavils* at *Revelation*, and the *established Religion*.

In the List of *hurtful Writers*, reckons those who broach *Scandal* and *Calumny*, who attack *Persons* instead of *Crimes*, and expose *Failings* and *Misfortunes* of *People* and *Families*.

But the *useful* and *valuable Writer*, is he that informs the *Judgment*, amends the *Manners*, and promotes the *Happiness* of *Mankind*; and endeavours to prevent the increase of *Vice* and *Falshood*, *Folly*, *Ignorance*, and *Impiety*.

The *Craftsman*, July 31.  
No. 265.

MR *Danvers* recapitulates some heads of the Treaty betwixt *Rupert Lyn*, Esq; and *himself*, signed May 29, which see p. 209, one of which was to refer their Disputes to the Decision of the *Presfs*. This Mr *Lyn* readily embraced, but soon, he says, prevaricated himself out of his Engagements, endeavoured to pervert the Meaning of the Treaty, and so evade the *main Point*, by a sudden

Transition into *Characters*. To this Purpose a Pamphlet was published by Mr *Lyn's* Authority, full of Adulation to *himself*, and Slander upon his *Antagonists*.

Says the whole Province of *Grubstreet* was taken into double Pay to defend it, although Mr. *Lyn* had disowned it. Gives a numerous List of Authors that have been employed against him, and in Vindication of Mr *Lyn*, the printing and dispersing of whose Writings must cost him 20,000*l*. per Annum, without including *Prosecutions*, *Evidence*, and some other Articles of *secret Service*. But all these, says *Danvers*, proving ineffectual, he recurred to his usual Weapons, the *secular Arm* and *Violence*. He sent his *Officers* to molest *their Agents* in the lawful Exercise of their Trade; to seize their Effects; imprison their Persons; and extort Discoveries, by putting them in Mind of poor Captain *Jenkins*, and the *Loss* of *their Ears*.

Concludes with setting forth the dangerous Situation of Mr. *Lyn*, whom, he says, nothing can screen from publick Resentment, but publick Retribution, and hopes the World will excuse him from entering into any farther Negotiations with a *Man* who hath had Recourse to such *wretched Artifices*, and discovered a manifest Intention to sacrifice the *Liberty* of *his Country* to his own *personal Security*.

*Applebee's Journal*, July 31.

HIS Entertainment consists of two Letters from Correspondents. The first signed *Catherine Cannister*, declares her Parentage, Fortune, and Qualities; her Father a Tradesman, who can give her 10,000 *l*. and her self, to her Misfortune, reckoned a Beauty. Says, she has made it the Business of her Life to render herself agreeable, but that of late her Endeavours have been ineffectual. It she

He is grave, her Acquaintance call her affected; if merry, foolish; if she goes to Church, 'tis not, say they, out of Devotion, but to shew her Finery, and to look a Husband. Nay, so great was their Malice, that they broke off an advantageous Match that had been offered to her Father for her. But some time after an Estate of 500 *l.* per Ann. being left her by an Uncle, her Lover renew'd his Addressees, and shew'd several Letters he had received, intimating, that handsome as she seem'd, she was afflicted with the *King's Evil*. To get rid of him, she went down to her new Estate; where instead of being welcomed and visited as a Stranger, no body came near her but the Parson's Wife. The reason of this Humour, it seems, was, *Truly it was beneath them to visit an Upstart, the Daughter of a Tradesman, though she had a great Fortune. The Creature was indeed pretty, but look'd vulgar, and weighing Tea behind the Counter would become her much better than a Cbariot. Besides, they thought it dangerous to be familiar with her, for fear some of their Sons should be mean enough to fall in love with her, and disgrace their ancient Families. Laughs at this fantastical Humour, that People whose Estates were not above 300 *l.* a Year, should be afraid of her running away with their young Squires; and concludes, that whenever she marries, she will have regard to the Virtue, Learning, and personal Merit of the Man, more than his Family or Estate.*

The other Letter is from *David Doubtful*, just entering the 20th Year of his Age, and on the Point of going abroad to be bred a Merchant; but last Sunday saw a Lady at Church, which has altered his Inclination to staying at home. The lady is vastly his superior both in Birth and Fortune, therefore would be advised how to act; which Advice the Journalist gives in the following Lines:

**I**F for some lofty DAME you feel Desire,  
 And in your Breast observe a hope-  
 less Fire,  
 Let not your future Folly, Fortune blame;  
 But check, while yet resistable, the Flame;  
 Quick from your Heart, the kindling  
 Mischief tear,  
 E'er length of Time -- too strongly root  
 it there:  
 For Time gives strength -- to ripening  
 Time is due  
 That Grapes, once green, assume a pur-  
 ple Hue;  
 In Time, plough'd Fields, with Crops  
 are cover'd o'er,  
 And that turns Corn, which seem'd but  
 Grass before.  
 E'en the strong Stems, of your wide-  
 spreading Trees  
 Rose all in Time, and swell'd but by  
 Degrees;  
 For pliant once, each slender Sapling stood,  
 Whose leafy Branches, now adorn the  
 Wood,  
 Think well on this -- nor let your Bosom  
 prove,  
 The painful Pangs of unsuccessful LOVE;  
 And since so dang'rous, is e'en short  
 Delay,  
 Let then your PASSION Reason's  
 Force allay,  
 And this Day RULE -- what may  
 To-morrow S W A Y.

**Read's Journal, June 31.**

*Of Adoration and Revelation.*

**T**HE perpetual Conflict which Plato observed betwixt Reason and Appetite determined him to discourse on the Subject of Prayer to this Purpose. *Man from his own Reason cannot comprehend what Manner of Adoration is most acceptable to God, or know what to pray for agreeable to his Will; in this fluctuation of Thought, it is safer to abstain from Sacrifice, than with the Hazard of offending the divine Being to perform it. His Advice therefore was, That his Countrymen should patiently wait till one was sent to them*  
 from



from Heaven, who might instruct them in their Duty. Whence it is evident, that a Revelation was necessary, and that the wisest of the Heathens were sensible, that the Religion among them had no Pretence to Revelation. But when we turn our Thoughts to that holy Religion, which is revealed to us in the Book of the Old Testament, every Sentence opens and explains the inexpressible Perfection of infinite Power, improves Reason, exalts Virtue, illuminates our Understanding, and is accommodated to the meanest Apprehension, with that noble Simplicity, and at the same time that august force of Diction and Sentiments, that Harmony and Connection in all its Parts, as leaves no room to question the Divinity of its Extraction.

From these holy Oracles alone could Morality receive Enforcement, and our Merit brighten.

The Path of the Christian is charming, the Reward eternal; the Road of Sin painful, the Punishment everlasting.

Tremors, Aches, Drunkenness, Immorality, Prophaneness, and contempt of Grace, with intermitting Fevers of Conscience, a crazy Stupor of the Mind as well as the Body, are the cruciating Methods that lead to Hell. Serenity of Mind, Peace of Conscience, joyful Duty, Gratitude to our Maker, Love to our Neighbour, and Liberty, the easy Yoke, and light Burthen, that will prepare and smooth our Journey for the Communion of Saints.

*Fog's Journal*, July 31. No. 143.

HE directs the Point of his *Satire* chiefly against *Walsingham*, Author of the *Free-Briton*, who, he says, has been censured for reviving the same political Lies which were exploded near 20 Years since.

If, says he, Mr. *Walsingham*, had made a short Comparison of the Conduct of the last four Years of *Q. Anne*, with that of another time, he might have given us a Bone to pick; he might

have shewn the Wickedness of *Not keeping up a standing Army* in Time of Peace, &c.

When he considers the Nature of our Political Disputes, finds there is but this small Difference betwixt him and the Ministerial Writers; he writes for the Country against the M—s, they for the M—s against the Country.

Is of Opinion, that if he and the *Craftsman* should fall under the Lash of these Gentlemens Wit, no Body would pity them, because they might easily make their own Defence in the same Manner, that is, by *Scolding*. Does not question but *another old Woman* may be found fit to engage Mr *Walsingham*.

Hopes he shall be cautious how he speaks or thinks with Contempt of that Trumpeter of the M—, Mr *Walsingham*, and remembers a Passage in *Herodotus*, That a whole Army of Scythians was once put to Flight by the braying of an Ass.

*London Journal*, July 31. No. 627.

THE Author of the *Craftsman*, says *Osborne*, affirms that the grand Dispute between them and their Adversaries, is not about particular Transactions of State, but about Principles of Government, which Court-writers have advanced destructive of Liberty. This, says *Osborne*, is not true, for Principles of Government were never mentioned till of late.

The sole Design of the *Craftsmen* for these four or five Years past, he affirms, has been to remove the Ministry. To effect this they have tried all ways, and every Method of Scandal and Defamation; for the sake of one Man the whole Nation hath been abused.

But the Design of the Writers on the other side have been to shew, that the Assertions of the *Craftsman* and his Authors, against the Government, have been without Foundation.

As to the Principles charged on these (Court) Writers as above, says, they have been refuted as often as advanced,

A R I D.

## A R I D D L E.

A Place big enough for to work or to play,  
A cloth that contain'd a large parcel  
of hay;

Of neat morice dancers two hundred met on it,  
Perhaps you'll expect a jig or a sonnet:

But alas! of all these there was never a one,  
That could whistle *Moll Peatly*, or sing *B. b. b. b. b.*  
*Joan*;

Then in came a crew of sharp *lads* in their  
natures,

Who stood like meer post, or stupid spectators:  
No wonder why any could not dance a jig,  
For each one of them was ty'd by the leg:  
No wonder why none of the other could sing,  
For each of 'em danc'd with his neck in a string.

*Another.*

MY Friend and I from home did part,  
He had some yards of me the start;  
We ran at least a mile or more,  
And he still kept that space before:  
Nor more nor less we all agree,  
Though he run twice as fast as me:  
Tell me then how it came to pass,  
That I no farther beaten was.

An ODE in Horace, translated by way  
of Specimen to a new Work.

Melodious *Lyre!* If e'er reclin'd at ease,  
Thy warbling notes, or my soft verie  
could please,

In this *Retreat*, let not their musick cease,  
But let a just applause reward thy *Song*.

First from fair *Lesbos'* ever famous shore,  
Thro' wars harsh toils, and where loud bil-  
lows roar,

The *Solace* of his cares! *Aleaus* bore,  
Thy sweetly sounding *Shell* along.

To thee he sung--warm'd by the tuneful *lute*,  
The praise of *Venus*, the free joys of wine,  
And gay *Lycea's* sparkling eyes that shine  
Black, as the *tresses* o'er her neck of snow.

Thou grace of *Phaebus*, thou delight of *Jove*,  
Who o'er thy *strings*, whene'er my fingers move,  
Does by thy soft, thy melting sweetness prove,  
The kind dispeller of intruding woe.

## E P I G R A M.

HUGH *Peters'* sense, voice, language,  
action, mein,

And front, are all in *H - y* heard, or seen:  
Which plainly proves this learn'd *Clare market*  
Of *Ancient Elocution the Restorer*. (Roarer

## On LOVE.

LOVE's no irregular desire,  
No sudden fit of raging pain,  
Which in a moment grows a fire,  
And in a moment cools again.

Not found in the sad sonneteer,  
That sings of darts, despair, and chains,  
And by whose dismal verse, 'tis clear,  
He wants not heart alone, but brains-

Nor does it center in the beau,  
Who sighs by rule, in order dies,  
Whose all consists in outward show,  
And want of wit by dress supplies.

No! Love is something so divine,  
Description would but make it less;  
'Tis what I feel, but can't define,  
'Tis What I know, but can't express.

*Lady M. M.—'s Farewel to BATH.*

TO all you Ladies now at Bath,  
And eke, ye Beaus, to you,  
With aking heart, and wat'ry eyes,  
I bid my last adieu.

Farewel ye Nymphs, who waters sip  
Hot reeking from the pumps,  
While music lends her friendly aid,  
To cheer you from the dumps.

Farewel ye wits, who prating stand,  
And criticise the fair;  
Yourselves the joke of men of Sense,  
Who hate a coxcomb's air.

Farewel to *Deard's*, and all her toys,  
Which glitter in her shop,  
Deluding traps to girls and boys,  
The warehouse of the fop.

*Lindsay's* and *Hayes's* both farewel,  
Where in the spacious hall;  
With bounding steps, and sprightly air,  
I've led up many a ball.

Where *Somerwille* of courteous mein,  
Was partner in the dance,  
With swimming *Haws*, and *Brownlow* blithe,  
And *Briston* pink of *France*.

Poor *Nash*, farewel! may fortune smile,  
Thy drooping soul revive,  
My heart is full I can no more  
*John*, bid the Coachman drive.

An Epitaph on Dr WOODWARD.

HIC prope Magni NEWTONI reliquias  
Voluit jacere et suas,  
(Nec tanti Nomini vicinia credideris indignas.)  
JOHANNIS WOODWARD, M. D.

Qui Deum in ipsius Operibus  
Quæsit et invenit;  
Er, Philosophum ut deceit Christianum venera-  
Terræq; abdita et mirabilia (tus est:  
Curiose sed humiliter,

Pie sed feliciter,  
Persecutus,  
Ad occultiorum Cognitionem  
Et ad sublimiorum Theoriam  
Avocatus est;

Dieq; Aprilis xxiii. A. D. 1728,  
Et Cocontemplator admittus et Particeps.

An

An ANSWER to the Writer of Dawley Farm. A POEM. Inserted in p. 262.

THou voice of falshood! blast of evil fame!  
Flatt'rer! unworthy of a Poet's name!  
What Poet would like thee prophane his Song,  
Or drop such honey'd poison from his tongue?  
Scandal to truth! thy verse is like thy cause,  
And like thy patron's honour thy applause.

Who knows thy *St J*— in a God's disguise?  
Who stiles dread *Jove* the Tyrant of the Skies?  
With whom can such abusive lies prevail?  
Or who believes the prostituted tale?  
*George* was indeed a *Jove* in his renown,  
And he a *Titan* who assail'd his Throne;  
But baffled in a scheme so wild and vain,  
The thund'rer hurl'd him to the earth again;  
Press'd him beneath a mountain's mighty load,  
And forc'd the *Rebel* to confess his God:  
With mercy heard him groating for reprieve,  
Forgot his wrongs, and bid the *Rebel* live.

How ill his practice justifies his plea!  
How ill his pardon and his crimes agree!  
In pain forswearing ev'ry trait'rous deed,  
At ease resolving blindly to proceed;  
Renewing all the baseness of his Mind,  
And brooding mischief to undo mankind.  
— This is the Hero whom thy verse believes,  
As firm in virtue, honest, brave, and wise;  
Who fires the Poet with a taste of fame,  
And adds a glory to the *Patriot* Name;  
The *Patriot* name that bids *Rebellion* rise,  
In honour's masque, in liberty's disguise;  
The Poet's fire, that, like deceitful *Cain*,  
Burns a false incense, though it burns in vain.

Let *Dawley* triumph in the builder's art,  
And stand the emblem of the owner's heart;  
If the low title wrong the pompous frame,  
Observe the Man! his fraud is just the same:  
Humble in guilt he studies to appear,  
With false repentance mocks the public Ear;  
Again, with *Syren's* voice, would charm the  
State,  
And lie, and cheat, and flatter to be great!  
Again, would all his artifice display,  
Again be trusted, and again betray.  
— Poise in the scales of truth, his craft and  
Pride!

The weight is equal, neither will subside;  
One plan'd the mighty mischiefs of his minds,  
And one conceal'd the mischiefs he design'd.  
Born for the nation's Curse! compos'd of ill!  
And fram'd for actions wicked at his will!  
In power abusing ev'ry sacred trust,  
Ungrateful, cruel, treach'rous, and unjust;  
When out, impatient of the dire disgrace,  
And with his treasons tainting all his race:  
This is the Hero whom thy verse believes,  
As firm in virtue, honest, brave, and wise.

Would truth and painting lend their mutual  
Aid,  
And *Dawley's* walls confess the faithful shade,  
What scenes of rapine, lust, deceit, would  
Heroes in exile, and betray'd allies; (rise!

The *British* lion hunted from the field,  
The trophies wrested from the soldier's shield,  
Th' unhappy *Catalans*, a glorious band!  
Dying like victims, for their native land;  
In death upbraiding our perfidious word,  
And in resentment, crowding on the sword.  
O *Britain* — but 'tis past — no more thy name  
Shall e'er be foil'd with such a blot of shame;  
*W—l—s* preserves thee pure from ev'ry Stain;  
Honour and peace distinguish *George's* reign:  
Let *St J*—— rave in impotence of pow'r,  
His guilty heart shall blast thy fame no more,  
— Behold the Hero! whom thy verse believes  
As firm in virtue, honest, brave, and wise.

### EPIGRAM,

S Hou'd *D—s* print how once you robb'd  
your brother,  
Traduc'd your monarch, and debauch'd your  
Mother;  
Say what revenge on *D—s* can be had;  
Too dull for laughter, for reply too mad;  
Of one so poor you cannot take the law;  
Of one so old your sword you scorn to draw.  
Uncag'd then let the harmless monster rage,  
Secure in dullness, madness, want, and age.

To Mr Pope on his being personally abused.

THy wit in vain th'imvenom'd critic gnaws,  
The polish'd metal breaks the Serpent's  
jaws,  
Pain'd and intrag'd it-on thy person flies;  
But frait drops off, and feebly hissing dies.  
Impartial heav'n which ne'er thought fit to join  
A beauteous form to such bright wit as thine;  
Careless to grace the frail corporeal part,  
Has on thy soul exerted double art.

### ARIDDLE, to Lady C—t.

REach all things near me, and far off to boot,  
Without stretching a finger, or fleeting a foot,  
I take them all in too, to add to your wonder,  
Tho' many and various, and large, and afunder.  
Without jostling or crowding they pass side by  
side.  
Thro' a wonderful *wicket* not half an inch wide;  
Tho' I lodge them at ease in a very large store,  
Of no breadth or length, with a hundred things  
more,  
All this I can do, without witchcraft or charm;  
Tho' sometimes, they say, I bewitch and do harm.  
Tho' cold I enflame, and tho' quiet invade,  
And nothing can shield from my spell, but a  
shade.  
A thief that has robb'd you or done you dis-  
grace,  
In magical mirror I'll shew you his face;  
Nay, if you'll believe what the poets have said,  
They'll tell you, I kill and call back the dead;  
Like conjurers in my circle I dwell,  
I love to look black too, it heightens my spell,  
Tho' my magic is mighty in every hue,  
Who sees all my power, must see it in you.

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T H E

# Monthly Intelligencer.

J U L Y, 1731.

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**Thursday July 1.**

**H**IS Majesty in Council called for the Council Book, and ordered the Name of *Wm Pulteney, Esq;* to be struck out of the List of Privy Council; and likewise to be put out of all the Commissions of the Peace, and his Deputations from the Lords Lieut. to be revoked: and the Ld Chancellor and principal Secretaries of State were directed to give the necessary Orders therein.

His Majesty in Council ordered the Parliament should be further prorogued to the 20th of *August*.

An order issued from the Treasury for the Payment of 900*l.* viz. 300*l.* for apprehending and convicting *Hall Bromhead*, condemn'd at *Lincoln Assizes*; 300*l.* for *James Ford*, convicted at *Robchester Assizes*, and 300*l.* for convicting *Jeremiah Fitch*, at *Hertford Assizes*, for sending threatening Letters.

**Friday 2.**

The Queen sent to the Playhouse in *Drury-Lane*, for the Manuscript of *George Barnwell*, to peruse it, which *Mr Wilks* carried to *Hampton Court*.

**Saturday 3.**

His Majesty granted to the Lady *Jane Holt*, and Lady *Lucy Wharton*, Sisters of the late D. of *Wharton*, all his Estate which was forfeited by his Attainder.

**Tuesday 6.**

Was a Commencement at *Cambridge*; 4 Doctors were created, and 85 Masters of Arts. The Doctors of Divinity were *Dr Hussey*, and *Dr Baker*, of *St Peters*; *Dr Gardiner*, of *St Katherine's Hall*, was made Dr of Civil Law, and *Dr Jones*, of *King's Colledge*, Dr of Physick.

**Wednesday 7.**

A new Commission of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex* pass'd the Great Seal, in which the Names of *Wm Pulteney, Esq;* and *John Webster, Esq;* are omitted. The latter having compounded the Affair, was fin'd only 1*s.* for

wounding Justice *De Veil*; *Mr Carlton* the same. See Occurrences *March 13*, and *July 3*.

*Mr Walker* was taken into Custody for printing a scandalous Pamphlet, entitled, *Robin's Game*, or *Seven's the Main*; as were *Mr Rayner*, *Mr Lynn*, and *Mr Slow* for publishing the same.

**Thursday 8.**

The Dutcheſs of *Dorset's* Salary, as Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen, was advanced to 900*l.* per Ann. in Consideration of having served 3 Years in Quality of Mistress of the Robes.

Began the Gen. Quarter Sessions for the City and Lib. of *Westminster*, and *Sir John Gouſen*, gave the charge.

**Sunday 11.**

A Swarm of Bees settled on the side of *Mr Lawton's* House in *Nicholas Lane*, which they hiv'd and sent into the Country.

**Monday 12.**

*Mr Franklin* appeared at the King's Bench Bar to take his Trial for publishing the *Craſſman*, *Jan. 9*. But only 11 of the Special Jury appearing, it was proposed that one of the Grand Jury might be chosen to compleat the Number; but that was over-ruled. Then *Mr Attorney Gen.* pray'd a *Tales*; and my Ld *Raymond* thought it ought to be granted, which the Gentlemen who were sworn desired might not: Whereupon the Attorney Gen. withdrew his Motion, and the Tryal was put off 'till next Term.

**Wednesday 14.**

The Sessions began at the *Old Bailey*, when *Edward Stafford, Esq;* was try'd for the Murder of *Thomas Mayward*, a Porter, and was brought in *Lunatick*, appearing so on his Tryal, by several Witnesses.

*Sir Charles Wager*, with the Fleet under his Command, set sail from *Spithead*, directing their Course for *Cadiz*.

**Satur**

**Saturday 17.**

The Sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, and the 8 following Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. *Tho. Granger*, alias *Corfield*, for stealing 31 Guineas from his Master *Ben. Huffam*, Esq; *John Davis*, for 2 Robberies on the Highway, and for Murder; *John Drinkwater*, *Bernard Fink*, *Wm Tate*, *John Armstrong*, and *Nab. Lamprey*, for several Street Robberies; and *Tho. Clarkson* for robbing *Edw. Phillips* on the Highway; 3 were burnt in the Hand, and 32 ordered for Transportation.

**Tuesday 20.**

*Miss Worsley* driving in her Chair on *Banstead Downs*, was attacked by a Highwayman. He presented his Pistol, and she lash'd at him and his Horse with her Whip, 'till she obliged him to sheer off. Her Footman was so surprized he durst not assist.

**Thursday 22.**

The Master of the Rolls committed to the Fleet a Clergyman for marrying a School-boy of *Eaton*, aged about 17. intitled to 1500 *l. per Ann.* to a Servant Maid; also the Person who gave her in Marriage, and the Youth's pretended-Guardian, who had given a Bond to indemnify the Parson.

**Monday 26.**

The 8 Persons capitally convicted, as above, were executed at *Tyburn*.

**Thursday 29.**

At a Court of Common Council held at *Guild-Hall*, it was resolved, That the Money collected by the Aldermen and Common Council Men in their several Wards for the Sufferers by Fire at *Tiverton*, *Blandford*, and *Romsey*, to be paid into the Chamber of *London*, should be distributed by the Direction of the said Court without any Fee or Deduction whatsoever. [The Collections for the Sufferers are remarkably large and generous.]

**Friday 30.**

An odd Accident happened in *Bushy Park* to one of the Helpers in the King's Stables, riding his Majesty's own Hunting Horse, who was frighted by a Swan flying at him, out of the Canal, which caused him to run away, and dash out his Brains against the Iron Gates; the Man was thrown on the Iron Spikes, which only entering his Cloaths, did him no Hurt. Some time before the same Swan is said to have flown at his Highness the Duke, but caused no Disaster.

**Saturday 31.**

A Report was spread that the Dutch-ess of *Parma* was safely delivered of a Prince the 18th Instant.

About this time the Lady of *Samuel Sandys*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the City of *Worcester*, was safely delivered of a Daughter.

**DEATHS.**

**M**R. *Enoch Floyd*, formerly Governor of the Lead Mines Company.

*Thomas Wuyill*, Esq; General Accomptant of the Excise, &c. and one of the Commissioners for Hawkers and Pedlers.

7. The Countess Dowager of *Warwick* and *Holland*. She was Daughter to Sir *Thomas Middleton* of *Chirk-Castle*, in the County of *Denbigh*, Bar. and Widow of the late Secretary *Addison*; by whom she has left one Daughter.

Mr *Michael Carboneil* Secretary to the Turkish Company.

The only Son of the Lord *Effingham Howard*.

20. The Mother of the Lord *Baltimore*.  
22. Mr *Henbaw*, a Serjeant of the Chamber to the Lord Mayor.

17. The Hon. Sir *Walier Tonge*, Bar. first Commissioner of the Customs, at his House in *Red Lyon Square*.

19. *George Granville*, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for the County of *Bucks*.

The Lady of *Ambrose Page*, Esq; at his House in *Dukestreet*, *Westminster*.

Mr *Thomas Salway*, a Turkey Merchant, at his House in *Stratford* in *Essex*, said to die worth 150,000 *l.*

The Wife of *Wm Price* of *Vaend* in *Flintshire*, Esq; only Daughter of the *Ld Visc. Hereford*.

*Samuel Lowe*, Esq; Member of Parl. for *Aldborough* in *Suffolk*.

*Catherine*, the Wife of *Ralph Palmer*, Esq; Counsellor at Law.

**CASUALTIES.**

4. **M**R. *Shaw*, a Victualler in *Cheapside*, overturned in a Chair with his Wife, who was kill'd.

19. A Pitch-pot, which was boiling between two Ships on the *Thames*, took fire, whereby the *Charming Mary*, Capt. *Bell*, was burnt to the Keel, and all her Cargo; the *Happy Union*, Capt. *Aubin*, unladen; the *Harbin*, Capt. *Crockenden*, the

the *Hanover*, Capt. *Kitchingham*, her Masts, Rigging, and great part of her Cargo; the *Param*, Capt. *Paramore*, her Masts and Rigging; and the *Brigantia*, Capt. *Reynolds*, her Masts and Rigging.

An Apothecary's Servant at *Cambridge* was very much burnt by some Liquors which took Fire, and endeavouring to escape through a Window, a great Dog tore him in such a manner, that he instantly died.

23. A Powder-Mill at *Maidstone* in *Kent*, blew up, by which two Men and a Child were kill'd; a Paper-Mill and a House adjoining were destroyed; the Tiling and Windows of several Houses, and the Windows of a Church at a great Distance very much shatter'd.

Mr *Jakeman*, a Cabinet-maker, Mr *Stephens* a Scowrer, and another Person, going into a Boat from on board a Ship, it over-set by the weight of Mr *Jakeman*, who came too hastily on the side of it, and they, and the Waterman were drowned.

29. A Fire broke out in the back of the Queen's-head Tavern in Great *Queen-street*, which consumed two Stables, and several Coaches and Chariots, and rich Furniture belonging to Mr *Fairchild* a Coach-maker.

Four large Provinces in *China* destroy'd by Earthquakes and Inundations. — Three Villages near *Geneva*, and the Corn 20 Miles round, by Lightning, — The Isle of *Lancervetta*, belonging to *Portugal*, depopulated by a Volcano.

PROMOTIONS.

2 COL *Bloodworth*, appointed a Groom of the Bed-Chamber, and *John Evelyn*, Esq; Equerry, to his Royal Highness the Prince.

4. Major *Wandsford*, appointed Lieut. Col. of Maj. Gen. *Gore's* Royal Reg. of Dragoons.

Mrs *Anne Moore*, made Laundress to the three eldest Princesses, with a Salary of 145 l. per Ann.

*Christopher Wyvill*, Esq; appointed a Commissioner of the Hawkers and Pedlers, in the Room of his Brother decess'd,

*Thomas Eyre*, Esq; Rec. Gen. of the County of *Chester*, made Rec. Gen. for *S. Wales*. in the Room of *John Meredith*, Esq;

The Countess of *Suffolk*, declared Mistress of the Robes to the Queen.

8. The Lady of the Hon. *James Brudenel*, Esq; appointed Bedchamber-woman to her Majesty.

10. The Hon. Sir *Charles Wager*, Vice Adm. of the Red, promoted to be Admiral of the Blue Squadron; and Sir *George Walton*, to be Admiral under Sir *Charles Wager* in his Fleet.

*Richard Willoughby*, Esq; appointed Seneschal of his Royal Highness's Manor of *Mere*, in the County of *Wilts*.

14. *David Patten*, Esq; appointed High Bailiff of *Westminster*, in the Room of *William Morris*, Esq; who resign'd.

Dr *Stebbing*, elected Preacher to the Society of *Gray's-Inn*.

15. Mr *John Girdle*, chosen Surgeon of *St. Thomas's* Hospital.

Brig. Gen. *Clayton*, appointed to command the Regiments on Board Sir *Charles Wager's* Squadron from *Gibraltar* to *Bahy*.

16. *Geo. Wynne*, of *Leafwood*, in the County of *Flims*, created a Baronet.

Mr *Perkins*, an Attorney in *Abchurch-Lane*, appointed Under-Sheriff to *Samuel Russel*, Esq; one of the Sheriffs of *London*, for the Year ensuing.

*William Cann*, Esq; Barrister at Law, chosen Town-Clerk for the City of *Bristol*, worth 700 l. per Ann.

Mr. *Wm Allen*, Grocer in *Holbourn*, Elected Warden of *Dulwich* College.

The E. of *Dunmore* appointed a Gentleman of his Majesty's Bed-chamber.

The Ld. *Effingham Howard*, appointed a Lieut. Col. of Col. *Fane's* Troop of Horse Grenadiers.

Col. *Cramer*, made Capt. of Grenadiers in the third Reg. of Foot-Guards, in the Room of Lord *Effingham Howard*.

Col. *Mordaunt* succeeds Col. *Cramer*.

Capt. *Lesly* succeeds Col. *Mordaunt*.

Capt. *Murry* succeeds Capt. *Lesly*.

Promotions in IRELAND.

13. *Cairnes Marsh*, Esq; made Capt. in Col. *Egerton's* Reg. of Foot.

*Cromwell Ward*, Esq; made Capt. Lieut. in the said Regiment.

*Audley Lynd*, Gent. made Ensign in the said Regiment.

*Hugh*, Lord *Sempill*, made Lieut. Col. in Maj. Gen. *Sutton's* Reg. of Foot, and likewise Capt. of a Company in the said Regiment.

*Hugh Warburton*, Esq; made a Major in Col. *Legonier's* Reg. of Horse, and likewise Capt. of a Troop in the said Regiment.

*Philip Apley*, made Quarter-Master of Brig. *Barrel's* Regiment of Foot now in *Ireland*.

*Ecclesiastical Preferments conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.*

**T**HE Rev. Dr Sydall, translated to the Bishoprick of Gloucester, from that of St Davids, and from the Deanery of Canterbury, to that of Westminster.

Mr Herdisford, appointed President of Trinity College in Oxford.

William Geekie, D. D. installed Prebendary of Canterbury.

Mr John Thomas, B. D. Fellow of All-Souls in Oxford, presented by the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's, to the united Parishes of St Peter, and St Bennet Paul's Wharf.

John Carwhitben, L. L. B. presented to the Rectory of Woolfardisworthy, with the Vicarage of Crediton, alias Kirton; both in the County of Devon.

Mr Thomas Williams, presented to the Vicarage of Lanwonar, alias Llanwman cum Capella de Stilion, in Cardiganshire, and Diocese of St Davids.

Mr Eusebius Ibbam, Brother to Sir Justinian Ibbam, of Northamptonshire, Bar. and late Fellow of Lincoln College, elected Rector of the same.

Mr William Howdell, presented to the Rectory of Bircbolt, in Kent.

Mr Laughbarn, presented to the Living of Killgaron, in Pembrokehire.

Dr George Leigh, presented to the Vicarage of Hallifax, in Yorkshire.

Dr Nathanael Hough, Rector of St George's Southwark, presented to the adjacent Rectory of Newington.

#### MARRIAGES.

8.—John Pollen, Esq; of Andover, to Miss St John, Sister to Paul St John, of Farley, in Hants, Esq;

12. George Fox, Esq; to Miss Harriot Benson, only Daughter and Heiress of Robert Lord Bingley, deceased, a Fortune of 100,000 l.

13. The eldest Son of Sir Henry Goring, of Suffex, Bar. to Miss Blackburne.

14. Thomas Bladen, Esq; to the second Daughter of Sir Theodore Janssen, Justice Bourn, of Enfield, to a Daughter of Sir Simeon Stuart, Bar.

Charles Bertie, Esq; of Uffington, to Miss Mead, Daughter of Dr Mead.

John Peyton, Esq; to Miss Mary Kempton, of Lambeth.

20. John Franklin, of Wysbich, Esq; to Miss Foster, of Barsfort, near Bedford, a Fortune of 20,000 l.

Andrew Searle, Esq; Barrister of the Middle-Temple, to Miss Bedell.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Gilbert Langley, of Searle-street, London, Goldsmith.

Joseph Cawthorne, of Cheapside, London, Vintner.

William Bedingfield, of Norwich, Mercer.

Andrew Soleirol, of Threadneedle-street, London, Vintner.

William Gill, of Maidstone, Kent, Brewer and Papermaker.

Samuel Fairclough, of St Catherine Creechurch, London, Haberdasher.

Thomas Fayr, of Darlington, Norfolk, Maltster.

Richard Stokoe, of St George the Martyr, Middlesex, Carpenter.

John Chauntrell, of Aldermanbury-Pottern, London, Distiller.

William Horsley, of Henley, in Arden, Warwickshire, Tallow-Chandler.

John Hall, of Namptwich, in the County of Chester, Chapman.

Jeffery Hopkins, jun. of Kinswarton, Warwickshire, Chapman.

Stephen Heath, of Warwick, Maltster and Chapman.

John Shearm, of Moorwinstow, Cornwall, Merchant.

*Foreign*

## Foreign AFFAIRS.

Dresden, July 13. N. S.

THE Count de Moly, late Prime Minister to the King of Poland, has acknowledged and sign'd the following Crimes and Misdemeanors with which he has been charg'd, viz. 1. *Disobedience.* 2. *Despotic Administration.* 3. *Private Interest in Prejudice to the Publick.* 4. *Ill Treatment and Removal of particular Persons.* 5. *Keeping Matters secret from the King his Master.* 6. *Acting against his Orders.* 7. *Equivacating and retracting his own Words.* 8. *Abusing his Post in Prejudice to the Publick.* 9. *Keeping false Accounts.* 10. *Indecent Language and Behaviour during the King of Prussia's Stay, as well at Dresden, as in the Camp, and elsewhere.* 11. *Offering to treat with foreign Courts without his Master's Leave.* 12. *Acting contrary to his Master's Prerogative.* 13. *Concerning himself in Things which did not belong to his Office.* 14. *The Affair of the Porcelaine, wherein he acted directly contrary to Order, and agreeably to his private Views and Interests.* 15. *Making Erasures and Alterations in the Orders sign'd by the King, and detaining instead of sending them away.* 16. *Augmentation of Expences.* He was sentenc'd to make Restitution, and banish'd the Court.

According to our Advices from Constantinople, there was in February last a sharp Action in Persia, between the *Sopbi*, at the Head of 50,000 Men, and the *Turkish Seraskier*, of Erivan, with 30,000. The former had about 20,000 kill'd and drown'd, and was oblig'd with his scattered Forces to retire to *Tauris*, the Siege of which Place, notwithstanding his Loss, he was carrying on with an Army of 80,000 Men. The *Turkish Sultan* was determin'd to send 20,000 *Janizaries* to increase his Army in Persia,

and was taking Measures to secure himself on the Throne, which he does not yet peaceably enjoy, altho' he had put to death between 15 and 20,000 mutinous *Janizaries* and Rebels.

*Vienna, July 25.* 'Tis confirm'd, that a new Treaty was signed here between the Emperor, Spain, and Great-Britain, in Confirmation of former Treaties, and sent to the respective Courts for their Ratification. It is said, the Great Duke of Tuscany has acceded to the Vienna Treaty; and that the King of Sardinia is likewise disposed to come into the same.

*Muscovy.* A new Treaty of Commerce is concluded between this Court and that of Great-Britain, whereby the Duties of Imports and Exports are put on the same Foot, as they were in the Reign of Peter the Great.

*France.* The King has forbid all Commerce with the County of Avignon, on account of an Ordinance publish'd in the Ecclesiastical State, prohibiting the Importation of French Cloth.

The Court of France has renew'd its ancient Alliance with the Helvetic Body, and likewise with the Crown of Denmark for half a Year.

France has also paid 60,000 Livres as Arrears to the Elector of Bavaria, who has signify'd to the Emperor, that he cannot furnish his Majesty with the usual Body of Troops, but was resolv'd to keep them for his own Use; mean while the French are fortifying their Frontiers, and their Ambassadors about to quit the Courts of the late Vienna Alliance, as theirs also were that of France.

*Seville, July 10.* Great Preparations are making here for transporting 6,000 Spaniards to Italy, and in fitting out 10 Men of War to join Sir Charles Wager's Squadron.

BOOKS



Towards the End of the Month.

Course of Exchange.

Amsterdam	— 35
Disto at Sight	34 8
Hamburg	— 34
Rotterdam	— 35 a 34 11
Antwerp	— 35 10
Madrid	— 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bilboa	— 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cadiz	— 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Venice	— 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leghern	— 50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Genoa	— 53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris	— 31 $\frac{2}{3}$
Bourdeaux	— 32 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oporto	— 55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lisbon	— 55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dublin	— 19 $\frac{1}{2}$

S T O C K S .

S. Sea	103 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Annu.	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Bonds	6l. 15.
Bank	147
Circulation	8l.
India	194 $\frac{3}{4}$
— Bonds	6l.
3 per Ct. An.	95 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mil. Bank	108
African	50
Royal Aff.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lon. ditto	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
York Build.	24 $\frac{1}{4}$
Eng. Copp.	3l.
Welsh ditto	2l. 2s.
Lo. Tickets	7s.

Monthly BILL of Mortality, from July 6. to July 27.

Christned	Males 701	Females 641	} 1342
Died under 2 Years old	—	556	
Between 2 and 5	—	145	
Between 5 and 10	—	53	
Between 10 and 20	—	52	
Between 20 and 30	—	146	
Between 30 and 40	—	174	
Between 40 and 50	—	145	
Between 50 and 60	—	138	
Between 60 and 70	—	117	
Between 70 and 80	—	50	
Between 80 and 90	—	33	
Between 90 and 100	—	11	

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 35 to 50 s. a Load.

Coals per Chaldron	24 to 26	Figs 18s.	Mastick white 4 s. 6 d.
New Hops per Hun.	50s. to 4l.	Sugar Powder best 59s. per C.	Opium 10 s. 06 d.
Old Hops	36 to 49	Disto second sort 49 per C.	Quacksilver 4 s. 4 d.
Rape Seed 11 l. to 12 l. 00s.		Loaf Sugar double refine 09 d	Rhubarb 18 s. a 20 s.
Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half	for. per lb.		Sarsaparilla 3 s. 0d.
on board, 16 l. 10 s.		Ditto single refine 60 s. to 70 s.	Saffron Eng. 26 s. 00 d.
Tin in Blocks 4 l. 00 s.		per C.	Wormseeds 4s. 6 d.
Ditto in Bars 4 l. 02 s. exclusive		Cinnamon 7 s. 9 d.	Balsam Capiva 2 s. 10 d.
of 3 s. per Hun. Duty.		Cloves 9 s. 1 d.	Balsam of Gillead 14 s. 00 d.
Copper Eng. best 5 l. 14 s. per C.		Mace 16 s. 6d. per lb.	Hypocacana 5s. 6d.
Ditto ordinary 4l. 14 s. per C.		Nutmegs 8 s. 7 d. per lb.	Amburgreece per Oz. 14 s. 00 d.
Ditto Barbary 3l. 10 4l. 00 s.		Sugar Candy white 12 d. to 17 d.	
per C.		Ditto brown 6 d. Half penny per lb.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Iron of Bilboa 14 l. 10 s. per Tun		Pepper for Home consump. 14 d.	Oporto red. per T. 32 l. a 34 l
Dit of Sweden 15 l. 10 s. per Ton		Ditto for exportation 10 d. h.penny	ditto white 40l. .
Tallow 36s. per C. or 5d. s. per		Tea Bohea fine 12 s. to 14 s. per lb.	Lisbon red 36s.
p. lb.		Ditto ordinary 10 s. per lb.	ditto white 26s.
Country Tallow 1 l. 17s. 0 d.		Ditto Congo 12 s. to 16 s. per lb.	Sherry 27 l.
Cachinual 17 s. 9d. per lb.		ditto Pekoe 18 s. per lb.	Canary new 26 l;
		ditto Green fine 12 s. to 15 s. per lb.	ditto old 36 l.
		ditto Imperial 14s. per lb.	Florence 3l.
		ditto Hyson 35s. 10 00s.	French red 36 l. a 50l.
			ditto white 20l.
			Mountain malaga old 30s.
			ditto new 24l.
			Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6s. to 6s. 6d.
			Rum of Jam. 6 s. to 7s. 6d.
			ditto Low. Islands 6s. to 10.

Grocery Wares.

Refins of the Sun	27 s. 0d per C.
Ditto Malaga Frailnew none	
Ditto Smirna new	17s.
Ditto Alicant	15s.
Ditto Lipra new	16s.
Ditto Belvedera	17s.
Currants	37s.
Ditto new none.	
Prunes French	17 s;

Drugs by the lb.

Balsam Peru	16 s.
Cardamoms	3 s. 4 d.
Camphire refine	23 s.
Crabs Eyes	22 s.
Fallop	9 s. 9d.
Manna	11 d. 2 s. 6 d;

# A REGISTER of BOOKS publish'd in JULY 1731.

1. **M**Odern History, &c. by Mr. *Salmon*, No. 82. Vol. XIV. 3. Some Remarks on the Conduct of the Parliament of *England*, as to the Woolen Manufacture, &c. pr. 6d. The present State of the Republick of Letters, for *June*.
2. The Historical Register, No. LXII. A Letter to his Majesty King *George*, from the most victorious and mighty *Trudo Audato Povesau Danger Enjo*, &c. pr. 1 s.
- A Letter to the Right Honourable *William Pulteney*, Esq; containing a Review of the Remarks, and of an Answer to one Part of a late infamous Libel, &c. wherein the Methods and Character of the Person justified in the Remarks, are further exposed, &c. pr. 1 s.
3. The Examiner, wherein are exposed the Falstities, Misrepresentations, &c. contained in that scandalous and malicious Libel the *Free-Briton* of Thursday *July 1*. &c. pr. 1 s.
- The Charge of *Edmund* Lord Bishop of *London* to the Clergy, *May 28*, pr. 1 s.
- Philosophical Conversation, or a System of Physicks; By way of Dialogue: By *Father Regnault*. Translated and illustrated with Notes, by *Tho. Dale*, M. D. 3 vol.
- Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors Ancient and Modern. No. VII. Some special Methods of honouring God, considered in an Assize Sermon at *St Mary's in Cambridge*: By *Robert Leeke*, B. D. Fellow of *St John's*.
8. The Political State of *Great-Britain*, for *June*, concluding the 41st vol.
- A Charge delivered to the Clergy of *Middlesex*, &c. *May 19*. By *Daniel Waterland*, D. D.
- A Treatise of Tenures. In 2 Parts, pr. 4s.
- Pylades and Corinna*; or, Memoirs, &c. p. 5s.
9. *Demosthenis selectæ Orationes*, &c. Notis illustravit *Richardus Mounteney*, Coll. Reg. Cant. Socius. The Monthly Chronicle for *June*.
12. A Literary Journal for *April, May, and June*, pr. 1 s.
- A Vindication of the Miracles of our Blessed Saviour, &c. the 2d Vol. By *Richard* Lord Bishop of *Litchfield and Coventry*.
13. *Panarithmologia*: Or, the Trader's sure Guide, &c.
- A Sermon on *John i. 14*, &c. By *James Anderson*, D. D.
- The London Merchant: Or the History of *George Barnwell*: A Tragedy. By *Mr Lillo*.
- A Defence of the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*, &c. By a Layman.
15. A Letter to *Mr P.* on Occasion of his late Letter in Answer to the Remarks, &c. pr. 1 s.
- A Letter to the Person last mention'd in the *Craftsman* of *May 22*. pr. 6 d.
17. The Lives of the *Englisb* Bishops, from the Restauration to the Revolution. Part I. pr. 1 s.
21. An Epistle from a Merchant's Clerk to his Master. pr. 6d.
23. The present State of *Europe*, for *June*.
- The Traditions of the Clergy destructive of Religion: A Visitation Sermon, at *Wakefield*, *June 25*. By *Will. Bowwan*, A. M. Vicar of *Dewsbury*. See p. 349.
24. An Answer to one Part of an infamous Libel, reflecting on Captain *Vinegar*, and the late worthy *Jonathan Wilde*, &c. By *Hercules Vinegar*, of *Hockley in the Hole*, Esq; pr. 6d.
- The Lord Bishop of *London's* Caveat against aspersing Princes, &c. pr. 6 d.

A Poem address'd to *William Pulteney, Esq;* pr. 6d.

26. *Historia Literaria*, No. 11. Vol. II. p. 5. pr. 1s.

27. A Sermon preached to the Societies for Reformation of Manners, *June*

28. By *Jos. Burroughs*.

An impartial Review of the Controversy concerning the comparative Excellence, &c. of moral and positive Duties, &c. pr. 1s. 6d.

28. The Ordinary of Newgate's Account of the Behaviour and dying Words of the Malefactors executed last Monday, pr. 3d.

A Sermon upon reading the Act a-

gainst profane Swearing, &c. *July 4.*  
By *William Reading*, M. A.

29. An Essay for introducing a portable Laboratory, &c. By *Peter Shaw*, M. D. and *Francis Hawkfese*.

The Occasional Historian, No. III.  
By *Mr. Earbery*. pr. 1s.

Some Considerations relating to the present State of the Christian Religion. Part II. By *Alexander Arscott*, &c. pr. 1s.

30. A proper Reply to Mr P's Answer, &c.

31. *Modern History*: No. 23. By *Mr Salmon*.

### Observations in GARDENING for AUGUST, 1731.

THE first Week sow a second Crop of *Collyflowers*, to stand the Winter, lest the first should run to Seed, which they will be apt to do, if we have an open Season till *Christmas*, or the Ground be light, and lye in a Bottom; it is good to provide against such Accidents.

Sow *Rhadrishes*, *Cabbages*, *Coleworts*, and *Onions* to stand for Winter; also, some *Cresses* to stand the Winter, and heighten the Taste of *Sallads* gathered upon the hot Beds in *December* and *January*; likewise *Lettuce*, *Chervil*, *Corn-sallad*, and *Spinach* for Winter Use.

Transplant *Cabbage Lettuces*, especially the *Dutch Brown* sort.

Tie up *Endive* for blanching, give more Earth to blanching *Sellery*, which is to be repeated every Fortnight.

Now break off the Stems of such *Artichocks* as have done blowing.

Towards the End of the Month, slip and set aromattick Herbs, such as *Savory*, *Thyme*, *Hyssop*, &c. and cut down those that are run to Seed within three or four Inches of the Ground.

Gather Seeds as directed in the former Months.

### A Receipt to cure the Stone and Gravel.

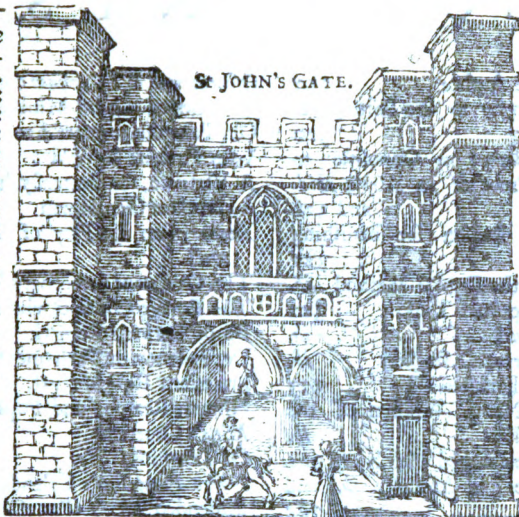
TAKE Marsh Mallow Leaves, the Herb Mercury, Saxifrage, and Pellitory of the Wall, of each, fresh gathered (now in their prime) three Handfulls; cut them small with a Pair of Scissors, and mix them together, and pound them in a clean Stone Mortar, with a wooden Pestle, 'till they come to a Mash; then take them out, and spread them thin, in a broad glaz'd earthen Pan, and let them lie, stirring them about once a Day, 'till they are thoroughly dry, (but not in the Sun) and then they are ready, and will keep all the Year long: Of some of these

Ingredients so dried, make Tea, as you do common Tea, with boiling hot Water, as strong as you like to drink it, but the stronger the better, and drink three, four, or more Tea-Cups full of it, Blood-warm, sweetned with coarse Sugar, every Morning and Afternoon, putting into each Cup of it, at least half a Spoonful, or rather more, of the express'd Oil of Beech Nuts, fresh drawn, (which in this Case has been experienced to be vastly preferable to Oil of Almonds, or any other Oil) stirring them about together, and so to continue it for as long as you see Occasion."

S E P.

# The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette  
 London's Journ.  
 Fog's Journ.  
 Applebee's ::  
 Read's :: ::  
 Craftsman ::  
 D. Spectator  
 Grubstreet J  
 N. h Register  
 Free & Briton  
 Hyp & Doctoz  
 Daily Court.  
 Daily & Post  
 Nat. Journal  
 D. Post-hop  
 D. Advertiser  
 Evening Post  
 St James's Ch.  
 Whitehall Ch  
 London Ch'stg  
 Flying & Post  
 North & News  
 Dublin 6 :::



Edinburgh 2  
 Bristol :: ::  
 Norwich 2 ::  
 Greter 2 ::  
 Worcester ::  
 Northampton  
 Gloucester ::  
 Stamford ::  
 Nottingham  
 Burp Journ  
 Chester ditto  
 Derby ditto  
 Ipswich dit.  
 Reading dit.  
 Leeds Merc.  
 Newcastle C.  
 Canterbury  
 Manchester ::  
 Boston :: :  
 Jamaica &c  
 Barbados :

## Or, MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER.

For AUGUST, 1731.

### CONTAINING,

more in Quantity, and greater Variety, than any Book of the kind and Price!

- I. A View of the Weekly Essays and Entertainments, viz. Of Travelling and Marriage, the proper Time; Scandal; good Manners; Love and Lovers; Virtuosi, Learning, and the Sciences; Grubstreet Rabble of Scribblers; Mr Bowman's Sermon; and the Play of George Barnwell.
- II. Political Points, viz. Of Court Management of Elections; Opposition to Power; Practices of Corrupt Statesmen, Caleb D'auvers and his Works applauded and censured; R. W. ditto; Publick Ministers and Stewards, Osborne and Walsingham, Mist and Danvers compar'd; the Forage and Bank Contracts, iniquitous and just; State of the Navy; Political Charges and Enquiries; Tim. Scrub and the Orator, Oxford and Osborne, the Anodyne and Hyp-Doctors.
- III. POEMS; On the Craftsman's Works and Bowman's Sermon; Stonecastle and Badius contending in Epigram; Remedy for the Gout.
- IV. Domestic Occurrences, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Preferments, Casualties, Burials, Christenings, &c.
- V. Prices of Goods, Grain and Stocks; a List of Bankrupts.
- VI. Foreign Affairs.
- VII. Books, &c. published.
- VIII. Gardening, &c.
- IX. A Table of Contents.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed for the AUTHOR, and sold at St John's Gate: By F. Jefferies in Ludgate-street; and all other Book-sellers; in Town and Country.



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# The Gentleman's Magazine :

## AUGUST, 1731.

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To the Author of the Gentleman's Magazine.

S I R, \* \* \* \*

 HERE having been a great deal said about the Dependency of Parliaments, and the undue Influence by Money in Elections of Representatives, particularly of late Days, I was pleas'd to see put into my Hands by a Friend, a small Instance of the Management of that kind in the Days of Queen Elizabeth, whose two great Principles of OEconomy (as you give them from the *Craftsman*, No. 235. *June* 2. in No. I. p. 1.) were, 1. Not to suffer her Officers to enrich themselves by Fraud or clandestine Management. 2. Not to do any thing with Money that could be done with Wisdom or Courage. The Piece I mean is the following Letter to the Bailiffs, &c. of Andover, from Robert Earl of Leicester, whom the *Craftsman* (as abridg'd in the *Gent. Mag.* No. VI. p. 238.) calls a great Favourite, and voracious Plunderer under Queen Elizabeth: It does not appear that he offers to bribe the Bailiffs, 'tis only to save the Corporation Money; and how far that may be thought an undue Influence, I will not pretend to say, any more than I can, whether the Borough comply'd with his Request, and deliver'd up their Rights and Privileges in a blank Chart. It is likely he had some Assurances of succeeding: But if any Borough did in that Reign give up the Nomination of their Representatives to

the same, or any other Statesman (a Point I should be very glad to be satisfied of) it might be owing to the Security they were in of not being prejudic'd thereby under so wise and good a Queen, who depended solely on the Affections of her People, and they in return were the more ready to confide in her. But certainly, as it could not have been safe, so they would not act in the same manner, under a wicked and designing Government. I will only just quote a few Words from Sir *Richard Baker* concerning this Favourite, and then give you his Letter. He says in one Place; 'This Earl was an exquisite Statesman for his own Ends;' in another, 'That he was in so great Favour with the Queen, that some thought she meant to marry him; yet when he dy'd, his Goods were sold at an Outcry to make Payment of the Debts he ow'd her'. How shall we reconcile these seeming Contradictions? \* \* \* \*

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[We omit there, and at the beginning the Compliments our kind Correspondent pays to our impartiality and Method in general, but take this Opportunity to inform him and others, that what they may think superfluous, some of our Readers are pleas'd with; and that, tho' we own they are not so universal, yet the Room they take up is fully allowed for in the unusual Quantit. here given for a Six-Penny Book. We beg leave to add to those who want us to enlarge more in some Respects, that it can hardly be done without increasing the Price, or using a smaller Print, neither of which we conceive wou'd be agreeable to the Generality of our Readers. We will endeavour to oblige them.

Q. 9

COPT

*COPY of a Letter from Robert Earl of Leicester, to the Borough of Andover in the County of Southampton.*

**A**fter my heartie Commendations. Whereas it hath pleased her Majesty to appoint a Parliament to be presentlie called: Being Stewards of your Towne. I make bould heartlie to pray you, that you would give me the Nomination of one of your Burgeses for the same: and if trynding to adoyne the Charges of allowance for the other Burgesie you meane to name anie that is not of your towne, if you will bestow the Nomination of the other Burgesie also upou me, I will thank you for it, and will both appoynt a sufficient Man, and see you discharged of all Charges in that behaulfe, and so praying your speedie Answer herein. I thus bid you right hartlie farewell.

From the Courte the 12th of October, 1584.

Your loving frende.

R. Leicester.

If you will send me your Election with a blank, I will put in the Names.

To my very loving Friends the Burgesses, Aldermen, and the rest of the Town of Andover.

Free Birton, Aug. 5. No. 88.

*Clodius and Cicero; a Pamphlet abstracted.*

**A**fter having treated the Writers against the Ministry, especially the Authors of the *Craftsman* with

the utmost Contempt, proceeds to revive a Pamphlet publish'd about four Years ago, which has this peculiar Merit, that its Arguments were adapted to all Times, nor was wrote to abuse any Person, nor serve any Party; and is to the Purpose following:

“It will ever be the Fate of those who are high in Station or Fame to be the Mark of Envy to some that are lower; their Exaltation and Importance is Crime enough, where there is no other. Opposition to Power is far from being a Proof of the Abuse of Power; and the vilest Uses of it are frequently popular and adored.”

To illustrate this Argument, produces the Example of *Clodius* and *Cicero*. *Clodius* in his Invectives against his old Friend (for such *Cicero* had been) never own'd any personal Spite and Disappointment, but professed a singular Attachment to the Honour and Interest of the People: Before them he charged *Cicero* with exorbitant Measures, and shedding illegally the Blood of *Romans*. True, *Cicero* had shed some Blood, but it was to suppress the most barbarous and sanguinary Conspiracy that ever threatened *Rome*, that of *Catalins*. What is still more surprizing, this same *Clodius* had been one of *Cicero's* warmest Assistants, in defeating that very Conspiracy; yet afterwards blush'd not to abuse him for using the only effectual Means for preserving the Being of the Government.

'Tis, he thinks, an Act of common Candour and Equity, that we consider, and equally try, as well the Conduct of Malecontents, as that of Ministers, and compare Acts of Policy and Power on one Side, with those of Discontent and Opposition on the other, and remember, 'tis as natural to defend as attack. Ministers may have their Tools, and some abusive Pens may be officiously engaged for them.

them, without their Knowledge or Consent: But have not Malecontents their Tools too?

An ill-natur'd *Athenian* honestly owned his Malice, when he ballotted for the Banishment of *Aristides*, i. e. He was stung to the Quick to hear him every where extoll'd with the Title of *Aristides the Just*. An Enemy more artful and less sincere, might have cloaked his Virulence with the Presence of publick Zeal. Besides, as *Aristides* was Treasurer of the Commonwealth, what was easier than to charge him with abusing his Trust, and over-grown Greatness. This did his Emulator *Themistocles*, a Man of Parts, without Justice.

London Journal, Aug. 7. No. 628.

*Of Travelling.*

*Civius* (a Correspondent) discourges on the Humours of travelling and residing in foreign Countries, of being profuse there and niggardly at home.

*Travelling* at best, is chargeable, and the Money we spend abroad is a Loss to our Country. None ought to travel abroad but on account of Business, or for the sake of making Observations, and acquiring useful Knowledge.

Our Travellers are commonly taken from School or the University, at 17 or 18 Years of Age, either because the Youth hates his Studies, or has a rambling Head; and is sent abroad before he has made any Progress in Learning, or knows the Constitution of his own Country. The Consequence of which is, they are immers'd in all manner of Lewdness and Debauchery, and their Principles, both Religious and Political, are corrupted by the Intrigues of *Irish Romish* Priests, and other Emisseries, who swarm in *Roman Catholic* Countries; and if they once pervert them from the Religion of their Education,

will likewise beget in them an Aversion to a *Protestant Prince*, and the Form of Government of their own Country.

But if this Humour of Rambling in the Male Part of our Nation is blameable, it is more unaccountable in the Female, considering those Shocks to Modesty almost inseparable from Sea Voyages. If, says he, a Lady has a Fit of the Vapours, she must go to *Montpelier*, *Spaw*, or *Paris*. Questions if the Bath or *Tunbridge*, or a Journey to *York*, might not be as effectual a Remedy, unless they had a mind for an Intrigue with a *French Dancing Master*, or a *Marque*?

One Evil of residing in Foreign Countries, is, that the Estates and Incomes of many *English* Families are principally expended there, to the Discouragement of our own Tradesmen and Manufacturers.

A late Edict of the *French King* to forbid Pilgrimaging, shows their Sense of it. If we consider the Acquisitions made to our Nation from this Humour of Travelling, we shall find no Equivalent for the Expence, except that of saying they have hunted with the King of *France's* Hounds, or dined with some of his Court.

The rational Design of Travelling, is to become acquainted with the Languages, Customs, Manners, Laws, and Interests of foreign Nations; the Trade, Manufactures, and Produce of Countries; the Situation and Strength of Towns and Cities: Instead of which, we have brought home the *French Coifure*, the *Robe de Chambre* of the Women, and *Toupe* and *Solitaire* of the Men; Dancing, Gaming, and Masquerades.

Concludes, that he cannot but think it for the Benefit of our Country to hinder our Ladies from being carried abroad, and much for its Honour to prevent the Exportation of Fools.



*Universal Spectator*, Aug. 7. No. 168.*Proper Time of Marriage.*

THE Proposition the *Spectator* discourges upon in this Journal, is, That the properest Time for a Woman to be married, is, when a good Husband offers. This he illustrates by the Conduct of his Cousin *Humphry*, who has rejected honourable and generous Proposals for his youngest Daughter *Lucy*; made by a Gentleman, to whom there can be no Exception.

The Gentleman first saw and fell in Love with her in *Kensington* Gardens; and soon after got into her Company, and took all Opportunities to see and gaze upon her. She quickly discover'd his Love, and was pleas'd with her Conquest; and when she heard him professing his Passion in the softest Language that Love could dictate, could not refuse him a private Interview, which they had at a Friends House, where *Leander* (so he is call'd) pleaded his Cause so effectually, that *Lucy* found her self melting in the same Tenderness; however, told him, she durst not hear any further Discourse upon that Subject without her Father's Approbation.

*Leander* waited on him accordingly, and *Humphry* was so well acquainted with him and his Family, that he could object nothing, only, that as *Lucy* was his youngest Daughter, and her two Sisters both unmarried, it was his firm Resolution to have them married first. In vain *Leander* offer'd Arguments to dissuade him from it. His Remonstrances only made him the more inflexible.

In vain he employ'd all his Friends, and Acquaintance, and even the *Spectator* himself to intercede for him. To be rid of their Importunity, *Humphry* remov'd his Family to a Village 150 Miles off.

Before their Separation, the Lovers got an Interview, where Tears supply'd the want of Words, and they vow'd a perpetual Constancy and Affection; *Lucy* next Morning set out for the Country, and *Leander* three Days afterwards embarked for *Holland*, to try if Travel can divert the Pangs of Love, determining never to see his native Land, till the present Obstacles to his Happiness can be removed. The *Spectator* prints this Case, that the Miseries of the two Lovers may reach the Lady's Father, and make him relent.

*Fog's Journal*, Aug. 7. No. 144.*Practices of corrupt Ministers.*

IS a Transcript of a Discourse out of an Author whom he does not name, and whom, he says, a certain Party seem to forget, though he profess'd their own Principles, and is to the following Effect.

Open and avow'd Conspiracies against the Liberties of a free People rarely succeed. Traitors disguise their Treason, and recommend it under popular Colours.

Thus one Nation has been surrender'd to another, under the Name of mutual Alliance, and Fortresses given up under the frugal Notion of saving Charges; and Commonwealths have been enslav'd by Troops rais'd to save them from it.

Shews what Measures corrupt Ministers take to ruin and enslave the People over whom they preside. First, They endeavour to get the Prince into their Possession, and shut him up in his Court, while they devour and plunder at large.

They will engage their Country in ridiculous and expensive Wars, that in such Alarms Men may have less Leisure to look into publick Mis-carriages.

When their Ends are serv'd by War, they will procure Peace at any

any rate; they will create Parties in the Commonwealth; and playing 'em upon each other, will rule both.

They will have none call'd to an Account for past Crimes, tho' their Enemies, and whose Posts they enjoy, lest they should make a Precedent for their own Punishment. They will employ Men without regard to Qualifications; dabanch their Country with foreign Vices; and try all Means to provoke the People to Disaffection; or bribe the Electors in the Choice of their Representatives: But if all these Schemes fail, there is then but one Thing left for these Traitors, namely, to veer about, and joining with the Enemy of their Prince and Country, compleat their Treasons.

*Craftsman*, August 7. No. 266.

*Character of Mr. D'anvers's Works.*

*Academicus*, a Correspondent at Oxford, congratulates Mr *D'anvers* on the Publication of his Works in Volumes. Reflects on the uncommon Violence, and impetuous Rage lately observed in the Writings and Proceedings of his Adversaries, for which he assigns several Reasons, but especially the Publication of the *Craftsman* in seven Volumes. His Dissertations on *Liberty* and the *British Constitution*, has, he says, no doubt given Uneasiness to Those who are Enemies to both. True, as publish'd weekly, they are read and admir'd only for a Day, and then thrown by, and forgot; but as now collected in Volumes, they form a regular Critique upon Affairs of Government, become permanent, and will descend to Posterity; they get into Libraries, and are above the reach of the most absolute Power. They will furnish ample Materials for the History of the present Age, and prove an excellent Warning to future Ministers. Looks upon the Collection of

*Cato's Letters* and the Writings of the *Craftsman* as a compleat History of eleven Years past.

Concludes with a Poem to Mr *D'anvers* on the Excellency of his Writings. Which see p. 347, 348.

[Without presuming too much on our own Merit, we may venture to affirm, that the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, when collected into Volumes, will be read by Posterity with equal Pleasure, as the best Test of the Writings of the present Age; having, we conceive, this Advantage over any one Paper, namely, a much greater Variety, and the Argument on both Sides with an absolute Impartiality.]

*Weekly Register*, Aug. 7. No. 69.

*The State of the Navy a Proof of the Wisdom of the Administration.*

COMPLAINS of the ungenerous Behaviour of some Gentlemen who believe that railing at every Measure of the Government is the only true Symptom of Patriotism, and Disaffection the best Foundation of Popularity; who are always blaming what they imagine wrong, without the Ingenuity of once applauding what is apparently right.

All Parties agree that the Navy is of the utmost Consequence to the Constitution; the natural Strength of *Great Britain*, her Refuge and Defence, the Guardian of her Trade, and Support of her Glory. Had the Ministry ever neglected this important Point, or misapply'd the Sums granted for its Support; had it been suffer'd to Decay, or exhausted without a Supply, there would have been real Grounds of Complaint. On the contrary they have made the Fleet the continual Object of their tenderest Regard. Hence our Maritime Power is not only the greatest in the World, but has been greater under

under their Conduct than ever before. This appears from the Care taken of our Ships of War in the Docks, where, in Peace, they are laid up under the strictest Inspection, their Decays watched and instantly repaired, and old Ships rebuilt, that the whole Complement may be always compleat and ready for Service; Materials and Stores provided for every Exigence, committed to the Care of proper Officers; the Seamen encouraged, and courted into the Service, and never paid with such Certainty and Exactness, with so little Imposition and Delay. Their short Allowance Money, Smart Money, &c. is as sure as their Pay, and as regularly discharg'd.

The Laws of Preferment among the Officers were never on so equitable a Basis. Gentlemen are first Voluntiers, then Midship Men, before they are made Officers, and must serve in both Capacities to qualify them for Commissions; after this their Abilities are to be examin'd, and to have Certificates in Form.

Nor is this all — By a late Proposal from the Lords of the Admiralty to the Seamen and Commanders of the Fleet, a voluntary Proportion is to be deducted from their Pay to maintain the Families of such who die in the Service of their Country, without any additional Charge of procuring or receiving it.

Europe, nor our own Annals afford an Establishment like this. Nor can our Modern Patriots deny, that most of the present Regulations result from the Wisdom and Goodness of the Ministry they condemn.

#### *Read's Journal Aug. 7.*

*The Craftsman detected of Falsity.*

THE first Part of this Journal is an Extract of a Discourse *On the Usefulness of Learning and Sciences with respect to the State*, written by Mr Barbeyrac, and lately published at Amsterdam, and not yet translated into English.

In the next Place is an Answer to a Passage in the *Craftsman* of Saturday July 31. where *Read's Journal* is mentioned in the List of Authors, which the *Craftsman* affirms have been employ'd against him in Vindication of Mr Lyn, the printing and dispersing of whole Writings must cost him 20,000 *l. per Annum* (See p. 302.) and that the whole Charge of printing this Journal in particular, was defray'd by the Government. This, Mr *Read* says, is an *impudent Lie*, and solemnly avers, that he never receiv'd any Assistance or Gratitude whatsoever, towards carrying on this Paper, but from the fair Sale of it, which has been sufficient to support it many Years before the *Craftsman* appear'd, and don't in the least fear, will be so, when *He is no more*. Adds as a further Detection of the *Craftsman's* Falshood, that the *British Journal*, lugg'd into the said Estimate of annual Expence, has been laid down several Months, which would not have happen'd, had it been supported by any Person in Power. And doubts not but the *Craftsman* might be as easily contradicted by others.

Says, it is mighty diverting to hear *Caleb* call Writers *Hirelings*, who is known himself to be one of the meanest of them; railing at the Society of *Grubstreet*, when he is one of its oldest Members; and talking of good Manners, who, with the Language of a *Bear-garden*, abuses Men of the best Characters.

#### *Applebee's Journal, Aug. 7.*

*Of Impudence.*

THIS Vice is too well known to need a Definition. No Profession of Life but it appears in, and is become even necessary to recommend Virtue; its Opposite, Modesty, being almost turned out of the World.

A reverend and submissive Behaviour becomes him who speaks publicly.

lickly in a Court of Justice. Yet how contrary is the Demeanour of our most admired Orators; among them an uncouth, boisterous, and immethodical flow of Words passes for Eloquence, often diversified with low Wit and Language of the *Bear-garden*. *Cicero* never pronounc'd an Oration, but he began trembling. Amongst us the Brief is given one Hour, and the Harangue made the next. Mothers are pleas'd with the Pertness of their Daughters, and Forwardness to Vice passes with the Father for a Mark of great Genius.

The Practice of the Ancients was widely different. *Modesty* with them was the strongest Guard of Virtue. *Cato* seeing a young Man blush, said, *Be not displeas'd with that flushing in thy Cheeks, my Lad, it is the Colour of Virtue.*

If *Impudence* is disagreeable in Men, more it is so in Women, to whose Sex *Modesty* seems essential. The Diversions and Liberties allow'd amongst us, are, he thinks, but just within *Decency* and *Innocence*.

Purity of Heart, is of all others the most excellent, as well as the most elevated *Virtue*; and therefore a poor *Greek* Maiden being ask'd what Fortune she would bring her Husband? answer'd truly and bravely, *I will bring him what is more valuable than any Treasure, a Heart unspotted; and that Portion of Virtue without a Stain, which was all that descended to me from my Parents.*

The *Daily Courant*, Aug. 28.

*Whig and Tory Principles.*

**A** Correspondent having observed in the Course of the present political Controversy, that both Parties reproach each other with Change of Sentiments in Matters of Government, enquires into the Cause of such Reproaches, and states the Question on both Sides.

The Principles of a *Whig*, is to secure himself, his civil and religious Liberties; and to guard against the Encroachments of Power, which may be attempted either by Princes, or their Ministers. This they have strenuously and constantly asserted, even to the Death of one King, and to the Banishment of another; every Notion, conducive to the Liberty of the Subject, they have put in practice; and such has been their Success, that we have more Concessions from our Kings in Favour of our natural Rights, and Security for their Continuance, than ever were known in a Commonwealth ancient or modern.

The *Tories*, on the other Hand, contend for the Rights of Princes and Churchmen, even to endanger the Liberties of the People; but have been baffled, disappointed, and disgrac'd; the Security of the Church is not with them a sufficient Attonement for the Toleration of the Dissenters; nor the Possessions of all a Subject's Rights, a Satisfaction for the Alteration that was made in the Succession to secure them. [*An impartial Reader may discover a Medium between the above Characters.*]

Should a *Tory* be question'd Why he forgets the Submission and Reverence that his Party and Ancestors paid to the higher Powers? His Answer must be, Because he denies the Legality of the Government, and thinks all Methods of annoying unlawful Power fair and honest; tho' no Attacks of that kind would be so, where a Title allow'd to be just, accompany'd the Possession.

The *Grubstreet Journal*, Aug. 12.  
No. 84.

*The Grubeans scandalized.*

**T**AKES notice of an Aspersion cast upon the Society of *Grubstreet* in the *Daily Courant* of last *Tuesday*, namely, that they are *A numerous*  
and

and disorderly Rabble of Scriblers, brought into the Field against the present Ministry. See p. 300

Says it is very hard the Society should be charg'd with such an Imputation, when they have carefully avoided all Political Letters and Essays, and have touch'd only on the Argumentation and Diction used by Political Writers on either Side; and as an Argument of their Impartiality, refers to three successive Journals, where they placed the Controversy between the *Walpoleans* and *Pulteneyans* in a true Light in opposite Columns. A Method they are encourag'd to pursue, from the Approbation which, they hear, was publickly given to their Journals by some very great Persons at Court.

Complains of their odd Situation; on one Side they are charg'd with being engag'd by the Goodness of Pay, or hopes of Plunder, to write against the Ministry; on the other, 'tis asserted in the last Craftsman, that the whole Province of Grubstreet has been taken into double Pay upon this important Occasion, to write for the Ministry. One of these Assertions must be false. But says, the Province, or rather the States of Grubstreet like those of Switzerland, never enter into any Alliance with one contending Power against another, but observe an exact Neutrality. Their private Members, indeed, may fight earnestly on either Side for good Pay, without enquiring into the Merits of the Cause; for which he assigns two Reasons: One is, that both Parties who employ these Mercenaries, absolutely deny that they are so; the other is, that these Mercenaries themselves disclaim the Name of Grubeans.

On Mr Orator's complaint of Abuse.

On all Sides 'tis agreed, that learn'd H—y's ill-us'd;  
Yet none e'er but himself, will affirm  
he's abus'd.

'Tis ill Usage when Eggs at the  
Pill'ry we hurl:

But it's no Abuse of Sir Peter, or  
C—l.

free-Briton. Aug. 12. No. 89.

The Pamphlet of Clodius and Cicero  
continued.

IN the Discovery of the Conspiracy 1723, how many plausible and popular Things, were alledged against the Bill for punishing the principal Conspirator, by the Duke of *W———n*? And such was the Opposition, that it was no easy Matter to punish him at all. — That Duke has since amply explain'd with what Views he made that Stand.

The Pretender in his *Manifesto*, during the late Rebellion, invited Men to join with him for this Reason, namely, That while all Europe felt the Blessings of Peace, Great Britain alone suffer'd all the Miseries of War. He, and his Creatures made that War, yet the Administration was charg'd with it.

Nothing is more useful or politick than to change Sides with the Change of Times and Situation of Things. Queen Elizabeth often engag'd her People in frequent and even contrary Wars; with France first, with whom she made Peace to humble the Spaniards; and after she had sunk the Pride and Strength of Spain, and saw Henry IV. of France absolute Master of that great Kingdom, she grew jealous of him, and would not consent to see Spain further reduc'd.

Such is the Situation and Nature of the two Governments of England and Holland, that it would be Madness for one to attack the other, yet if one of them should be so mad to begin such Attack, the other must repel it.

The

The Arguments which Malecontents use to disprove the Evidence produced by the Ministers, is Raillery and Ridicule; and because their Intelligence comes from abroad through several Hands, therefore they ridicule and disbelieve it.

Refers these Jestlers to the Report of the Secret Committee for enquiring into the late Conspiracy, where they will find that Hearsays, Reports at second and third Hand, Circumstances, collateral Evidence, Deciphering, nay, the Evidence of a dumb Beast, passed for abundant Proof, more convincing than oral Testimony.

When a Country is under the Terrors of an Invasion, will any one, that does not wish it, say, that their Governors must stay for ocular Demonstration? Is convinced that several foreign Courts, and the Pretender with his Adherents, are disgusted, and think the Fleets and Treasure of Great Britain wrongfully and maliciously applied.

In the late Queen's Time, when a Descent was threaten'd, great were the Clamours, that the Kingdom was utterly unprovided with Men and Arms; though it had been mov'd in Parliament to put the Kingdom in a Posture of Defence, yet the impending Danger was derided.

Bitter and loud was the Cry against the Lord Chancellor *Clarendon*, and an Impeachment was prepared of many enormous Articles: Yet it appears he was Upright, and every Article false; and that he sav'd the Constitution from the most mortal Blow that could threaten it, the Project of levying Money by the sole Power of the Prince; and left not enough to support the Dignity of Peerage in his Family. Lord *Godolphin* rais'd no Estate; Lord Chancellor *Bacon* was very poor; Sir *Francis Walsingham* died indigent; and Lord

*Burleigh* very rich; yet all excellent Ministers.

Concludes, that when Liberty is protected, and the Laws observed, and a Ministry can have no Views separate from the publick Interest, 'tis ungenerous and cruel to fall upon them, distress them, and weaken their Hands, when employ'd in Measures for preserving the State, and for frustrating the apparent Projects of publick and private Enemies.

The Craftsman, Aug. 14. No. 267.

*Private Characters enter into Publick-*

SAYS, that his Discourses ought chiefly to turn on the Merit of Facts, not of Names, yet thinks it is sometimes justifiable to examine into private Characters. The People, he says, have as just Right to enquire into the private Virtues and Vices of the Person who is entrusted with the Care of their Liberties, as a Gentleman has to demand a Character of the Steward who is to manage his Estate. For as a Man's Disposition and Behaviour is in private Life, such, it's presum'd, will be his publick Character. Change of Condition changes not Manners.

If a Man, on his first Entrance into Business will take a Bribe from a poor forage Contractor, will he neglect any Opportunity when he rises higher, of making corrupt and rich Bargains for himself?

The Man, who, in his private Capacity, is frighten'd at the receipt of a Penny-Post Letter, will be weak enough, in a publick Character, to alarm a Nation with groundless Fears of Plots and Invasions. See p. 279.

A Coward in private Life, may be a Bully in publick; the spendthrift of his private Fortune, will be profuse of the publick Treasure, and he who is false and insincere in private Life, will have little Regard to National Faith.

He goes on: The trifling Advocates of a weak Administration, whenever you mention pernicious Measures, always call upon you for Proof. But, says he, what sort of Proof do they want? All that can be expected are given, except their own Confession.

Enumerates several Facts, as standing Subjects of Complaint, as *Dunkirk, Gibraltar, Decrease of Trade, Loss of our Ships, &c.* and then asks, Under whose Administration hath all this happened? Who is the Man that has assumed all Power, Authority, and Profit to himself? The only Excuse for his Mismanagement is, that as Ch—r of the Ex—r he is not answerable for Faults not in his Office. If, says the *Craftsman*, he acted only as Ch—r of the Ex—r he could be accountable for nothing but what related to his Department; but as he, like the late E. of *Oxford*, takes upon himself the whole Administration, he is justly accountable for whatever is done amiss in any Part of it, since he has monopolized the whole. Just such a Monopolizer is *Tony Aston*; he plays all Characters; he fills none; he is the whole Comedy in his single Person; he receives, indeed, the Salary of Actors, but confesses his Inability to sustain so many Parts, and picks your Pocket with some appearance of Modesty.

Proceeds to shew, that he has brought such Proof to support his Charge of Peculation, and embezzeling the publick Money, as it was possible for him to bring: Proofs in a proper Place have been demanded, and constantly refused. The Man, says he, may be safe, but is as little satisfied with his Innocence as his Modesty. Sees he hath avoided publick Punishment, but the Refuge he hath taken, he is sure, is a circumstantial Evidence of

his Guilt. Then quotes *Addison's Cato*.

*Bid him disband his Legions,  
And stand the Judgment of a Roman Senate.*

*Fog's Journal*, Aug. 14. No. 145.  
*Timothy Scrub* of *Rag Fair*, Esq; complains in a Letter to Mr. *Fog*, of an Affront lately offered him by a sawcy Puppy, one *Ulrick D'ypres* in the *Courant* of July 27, (see p. 300.) where, after mentioning Mr *D'anvers* and *Fog* as Commanders of their Horse and Dragoons, the Monkey has the Insolence to proceed on the following *Item*.

*Item*, — Several Troops of *Saviss*, commanded by *Eustace Budgell*, Esq; and his Lieutenant *Timothy Scrub*, of *Rag Fair*, Esq; .

Is amaz'd at the Fellow's Folly, in naming Mr *Budgell*, whom he advises to stick close to the King of *Sparta*, and to leave the *Ulricks, Osborns, Hyp-Doctors, Walsinghams*, and *Country Parson* to his Management. Mr *Scrub* says, he has rais'd his Reputation to the highest Pitch of Glory by his polemical Writings; which, were they bound together in a Volume, might be justly entitled to that Inscription, which a certain Clergyman put on the outside of a Book, wherein he had bound up together all the Bp of *London's* Pastoral Letters.

*Unicus est nobis Bibliotheca Liber.*

This only Book is my Library.

Says, *Ulrick* is his natural Brother, though he would persuade the World he is of another Family. But hopes this Epistle will have the same Effect upon him, as an odd Accident had upon a Farmer's Son. This young *Coxcomb*, says he, was sent to *Cambridge*, where he learnt to forget all his poor Relations, and that he had ever done a Day's Work himself. The first time he came home to see his Father, was in the Season of Haymaking, where, as he

he was looking on, spurn'd with his Foot a Pitch-fork that lay in his way, and asked his Father *What was the Name of it?* The old Fellow staring him in the Face, asked him *If he could not tell?* His Son answered, no; but had no sooner spoke the Word, than happening to tread on the Prong of the Fork, the other end flew up, and hit him a confounded Slap on the Chops. The Smart of the Blow made the Booby roar out *G—d——n the Pitch-fork.*

*Weekly Register*, Aug. 14. No. 79.  
*Of the Fire at Tiverton, &c.*

A Letter from the Reverend Mr *Newte*, Rector of *Tiverton* in *Devonshire*, to Mr *Markham*, School-Master in *London*, informs him of the ruinous Condition of that Town. All the Houses from *Loman Bridge*, to the end of *High Street*, (a few about the Church excepted) and all the Dwellings backward, the greatest Parts of *Bariton* and *Rampton* Streets, also an Alms-House, Corn Market-House, Market-Cross, and Shambles, are entirely laid in Ashes. The Loss in Houses and Goods he computes at 100,000 *l.* Says, that in taking an Account of the Peoples Loss, a proper Distinction has been made between such as were, and were not able to bear them, in order to do both the Sufferers and their Benefactors Justice, and to distribute their Alms to the most necessitous; that is, to such as are stripped of all, or near all they were worth, which, only, amounts to 40,000 *l.* The Damage of the more substantial Inhabitants (several of whom lost 2 or 3000 *l.* a Man, besides the publick Buildings) are not, he thinks, entitled to any Share of the present Collections. See p. 269.

Concludes his Letter with saying, that they register every Sum of Mo-

ney they receive, the Persons from whom, and the Proportion each Sufferer has out of it, which, if necessary, they intend to publish.

An Estimate on Oath of the Loss and Damage by the Fire at *Ramsley* in *Huntingdonshire*, May 21.

	l.	s.	d.
To 71 Dwelling houses, and Out-houses	8736	8	1
Loss of Goods sworn to	5108	5	10
Made good by Insurance	2187	1	0
Net Loss	11657	12	11

A Calculation of the Losses sustained by the Fire at *Blandford*, as transmitted to the Sheriff of *London*, amounts to

Ditto: of *Tiverton*, — 56 000 *l.*

The *London Journal*, August 14, No. 629.

*Remarks on the Craftsman.*

*Osborne* laughs at that Assertion in the last *Craftsman*, that the Reason why their Adversaries fall upon them with such Violence and impetuosity of Rage, is, they dread their future Writings! For, considering their Writings against the Ministry, and the manner of conducting them, with the Answers that have been made to all their Arguments, 'tis almost a Shame to continue a Controversy with a Set of Men, who have not one Subject left to treat upon; and who have said nothing new this twelve Months; always defeated, yet always triumphing; always talking against personal Altercations, yet fill every Paper with the most licentious Scurrility; and having nothing to say, write Letters to themselves, and have converted even *Oxford* her self. Passive-Obedience-Men write Panegyrics on the Doctrine of Resistance; Hereditary-Right-Men, sunk into meer popular



popular King-Makers, and Jacobites, turn'd Commonwealthmen, sneer at the Title of a King.

Recites the pompous Encomiums which Mr *D'arvers* bestows on his own Writings (see p. 323.) and says, they will be so far from descending to the latest Generation, that this Generation will neither buy nor read them.

As to what they promise themselves, that their Volumes will transmit the M——r with Infamy to Posterity, *Osborne* says, they are mistaken, and that the Infamy will rather revert upon the Authors. But the M——r will rise the higher, when 'tis consider'd, that his bitterest Enemies have not been able, with all their Wit and Malice, to prove any thing against him. Says, it was the kindest thing the Government could do to take up the Printer, else they would have wrote themselves into Treason.

As to their Complaint, that their Adversaries have left the main Point in dispute, *Osborne* desires to know what that Point is? and is ready to recount all the Evils charg'd on the Government, and fairly dispute every one of them, without saying a Word that is personal.

These Authors, says he, have lately given an Account of the Charge the Government is at for maintaining Ministerial Writers. Says, they know a way to save this Charge; let 'em lay down the *Craftsman*, and so save the Government 40 or 50,000 *l.* a Year, and leave the Ministerial Writers to starve, like Dogs as they are. See p. 302.

As to their affirming, That Mr. *Oldcastle's* Remarks will furnish ample Materials for the History of the present Age, says, that his Remarks are partial, and the History it self changed, corrupted, bent, and accommodated, to serve the Purposes of a Party.

The *Daily Courant*, Sat. Aug. 14.

To Academicus, on the last Craftsman.

THE World (ays *Stasimastix*, the Writer of this Letter) will not be surpriz'd to hear that the *Craftsman's Works* should suspend the Studies of the People at *Oxford*, who have, for some Years past, been more studious to encourage *Opposition* to the Government, than *Arts and Sciences*. But, that *Academicus* should promise himself a universal future Approbation from the Publication of them in Volumes, if it be more than a *Bookseller's Puff*, is both an Effect, and a Mark of that Folly that produc'd them. In this State the regular Course of Abuse and Misrepresentation they contain, and the continu'd Expectation of a change of Hands and Counsels, will furnish Posterity with the evident Reason of one great Part of our Difficulties, and with the real Characters and Designs of their Authors, in spite of their present Disguises; and the Name of a certain Gentleman, will be used to expose pretended Patriots; and those additional Difficulties, which his Behaviour has occasioned, shall but add to the Honour and Esteem of that Character they were design'd to blacken and disgrace.

Concludes, That as there is no Part of these Writings so venomous as *Oldcastle's Remarks*, does not wonder at the Regard which the Letter-writer pays them, nor will he be surpriz'd at his addressing to him an Imitation of his Panegyrick Poem. See both oppos'd, p. 347, 348.

*Universal Spectator*, Aug. 24.

Of good Manners.

*Aristippus*, a Correspondent, begins his Discourse in this manner; When a late elegant and noble Author

Author calls *writing well*, the chief Master-piece of Nature, he at once expresses all the Energy of Poetry, and all the Force of Reason; so excellent is it to polish and reform the Minds of those about us. Thus the Antients invented the Fables of *Orpheus* and *Amphion*, to imitate the savage Temper of the Vulgar among Mankind, and the Charms of *Philosophy*, that could soften the Ruggedness of their Dispositions.

But notwithstanding the Instructions of Philosophy, now assisted by the *Christian Religion*, yet we find Multitudes who are as ignorant of Civility, as if they had been Inhabitants of *Lapland*. His Neighbour *Ursinus* is a flagrant Instance, who looks upon the Largeness of his Estate as Privilege enough to be a Brute; his Wife leads a Life worse than if she spent it in the Gallies; her Servants are encourag'd to treat her with Insolence, though all her Crime is, she cannot drink *March Beer*, nor divert the Squire and his Company with *smutty Songs*. His Example has spread such an epidemical Brutality round him, that he has not a Tenant who is not a *Boor*, nor has scarce left a good Husband in the Parish.

To remedy these Evils, there is nothing more required, than to engage Men in a cool Deliberation of the Nature of their Actions. For no body ever acted viciously, but from a vehement impulse of Desire, which precipitates them to act without consulting Reason. *Cæsar* halted at the *Rubicon*, being struck with Horror at invading his Country; but a sudden Guit of Ambition seized his Mind, and full of Fury, he rush'd into the Rivulet, crying out, *Jasta est Alea*. — *The Die is thrown*.

*Socrates* looked on Science as an indifferent Thing, compared with the Knowledge of human Conduct, and

rendered himself conspicuous, by teaching, that the highest Wisdom consisted in living, in a manner, strictly moral.

The *Stoicks* were a noble Sect; they rejected not only the *Vices*, but the *Passions* of Mankind, and so master'd both the Frailties and Infirmities of humane Nature.

*Aristippus* wore neither the Beard nor Aspect of an Instructor, but mingling himself in all Companies, artfully pick'd Occasions, as if by chance, to rectify an Error, or prevent a Vice; by this Means his *Virtue* became the *Fashion*, and Men were reform'd from *Vice*, while they thought they were only growing Polite.

### Applebee's Journal, Aug. 14.

#### *Of Love and Lovers.*

LOVE, and the numerous Tribes of Lovers, are the Subject of this Discourse; which, that he may treat of the more distinctly, marshals his *Inamoratoes* under several Heads; and places in the lowest Rank the *Sensual*. A *sensual Lover* is one who considers nothing in a Woman but her Sex, gives himself up to Debauchery, and has almost an equal liking to every one he sees.

Next to these are the *general Lovers*, who cannot help paying their amorous Addresses to every Woman they meet, and say the softest things without any Intent and Meaning; they are Men of Gallantry, and may be poetically stiled *Cupid's Parrots*.

These two Kinds are below the Standard of *real Passion*; and there are two other Species of Lovers as far beyond it, the *Platonick* and the *Romantick*.

The *Platonick Lover* fixes his Affections on the Mind, rather than the Form of her he loves; this sort of Affection he calls an *Intercourse*

of

*of Souls.* Believes, Instances may be given of *Platonick Love*, and such, to his knowledge, was the Correspondence between *Pylades* and *Corinna*, lately published, as the Genuineness of the Letters is attested by Sir *Edward Northey*.

Lastly, *The Romantick Lovers.* Altho' the Order of Knight-Erants long since ceased, yet there are still Multitudes who act as madly as they; such as Youths of low Condition, who often take it into their Heads to grow passionate Admirers of Ladies in the most exalted State of Life. Such Passions arise from Giddiness of Thought, or Vanity of Heart, and therefore their Love should be stiled Lunacy. Where the Disproportion of Circumstances is not so great, the Lover should endeavour to convince the fair One that his Qualities, tho' not his Fortune, may deserve her; for to sigh in secret, and write Verses, if the Lady never reads them, will be to little purpose.

The *Hyp-Doctor*, Aug. 17. No. 36.

Sir R. Walpole's good Actions.

*A Reply to the last Craftsman.*

TO read the last *Craftsman*, he says, is to walk through *Rag Fair* in Dirty Weather among his Basket Folks, Drays and Caravans; a jostle in one place, a slip in another, a stop in a third, a Kennel-dash in a fourth.

The private Character, says *Caleb*, of a Statesman should be known, to settle his publick Qualities and Management. That's false, says *Hyp*, for Statesmen, like other Men, must frequently conceal their real Sentiments and Desires, to gain an essential Point. Exigences, Junctures, Circumstances oblige Mr *D'avers* himself to act oppositely to his inward Bent: For instance, he is in love

with a good Place at Court, but he makes love to *Mademoiselle la Country*.

As to the Forage Contract, mentioned by *Caleb*, he says there was no Evidence of such a Bribe, and the Accusation proved malicious and groundless. Asks, where is the 20,000 *l.* plundered out of the hands of the late E. of *Oxford*, by the late L. B.—*ke.* &c. These are your Forage Contracts. See p. 203.

*Banters Caleb* on his mentioning the *Penny-Post Letter* — And of a Coward in private Life, and a Bully in publick. — Does *Caleb*, says he, mean to decide the Case at Blunts and Quarter-Staff? Who has been timorous of publishing a threatned Answer to the last Stroke in Counsel? Or can any thing be more bullying than to clamour in every *Craftsman*, of bringing to Justice and Trial, &c.

Proceeds to consider several Facts muster'd up by the *Craftsman* against the Ministry; particularly, his Challenge to produce one good Action of the great Man at the Helm. Which he answers by enumerating the several following, viz. 1. His giving Rise to the *Craftsman*, which *Caleb* must allow to be good. 2. The Regularity, Punctuality and Dispatch in the Treasury, owing to him. 3. The Satisfaction and OEconomy in Payment of the Navy. 4. His preventing the Charges and Hazards of a War. 5, 6, 7, 8. His procuring the best Treaties in *Europe*. 9. He is a Patron of Learning; witness, his advising the two Professorships of Modern History in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*. 10. The Clergy ought to thank him for protecting their Rights in Parliament. 11. The Dissenters, for not suffering the Tanti-vies to ride over them. 12. All Englishmen, for the Jury Act. 13. He has baffled the *Craftsman* for these five Years. 14. He has rebuked the *Craftsman*, which may have saved him

him from a H——r. 15. He has abolished the *Ostend Company*. 16. Has preserved a Harmony between King and Parliament. 17. Defends the Royal Family from their open and secret Adversaries. 18. *Caleb* says, he has been good humour'd to some Writers. 19. He has lessen'd the publick Debts and Taxes by the Sinking Fund. 20. He keeps a parcel of Blockheads at home and abroad from falling to Loggerheads, which is an extraordinary good Action.

**Grubstreet Journal**, Aug. 19. N. 85.

Some Remarks on a Pamphlet newly published, entitl'd, *The Traditions of the Clergy destructive of Religion, with an Enquiry into the Grounds and Reasons of such Traditions: A Sermon preach'd at the Visitation held at Wakefield in Yorkshire, June 25, 1731.* By Wm. Bowman, M. A. Vicar of Dewsbury.

SINCE all Ecclesiastical Penalties, (says the *Remarker*) seem to be abolished by Desuetude, and all other Clogs upon Free-thinking remov'd, the only Persecution, now remaining, is by Pen and Ink; and in that way this Writer is resolv'd to persecute the Vicar of Dewsbury. Here, says he, is a Clergyman of the Church of *England* in a Pulpit, at a publick Visitation, spitting his Venom at that Church, of which he is a Minister, whose Bread he eats, and whose Doctrine and Discipline he is sworn to defend, denying her Power of Excommunicating and Absolving, of making Canons, &c. abuses the whole Body of the Clergy, and delivers them over to be scorn'd, hated, and worried by the Laity. The Word *Reverend* is all along us'd with *Spight* and *Contempt*. He carefully distinguishes himself from the *Church* and *Clergy*.

He begins with the usual *Cant*, that he was obliged to *print in Vindication* of himself, from the *ill-natur'd Cen-*

*sures, and gross Misrepresentations* of some of his *Reverend Auditors*. But why? Was it not condemn'd by them all? Was there one in *Yorkshire* but himself that could approve it?

The Vicar's Profession of his *Love of Truth*, and his *Abhorrence of Prejudice* (says he) is the general Declamation of every empty, impudent Novelist; and his complaining of foul Language, and of opprobrious Names, is another Instance of stale *Cant*. Asks, What Name can be too bad for him, who insults the whole Church and Clergy with the utmost Scurrility and Insolence? All he alledges is *false in Fact*, or *gratis dictum in Reason*.

The much larger *Work* he promises, will, no doubt, says the *Remarker*, be a *Master-piece*, if this be a Sample of it; but tells him, that the Author of the *Rights*, &c. and the *Independent Whig*, have been before-hand with him, who, tho' not quite so wicked, were more able, and yet were expos'd to the Scorn of all rational Men and Christians.

The Vicar goes on, *What Reception the following Discourse may have in the World, I neither know nor care*. There, says the *Remarker*, breath'd the Soul of a self-conceited Apostate! As to his professing his Readiness to face *Inquisitions, Dungeons, Rods, and Racks*, says, he knows he is very safe. The Vicar concludes, Let *Ignorance*, or *Ill-nature*, &c. this (says the *Remarker*) accuses the Prelates of the Church of *England*, living and dead, famous all the World over for their immortal Writings, of *Ighorance*, and makes this absolute *Ignoramus* the only *knowing* Person.

**Free Briton**, Aug. 19. No. 90.

Sir R. W's private Character examin'd.

A Grees with the last *Craftsman*, that a wicked and unjust Man, who is bad in his private Life, will hardly be good in a publick Capacity: The Vices of his Nature will  
be

be seen in his Office. But, says he, when Men (like Mr P.) shall drop their own Defence, and find a Minister guilty of Corruption, where they formerly voted him guiltless, and upbraid him with a Coward's Fear, in an Instance, where themselves set Guards on their own Houses, the Competition is as vain as the Charge is foolish and base.

They say, adds he, that it is not only justifiable to enter into private Characters, but even necessary to apprise the Publick of them. Since they insist upon drawing Pictures of private Life, it shall be done, says he at full length. On the part of the Honourable Person whom they asperse; ventures to say, that he will put all the Fortunes of his Life on the Issue of such an Enquiry. Defies his Enemies to show him to Disadvantage, either as a Husband, a Father, a Neighbour, or a Friend. Where hath any thing harsh or ill natured, severe or unjust, appeared in any one Instance of his Actions? Haughty or Imperious in his Demeanour? False or unfaithful in his Dealings? Hath he betrayed the Confidence of Friendship in the Condition of an Enemy? or exposed the sacred Intimacies of Conversation? Asserts, that those who now hate and oppose him, once loved and praised him. Sir R. Steel said, he was a Frank, open honest English Gentleman. 'Till he became a Minister, he was courted in Friendship, and delighted in as a Companion, flow'd with Humanity, and inspired Joy, where no Competitor envy'd his Power. But when Power invest'd him with Offices and Honour, he became abhorred and despis'd; whatever was amiable in him made him more hated; since the greater his Worth, the more obnoxious to his Enemies. Had the Credit of that Nation, whose Affairs he administers, sunk under his Management, Reproach had been justly laid at his Door.

He has been aspersed with Misfortunes, the Effects of a former Administration; but now, when all those Difficulties and Misfortunes are surmounted and redressed, shall he suffer Reproach for one side of the publick Scene, and shall he not rise in Reputation with the Welfare and Glory of his Country? whilst not only the Trade of *Britain*, but the Peace of *Europe* is restored and established with universal Consent on the most lasting Foundation.

A Parallel of a Steward and a Minister is drawn by the *Craftsman*. *Walsingham* allows that a Gentleman has a right to demand a Character of his Steward, and the Publick, the Qualities of Ministers: But says, such Enquiry is less necessary when such Steward or Ministers have been known for Thirty Years together, and trusted with all Affairs above Ten.

The *Forage Contract* again mentioned, to the Disadvantage of Sir R. W. *Walsingham* says, has been already sufficiently confuted in his Paper of the 24th of June last, (See p. 248) and observes further, that Mr. P. was one of that Minority which asserted Sir R. W's Innocence, notwithstanding that he votes with another Minority now.

*Head's Journal*, Sat. Aug. 14.

#### *Country Amusements.*

*C*RATO gives an account of a Journey into the distant Parts of *England*, where the good old Country Customs still prevailed, and where, by the Simplicity of their Manners, he fancied himself transported into the *Arcadia* of the Poets.

His peculiar Satisfaction was in the Family where he resided, which was in the House of a Widow Lady, who had four Children, two Sons and two Daughters; the Income of her Estate

Estate is 1200 *l.* per Ann. Her eldest Son *Amintas* near 26, his Brother *Lucio* 2 Years younger, and the two Ladies, *Clara* and *Camilla* Twins, about 18. Each studied what was suitable to the other's Humour, and hence no Moroseness appear'd in the Mother, nor Levity in the Children.

*Alethea*, the Mother, rather encourag'd than check'd the innocent Diversions of the young People. While *Crato* was there they were invited to the Seat of *Dorastus*, a neighbouring Gentleman, to be merry. *Dorastus* is a Man of good Sense, but no Learning; has an only Daughter about 19, a finish'd Beauty, and who had made an Impression on both the young Gentlemen. After some Sport at Setting, they all return'd, and being got round *Dorastus's* Parlour Fire, he declared his Intention of sending his Daughter to *London* in the Spring. Upon this, *Amintas* and *Lucio* grew grave. But to amuse them, *Dorastus* requested some Products of their idle Hours, and *Amintas* presented the Company with the following Translation of a Fragment of *Solon*, preserv'd in *Plutarch*.

Shining Heaps of massy Plate,  
All the Gewgaws Men prefer,  
Gilded Roofs, and Beds of State,  
Cannot real Wealth confer.

The Man that's honest, wise, and brave;  
In Body sound, in Spirit free,  
If he possess what Nature crave,  
Is, in Truth, as rich as he.

Join a Wife and Boys to this,  
Whose infant Leapings shake the  
Lord of so much solid Bliss, (Floor,  
Kings themselves to him were poor.

While Wealth Abroad we seek to find,  
Eager in Wish, in vain Intent,  
The Treasure lies within our Mind,  
And he's most rich who's most content.

*Dorastus* was pleas'd with the Verses, and desired a Copy of them: Supper being brought in, he entertain'd them with the History of that Part of the Country, particularly of an old Castle, now in Ruins. The Cloth being taken away, the old Gentleman put *Lucio* in Mind, that something was due to the Company from him: Upon which, turning to *Celia*, he sung the following Song.

Why sighs the Nymph to blaze at Court,  
To warm the Fopling's Breast,  
Since Vows of Love are there a Sport,  
And Constancy a Jest?

Be not Fair One caught by State,  
What is Pomp compar'd to Love?  
Num'rous Cares on Grandeur wait,  
While Peace inhabits in the Grove.

With her, then charming Maiden stay,  
Whither! whither wou'd you fly,  
Think e'er hence ye part away,  
Could you see poor *Phaon* die?

Certain Death to him you give,  
When you from the Plains depart;  
How alas shou'd *Phaon* live!  
Who losing you! — must lose his Heart.

*Read's Journal, Aug. 21.*

*The Usefulness of Learning, and the Sciences, Extracted from a Discourse of Mr Barbeyrac, mention'd p. 324.*

**P**rovidence lays us under the Necessity of studying the Language of the Antients, since the Oracles and Laws by which Men are to be guided to the end of Time, were wrote originally in *Greek* and *Hebrew*.

The Language of the antient *Romans* is the Language of the Learned in all Places. In *Latin* were wrote the finest Works in every  
S f Science,

Science, of which Translations are not perfect Copies.

By the Study of Languages, is discovered the Origin and Progress of real Sciences, especially of *Physick* and *Mathematicks*, in which the Terms alone shew us that they came first from the *Greeks* and *Romans*.

The Importance of *real Sciences*, may be deduced from the following Observations.

The *Babylonians* were once so ignorant of *Physick*, that they carried their sick People into publick Places, to ask Passengers if they ever had or saw the like Distemper, and how they were cured? In primitive Times when the Body was strong, and subsisted on Meats and Fruits prepared with little Art, *Physick* was less, tho' in some Cases, even then needful; but as Idleness and Luxury increased, it became more necessary. How conjectural soever this Science may be, it has many uncontestable Principles.

There is hardly any Part of *Natural Philosophy* but may serve to improve *Agriculture*. By this Art we understand the Properties of Iron and the Loadstone, and the Use of Metals, so necessary in Commerce.

From a general Knowledge of the Properties and Dispositions of those Bodies which encompass us, we know, by a simple Succession of the general Laws of Nature, Accidents that may happen to private Persons, or to the Publick. Some ignorantly imagine, that if any uncommon Accident befalls a Man, it is the Effect of Divine Vengeance, which is a Principle as false as that confuted by our Saviour, that the *Galileans* massacred by the Order of *Pilate*, or the 18 Men crush'd under the Tower of *Siloam*, deserved more to perish than any others.

In the Beginning of Christianity, if any publick Calamities happen'd in the Countries where they resided,

the *Christians* were looked upon as the Cause, and were flung into the *Arena* of the Amphitheatre to be torn to Pieces by wild Beasts. And the *Christians* themselves have too much imitated the Persecutors of their Ancestors. Nothing contributes more to the Progress of Superstition than the Ignorance of natural Causes.

There are People who can speak in their Bellies, so that their Words shall seem to come from others at a distance; Speaking Trumpets, an Invention of the last Age, and a thousand other Artifices formerly used to deceive, are now understood. The Mechanism of Heathen Oracles is laid open, *Apparitions*, *Genii*, *Demons*, *Hobgoblins*, *Sorcerers*, and *Magicians*, are now reckon'd idle Stories. *Phænomena* produc'd by natural Causes, have been taken for Signs and Prodigies.

Cautions his Readers how they confound things in themselves widely different; for as much as *judicial Astrology* is vain and perplexing, so much is *Astronomy* sure and profitable. See the Remainder, p. 344.

*Fog's Journal*, Aug. 21. No. 146.

*Walsingham and Osborne compar'd.*

THE universal Popularity which follows our excellent Ministers, *Fog* is persuaded, is as much owing to the Writings of their Friends, as to their own wise and disinterested Conduct.

*Plutarch* drew a Comparison of *Demosthenes* and *Cicero*, and *Fog* would attempt the same thing of *Osborne* and *Walsingham*. The two first were not Countrymen nor Cotemporaries. — So were the last. — The two first had many Friends. — The two last had one. — The two first liv'd when Corruption first began its Attempts upon publick Spirit. The two last, when publick Spirit was openly

openly call'd *Sedition*, — The two first made an honourable Figure. — The two last a Scurvy one.

In comparing the two last with respect to each other, they are equally wise and honest; but seem to have taken a different Turn in their Studies. — *Walsingham* delights in Declamation, and applies all his Parts to Altercation. *Osborne* is better vers'd in Politicks, and is allowed to yield to the other in the Science of Scolding. *Walsingham's* Orations should be pronounc'd from a Tub. — The Discourses of *Osborne* are more familiar, and of the same kind with those of a drunken Mechanick, when he is disposed to settle the Nation. But there is this difference, that as *Walsingham* is always contradicting others, *Osborne* is eternally contradicting himself.

Proceeds to consider some of *Osborne's* Reasons, why we are commonly dup'd in our Treaties with Foreign States.

His first Reason is, *That they live on the Continent*; which, says *Fog*, supposes that a Politician is an exotick Plant, that will not grow in our Island.

Another Reason is, *They are of the same Religion, which begets mutual Trust and Confidence*. To this *Fog* replies, by putting him in mind how the Emperor prevailed on the King of *Prussia* to desert his first Allies; of the continual Wars betwixt *France* and *Spain*, and *France* and the *Empire*.

Mentions several more of *Osborne's* Reasons, and concludes with that which he gives, why the Ministers in *Q. Anne's* Reign procur'd the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, and got us *Gibraltar*, with the Rock it stands upon, namely, *To amuse the People, and keep 'em from tearing 'em to Pieces*.

What a Piece of Iniquity was here! says *Fog*. Now, your thorough-pac'd

honest Ministers might have got two or three Towns for the Emperor or the *Dutch*, and amuse the People, and secure themselves from being torn to Pieces by procuring a — Act, and keeping up a st——ng A——y.

Lastly, is scandaliz'd, that the B——rs and Mistakes in Business should be thrown upon *Liberty* and the *Protestant Religion*. — Finds that many good Protestants begin to smell a Rat, and suspect *Osborne* is not so great a F——l as he has long appear'd to be, but a *Jesuit* in disguise.

London Journal, Aug. 21. No. 630.

*The Qualities of a good Minister.*

MR D'auvers allow'd in his last Paper, *That ALL personal Enquiries should be avoided*, yet says, *SOME may be enter'd into*, for that the People have as much Right to examine into the private Virtues and Vices of their first Minister, as a Gentleman has to demand a Character of his Steward.

The Instance of a Steward, *Osborne* says, will not do; for the Right of examining into the Conduct of a Steward, is from his Master's choosing him. Could name a late noble Lord, who, notwithstanding his *private ill Conduct*, zealously pursued the Good of his Country. Nor does it follow, that because a Man is vicious in one Part of his Life, that therefore he is so in all.

But granting that Men will bring their *private Characters* into *publick Life*, he will join Issue upon this Principle, and thereupon draws the Picture of the present Minister, who, without *Partiality* or *Flattery*, was, he says, when a Country Gentleman, a worthy good Man, *Temperate, Just, Benevolent, and Generous*; his *publick Affections* were stronger than his

St 2 *private,*



private, and was often beneficent at his own Expence; was early possessed with a strong Love of the Publick, and the highest Regard to the *Laws and Liberties* of his Country. See *Free Brit.* p. 334.

When chosen a Member of Parliament, it appear'd that he had great natural Abilities, a quick and ready Discernment in the difference and variety of Passions, and a good Memory. With these Abilities he had a strong nervous manly Eloquence, and could speak to those Passions he had before discovered.

This Character of him being true, 'tis presum'd that some, if not all, of these Virtues, will enter into his publick Life. And it is evident from Facts, through a long Administration, that he has shewn a steady Regard to the *Laws and Liberties* of his Country, and has exercis'd † that Humanity, for which he was remarkable in his private Life. See p. 327.

Takes notice of another Maxim in the *Craftsman*, That Opposition to a Ministry, though a good one, never did any Harm. Fact, he says, is against this, for it did a great deal of Harm in King William's Reign; and Reason is against it, for it tends to weaken their Hands, and render them odious at home, and contemptible abroad.

Concludes with a Remark on Cato's Advice to Cæsar, *To disband his Legions, and stand the Judgment of a Roman Senate.* — Cæsar would not have been a wise Man, nor just to himself, or the Publick, if he had done it; for he would have resign'd his Power into Pompey's Hand, and left himself at the Mercy of his mortal Enemy, and probably a much worse Man than himself.

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† The Courant on this Subject brings his Enemies in saying from Cato.  
Curse on his Virtues ----  
Such popular Humanity is Treason!

The *Craftsman*, Aug. 21. No. 261.

*Parry and Thrust.*

THE *Ministerial Advocates*, he says, have discovered their want of Judgment and Honesty, in reviving several Pamphlets and Papers formerly written in Defence of their Patron.

One of these Pieces, he is inform'd, was written by the Gentleman's own impartial Hand, in his own Justification against the Proceedings of the House of Commons, relating to the *Storage Contract*. The Apology it self, he says, carries Marks of Guilt, and the Stress of the Argument in his Favour depends on the Veracity of one Man, who submitted to the Inconveniencies of a Prison, rather than stand a full Examination. Is likewise surpriz'd, that the Writer, who republish'd this Piece, does not vindicate the Conduct of his Patron, with relation to another ever memorable Contract, in the Year 1720, called the *Bank Contract*. See p. 432.

Another Pamphlet reviv'd, is that intitled, *The Art of railing at great Men*, said to be written by a Person concerned in the *Craftsman*, which, say they, reflects Inconsistency on its Author's Conduct: But the most they can make of it is, that he has altered his Opinion of that Gentleman. The Point, he observes, which they have labour'd to maintain, is, that a Man who hath ever acted with, or endeavour'd to serve a Minister from an Opinion he was honest, is indispensably oblig'd to continue in his Interest so long as he lives, &c. To this he answers in the Words of Bishop Hoadly, *That it cannot surely be presumed, that Men write Books with a Design of precluding themselves from the Knowledge of the Truth ever afterwards.*

*Clodius and Cicero*, another Piece likewise reviv'd, is, he affirms, the worst

worst Satire on the *present Administration* that was ever publish'd. Quotes some Passages from it to his Purpose, wherein the Author hadacknowledg'd, that *Measures strictly virtuous, will bring Confusion, and open a Way to overturn the State, therefore that some Corruptions must yet be suffered;* but he passes over those cited by the *Free Briton* (which see p. 320.) as the *Free Briton* had there passed over those which Mr *D'anvers* here picks out.

The last he mentions, as trumpeted by the *Advocates of Power*, and recommended to his Imitation, are *Cato's Letters*; from whence he extracts several Observations on the mischievous Effects of *Venality and Corruption*; and concludes, What a wretched Figure does the *Author of Clodius and Cicero* make, when compar'd with the Writings of the *immortal Cato!* In one you see the bold, honest Spirit of a *free, uncorrupted Briton*; in the other, the mean Subserviency of a *Court Dependent*. See p. 342, 346. L. J.

*Universal Spectator*, Aug. 21.  
N<sup>o</sup>. 150.

*Vain Pursuits satiriz'd.*

EVERY Body, says Mr. *Stone-castle*, complains of the *Shortness of Life*, yet if we enquire what Use is made of it, we must own its Length is full sufficient. Some are employ'd in a perpetual Pursuit after Riches, and scarce any give over till past the Enjoyment of them. See *Epig.* p. 350. Others indulge themselves in all the *Pleasures* their *Passions* can suggest: But such a Life soon becomes a State of *Vexation, Disease, and Beggery*. As for the inferior Sort, one would think that 50 or 60 Years might make them weary of *Raggedness, Contempt, Fatigue, and Hunger*.

Another kind of People bestow their Time in *Trifles*, and amongst

the infinite Beauties of the Creation, find nothing to admire but a *Pebble, a Flower, or a Catterpillar*. — Of this Disposition is Mr *Flutterville*, who devotes himself wholly to the pursuit of *Butterflies*. He employs People in all Parts of the World to collect them, and is himself, all the Summer, perpetually travelling for that Purpose. The Winter is taken up in ranging them according to their several Tribes and Colours, and in drying and preserving them. He was abroad seven Years, and knows what sort of Butterflies each Country produces. He rejoices at the coming of the Spring, because then his beloved Butterflies are hatch'd and come abroad; and wishes there was a Law made to prevent the destroying of Caterpillars. A few Days since he discovered a Butterfly of an uncommon Size and Colour. Away he went over Hedge and Ditch, Corn, Pasture, and plow'd Land, without his' Cloaths, till a little before Sun-set, coming to a River side, the Butterfly went over and escap'd. This put him into a violent Passion; on a sudden he found himself in the Hands of some Country Fellows who had observ'd his Behaviour, and believing him mad, put him into a Cart and carried him home.

Mr *Plumage* has a great Passion for *Birds*, Mr *Canker* is no less fond of Metals, and hoards such Money only as was current among the *Greeks and Romans*; and his Cousin *Nettle-top* leads you into his Garden, shows you a *Carnation*, and in an extacy of Joy, lifts up his Hands and Eyes to Heaven, *Good God, says he, how exquisite is this! Not all the World can match it! Is it not divine?*

Mr *Vellum* buries himself in his Library, which is lofty, spacious, and magnificent; finely painted, and his Books curiously bound and Gilt. He never reads, but is constantly employed in ranging his Books.

Mr

Mr *Fossil*, whose Family have hardly Bread to eat, or Rags to hide their Nakedness, comforts himself, that in one Chamber he has Lumps of *Dirt* and *Stones* from every Kingdom in the World, and in another a *Cart Load of Cockle Shells*, which he made two Voyages on purpose to collect on the Shores of *India*.

How different is Mr *Bewil*? In his Youth he made the Tour of *Europe*, and inform'd himself in the *Constitutions, Customs, History, Antiquities, and Curiosities* of every Kingdom; was *Voluntier* three Campaigns in *Flanders*, and ever since has serv'd his Country in Parliament; he maintains an amiable Character in every Part of Life; and, in a Word, is an Ornament to his Country, and, could he live an 100 Years, might be said to die too soon.

*Weekly Register*, Aug. 21. No. 71.

*Remarks on the Play of George Barnwell.*

**T**HIS *Play* being given out for the 17th Night, the *Register* congratulates the Taste of the few in Town, for distinguishing so well. The Author had a difficult Task to excite Terror and Pity from Characters so low and familiar in Life; but in the Representation these Difficulties were conquer'd. —

*Barnwell's* first Fault and Repentance, his Master's generous Pity and Forgiveness; his Relapse and Horror that attended it; *Millwood's* Art and Address in prevailing with him to undertake the Murder of his Uncle; the strong Convulsions of his Mind, and the beautiful Depatment of his dying Uncle on that Occasion; his Despair that succeeded it, and his being given up to Justice by her he doted on, and for whose Sake he had ruined himself; her sullen and

confirmed Wickedness; his dying Behaviour; his Friend's Constancy and Compassion, and *Maria's* unhappy Passion, are such Dramatick Circumstances, and so finely painted, that it is impossible not to feel the Force of them, both in Reading and Representation. The Objection, that the Characters are too low for the Stage, the *Register* answers, — That 'tis lowness of Action, not of Character, that is not allowed there. The Circumstances here are of the utmost Importance, and rise as high in Action, as any to be met with in the Stories of more Pomp and Ostentation. 'Tis a Tragedy of a new kind; but while it yields a rational Pleasure, its Novelty will be no Objection. It's the finest Lesson to Youth, and what is calculated for their Use; is made their Entertainment.

To the foregoing Remarks of the *Register*, we beg leave to add one or two of an observing Lady, *That the Distress of great Personages has, of late, fail'd of, raising those Passions that us'd to accompany the Representation of exalted Characters. Besides, such is the artful Contrivance of this Play; so delicate is the Texture of its Composition, that none, but a common Prostitute, can find Fault with it.*

The *Grubstreet Journal*, Aug. 16.  
No. 68.

**T**HIS is a continuation of an answer begun in this *Journal*, No. 84. p. 326. to a Letter from *Ulrick Dypres, Esq;* printed in the *Courant*, Aug. 9. Declares *Ulrick* mistaken, when he asserts, *That several mercenary Forces are constantly retain'd by the discontented Party, by the Goodness of Pay or the Hopes of Plunder;* and that every Poetaster, Farce-writer, and Epigrammatist in Town is employ'd to turn his little Talents

*Talents against the Government.* To maintain such a numerous and disorderly Rabble of Scriblers, he says, requires the Assistance of a Treasury, which the *discontented Party* have not. But supposing these *Scriblers* write merely in hopes of Plunder; asks, If two *weekly Papers* are sufficient to contain the Productions of such a *numerous Rabble of Scriblers*. Mentions but two *weekly Papers* writ by the *discontented Party*, viz. *Fog* and *D'anvers*; for the *Grub* being neuter, is unjustly reckon'd of the same Stamp. Whereas, besides the *London Journal*, *Read's Journal*, *Free Briton*, *Weekly Register*, and *Hyp Doctor*, there generally appear two or three ministerial Papers every Week in the *Daily Courants*, so that there are eight or nine Papers publish'd weekly in the Defence of the Ministry. Are not the *Grubean* Infantry mercenary Forces, ready to fight for the best Pay on either Side? And cannot those pay best who are uppermost in the State, and are the contented Party?

Besides these, there are positive Proofs, internal and external, that Persons formerly of their Society are weekly employ'd in writing some of these Papers, as the manner of the Prose discovers the *Farce-writer*, so does the Poetry, the *Dealer in Epigrams*. The boast of their loyal Services to the Ministry, their Rewards, the Plumpness of their Visage, and the Gaiety of their Habits, afford ocular Demonstration both of their Service and their Wages. Two of them he looks upon as Volunteers, the *Orator* and *Register* of *Grubstreet*. The first does it to supply the Cessation of his *Wednesday's* vocal Jargon and Buffoonery, by political printed Jargon (*Hyp Doctor*) on *Tuesdays*; but the latter he more wonders at, because he often has disclaimed the petulance of Parties.

*Ulrick* had said "A Treaty is de-

pending between some Anti-courtiers, and the *Author* of the *Anodyne Necklace*, and expects some Dissertations from that ingenious Hand against *Evil Counsellors*, given away *Gratis*, tagg'd with some Advertisements of *Pills*, *Potions*, and *Sugar Plumbs*, of sovereign Efficacy against *bad Measures*, *Taxes*, and *Corruption*." This Story, he remarks, is inconsistent, if compared with what *Ulrick* a little before made *Fog* say, viz. *Our Papers are in all Hands, and not half our Readers ever see, or will read any thing written against us*. If Papers of this kind sell so well, is it probable there is a Treaty about giving them away *gratis*? Besides, this representing *Dr Anodyne* as disaffected, may be of bad Consequence. For, as his Necklaces are worn by the Children of *France*, his Interest at that Court may be such as to inflame their Royal Resentments against us at this Juncture. Advises *Ulrick* to agree with him to take in, weekly, 500 *Hyp Doctors* ready paid for, *To be given gratis by the Gentlewoman up one Pair of Stairs*. Doubts not but this will turn to his Account; for tho' the *Anodyne Doctor* may dispose of fewer Pills and Potions, whilst he disperses his Brother's, yet believes that Loss will be supply'd by the Sale of his *Sugar Plumbs*, extremely proper to be taken after such nauseous Doses.

In another Place takes notice of an Advertisement from the Oratory, printed in the *London Evening-Post*, Aug. 21. — N. B. *If any thing ill be said of me, I am not the Person, J. Henley.* — This Argument is built upon this undeniable Proposition. *J. Henley is not himself.*

*Note.* One Reason we don't insert (as desir'd) the Reflections and Criticisms dispersed thro' the *Grub Journal*, is because they can't be intelligible without the Paragraphs and Matters they relate to, which would take up a great deal of Room, and oblige us to neglect other Papers.

**Free Briton**, Aug. 26. No. 91.

*Forage and Bank Contract.*

**W**OU'D the *Craftsman*, says *Walsingham*, but justify his own *Patrons*, he might then freely animadvert upon what is produced in Defence of an honourable Person.

The Authors of the last *Craftsman* are disturb'd at his reviving Pamphlets formerly published on the Side of the Administration; one of which is a Vindication of Sir R. W. from the Censure and Punishment inflicted upon him by the House of Commons in the late Queen's Reign, on account of a Contract for Forage, which, say they, is not a Vindication, but an Apology, and carries with it *evident Marks of Guilt*; but, he observes, they have not distinguish'd an Apology from a Vindication, nor specified any of those Marks as Evidences of Guilt. They assert further, that the whole Strefs of the Argument depends on the Veracity of one Man. This, says *Walsingham*, is false; for it depends on numberless other Circumstances, *viz.* on the Lords of *North Britain*, then of the Privy Council, who recommended the Contractor; on General *Earl*, and Mr. *How*, who made the Contract; on the Nature of the Contract, good in it self, and better than any before or since of the same Kind; on the Testimony of Colonel *Douglas*, to whom the Contractor on his *Death-Bed* declar'd, that Sir R. W.'s Friend was to share a Part of the Contract at equal Profit and Loss; and on several other Circumstances: And it never could have been imputed to Sir R. W. but through the Death of the Contractor, when his Survivors remitted such Share to that *Honourable Person* for the Use of his Friend, to whom he indorsed that Note, who received it accordingly.

They are surpriz'd *Walsingham*

neglects to vindicate the *Bank Contract*; and till it is done, the World must look upon it as one Instance of *iniquitous Conduct*. To which he answers, That 19 in 20 Parts of the World know not the very Terms of the *Bank Contract*. However, if they will specify the *Particulars*, and shew the *Iniquity of this Contract*, promises either to defend it, or freely give it up.

The *Craftsman* takes notice of his own Treatise call'd the *Art of Railing at Great Men*; which he thinks does not contain the least personal Compliment to the honourable Person whom he abuses. What then? (says *Walsingham*) Does it not contain the *soulest Abuses*, the most *scurrilous Reflections* on the *Persons* and *Measures* of his *Adversaries*?

The *Craftsman* pleads, that the most that can be made of his *inconsistent Behaviour*, is, that he hath alter'd his Opinion of that *Honourable Person*, as Multitudes of others have done. But *Walsingham* says, he has alter'd his Opinion of *Things*, especially with regard to his Interest.

Agrees with the present Bishop of *Sarum*, whom the *Craftsman* quotes, see p. 338. But adds, *If Men write Books with a design of obtaining Rewards for their Labour, and afterwards write in Contradiction to those Books, on the Disappointment of their Designs, that it was not the Search of Truth which guided their Hand in one Instance, nor any new Lights which occasioned their Contradiction in the other.*

That Part of the *Craftsman* which concerns the Pamphlet call'd *Clodius and Cicero* (p. 339.) will be fully explain'd by an *abler Hand* at a more proper Season of the Year; what relates to the Authority and Example of *Cato's Letters*, as they are high in his Esteem; so he will employ a *whole Paper*, to shew how little they serve the *Craftsman's Purpose*.

**Craftsman**



answer *Cato's* Arguments against Corruption, or give up their Apologies for it, before they name *Cato* in Opposition to him.

*Applebee's Journal, Aug. 28.*

*Human Reason, and Fops.*

A Letter from *Aristus*, desires to be resolv'd about *The Nature and Extent of Human Reason*, which some would exalt even to a Divinity, and inflances the wonderful Performances of *Archimedes*, the prodigious Learning of *Grotius*, the Strength and Clearness of *Chillingworth's* Disputations, the profound and solid Observations of *Mr. Lock*, and the surprising Discoveries of *Sir Isaac Newton*.

In other Writers he finds such a List of Things, on which Reason has been employ'd through a Course of Ages, yet unexplai'd, that he is tempted to distrust a Guide so apparently susceptible of Delusion, and would be glad therefore to see a Dissertation on this Head.

§ A Letter from *Mira*, who is Young, not Ugly, and has a Fortune of 3000 *l.* besides some Dependence on a Widow Aunt, with whom she lives, complains, that all the old Ladies who visit her Aunt, bring either their Sons or their Nephews to visit her. The Creatures, she says, are the reverse of her Taste. She is fond of reading, they hate the Sight of a Book; she loves Retirement, they Noise; she Poetry, they Impertinence, which is her Aversion, and they are made up of it. They are a Parcel of spruce powder'd Foplings, with their Hair tuck'd under a Tortoiseshell Comb; their Sleeves slic'd up above their Elbows, a Gold Headed Cane in one Hand, an Agate Box in t'other, with a Nose full of Snuff, and a Head full of — *Nothing*.

Owens she has some Respect for *Mr Courty*, who had Chambers in the *Temple*, and about nineteen Years

of Age, but was commanded by his Father not to marry till he was Twenty one. Unluckily her Aunt oblig'd her to go to a Ball, attended by her Admirers before mentioned, with Orders to dance with each of them. This *Courty* was so much piqued at, that he sent her an angry Letter, and set out for his Uncle's Seat in the Country, and has not heard of him since, but hopes, if *Mr Appleby* will publish this Letter, and the following Verses he sent her, he may know from whence it comes, and be satisfied in the Reason of her Behaviour.

Once more, O! Muse, my Verse inspire.  
Once more vouchsafe to guide my Lyre,  
With *Mira's* Praise my Verse begun.  
With *Mira's* Praise shall end my Song.

If all *Arabia's* spicy Fields,  
If all the Flowers which Nature yields,  
With *Mira's* Beauty we compare,  
Less Sweet are those, and these less Fair.

If Musick's Force should e'er prolong,  
To distant Times this artless Song,  
Succeeding LOVERS then may see,  
How Faithful I, how Beauteous She.

*Head's Journal Aug. 28.*

*Conclusion of M. Barbeyrac's Discourse on the Usefulness of Learning, &c. begun p. 335.*

*Geography* and *Chronology*, the Keys to *History*, are founded on the Principles of *Astronomy*; on it depends the exact Measure of Time, The Irregularity of the Years, as well Solar as Lunar; for Want of this Science, caused a thousand Mistakes among the Ancients. At *Rome* they were 300 Years without knowing Hours; and distinguish'd the several Parts of the Day by the Rising, Setting, and Meridian of the Sun; an Officer appointed by the Consuls, when

when he saw the Sun shine on such a Place, cry'd aloud, *It is Noon*. By the Kalendar of *Numa Pompilius*, they added or retrench'd some Days, to make the *Roman Lunar Years* agree with the Course of the Sun, and prevent their Market-Days falling on the first of the Year, or the *Nones*, which they counted unlucky. Hence arose a Confusion of Seasons, which was first remedied by *Julius Cæsar*; but not effectually; for in sixteen Ages, the Seasons were gone back ten whole Days; which Defect was cured by Pope *Gregory XIII.* and his Astronomers. The four *Satellites* of *Jupiter*, discover'd by the Telescope, are more useful in *Geography* and *Navigation* than the Moon herself, and serve to make Marine Charts more just than those of the Ancients.

The fine Glasses for the Improvement of *Astronomy*, deserve our Admiration, and the Usefulness of Opticks is shewn by the Helps afforded to the Sight from this Science. The Advantage of *Mechanicks* is undeniable.

*Astronomy*, *Geography*, *Architecture*, *Musick*, *Fortification*, and every Part of *Mathematicks*, contribute some way or other to the Good of civil Society.

All Persons in publick Employment, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military, are obliged to the Sciences; and the greatest Princes, Politicians, and Captains of Antiquity, *Greeks* and *Romans*, were Men of great Learning. *Solomon* study'd *Physick*; *Alexander* always carried *Homer's* Works with him; *Julius Cæsar*, besides his Commentaries, wrote Treatises of Grammar; and the great Prince *Eugene* has shewn that *Arms* and the *Muses* are not incompatible.

If the Study of Letters and Sciences were only look'd upon as genteel and innocent Amusements, it is the Interest of the Publick to encourage them, to prevent Idleness.

The last Advantage mention'd is,

that the liberal Arts and Sciences, are the best Bulwarks of Liberty. If Despotick Power has reign'd, Time immemorial in the Kingdoms of *Asia* and *Africa*, the Cause of it is the People's Ignorance. Compare ancient *Greece* with the modern, and you will find that the People formerly were more learned, and therefore more jealous of their Liberty; but Ignorance succeeding, threw them into, and kept them in a State of Servitude.

The *Daily Courant*, Aug. 28.

*A Parallel between Mist and D'anvers,*

THIS, says our Author, was publish'd in a Pamphlet about four Years ago, and was then much approv'd of; but produced no Reply till last *Saturday* one of the Grumbletonian Writers stole the Hint, and apply'd it to *Osborne* and *Walsingham*, See p. 336.

The Party of Grumbletonians is supported, and the Infection spread, says the above Pamphlet, by two seditious Demagogues, their Names *D'anvers* and *Mist*; the first of the Order of *Esquire*, the last of *Yeomanry*.

The Commonwealths of *Rome* and *Venice* ow'd their Original to Outlaws and Refugees; thus *Mist* took his Paper from an undone Man, and *D'anvers* his Design from a Politician that fail'd, who wrote the *Country Gentleman*. Tho' they agree in their Designs, they pursue them differently; their Scheme is *Jacobitism*, and both their Hopes and Views center at *Bologna*. *Mist* is bold and generous, like the *Roman*; *D'anvers* cautious and cunning, like the *Venetian*; tho' they vary a little, can only be compared with each other; *D'anvers* is the subtlest, *Mist* the honestest Man.

As to their Writings, *D'anvers* has more Admirers, *Mist* more Believers; *Mist* has been fin'd and imprison'd, *D'anvers* stands fair for that Glory;

*Mist*



*Mist* has been Pillory'd, *D'anvers* has only deserved it.

In their Modesty they are *alter & Idem*. *Mist* boasts he is assisted by the greatest Wits of this Island, *D'anvers* by the greatest Patriots. *D'anvers* arrogantly supposes that all the Writers in Town are combin'd against him, *Mist* finds no body will be at the Trouble of confuting him, therefore concludes no body is able.

Doubts which of them is the greater Offender, *D'anvers* who pretends to be a Lawyer, or *Mist*, who may ignorantly imagine he is innocently labouring in his Vocation of a Printer.

*Mist*, at his setting out was prompted by the worst Designs against our happy Establishment, and libell'd every body of Merit or Reputation. *D'anvers* was formerly a well-wisher to the Government, happy in the Friendship of considerable Men, and encouraged as much as he deserv'd, not so fast as he expected. He grew angry, traduc'd his old Friend at first, and at last broke out into a general Outrage upon our Government.

*Mist* seasons his Rankness with now and then a Dash of Revolution Principles, while *D'anvers* throws in a Softner, where-ever the Odiousness of *Jacobitism* appears; *Mist* loves *D'anvers*, though he was angry with *Cato*, because it appear'd *Cato* lov'd no Government better than his own; and it appears from *Mist's* Eulogies, that he has not had a greater Favourite than *D'anvers* since the *True Briton*.

London Journal, Aug. 28. No. 623.

*On Corruption, Cato's Letters, &c.*

**C**orruption, says *Osborne*, is a never-failing Topick with the *Craftsman*; about which he declaims, because it is a popular Subject, but makes no man the better or wiser. What signifies Declamation: There is but one way to remove Corruption, which is to remove its Cause;

that is, Mens aspiring, or living beyond their Fortunes.

When *Cato* wrote against Corruption, Publick or Ministerial, he had a Reason for it, the matchless Wickedness of the *South-Sea* Scheme, when thousands of Families were covered with Destruction by the Contrivance or Artifices of Men in Power. But there is no Corruption now, but what is common to all Times equally wealthy, and will always be the Effect of profuse and extravagant Living.

*Cato* had a noble Genius, a large Share of Knowledge; his Instructions made the Head wiser, and Heart better; arm'd Men against Superstition and Tyanny; had a high Sense of Liberty and publick Virtue; great and glowing Sentiments, and a strong nervous Language; in every thing far excelling *D'anvers*.

Notwithstanding *Cato* must be abus'd, because esteem'd by the Ministry. To this end a Pamphlet entitl'd *Clodius* and *Cicero*, suppos'd to be wrote by him, is trump'd up, and scraps taken out of it, to shew that he submitted to the mean Slavery of a Court Dependand, and earned the Wages of Servitude, by varnishing over the scandalous Vices of Bribery and Corruption. Than which, *Osborne* says, nothing is more false. For there are Corruptions arising from certain Junctures, that 'twill be impracticable to root out, and the Endeavour will be attended with more Evil than Good. To preserve the invaluable Blessings obtained by the Revolution, we were forced to have recourse to Means, which, under other Circumstances, would have been wrong. But one Corruption made another necessary; this *Cato* himself knew, and with all his rigid Virtue gave Money, and encourag'd others to do it. In all Actions the Intention and the End must be consider'd; if we can't do all Good, let us do what is best upon the whole; this is what we must submit to, till we can find a Way to make all Men Wise and Good.

A CA-

W Hœ'er thou art, that in a borrow'd name  
 Assert'st thy country's rights, thy coun-  
 The cause of virtue, liberty & truth; (try's fame  
 Whether made wife by age, or warm'd with  
 youth,  
 Accept this tribute from a bard unknown,  
 Whose breast exults with freedom, like thy own.

Long have we mourn'd a loose, degenerate  
 Our ancient Spirit sunk in factious rage. (age,  
 In vain distinctions, big with deadly hate,  
 In broils and strife, destructive of the state,  
 With forms amus'd, by artful sounds betray'd,  
 The ductile crowd their leader's voice obey'd;  
 Cool in the publick cause; for parties hot,  
 The names retain'd, the principles forgot,  
 Became the scaffolds of aspiring knaves,  
 By nature freemen, by their folly slaves.

Thro' ev'ry rank the strong infection ran,  
 And bribes confirm'd what prejudice began,  
 S--nd--s, ever studious of the publick weal,  
 Beheld with grief his disappointed zeal.  
 Lost in the air was W--nd--m's nervous strain,  
 And P--le-y charm'd the list'ning crowd in vain.  
 The voice of reason prosperous guilt defy'd,  
 And numbers all the force of truth supply'd,  
 The courtly faction triumph'd, not unmov'd,  
 Their tongues condemning what their hearts  
 approv'd.

The Press alone remain'd (celestial art!)  
 To root this growing canker from the heart;  
 The Press itself, that bulwark of our laws,  
 Was brib'd to plead the great corruptor's cause;  
 A shameless crew, a worthless, wileless race,  
 Of Britains, arts and learning the disgrace,  
 For sordid motives in the lists appear,  
 Nor aw'd by conscience, nor restrain'd by fear,  
 Revive the maxims of despotick reigns, chains,  
 And wilt they boast of freedom, write for

Smit with the passive doctrines they advance,  
 Now fund with pensions in the cause of France.  
 They bless the mystick, heav'n commission'd  
 tide,

Which open'd Dunkirk on Britannia's side;  
 Her bold incroachments on our trade defend,  
 And varnish breach of treaties --- in a friend.  
 The flag, the trident, which in former reigns  
 Have drawn forth armies on th'embattled plains,  
 Shrink at their touch, unworthy of our claim,  
 And Europe's balance grows an empty name.

Now leagu'd with Spain, and big with her  
 designs,  
 Gibraltar dwindles in their miscreant lines,  
 Our plunder'd merchants feel their Gothic rage,  
 And Carlos is the minion of the age.

Purg'd in their sheets corruption skulks no more  
 But stalks abroad and mocks the virtuous poor.  
 Blind faith in courts, dependence on the great,  
 Turn publick virtues, and support the state;  
 Sub-

W Hœ'er thou art, that in a borro w'd  
 name  
 Miscall'st wrong, right; and infamy, fair fame,  
 Who tak'st the cause of Vice, for honest Truth,  
 Whether with age thou doat'st, or err'st by  
 youth;  
 Accept correction from a friend unknown,  
 Who scorns abuse of freedom, like thy own.

Long have we mourn'd a wild un govern'd  
 Where liberty was grown licentious rage; (age,  
 Where seeming patriots, big with hidden hates  
 To sacrifice a foe, wou'd sink the state;  
 Cool in the publick cause, for patriots hot,  
 The names retain'd, the principles forgot;  
 With words amus'd, by artful sounds betray'd,  
 The ductile crowd their Demagogues obey'd;  
 Became the tools of bold aspiring knaves,  
 With freedom flatter'd, but to faction slaves.

Thro' ev'ry rank the strong infection ran,  
 And blind belief confirm'd what artifice began;  
 Mistaking party noise for publick weal,  
 And feign'd malicious fears for honest zeal.  
 While thro' each hawker's throat he tun'd his  
 The giddy crowd was led by P-y vains; (strain,  
 The voice of reason furious rage defy'd,  
 And prejudice the place of truth supply'd;  
 The fiction rail'd at measures not unmov'd,  
 Their tongues condemning what their hearts  
 approv'd.

The open Press is us'd; Celestial art!  
 To spread the poyson wide to ev'ry heart,  
 Behind that sacred Bulwark, fenced by laws,  
 Secure they stab their bleeding country's cause,  
 A shameless crew, a worthless, wileless race,  
 Of British liberty, the foul disgrace;  
 Like murderers in churches they appear,  
 In that Assum safe, without remorse or fear,  
 In publick good veil their ambitions spite.

And, mask'd with loyalty, for treason write.  
 A thousand lying tales, by turns advance,  
 Now rouse the populace with fears of France;  
 Prove ministers in plots with winds and tides,  
 And Dunkirk's dangerous--while she's on our  
 side;

Each adverse nation's cause by turns defend,  
 And urge some quarrel still with ev'ry friend:  
 The Flag affronted, as in former reigns;  
 With bloody war should stain the wat'ry plains;  
 But to the crown fear no Imposser's claim,  
 And the Pretender grows an empty name.

Harmless Vienna's league, safe its designs,  
 And every danger dwindled in their lines;  
 but terms of Peace appearing rous'd their rage,  
 And War became the darling of the age.

Bold in their sheets, rebellion skulks no more  
 But stalks at large, and mocks the hangman's  
 pow'r;

Blind zeal in crowds, in Demagogues fell hate,  
 Turn publick virtues, and support the state.

Long-

*On the Works of the Craftman.*

## TRAVESTI.

Submission is the *Britens* only right,  
And armies grow an inoffensive light.

In such bad times arose our learned sage,  
To re-inspire a dull, legargick age,  
To rouse the spirit in the nation's cause,  
Which oft has rescu'd her endanger'd laws.  
*Britannia* smiling on the work attends, (lends  
And knowledge guides the pen, which freedom  
Thro' ev'ry page his piercing judgments shines  
And *Europe* opens all her dark designs;  
From reign to reign as he conducts the clue,  
Ages far back stand present to the view;  
Here with fresh laurel *Edward* seems to rise,  
On *Richard* there we fix our scornful eyes;  
Now trace the causes, wrapt in shades before,  
Which gave *E'tha* more than sov'reign pow'r,  
Indignant now her successor behold,  
Affecting craft, in pedantry grown old;  
Rash without courage, without glory vain,  
He wastes in peace a long, inactive reign,  
Sows the rank, fruitful seeds of civil rage,  
And ripens factions for another age.

Instructed here, we catch the glorious flame,  
Which form'd our laws, and rais'd the *British*  
name,

Fir'd, as he read, with more exalted schemes,  
The bigot wakens from his party-dreams;  
Statesmen correct their blunders, not in vain,  
And monarchs without blushing learn to reign.

O! thou, *Britannia's* second hope attend;  
Thy youthful hours to these instructions lend,  
With strong, *historic* knowledge store thy mind,  
Call all inferior studies far behind;  
Ma:k'd in these sheets, the paths of glory trace.  
And prove from great *Plantagenet* thy race.

If doom'd to war, the trumpet sounds alarms;  
And clads *Britannia's* sons once more in arms!  
In all the spirit of a prince arise,  
Place the great *Edward's* son before your eyes,  
Who, at the tender age of sixteen Years,  
A warrior, hero, conqueror appears,  
Brought home a monarch captive in his chains,  
And half eclips'd his father's great campaigns.

Or, if the puzzling brigues of *Europe* cease,  
And heav'n should bless this injur'd land with  
By thy great care to raise and to redress (peace  
Merit obscur'd, and virtue in distress;  
Of our insulted trade espouse the cause,  
Encourage truth, protect our ancient laws;  
Let learning flourish, bid the muses smile,  
And banish parties from this factious isle;  
Or flattery shun the meretricious arts,  
And fix your empire in a people's hearts;  
The cause of *Britain*, now thy country own,  
And guard that freedom, which bestow'd the  
crown,

Pardon, young prince, these well-intended  
Which liberty inspires, and duty pays; (lays,  
From native zeal they flow, devoid of art,  
The honest dictates of a free-born heart,  
Which burns unalter'd with a mingl'd flame  
For *British* glory and the *Brunswick* name.

Loud-tongu'd *sedition* in each *Briton's* right,  
And courts of *Justice* an offensive light.

In such wild times arose thy *Pseudo-sage*,  
With double fire, to heat a hair-brain'd age;  
To rouse that spirit in his desperate cause,  
Which oft had shaken our endanger'd laws,  
*Anarchy*, smiling, on the work attends;  
While *madness* guides the pen which mali-  
cends;

From reign to reign, as he conducts the clue  
Treason in *Allegory* clouds the view;  
And lying *Parodies* each moment rise,  
Which, with false lights and shades mislead  
the eyes;

Assigning causes, none e'er heard before,  
With former crimes, to stain the present pow'r,  
Wou'd the false mirror to new faces hold.  
Whether he praises or condemns the old,  
And every ancient crime is damn'd in vain,  
That sheds no flame of guilt upon a modern reign  
Thus draining every source of civil rage,  
To pour their torrents on the present age.

*Alma*, instructed, feels her former flame;  
The same in substance, alter'd but in name;  
Where fir'd with thoughts of his ambitious  
schemes,

Of boy'reign priestly sway, the bigot dreams,  
And fov's and pedants, blind, and bold, and vain,  
Without a blush, tell *Princes* how to reign.

But thou, O *Britain's* other hope! attend;  
Thy serious hours, to weigh their conduct lend,  
With steady caution arm thy manly mind,  
And cast their treach'rous friendship far behind;  
Mark'd in their steps, the paths of faction trace,  
And from *seditions chiefs* secure thy royal race;

If still the party found their loud alarms,  
Gilding with publick good their specious arms,  
Fraught with the prudence of a prince arise,  
Place *Utrecht's Peace maker* before thy eyes,  
There in their chiefs, the party's worth appears,  
Who lost the gains of twice five glorious years,  
Who freed our foes, who bound our friends in chains,  
And in ten months, made vain the toil of ten cam-  
paigns.

Or, if the leaders their loud clamour cease,  
And heav'n should bless the harra's'd land  
with peace,

Let 'em the merit they have wrong'd redress,  
Nor in their country's seek a foes distress.  
Of thy insulted house, bid 'em espouse the cause,  
Encourage truth, submit to wholesome laws,  
That arts may flourish, and the muses smile,  
Bid 'em no more divide a factious isle;  
But ceasing all their mean seditious arts,  
With no false fears estrange the people's hearts;  
Our real constitution bid 'em own,  
Nor strain their liberty to cramp the crown.

Excuse me, poet, these translated lays,  
Which *satire* has provok'd, and *justice* pays.  
From sober thoughts they flow, devoid of art,  
The honest dictates of an *English* heart,  
Which burns alternate, with an equal flame,  
Or at a *Tyrant's*, or a *Treytor's* name.

An.

*Annotations on Mr Bowman's Sermon published in the Grub-street Journal, See p. 333. verify'd. Address'd to Mother Bavins by the Weekly Register.*

DEAR Goody! you have seen no doubt,  
A Pamphlet with this title to't  
"Old Wives Traditions to retain,  
"Will of Religion be the Bane.  
"A Sermon, at a Vilita-  
"Tion held in Yorkshire t'other Day,  
"By Wm Bowman preach'd."--Now whether  
The Bishop, (or Arch-bishop rather)  
Or Deacon-Arch, this visit made,  
Is no where in the Title said.  
But be that as it will--since all  
Penalties ecclesiastical,  
(Which, let me tell ye, this same *Bowman*  
Has richly merited--or no man)  
Are out of fashion as some say  
They should be at this time of day,  
And all things else, which clog the progress  
Of our *Free-thinkers*, who have no grace,  
And hinder men from broaching schism,  
And ev'ry antichristianism.  
The only way remaining yet,  
(Alas I speak it with Regret!)  
To persecute such men as *think*,  
Is to *bespatter* them with ink.  
Therefore as well as I am able,  
Like *High-church-man* uncharitable,  
And furious,--such a one d'ye see  
As I profess myself to be;  
I'm *thous* resolv'd to persecute  
This *Vicar*--others may confute--  
But to be serious now, and grave as  
A Judge,--I'll tell ye *Mother Bavins*,  
Tho' thus I threaten, I protest  
That all the while, I'm but in jest:  
I don't design to write a *Farce* on  
This more than ordinary *parson*,  
Who is, by no means, worth my notice,  
He such a scandal to his Coat is.  
But what I would be at, is this,  
To give one *Instance*, of the *dis-*  
*Tinguishing genius* of this age,  
Which, maugre all good *Christian* rage,  
Is almost daily brought to bed of  
Such *Monsters*, as you never read of.  
Were such things new they'd make one mad  
An heart of oak would break --- egad!  
The fight of *this* would give me fits,  
And scare me *quite* out of my wits:  
Howe'er it is, I hardly know,  
I find myself but just so fo.  
This devilish *Libel* in my hand,  
Has put me to a curst stand:  
For, puzzled between wrath and scorn,  
I'm at a loss which way to turn,  
So wicked 'tis, and so pernicious,  
It calls for answer expeditious:  
But then, so stupid and so dull,  
Who answers, writes himself a fool.

What shall I do now--leave my church,  
Poor Gentlewoman! in the lurch?  
Forbid it zeal! and let me pass  
Humbly contented--for an ass;  
As my grave brethren daily do--  
But let us now the point pursue.

*Monster* appear! and all ye people,  
View one that sits at naught the *steeple!*

At publick *Visitation* see!  
A *Parson* dress'd up *Cap-a-pee*,  
In guise right holy, and in box  
Most reverend and orthodox,  
Spitting about the church in troth,  
As if he'd got a quid in's mouth,  
And saying such things of the clergy,  
As would, to beat his brains out, urge ye.  
To wit: "That they to damn or save,  
"Excommunicase, ride and enslave  
"Poor, Laymen, just as they think fit,  
"Ne'er had divine commission yet.  
"Nor have they ev'n a right, he saith,  
"To cook up *fricassees* of faith."  
Then, with a sneer, you'll find him ever and  
Anon, repeating the word *reuerend*.  
With more such blasphemies most dreadfull  
Of which he seems to have his head full.

Now, after venting this damn'd stuff,  
For which no death is bad enough,  
As void of shame as is the devil, he  
Complains of being us'd uncivilly;  
And that "Some brethren discontented,  
"His sermon had misrepresented."  
But wit and dulness I defy,  
And hair-brain'd zeal and villany,  
To make it worse than 'tis in print,  
For if they can--the devil's in't.

"Some reverend brothers, he says, blam'd it!"  
Blood! --every one that heard it, damn'd it!  
I'll warrant ye, look *Yorkshire* round,  
*Turkshire*, so worthily renown'd  
For *Oxodoxy* and *Horse-stealing*,  
Not one, to take his part is willing;  
Not one, I say, for be it known t'ye,  
Two *Bowmans* breathe not in that country.

He impudently does declare  
What we can never grant nor bear;  
"That truth is amiable and bright,  
"Bigotry horrible as night:  
"And that, if pious *Oxford* breed ye, 'tis  
"A sign your noddle's full of prejudic'd."  
Such is th' eternal canting strain  
Of upstarts empty, crude, and vain.

He grumbles too, because we treat  
Him in the stile of *Billinggate*:  
A stile so proper to the cloth,  
When once provok'd to godly wrath.

No sooner such a wretch as he  
Scrawls out a libel, but, d'ye see,  
Forthwith upon him we bestow  
The *fonest language* we can throw;  
And all too good--yet this he blames,  
And cries forsooth, 'tis *calling names*.

But did not *Tully* (I would ask all  
The World) call *Catiline* *Rogno* and *Rascal*;  
And

And twenty names besides---yet no man  
Takes *Tully* for an ill-bred *Roman*,  
Or *Car'line* for such a wretch as *Bowman*. }  
Then say, ye sons of *schism*! why charge ye  
Rag-manners thus upon the clergy?  
Poor *Car'line* only was a *traytor*  
But *Bowman's* a *tradition-hater*.  
Now let th' *impartials* judge which worse is,  
And merits most *ill names* and *curfes*.

The preacher of such odious vermin  
I can't in conscience call a *Sermon*:  
For tho' he aims to take a damn'd flight,  
The *thing's* no better than a *Pamphlet*.

Of *Argument* therein, could I  
The smallest glympse, or shadow spy,  
I must acknowledge then indeed  
Of *calling names* there'd be no need.  
He says that things are so and so,  
But that's no *Argument* you know,  
Which he has any *right* to chuse;  
Tho' 't's what the *orthodox* may use.

To judge of him by this *work* famous,  
He hardly knows a *man* from a *monse*;  
Not ev'n the difference (pray observe ye)  
\**Twixt upside-down, and toply-turvey*.

If this *Performance* is a sample  
Of what he calls a *work more ample*.  
Well may we, goody *Bavins*, guess  
That *work* will prove a *hopetul piece*.  
What tho' he vapours, and looks big;  
Th' author of th' *Independent Whig*,  
And he who wrote the *Rights*, I fancy,  
Have said as much as mortals can say:  
And therefore this *pragmatick puppy*  
Can do but little more than copy.  
'Tis true- their writings are quite graceless,  
Yet sure their sins are in this case, less  
Than his---for he, without compunction,  
Dares to prophane his holy function.  
And yet, he talks a world of nonsense  
About his *duty* and his *conscience*;  
And says he values not a fart  
Or *Pillory*, or *tail of cart*;

A sneering dog!--till well he knows,  
Which way the world at present goes!  
Time was, he durst not for his ears,  
Have run his rig thus on his peers.  
And should we see such times again,  
Faith we should spoil his merry vein!

Thus for his *Preface*---in my next,  
I'll note his handling of the *sex*.

### A CURE for the GOUT.

**O** *Gout*! thou puzzling knotty point,  
Who knick't man's frame in every joint,  
Like *Surgeons-hall* you richness gain,  
By (crewing mortal limbs to pain;  
First miner like, you work below,  
To sap man's fabrick by the toe,  
So footing take, where footing ends,  
As *Hebrew* reading backward tends,  
If *Med'cine* can't the smart dislodge,  
From bone to bone you play and dodge;  
Then in revenge, like flying foe,  
You burn and cripple where you go.

So four saps from crab tree root,  
Begin below and upwards shoot;  
And where malignant juices flow,  
Close knotty nobs in sharpness grow:  
Old *Oedipus* the *Theban King*,  
Felt swelling joints and gouty sting,  
And tho' the sage could *Sphinx* explain,  
He never could unriddle pain.  
Let *Stroicks* blast of indolence,  
Man's case attains a feeling sense.  
And what is worse, the affected part,  
Finds small relief by doctor's art:  
The skill of *Mead* confounded stands,  
When patient roars, my toe! my hand!  
If, as friend \* *Tully* often hints,  
Man's case a prison represents,  
The *Gout* supplies the goal with chains,  
And fills the tenements with pains.  
Corrosive pains, that cramp the bone,  
And stop all motion but their own;  
But as *Apollo*, god of wit,  
Besides his phyzick, keeps a kitt;  
No doubt to sooth the patient's heart,  
When *med'cine* can't remove the smart:  
This pleasing lenitive admit,  
Perhaps the tune may lull the fit,  
I've heard that Bees when rangling found,  
Are charm'd to peace by inking sound  
When cutting teeth, or ill plac'd pin,  
Molest a tender infant's skin,  
Shrill lullabies in nurses strain,  
Affwage the peevish bantling's pain;  
Then as the humours throb and ake,  
This easy, safe prescription take.

*Li elbow chair majestic sit,*  
*In full high twinge, yet scorn to fret;*  
*Suppose yourself in papal see,*  
*Extending toe to devotee:*  
*From these examples cease to fume,*  
*And in the soothing flannels room,*  
*Wrap round your joints this healing verse,*  
*'Tis patience proves the kindest nurse.*

\* *Inclusi sumus in his corporis compaginibus.*

### E GRÆCO.

*Panper eram juvenis, senio confectus inerti,*  
*Sum locuples, misere sorte in utraque misere.*  
*Quando frui poteram rebus, mihi copia decrat:*  
*Copia nunc superest, fructus & usus abest.*

*Translated according to the Sense in the Spectator.*

Poor in my youth, and now when age appears  
Wealthy, I bend beneath the load of years.  
Harsh the decrees of my too cruel fate,  
Wretched alike, and curs'd in either state.  
While I had power to use--means were deny'd,  
And now that power is lost--are they supply'd.

*Translated literally in the Grab.*

Poor, when in youth, now worn with feeble age,  
I'm rich: but wretched still in either stage.  
When wealth I could enjoy, I then had none,  
Now Plenty's come, all Power of use is gone.

THE

T H E  
*Monthly Intelligencer.*  
 AUGUST, 1731.

MONDAY, *August 2.*

**W**AS the Election at *Eaton College*, when the Scholars, according to Custom hunted a Ram, by which the Provost and Fellows hold a Manor.

Mr *Dogget's* annual Gift of a Coat and Badge was row'd for by six Watermen, who came out of their Apprenticeships last Year, and won by *John Alijs* of *Battersea*.

WEDNESDAY, *August 4.*

Upwards of 100 Recruits were shipp'd off for *Gibraltar*.

*Philip Nichols*, Clerk, Dr of Laws, Fellow of *Trinity-Hall, Cambridge*, was unanimously expell'd, and a Copy of the Sentence in *Latin* affixed to the College-Gate; signifying that he had been guilty of dissolute living, and of stealing many valuable Books out of *St John's College Library*, and elsewhere, to the great Scandal and Dishonour of that University.

At the Affizes at *Gloucester*, one Mr *Smith*, an Inn-keeper in *Burford*, was try'd for the Murder of a Farmer at *Frogmill*, by beating him in a barbarous manner, and acquitted.

At the Affizes at *Buckingham*, two Women received Sentence of Death for the Murder of their Bastard Children; and the young Gentleman of *Eaton School* (See p. 130.) was found guilty of Manlaughter for killing his School-Fellow with a Pen-knife.

THURSDAY, *August 5.*

According to an ancient Custom, a Silver Arrow, Value 3 *l.* was shot for at the Butts on *Harrow on the Hill*, by six Youths of that Free-School, in Archery Habits, and won by a Son of Captain *Brown*, Commander of an *East India Man*. This Diversion was the Gift of *John Lyon*, Esq; Founder of the said School.

The Affizes ended at *Maidstone in Kent*, when 5 Persons received Sentence of Death, *viz.* two for the Highway, a Woman for murdering her Bastard, one for Burglary, and one for Horse-stealing; and 5 were ordered for Transportation.

The Rt Hcn. Sir *Robert Walpole* sent 100 *l.* to Sir *Gilbert Heatcote*, President of *St. Thomas's Hospital*; and 100 *l.* to Ald. *Child*, President of *Christ's Hospital*, to be applied to those Charities, being lately chosen Governor to each of them.

MONDAY, *August 9.*

A Vessel with Lights, was moor'd at the *Nore*, for the Guidance of Ships in Safety by Night; to keep them off the *Nore Sands* and Upper Middle.

TUESDAY, *August 10.*

At the Affizes at *Lewis*, two Persons were capitally convicted on the Black Act, for cutting down the Head of a Fish-pond.

WEDNESDAY, *August 11.*

600 *l.* was paid to several Persons, for apprehending and prosecuting  
 U u 5 High-

5 Highwaymen convicted last Sessions at the *Old Bailey*.

THURSDAY, *August 12.*

The R. Hon. *George Doddington*, Esq; presented the King with an humble Address, sign'd by the Bailiff, Minister, &c. of *Blandford*, returning his Majesty their most hearty Thanks for his late most gracious Bounty. See p. 169.

His Majesty in Council was pleased to order, that the Parliament should be prorogued to *Tuesday November 9.*

FRIDAY, *August 13.*

The Royal Family hunted a Stag in *Richmond New Park*; in the midst of the Sport Sir *Robert Walpole's* Horse fell with him just before the Queen's Chaise, but he was soon remounted, and her Majesty order'd him to bleed by way of Precaution.

*William Smith*, alias *Parker*, and *Thomas Willar*, were executed at *Chelmsford*, pursuant to their Sentence at the last Assizes held there. *Smith* was born in *Cambridge*, bred a Clothier, had been a Gentleman's Servant, and a Soldier; his last Employ was in Combination with Horse-Stealers. He received them, help'd some to their Owners for a Reward, transported some, and sold others after altering their Marks. He stole four large fine Colts out of *Essex*; presented them to a *French* Colonel, with a View of being promoted in that Service, but was disappointed. He bit a Person of 6 good Hories pretending to buy them; and also a Farmer's Widow in *Surrey*, of her Cows, pretending to sell them for her. He was taken the 27th of *May* last with two Cows, a Horse, and a Mare; the Cows were coupled together, and ty'd to the Horse's Tail, and he was cutting off the Cows Ears to deface them. While under Sentence, by informing People of their Goods, he got a great deal of Money, which he spent in Ga-

ming. — *Thomas Willar*, bred a Smith in *Kent*, was a Bailiff's Follower, then Coachman to a Gentlewoman, but was turned out of her Service. At *Maningtree* in *Essex* he stole a Mare, was taken with her, and committed to Gaol. Here he perswaded another Felen to take this Fact upon him, but at the Bar he disown'd it, and left *Willar* in the Lurch.

A Litter of young Lions was whelp'd at the *Tower*, from a Lioness and Lion whelp'd there 6 Years before.

SATURDAY, *August 14.*

A Tradesman in *Southwark* has made such Progress in a Scheme to accomplish a perpetual Motion, that he has directed an Engine to be made for that Purpose.

Came Advice that one *Angria*, a noted Pyrate, had taken the *William* and *Richard*, Captain *Machueal*, belonging to *Bombay*, and had cut all the Men to Pieces.

WEDNESDAY, *August 18.*

*Edward Mitchel*, was executed at *Nottingham*, for Forgery, made Felony by a late Act of Parliament.

His Majesty granted Letters Patent to *Samuel Hutchins* of *Bristol* Refiner, for the sole Use of his Invention of extracting and preserving the Sulphur contain'd in *Mundick*.

SATURDAY, *August 21.*

Their Majesties and Royal Family hunted in the *New Park* at *Richmond*. In the Chace the Lord *Malpas* was thrown, and the Prince being upon full Speed, with great Difficulty prevented his Horse running over him.

WEDNESDAY, *August 25.*

The Royal Family were a hunting, and in the Chace a Stag started upon the Princess *Amelia's* Horse, which being frightened threw her; the Hon. Mr. *Fitz Williams*, Page of Honour

Honour to his Majesty, fell in with his Horse among the Coney Boroughs; also a Servant to the Queen's Coach-Maker.

His Majesty granted his Warrant to the Lord *Harrington*, Col. of a Reg. in *Ireland*, to exempt him from paying 4 s. in the pound Tax out of his Salary in the said Regiment.

A Bill of Indictment was found against *William Rayner*, for Printing and Publishing a Seditious Libel and Picture, entitled, *Robin's Game, or Seven is the Main.*

THURSDAY, August 26.

The Parliament was further prorogued to *Tuesday Nov. 9th* next.

At *Chester* Assizes, *Naden*, who murder'd his Master (See p. 269.) was capitally convicted, and receiv'd Sentence to be hang'd in Chains, near the Place where he committed the Fact.

Mr *Jeremy Woodyer*, a Native of *Ireland*, having invented a Machine for discovering the Longitude (See p. 81.) has brought it to such Perfection, that in the Opinion of several skilful Mathematicians, it will unquestionably answer the End of the Inventor. The only Point they dispute is, whether it will produce the Latitude (without Observation) as it does the Longitude when the Latitude is found by Observation. The Projector has already made one Trip to try Experiments, and was in his Passage to *London* by Long-Sea to make a farther Proof, and lay it before the Judges appointed by Parliament. *Dublin Journal.*

FRIDAY, August 27.

The Labourers employ'd in digging a Wine Vault for Mr *Truby* a Vintner in *St Paul's Church Yard*, dug up ten human Sculls, the Church Yard belonging to *St Gregory's* extending formerly that way.

SATURDAY, August 28.

The Royal Family hunted in

*Richmond Park*, when the Lord *Delaware's* Lady, and Lady *Harriot d'Averquerque*, Daughter to the Earl of *Grantham* were overturned in a Chaise, which went over them, but did no visible Hurt. Mr *Shorter*, one of the King's Huntsmen, had a Fall from his Horse, and receiv'd a slight Contusion in his Head.

Money was sent to *Portsmouth* and *Plymouth* to reduce and pay off eleven Men of War.

SUNDAY, August 29.

In *Newton-meer*, a Pond near *Elfmere* in *Shropshire*, about a Mile in Compass, a surprizing Quantity of Fish rose on the Surface of the Water, which was thought to be poyson'd. At first the People eat of the Fish without Damage, but beginning to stink, Labourers and Carts were employ'd several Days to carry them away and bury them. 'Tis hardly conceivable such Multitudes could be contained in so narrow a Compass of Water.

His Majesty's Ship the *Experiment* arrived at *Portsmouth* from the *West Indies*, with 300,000 Pieces of Eight on Board for the Merchants of *London*.

MONDAY, August 30.

His Excellency the D. of *Dorset*, Ld Lieutenant of *Ireland*, arrived at *Chester*, in his Way to *Ireland*, and was complimented by the Mayor and Aldermen.

TUESDAY, August 31.

The Tickets for the State Lottery were deliver'd out to the Subscribers at the Bank of *England*; when the Crowd being so great as to obstruct the Clerks, they told them, *We deliver Blanks to Day, but To-morrow we shall deliver Prizes*; upon which many, who were by no means for Blanks, retir'd, and they had Room to proceed in their Business, by this Stratagem.

DEATHS



## DEATHS.

1. **A** Braham Hook, Esq; a Merchant at Bristol.

2. Mr William Green, an eminent Brewer in Westminster. In 1709, he founded a School for educating 52 Boys and 30 Girls, call'd Green's Blue-coat School. He died worth upwards of 150,000 *l*.

Mr Dainty, Serjeant of Woodstreet Compter, in the Gift of the Ld Mayor.

4. Mr Rupertieu, a Chaplain in the German Chapel at St James's.

Mr Robert Constantine, a Merchant, lately at Constantinople.

Mr Sweeting, Deputy of Bishopsgate Ward.

7. Mr Corgan, a Dutch Merchant in Fenchurch-street.

John Shannon, Esq; at Abingdon, formerly a Merchant of London.

10 The Rev. Mr Searle, Chaplain to the Lord Lovel.

12. Mr Powley, many Years Under-Sheriff of Surrey.

13. Charles Berkeley, Esq; at Wansstead in Essex, Cousin to the Earl of Berkeley.

14. The Relict of Sir Peter Jackson, Daughter of Sir Peter Vandeputt.

James Hay, Esq; at St Omers, and buried at St James's Church Westminster. He married the Sister of the present E. of Ashburnham.

15. Relict of Sir Joshua Sharp, formerly Sheriff of London, at Bath.

16. Mr Benskin, Governor of the Poor Knights, at Windfor.

17. The Lady Betty Nightingale, Daughter to the late E. Ferrers,

The Relict of Sir Henry Atkins, at Clapham.

18. Mr Boheme, Merchant, in Watling Street.

20. Mr Dean, Curfitor in Chancery.

22. The Rev. Mr Ford, esteem'd for his polite, and agreeable Conversation.

23. Mr Evans, Chamber-keeper to the Pay-Office at the Horse Guards.

Dr Marshall, Rector of Finchley, and Morning Preacher of St John's Chapel.

24. The Right Hon. the Marquis of Blandford, Grandson to the late D. of Marlborough, of an apoplectic Fit at Oxford. His Lady is said to be three Months gone with Child; but if she hath not Male Issue, the Title and Estate (75000 *l*. a year) descend to the Earl of Sunderland.

John de Berdt, of Battersea, Esq; Grandson to the late Sir John Fleet, and Son-in-Law to Edward Stables, Esq; Clerk to the H. of Commons.

Mrs Lake, Mother to Sir Bibye Lake, and Daughter of Simon Bibye, Esq;

26. Mr Wm Mackmorran, Collector of Excise for the Isle of Wight.

28. Henry Ashton, Esq; a Director of the South Sea Company.

Leonard Pinkney, Esq; first Gentleman Usher, Quarter Waiter in Ordinary to his Majesty, and Collector of the Customs at Newcastle upon Tine.

The Rt Hon. Charles Boyle, E. of Orrery, Baron of Broghill in the Kingdom of Ireland, and Baron Boyle of Marston in Somersetshire, so created by Q. Anne, Sept- 10, 1711, also Kt of the Order of the Thistle, Lieutenant General of his Majesty's Forces, Fellow of the Royal Society. By Q. Anne sent Envoy Extraordinary to the States of Brabant and Flanders; and in the first Year of the late King, was one of the Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset. His Lordship was a great Virtuoso, and 'tis said, invented the Machine called the Orrery.

Mr Richard Blackmore, Gentleman of his Majesty's Ewry, and a Yeoman of the Guard.

28. Sir James Robinson, Bart at his Seat at Cranford in Northamptonshire, Son of Sir John Robinson, Bart Lord Mayor of London, and Lieut. of the Tower, made a Bart' by K. Charles II. is succeeded by his Son Sir John.

Sir Nicholas Laws, formerly Governor of Jamaica, lately dy'd there.

John Montgomery, Esq; Governor of New York, &c. dy'd July 1.

Mr

Mr Eaton, in Salisbury Court, Aged 107 Years.

## PROMOTIONS.

**M**R Henry Pujolas, appointed Surveyor of Houses for Westminster.

Dobson, Genl. made Ensign of an independent Company of Invalids in Garrison at Portsmouth, in the Room of James Stevens, Esq; promoted to a Captain Lieutenant's Commission in the said Regiment.

Mr Street, Page of the Back Stairs to the D. of Cumberland, appointed his Highness's Gentleman.

Major James Fountain, of Colonel Cope's Regiment of Foot in Jamaica, appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the Room of Lieutenant Colonel Townshend, deceased.

Mr Child, made an Exempt of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the Room of Solomon Athley, Esq; who resign'd it to him for 200l.

Mr Hunter, made Ensign in Brig. Gen. Tyrrel's Reg. of Foot.

Mr Langley, Head Turnkey of Newgate, made Keeper of York Castle.

The Earl of Leicester, appointed Constable of the Tower, vacant by the Resignation of the Lord Visc. Lonsdale.

The Earl of Burlington, made Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the Room of the Earl of Leicester.

Roger Jones of Buckland in Breconshire, Esq; made Steward of the King's Lordship of Penkelly in the said County, in the Room of Sir William Morgan.

Mr Christopher Hill, appointed Surveyor of Houses for Somersetshire.

Mr Robert Henning, Surveyor for Dorsetshire.

Mrs Mackenzie, made Dresser to the Princesses Mary and Louisa.

Sir Robert Baylis, Kt appointed a Commissioner of the Customs, in the

Room of Sir Walter Yonge, deceased last Month.

William Corbett, Esq; appointed Cashire of the Navy, in the Room of Robert Byng, Esq; And

Edward Byng, Paymaster, of the Navy in the Room of Mr Corbet.

Joshua Pembroke, Esq; appointed Receiver General of the Taxes in the County of Hertford, in the Room of John Runnington, Esq;

Captain John Usher, appointed Governor of the City of Galloway in Ireland.

Mr Sykes, appointed Curfitor in Surrey, in the Room of Mr Terry.

Samuel Ogle, Esq; appointed Governor of Maryland, by Lord Baltimore.

Mr Rogers, one of the poor Knights of Windsor, made their Governor.

Thomas Wyndham, jun. of Cromer in Norfolk, Esq; made Sub Governor to Prince William, with a Salary of 300l. *per Annum*.

Samuel Robinson, Esq; Chamberlain of London, made Receiver General of the Window Tax, worth about 400l. a Year, in the Room of Sir Robert Baylis.

John Newton, Esq; appointed Receiver General of the Taxes for Part of the County of Devon.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS conferred on the following Reverend Gentlemen.

**M**Orley Unwin, A. M. elected Lecturer of Huntingdon, in the Room of the Rev. Mr House.

A Dispensation granted to Watson Tockey, A. M. to the Rectory of Rockingham, in Northamptonshire, with the Rectory of Wilsford in Lincolnshire.

— To Simon Devereux, A. M. to hold the Rectory of Harbledown in Kent, with the Rectory of Brockland, in the same County.

A Dispensation granted to John Coles,

## 356 Casualties, Marriages, and Bankrupts in August, N. VIII.

Coles, to hold the Rectory of Radstock, in Somersetshire, with the Rectory of Beckingham *cum* Standerwick.

Mr Stevenson, Prebendary of Sarum, created Doctor in Divinity by the University of Edinburgh, for his excellent Defence of the Christian Religion against Mr Woolston.

John Plomer, A. M. elected Master of Rugby Free-School, in Warwickshire; and also presented to the Rectory of Bilton, in the said County.

Mr Scott, chosen Lecturer of St Mary Illington.

Mr Henry Bland, presented to the Rectory of Godney, in Lincolnshire.

### CASUALTIES.

2. **A**S the Hendon Coachman was going out of Town, a Woman Passenger unwarily leaning out of it, her Head was catch'd in the Wheel of a Coal-Cart, which tore off Part of her Ear, and wounded her in a terrible manner.

6. A Painter's Apprentice fell off a Board three Stories high in Cullumstreet, and dy'd on the Spot.

A Baker and a Blacksmith of Highgate quarrelling in a Skettle Ground, the Baker struck the Smith down dead with a Blow on the Ear.

7. The only Son of the Rev. Mr Cary of Illington, was found drown'd in the New River, near Sadler's Wells.

Mr Stone, a young Man of about 17, Heir to 400 l. *per Annum*, who was bathing himself in the Thames, was drown'd near Standgate.

9. Mr Orme of Poplar, getting down the Side of an India Ship, fell into the River and was drown'd.

### MARRIAGES.

— Railton, Esq; above 80 Years old, to a young Gentlewoman of 22.

Mr Wilkinton, Minister of the Savoy, to her Sister.

5. The Son of Sir John Woodhouse, Bart to the Daughter of the L. Bathurst.

7. Mons. de Lapifi, to Miss Dupont, a young Lady of French Extraction.

9. John Charnock, Esq; of Buckinghamshire to the only Daughter of Thomas Veale of Lambeth, Esq.

William Hafelem, a Wiltshire Man, belonging to Chelsea College, this being the third Wife he has wedded since he was 100 Years old. He was a Soldier in Oliver Cromwell's Time, is in a good State of Health, and able to work at a Coal Wharf.

— Ash, Esq; only Son of Sir Simon Ash of Monmouthshire, Bart. to the Daughter of Archer Williams, Esq; of the same County.

Charles Eversfield, of Denn in Sussex, Esq; to the Lady Jenkinson.

Pawlet St John, of Forley, in the County of Southampton, to the sole Daughter and Heiress of the late Sir James Ruthout, Bart.

John Southcote, Esq; of Lincolnshire, to Miss Somerset.

### BANKRUPTS.

**R**ichard Wells of Warrington, Chapman.

Charles Roberts, of Gloucester, Grocer.

Richard Doling, jun. of Havant, Hampshire, Sadler.

Richard Starkey, of Cogshall, and Alexander Lawrence, of Pickemen in Cheshire, Cheese-factors.

Joseph Sweby, Bunhill-Fields, Middlesex, Vintner.

John Walker, of Houndsditch, London, Mercer.

*Foreign*

## Foreign Affairs.

**A**fter the Defeat of the *Persians* (mentioned p. 312.) in an Action occasioned by the Grand Seignior's sending for the Head of the *Seraskier* of *Eriwan*, who rather than submit to it, try'd his Fortune in Battle, the *Sophi* rallied his Forces, and encounter'd the Ottoman Army, within a few Leagues of *Eriwan*; in which Action the *Turks* lost above 16,000 Men, 20 Pieces of Cannon, and all their Baggage. The Battle lasted till Night, which was the Reason the *Persians* took no more than 200 Prisoners. After the Action, the *Sophi* rejoined his Army before *Eriwan*, summoned the Garrison to surrender in three Days, and threatned them, in case of Refusal, to put them all to the Sword.

Agreeable to the Advice we gave p. 312. of Sir *Charles Wager's* being expected at *Seville*, he arrived there the 23d Instant, and was receiv'd by their Catholick Majesties, and the *Spanish* Ministers, with all possible Marks of Distinction and Esteem. From thence he is return'd to *Cadiz*, where his Squadron lay, in order to proceed to *Gibraltar* to take on board two Battalions, being his *Britannick* Majesty's Quota to attend the Expedition to *Italy*; and then to sail to *Barcelona*, to join the *Spanish* Fleet. See For. Af. in *Oct.*

The Treaty the *French* were for renewing with the *Swiss* Cantons, meets with several Obstacles. It is insisted, on the Part of the latter, that all private Treaties with the Catholick Cantons shall be annull'd; that their Subjects in the Service of *France*, shall have the Privilege of Natives, and such as are Protestants not be obliged to do any thing contrary to their Religion.

*Tuscany*. The following Extract of six Articles are Part of a Convention concluded at *Florence*, between the King of *Spain* and the Grand Duke, in Consequence of his Highness's Accession to the *Vienna* Treaty, mention'd p. 312.

I. The Grand Duke of *Tuscany* shall adopt the Infante of *Spain*, *Don Carlos*, under the Title of Grand Prince of *Tuscany*, as presumptive Heir to his Estate: The said Prince shall reside in the Ducal Palace in the Prince's Apartment, and be allow'd 500 *Spanish* Guards.

II. The Magistracy, the Senate, and all the prime Officers, shall be obliged to take a new Oath of Fidelity to the Grand Duke, and upon his Death, to the Grand Prince *Don Carlos*.

III. The said Prince engages to pay all the Debts of the House of *Medicis*; and the Grand Duke and Electress Dowager Palatine, his Sister, engage on their Side, to make his Highness Heir to all their free-Lands of Inheritance, except those of *Urbino* and *Ravenna*, which the Electress shall enjoy as an Appennage, together with a Pension.

IV. The said Electress shall have the Guardianship of the Prince during his Minority, until the Age of 18 Years; after which he shall take the first Place in Council next the Grand Duke, with the Right of naming three Subjects to any vacant Posts.

V. The Crown of *Spain* shall furnish the Grand Duke 60,000 Pistoles per Ann. for the Grand Prince's Entertainment.

VI. The same Crown shall grant the Subjects of *Tuscany* the Liberty of sending each Year one Ship to trade to the West Indies.

The

A Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, has been enter'd into between the Emperor and his *Britannick Majesty*, as Elector of *Hanover*, and the King of *Poland*, whereby they engage to assist each other with all their Forces, if their Dominions shall be unjustly attacked.

*Cassel* 'Tis believed here, that the Government of *England* will discontinue the Subsidy Treaty for maintaining a Body of 12,000 *Hessians*, which amounts to the Sum of 25,000 *l. per Ann.*

*Genoa*. The *Corseans* having risen in Rebellion against this Republick, and fortify'd their Island so strongly, that it was impracticable to quell them, without Foreign Aid; the Emperor being apply'd to, sent a Body of *German Troops* under the Command of the Baron *Wachtendonk*, who having defeated them several times, is in a fair way to reduce the Island to Obedience: To promote which, a general Amnesty has been sent in favour of all who should submit within a Fortnight, except the Ringleaders, for each of whose Heads 2000 Scudi is offer'd. See *F. A. Nov.*

*Berlin*. His Majesty being reconcil'd to the Prince Royal of *Prussia*, the People make great Rejoycings, and his Royal Highness is expected from *Kustrin* with a great and splendid Retinue. This presages a good Harmony being restor'd with the Court of *Great Britain*. *M. Diemar*, Son of General *Diemar*, who in a Duel, cut off Count *Grumbkow's* Head, has escaped to *Paris*.

*Paris*. Ten Advocates of the Parliament have been banish'd to several Parts of the Kingdom, for promoting a Remonstrance to the King against an Arret of the Council of State, which had annull'd the Proceedings in Parliament. See *F. A. Dec.*

*Hague*, August 14. *N. S.* The News of the Resolution of the States of *Holland*, to accede to the Treaty

of *Vienna* having reach'd the Court of *France*, it occasioned a very great Surprise there; and even, if we may credit some Advices, put the *French* Ministry into a Sort of Consternation; Enough to prove, that it was a Blow they did not expect. Hereupon they talk of nothing at *Paris*, it seems, but Preparations for War; but we can hardly believe them in earnest, especially since the Dyet of the *Swiss Cantons* is broke up without coming to any Resolution about renewing the perpetual Alliance with that Crown.

*Barcith*. The Town of *Wansfelde*, chief of this Principality, consisting of 5000 Houses, was laid in Ashes in less than two Hours.

A Man working in his Vineyard at *Argenteuil* in *France*, Aug 15. bid his Son fetch him a Vine-prop. The Boy refused; upon which his Father struck him a Blow on the Temples, whereof he instantly died. The Father, stunn'd with Grief, went to throw himself into the Well; which the Mother seeing, laid down her young Child, to prevent him, but was drawn with him into the Well; and a Hog came and kill'd the Child; so that the whole Family perish'd at once.

*Paris*, Aug. 24. The *Tournelle* condemn'd a Woman of *Mortagne*, to be hang'd, for having burnt the Crown of a Man's Head, and the Soles of his Feet, of which he died. (See p. 30.) She acted thus being persuaded by a cunning Man that he had bewitched her Husband. Great Interest is making to get her Sentence commuted, the Fact proceeding from conjugal Affection.

A *Sadler's* Wife was brought to Bed at *Perpignan*, Aug. 10. of five Girls; a Fortnight before her Sister lay in of 5 Boys, 4 of which are still living; their Mother, who had 15 Children, brought 12 of them into the World at three Lyings in.

4. **M**iscellaneous Observations upon Authors, No. VIII. for *August*.

5. Verses humbly address'd to his Majesty; occasion'd by his Royal Bounty to the Town of *Blandford*: By *Hen. Pitt*, A. M.

The Gentleman's Magazine, or Monthly Intelligencer, pr. 6d.

Philosophical Transactions for *Jan.* and *Feb.* No. 417.

10. The Political State of *Great-Britain*; for *July*.

An Appendix to the History of the lateral Operation for the Stone: by Dr *James Douglass*.

A Literary Journal, &c. for *April*, *May* and *June*.

11. The L. B. of *London's* 2d Caveat against the Sowers of Sedition, pr. 6d.

The Present State of the Republick of Letters for *July*, pr. 1s.

The Devil to pay: Or, the Wives metamorphos'd. An Opera.

Remarks upon a late Pamphlet, call'd, A Plea for Human Reason: by the Rev. *Edw. Underhill*, pr. 1s.

14. A Parallel of the different Methods of extracting the Stone out of the Bladder, &c. from the *French* of *Francis le Dran*. Revised and corrected by *Tho. Dale*, M. D.

17. The genuine Dialogue betwixt two Englishmen, &c. pr. 1 s.

An Address to the People of *Great-Britain*, occasioned by the Republication of the *Craftsman*, &c. pr. 6d.

A Warning to Time-servers and corrupt Administrators of Justice: being a Speech of *Edw. Hyde*, Esq; &c. pr. 6d.

Providential Deliverance commemorated: In a Sermon, by *Jos. Denham*.

The L. B. of *London's* 3d Caveat, pr. 6d.

18. The Venture: being a curious Collection of Poems on several Occasions, pr. 1s. 6d.

The genuine *Grub-street* Opera, pr. 1s. 6d. —

19. Mr *Bowman's* Sermon verify'd: by *Christopher Crambo*, Esq;

20. The Universal History, Numb. IV. A View of the *Beau Monde*: Or Memoirs of *Coquetilla*, pr. 1s.

A Treatise of the Small-Pox, in 2 Parts: by *Theophilus Lobb*, M. D.

21. The present State of Europe, &c. for *July*.

*Basia Joannis Secundi*, or, the Kisses of Secundus, in *Latin* and *English* Verse.

23. The Triumphs of Love and Honour: A Play. &c. by Mr *Cooke*.

24. The Reality and Authority of our blessed Saviour's Miracles defended, by *Alexander Jephson*, A. B.

The New-Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, translated out of the *Latin* Vulgate, by *John Wicklif*, S. T. P. Prebendary of *Aust* in the Collegiate Church of *Westbury*, and Rector of *Lutterworth*, about 1378. To which is prefixed an History of the several Translations of the Holy Bible, and New Testament into *English*, both in Manuscript and Print, and of their most remarkable Editions since the Invention of printing, by *John Lewis*, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. *Tho. Lord Malton*, and Minister of *Mergate*.

N. B. No more than 160 Copies of this Book are printed; the few that remain unsubscribed for may be had at a Guinea a Book in *Quires*, at Mr *Parker's* at the *King's-Head* in *St Paul's Church-yard*; Mr *Page's* and *Mount's* on *Tower-hill*, *London*, and at the *Printing-Office*, in *Canterbury*.

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## Observations in GARDENING for SEPTEMBER, 1731.

**M**AKE Plantations of Cabbage-Coleworts, and transplant young Collyflower Plants in Places where they are to flower in a Nursery under some warm Wall, or Place of Shelter.

Sow Spanish Rhadishes for Winter, Spinach to cut in *February*, and make Plantations of Dutch brown Lettuce to stand the Winter.

Sow Sorrel, Chervil, and small Herbs for Salads, in some well exposed Place;

likewise the Nasturtium Indicum to stand the Winter.

Replant your Endives, earth up Cellerly, and raise Banks for earthing Char-doons.

It is now a good Time to put into the Ground some Anemonic and Ranunculus Roots, and about the End of the Month put in some Tulip Roots, especially the Breeders.

360 Prices of Goods, &c. in AUGUST, 1734.  
Towards the End of the Month.

Course of Exchange.

Amsterdam	--35
Ditto at Sight	34 8
Flamburgh	--- 35 9
Rotterdam	-35 a 34 11
Antwerp	----- 35 10
Madrid	--- 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bilboa	--- 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cadiz	--- 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Venice	--- 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leghorn	--- 50 $\frac{1}{2}$
Genoa	--- 53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris	----- 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bourdeaux	--- 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oporto	--- 5 5
Lisbon	- - - 5 5
Dublin	- - - 19 $\frac{1}{2}$

**S T O C K S .**

S. Sea	103 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$
----- Bonds	61. 2s.
----- Anna.	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank	136
--- Circulation	4. 15s.
Mil. Bank	109
India 194	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$
----- Bonds	61. 6s.
African	50 to 51
Royal Aff.	98
Lon. ditto	112 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$
York Build.	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dit. 3 per C.	96.
Eng. Copp.	34
Welsh ditto	21. 10s.
Lottery Tick.	14s.

**Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Aug. 3. to Aug. 31.**

Christned	{ Males 971 } 1739
	{ Females 768 }
Buried	{ Males 1277 } 2523
	{ Females 1246 }
Died under 2 Years old	1013
Between 2 and 5	251
Between 5 and 10	67
Between 10 and 20	73
Between 20 and 30	220
Between 30 and 40	249
Between 40 and 50	233
Between 50 and 60	185
Between 60 and 70	108
Between 70 and 80	84
Between 80 and 90	34
Between 90 and 100	6

Price of Grain at Bear-Key, per Qt.

Wheat	26s. to 28s. od.
Rye	11s. to 16s. od.
Barley	12s. to 18s. 6d.
Oats	11s. to 16s. od.
Pease	20s. to 22s.
P. Malt	19s. to 24s.
B. Malt	13s. to 22s.
Tares	19s. to 25s. 6d.
H. Pease	16s. to 20s.
H. Beans	18s. to 22s.

Prices of Goods, &c. in London.

Shoes per Children	25s. to 27s. 8s.
Bld. Hops per Hun.	32 to 49
New Hops	50 to 54
Rape Seed	11 l. to 12 l. 00s.
Lead 1st Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half	pat lb.
on boards	16l. 10 s.
Ten in Blocks	4l. 00 s.
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Ditto ordinary	4l. 14 s. per C.
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Cloves	9 s. 1 d.
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Nutmegs	8 s. 7d. per lb.
Sugar Candy white	14 d. to 18 d.
Distobrown	6 d. Half penny per lb.
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Ditto Congo	10 s. to 12 s. per lb.
ditto Pekoe	16s. per lb.
ditto Green fine	9 s. to 12 s. per lb.
ditto Imperial	12 per lb.
ditto Hyson	25s. to 00 s.

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Opium	9 s. 00 d.
Quinquina	4 s. 3 di
Rhubarb	18 s. a 25 s.
Saffaparilla	3 s. 0d.
Saffron Eng.	22 s. 06 d.
Wormseed	none
Balsam Capiva	3 s. 00 d.
Balsam of Gillead	20s. 00 d.
Hypocucana	5s. od.
Ambetgroves	per oz. 8s. 00

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Ditto Malaga	17 s
Ditto Smirna new	22s
Ditto Alicant	18s.
Ditto Lipra new	19s.
Ditto Beluedera	29s.
Currants	37s.
Ditto new 42	
Prunes French	none.

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Balsam Peru	14 s.
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Camphire refine'd	3 s.
Crabs Eyes	15 s. 8d
Jallop	2 s. 8d.
Manna	2 s. 6 d. to 4s

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ditto white	20 l.
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ditto new	20l.
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Rum of Jam.	6 s. to 7s. 6d.
ditto Low. Islands	6s. 4 to 6s. od

# The Gentleman's Magazine:

Lond Gazette  
 Londs Jour.  
 Fog's Journ.  
 Apoplee's ::  
 Read's :: ::  
 Craftman ::  
 D. Spectator  
 Grubstreet J  
 Wh Register  
 Free Briton  
 Hyp Doctor  
 Daily Court  
 Daily Post  
 Wat. Journal  
 Pa. Post-boy  
 D. Advertiser  
 Evening Post  
 St James' Ch.  
 Whitehall Ch.  
 Lodon ChEsq  
 Flying Post  
 North 2 News  
 Dublin 6 ::



Edinburgh 2  
 Bristol :: ::  
 Norwich 2 ::  
 Exeter 2 :: ::  
 Worcester ::  
 Northampton  
 Gloucester ::  
 Stamford ::  
 Nottingham  
 Wury Journ.  
 Chelset ditto  
 Barb ditto  
 Ipswich dit.  
 Reading dit.  
 Leeds Merc.  
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Or, MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER.

For SEPTEMBER, 1731.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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# The Gentleman's Magazine :

## SEPTEMBER, 1731.

*A View of the Weekly ESSAYS in this Month.*

free-Briton, Sept. 2. No. 92.

*Fog's Worthies and Patriots.*



*Alfingham* says, he is never more diverted, than when *Fog* is pleas'd to be arch upon *Osborne* and himself.

But it is the Misfortune of great Wits to mistake their Talents; so *Fog* might have maintain'd his Reputation, had he never pretended to be serious; as the *Craftsman* might have been reckon'd a Politician, had he never pretended to Reason. But when *Fog* puts on a grave Face, and pretends to be in earnest, he puts his Friends out of Countenance; For, say they, 'tis a Scandal to our Party to make a serious thing of the Publick, 'tis what we never did in our Lives. His Reputation is of so peculiar a kind, that his sincere good Word is the most envenom'd Satire. Happy had it been for his Cause and Patrons, could he but have spar'd 'em the Tokens of his Love; but the Fellow grew silly, commended *Ld Bol*—*ke* as a most worthy honest Man, and the late Duke of *Wharton* he canoniz'd a Patriot, and recommends his Writings for Decency and good Breeding, when the first Flower of his Rhetorick is so cleanly an Image, as could only come out of a House of Office.

*Fog* in his last Journal, had attempt'd a Parallel between that unfortunate Peer and Mr P. How the latter will approve that worshipful Comparison, *Walsingham* knows not, but affirms, that the Conduct of the D. of *Wharton* was such, that no honest or sensible

Man will desire to be join'd in Comparison with him.

The Duke, complaining of unhand-some Treatments which himself had provok'd, tells us, *That whatever his Faults were, they should never affect the Publick; he would continue his Zeal for his Country till Death; yet this very Person at last join'd our Enemies in open War against us.*

He quits this Subject, as not delighting in the Misfortunes or Crimes of a Person, to whose Family the Nation has been indebted, and concludes with a Scene from Sir *John Vanbrug's Esop*, where

*A Fox-Hunter redressing Grievances.*

a Country Gentleman is represented as coming to Parliament to redress 10,000 Grievances; in order to which he resolves to hang 10,000 Courtiers. *Esop* asks him many leading and artful Questions, the Answers to which discover, that the only Reasons why the Gentleman would have the Ministry removed, were, that Room might be made for the Advancement of himself and Family. "Clap me, says he, at the Head of the State, and my Son Numps at the Head of the Army: He with his Club-Musquet, and I with my Club Head-piece, we'd soon put an End to your Business." I believe ye would, says *Esop*; and since I am acquainted with your extraordinary Abilities, I will employ my Interest with the King, that you and your Son may have those Posts. But when this is done, I hope you will grant me one Request in behalf of the Secretary and General to be displaced, namely, that

one may be your Bailiff, and t'other your Huntsman. — That can't be, answer'd the Gentleman, *Because one wou'd ruin my Land, and t'other would spoil my Fox Hounds.* Why do you think so, says *Eſop*? *Because,* says the Gentleman, *Men brought up to the State or the Army, can't understand the Buſineſs of Ploughing or Hunting.* I did not know but they might, replies *Eſop*, for I ſee Men bred up to Ploughing and Hunting underſtand the Buſineſs of the State and the Army. I am ſhot, ſays the Countryman. — I give it all up. —

**Grubſtreet Journal,** Sept. 2. N. 87.  
*Remarks on Mr Bowman's Sermon.*  
See p. 333, 349-50.

**M**R Bowman tells us, *All the pious Frauds of the Papiſts were confeſſedly calculated to aggrandize the Prieſthood.* How confeſſedly, ſays the Remarker. The Papiſts don't confeſs it. If it's meant of Church of England Men, as if they contended for the ſame Eccleſiaſtical Power, 'tis a ſcandalous Calumny, and begging the Queſtion. What he ſays further about Papiſts, Pagans, Mahometans, and Jews, is impertinent. Does it follow, that, becauſe there are falſe Doctrines and Pretenſions, therefore there are no true ones?

Mr B.] *There are too many (ſpeaking of the Engliſh Clergy and Bps) baughty and enthuſiaſtick Men, who call themſelves, and thoſe of their Order, the Spiritual Princes of the Earth.*

Rem.] *Very modeſt, mannerly, and dutiful!* He allows, *There muſt be ſome to preach and expound the Word of God, as long as there is a Church and Religion.* But how ſhall there be a Church, Miniſters, and Religion without Church Authority, and Church Governors?

Mr B.] *From their Apoſtolic Inſtitution, our Clergy would perſwade the World they have ſomething of ſo divine a Nature, as diſtinguiſhes them from the reſt of Mankind.*

Rem.] If it be *Apoſtolic*, why not *Divine*? Bp *Sanderſon* declares they are in Effect the ſame.

Mr B.] *Hence alſo our Clergy draw this pleaſant Inference, viz. That Episcopical Ordination is eſſential to the Church of Chriſt.*

Rem.] Why pleaſant! Several learned Authors prove Episcopacy is neceſſary to the *well being*, at leaſt, if not the *Being* of a Church.

Mr B. grants, That Episcopical Ordination was inſtituted by the Apoſtles, but denies its being inſtituted for a *poſitive and perpetual Ordination.*

Rem.] An *Inſtitution* muſt of courſe be underſtood for *Perpetuity* and *Univerſality*, unleſs the *Nature* of it, or ſome *Proviſo* ſhew the contrary.

Mr B.] *God cannot but make every thing that concerns the everlaſting Happineſs of our Souls clear, obvious, and indiſputable.*

Rem.] But why muſt every thing be ſo very plain? The contrary is more reaſonable, that ſomething ſhould be left to our own *Labour, Study, and Diligence*, and the *Inſtructions* of his *Miniſters*. The Rejection of *Episcopacy* by the Diſſenters in *England*, by the reformed Churches abroad, and by the Kirk of *Scotland*, is not, as Mr B. affirms, an incontestible Evidence, that the *Perpetuity and Univerſality* of *Episcopacy* is not clear and obvious. 'Tis indeed, a reaſonable Inference, that as it is an Ordinance from the Apoſtles, and obſerved by the *Primitive Church*, conſequently at that Time, ſays Mr B. it was beſt, &c. therefore Circumſtances remaining the ſame, it ought to be inviolably and religiously maintain'd; but not when it is the moſt detrimental Ordinance the Church can have.

Rem.] When did the Circumſtances alter? And when and where is it the moſt detrimental? Not a Word of this. Mr B. comparing the Powers of the Church with the State, ignorantly gives the State Powers which ſhe never claim'd, and charges Uſurpation on the Church, which ſhe abſolutely diſclaims.

Mr B.

Mr B. *knows no Requisite for the Work of the Ministry, but Piety and Learning.* — And asks, *If Ignorance flees at the Bishop's Approach?* No, says the *Remarker*, he himself is a Proof of the contrary. Ordination confers a *Commission*, not *Inspiration*.

Mr B.] *The Sanction of Rewards and Punishments is essential to every Law.*

Rem.] *The Sanction enforces, but does not constitute it.* Not one *human Law* in a hundred has any Sanction of Rewards.

Concludes with some Verses made several Years since upon a Sermon, a little a-kin to this, *viz. Betty's.*

No right, or pow'r on earth, thou say'st is given,

To punish vice and guard the laws of heav'n.  
This villain doctrine, and the sacred page,  
Wrested by thee, provoke our pious rage.  
Wretch! what, we cry, could move thee to declare,

Against mankind and God, this monstrous war?  
But when we view thy ign'rant impudence,  
Thy aukward dull, unletter'd want of sense;  
Thy ideot reasons, and thy blind'ring vein,  
Our anger ceases, all is calm again;  
With pity we regard the worthless tool;  
And spare the ROGUE, because we scorn the FOOL.

*Craftsman*, Sept. 4. No. 270.

*Mr P's additional Defence.*

THE Points chiefly insisted on are in answer to the *Free Briton*, and a Pamphlet entitled, *A Letter to Mr P, &c.*

The first Charge is, that Mr P. *shar'd the Bounties of the Crown.* A Present of the *Journals of Parliament* is confessed, as a Trifle. 2. *That all his Estate was acquir'd only by a Secretary of the Treasury; and that he obtained the Fee Simple of it on easy Terms from the Crown;* as the *Remarker* asserts p 256. The first Part of this Charge, the *Craftsman* says, is an impudent Falshood, and given up by the *Letter-writer* himself, who

would bring off the *Remarker* by saying, it was Matter of general Conversation, *That Mr Guy had left all his Estate to Mr P.* which by Mistake might be cang'd thus, *Mr P. had all his Estate left him by Mr Guy.* To the other Part he answers, that most of this Estate was Land of Inheritance before, and that the Value of the Fee Simple did not exceed 1300 *l. per Ann.* To this the *Remarker* had reply'd, that great Part of it formerly belonged to the Crown; and the Lands, according to the Surveyor General's Valuation, were worth 2047 *l. 7 s. per Ann.* See p. 279. In answer to which the *Craftsman* says, most Estates formerly belong'd to the Crown, and gives the Surveyor General's Report, "That in regard several of the Houses of this Estate of 2047 *l. 7 s. per Ann.* will soon want to be rebuilt, and the Ground Rent to be reserved on a building Lease, will be less considerable; and that the Terms in being are for above 100 Years, he is of Opinion, that a Fine of 500 *l.* is a valuable Consideration." The whole Charge of converting this Estate into Freehold (Fine included) a Gentleman of the Law concern'd in this Affair, is ready to testify, cost, at least, one whole Year's Rent. See p. 382.

Another Charge against Mr. P. is, *That he hath added to the Pensions of the Crown,* see p. 279. The *Remarker's* Meaning in this was, he says, that Mr P's insisting on the *Cofferer's Office*, oblig'd the M——r to give a *Noble Person another Employment, viz. Groom of the Stole, a Place of 5,000 *l. per Ann.** This, the *Letter-writer* says, the *Remarker* improperly (the *Craftsman* impudently) call'd a PENSION, it being an ancient and honourable Post; therefore finds out another Meaning, namely, *That Mr P. insisted on an additional Salary of 200 *l. per Ann.* to the Appointment of the Secretary at War.* This Transaction the *Craftsman*

thus

thus explains. — When Mr P. was made Secretary at War, he found the Office at *Whitehall* consisting but of two or three scanty Rooms, and therefore requested his Majesty to grant him a House in the Neighbourhood for that Purpose; but being opposed by the Board of Green Cloth, he was persuaded to waive his Pretensions, and had 200 *l.* a Year given to the Office in lieu of it; not to himself, as another Person obtain'd Lodgings FROM an Office, namely, *Chelsea College*.

Another Charge made by the *Remarker*, is, that Mr P. having relinquish'd 1000 *l.* per Ann. in June 1715, came again to the Treasury in Jan. 1715-16, with a Warrant for the same additional 1000 *l.* a Year to be paid him without Deduction or Account, and made it commence from that very Time when he pretended to give it up. See p. 278.

To confute this, *D'anvers* produces Copies of the two Warrants, by which it appears, that Mr P. did not receive any Part of this additional Salary for nine Months after he came to his Office. See p. 380.

Makes some general Remarks on the privation (p. 258.) so much clamour'd against, defends Mr P's divulging of Secrets by the worthy Example of General *Rosi's* accusing a Gentleman openly that offer'd to bribe him secretly. (See p. 382. &c.) and concludes, that he shall take no further Notice of these Scriblers, unless the Patron's own Hand should distinguish it self again, and add some Credit to the Dispute.

*Weekly Register*, Sept. 4. No. 93.

*On the Grub-street Journal*, Aug. 26.

*ELkanah* Conundrum in that Journal, had argued against *Ulrick Dypers's* Assertion, 'That all the *Grubbeans* were constantly employed by the

discontented Party,' that it was out of that Party's Power without a Treasury, to maintain such a numerous Rabble of Scriblers. The *Register* replies, — Possibly it may, 'tis fit it should — But the whole Province of *Grub-street* Writers and Hawkers have found themselves full Employ against the Ministry several Years past, and they must have had some Pay or other." As to the Pretence of there being only two Weekly Papers, viz. *Fog* and the *Craftsman*, on that Side, and that the *Grubstreet Journal* is entirely neutral, the *Register* says, it may be reckoned a third, since it's pretends a Herald for the Cause it pretends to decline; to disseable a Neutrality any longer, is an Affront to every Man's Senie who reads the Paper. The *Register* cries, to the Charge of stealing their Design from the *Grubstreet* Authors — *Impudent Assertion!* Their Scheme consists chiefly of Scandal, every Man of Candour might be asham'd of it. Instances in their maliciously prophecying the Death of the *Register* in *May* last, whereas it lives to contradict and correct them. He acknowledges the Charge of acting contrary to their Advertisements, by falling into Party, to be true, and says, 'twas Time to insert Political Letters in favour of the Ministry, who are attack'd with such Swarms of Antagonists; this is their Duty, and will be their Honour, while Silence would be a Crime, and the Neutrality they boast of inglorious. Says, their *Register* has not been reduc'd to such low Shifts, as printing the Lord Mayor's Picture, and the Arms of the City Companies for Entertainment, as was done in the *Grub-street Journal*; and affirms the *Register* weekly increases in its Sale; tho' it's said they made an ill Choice of Party for that Purpose; and adds, 'tis not in the Power of the Authors of the *Grubstreet* with all their Popularity, to say the same.

*fog's*

*Fog's Journal*, Sept. 4. No. 147.

*A good and a bad Priest.*

WE have liv'd to see, says *Fog*, the Validity of the *English* Ordination own'd, justify'd, and defended by a Priest of the Church of *Rome* (*Father Courayer*) and treated in a different manner by a Priest of the Church of *England*. A Clergyman began the Assault; he was follow'd and sustain'd by the *Independent Whig*, both met with Encouragement from considerable Persons, and their Success has put another upon treading in their Steps, who may imagine, that the Way to a Bishoprick, will be by censuring and ridiculing Episcopacy.

These Reflections brought to his Mind the Character of a good Priest, as drawn by old *Chaucer*, and moderniz'd by *Dryden*; and is to this Purpose: "A good Priest is a living Pattern of the Virtue and Abstinence which he recommends, in whom the People see the Practice of that Doctrine, which they only hear from others.

Next gives the Picture of a Priest very different from this. One who now and then indeed preaches the Word of God, but lives as if he thought that Piety consisted in Pride, and that Grace was founded in Dominion; who, by his Behaviour, convinces us he would command the Bodies as well as the Souls of Men.

Puts a *Quære*, Suppose a Person of each of these Characters, should be prefer'd to a Bishoprick, and a Law should be propos'd to suppress Bribery or Pensions, which of them would be for, or openly oppose such Bill!

*Universal Spectator*, Sept. 4. N. 168.

*On the Immortality of the Soul.*

WHETHER we consider ourselves or the amazing Variety of Things around us; whether we sur-

vey the Earth beautifully diversify'd; or the Heavens glowing with Splendor inexpressible; whether we contemplate the Whole, or any particular Part, we shall find Reason to adore the Almighty Creator of them.

To contemplate and admire the Works of Providence is besetting rational Creatures, is the Business of Celestial Beings, and possibly may employ the Virtuous to Eternity.

To eat, drink, lie down, rise, propagate our Kind, stalk about and breath, is a dull unsatisfactory Repetition, the Property of Brutes. But the Subjects of Contemplation are boundless, inexhaustible, and tend to Immortality.

This is an Argument that the Mind of Man is capable and desirous of a progressive Increase of Knowledge, *ad infinitum*, and that the Soul is immortal in its own Nature.

This Argument is still more forcible, if we consider the Brute Animals, whose Faculties are admirably adapted for the Enjoyments of Sense, and have Reason enough to distinguish and provide their Food, preserve their Young, and defend themselves; but beyond have no Capacity, Curiosity, or Desire.

To be Wise and Good, is to be Happy and Perfect; and to be so in an infinite Degree, is the Happiness and Perfection of the Deity; so far as any Being improves in Wisdom and Goodness, it makes Advances towards Happiness and Perfection.

A Mind employ'd in acquainting itself with the Deity, will find it self continually strengthen'd and enlarg'd, its Ideas more elevated and refin'd, its Desires spiritualiz'd, and its Regard for earthly Things more indifferent. If the Soul in a separate State shall find itself in the same Condition, with the same Inclinations and Desires as when it left the Body, how different will the Soul of a *Newton* or

or a *Clark* appear, from those whose Minds have been wholly exercis'd by *Pride, Ambition, Avarice, Vanity*, or the Gratification of the Appetite! With what superior Glory will it shine forth' in the World of Spirits!

London Journal, Sept. 4. No. 632.

*Of Old and new Whigs.*

THE anti-ministerial Writers having, says *Osborne*, run thro' all their *Subjects of Defamation*, are now retailing old Authors, and playing off the *old Whigs* against the *new*.

The Persons who opposed the Administration in a late Reign, have not chang'd their *Principles*, but the Court their *Practices*; and those who opposed the Ministry about the *South-Sea Time*, may be as *reasonably* for them now. No *Whig* of *Sense* or *Honesty*, would have drawn his Pen against the Ministry in the late Reign, had not some Gentlemen in Power comply'd with that *ruinous Scheme*; and 'tis a most senseless Distinction which the *Advocates for Faction* make between the *old Whigs* and the *new*.

The Principles of an *old Whig* were, That all Men are by Nature equal; that no Man hath a right to Power but by consent; that Men were born to be free; that every Government ought to be a free Government; consisting in security of Person and Property by *strong and equal Laws*, which should be the standing Measure of the Prince's Action, and the People's Obedience; and in a liberty of speaking and writing upon all Subjects, and of worshipping God that way every Man thinks best. And this Liberty, religious and civil, he says, we compleatly enjoy, and advises us in the Words of an *old Whig*, to preserve our *Honesty*, to be industrious and frugal, and to live within the Compass of our *Fortunes*; so shall we be proof against Corruption, and arm'd against the Attacks of knavish and designing Men.

The *Craftsman* had made a vast Difference between the noble Spirit in *Cato's Letters*, and the varnishing, apologizing Spirit in the Author of *Clodius* and *Cicero*. This, says *Osborne*, is a trifling Observation: All writing for an Administration, must be of the defensive kind; and their Business neither prove their Facts, nor their Arguments; for if it can't be proved that Men do ill, 'tis a presumption that they do well.

Read's Journal, Sept. 4.

*Of Vanity.*

TO shew the Folly of Vice, *Crato* produces here Instances rather than Arguments. *Clodio* prides himself in his Cloaths; *Appius* in the Antiquity of his Family; *Xerxes* chastised the Sea; *Domitian* commanded divine Worship to be paid him.

*Vanity* runs thro' all; the Peasant and the Peer, and accompanies us from Childhood, to the last Moment of Life. This appears in the affected Oration of dying *Seneca*, and the Behaviour of *Augustus* on his Death-bed, when, having asked his Friends, whether he had not performed well the part assigned him, concluded,

If on Life's Stage with Glory I have shone,  
Let it adorn my Memory when gone,  
And with Applause your dying *Cæsar* crown.

Vanity in these famous Men, may perhaps be excusable; but what Alleviation can be found for *Aper*, strutting on his Victories at *Newmarket*, and in the *Cockpit*? What Right has he either to the Courage of his Cocks, or the Swiftness of his Horses?

The *Apers* are a numerous Family. *Ventilius* is noble and rich, but Fortune and Family he never mentions: His Lordship believes himself the best *Billiard-player* in the Kingdom, and likes to be flatter'd as such.

*Felo*

*Felo* is an Upstart of a flagitious Character, and of mean Birth, yet would be thought a Man of Quality.

The *Greeks* and *Romans* were so vain, that they stil'd all Nations, but themselves, *Barbarians*. Amongst us what ridiculous Distinctions between the Gentleman and the Tradesman, the Scholar and the Soldier?

Should we pass to the softer Sex, we should find Vanity seated on her Throne. But let us stop here; 'tis fit we should be a little blind to the Failings of the Ladies, since nothing is more common than to overlook their Virtues.

The Remedy he proposes to cure this Vice, is to compare the swelling Images of our Fancies, with the real Evils that we feel. Thus *Alexander* answered those who would have persuaded him he was a God, shewing his Blood running from his Wound. *Behold ye Adorers of my Fortune, 'Tis this that ethereal Matter, which, as Homer says, flows from Divinity when pierced?*

**Applebee's Journal, Sept. 4.**

*The Power of Example.*

THE Comparison made in a former Paper between *Solon* and *Pisistratus*, (see p. 297) whereby real and counterfeit Virtue is so delineated, as to render them a fit Criterion to examine opposite Pretences by, has incited *Aratus*, a Correspondent, to pursue the same Subject; and to evince that one single Spirit has often been able to turn the Scale of Fortune, and to inspire a whole People with heroic Sentiments. The History of *Moses* is the History of *Patriotism*; and the Books of *Josua* and *Judges* contain several Instances of the same kind. Later Examples are such as these; *Philip* of *Macedon*, at his Accession, scarce found himself consider'd among the Powers of *Greece*, but gradually inuring his Troops to War, encouraging Learning, and being easy of Access, he laid the Foundation of a succeeding Greatness, and made his the most polite, as well as martial Court of all

that glorious People. In these Circumstances *Alexander* receiv'd his Kingdom, and therefore in a Condition to do great Things. *Standerbeg*, Prince of *Epirus*, shot as it were his own Virtues into his Subjects, and rais'd their Passion for Liberty and Religion so high, that with their own little Strength, they successfully oppos'd the numerous Armies often rais'd against them in the *Turkish* Empire. In our time we have seen a new Power rais'd up in the North, the late Czar *Peter* the Great, solely by his own Genius.

From the Consideration of Monarchies, he retires to take a View of publick Virtues that have been discovered in a Commonwealth.

— *Epaminondas*, the *Theban* General, was at first but in low Circumstances, yet the Greatness of his Soul never suffer'd him to stoop to Gain; an Agent from *Xerxes*, mentioning to him a large Sum of Money, he calmly answer'd, Money, Sir, is a thing which must have nothing to do betwixt you and I. If the Emperor, your Master, is inclin'd to do good, as an Ally to *Thebes*, my Friendship shall cost him nothing; but if his Design have any other Views, all the Gold and Silver he possesses, will never purchase one who suffers not the whole Riches of the World, so much as to enter into Competition with the Love of his Country. So *Thebes*, by his Merit only, was rais'd to the highest pitch of Glory, as *Athenis* was kept from Destruction solely by *Demosthenes*.

**The Hypocrite, Sept. 7. No. 39.**

*Caleb's* Defiance about the Bank Contract, and the Screen, answer'd.

IN Feb. 1719-20, the Parliament resolved to accept of Proposals from the S. S. Company in preference to the Bank; the Intent of which was to lessen the Publick Debt. *R. W. Esq;* was then Treasurer of the Navy, who contriv'd the Sinking Fund, and put the Navy Accounts in a better Order than ever they were before. This gave the



he *S. S.* Company such Credit, that Stock rose 1000 *per Cent.* This was not owing to the Court, but to the Directors, who propos'd prodigious Dividends. These Mr *Walpole* was the most active in prosecuting.

By *Sept.* 19, Stock fell to 400, and to prevent the utter Ruin of the Nation, and to maintain publick Credit, the *Bank* agreed with the *South Sea* to take their Stock at 400, in lieu of three Millions and an half which that Company was to pay them. *September* 30, Stock fell to 150; the Proprietors of redeemable Annuities, and other Funds, took their Stock at 400; and the Treasury, by the King's Order, subscrib'd 100,000*l.* to defend and assert the national Credit.

*Dec.* 8. The King recommended to the Commons the most effectual Methods to restore and fix the Nation's Credit; upon which Mr *Walpole* offer'd his Scheme for ingrafting 9 Millions of *S. S.* Stock into the *Bank*, and the like into the *India* Company, and a Committee was appointed to receive Proposals for that Purpose; so that it was a Business of the Money'd Companies, and of the Parliament only, and the best Medium to retrieve sinking Credit. Mr *Walpole* could not compel the Bank or any Purchaser, to buy Stock at 400. Mr *P.* voted, spoke, and acted for the *Bank Contract*, and the *Screen*, as well as Mr *W.*

The Committee who enquir'd into the Affair, did not charge Mr *W.* with *Premiums, Bribes, or Presents* of Stock. But when publick Credit seem'd to be shaken, and general Destruction threaten'd, and the disaffected Party thrusting in their darling Idol the *Pretender*, thro' the Breach, then Mr *W.* to *screen the Nation it self* from total Ruin, stood forth, and declar'd his Opinion, *That the Court and Ministry ought not to be involv'd in the guilty Design of others.*

It was *Q. Anne's* Ministry, it was the *E. of Oxford* that first came into Sir *J. Blunt's* Scheme of subscribing

the publick Debts into *South Sea.* And when Papers, Pamphlets, Conversation, Debates, tended to the blowing up the Court and the Succession, Mr *W.* was then a Guard, a Defence to the King, and the Succession, a *Screen to the Nation it self*, and Mr *P.* join'd with Mr *W.* in the whole Transaction.

### Free-Briton. Sept. 9.

#### *On Courts and Courtiers.*

MR *Walingham* tells his Readers, that he has long intended to oblige them with some Reasonings on *Courts and Courtiers* from the Author of *Cato's Letters*, because the *Craftsman* has more than once call'd them *Libels against the Administration*; although the *surviving Author* has expressed his Approbation of it, and declar'd, that This had the good Opinion of the late Mr *Trenchard*. How far his Reasonings are from serving the low Designs of the *Craftsman*, leaves us to judge from the following Extracts of his Discourse, prefix'd to the first Volume of his Translation of *Tacitus*.

"A Court, says he, is a great Exchange, where Favours are disposed of, and where all study to render themselves acceptable. Hence Attachment to such as can promote, and neglect of such as can't; hence good Fortune passes for Merit, and Abilities ever sink with Power; and hence Falshood, Ingratitude, and courteous Behaviour,

To this Herd of Courtiers there are some Exceptions. Such were *Manlius Lepidus, Seneca* and *Burrus*; such *Cocceius Nerva, and Julius Agricola, Chancellor Hyde, de L' Hospital, and the Earl of Southampton*; these by submitting their Understandings to the necessity of the Times, defeated many evil Measures, and were the Authors of much Good.

Cardinal *Richlieu* complains of the Opposition he met with from the Intrigues of Women. — the Chancellor *de L' Hospital* was censured by the *Hugonots*, for passing the Edict of *Romorantin*,

*Romorantin*, which bore hard upon them; tho' by that Edict he prevented their utter Extirpation, and the Misery of all *France*, by hindering the Establishment of the bloody Tribunal of the Inquisition.— Lord *Clarendon* was reproached with the Sale of *Dunkirk*, and other Exorbitances, which the Sincerity of his Heart abhorred. — Nor could the good Counsels of *Seneca* secure him from Envy and Defamation.

Plausibleness and Guises are inseparable from Courts. Some Diffimulation there, is absolutely necessary, and therefore lawful. Men are not always obliged to speak the Truth, though whatever they speak ought to be true. Nor ought any one to be blam'd for hiding his Passions and Sentiments, when the Discovery would hurt himself.

In a great Family, where there are numerous Domesticks, there will be some unworthy of their Places, and a Discredit to their Masters; much more so in a Court, where the Officers and Offices are so numerous, where so many have a Right to prefer or recommend. No wonder therefore, if the politest Men are found at Court; or one who has no Pretences to any valuable Qualification, shall find Pretences to a Place, and probably get one. He has known a Relation of a great Minister disappointed twice of an Office intended for him, but by potent Intercession was bestow'd elsewhere less deservedly.

Such is the Force of Recommendation without Reason, or even against it; and such too, the Power of Affiduity unincumbered with Parts! There are strange Inconsistencies in the make and turn of the Education of Men. There are those who can calmly encounter Death and Terrors in any Shape; yet shall tremble in speaking two or three Words to a Secretary of State; a Task which would not baulk a common Footman. Others can harangue readily and boldly before a

large Assembly, and yet be struck dumb in the Presence of Women, where a Page or a Beau can be eloquent. So that in the odd Effortment of human Things, Fortune would seem to correspond with the Caprice and Wantonness of Nature.

### Grubstreet Journal, Sept. 9. No. 88.

*The Spanish Fleet destroy'd.*

THIS Account is introduc'd with the Reason for reviving that Transaction at this Time, namely, as it seems to be the true Ground of the Resentment in the *Spaniards* for the late ill Usage of our Merchants and Shipping. Mr *Bavins* says, it was communicated to their Society by an Officer engag'd in that Action, on board the *Barfleur*; and is to the Effect following:

“ We set Sail from *Spithead*, June 2, 1718, with a Squadron of 22 Men of War, under the Command of Sir *George Byng*, who hoisted the Union Flag on board the *Barfleur*, and arriv'd on the North Side of *Sicily*, July 30. There we had Intelligence that the *Spanish Fleet*, consisting of 27 Men of War, was gone from *Palermo*, and that the *Marquis de Lede* was playing his Batteries against the Citadel of *Messina*. We pass'd the *Faro* with our Guns loaded, and all Hands at Quarters, but received no Molestation from the *Spanish Batteries*. — At break of Day, July 31, we came in sight of their Fleet, which was divided into two Bodies.

Admiral *Byng* dispatch'd *Commandore Matthews* in the *Grafton*, with a Detachment from the Fleet, to cruize on the Coast of *Sicily*; the main Body standing after the main Body of theirs, with Orders, that the first Ship that came up with them should fire a Salute, to Leeward. The *Argyle* was the first, and gave the Salute accordingly, which the *Spaniard*, whether thro' mistake, or wilfully, return'd with a Broadside. Upon which the *Barfleur's* Head Chace was fir'd,

as a Signal to engage, and likewise to the *Kent* and *Superbe*, to chase the *Spanish* Admiral *Castignata* in the *Grand Philip*. The *Kent* attacked him to Leeward, whilst the *Superbe* kept his Luff, and lay by. The *Kent* having weaken'd him, bore away, and the *Superbe* engaged him afresh, and took him, struck his white Flag, and sent it on board the *Barfleur*. The *Dorsetshire* engag'd the *Santa Rosa* (but Night coming on, they both lay by) and the next Morning made her Prize.

We took 12 *Spanish* Ships of the Line, one Store Ship laden with Arms, and three laden with Provisions; burnt three Men of War, two Fire-ships, two Bomb-Vessels, and a Settee, without considerable Damage to any of our Ships. The *Barfleur*, who was attack'd by two *Spanish* Ships at a time, had but one Man kill'd, the *Dorsetshire* none, the *Superbe* five, and the *Grafton* thirteen.

The Author of this Relation sets forth at large the Conduct of Sir *George Byng*, and the Bravery of his Sailors, which we think it unnecessary to dwell on after such a Victory.

The *Craftsman*, Sept. 11. No. 271.

*Considerations on the National Debts.*

THE Writers for Men in Power, says *D'auvers*, have this Advantage over their Adversaries, that they can say what they please with Impunity; if they are press'd too hard in an Argument, they fly off to personal Altercations. [The other Side say this of the *Craftsman*.]

About three Years ago the Succession of *Don Carlos* was represented as dangerous to Europe, particularly to Great Britain; but in about 7 or 8 Months, the Author found himself in a Mistake.

When the *Enquiry* was written, the *Guaranty of the Emperor's Hereditary Dominions* was thought an unreasonable Demand on the King of Great Britain, in 1724; and if this way of Reasoning is grown obsolete now, it ought to be imputed to the vicissitude and fluctuation of Affairs.

*D'auvers* is pleased at Mr *Walsingham's* Request, to enter into a Specification of the Particulars, and to shew the Iniquity of the Bank Contract. Refers to a Pamphlet entitled, *Some Considerations on the National Debts*, &c. out of which he quotes a Paragraph to this Effect, *That the mischievous Part of the S. S. Scheme ought to be imputed to those who establish'd a Trade with the Companies: Yet the ruinous Consequences might have been avoided, had not a certain Gentleman, by his Intimacy with the Directors of the Bank, engag'd them and the S. S. Company in a Contention for the extraordinary Profits of this Bargain. This Competition between the two Companies gave a prodigious Rise to the S. S. Stock, and laid the Foundation of all the succeeding Calamities; which were further extended by the Proceedings on the Bank Contract. Nor was the Necessity of preserving the publick Credit an Excuse, since this Violation of Faith contributed more to the sinking the publick Credit than all the wrong Steps before, by giving those who were in the Secret, an Opportunity to sell out again at 400 l. per Cent. and buy it again at 90 l. and under.*

Recites another Passage relating to paying off *Army Debentures*, one Million and a half of which, may be, he says, look'd upon as a Debt contracted since 1716.

These *Debentures* were from 30, to 35 l. per Cent. discount, before any Fund was settled for payment of the Interest, and were pick'd up at that low Price, by some few Persons, who had Interest enough to get them paid off, which founded Estates that may vie with the most ancient Families in England.

*Fog's Journal*, Sept. 11. No. 147. *Accusations of Ministers to be encourag'd.*

*Machiavel* tells us, nothing tends more to the Preservation of a State, than frequent Accusations of Persons

Persons charg'd with Male-Administration of publick Affairs; the Conservators of Liberty ought by all fair Means to encourage such Accusations.

This was strictly observed by the *Romans*. *Camillus* had rescu'd his Country from the Jaws of Ruin, defeated the *Gauls*, and drove them out of the *Roman Territories*. This made him the Idol of the People; nor did any Man ever envy his Popularity, but *Manlius Capitolinus*, who thought he deserv'd as much; and in order to pull him down, gave out, that the Money rais'd for the War, and manag'd by *Camillus*, had not been fairly accounted for; altho' scarce any body believed the Story, yet the Senate no sooner heard of it, but a Dictator was chosen, and Proclamation made, that whoever could make any Discovery of that kind, or could charge *Camillus* with any other Crime against the Commonwealth, he might freely accuse him. *Manlius* appear'd, but not making out his Charge, was cast into Prison.

In a Scarcity of Corn at *Rome*, *Cariolanus* propos'd to the Senate to give out no Corn, till the Commons had resign'd their Right of electing Tribunes; this caus'd a Tumult, which the Tribunes quell'd by telling them there was no necessity for violent Measures, where all Criminals were punish'd in a legal Way. — Had this Rule been observ'd by the Senate in the Republick of *Florence*, those two Ministers, *Francesco Valori*, and *Pierro Soderini*, had not been suffer'd by their bad Measures to ruin their Country, and bring Destruction upon their own Heads from the enrag'd Populace.

In *England*, common Fame has been look'd upon to be a sufficient ground for an Impeachment.

Concludes, whenever the publick Voice calls loud for Justice against some great Criminal, it is not only unjust but dangerous, for Legislators to give it a deaf Ear, — for it is natural, in all Cases of this kind, for

Men to turn their Hatred from those who have done them Injuries, against those who deny them Justice.

*Universal Spectator*, Sept. 11. N. 153.  
*Of Libertinism.*

SIR *Polydore Pert*, a Member of the *rakish Society*, sends Mr *Stonecastle* an Epistolary Reproof for the many Insults offer'd them by the *Essay Writers*.

Observes, that the Stories told of them are highly improbable, for none of these Writers, since old *Bickerstaff*, will own themselves of that Fraternity. Sir *Polydore's* Father left him 300*l.* a Year; since which he has devoted himself to Pleasure, and join'd that Sect who place their *Summum Bonum* in *Women* and *Burgundy*.

As to their Religion, they are *Free-Thinkers*, that is, they are free from Thinking of the Matter, and are Enemies to *Parsons* of all Sorts. Their Morals are of a Piece, for they scorn to take up with the old fashion'd Notions of *Virtue* and its *Beauty*, and in their Room have substituted *Honour*, which he allows, is sometimes a little contradictory: As thus, a Man may abuse his Wife, starve his Family, and cheat his Creditor without offending against it; but if on Demand he refuses to pay a Sharper, he ceases to be a Man of Honour. See p. 384.

As to the Ladies they are down right Devotees, but are too well bred to think of Matrimony; and there are large Numbers of Female *Rakes*, amongst whom a Parity of Manners begets a liking. — They rove from one Delight to another; nor ever suffer their Joys to be imbitter'd by Reflections; avoid all Thoughts of Death as an Evil they cannot shun, and as render'd worse by Foresight.

Concludes with some Arguments to refute the Reproach, that they are useless and noxious Members of the Commonwealth. Are not, says he, Divines, Physicians, Lawyers, and Scriveners employed and supported by  
our

our Means? Are not we the Maintainers of Perfumers, Snuff-shops, Vintners, and other Trades? Do not we augment the Customs, the Excise, and Stamp Duty, as to Cards, Dice, and the Duty on Writs, Bonds, and Mortgages? — Then refers to the Author of the *Fable of the Bees* for their eminent Usefulness in Society.

*London Journal*, Sept. 11. No. 633.

*On Government, Liberty, Ministers, &c.*

CONSIDERING the present happy Situation of the Affairs of this Kingdom in general, he is surpriz'd to find *Weekly Papers* arraigning the Conduct of the Government and Ministry; insinuating Suspicions and Jealousies, and full of infamous Abuse of all Persons in publick Stations.

This, says *Osborne*, proceeds from no other Principles than to gratify the Passions of a few Gentlemen against a Ministry, and to get Bread for the common Writers and Printers. Do these Writers complain of Liberty, who have Liberty to abuse with Impunity, the highest Persons in the Kingdom?

But to serve a Turn, says he, they have lately advanced a Maxim, *that Opposition at all times is right; for it keeps a Ministry in Awe, and upon their guard.* This he calls a most immoral Proposition; for, it is self-evident, that different Men, and different Actions are always distinguish'd by different Behaviour. Recommends to their perusal Mr *Wolaston's Religion of Nature delineated*, who asserts, that the Whole of Justice and Morality, consists in using and treating Things as they are.

If Publick Good, and Love of Country were the Motives of the *Craftsman*, we should have nothing but plain Facts and sound Arguments laid before the People, a little before chusing their Representatives, that so they might exert themselves, and elect another Set of Men; and if the Ministry act against their Country's Interest, their Actions should be laid before the Parliament.

Is sorry to see Mr *P.* bring himself upon the Stage again, to be worried by a Set of Men, whom he pretends heartily to despise, yet takes so much Pains to answer.

*Applebee's Journal*, Sept. 11.

*The old English Way of Living.*

AN old Gentleman near 90, who has a florid and vigorous Constitution, tells us the difference between the Manners of the present Age, and that in which he spent his Youth. With regard to eating in his time, *Breakfast* consisted of good Hams, cold Sirloins, and good Beer, succeeded with wholsome Exercise, which sent them home hungry, and made them ready for *Dinner*, made up of plain Meats, dress'd after a plain manner; Suppers were but slight Meals; and good Hours then in Fashion: Men of Quality were stirring at the same Hour that raises a modern Tradesman; and their Ladies were better Housewives than most of our Farmers Daughters.

That the present Elegance in eating, and the neglect of good Hours, is productive of Intemperance, and tends to the decay not only of the Strength, but the Capacities of elderly People. Whereas the good old Way of living preserved the Vigour and Faculties to a good old Age; of which gives an Instance of Mr *Waller*, who sat in the Parliaments both of *James I.* and *James II.*

*Weekly Register*, Sept. 11. No. 74.

*The Reasonableness of writing in Defense of the Government.*

THE Methods taken by the *Craftsman*, &c. have made it necessary to prove, that 'tis as reasonable to defend the Government as to oppose it, and that 'tis absolutely necessary for the Publick to examine both Sides before they determine on either. The *Craftsman* asserts that he is at full Liberty to examine the Conduct of Ministers, to denounce the Resentment of the People against the Guilty,

Guilty, and to keep the Innocent in awe; to assert the Privileges of the People, and confine the Prerogative to its proper Bounds. These the Register allows are *Whig-Maxims*, but prostituted to the worst Purposes by Mr *D'anvers*; whereas the Principles of his Adversaries are the same, but differ in the Application; what makes him turbulent and seditious, teaches them Gratitude and Obedience. They are full of Gratitude for the Continuation of our Privileges, nor can apprehend a Stretch of Prerogative, when 'tis exercis'd with all the Lenity and Gentleness imaginable; and tho' they are free, are unwilling to abuse that Freedom; they are sensible of the Happiness that results to the Community from the present Establishment, and are fearful to disturb it; 'tis *Faction* only that complains.

Another Charge against them is, that they write agreeably to the Instructions of a Great Man. To this the Register answers, that 'tis scandalously mean, and base to insult him with the Frailties and indiscreet Zeal of Persons he is a Stranger to. For his Part he declares, what he publishes is entirely his own.

Another Assertion against the *Advocates for the Government*, is, that they are base and worthless. This he says, is a bold Charge on the *Literati* in general; to say that *Wit* and *Honesty* are wedded to Disloyalty is an Affront to both. As to himself, his Honesty shall support him, by which he will convince Mr *D'anvers*, that he understands what is brave and generous as well as he; holds *Liberty* as dear, understands the Manners of a Gentleman and Character of a Writer, is determin'd by *Things* and not by *Persons*; and that *Justice* only induc'd him to defend the *Administration*.

The *Opp-Doctor*, Sept. 14. No. 40. The Felicity of this Kingdom in the present Royal Family.

**H**E makes no doubt but that *K. William* might have planted

one of the House of *Nassau* on the Throne, but he prefer'd the Royal Stem in the Female Line of King *James I.* by the Male of the Princess *Maud*, eldest Daughter of *K. Henry II.* whose Spouse was Father of the *D. of Lunenburg*, his Majesty's Lineal Ancestor, *D. of Bavaria* and *Saxony*; by which the present King is Heir to this Crown in Blood, and also a *Stuart*. But Mr *Salmon* omits this *Maud* in his *Chronological History*.

His Majesty had studied the Language and Constitution of this Kingdom before he arriv'd; professes the same Protestant Religion with ourselves; is inclin'd to Benignity, Lenity, and Compassion. The confes'd Character of the *Queen* is a peculiar Delicacy, of an extensive Judgment, and the shining Virtues of her Life; the Dignity of her Person, and Appearance at the Coronation, show'd that she was born for Majesty and Perfection. He concludes with Mr *Hammond's* excellent Character of Prince *Frederick*, written in 1716.

GRUB-STREET Journal, Sept. 16. N. 80

*Want of Manners in Homer.*

**A**N ingenious and learned Correspondent animadverts upon *Homer* for not maintaining the Decency of *Epic Poetry* in his *Odyssey*, Book 6. Instances in his making *K. Alcinous's* Daughter go with her Maids, and the Mule Cart, to wash her Cloaths at the River; there meeting with *Ulysses* naked and dirty as he was cast ashore, chides her Companions for running away at the Sight of a Man, and proposes to them to wash him; whilst he, being ashamed would have them stand off. When wash'd, she wish'd she had him for a Husband. Accordingly invites him to ask her of her Mother, whom he would find spinning by the Fire; and her Father sitting in his Chair drinking like a God; *Ulysses* addresses them with *God bless you all, pray put me in a Condition to get home immediately*, and then

he

he claps him down in the Ashes. —  
The Animadverter concludes — “ Is  
this the Divine *Homer*? The Fountain  
of all Learning, for the Honour of  
whose Birth seven Cities contended?  
This the Idol of all Posterity ! ”

*Bavius* refers him for an Answer  
to Mr *Pope*'s Translation and Notes.

§ *Dr Bentley*, to defend a critical  
Emendation on *Milton*'s making *Bel-  
zebub* say, to be weak is miserable,  
having deny'd the Consequence, for  
that *Adam* was weak yet happy in *Pa-  
radise* — *Philonius* (another Corre-  
spondent) desires to observe, that  
*Adam*'s Misery proceeded from Frailty  
and Weakness; for as soon as his  
*Weakness* discovered itself, he lost *Pa-  
radise* and *Happiness*. After another  
Instance says, such is this learned *Cri-  
tic*'s peculiar way of arguing.

*Dr J. M---*re to *Dr J. H---*ly greeting.

**D**R 'tis strange, that you pretend to cure  
A sad disease, which you are forc'd  
to endure.

Were not free from worms that plague the belly,  
I'd ne'er pretend for those a cure to tell ye!  
With all my skill, I ne'er was yet so vain,  
To advertise 'gainst worms that haunt the brain:  
Those worms, which crawling round your

*Dura Mater,*

A POET form'd *HYP-DOCTOR*, and Orator.  
In all these three respects, that proverb's true,  
*Physician heal thyself's* apply'd to you.---  
For all the Town, which thou hast play'd thy  
farce on,

Declare thou'lt been a very scurvy Parson.  
I leave the world to make a just assize of  
Of eithers parts by eithers Advertisement.  
And all the town will own, I'll lay a tester,  
That this Epistle's better than *Queen Esther*.  
Thy heavy sense like snail, to rhyme a slave,  
Creeps slow and slimy o'er thy brother's grave.  
FORD is not dead, but sleepeth; spare his fame  
I charge ye, (of clergy.®

One ounce of mother-wis is worth a pound  
Did not the joke at last the clergy hit?  
In both these lines there's not one dram of wis.  
Just to the jointed worm, that from my powder  
flies,

Crawls from its Mother-filth, comes forth,  
and stinks and dies.

My Powder, which gives rest to worn out Bodies,  
Revives the Spirits of conceited noddies.  
The natural innate heat extinguish'd rouses,  
Restores the Husband's empire over Spousers;  
A purge at proper times I give, and Clyster.  
I'll send th' Ingredients wrapp'd in a Register.

N. B. This Poem contains above 80 lines  
more, with notes to shew that most of the Ex-  
pressions are taken from the Advertisements of  
the above Gentlemen, in the Daily Post and  
Daily Journal.

† A Poem, written by Mr *Henly*, and Printed.  
Epitaph on the Rev. Mr *Ford* in the *Hyp-  
Doctor* 38. which Mr *Mævius* in the *Grub-  
street Journal* No. 89. banter'd with the fol-  
lowing distich on a Disputation at the Oratory-  
Brother H--- thy Piss Pot?-- Answer quick,  
never falter. (altar.  
There 'tis Brother F---. It stands under the

**Free Briton**, Sept. 16. against the  
Craftsman, Sept. 4.

*The Case of Mr P. fully stated.*

**W**alsingham begins with observing  
that the *Craftsman* has defer-  
red for two Months the promised De-  
fence of Mr *P.* and is at last come  
out with a trifling tedious Attempt,  
consisting of six Columns, full of Fal-  
lacies and Misrepresentations; where-  
as that he himself never delay'd the  
Dispute ten Days.

He now gives us 12 Columns of it,  
in which he very prolixly supports his  
former Charge against Mr *P.* (see  
p. 278.) by the way defending Sir  
*R. W.*

1. He maintains That Mr *P.* did  
share the Bounties of the Crown. A  
Present of the Journals of Parliament,  
consisting of 286 Vols. made by the  
late King, is confessed as a Trifle.  
This *Walsingham* says, cost 1,637 l. 17 s.  
and can't be called any other than a  
Bounty, unless Mr *P.* will pretend he  
earn'd it as Wages for his industrious  
Proceedings against the late Bp of *Ro-  
chester*, *Plunket*, and *Kelly*. Reminds  
him, that a less Matter has been  
thought Criminal in other Persons.  
Mr *Hungerford* was expell'd for receiv-  
ing 20 Guineas after his presiding  
in the Committee on the *Orphan Bill*  
(tho' he was entitled to Fees as a Coun-  
sel) and Sir *John Trevor* lost the Chair  
as Speaker, for receiving 1000 on the  
same Occasion. Advises Mr *P.* to be  
cautious in using the Word *Corruption*  
or *Bribery*, and asks, Are Bounties  
more honourably received by him  
than

than others? Is he so strenuous against such things now, because he has made his Market?

2. *That Mr P. added to the Pensions of the Crown.*] See p. 279, Mr P. himself in Defence of Mr *B—tle's* treating Places as Pensions, declar'd in the House of Commons, that they were to the same End and Effect; therefore *Walsingham* thinks himself justify'd, for that Mr P. had not only the Cofferer's Place, which was near a-kin to a Pension, being very little trouble, (and supposes Mr P. insisted on having it for that Reason), but also caused the Groom of the Stole, a Place worth 5,000 *l.* a Year to be revived for the *E. of Sunderland*, who was Cofferer, and removed to make Room for Mr P. *Walsingham* adds, that by this Mr P. occasion'd a fiftieth Part of the Deficiency of 500,000 *l.* yet oppos'd the Supply to make it good, --- Fifty such unsatisfy'd Patriots as Mr P. would make fine Deficiencies.

— Another Author hath charg'd Mr P. with receiving 200 *l.* a Year as a Pension; *Walsingham* says, properly enough, and thus proves it.

Mr P. when made Secretary at War, complain'd that the Office was kept in 2 or 3 scanty Rooms, and therefore begg'd of the King a House adjacent; but it being promised to another, he obtained 200 *l.* a Year in lieu of it, which his Successors have ever since been allowed. *Walsingham* says, Mr P. created this yearly Charge on the Publick, during his Time sunk it in his own Pocket, never offer'd to enlarge the Office, but complain'd no more of the scanty Rooms, after this *Husb Money*. Mr P. says, that he begg'd for his Office; but the present Minister begg'd the Paymaster's House from *Cbelsea* College, of the late King, as a Pledge of his Sincerity, when he laid down that Place, after which every body remembers his Conduct." To which is answer'd, his Majesty gave him this House, which was but 100 *l.* Value, for his for-

mer Services, and on account of his having made large Improvements to it at his own Expence, and the College did not lose a House. Nor did this Minister behave after it as Mr P. has lately. He did not invade the King's Title, abuse his Person, Privacy, or Confidence, make Parallels with Tyrants, to shake the People's Allegiance and Affection. He only oppos'd certain Ministers, and was join'd by Mr P. therein, who thought it for his Majesty's Service. But the Minister hath hard Usage. He was reproach'd and threaten'd in 1717, for resigning, as he is now for holding an Employment.

That Mr P. gave up the Pay of 1000 *l.* a Year, when Secretary at War, for 9 Months, *Walsingham* agrees, and adds, He did not say to the contrary, but only remark'd his taking it again for half a Year back, when but 7000 Soldiers on the Establishment, under which very Circumstance he pretended it was unreasonable, and for that very Reason at first gave it up. Here was 750 *l.* sav'd to the Publick for 9 Months, when least occasion for saving; deduct from it 200 *l.* receiv'd two Years and a half for a House he did not hire; but 150 *l.* is then sav'd; which is a poor Matter to boast of. To ballance this, 200 *l.* per Ann. is saddled on the War Office, and the Rebellion breaking out in 1715; he made that a Pretence for claiming his additional Salary of 1000 *l.* which he thought too much in time of Peace; *Walsingham* decants upon this generous, handsome, disinterested Act of Mr P. in adding to the Charges of a Civil War — his Compassion for the national Distress then, may serve to explain his mighty Concern now.

In answer to what is objected to Sir *Rob. W's* preferring his Relations, *Walsingham* says, there ought to be some Allowance to a first Minister. Which of his Relations did not Mr P. thrust into Place, when he had



Interest to do it? His Cousin *D. P.* Esq; was successively one of the *Lords of Trade*, and one of the *Admiralty*, also, *Clerk of the Council* in Ireland, for *Lite*. Another Relation, *Vice-Chamberlain* to her Majesty when Princess. His Father-in-Law, a *Glasfman*, was made *Commissary General of the Musters*; out of which, 400 *l. per Ann.* was said to be reserved for his nearest Relation, and *Walsingham* is not able to prove it false. Tho' what *Mr P.* out of an affected *Vanity* advances, of all the Royal Favours and Bounties being never apply'd for by him, but given voluntarily; this he suggests every one will think improbable.

The Plate *Mr. P.* ridiculously charges *Sir R. W.* with receiving as Secretary of State *pro tempore*, was always receiv'd by others. *Sir Paul Methuen* had it in the like Case, and it did not cost a 4th Part of the Money *Mr P.*'s Prefect of Parliament Journals did. — Cavils of this kind come with a very ill Grace from *Mr P.* who holds many thousand Pounds *per Ann.* granted from the Crown, by the Bounty of indulgent Princes. Mentions about 20 Streets, Courts, Alleys, or Squares near *Poultry-street*, alienated for ever from his Majesty's Bailliwick of *St James's*, to *Mr P.* whom he reminds that the *E. of Portland* had like to have been impeach'd by the Commons in *K. Wm's* Reign, for soliciting and obtaining Grants of this kind. And that when *K. Wm* told them, *he thought he had a Right to reward his faithful Subjects in that manner*, they voted those who advised that Answer, *Enemies to the King and Kingdom*; and this was a Patriot Parliament, whose Conduct *Mr P.* approves.

What the *Craftsman* has intimated about *Sir R. W.*'s Family being a *Race of Upstarts*, and of *Mr P.*'s large Estate, which had been many Generations in his Family, *Walsingham* makes appear quite the reverse. In 1694, the Trustees for *Mr P.*'s Family affirm,

that in a Petition to *K. Wm.* that their Estate did not exceed 650 *l. per Ann.* So that the large Estate of Inheritance *Mr P.* boasts of, came into his Family even since the Restoration. Whereas *Sir R. W.* had 2,300 *l. per Ann.* settled on him by his Father at his Marriage; and his Ancestor *Sir John de Walpole*, was Knight of the Shire for *Norfolk* in the Reign of *Edw. III.* and then settled at the present Family Seat at *HOUGHTON*; having given away the Manor of *Walpole* to his Son *Ralph*, Bp of *Norwich* and *Ely*, who left it to the Church, by which means it was exchange'd for other Lands, and is now enjoy'd by the present *Ld Colrane*.

Such unjust Calumny, and *Mr P.*'s insinuating that not above 1300 *l.* a Year of his Estate was lately made Fee-simple, and that the rest of his 9000 *l.* a Year was Land of Inheritance before, and had been long such, induces *Walsingham* to shew, that there was not one Inch of it in his Family before he was born; and to tell by what Device it was converted from a Lease of 29 Years, to Land of Inheritance, *viz.*

*The new Parish of St James wanted a Church Yard, Mr P's Land lay most convenient. His Trustee, Mr Guy, told the Parish that he would give them a Piece of Ground. But if we give this Piece of Ground it must be consecrated, and it would be against the Canons of the Church, to hold this Gift of Consecration by Lease from the Crown; or that the Holiness of a sanctify'd Place should expire with a Term of Years: Therefore his Majesty must, first of all, make it Freehold Land of Inheritance to us and our Heirs for ever, before we convey it to these religious Uses. Yet even then this Piece of Ground, of about half an Acre, is part of the nine Acres formerly in Lease to one Abbot Newell, alias Hunt, and cannot well be separated; therefore if his Majesty will grant us the Inheritance of ALL the Lands, held by the said Abbot Newell alias Hunt, we will give the Parish a Burying*

Burying Ground, and Mr P. by this stalking Horse of Devotion, *acquir'd the Inheritance of the Land formerly let to Abbot Newell, which included Windmill-street, Little Windmill-street, Gravel-lane, and part of Brewer-street.*

*Walsingham* had said Mr P. obtain'd the Fee-simple of 1300 *l.* per Annum on easy Terms. 'Twas answer'd it cost one Year's Purchase. Upon which *Walsingham* replies, only 500 *l.* Fine was paid to the Crown, the Charge of an Act of Parliament exceeds not 100. How was the other 700 *l.* bestow'd? What secret Expences there was Occasion for; what Fees to smoothe the Affair; he knows not. But notwithstanding all Mr P's wrangling about it, affirms some People value it now, with the Buildings upon it, at 200,000 *l.* Yet Mr P. is so void of Gratitude to the Crown for this Bounty, that he has had the Baseness and Folly to attack the Royal Title by which he holds his own Estate.

Mr P. complains, that his *Words are wire-drawn, and explain'd into bad Designs against the King, tho' his Servant only was manifestly intended.* *Walsingham* asks, Was the Servant only intended, when on pretence of discovering a Closet Conversation, his Majesty is represented as the only Person the Minister could impose on, and as using Language below the Dignity of a Gentleman? Has not Mr P. misrepresented his own Conversation with his late and present Majesty; the disclosing of which never so exactly, would be contrary to his Oath and Duty. Does he say any thing of the Contempt with which himself was treated? *Walsingham* supposes, If a Man had offer'd to obtain for the present King at his Accession, a Revenue of 800,000 *l.* and to discharge his Household from the Tax of Six-pence per Pound, and place it on the Sinking Fund, or to do any other mercenary Job, with a view to be entrusted with Power, would he let the World into this Part of the Conver-

sation, and tell how he was rejected with Disdain?

Mr P. compares his betraying the pretended private Conversation between him and the Minister (see p. 278, 280) to Gen. *Rofs's* exposing Mr *Vernon*, who sent for him out of the Committee, which sat on the *S. Sea* Affair, and offered him a Bribe. *Walsingham* says, nothing can be more different. No Bribe was offered Mr P. no Job desired. Gen *Rofs* did not conceal the Fact 11 Years, and then declare it in Revenge, with Circumstances affecting a third and sacred Person.

After all this, Who would expect that Mr P. should complain of the King's *Resentment*, in ordering his Name to be struck out of the List of *Privy Counsellors*, which he pretends was done on suspicion of his writing the Answer to the Remarks? If Mr P. had neither directed nor approved the writing it, he would have found means to have disavowed it. Nay, as a *Privy Counsellor*, he might have brought an Action of *Scandalum Magnatum* against *Franklin* for publishing it.

Mr P. seems fearful of being Expelled the *House of Commons*. But how came he to dream of this? Does Mr *Hungerford* run in his Head? Does he fear, the *Tories* will avenge poor *Atterbury's* Banishment? If they should insist on his being expelled for taking a Bribe of 1637 *l.* to banish the *Bp. of Rochester*; he may be easy; for the Report, said to be drawn up by him, was done by another Mr P. no ways allied to his Family. Nor need he fear any thing on this account from the Honourable Person in the Administration; for he must be more formidable before it will be expedient to expell him.

Concludes, that if Mr P. imagines that *Walsingham* has been undeniably employed by the Honourable Person in this Debate, it will be in vain for him (Mr P.) to say that his *Secret History*,

*History, and private Scandal is uncontradicted, or not denied.*

The *Craftsman*, Sept. 18. No 272.

*The Merit of Screeners.*

MR *D'auvers* having given, and the *Hyp-Doctor*, (p. 372) accepted the challenge of vindicating Sir R. W. in regard to the *Bank Contract*, and the *South Sea Screen*, *D'auvers* here answers that Vindication in the following manner.

After some general Reflections on this Author's peculiar manner of Writing; his complaint of Neglect; his changing sides; and a word of Comfort, that such an extraordinary Genius will not long want Encouragement, he proceeds to consider what he offers on the *Bank Contract*, and *Screen*. See p. 375.

As to the first, *Hyp* says, Mr W. was not then a Minister, so could not compel the Bank to buy S. S. Stock at 400 *l. per Cent.* nor persuade or impose upon them in it, because a Money'd Company must know as well as he. This, says *D'auvers*, is the Answer given to the Suggestion, that tho' Mr. W. was not a Minister, he had made his Terms with the Ministry; had a principal Hand in drawing up the *Bank Contract*, and afterwards in getting it annull'd.

As to the *Screen*, the *Hyp* says it was necessary, to keep out the Pretender; and makes the *Screen* a greater Man than all the Ministry, viz. the E. of *Sunderland*, *Godolphin*, *Stanbope*, and D. of *Marlborough*.

*D'auvers* can't comprehend the Reason why he should mention the E. of *Godolphin*, dead many Years before, and the D. of *Marlborough*, then very infirm, amongst the Ministers.

*D'auvers* next turns himself to *Wal-singham*, who had asserted that *Cato's Letters* can be of no use to the *Craftsman's* Designs; to prove which, he had given an Extract from one of the *Discourses*, prefix'd to the first Volume of *Tacitus*, publish'd several Years after. See p. 373.

In Reply to which, *D'auvers* refers to *Cato's Letters*, p. 192 of Vol. I. where he will find a Paper written concerning the famous Mr *Knight*, in which the following Questions were ask'd; Who is it that might, but did not check rampant Rogues last Summer? Who openly screens open Guilt? Who conceals the Evidence of Guilt? Who browbeats the Pursuers of Guilt? Who throws Obstacles in the Parliament's way? Who lengthens out the Process? Who strives to defeat the Enquiry? Who makes Malecontents, and then reproaches them for being so? And concludes, that He, who screens from the Gallows Those that deserve it, adopts their Title to the Halter, and ought to swing in their room.

*Applebee's Journal*, Sept. 18.

*Tobacco.*

THIS Plant is of *American* growth, and call'd by the *Indians* *Petun*, or *Petum*. They apply it to two Uses. First, upon any great Weariness, they make themselves dizzy and drowsy with the Fume of it taken in at their Mouths, upon which they go to sleep, and rise wonderfully refresh'd. The other Use they make of it, is to intoxicate themselves with the Smoak of it when they prophecy; this they do by throwing the Leaves into a Fire, and then sucking up the Smoak thro' a Cane.

Its Passage into *Europe* was about the middle of the 15th Century; its Name is acquir'd from the Island *Tobago*, where it grows plentifully; and its Latin Term *Nicotiana*, from one *Nicot* a *Frenchman*.

It was brought into *England* by Sir *Francis Drake's* Seamen, but first into Repute by Sir *W. Rawleigh*. By the Caution he took in smoaking it privately, he did not intend it should be copied. But sitting one Day in a deep Meditation with a Pipe in his Mouth, inadvertently call'd to his Man to bring him a Tankard of small Ale; the Fellow coming into the Room, threw all the Liquor in his Master's Face, and running

running down Stairs, bawl'd out Fire! Help! Sir *Walter* has studied till his Head's on Fire, and the Smoak bursts out of his Mouth and Nose. After this Sir *Walter* made it no Secret, and took two Pipes just before he went to be be-headed.

*Johnson*, *Beaumont*, and *Fletcher*, often mention'd it in their Comedies; and King *James I.* design'd to write a Treatise against it.

The taking it in Snuff is better than smoaking, and came in Fashion after the Restoration. Tobacco is of great use among the *American* Plantations, and supplies them with all Necessaries in return for it; and employs many Hands in *Europe*.

The best way to distinguish whether Smoaking be for the Health, is to consider the Constitution, whether Phlegmatick, and subject to raw waterish Humours, then it may be beneficial; but in lean and hec tick Constitutions it is pernicious.

The same Observations will hold with respect to Snuff, which may be useful to some Constitutions, but hurtful to those who are subject to Apopleck Fits, and to all if taken immoderately.

The *Europeans* laugh at the *East-Indians* for chewing Beetle, but are blind to their own Folly of chewing Tobacco, which spoils their Breath, and makes them appear loathsome.

*Fog's Journal*, Sept. 18. No. 158.

#### Of Honesty.

THE Subject of this Discourse is *Honesty*, as describ'd by the late D. of *Wharton*. Honesty, says that Author, might be proved in an hundred Instances, was entirely the Virtue of *Britons*; this the most ancient Writers mention; our Enemies record it of us; long it flourish'd here, and bravely struggled against all Encroachments made upon it; but by an Inundation of Foreigners, it was lost in Dissimulation and Politeness, which, notwithstanding, sit so awkwardly upon us, that, he hopes, Honesty will resume its antient Dominion,

At present it is forc'd to disappear, or put on a Masque, and is entirely out of the Mode; as may be learnt from modern Dedications, where it is excluded by Flattery.

The *French*, who are as much Strangers to it as our selves, yet keep up the Name tho' in a different Sense, their *Un bonete homme*, expresses a well bred Man.

When *Honesty* was discarded the fashionable World, *Honour* started up in the Room of it, a Term of greater Latitude, including *Honesty* it self. See p 376.

The least deviation from *Honesty* casts a Blemish upon it; but *Honour* is as easy in Confort with Vice as with Virtue. *Honesty* is discover'd in a regular course of laudable Actions; *Honour* is wholly external, and loves to be taken notice of, is a perpetual *Courtier*; *Honesty* is a clean vigorous Body, clad in plain Cloths, *Honour* a rotten Carcass in Brocade, and gilded Chariot.

*Cato* was an *honest* Man, and *Sejanus* a Man of *Honour*. — Thus the Duke of *Wharton*.

*Universal Spectator*, Sep. 18. N. 154.

#### Of Marriage.

THIS, says a Correspondent, is a State capable of the highest Enjoyments in Life; notwithstanding there are so few who are easy under it; in most Families there is an air of Discord, Moroseness, and Dissatisfaction, from whence we are led to think meanly of that State which is wisely calculated for the Benefit of Society, and the Happiness of every Individual. See p. 60, 146.

Describes a very happy Family where he is intimate, *viz.*

*Ergasto* is turn'd of 53, of strong Judgment and great Experience. Having had a liberal Education, and an early Knowledge of the World, is divested of little Prejudices and narrow Principles. He was bred up in Business, but an Estate falling to him, he retir'd with his Wife *Emilia* into the Country.

*Emilia*

*Emilia* is 40, and has every Qualification that can render her agreeable. By her *Ergasto* has had 4 Children; the eldest a Son now 22, inherits all the Virtues of his Father, as do the Girls those of her Mother. At their Table Conversation is carried on without Distance or Reserve, on one Side, or Awe on the other, with an agreeable Freedom. *Ergasto* indulges his Children in Pleasures natural to their Age, and early instills into them the Notion of looking on him as their Friend. In Consequence of which, they are not afraid to lay their Conduct before him, which gives him an Opportunity to correct and advise as he sees necessary; not severely, but by painting Virtue in amiable Colours. [See further Arguments for and against MARRIAGE, in the Batchelor's Recantation.

Free-Briton, Sept. 23. No. 95.

*The Authors of Cato's Letters vindicated.*

**M**R *Walsingham*, after having stigmatiz'd the Writer of the *Craftsman*, as a most insignificant, scurrilous, contemptible Tool of an angry and discontented Party, wonders at his Impudence in daring to defame the surviving Author of *Cato's Letters*, and charging him with departing from his Principles.

This Writer, says he, must know that the late Mr *Trenchard* solemnly averr'd, that the Gentleman who shar'd with him in those Letters, never wrote one that could be interpreted as an Invektive against the present Minister. His Reasonings were always employ'd in the Cause of Liberty and of Mankind: His Discourses prefix'd to *Tacitus*, had, about two Years ago, the Approbation of the *Craftsman* himself, who likewise affirm'd that his Dedication to the Minister in debate, was the handsomest that had been address'd to him; yet now he impudently affects to make the same Distinction between this Gentleman's Design in *Cato's Letters*, and the Discourses on *Tacitus*, as between writing against King *William's*

Title, and, writing for it, as did the late Dr *Sherlock*.

But in case any thing had dropt from this Gentleman's Pen, when the Passions of Mankind were inflam'd by the ruinous Effects of the *South Sea* Scheme, which betray'd an ill Opinion of the then new Minister, is there no Allowance to be made to the Hurry and Confusion of those Times? Must a Man be charg'd with Inconsistency, because he did not keep his Passions warm and angry for eleven Years together?

Mr *Trenchard* was so well convinc'd of the sincere and upright Intentions of the present Minister, that he cheerfully concurred with the present Administration during all the Remainder of his valuable Life; and this for no Favour or Preferment. But had it been otherwise, why must all the Passages, thus pick'd and cull'd, and maliciously explain'd, be loaded on the surviving Gentleman?

What monstrous Folly and Impudence is it for this silly Writer of the *Craftsman* to compare himself with *Cato*? Did *Cato* write dull and scurrilous Invektives from Year to Year against a single Man? Did he ever struggle for Places at Court? Or offer to buy the Favour of his Prince with a horrible Bribe? Or to sell the Sinking Fund for a Share of the Administration? Did he ever invent or revive little invidious Stories revile the King, invade the Royal Title? Did *Cato* ever create the 50th part of the Deficiency of 500,000*l.* and then abuse the Ministry for unnecessary Expences? Did he ever receive a Bounty of 1637*l.* for Services done in Parliament? Or turn *Hagler* for little Pensionary Sums of 200*l. per Ann.* Did he ever plead for Bank Contracts and Ingraftments, and then accuse them with Iniquity? Did he ever publish Secret History, private Scandal, and Conversations eleven Years after they happen'd? Did *Cato* ever abuse any Man for writing against him, without knowing whether he wrote or not, abusing his Person, Morals, Dress,  
private

private Life, and all his Actions, right or wrong? No, if ever there were candid, human, and disinterested Men in the World, the Writers of *Cato's* Letters were such; and if ever their Dignity could possibly be injured, or their Reputation lessened, it must be when we find Citations from them in that Sink of Scandal, the *Craftsman*.

As for the mean and scandalous Prostitute, who against all Truth, Humanity, and Friendship, has acted so insincere and base a Part, let him proceed; and whilst he is a Libeller of the King's Ministry, *Bolingbroke's* Advocate, and *P---y's* dirty Drudge, he may consistently abuse and asperse the Author of *Cato's* Letters, who must suffer from *his Pen*, did he either give him or his Works any other Treatment.

**Grubstreet Journal**, Sept. 23. N. 90.

*Bavius Senior, to Bavius Junior.*

*From the Elysian Fields.*

**P**robably you may be surpriz'd at my Name, and Date of this Epistle from this lower World, which many have undertaken to describe, tho' imperfectly, particularly *Homer*, *Virgil*, and *Lucian*, who give the best Account, but not without Mistakes; and if the Antients were mistaken, who were assisted by Dreams and Visions, soberly digested in the Den of *Troponius*, how erroneous must the Relations of the Moderns be which are generally the Effect of indigested Liquor?

Many Letters have been written from the Dead to the Living; but as they were written with a View only to keep the Authors alive, such Accounts are not to be depended upon.

They all agree, that Persons have the same Desires, Studies, and Pursuits below, as they have above. And I am to inform you, that we have establish'd here a regular *Grubean Society*, situated at the Foot of the *Elysian Parnassus*: As we are so near our Enemies, several of our Members are often climbing up to them, but are soon brought back by their own specifick Gravity.

Our Society is very numerous, and consists of Philosophers, Mathematicians, Physicians, Orators, Poets, Grammarians, &c.

Amongst our Philosophers we have one who wants to climb up to Sir *Isaac Newton*, to set that Anti Grubean right in his Notion of Opticks; and rails at his Executors for not fixing up his Skeleton according to his last Will.

Those who were Members of your Society, and of *Crane Court*, read Lectures upon Cockle-Shells, and hunt Butterflies; those of *Warwick-lane*, are not much for Conversation, being often upbraided by their former Patients for dispatching them from the other World sooner than they desir'd.

We are over-stock'd with Poets, and divide them into several Classes of Dramatic, Epic, Lyric, Satyric, &c. That universal Genius Mr *De F---e*, entertains us with his various Ways of writing. He assures us, that he wrote two celebrated Papers, one Whig, the other Tory, and pleas'd both Sides; and makes us merry with the Management of Booksellers in putting off Authors with no Money, and their heavy Copies with new vamp'd Titles, &c. But Mr *B---* the late famous Bookseller approaches; so farewell.

**Craftsman**, Sept. 25. No. 273.

*Account of his Dream.*

**T**HE *Craftsman* having last Week, he says, read two or three tedious Ministerial Papers, was suddenly seized with a Fit of Drowsiness, and had the following Dream.

Methought I was in a sumptuous Room, where I saw a goodly fat Man, with a Badge on his Breast, sitting at a Table in a Chair of State, two Persons in Pontifical Habits sitting by him, and next them two others in sacred Habits; the one was a *real Dean*, the other a *pretended Orator*. To these were joined *rural Pedagogues*, *superannuated Dablers in History*, *little Understrappers of the Law*, *Knights of*  
the

the Post, and Waltham Blacks. At the Bottom fate *John P——le*, taking Minutes for the Use of his Pupils.

The Gentleman with the Badge address'd them as follows :

*Gentlemen,*

“ The Reason of my summoning you together, is to thank you for your past Services, and to instruct you for your future Conduct. We have for several Years past been engag'd with a little despicable Faction of Patriots, whom at first I treated with Contempt, laugh'd at their Declamations against Corruption, and defy'd them to enter into Particulars ; in hopes they would not have accepted the Challenge : But the giddy Multitude were so deluded with their Invectives, that I was oblig'd to use the *Secular Arm*, and to list Writers in my Service. Some; indeed, make but an indifferent Figure ; but you, *Gentlemen*, I look upon as my Body-Guard : You have already done me great Service, yet I must give you a few Precautions.

The Disservice these *Incendiaries* have done us, has proceeded from the Examination of particular Points. To disappoint them in this, give them no Opportunity of examining the Wisdom or Utility of late Treaties, by unseasonable Panegyrics upon them. Assert boldly ; defy sturdily ; and throw your Dirt plentifully at those who presume to interrupt you with Reason and Argument. If you are detected in a Falshood, laugh heartily at those who detect you, and assert another.

I must own you have much improv'd in the Art of *Political Defamation*, yet have err'd in some Points. What could induce you, *Walsham*, to enter into a Defence of the *F——ge Contract*, which was only a Bait thrown out by our Enemies, and has rouz'd up a new Writer, who calls himself the *Inquisitor* ? You have likewise had the Folly to challenge the *Craftsman* to a Disputation on the *Bank Contract* ; and even insisted on *Cato's Letters* in my Justification, tho' they were princi-

pally levell'd against me. I must own however, you have made me some amends by asserting my Family, and giving me the most considerable Character of any Man in the Kingdom.

Mr *Osborne*, I must complain a little of your Conduct. I exalted you from a mean Employment to be a *Political Writer* ; I bestow'd a pretty little Place upon you, and have since given you another ; yet you would ungratefully render your self independent upon me ; by converting it into ready Money ; you grow squeamish, and pretend to be scrupulous about your Reputation.

I think, Doctor *Hyp*, you are the only one who have Reason to complain of a Neglect ; but I am sensible of your Services, and will reward them.

I charge you all not to enter into Particulars, which may give the Enemy an Opportunity of explaining Matters ; for if they should continue to pester me as they have done about Foreign Affairs ; I will bear it no longer ; but, by the living God, I will — Upon that he thump'd the Table with his Fist in so violent a manner, as startled the Dreamer out of his Sleep, and depriv'd him of the Conclusion of this Speech.

*Universal Spectator*, Sept. 25. N. 155.

*Of Dress and Modesty.*

THE Drift of this Paper, is to expose the Vanity of Dress, that is, when it exceeds the Bounds of Decency and good OEconomy, and submits it to the Consideration of the Legislature, whether some Laws with Respect hereto might not be useful, since it is observed, that in most Ages and Places of the World, that Richness and Finery of Apparel have been introduc'd with Luxury, Debauchery, and Excess. In *Alexander's War* against *Darius*, the *Persian* Soldiers were bedeck'd with Gold and Jewels, Silk and Embroidery ; while the *Greeks* in their coarse and home-spun Dress possess'd an unconquerable and manly Spirit. The *Roman*;

Romans, at their utmost Grandeur, were habited in the plainest manner, till they lost their Virtue, and sunk by Degrees into *Luxury* and *Destruction*.

As Dress has a strong Influence on the Mind, so it shews the Temper and Disposition of the Person wearing it; those who appear fondest of a *showy and glittering Outside*, are commonly of weak Minds, vain, empty, and effeminate. When People imagine they shall be respected the more for the Cut of a *Sleeve*, the Tuck of a *Sword*, the Tail of a *Wig*, the Trimming of a *Coat*, or the Clock of a *Stocking*, it is evident their sole Merit is derived from the *Taylor*, *Mil-liner*, *Barber*, or some other inferior *Mechanick*.

But not designing to treat particularly of Mens Dress, he proceeds to remind the *fair Sex*, that however they may shine in *Brocade* and *Diamonds*, *Modesty* is their brightest and most valuable *Ornament*. Hence takes occasion to animadvert on the present Mode among the Ladies, of exposing their naked *Breasts* and *Shoulders*. Does not wonder that those who have already resign'd their *Honour* should use this Artifice to recommend themselves; but is surpriz'd that Ladies of distinguish'd *Virtue* as well as *Beauty*, should come into this Fashion; they would do well to consider, that the addition this makes to their personal Charms, is inferior to that which a greater Reserve would give them.

This Indecency of Dress often occasions Attempts on their Virtue; at best it exposes them to the impertinent Glances of every saucy Coxcomb, and raises Inclinations, which are troublesome either to suffer or subdue.

*Weekly Register*, Sept. 25. No. 76.  
*A Parallel between Don Quixot and Furioso the Modern Patriot.*

THE *Itch of Politicks* is properly an *English Disease*. The Up-

*bolsterer* in the *Tatler* is one of the most humorous Characters that was ever drawn, and the best calculated for the Service of the *English* People: But what was the Consequence? All were entertain'd with the ludicrous Picture, but none were reformed by the *Satire* it conveyed; hence the Contagion continued as strong as ever, and it descends from Generation to Generation; every Opposition at *Court* creates a new Faction among the People; we are always jealous of Persons in Power, and believe them *Guilty*, because they are *Great*.

The *Register* proceeds to his Parallel — *Don Quixot*, says he, in the beginning was an honest, peaceable Man; his first Sally was owing to his ambition of Knighthood; he avow'd himself a Redresser of Wrongs, and frequently did the greatest Mischief where he intended the greatest Service. In all these Particulars the *Briton* resembles the *Don*, except in the last, the *Briton* often doing Mischief without intending any Service at all. *Don Quixot* had an admirable Talent in making Monsters and Giants; was by an Accident sometimes guilty of a good Office; was ridiculous even in Misfortune; proud in his Behaviour, and rash in his Undertakings; talk'd admirably on all Subjects but *Chivalry*: In all these Respects our *British Furioso* is characteriz'd in the same manner. Both these *Worthies* were plagu'd with *Enchanters*. *Don Quixot* was betray'd into numberless Evils by them, as Blows, Falls, Bruises, &c. His Counter-part has suffer'd as much by *Free Britons*, *London Journals*, *Remarks*, and a certain Stroke of a Pen, that stript him of all his Honours at once. Their Characters differ in some Points: *Don Quixot* would not have betray'd a *Conversation*, or sacrificed his *Friend* for an *Empire*; our *Champion* has unhappily done both, *Don Quixot* ended one of his Adventures in a *Cage*; but 'tis presum'd our Hero



will have more Wit than follow his Example, to make the *Parallel complete*.

*London Journal*, Sept. 25. No. 620.

*The Ministerial Writers defended.*

THE Question here debated, is, *Which is the most honourable and honest Design, that of writing for, or against the Ministry.*

*Osborne* desires to know of the *pert little Creatures*, his Adversaries, what they mean by stiling the *Ministerial Writers Advocates for Power and Slavery? Advocates for Power*, if it signifies any thing, means, *for Power against Right, Law, Reason, Justice, and Equity*. But where is *Power* so employ'd? Who are the *Slaves*? Those who vindicate a good Government, and are paid for that Vindication, or those who get their Bread by *lampooning a good Government, and defaming an upright Court and Ministry*, who sacredly and inviolably maintain our *Laws and Liberties*.

The *Honesty* of the Writers for and against the Ministry, turns entirely upon the *Nature, Dispositions, and Practices* of the Court and Ministry. Our Government is infinitely better since than before the *Revolution*; our *legal and natural Rights* are fully recogniz'd and preserved; *Prerogative* is never mention'd, tho' terrible to our Forefathers. Let us compare our selves with a neighbouring Nation, where all the *Laws of the Kingdom* are swallow'd up in two Words, *Will and Pleasure*. We are happy with respect both to *Government and Ministry*; nor can *Osborne* recollect but one publick Action since the *Craftsman* wrote, which his Reason disapprov'd, and which therefore he never mention'd or defended.

Yet, tho' no reasonable Objection can be made against the Government and Ministry, *Fears and Jealousies* have been raised in the Peoples Breasts about

*Loss of Liberty, and Destruction of the Constitution*; all Persons in Power have been ridiculed, and publick Transactions and Negotiations represented as the Effects of *Ignorance and Wickedness*.

Our Writings, says *Osborne*, have been *defensive* only. As to his *Political Principles* about *Corruption, Independency of Parliaments, and Standing Armies*, refers to his former Papers; in which he affirms, there are *stronger Principles of Liberty*, tho' wrote for a Court, than in any that have been wrote against a Court.

*Fog's Journal*, Sept. 25. No. 151.

*State Empiricks.*

FOG, in this *Journal* entertains his Readers with Extracts from a Pamphlet publish'd some Time since, stil'd, the *Empirick*.

There are a Set of People, says the Author, who engross the whole Circle of Practice; of whom 'tis hard to determine whether they have a greater want of *Honesty* or *Understanding*, and who possess no one single Talent in Perfection but *Impudence*.

Dr *Sublimate*, their Principal, without so much Learning as an Apothecary, or half so much Address as a *Mountebank*, writes himself M. D. and has push'd himself to the Top of the Profession.

When he first discover'd an Inclination to Physick, he became a great Admirer of the regular Practice, and defended its Professors against the Quacks in vogue. This gain'd him so much Favour with his Party, that they recommended him to the Service of an old Man of Quality, where he soon elbow'd out all of the Faculty that were about him.

Possess'd of his Master's Ear, he made him believe that his Tenants and Servants were gone wrong in their Heads, and in their mad Freaks might turn him out of Doors, or chop off his

his Head. Upon which the old Gentleman left him to take his own Measures.

One of his Artifices was the Pretensions of one *Jacob*, who from an old Pedigree, fancied he had a better Right to the old Gentleman's Estate than the old Man himself; tho' poor *Jacob* was in the most indigent Circumstances imaginable, yet *Sublimate* dinn'd it in his Ears, that many of his Tenants, and some of his Servants were in *Jacob's* Interest, and would have poison'd the old Gentleman, had he not been always at Hand with his preventive Remedies.

*Sublimate* from his natural Propensity to being *Light-finger'd*, being got to be Doctor to a Troop of Horse, made a shift to steal a large Quantity of Hay, and being catch'd, was sent to Gaol.

On his first coming into play, he thought it proper to take in one that might support him in Credit. — With this View he clapp'd *Charles Bluster* into the Surgery: *Charles* was a Man of a good Family, had good Interest, and some Honesty, but no Conjurer: Had a clumsy Head, a rough Speech, and an uncouth Behaviour.

*Bluster* once accompany'd his Master in a Progress to another Country, where he jumbled together a pack of heterogeneous Ingredients, to which he gave the Title of *Elixir Magnum pacificum*. *Sublimate*, not knowing what Turn it might take, gave out that it was a Prescription of his own: But, when the Medicine discover'd it self to be a strong *Cathartick* instead of an *Anodyne*, deny'd his knowing any thing of the matter. This put *Bluster* into such a Passion, that he quitted the Surgery in a Pet, and has liv'd in the Country ever since.

The Doctor's Assurance was the only Qualification that entitled him to the Character of a Gentleman; for he was ignorant of the *Materia Medica*,

except in a few *French* Drugs which he took upon Trust from old Doctor *Ballance*, an Ecclesiastical Quack of that Nation.

The Servants of the House were all in the Doctor's Intered. — His only Difficulty was with the Court Leet, which us'd to inspect the Behaviour of their Lord's Domesticks, and even of the Lord himself. However he prevail'd on many of them to suffer his *Emplastrum Aureum* to be applied to themselves; which had so good an Effect, that they never censur'd the Dr's Practice as irregular.

The *Daily Courant*, Sept. 25.

THE Fair Sex having been misrepresented as dissatisfied with the Measures of the present Government, *Anabella English* undertakes to prove this Notion entirely false, if meant of the intelligent and virtuous of the Sex; tho' it may be true of the lewd and abandon'd, for an obvious Reason, because *Bridewel* is a Part of our Constitution.

Declares herself a *Whig*, and abhors the Doctrine of *passive Obedience*, and can resent tyrannical Usage either as an *English Subject*, or an *English Wife*; has Gratitude, if well us'd, to outvie the Loyalty of a *French Woman* in wooden Shoes, or the Fondness of a *Muscovite Woman* under daily Discipline.

I have often heard, says *Anabella*, the Ministers attacked, but judging it not material to the publick Good, whether they kept or lost their Places, did not defend them: But when, in Conclusion of such Arguments, some disrespectful Strokes were thrown upon the Royal Family, I was alarm'd, and never since have heard the Ministry spoken against, without defending them.

Happening into Conversation with a prating Pop, who, not able to maintain the Positions he had advanced, quoted *Tacitus* upon her, and talk'd

of the Fall of *Sejanus*, how he rose to Riches and Honour, and fell as much despised as he was before revered; and concluded, he hop'd the *Parallel* would go quite thro'. To this *Anabella* replied warmly, That he need not quote a *Latin* Author upon a *Woman*, she supposing he drew all his Learning from the *Craftsman*. A *Roman* Favourite, added she; by commanding the Legions and Treasure of the Empire, might possibly slip into his Master's Place; for attempting which *Sejanus* was ruin'd. But our Constitution destroys the Probability of such a Design. The only Objection that can lie against a Favourite here is, That he may serve his Master too faithfully, and at the People's Expence; 'tis a Jest to surmise any Danger of supplanting him on the Throne.

Is surpriz'd to consider in what manner *national Enquiry* is conducted; has read the Libels for five Years past, and finds nothing charg'd on the Minister with any Shew of Truth, but that he wants one of his upper Teeth; for which, she owns, he ought to be censured; for having the Management of the secret Service Money, he might have sunk enough to have purchas'd a new one of Mr *Emmet*.

Had forgot another Objection, *viz.* That the *Knight* is vain of his Amours, tho' he could never come at Women by other Means than purchasing them. Is shock'd when she considers by whom this Objection is made, a Wretch immers'd in Lewdness, and practis'd in the most scandalous Debaucheries: One, who tho' he is come to that that Age in which the Heyday of his Blood is over, yet affects the Reputation of Gallantry, and wastes a Fortune brought him by his Wife, in supporting filthy Strumpets up to the Pride of Quality.

Free Briton, Sept. 30. No. 96.

THE Effects of the last *Free Briton*, *Walsingham* says, was the

*Craftsman's* late Dream (See p. 387.) His guilty Mind was no longer able to bear up its Spirits against an Accusation, which open'd such a Scene of Levity, Folly, and Iniquity. Hence his prodigious Dejection, and strange Delirium. Under such a Load of Crimes and Calamities he sunk at once, not able to bear his waking Thoughts, he lost himself in Dreams, which represented to him the Minister sitting in his Chair, surrounded with his Attendants (See p. 387.) but by a Thump of the *Great Man's* Fist, he was raised from his Slumber. Then it was, says *Walsingham*, that Mr P. lift up his Eyes and beheld a solemn Figure plac'd before him; its Face, Manner, and Habit confessed a late departed Friend, allied in Blond, in Politicks, but not in Morals, which thus began the important Message: "Had Nature form'd no Ties of Blood betwixt us, instead of acting with you in your Opposition, none would more warmly have oppos'd your Views; yet since the Grave determines every Prejudice, I neither see you with a Kinsman's Eye, nor Men in Power with thine. There are no Views to serve beyond the Grave; and happy would it be for your self and Friends, could your Passions and Appetites find that Restraint from your own Resolution, which they must receive from other Causes. Why should you imbitter your Life with painful Pursuits which are subject to endless Disappointments, when Nature and Fortune have already given you every thing? Is it not a monstrous Hardship on a great and free People, that because your Fortune and Figure is not proportion'd to your Wishes, that the Quiet of Mankind must be incessantly disturb'd, and the Foundations of Government shaken?"

What Grievances do you propose to reform? Or what are the Instruments of your Reformation? Is *B* ——— ke to negotiate Foreign Affairs again? Is *A* ——— bie to manage the Finances?

How

How low is publick Virtue sunk, that you who pretend to the Honesty and Courage of the *best and bravest Romans*, have none but *proscribed Criminals, publick Traytors, and publick Pick-pockets* to join in your *Affociation!* While the *Bank Contract*, and the Sharers in that Project are the Victims of your Vengeance, the devouring *South Sea Scheme*, and those who formed, produced, and executed it, you have taken into your Care, and lie nearest your Heart. So that, in Exchange for Sir R. W——'s Administration, you would give us B——ke with his *Treaties*, and A——bie with his ruinous Projects; the *Pretender's Principal Secretary of State*, and the *Trojan Horse*.

Do you think that such an Administration could support itself without Corruption? Was the *Canada Expedition* by which one cheated the Publick of 20,000 *l.* screen'd from being examined into by the House of Commons, without some feeling Applications to the Members? Will no Relation of the other again be employ'd to bribe a *Parliamentary Secret Committee?*

Is it not the strangest Reasoning, that, because the Price which you demanded for your Services, was not granted, that therefore no Man's Services shall find a Recompence? Such Inconsistencies, such Absurdities, were manifest long ago to Men of Sense, and plain to every Body. Your Folly and Knavery at the opening of the present Reign made your Friends ashamed of ever having espoused you; and the *best and greatest* among them now see that your Devices are as wicked, as your Proceedings foolish and rash.

How can you hope for Success? You have no Talents for conciliating Men, no Abilities to form a Party. Cursed with a native Aversion to Business, and addicted from your Youth to all kinds of Idleness; you consult no Man, see few, and are despised by all; selfish and ungenerous; jealous, unsociable,

impatient, irrefolute, impetuous, and implacable; amiable to none, useful to the worst, and offensive to the best of Mankind.

When living, I kept you long within the Bounds of Duty and Decency; had I seen your *late execrable Trass*, it should never have appear'd. Your *reiterated Blunders* hasten'd me into another World. — Whose Advancement do you contend for? Not for the *Whigs*, not for the *Protestant Succession*, nor the Liberties of Britain: No, it is the old *Tory Cause*; and should the next *Parliament* be chosen by the Influence of your Inflammatory Writings, the *House of Commons* would be fill'd with *veteran Jacobites, High Church Fox-hunters, and Prerogative Men*, who would soon make you as insignificant under a *Tory Administration* as you are now under the *Whigs*.

Neither does it do you any Service to recommend such Stuff as the *Inquisitor*; than whom, never was a more *senseless, artless, edgeless Tool*; nor ever any *wretched Scribler* so void of Spirit, and all Appearance of Argument, even of *grammatical Construction*. Yet if the Author *Paul Chamberlen of Hosier Lane, West-Smithfield*, is so formidable, why don't you take him into your Service, and turn off that *Scrub Am——st*? Is it not a Shame that a Man of Mr *Chamberlen's* bright Parts should be oblig'd to advertise himself, hawk his own Works himself, and *show away at White's Coffee-house in Chancery Lane*, because no body buys his Pamphlet any where else?

I must now take a long Farewell. — You have but one way left to excuse your Crimes, and reconcile your pitying Enemies, which is, to persuade Mankind to forget your Crimes, and your self never to repeat them.

GRUB-STREET Journal, Sept. 30. N. 91  
Of Chances in the Lottery.

AFTER a Dissertation on the  
*Hyp*, by *Philo-Grub*, and some  
Remarks

Remarks on Almanacks, by *Philo-Philo-math*, the Author gives a Valuation of Chances in the present Lottery.

*To know the real Value of a Chance for the whole Drawing.* *l. s.*

Suppose the Price of a Ticket 11 3  
Deduct the Price of Blanks 7 3  
The Value of a whole Chance is 4 0

The Buyer, in case of a Prize, giving the Seller 10 *l.* for another Ticket, the Seller has 3 *s.* 8 *d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  per Ticket for his Trouble and Disbursement of 7 *l.* 3 *s.* there being in ten Chances one Prize, for which he receives 10 *l.* as above, in lieu of 7 *l.* 3 *s.* which is 2 *l.* 17 *s.* Profit on ten Tickets, or 5 *s.* 8 *d.*  $\frac{1}{2}$  on each of the ten Tickets.

*To know the Price or Value of daily Chances.*

According to the accepted Supposition, the Lottery has 40 drawing Days; therefore the Price of a Chance for the whole Drawing being 4 *l.* one 40th Part of 4 *l.* viz. 2 *s.* is the Price of a

Chance (or Horse) for the first Day's draw; and so for the Value of a Chance for any particular Day may be readily known, by dividing the said 4 *l.* by the Number of Days there are to draw: For Instance again, when there are 20 Days to draw, the 20th Part of 4 *l.* is 4 *s.* so when 4 Days to draw is 20 *s.* And the last Day is consequently 4 *l.* which is equivalent to the whole drawing.

It is not supposed that the Value or Price of daily Chances will remain fix'd, they must be guided by the Price of undrawn Tickets, from which deducting the Price of a Blank, the Residue divided by the Number of Days that remain for the Drawing, will give the real Value of a Chance for that Day. — He adds, it is an Imposition on the Purchaser of daily Chances, to require an undrawn Ticket for each Prize, ten Pounds, and no more, should be paid in that Cafe.

### *Surprising Accusations and Discoveries of Murtherers, &c.*

*An Account, &c. of a Murther committed in Cripplegate Parish, Dec. 16. 1695, related by Mr Smithies, Curate of that Parish; and attested by Dr Fowler, then Bishop of Gloucester. [From the D. Cour. Sept. 6.]*

**T**HREE Men came to Mr *Stockden's* House in the Evening, and call'd for Drink, and staid late, tho' Mr *Stockden* desir'd 'em to be gone. As he sat in his Chair one of them cry'd *Come*, and immediately seiz'd him, and *Mary Footman*, his Kinswoman, and House-keeper, bound her, and thrust a Handkerchief into her Mouth; two of them strangled Mr *Stockden* with a Linen Cloth, struck him with the Lock of a Pistol on the Forehead and kill'd him. They then took what Money and Plate they could find.

Soon after Mr *Stockden* appear'd to Mrs *Greenwood*, a Neighbour (in a Dream) and shew'd her a House in

*Thames-street*, where *Maynard*, one of the Murderers, was. The next Morning she went and enquir'd for him, and was inform'd he was just gone out. Mr *Stockden* appear'd again, describ'd him, and told her a Wire-drawer must take him. One of that Trade, and his Intimate, was accordingly found, who, for a Reward of 10 *l.* was prevail'd upon to undertake it: Upon which he was taken and carried to *Newgate*, confess'd the Fact, and impeach'd three others, *Marsh*, *Bevil*, and *Mercer*. *Marsh*, tho' not present at the Murder, was the Setter on, and had a Share of the Booty, and hearing of the Information against him, ran away.

Mr *Stockden* appear'd again to Mrs *Greenwood*, and led her to a House in *Old-street*, shew'd her a Pair of Stairs, and told her one of them lodg'd there. Thither the next Morning she went, heard of him, and by pursuing from Place to Place, *Marsh* was taken.

*Bevil*

*Bevil* was discover'd in like manner by Mrs *Greenwood's* dreaming that Mr *Stockden* had her over the Bridge, up the Borough, into a Yard: Thereupon she went the next Day to the *Marshalsea*, where she found him, being brought thither for Coining. He was removed to Newgate and confess'd the Fact.

*Mercer* did not consent to the Murder, of Mr *Stockden*, and preserv'd the Life of Mrs *Footman*, nor did Mrs *Greenwood* dream any thing concerning him: He became Evidence and escaped; the other three were executed. After this Mr *Stockden* came to her and said, *Elizabeth*, I thank thee, the God of Heaven reward thee, for what thou hast done. After which she repos'd at quiet.

*Account of a Murder in Hertfordshire, in the 4th Year of King Charles I. taken in Writing from the Depositions, by Sir John Maynard Sergeant at Law. [The Cour, Sept. 21.*

**F**ANE *Norcott*, the Wife of *Arthur Norcott*, being found murder'd in her Bed, the Coroner's Inquest on View of the Body, and Depositions of *Mary Norcott*, her Husband's Mother, *Agnes* his Sister, and her Husband *John Okeman*, gave their Evidence that she was *Felo de se*; the said Persons giving Information, that she went to Bed with her young Child, her Husband being abroad, and that no body had been, or could come to her without their Knowledge, they lying in the outer Room. But divers Circumstances manifesting that she could not murder her self, 30 Days after, the Jury pray'd the Coroner to have the Body taken out of the Grave. Whereupon they chang'd their Verdict; and the above Persons being try'd with the Husband at *Hertford Assizes*, were acquitted; but so much against Evidence, that Judge *Harvey* advis'd an Appeal, which was accordingly

brought by the young Child against his Father, Grandmother, and Aunt, and her Husband *Okeman*.

On Trial, the Minister of the Parish where the Fact was committed, depos'd, *That the Body being taken up out of the Grave thirty Days after the Party's Death, and lying on the Grass, and the four Defendants, being requir'd, each of them touch'd the dead Body, whereupon the Brow of the Dead, which before was of a livid and Carrion Colour, begun to have a Dew, or Sweat arise on it, which increas'd by Degrees, till the Sweat run down in Drops on the Face; the Brow turn'd to a lively and fresh Colour; and the Deceas'd open'd one of her Eyes, and shut it again three several Times; she likewise thrust out the Ring or Marriage Finger three Times, and pulled it in again, and the Finger dropp'd Blood on the Grass.*

Chief Justice *Hyde* seeming to doubt the Evidence, ask'd who saw it besides? To which he reply'd, *That he believ'd the whole Company saw it, but was sure his Brother, Minister of the next Parish, saw it as he did.* That Person being sworn, gave Evidence exactly as above.

Other Circumstantial Proof was;

1. That she lay in a compos'd manner in Bed, and the Bed-cloths not disturb'd.
2. Her Throat was cut from Ear to Ear, and her Neck broke, both which she could not do herself.
3. There was no Blood in the Bed.
4. There were two Streams of Blood on the Floor, but no Communication betwixt them, and turning up the Mat, there were Clots of congeal'd Blood on the Straw.
5. The bloody Knife was found sticking in the Floor, the Point towards the Bed.
6. There was the Print of a Thumb and four Fingers of a left Hand: And lastly, the Prisoners had before said, no Stranger could come into the Room.

*Okeman* was acquitted, but the other three found guilty; the Grandmother

mother and Husband were executed ; but the Aunt was not, on account of her being with Child. Sir John adds, that they confessed nothing at their Execution.

*Of three Persons convicted of, and executed for the Murther of a Gentleman then alive.*

ON August the 16th, 1660, Mr William Harrison, Steward to the Lady Cambden at Cambden in Gloucestershire, went to Charringworth, about two Miles off, to receive his Lady's Rent, but not returning so early as usual, his Wife sent her Servant John Perry to seek after him. But no Account or Intelligence could be got of Mr Harrison ; upon which Perry was suspected, and imprison'd, and after several Examinations, confess'd, that his Mother and Brother had murther'd and thrown him into the great Sink by Wallington's Mill. with several other probable Circumstances.

The Mother and Brother absolutely denied it, but were try'd and convicted, and all three executed ; when Perry also said he knew nothing of it. About two Years after Mr Harrison came again to Cambden alive and well.

But the Particulars of this Accusation, and the Account which Mr Harrison gave of his Absence during that Time being very long, we refer the Reader to a Pamphlet entitled the *Cambden Wonder*, which was lately printed by Mr Raikes at Gloucester, and may be had at St John's Gate. Price 3 d.

*Of the Murther of Mr Robert Brough, Farmer, June 23, 1731.*

JOHN Naden, his Servant (whom we mention'd to be apprehended p. 260.) being convicted at Stafford Assizes, while under Condemnation, made a full and penitent Declaration of his Guilt, signifying, that he was

prompted to it by his Mistress, who had enticed him into an unlawful Familiarity with her about four Years ago : When she gave him a Ring, and profess'd, *That she should be happy with him, if any thing happen'd to her Husband.* That in the Progress of their Amour she often used the like Expressions, and towards the last, solicited him to murder Mr Brough, or get it done ; adding, that if he would not, she would. That upon her frequent Persuasion he went out to kill his Master, returning from Congleton Market ; but being disappointed, she was angry with him. That one Morning, about a Fortnight after, his Master, who had determin'd to turn him away, being gone to Leek Market, his Mistress and he repeated their unlawful Acquaintance ; after which she engag'd him to effect the bloody Deed. Accordingly he heated himself with Liquor, way-laid his Master and kill'd him, cutting his Throat with a Knife. That soon after he went to his Mistress and told her of it, who, when he and the rest of the Family were in Bed, went out where his Master lay, rifled his Pockets, and threw the Knife over the Hedge. She told him this, and bid him swear that William Wardle did the Murder ; for which he beg'd his Pardon and Forgiveness of all he had injured. He was hang'd in Chains, August 31, on the highest Hill on Gun-heath within a Quarter of a Mile of his Master's House near Leek, and declared his Confession to be true.

Mrs Brough was try'd, but acquitted for want of Evidence.

*Of a Murtherer who escaped 4 Years.*

ON the 9th of January 1726, Robert Irwin, a Soldier in the Second Regiment of Foot Guards, having been drinking Geneva, with John Briggins another Soldier, he went

to the *Phoenix*, a Gaming-house in the *Haymarket*, which he frequented, tho' advised much against it by his Officers, who esteem'd him, being a stout Soldier. Upon ringing the Bell, *Piercy* the Door-keeper open'd the Wicket, and seeing who it was, told him he had Orders not to let him in, because he us'd to breed Quarrels and Disturbances. Provok'd thereat, and bearing an ill will to *Piercy*, who had supplanted him as Door-keeper, he drew his Bayonet and stab'd it thro' the Wicket into his Heart. Next Morning hearing *Piercy* was dead, *Irwin* fled to *Ireland*, and lived there, till this Summer, among his Relations; who would have kept him among them; but they could by no means dissuade him from coming to *London*, in order to be made an Out Pensioner of *Chelsea College*, having been a Soldier near 40 Years, and in many dangerous Expeditions. He thought the Murder would be forgot, but one *John Roberts* meeting him in *Holbourn*, caused him to be apprehended; and *Briggs* swearing he saw him give the Stab, he was convicted *Sept.* 9. 1731, and executed with 2 others the 24th at *Tyburn*, where he confess'd the Fact.

*Of the unhappy Self-Murther of Miss Fanny Braddock at Bath.*

ON Wednesday Night the 8th Inst. Mrs *Braddock* went well to Bed, no Ways disorder'd in her Senses or Behaviour, (her Custom was to burn a Candle all Night, and her Maid lock'd the Door, and push'd the Key under it, so that she always got up in the Morning to let her Maid into the Room) she got out of Bed again, and 'tis suppos'd, employ'd some Time in reading; because a Book lay open on her Table: She put on a white Night Gown, and pinned it over her Breast; tied a Gold and a Silver Girdle together, and hanged her self to a Closet Door in this Manner: At one End of the Girdle she tied three Knots; at about one Inch asunder, that if one slip another might hold, then opening the Door put the knotty End of the Girdle over it, and locked the Door again; and making a Noose at the other End; put it about her Neck; by getting

on a Chair, and then dropped off it: She hung with her Back against the Door, and had hold of the Key with one of her Hands; she bit her Tongue through, and had a Bruise on her Forehead, which last might be occasion'd by the breaking of a red Girdle she had ty'd first, which was found in her Pocket with a Noose on it, and there were two Marks on the Door. The next Day the Maid attended several Times, but not hearing her stir; went away again, till between two and three in the Afternoon; they got a Man to go up a Ladder, and open her Window, when she was found as before described. The Coroner's Inquest sat on her that Day, and brought in their Verdict *Non Compos Mentis*. She was Daughter to the late General *Braddock*, who at his Death left the above young Lady and her Sister 6000 l. and the latter dying about four Years ago, she became Mistress of the whole Fortune; but being a great Admirer of that hazardous Dependence; Gaming, lately met with some unlucky Chance, which both deprived her of her Fortune and Reason, and occasioned the Dilemma above-mentioned. It was observed, she had been heard to say, after the last Stroke given to her Fortune, that no one should ever be sensible of her Necessities, were they at the last Extremity. She is generally lamented by all who knew her, and was greatly esteemed for her courteous and genteel Behaviour, and good Sense. She was buried in a decent Manner in the Abbey Church, in the Grave of her honest brave old Father, a Gentleman who had experienc'd some undeserved Hardships in Life; but who might be said to be thus far happy, that he lived not to see or hear of so tragical a Catastrophe of his beloved Daughter. The following Verses were found written in her window,

*Oh Death! thou pleasing End to human Woe!  
Thou Cure for Life! thou greatest Good below!  
Still may'st thou fly the Coward and the Slave,  
And thy soft Slumbers only bless the Brave.*

On reading of which a Gentleman burst out.  
*O Dice! ye vain Diverters of our Woe;  
Ye Waste of Life, ye greatest Curse below,  
May ne'er good sense again become your slave,  
Nor your false Charms allure and cheat the brave.*

Mr. Power's Speech to the Judge at his Trial on an Indictment for being an Incendiary.

My LORD,

I Did not expect so vigorous a Prosecution; here is Counsel speaks against me; I am a naked Person, and no Advantages of this Kind allow'd me. Besides, the Clerk, who has taken all the Informations in this Affair, is employ'd as Solicitor against me; from which I can't help inferring; that there are some clandestine Dealings devised against me; but I hope your Lordship will indulge me so far as to assign Mr. Fister and Mr. Vernon to speak for me to any Matter of Law that may arise.

C c c There



There are strange Matters alledg'd against me ; and as to the Villany of the Fall I now stand charged with, I can't help acquiescing with him in it, and am heartily sorry for the Misfortune that has fallen upon the Gentleman injured : But notwithstanding what the Council hath said in the behalf of the King in this Affair, I have now an Opportunity of acquitting my self with Honour, after my long and melancholy Confinement ; and hope that your Lordship and you Gentlemen of the Jury, will bear with Patience the Witnesses in my behalf, and weigh the Matter, with Impartiality : But I humbly pray your Lordship that the Evidence against me may be separately examin'd, out of the hearing of each other, which was granted.

After the Witnesses for and against him were examin'd, and the Judge had given his Charge, he address'd himself to the Jury in the following Words.

Gentlemen of the Jury,  
I Must beg Leave to represent to you, in a few Words, the melancholy Circumstances I have labour'd under since this heavy Accusation, in a Place, Gentlemen, where I was a Stranger ; being put under the strictest Confinement, chain'd down to a Staple in that dismal Room of the Goal where condemn'd Criminals are put, and in that Manner was kept fourteen Weeks and three Days, in the cold Winter Weather, without Pens, Ink, Paper, Fire, or Candle, far distant from my Relations, and destitute of Money, and have now suffer'd almost 12 Months Imprison-

ment : All which Hardships I don't mention as a Reflexion on the Magistrates, who were so laudably vigilant of the Publick Safety, at a Time when flagrant Villany was so rife, but to shew how severe a Misfortune it was upon me to fall under such a Censure at such a Time, which nothing but my Innocence could have supported me under.

Had I been conscious of any Guilt, or could I have made any Confession or Discovery of Accomplices, how easy might I have embraced the Pardon, and great Rewards publickly offer'd, and often particularly propos'd by repeated Messages to me under my streight Confinement ; and how natural would it have been for a guilty Person, in that wretched Situation, and advis'd thereto in pressing Terms by all who came to look at me in the Condemn'd Room, to have accepted such advantageous Offers of Security when my Life was in so great Danger, and while the Incendiaries were still sending about their flagitious Letters for some Time after my Confinement !

The Jury, in about half an hour, brought in their Verdict, Not Guilty; the chief Evidences being Children and varying much. One deposed, that Mr. Power used to come to her Mother's House, and to she knew him to be the Person the law throw the Letter into Mr. Bultley's Shop, but the Mother swore she never saw him, till his being apprehended. A large Account of which, and other things relating thereto, may be seen in the History of Executions, for the Year 1730. p. 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182. 211, 212.

## Poetical ESSAYS in SEPTEMBER, 1731.

VERSE occasion'd by drinking Miss SK--PTH's Health at Astrop Wells ; a Peach-stone, which she once had in her Mouth, being put always into the Glass.

W Here healing Springs, near Astrop plac'd,  
Their wat'ry stores supply,  
A Peach-stone yields the wine as fast,  
And fills the glass as high.

Such magic in that prize is found,  
By bright Maria taught  
To speed the chearful brimmers round,  
And consecrate the draught.

Bless'd by those lips, whose touch divine  
Might waisting life repair,  
To Nectar it converts the wine ;  
To gladness every care.

Give me that balm to ease my pain,  
My cordial when I faint :  
And let the relique still remain,  
To witness for the Saint.

An EPIGRAM occasion'd by the Peach-stone.

D Rink on, my friends, drink \* Yeoman dry,  
Nor fear a want of wine ;  
A Peach-stone can that want supply,  
As sings a Bard divine.

\* Yeoman, the person who keeps the tavern at Astrop Wells.

If so, how blest are Astrop Beaux !  
What happiness they boast !  
Maria sparkling wine bestows :  
Beata gives a toast.

ON a beautiful young Lady that married a Fool.

W HEN mutual Souls to wed agree,  
Would Parents give Consent ;  
How blest a State would Marriage be !  
How few the State repent !

But now corrupted is the State ;  
Behold each wedd'd Pair !  
One takes the Woman that he hates,  
Because he wants an Heir.

The Idol Pleas some behold  
With awful Eye alone ;  
Wrap Hymen's nauseous Pill in Gold,  
They'll gulp it glibly down.

By softer Duty some are led ;  
Ill nature prompts another ;  
To please her Parent, Myra weds ;  
Her Spouse, to vex his Mother.

Since, lovely Bride, thy injur'd Soul  
So ill is doom'd to fix ;  
Think-*tho'* thou'rt coupl'd to a Fool,  
He keeps his Coach and Six.

Night dark and gloomy doth appear,  
Till Luna deigns to shine :  
So may thy gloomy Knight grow clear,  
Beneath thy Smiles divine.

INVITATION to TUNBRIDGE.

Dear Peter, whose Friendship I value much more,

Than Bards their own Verses, or Misers their Store;

Your Books and your Business, and every thing Lay aside for a while, and come to the Wells.

The Country so pleasant, the Weather so fine, A World of fair Ladies, and delicate Wine.

The Proposal, I fancy, you'll hardly reject, Then hear, if you come, what you are to expect.

Some five or six Miles off, to give you the Meeting,

Barbers, Dippers, and so forth, we send you greeting.

Soon as they set Eyes on you, off flies the Hat, Does your Honour want this, does your Honour want that?

That being a Stranger, by this Apparatus, You may see our good Manners, before you come at us,

Now this, please your Honour, is what we call Tooting,

A Trick in your Custom to get the first footing.

Conducted by these civil Gen'men to Town, You set up your Horle, for Rhime sake, at the Crown:

My Landlord bids Welcome, and gives you his For the best Entertainment his Houle can afford:

You taste which is better his White or his Red, Bespeak a good Supper, good Room, and good Bed:

In short, just as Travellers do when they light, So, to fill up my Stanza-- I wish you good Night.

But the next Morning, when Phœbus appears, And with his bright Beams our glad Hemisphere cheers,

Your self, dress'd, get shav'd, and away to the Walks, The Pride of the Place of which ev'ry one talks:

There I might suppose you now drinking the Waters,

Didn't I know that you come not for any such But to see the fine Ladies in their Deshabille,

ADress that's sometimes the most studied to kill.

The Ladies you see, ay, the Ladies so fair, As charming, and bright as you'll see any where:

You eye and examine the Beautiful Throng, As o'er the clean Walk they pass lovely along;

And if one shou'd by Chance look a little de-mur-er,

You fancy, like ev'ry young Fop, you can cure Till from some pretty Nymph a deep Wound

you receive, And your self want the Cure, which you thought

Not so wounded howe'er, as to make you forget,

That your Honour this Morn has not break-So to Morley's you go, look about, and sit down;

Then come's the young Lals for your Honour's Half Crown;

She brings out the Book, you look wisely upon What's the Meaning of this?-- To subscribe, please

you'r Honour.

So you write as your betters have all done before Tis a Custom, and so there's an end of the Story.

And now, while this while, it is forty to one, But some friend or other you've happen'd upon:

You all go to Chapel, on hearing the Bell, (tell: Whether out of Devotion--yourself can best

From thence to the Tavern to toast pretty Nancy, Th' aforesaid bright Nymph who had smitten

your Fancy; (Commands, Where Wine and good Viſuals attend your

And Wheat-ears far better than French Ortolans, Then after you've din'd, take a View of the

Ground; And observe the fine Mountains that compass us

(round; And, if you can walk a Mile after your Eating,

There's some comical Rocks that are worth con-templating.

(Make You may, if you please, for their Odnets and Compare 'em--let's see--to the D-el's Arſe o'

th' Peak; (ders, They're one like the other, except that the Won-

Does here lie above Ground, and there it lies under.

To the Walks, about Seven, you trace back your Way

(make Day; Where the Sun marches off, and the Ladies

What crowding of Charms? Gods! or rather Goddesses!

(Airs, and Dresses? What Beauties are here? What bright Looks,

In the room of the Waters had Helicon sprung, And the Nymphs of the Place by old Poets been

ſung, (had Reason, To invite the Gods thither, they would have

And Jove had descended each Night in the Season. If with Things here below we compare Things

on high, (Sky, The Walks are like yonder bright Path in the

Where heavenly Bodies in such Clusters mingle, 'Tis impossible, Sir, to describe 'em all single:

But if ever you saw that sweet Creature Miss K-y If ever you saw her, I say, let me tell ye,

Descriptions are needless; for surely to you, No Beauty, no Graces, can ever be new.

But when to their Gaming the Ladies with-draw,

(you saw Those Beauties are fled, which when walking

Ungrateful the Scene which you there see dil-play'd,

(had made: Chance murd'ring those Features which Heaven

If the fair Ones their Charms did sufficiently prize Their E-bows they'd spare for the sake of their

Eyes; (good Faith is't. And the Men too; What Work! it's enough in

Of the Nonſenſe of Chance to convince any Atheist.

But now 'tis high Time, I presume, to bid Val't, Lest we tire you too long with our Tunbridaigue,

Which, if the four Critics pretend to unravel, Or at these our Verses shou'd stupidly cavil;

If this be the Case, tell the Critics, I pray, That I care not a Farthing for all they can say:

And so I conclude, with my Services god' Peter, To your text, and all Friends--farewel Muse--

farewel Metre.

## A true Tale of a young Squire.

A Worthy Knight, of great estate,  
Prov'd to be so unfortunate,  
That, with great cost and fruitless care,  
He rear'd a Blockhead to his heir.  
But, hoping it wou'd mend the breed,  
Shou'd he some prudent Damsel wed,  
He sent him out to court a Lady,  
Whose Father he'd engag'd already.  
HUMPHRY, says he, what e'er you do,  
Take heed your words be very few,  
For you'll be counted wise, so long  
As you have wit to hold your tongue;  
Then never feed too greedily  
On custard, pudding, or sweet pye;  
But JOHN, d'you mind, give NUMPS a touch,  
Whene'er he talks, or eats too much.  
Be sure take heed be don't neglect,  
To pay the old Gentry great respect.

Instructed thus, they both took horse,  
And t'wards the Lady bent their course.  
All pass'd on well, 'till supper came:  
Oh hateful meal! oh hateful name!  
Vile author of poor HUMPHRY'S shame!  
All with astonishment beheld  
His plate oft empty, often fill'd.  
For when he'd cram'm'd up to the throat,  
In came an apple-pye to boot.  
JOHN gave his elbow many a twitch,  
Thought he, cur JOHN may kiss my b—  
'Tis apple-pye, I'll eat my fill,  
Let consequence be what it will.

In the best bed the 'Squire must lie,  
And JOHN in truckle bed just by;  
Who slept till dismal voice and groan  
At midnight cry'd, O help! dear JOHN,  
Or e'le for ever I'm undone:  
For Heav'n's sake find some excuse.  
The devilish apple-pye's broke loose:  
JOHN wak'd, and thus began to pray,  
The Devil take all fools, I say;  
—What can be done? here take my shirt,  
And I'll come walkow in the dirt.

So said, so done; up got the Squire,  
And JOHN lay tumbling in the mire.  
He lay 'till two brisk Lassies come  
To make the bed, and clean the room.  
Soon in the damask bed friend JOHN  
Was spy'd half-bury'd in the down.  
What's he e? quo' NELL, as I'm live,  
The Master rose soon after five.  
Here is his man, a lazy loon,  
Intends to lie a bed till noon.

Quoth JOHN, I've had a tedious night,  
That truckle bed has lam'd me quite.  
It tun'd in here to take some rest,  
This is a comfortable nest:  
One nap, dear Girls, is all I beg,  
—A nap! So, give him some cold pig.  
Come, come, says JOHN, don't play the fool;  
I'm laxative, you'll make me pull,  
And straining hard will force a stool.  
They pull'd, JOHN squeez'd, and gave a grunt;  
And out he leap'd— Good faith I've don't:  
E'en thank your selves.— Away ran NELL  
And so, half poison'd with the smell,

This story slipt not, you may swear,  
But quickly reach'd the Master's ear.  
His Worship, tickled with the whim,  
Cou'd not forbear at dinner time,  
To banter JOHN; nor did he fail  
T' enlarge upon the curious tale  
But, seeing JOHN with shame cast down,  
He frankly tip't him half a crown.  
JOHN bow'd— Young Master sitting by,  
Seeing the prize with envious eye,  
Into JOHN's sob directly go,  
Cry'd out aloud, Why, JOHN you know  
The half crown is by right my due:  
'Twas I be— the bed, not you.

Oh blunder! never to be mended;  
This one wise speech the courtship ended.  
Home trotted JOHN in doleful dumps;  
And far behind sneak'd hopeful NUMPS.  
And Madam, thus diverted by her Squire,  
Found out a cleaner lover to lie by her.

## VERSES by a Gentleman in the Fleet.

AN elderly Lady, whose bulky, squat figure,  
By Hoop and white Damask was render'd  
much bigger,  
One sun-shiny day to the Fleet did repair,  
To shew her fine Dress, 'mongst the *Beaux* of  
the *Bare*.

Her mein and behaviour, so awkward and queer,  
Caust' much admiration, but 'twas with a sneer,  
At length the fly *Gibbers* burst into loud laughter;  
Away waddled Madam—and they hurry'd after.  
To recover her fan dropt in anger and haste,  
She stoop'd down, and let fly a loud pestilent  
blast,  
All stopp'd short in surprize, not expecting be-  
hind.

Such a poisonous shaft of the Parthian kind,  
Ewell open the door cries out one of the crowd:  
Shut it close: Lock it fast; cries another more  
loud.

Says a third, Stop the key-hole, when away  
you have sent her,

Left in fumes like the present, her spirit should  
re-enter. can't follow:

Tho' the *Scent* still remains, yet the *Game* you  
She came in with a *Hoop*, and went out with a  
*Hollow*.

## A Dialogue betwixt Mr. MÆTAVUS and Mr. BOWMAN.

M. WHY sleeps your learn'd *Defence* still  
kept in store,  
The learn'd *Defence*: you promis'd o'er and o'er?  
B. Objections all I have maturely weigh'd;  
And find, that *nought worth answering is said*;  
The whole *confutes is self*. M. You make me  
wonder:

Thousands declare your *Sermon*'s all a blunder.

B. Let them rail on: their judgment I def-  
*It reasonable seems to all the wise* (pile:  
*Of mankind all the wise discerning part*  
Censure their conduct, and applaud my art.

M. Of these *wise men* what numbers may  
there be? me.

B. All that believe, or write, or speak like




T H E

# Monthly Intelligencer.

SEPTEMBER, 1731.

**Thursday, Sept. 2.**

 Committee of the Governors of the *African* Company, agreeable to an Order from the Treasury, made a Provision for the Maintenance of *Adomo Tomo*, who came over with Capt. *Lamb* from the Emperor of *Paupau*; and at the same time order'd Mr. *Bartlet* to instruct him in the *English* Language. See p. 216.

**Friday, 3.**

His R. H. the Prince of *Wales* had his Hair cut off by the Advice of his Physicians.

**Saturday, 4.**

Sir *John Gonson*, and other Justices of *Westminster*, order'd the High-Constable, &c. to apprehend several Vagrants with stump Hands, sore Arms, Legs, and Faces, who insolently presented themselves before pregnant Gentlewomen at Church Doors.

**Sunday, 5.**

A Man of sixty years of Age, stood in a White Sheet at the Cathedral Church at *Norwich*, for getting his own Daughter with Child.

**Monday, 6.**

Sixty Fugitive Debtors were discharged from the Fleet Prison, at the Sessions at *Guild-hall*.

An Aloe is in Bloom at the Lord *Trevor's* Garden at *Peckham*, and another in a Gentleman's Garden at *Greenwich*.

**Tuesday, 7.**

An Express arrived with the News

that the Crown of *Sweden* acceded to the *Vienna* Treaty.

**Wednesday, 8.**

The Sessions began at the *Old Baily*.

**Thursday, 9.**

*Will. Edm. Booth*, a Lad, was try'd for picking a Pocket of 2 s. 6 d. the Jury found him guilty to the value of 10 d. upon which he call'd out, *G-d-n you all; here's a shilling; give me 2 d. pray band it to 'em.*

**Friday, 10.**

The Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, when three Malefactors received Sentence of Death, viz. *Robert Irwin*, for Murder, *Rich. Davis* and *Wm. Tracy*, for different Felonies and Burglaries. See 28 day.

**Saturday, 11.**

The *Ld. Visc. Duplin*, Son to the *E. of Kinnoul*, presented his R. H. the Prince with a Turkish Scymeter.

The general Goal Delivery ended at *Bristol*, when three Malefactors receiv'd sentence of Death. *Mr. Power*, tried for firing Mr. *Packer's* House, was acquitted, and made a handsome Speech. See p. 397-8.

The *D. of Dorset*, *Ld. Lieut.* of *Ireland*, his Dutchess, and several other Persons of Distinction, landed there from *England*.

**Sunday, 12.**

*John Shorter*, Esq; a Commissioner of the Stamp Duties, and Brother to the Lady of the R. H. *Sir Robert Walpole*, being recover'd of his late Indisposition, renounced the Rom. Cath. Religion, which he had late-

ly

ly embrac'd, and took the Sacrament at the Church of *England*.

**Monday, 13.**

Some of the Royal Family, and Persons of Quality, hunted a Stag in *Richmond Park*. The Stag gor'd the Horse of *Coulthorpe Clayton, Esq;* and threw him. The Lady *Susan Hamilton* was unhors'd.

**Tuesday 14.**

Being Holy Rood Day, the King's Huntsmen hunted their Free Buck in *Richmond new Park*, with Blood Hounds, according to Custom.

**Wednesday, 15.**

Her Majesty presented his R. H. the Duke with ten Tickets in the State Lottery.

His R. H. the Prince being recover'd of an Ague and Fever, rewarded those who attended him in his Illness; particularly Colonel *Townsbend* with a repeating Gold Watch of great Value.

A Crown, fixed on the top of *Whitehall Gate* in the Reign of King *Charles II.* fell down suddenly.

The famous Devil that used to over-look *Lincoln College* in *Oxford*, was taken down, having, about two Years since, lost his Head in a Storm.

**Saturday 18.**

A Man was committed to *Lincoln Goal* for the Murther of his Wife with a Wood-bill, and knocking out his Child's Brains against the Wall. He confess'd the Fact, and said, he was not able to maintain such a Family, having three Children more, which 'tis suppos'd he would have kill'd also if he had not been prevented.

**Tuesday, 21.**

*John Mulcaster, Esq;* chose Governor, *Sol. Asbley, Esq;* Deputy-Governor of the Welch Copper Corporation.

*Pet. Hartopp,  
Wm. Sterling,  
Charles Loyd,  
Alex. Barham,  
Jos. Bradshaw,*

} Esqrs. Assistants.

Her Majesty, with the Duke, and three Princeesses, visited Mrs. *Simpson*, Wife to one of the Keepers of *Bushy Park*; who is 106 Years old, in good Health, and has all her Senses perfect, except Hearing: Her Majesty made her a Present of a small Purse of Gold.

The Hon. *Edward Southwell, Esq;* is building a Chappel in *Spring Garden* by *Charing-Cross*, for the Convenience of the Inhabitants.

**Friday, 24.**

A Hoy loaded with Silver Plate was brought to the South Sea House from their Ship the Prince *William*.

Were executed at *Tyburn*, *Robert Irwin*, for the Murder of *Wm. Piercy*, about four Years since; (See p. 396.) *Rich. Davis* and *Rob. Tracy*, for Burglary.

**Monday, 27.**

About 130 Felons convict went from *Newgate*, and were put on Board to be transported to *America*.

A Sailor slid (on a Rope) from the Top of *Hackney Steeple* in less than half a Minute; once with a Streamer in each Hand; afterwards with a Trumpet, which he sounded several Times.

**Tuesday, 28**

*Samuel Ruffel Esq;* and *Thomas Pindar, Esq;* sworn in Sheriffs for *London* and *Middlesex*.

**Wednesday, 29.**

The Bishop of *Norwich*, with the Commissioners for building the fifty new Churches, laid the first Stone of *St Giles's*, which has all their Names inscrib'd upon it.

*Francis Child, Esq;* Alderman of the Ward of *Farringdon without*, elected Ld Mayor of the City of *London*.

**Thursday 30.**

A Benefaction has been lately left to six married Clergymen. A. B. whole Benefices do not exceed 30 *l. per Ann.* Three in the Diocese of *London*, and three in that of *Bath* and *Wells*; to be at the Disposal of the Bishop of each Diocese.

DEATHS

## DEATHS.

Sept. 2 THE Reverend Dr *Ibbotson*, Rector of *Lambeth*, and Prebend of *Exeter*, at *Canterbury*.

3. General *Primrose*, in *Kensington-Square*.

Miss *Betty Fish* at *Enfield*.

4. Mr *John Spencer*, sen. Head Paymaster of the *East India House*.

*Edward Ward*, Lord *Dudley* and *Ward*, at *Epsom*.

The Lady *Jane Hay*, Countess Dowager of *Rothes*, at *Leslie Palace* in *Scotland*.

Miss *Kitty Lightfoot*, a Neice and Coheirefs to the late Judge *Lightfoot*, in *Hatton Garden*.

*Thomas Maitland*, Esq; Son of Sir *Richard Maitland*, a *Scotch* Baronet.

*John Roberts*, Esq; at *Place Newidd*, in *Denbighshire*, several Years Member of Parliament for *Denbigh*.

5. Justice *Manlove's* Lady, at his House in *Charterhouse-square*.

6. *Daniel Pulteney*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Preston* in *Lancashire*, at *Harefield* in *Middlesex*. He was a Gentleman of distinguish'd Integrity, an able Debater, a perfect Master of all Parliamentary Proceedings.

7. *Daniel Westcomb* Esq; Secretary to the *South Sea Company*.

The Right Reverend Dr *Edward Waddington*, Lord Bishop of *Chichester*, exceedingly lamented by the Poor of his Diocese.

8. *Thomas Bishop* Esq; at *Drayton* near *Uxbridge*, in *Middlesex*.

*Thomas Goodall* Esq; *Custos Brevium* of the *King's Bench*.

*Thomas Haggard*, Esq; Land Surveyor in the Customs, (at *Hackney*.)

9. The Reverend Dr *Lamy*, Vicar of *Staines*, in *Middlesex*.

10. Mr *Wm Bott*, a Common Council Man in *Faringdon* without.

11. The Reverend Mr *Lee*, Curate of *Tooting* in *Surry*.

*Adolphus Farey*, Esq; in *Greekstreet*, *Soho*.

15. Capt. *Stuart*, a *Scotch* Gentleman, late in the Service of the *East-India Company*.

13. Mr *Walker*, House-keeper to his Majesty, at *New-market*.

17. Dr *Baſs*, a noted *Jew* Physician in *St Mary Axe*.

18. *Theodore Willet*, (formerly Book-keeper to Mess. *Woodwards*) in *New-gate*, where he was detain'd for a Debt of several Thousand Pounds. See p. 216.

Capt *Hunter*, formerly Commander of an *East-India* Ship.

19. Mr *Hickman*, an Attorney in *Fetter-Lane*.

The Lady of the Hon. *Charles Areskine*, Esq; his Majesty's Sollicitor at *Edinburgh*.

Sir *Wm Murray*, a *Scotch* Baronet, succeeded by his eldest Son, now Sir *Archibald*.

Mr *Thomas Hudson*, one of the Corn Meters of this City.

The Reverend Mr *John Griffin*, M.A. at *Saresden* in *Oxfordshire*, formerly of *Merton-College* in *Oxford*, and Rector of *Churchill* in that County, of which he was deprived for Non-compliance with the new Oaths in 1715.

21. *Exton Sayer*, Esq; his Majesty's Surveyor General of Lands, Member of Parliament for *Totness*, Chancellor of *Durham*, Deputy Chancellor of the Diocese of *Winchester*, and Commissary of *Essex*. As he was reading a Paper on Horse-back, the Reins laid down, his Horse startled, or run away, and threw him; after which he linger'd some Days. His Widow is Sister to *Charles Talbot*, Esq; Sollicitor General; since advanced to the Office of Lord Chancellor.

*Mary*, Countess of *Strathmore*, Daughter to Dr *Oliphant*, at *Edinburgh*.

24. The Reverend Mr *Wm Wake*, Rector of *Walgrave* in *Northamptonshire*, and Prebendary of *Lincoln*, at *Bath*.

*Thomas Wilbrabam*, Esq; in *Cavendish-Square*.

25. The Lady of *Adrian Moore*, Esq; at *Milton-Place* in *Egham*, in the County of *Surry*. She was a Fortune of 30,000 *l*.

*Benjamin Yard*, Esq; at *Chelsea*.

*Charles Gibson*, Esq; Recorder of *Lancaster*.

26. *Leonard Spencer*, Esq; formerly a Paper Merchant in *Broad-street*, said to be worth an hundred thousand Pounds.

*Mr Rous* at *Hampstead*, who built a Chapel there.

27. Col. *Talbot* at *Twickenham*.

The Lady of *Joseph Askew* Esq; in *Bridge-water-square*.

One *Holder*, a *Penfioner* to *Kensington Parifh*. A few Days before she died, complaining of great Want, the Curate collected Charity for her; but yet by her Will she bequeathed 500 *l*. to *Mr Penford* of that Town.

The Marquis of *Granby*, aged thirteen, eldest Son to the Duke of *Rutland*; of the Small Pox. His Grace's 2d Son *Robert Sutton Manners*, is now Marquis of *Granby*.

From *Mosco*, 'tis advis'd, that *Ewdokia Foedorowna Laffukin*, first Wife to *Peter the Great*, died in a Monastery near that City, on the 2d of *Auguff* last. She was separated from his *Czarifh* Majesty, and confin'd in a Prison for several Years; during which Imprisonment, she lost her only Son the *Czarowitz*. When her Grandson *Peter II*. ascended the Throne she was taken out of Prison, and a little after had the Grief to see her Grand-daughter, the Princess *Natalia* depart this Life; who was soon followed by her Grandson *Peter II*.

#### P R O M O T I O N S.

**M**R *Steel* made a Clerk of the Treasury.

*Mr Panton*, Page of Honour to the King, made Cornet of Horse, in the Room of the Earl of *Deloraine*, who resign'd.

The Earl of *Tankerville* appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

*Mr Wm Newcombe* chosen Common Council Man of *Bifhopsgate Ward*.

*Mr Robert Bailey*, made a Cornet of Dragoons in the *Ld Carpenter's Regiment*.

*Mr George Blackmore*, made Carpenter in ordinary to his Majesty in the Room of *Mr Andrew Churchill* deceased.

*Mr Smith*, Under-Secretary to the South Sea Company, made Secretary in the Room of *Mr Westcombe*, deceased.

*John Littlebales*, Gent. appointed Lieutenant in Major General *Groves*'s Regiment of Foot, now at *Gibraltar*.

*Thomas Boscowen*, Esq; Son to the Lord Viscount *Falmouth*, made Page of Honour to his Majesty.

*Mr Saunders*, a Gentleman belonging to the Lord Chamberlain, made House-keeper to his Majesty, in the Room of *Mr Walker* deceased.

*Charles Lee*, Esq; made Master of the Revels, Jests, and Masquerades, in the Room of *Francis Henry Lee*, Esq; deceased.

*Thomas Poppleton*, Esq; made a Captain-Lieutenant in Colonel *Cadogan's* Company of Foot.

Lieutenant *Eaton* appointed Colonel in the 2d Regiment of Guards, in the Room of Colonel *Talbot*, deceased.

*Ecclesiastical PREFERREDMENTS*,  
conferred on the following Reverend  
Gentlemen.

**D**R. *Crow*; Rector of *St Botolph's Bifhopsgate*, collated to the Living of *Finchley*.

*Mr Cooper*, chosen Lecturer of *St Christopher's*, behind the *Royal Exchange*.

*Mr Laud* chosen Lecturer of *St Anibolins*, near *Queen-street, Cheapfide*.

The Right Honourable *Thomas Wyndham*, Esq; Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, created a Peer of that Kingdom, by the Name, *Stile*, and Title of Baron *Wyndham of Finglaff*.

Mr *Wilson* presented to the Living of New Church, *Romney Marsh*, in *Kent*.

Mr *Harris*, Rector of *Ringwood* in *Hampshire*, elected Fellow of *Eaton* College. in the room of the late Bp of *Chichester*.

Mr *Hill* presented to the Rectory of *St Clement*, in the Port of *Hastings*, and Diocese of *Chichester*.

Mr *Tbo. Abdell*, presented to the Vicarage of *Ansty*, in the County of *Warwick*, and Diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

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CASUALTIES.

7. A Boat was overset with seven Passengers, going thro' *London* Bridge; four of whom, and the Waterman, was drown'd.

30. At *Barnwell*, near *Cambridge*, a Fire broke out in an Out-House belonging to the *Black Swan*, which reduced the greatest part of the Town to Ashes, with Stacks of Corn and Hay, and even the Stubble on the Ground.

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MARRIAGES.

SIR *William Morrice*, Bart, Member of Parliament for *Newport* in *Cornwal*, to the Lady *Lucy Wharton*, Sister to the late Duke.

Sir *Antb. Addy*, of *Felix Hall*, in *Essex*, Bar. to Mrs *Williams*, a rich Heiress.

*George Collingwood*, Esq; to Miss *Overton*.

Mr. *Thomas Howard Hutchenson*, Nephew to the Lord *Effingham Howard*, to Miss *West*.

*Wm Dorrell*, Esq; a Money Scrivener, to Miss *Bagnall*.

*Wm Cartwright*, of *Marnham*, in *Nottinghamshire*, Esq; to Miss *Anne Cartwright*, of *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*.

*Jacob Farrington*, Esq; of *Wiltshire*, to Miss *Woodman*.

16. The Hon. *Alexander Frazer*, of *Strichen*, Esq; one of the Senators of the College of Justice in *Scotland*---to the Junior Countess Dowager of *Bute*, Sister to the D. of *Argyle*.

*Thomas East* of the Inner Temple, Esq; to Miss *Stokes* of *Hampton*, in *Middlesex*.

*Edward Kay*, Esq; to Miss *Kath. Gardiner*, Daughter of Sir *Brocas Gardiner*, Bart.

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BANKRUPTS.

JOHN *Gunn* of *Billericay*, *Essex*, Woolstapler and Chapman.

*Henry Parker*, *Westsmithfield*, *London*, Linnen Draper.

*John Worrall*, *Covent Garden*, *Middlesex*, Taylor and Broker.

*John Williams*, *Bridgnorth*, *Salop*, Innholder and Vintner.

*Rowland Walbeoffe*, *Charing-Cross*, Haberdasher of Hats.



**P**ARMA, Sept. 15. The Physicians, Surgeons, and Midwives having declar'd upon Oath the Dutches Dowager *Henrietta not Pregnant*, Gen. *Stampa*, Commander of the *German* Forces, took Possession of the Dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, in the Name of the Infant *Don Carlos*. The Pope's Minister posted up a Protestation, signifying that the House of *Farnese* being extinct, the Fief of this Dutchy was devolved upon the Holy See; and therefore the Inhabitants were to swear Fealty to none but the Pope's Delegates. The Gen. *Stampa* order'd these Papers to be pull'd down, and forbid the People taking notice of any Proceedings of the Court of *Rome* on that Affair.

*Moscow*, Sept. 3. The Count de *Wratislaw*, Imperial Ambassador, is very assiduous in renewing a good Understanding between this Court and *Great Britain*; and her *Czarish* Majesty has signified to the *English* Commissary her friendly Disposition to that end. Embassadors are on the Road from the Emperor of *Cbina* to demand the *Czarina's* Assistance against the Great *Cham* of the *Tartars*, who with 60,000 Men beats the *Chinese* in every Engagement, tho' their Army consists of no less than four hundred thousand Men.

*Paris*, Sept. 21. The Queen has declared herself two Months gone with Child.

*Rome*, The King of *Sardinia* insists, that the present Pope has no Power to revoke the Bull of his Predecessors, and will therefore keep the Possessions given him by Virtue thereof. This Court is under no small Perplexity on a sagacious Discovery, lately made, that some of the Cardinals are *Jews*, and advanced to that Dignity in the late Pontificate, under the Administration of Cardinal *Coscia*, who on all Occasions seemed to prefer the Consideration of Money to all others.

From *Turin*, That the young King of *Sardinia* had imprisoned his Father, the late King *Victor Amadeus*, and several of his old Counsellors, for having conspir'd to replace himself on the Throne.

The *Spanish* Galleons consisting of eleven Ships, convoy'd by four Men of War, in their Voyage home met with a Hurricane, which left but eight of them together, and those without Masts. The *Rosario* and *Almirante* fell foul of each other, and sunk.

His *Catholick* Majesty has ordered the Treasure of the Flotilla to be distributed; but not that of the *Azogue* Ships lately arrived.

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*An ACCOUNT of the MISFORTUNE of the Ship DOLPHIN in her Voyage from NORTH CAROLINA to MONT-SERAT.*

**O**N *Thursday*, June 24, by a sudden Gust of Wind, the Sloop overfet; one of the Men was drowned, and the rest got on the side of the Wreck. They had neither Water nor Bread, but a Negroe diving found an Adz and a Hand-taw, with which they cut the Rigging from the Masts whcreby the Ship righted, but was full of Water, and their Cask Water spoiled.

On the 14th Day after she overfet they caught a Shark, drank the Blood of it, and eat the Flesh. Having nothing to drink but their own Urine, and what Rain they could catch, three of them and the Negroe died for want of Water.

On the 15th of *July*, *Thomas Gibson*, the Master, and *Richard Banks* were taken up by a *French* Ship, the Master being so weak he could not stand.

They arriv'd at *Havre de Grace* in seven Weeks, and from thence Capt. *Humphreys* brought them to *London*.

**Prices of Goods, &c. in SEPTEMBER, 1731. 407**  
Towards the End of the Month.

**Course of Exchange.**

Amsterdam 35
Ditto at Sight 34 8
Hamburgh— 34
Rotterdam 34 11
Antwerp — 35 10
Madrid — 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Bilboa — 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Cadiz — 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Venice — 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Leghorn — 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Genoa — 53 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris — 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
Bourdeaux -- 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
Oporto — 5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Lisbon — 5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$
Dublin — 19 $\frac{1}{2}$

**STOCKS.**

S. S. 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$
—Bonds 6 l. 2 s.
—Annuities 108 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bank 148 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Circulation 4 l. 15 s.
Million Bank 109
India 194 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$
—Bonds 6 l. 6 s.
African 50 to 51
Royal Aff. 98
London Aff. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$
York Buildings 24 $\frac{1}{4}$
3 per C. Ann. 96
Eng. Cop. 3 l. 00 s.
Welch ditto 2 l. 10 s.
Lottery Tick. 14 s.

**Monthly BILL of Mortality**  
from Aug. 3, to Sept. 28.

Christned	Males 693	} 1363
	Femal. 670	
Buried	Males 1157	} 2243
	Femal. 1086	
Died under 2 Years old	104	
Between 2 and 5	208	
Between 5 and 10	104	
Between 10 and 20	80	
Between 20 and 30	139	
Between 30 and 40	177	
Between 40 and 50	167	
Between 50 and 60	139	
Between 60 and 70	90	
Between 70 and 80	55	
Between 80 and 90	83	
Between 90 and 100	4	
	107	1

**Prices of Grain at Bear-Key, per Quarter.**

Wheat 25s. to 28s. od.	Pale Malt 20s. to 24s. od.	Oats 10s. to 15s. od.	H. Pease 16s. to 18s. od.
Rye 13s. to 16s. od.	B. Malt 16s. to 18s. od.	Pease 20s. to 22s. 6d.	H. Beans 20s. to 23s. 6d.
Barley 15s. to 18s. od.	Tares 20 s. to 23s. 6d.		

**Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 3 l. 15 s. a Load.**

Coals in the Pool 25s. to 28s.	Sugar Powd. best 59s. per C.	Mastick white 4s. 6d.
Old Hops per H. 40s. to 3 l.	Ditto second fort 49s. per C.	Opiam 10 s. 06 d.
New Hops 3 l. to 5 l.	Leaf Sugar double refine 9 d.	Quicksilver 4 s. 6d.
Rape Seed 11 l. to 11 l. 10s.	per lb.	Rhubarb fine 20s. a 22 s.
Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half	Ditto single refi. 60 s. to 70 s.	Sarsaparilla 3 s. 0 d.
on board, 16 l. 10 s.	per C.	Saffron Eng. 26s. 00 d.
Tin in Blocks 4 l. 00 s	Cinamon 7 s. 9 d. per lb.	Wormseeds 4s. 6 d.
Ditto in Bars 4 l. 02 s. exclusive	C'oves 9 s. 1 d.	Balsam Capiva 2 s. 10d.
of 3 s. per Hun. Duty.	Mace 16 s. 6 d. per lb.	Balsam of Gillead 14 s. 00 d.
Copper Eng. best 5 l. 14 s. per C.	Nutmegs 8 s. 7 d. per lb.	Hipocacmana 6s. 0s.
Ditto ord. 4 l. 14 s. per C.	Sugar Candy white 12 d. to 17 d.	Ambergreece per ox. 14 s.
Ditto Barbary 3 l. to 4 l.	Ditto brown 6 d. Half penny per lb.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Iron of Bilbao 14 l. 10 s. per Tun	Pepper for Home conf. 14 d.	Oporto red, per Pipe 32 l. a 34 l.
Dit. of Sweden 15 l. 10 s. per Tun	Ditto for exportation 11 d.	ditto white 40 l.
Tallow 35 s. per C. or 5 d. Far.	Tea Bohea fine 12 s. to 14 s. per lb.	Lisbon red 36 l.
p. lb.	Ditto ordinary 10 s. per lb.	ditto white, 26 l.
Country Tallow 1 l. 17 s. 6d.	Ditto Congo 12 s. to 16 s. per lb.	Sherry 27 l.
Cochineal 17 s. 9d. per lb.	ditto Padoc 18 s. per lb.	Canary new 26 l.
Grocery Wares.	ditto Green fine 12 s. to 15 s. per lb.	ditto old 36 l.
Raisins of the Sun 27 s. od. per C.	ditto Imperial 14 s. per lb.	Florence 30 l. per Chest
Ditto Malaga Fraites none	ditto Hyson 30s. to 35 s.	French red 36 l. a 50 l.
Ditto Smirna new 17s.	Drugs by the lb.	ditto white 20 l.
Ditto Alicants, none	Balsom Peru 16 s. to 00s.	Mountain malaga old 28 to 30 l.
Ditto Lipra new	Cardamoms 3 s. 4 d.	ditto new 20 to 24 l.
Ditto Belvedera none	Campheve resin 24 s.	Brandy Fr. per Gal 6s. to 7s. 6d.
Currants new none	Crabs Eyes 22 d.	Rum of Jamaica 6s. od. a 7s. 6d.
Prunes French 17s.	Jallop 3 s. 9 d.	ditto Lew. Islands 6s. 4 d. to 7s.
Figs none	Manna 1 s. 6d.	

*Observations in Gardening for October.*

**N**OW set some Kidney Beans in Baskets under some warm wall to be afterwards assisted by moderate hot Beds; as the Season becomes violent; with good management, these will fruit very early.

Sow some of the Hotspur Pease and Spanish Beans in some well exposed Border.

Take up those Colly-flower Plants which begin to flower, tye their leaves together, and bury their roots and stalks in Sand in a Cellar, or some cool place, the Flowers will increase in bigness and remain good two or three months.

Make Plantations of Lettuce Cabbage for Winter use. Sow Rhadishes in some warm place to draw early in the Spring, and Cresses, Lettuce, Mustard, Spinach, &c. upon a decay'd hot Bed for Winter Sallads.

Continue to Earth up Sellery for Blanching.

Towards the end Earth up and Dress such Artichoaks as have done blowing.

Cut Artichoaks with long stalks and preserve them in the House by setting their stalks in Sand.

Make Plantations of Goosberries, Currants, and Raspberries, from the Suckers or Cuttings.

#### BOOKS published in SEPTEMBER.

2. **T**HE Conduct of the *Craftsman* destructive of publick good, &c. pr. 2d.

Modern History, by *Wm Salmon*, No. 84. Vol. XIV. P. 5.

3. The second High German Physician, &c. pr. 1s.

The Gentleman's Magazine, No. 7. for August, pr. 6d.

4. The State of the Nation, as to commerce, debts, and money, by *E. Phillips*, Esq; pr. 1s. 6d.

6. The present State of the Republick of Letters, for August, pr. 1s.

7. A full justification of the doctrines advanced in Mr *Bowman's* Sermon, &c. pr. 6d.

Sermons on several Occasions, by *Nathanael Marsbal*, D. D. in 3 Vols.

Miscellaneous Observations on Authors, No. IX; pr. 6d.

8. Remarks on a Pamphlet intitled, The Traditions of the Clergy destructive of Religion, pr. 6d.

The Political State of Great Britain, for August.

9. The Monthly Chronicle for August, pr. 6d.

An Experimental History of Road Water in Wiltshire, &c. by *Stephen Williams*, M. B.

10. *Historia Literaria*, No. XII. Vol. II. P. 6.

11. The Lives of the English Bishops, Part II. pr. 1s.

*Histoire d'Angleterre* par M. de Rapin, &c. No. 49. Vol. IX. P. pr. 1s.

16. Proceedings at the Old Bailey, &c. No. 7. pr. 6d.

The Hunting of the Stag, A Poem, pr. 6d.

An Address to the People of Great Britain, on the republication of the *Craftsman*.

18. The Inquisitor, No. I. pr. 6d.

28. The Inquisitor, No. II. pr. 6d.

21. Observations in Physick, &c. by *Thomas Apperley*, M. D.

A Letter to the Bp of Litchfield, occasioned by so much of his II. Vol. as regards the Quakers, pr. 4d.

The Traditions of the Clergy not destructive of Religion, &c. pr. 6d.

22. Grubstreet versus Bowman, &c. pr. 6d.

23. The present State of Europe, &c. for August.

A Dialogue in burlesque verse, between Parson Betty, and Parson Bowman.

25. Modern History, by Mr *Salmon*, 85. Vol. XIV. P. 6.

27. A Defence of our Saviour's miracle of cursing the Fig-tree, &c. by *W. Bowman*, M. A. pr. 6d.

The Life of Sir *Robert Walpole*, &c. pr. 1s.

28. The Political Works of *Andrew Fletcher* of Saltoun, Esq; pr. 5s.

29. A Letter to Mr *St——* late Ld B——, &c. pr. 6d.

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# C O N T E N T S.

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THE  
Gentleman's Magazine:

OCTOBER, 1731.

*A View of the Weekly DISPUTES and ESSAYS in this Month.*

The Craftsman, October 2. No. 274.

*Prerogative of English Parliaments.*



othing, says the CRAFTSMAN, is more surprizing, than the *Jealousy*, which most of our Kings have entertain'd of their *Parliaments*, tho' generally without Cause; B

for our *Parliaments* have been too supple and condescending to the Crown. This Observation he illustrates from a Tract, said to be written by Sir *Walter Raleigh*, intituled, *The Prerogative of Parliaments in England proved, in a Dialogue between a Counsellor and a Justice of Peace*, &c. written in the Reign of K. *James I.* to induce him to call a *Parliament*. The substance of this Tract is to the Effect following, *viz.*

Our Kings were no longer in love with their *great Chancellors*, than they deserv'd well of them; it was the Custom for many Ages to change the *Treasurer* and *Chancellor* every three Years, and to hear all Complaints against them: For had the Subject an Inheritance in the *Prince's Favour*, and the *Prince* none in the *Subjects Fidelity*, then were Kings in more unhappy Estate than *common Persons*. Therefore in discharging those *Lucifers*, Kings make the World know that they have more of Judg-

ment than of *Passion*. Too great Benefits of Subjects to their King, where the Mind is blown up with their *own Deservings*, and too great Benefits of Kings conferr'd on their Subjects, where the Mind is not qualify'd with a great deal of *Modesty*, are equally dangerous.

*Parliaments* are like the Friendship of the World, which always followeth Prosperity; and so they serve the King in Possession. K. *Henry 6th's* Grants were made void by the *Parliament*, when the Duke of *York* came to be King; when K. *Edward* was beaten out by K. *Henry*, the *Parliament*, made all his Acts void, and him and his Followers Traytors. It serv'd *Richard II.* to condemn the popular Lords. If serv'd *Henry* to depose *Richard*.

The *Counsellor* asks the *Justice*, if he does not think it best. "To compound a *Parliament of the King's Servants*, that shall in all things obey the King's Desires?" To which the *Justice* replies, No; for it hath never succeeded well, either on the King's part, or on the Subject's. When the King leaves himself to the People, they assure themselves that they are trusted and beloved of their King; and there never was any Assembly so barbarous as not to answer the Love and Trust of their King.

It is more happy for a Sovereign Prince that a Subject open his Purse willingly, than by *Violence*.

The Dialogue is carried on in objecting and answering some Reasons for the calling of a Parliament at that Time, and the *Counsellor* concludes with telling the *Justice*, that notwithstanding whatever he had said, their *greatest Men* will be Judges in their own Cause; nor will allow of any *Invention* not proceeding from themselves. To which the *Justice* replies, That Princes may be unhappy in suffering themselves to be *inclosed*; that 'tis an ill sign in a State, when the *well deserving* in a State find no Recompence but the Contentment of their own *Consciences*; and far worse, where the *justly accused* shall take Revenge of the *just Accuser*.

The *Justice* concludes, that he fought for neither Riches nor Honour, nor Thanks, but only to satisfy his Majesty, *That he has lived and will die an honest Man*.

*Fog's Journal*. October 2. N° 152.

*The Illegality of selling Places.*

ON a Supposition that many Places would be made vacant, if a certain Act was put in force, this Author takes occasion to quote the Statute of Edward VI. 5° and 6° Cap. 10. which enacts, *That if any Person or Persons bargain or sell for ready Money; Bond, Contract, or for any Consideration whatsoever, any Office or Offices, or Deputation thereof, which in any wise touch or concern the Administration or Execution of Justice, his Majesty's Rent, Money, Revenue, &c. or any of his Majesty's Customs, or Administration or Attendance, to be had done, or executed in the Custom-House or Houses, or the keeping any of his Majesty's Towns, Castles, &c. or any Clerkship to be executed in any Court of Record wherein Justice is to be ministred, such Person shall not only forfeit such Office so bargained and sold, but also the Person purchasing shall be adjudged disabled in the Law to have, held, or occupy*

*such Office, &c. and such Bargains and Sale are declared void to all Intents and Purposes.*

A. *Provided, that this Act do not extend to any of the Chief Justices of the King's Bench, or Common Pleas, or to any of the Justices of Assize.*

Next he makes a Remark on Mr *Bowman's* Sermon. (See p. 366.)

§ The Doctrines Mr *B.* endeavours to propagate, are calculated to destroy the *Divine Authority of the Priesthood*, and would be destructive of the State should the give into them.

C Mr *B's* Ignorance, continues he, in the Scriptures is astonishing, and can hardly be parallel'd, except in an Instance in *Mr Downe's Life of Archbishop Cranmer*. The Archbishop's first Wife liv'd in the *Dolphin Inn* in Cambridge; whither he often resorted; whence the *Popish Party* rais'd a Story that he was Hostler of that Inn, and had not a learned Education. This a *Yorkshire Priest* confidently asserted, saying, *He had no more Learning than a Goose*. The Lord *Cromwell* being inform'd of it, committed him to the *Fleet-Prison*; from whence *Cranmer* procured his Disgrace, sent for him and told him, *That if he had a mind to try what a Scholar he was, he might oppose him in whatever Science he pleased*. The Priest ask'd Pardon, and confessed his understanding nothing but his Mother Tongue. *No doubt then, said Cranmer, you are well vers'd in the English Bible, and can answer any Questions out of that: Pray tell me, who was David's Father?* The Priest stood a little while to consider, at last told the Arch-Bp he could not recollect his Name. *Tell me then, says Cranmer, who was Solomon's Father?* The poor Priest reply'd, He had no Skill in Genealogies. Nevertheless the Arch-Bp having admonish'd him, sent him home to his Cure.

*Head's*

*Read's Journal, October 2.*

*Of Lying, Swearing, and Blasphemy.*

**T**HOU shalt not lie, [was a Law which Solon establish'd among the Athenians. The Persians punished Lying with Death. Whoever, among the Athenians, was convicted of amusing the People with empty, Courtier-like, and flatulent Promises, the Senate condemn'd to Death.

The Antients were so far from tolerating such an Attestation in Company, that even an Oath before a Judge was never admitted, but for want of other Proof. Plato's Precept was, "Not to administer an Oath wantonly, but on deep Grounds, and with the strictest Caution." Ulpian gives his Opinion thus, "Some are forward to take Oaths from a Contempt of Religion; others from an extraordinary Awe of the Divine Majesty, carry their Fear to an unreasonable Superstition; so make an equitable Decision of a Judge necessary".

"No Man will perjure himself, says Aristotle, who apprehends Vengeance from Heaven, and Disgrace among Men." Clinias was so very scrupulous, that rather than take an Oath (tho' lawfully) he suffer'd the Loss of three Talents. Perjury, in the Time of Philo-Judus, was abominated, and capitally punished among the Jews; though since they have much degenerated, having been poyson'd with the Books of the Talmud, which says, "He who breaks his promissory Oath, or any Vow, he enters into by the Year, if he has a Mind should be ineffectual and invalid, let him rise the last Day of the Year, and say, Whatever Promises, Oaths and Vows I may think fit to make in the Year following, let them be null, void, and of no effect." Tract 3. part 3 of the Talmud, in the Treatise Nedbarim, Ch. 4. And the Modern Jews use the same Artifice, thinking they may then

lawfully deceive the Christians. See Hieron. ex Distis Talmud, c. 3. and Magister Joannes, de Concor. Legum. Tit. 4. c. 7.

**A** As for Dejerators, or common Swearers, who, without any Incentive, insolently throw their Darts at Omnipotence, they must be ignorant that they Blaspheme a Name Almighty, Immutable, and Holy.

**B** Blasphemy is, when we ascribe to the supreme Being what is incompatible with his Attributes; derogate from his infinite Perfections; profane his most blessed Name and Word; transmute any of the Divine Benefits into the Form of an Execration; and lastly, attribute to the Creature what is only applicable to the Creator. Against one or other of these Species, every common Swearer lifts up his Tongue. He who swears in Defiance of the establish'd Religion of his Country, injures every Individual of the People; and therefore commits a publick Crime.

**C** Common Swearing differs but in Name from Perjury. But of all the monstrous Absurdities, none seems so shocking as Imprecation. There are a Set of Insignificants, who, for want of Capacity, to keep up a Conversation, are continually damning themselves and their Neighbours.

**D** Concludes, that an Oath is in no Instance lawful, but where the Glory of our Creator, and the Interest of our Neighbour is directly concern'd; in which last Event a promissory Oath is in Place of Security to our Neighbour, and the Breach of it at once rises into Perjury.

**E** *Universal Spectator; October, 2. No. 156.*

**F** *Domeſtick Complaints.*

**G** **J**oseph Spruceby acquaints Mr Stone-castle in a Letter, that he loves every thing about him exceeding neat and clean. Two Years ago he married; chose his Wife neither for Beauty nor Fortune, but because she was a good



good Huswife. Soon after they were married, to his great surprize, she became an arrant Slut, and all his Persuasions to the contrary being ineffectual, therefore complains to the *Spec-*

*tator*. *Penelope Gentle* addresses the *Spec-tator*, and sets forth, that before Marriage, her Husband told her he did not smoke, upon her declaring she had an unconquerable Aversion to *Tobacco*. But of late he takes 2 or 3 Pipes before he goes to Bed; by which his Breath becomes so disagreeable, that it makes her sick, and fears it may occasion her utter Dislike of him, and prejudice his Health, it not being good for him. This she dreads, but as he is a sensible good-natur'd Man, a Sight of her Letter in the *Spec-tator*, may produce an happy Effect.

In answer to these, Mr *Spec-tator* observes, that a great deal of Complaisance, as well as Affection, is necessary to render the Marriage State agreeable; that 'tis very ungenerous to break the Promises of Courtship; that it is Matter of more Importance for a Woman to make herself amiable after, than before Marriage; gives an ingenious Reason why so many Marriages are unhappy, because the Women employ more pains to make *Nets* than *Cages*.

A 3<sup>d</sup> Complaint is from *Michael Downright*, who says, a Gentleman of his Acquaintance is always diverting the Company at the Expence of the last he came from. By this means he entertains every Body, but no Body is his Friend; desires he may be told, that *Wit* is no excuse for *Ill-Nature*, and to be made ridiculous, is what most Folks can pardon the least of any thing; and that he designs, whenever he Exercises his Wit upon him, to make use of an Oaken Cudgel by way of *Repartee*.

*Apples* & *Journal*, October 2.

*Of Knowledge*.

THE ways of attaining Knowledge, says *Pbilaletheus*, a Corre-

spondent at *Oxford*, are two, *Meditation*, and *Reading* or *Hearing*. *Reading* is analogous to *Eating*, and *Meditation* to *Digesting* it in the *Stomach*. It is therefore of great Consequence to preserve the *Aliment* of the *Mind* pure, which (as in the *Body*) prevents Distempers in the *digestive* Faculty, and sometimes remedies the Faults of *Nature*.

*Inattention* to these *Principles*, has induc'd some to despise *Reading*, to depend on their own Abilities, make a jest of Books, and look upon Students as *Pedants*.

The strongest Basis of natural Judgment is *Experience*, which some would thrust into the place of *Learning*. Books are the Records of *Experience*, and tho' sometimes they may be written with other Views than to explore the Truth, the same Objection will be against *Experience*, which often misleads us with Pleasure, Passion, or natural Infirmity.

Allovs that *Reading* is capable of doing Mischief; the Press teeming with Productions destructive of sound Principles and good Morals. To avoid which, we should read only such as tend to instruct the Head and amend the Heart. In order to which we are to regard the Nature of Man, and his several Concernments. In these *Religion* claims the first Place. *Writings* therefore that propagate *Scepticism*, under the pretext of *Liberty* and *Free-Thinking*, which would introduce an irreverent License in speaking of things sacred, ought to be avoided. Next to *Religion*, *Government* ought to take Place, which it becomes us to love, honour and defend, and not quarrel with those who differ from us as to the Manner in which they think it may be honoured and defended.

No *Miscellaneous Books* are to be admitted as an Amusement, if they offend against Decency, or are below the Dignity of *Human Understanding*.

Prefers *Essays* to all other Kinds of Writing. The Moderns are not so fond of regular Pieces, which treat of Subject

Subjects at their utmost extent; as of Miscellaneous Productions that contain the Quintessence of longer Volumes, season'd with a Spriteliness of Wit, that is not to be maintain'd in Works of greater Bulk.

Therefore thinks the *initial Letters*, printed in the Weekly Papers, if on moral Subjects, might become of great Advantage to Readers, especially in Country Towns, by instructing those who scarcely look into a Book in a Year, or by Negligence or Constraint seldom go to Church, yet are sure to con over a *Journal*, [or *Monthly Magazine*.]

*London Journal* October 2. No. 640.

*The Rise, Progress and Decline of the present Political Opposition.*

THO' 'tis true, says *Osborne*, that the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans*, and our braver Countrymen of late, preserved their Liberties by *Opposition*: Yet, 'tis as true, that free States have been over-turned, and Liberty lost by *unreasonable* Contention, and  *vicious* Opposition. When *Love of Self* took Place of *Love of Country*, then the *Roman State* fell a Sacrifice to Pride and Ambition. The Opposition among us is the same; entirely owing to the Resentment and Malice of a *few Men out of Power*, notwithstanding their Pretence of Liberty and publick Good.

To carry on *this Opposition* against a *M——r*, the Government has been compared to the *most arbitrary* Monarchies, and the King himself to the worst of Tyrants, threatned with a *Forfeiture of Title*, and the Revolt of his Subjects; and the *most foolish* and *wicked* Reigns laid before the People as *Parallels* to this.

But Time, the happy Conclusion of a general Peace, and the late *Pamphlets and Papers* of the Male-contents, have convinced the People, that all this Noise and Bustle has been the Effect of *mere Rage and personal Resentment*; so that the *Opposition* is very much

upon the Decline. The Imprudence and Passion of Mr *P.* has made his Friends cool; he is left almost alone; even *Ld B——ke* is wisely retired.

Next are some Remarks on Mr *D'avers's* Dream, where the goodly fat Man is brought in making a Speech to his *B——ps* and *Walsbam Blacks*, (See p. 387.) and representing Mr *Osborne* as brought to Town by him from a mean Employment in the Country, retained as a Writer, and rewarded with a Place, which *Osborne* disliking, resigned; wherein the *Craftsman* says, he acted wisely, thereby rendering himself Independent of the *M——r*.

To all which *Osborne* replies, That the *M——r* did not bring him to Town, nor desired him to write one Word. 'Tis true, he gave him a Place, which he would have done had he never wrote. This Place he has resigned. What then? Did no Man ever dislike a Place before? He found himself growing in Years, and had rather retire, and live on a less Income, than be confined to do what he did not like for a greater. Knows no Employment in the Kingdom, unless the Care of the Publick, more honourable than instructing the Youth of the Kingdom; 'tis far more commendable than to support himself, as *D'avers* does, by "abusuing the Government, disgracing his Country, and libelling all Persons of Worth and Power." As to the Independence which *D'avers* speaks of, says, perhaps he hates *Dependence of all kinds*, and is now at Liberty to serve his Benefactor *without Hope of Reward*.

*Weekly Register*, October 2. No. 77.

*Heli to Vizier Azem.*

H MOST magnificent Lord! Representative of Majesty! and Delegate of Power! I approach thee with Reverence, and salute thee with Pleasure, as a Man soften'd with Humanity,

manity, and familiar with the Graces. Thy Predecessor was a Man of noble Qualifications, but he wanted as many more; thou art all he was, and all he wanted: But the Abilities of thy publick Capacity, and the Amiability of thy private Life, will not protect thee; Calumny is Deaf, and Prejudice is Blind, both the necessary Consequents of Greatness and Virtue. Should our *Holy Prophet* revisit the World, and take up the Reins of Government, in Time we should wish a Remove in Favour of the veriest Reptile that had lick'd the dust from his Sandals: Has any one Benefit result'd to the Empire from *Patrona's* Faction but thy Advancement? There's not a Creature so meanly Wretched, but thinks himself qualified to correct the ablest Politician. 'Tis to this Self-conceit the late Insurrection was owing. — P — was a Man of turbulent and unquiet Disposition; little Knowledge, and abundance of Pride. His first Pretence was only to purge the *Ministry*; but afterwards he dethroned his *Prince*; at first he refused Preferment when offered, but afterwards assum'd it as his Right.

I am griev'd to see the Children of the *Faithful* conspiring with their Enemies against their Country. No one can be a true *Patriot* who has any Concern for himself, but as a Member of the general Body; he ought to be Wise, Cautious, Prudent, Moderate, afraid of Violence, and a Friend to Peace; a Lover of Justice, and rather an Advocate than a Champion of the Cause he defends. — The Character of P — was directly contrary to this, — I congratulate thee on the late Triumph over the Enemies of thy Country. Thou hast done Justice to thy Royal Master, and Honour to thy self; under thy mild Administration the *Mussulmans* will be happy; if they are not sensible of it, let their own Folly be their Punishment. While thy Virtue recommends thee to the Smiles of thy Sovereign, thou art secure from the

Malice of thy Enemies, and while thy Merit continues, their Opposition will only serve to Increase thy Glory, and make thee dearer than ever to Men of Genius and Impartiality. The ever adorable *Alla* preserve thee from the Caprice of a wanton and inconstant People!

Free Briton. October 7, No. 97.

Mr. P's solemn League and Covenant.

WE the under written Persons, Sectaries, Partisans, &c. &c. however divided in Interest, or different in Opinion, having resolv'd to unite for the Reformation of the State, do publish and declare, that, whether we be *Whigs* or *Tories*, *Jacobites*, or *Commonwealthsmen*, *High* or *Low Church*, *Presbyterians*, *Independents*, or *Anabaptists*, we are, and will be denominated no otherwise than *Patriots*.

And whereas a certain *Person*, now in Power, having presum'd to exclude all the *Jacobites* in the Kingdom from Offices of Honour and Trust; and likewise removed divers *Whigs*, *Republicans*, &c. and disappointed others in their Expectations of Places and Honours, which they were no way entitled to; particularly, has continued under a Sort of Proscription our dearest Brother, and faithful Ally, *Henry*, late Viscount *B—ke*, with much Cruelty to him and to the Nation.

And the said evil Minister having wickedly brought to condign Punishment *J—n A—bie*, some time *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, principal Contriver, Abettor, and Executor of the *South Sea* Scheme; who hath since purg'd himself, by declaring against the present Administration.

For these Causes we do, *Nem. Con.* resolve to adjudge, that he is a most wicked Minister, worse than *Sejanus*, *Wolsey*, or *Villars*; and that notwithstanding our former Votes and Speeches in his justification, he neither did, nor ever will do, any thing right or reasonable

reasonable whilst he continues in Power. (See No. I. p. 6.)

And we do hereby solemnly vow and declare, that it is Lawful and Expedient to betray all the Confidence of Friendship, to renounce the Obligations of Gratitude, to disclose or invent private Conversation; and that it is necessary to deprive his Majesty and the Royal Family, of the publick Affection, which he or they shall on no Terms be restored to, but by delivering up to our Justice such Ministers as we shall think fit to condemn before we have try'd them; and till his Majesty comes into these Measures, that it shall be our Maxim, *That all the Misfortunes of the Nation are owing to his Father's, and his acceding to the Throne.* — But if the King should employ us (see p. 382.) exclusively of all others, we will discharge his Civil List of all Taxes and Incumbrances; and Charge Six-pence in the Pound paid by the Officers of the Household, upon the *Sinking Fund*; and even give him up the whole Fund, if he desires it. (See p. 386.)

And, that reasonable Encouragement may not be wanting to unite with us, we publish to all, whether *Jacobites or Tories, &c.* that from the Moment wherein they confederate with us in our solemn *League and Covenant*, their Sins shall be forgiven them; and when by their Assistance, our Purposes are effected, shall be rewarded with Crown Lands, Pensionary Stipends, or Journals of Parliament.

*Grub-street Journal.* Oct. 7. No. 92.

*Friendly Advice to Wm Bowman, by Aminadab, Friend Bowman.*

WHEN I first saw the Title of thy Testimony or *Sermon*, I was somewhat rejoiced, hoping we should shortly have thee one of our Brotherhood. But, alas! I perceive thou hast not yet left the *Flesh Pots of Egypt*, thou remainest still in *Babylon*, and holdest two of her Livings, for which thou hast obtained a *Carnal Dispensation*.

O! Friend *William*, in tender Love am I thus drawn forth to Expostulate with thee on divers Passages in the Preface to thy said Testimony, or *Sermon*.

Pref. p. 1. *As the following Discourse*

was not originally designed to be published. If this be true how camest thou to tell us, that thou hadst long thought it thy Duty?

Ibid. What Success I have had. (Thou shouldst rather have wrote, what *Censure*; unless by Success thou meanest *Gain*.) In the present Undertaking, This is wrong again; for it was a *past or late Undertaking*.

Page 4. 'Tis indeed a hard Case, that Religion should be attended with such deplorable Circumstances, as not to be permitted the Rest of Reason, &c. Pritchard *William*, when was Religion more Subject to the Test of Reason?

Truth always shines the brightest for being opposed. How came it to be so much eclipsed between the going to rest of the primitive Christians and the Reformation. And if what I have said seem to cast some shade over it, How can what thou hast said shade it, if it shine brighter by being opposed?

It was pertinently enough said upon this Occasion, that "Demetrius and the Craftsmen might well be full of Wrath, when their Craft was in Danger to be let at nought". I think this is not very pertinent to thy Purpose, who instead of renouncing *Priestly Crafts*, art for carrying it on further, by holding two Livings.

Ibid. The Subject of the following *Sermons* is the Result of an impartial Enquiry into the Nature of a Christian Church. Certainly, Friend *Bowman*, thou hast been hitherto a *Blind leader of the Blind*.

P. 5. I profess, that neither Interests &c. This Profession seems to be a Protestation against Fact.

Whether what I have said be reasonable or no, the World must now judge, so me it appears so. Does it only appear so? Art thou not certain it is so? If not, how dost thou know but instead of Truth thou hast been pursuing Errors?

P. 6. I declare solemnly, that I esteem and honour Episcopacy as much as any one, (I believe thee, because thou seem'st to have a main Inclination to be a rich beneficed Doctor, or a Bishop, (as it is an apostolical Institution, (I could never discover in the Scripture any Lord Bishops) adapted to the Circumstances of the Times, (if it was apostolical it will be at any Times necessary, let Circumstances be how they will) settled by the Legislature. No doubt of it, (that's natural.) But as to its being essential to the Church, I think I have Reason to deny. O preposterous! What an *Apostolical Institution*, and yet not essential to the Church?

I have nothing to object against those Powers, committed by lawful Authority to her Trust. I thought this might have been one of the Traditions of the Clergy which thou hadst held forth so powerfully against; but alas! I am mistaken.

Ibid. and p. 7. As to what has been hinted, that I have borrowed some Thoughts from the Independent Whig, and the Rights

F f i of

of the Christian Church; I answer, that it is impossible to write upon Subjects of this Nature without saying many Things that have been said. This whole Paragraph seems to me, *William*, to be an ample Confession to the Charge.

Where any argument has appeared to me just and conclusive, and by Consequence is become my own. (How another's argument can become thine except by stealth, I cannot see.) I am content to face an Inquisition. When *fat Livings* are like to come in a pace. Let Ignorance then, &c. The Moon certainly is exceedingly predominant from hence to the end. While I see there will be something within will speak Peace. Why something? Could'st not thou tell what? why did'st not say the *Light*, the *Life*, &c. But then, thou would'st have been, in scorn, call'd Quaker. O *William*! do not thus kick against the pricks, and stifle Conviction.

Universal Spectator, October 9. No. 157.  
Ingenuity recommended.

EVERY Man of a generous Spirit must warmly desire the *Glory* and *Prosperity* of his Country; and who ever is a Friend of *Ingenuity* promotes them both. Wherever *Arts* are well received, and the *Professors* respected, they will improve, flourish, and become perfect.

The occasion of his writing on this Subject, he says, is, to do justice to an Undertaking which he recommended the 10th of October last, viz. a *Delineation* of the most beautiful and uncommon *Flowers*, growing in distant Parts, or *Natives* of our own *Clime*, disposed in 12 *Copper Plates*, according to the several *Months* wherein they blow, and is pleas'd to find the *Undertakers* have very honestly performed their *Promise*, and that the whole is beautiful, correct and regular; tho' the contrary is too frequently practis'd, to the great Discouragement of *Subscriptions*.

When Mr. *Stoncastle* fetch'd his *Set* away, he was agreeably surpris'd to see the *Names* of so many of our chief *Nobility*, with a long *List* of our most beautiful and deserving *Ladies*; and was delighted to find that *Art* has so many *Friends* amongst us.

Upon further enquiry, was informed, that at the desire of many People of *Taste* and *Figure*, the *Undertakers* in-

tended to proceed to delineate all the *Fruits* that are known and esteemed amongst us, as accurately as they have done the *Flowers*. (See p.)

Inform his *Readers*, that this new *Work*, together with the former, will afford a compleat *Natural History* of *Fruits* and *Flowers*, represented in the most lively manner. Both these *Designs* will be wonderfully serviceable to the *Fair Sex* in their *Painting* and *Needle-work*. Knows a *Lady* who has pencil'd out part of the *Flowers* upon *Paper*, for the *Mounts* of *Fans*; and that elegant *embroider'd Suit* of *Cloaths* wore by a *Person* of the first *Quality*, and admir'd at *Court* on her *Majesty's Birth Night*, was taken from some *Plates* of this *Prints*. Concludes, this *Collection* will assist the *Fancy* of *Carvers*, *Pattern-Drawers*, *Embroiderers*, *Painters*, *Enamellers* and *Designers*: And our young *Females* may hence be taught how to employ their *Time* without devoting it to *Visits* and *Quadrille*.

After this gives some *Remarks* from a *Correspondent*, on the *Print* of a certain pretty *Lady*, newly publish'd, in her *Riding Habit*, and round-ear'd *Cap*: 1st. As it is an Instance of *Vanity* in permitting it. 2. As to the unsuitableness and nonsense of the 4 lines engraven under it; which begin,  
Where Sweetness thus with Innocence unite  
and proposes these 4 in their stead;  
If Sweetness without Innocence be found,  
Vice will displease, tho' outward Beauty wound.  
When Age comes on, what must she do for Bread,  
Whose Charms once kept her, and whose Charms are fled?

Fog's Journal, October 9. No. 153.

IN one of our *Comedies*, *Fog* says, it is drawn the Character of a foolish Country *Squire*, who overtaking a *Man* in the *Street*, that was talking to himself, and calling some body *Fool* and *Puppy*, inconsiderately believ'd the *Man* was talking of him; especially when he overheard him go on with *Fool*, *Ass*, *Coxcomb*, he was sure no body else was meant but himself, and so sneaked off.

This

This *Fog* draws into a Comparison with some Modern Writers, who take fire at certain particular Words, which they understand, as an *Invective* against some good Friend or Patron of theirs.

Knows a Person in a considerable Employment who is touch'd this way. He always changes Colour at the Words *Hay* and *Forage*. A little after he conceiv'd an *Aversion* to the Word *Screen*, insomuch, that his Wife chang'd the Name of that useful Utensil into a *Frame*; but the Maid happening to call it, a *rotten dirty Screen, good for nothing but to be burnt*, He ask'd her what she had to do with State Affairs, and abuse great Men? and order'd her to be turn'd away.

No Cure can be found for his Folly; his Phrenzy daily increases; and all the following words set him a raving; *Corruption, Bribery, Pensions, Fleets, Treaties, Seville, Vienna*, and so more.

Adds, that when such a foolish Spirit possesses Men, Things the best meant may be ill receiv'd; however, presents his Readers with some general Characters, which he has taken from another Author, that reflect on no particular Persons.

The Characters delineated are of a Good and Evil Minister; a Good and Wicked Priest; an Honest and Corrupt Judge; a Dishonourable and Wicked, and an Honourable and Brave Soldier.

Concludes, What shall we say of a Minister, who chuses a Prelate to betray the Rights of a Church; who procures a Judge to condemn Innocence; who makes choice of Robbers and Ruffians for Officers and Soldiers.

*Applebee's Journal, October 9.*  
*Rusticity not Criminal.*

Amongst our popular Errors none are more inexcusable than those irrationable and reciprocal Dislikes of the great and small Vulgar of the City and Country; each passes for a Monster on the other, and *Knave* and *Fool* are tossed from one to t'other, without Distinction; see *wit* and *fool*, p. 243.

The People of London lavish their Stock of ill Nature, on that common Topick of *Satyr, Rural Squires, and Country Hoydens*. A late courtly Writer calls them *Fox Hunters*; and the Author of the *Humourist* defines a *Country Squire* a living Barrel of *March Beer*.

Because these *Country Squires* seldom write, the *Journalists* undertakes their Defence. Allows a pretty large share of oddity in the Character of his Clients. Owns *Religion* (that ungenteel thing in Town) is not quite worn out amongst them; and nine in ten have a Respect for the Parson of the Parish. Not but here and there is a Spark of a brighter Understanding, who will swear, game, whore, laugh at the Gospel, and rail at the Clergy as heartily, as if born and bred in *Covent-Garden*. Such *Beaux Esprits* are rare, 'tis true; but 'tis their having a different taste of things from what prevails in Town, and not want of Capacity, that spoils them. For Example, old Sir *Ephraim Evergreen*, of *Oxfordshire*, his Parents dying while he was young, had but just Learning enough to enable him to read *English*. He apply'd himself to reading the *Statute Law*, and other Books, as might enable him to discharge the Office of Justice of Peace. About two Years Study made him a thorough Master of all its Branches; and for 30 Years past he has been the best belov'd Magistrate in his Country, meerly by the dint of *natural Parts*.

Nor are the *Country Ladies* such strange Creatures as a *London Tea-Table* usually paints them. They mayn't be so well acquainted with the Fashion, and perhaps have less Skill in distinguishing, *Congo, Pekoe, Hyson, or Singlo Teas*, than the Ladies in Town; but then the Character of a *Daughter, a Wife, a Mother* shines among them. *Modesty* and *Obedience* are still thought Virtues. *Quadrille* is a thing unknown; and a *Masquerade* would ruin a Reputation. Talk to them of *Religion, Oeconomy, or Country Affairs*, and they display both Judgment and Sprite.

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lines; and if *Innocence, good Nature,* and good Housewifry has not totally eclipsed their Charms, the *Park, the Palace, or the Ring,* may be rival'd by a *Country Church* in Beauty.

Their *Clowns* are not such stupid Clods of Earth as Modern Wits represent them. Mr. *Selden* in his *Table Talk* has this Story: A certain Lord, taking a walk with a Gentleman, near a *Country Village,* saw a poor Boy dragging a Calf home with both his Hands; *You shall see,* says my Lord, laughing, *I'll make the Boy loose his Calf;* supposing the Boy would have pulled of his Hat to him; but being disappointed, *Sirrah,* says he, 'don't you see me, and d'ye keep your Hat on? An't please your Lordship to hold my Calf (*reply'd the Boy*) I'll pull it off; but at present you see I have my Hands full.'

London Journal, October 9. N<sup>o</sup> 641.

*The Englishman's Happiness.*

**M**AN is apt to forget his present Happiness, and to reach after what he has not. The *publick Happiness* is so compleat, that 'tis hardly possible to conceive *General and National Felicity* to be carried higher. We are govern'd by Laws of our own making; our Persons and our Properties are secure; nor has the Crown, as in the *last Century,* made any Encroachment upon our Liberties. We are rescu'd from that Power in the Crown of dispensing with the *Laws of England,* according to a Declaration of Eleven Judges in *James II's* Reign; and are delivered from a Royal Standing Army, raised and kept up without and against Law, on purpose to enslave the People.

We are much *safer and happier* than in *K. William's* time, whose Title was disputed both by his Friends and Enemies; the *latter* disowned his Right, and the *former* declar'd it as their Opinion, That their Majesties were only King and Queen *de facto.* The *Jacobites, Nonjurors* and *Tories* were then numerous, rampant, bold and active; for their King was but in *France;* and

the *Whigs* grew stout, and distressed *K. William.* The *Jacobites* and *Nonjurors* are now much *decreas'd,* and the *Tories* are moderate; and we know no Evil at present but the *factious Spirit* of a few Men out of Power.

Nor are we less happy *Abroad* than at *Home.* We have renewed our *old natural Alliances,* and stand well with almost all the Powers of *Europe,* North and South. Nor do we stand ill with *France;* and *Osborn* thinks, That not to stand ill with her, is better than to stand well: That our *Trade flourishes,* and *Wealth increases,* is demonstrative from the Quantity of Money, the price of Land, and the general constant growing Expences of the People. The common People of *England* are able to buy all the common People through all the *arbitrary Monarchies* in *Europe.* This is owing to *Liberty,* and the *Security of Property.*

Then what are the Quarrels of *Great Men* to the People of *England?* Their *sole Business* is to obey the Laws, and to enjoy the Effects of their Industry.

Head's Journal October 9.

*Riches the Reward of Religion.*

**W**EALTH, according to *Solomon,* is one of the Rewards of a *religious Life.* All Men look upon Riches as necessary to live well: But what it is to live well, and what *true Riches* are, is not well understood. *Riches* are worldly Goods; and a Sufficiency to supply our Wants makes us *rich,* but we are apt to magnify our Wants; and he that will not think himself Rich, till he can supply all his Desires, will be Poor; like that covetous *Roman,* who held no Man Rich, that with his yearly Revenue was not able to maintain six *Legions.* It was ingeniously said of *Epicurus,* That to make his Friend *Pythocles* Rich, there was no need of adding to his Estate, but taking something from his Lusts. The Definition of *Riches* therefore is ——— such a Portion of Goods, as is sufficient to supply a Man's Necessities in that Condition

dition where God hath placed him in the World; the readiest way to obtain which, is *Religion*, as will appear from the following Arguments.

1. If no Man can be *rich*, but he who moderates his Desires, and if Religion only teacheth us this Moderation, then our Religion conduceth to make us *rich*.

2. *Religion* frees Men from those Vices, which either hinder him from obtaining *riches*, or waste and destroy them being obtained.

3. *Religion* commands us to be *industrious*, so put us in a way to be *rich*.

In like manner this Author in a former Journal, deduced the Blessing of *long Life* from Religion, as it enjoins *Temperance*; which we omitted for want of Room, being an obvious Remark.

The *Craftsman*. October 9. No. 275.

*Cato's Letters, and the Craftsman's Writings compared.*

IN answer to Mr *Walsingham's* Assertion, that the Passages which the *Craftsman* quoted from *Cato's Letters*, as levell'd at his *honourable Patron*, were not written by the *surviving Author*, but by the late Mr *Trenchard*; *D'anvers* replies, That he did not say, or mean any thing about the Writers, he regarded only the *Matter* of those Papers. (See p. 425. G.)

Promises farther, that the Publishers of these *Volumes* have dropt the *Dates* at the Heads of each Paper; so that there's no ascertaining the Time when they were first Publish'd; yet ventures to say, the E. of *Sunderland* died before the second Volume was finished.

Next he proceeds to the Comparison; Mr *D'anvers* set out with asserting the *Liberty of the Press*, and the Right of *Private Judgment in Matters of Government*. — And observing, that the People commonly *judge right of publick Management*, because they judge by their Feeling, and are not byas'd by *Ambition*. — *Cato* does the same, Vol. I. p. 47, 88, 306.

Mr *D'anvers* hath recommended *Political Jealousy*, and *Cato* calls it a *Necessary and laudable Passion in the People*, Vol. I. p. 267.

The *Craftsman* hath often ridicul'd the Complaints of the *Court Writers* against *Libels, Malcontents* and *Incendiaries*. — And hath frequently expos'd the Folly of Parties, and the knavish Designs of their Leaders. — *Cato* hath done so. Vol. I. p. 109. Vol. III. p. 207, 220, 248.

*D'anvers* complains that his *Adversaries* blend the Measures of a Minister with the personal Interest of the *Prince*.

— *Cato* bears his Testimony against the *same vile Artifice*, Vol. I. p. 85, 234.

The *Craftsman* has endeavour'd to expose the iniquitous Traffick of *Stock-jebbing*, and the danger of *exclusive Corporations*. — *Cato* bestowed many Papers upon the same Subject, particularly Vol. III. p. 169. the severe Reflections in which, he remembers, induc'd *somebody in Authority* to buy off the Proprietors of the *London Journal*, and oblig'd *Cato* to set up *another Paper*.

*Cato* wrote largely about the Importance of *Gibraltar*, and the danger of Standing Armies in Times of Peace, Vol. II. from p. 41, to p. 230. So has the *Craftsman*. (See p. 147, 431.)

*D'anvers* hath been accus'd of treating Ministers in general too contemptuously. — *Cato* uses them in the same manner, Vol. III. p. 18. 196.

*D'anvers* has been clamour'd against for justifying an accidental Expression against the *Minister*, in the warmth of Debate, which is call'd a *Vow of Destruction*. — *Cato* has used the same Expression, *Let us pursue, says he, to Disgrace, Destruction, and even to Death*, those who have brought this Ruin upon us, let them be ever so great or many. (See *Mag.* p. 425.)

*D'anvers* has inveigh'd against *Corruption*, but not in stronger terms than *Cato*, Vol. p. III. 230.

*Cato* has said as much upon the Article of *Pensionary*, and *dependent Parliaments*



*liaments as D'avers.* Vol. I. p. 175. Vol. II. p. 65. 75, 164.

Another Charge against *D'avers* is, that he hath spoke disrespectfully of *Kings* in general, and of their *late* and *present Majesties* in particular, by asserting, that *Kings are the Servants of the People*, and that the present Royal Family inherit the Crown by no other Tenure than the Consent and Authority of the People assembled in Parliament.

— *Cato* says the same in stronger Terms, Vol. III. p. 78. Vol. II. p. 88, 279, 68.

Mr *D'avers* has been accused of a kind of *Treason*, for only glancing at *some Speeches from the Throne*. — *Cato* took greater Liberties with his *late Majesty's Speech* in 1721; and with the *Order of Council* in the same Year, against the *Hell-fire Club*. Vol. I. p. 36, 224.

*Cato's* Letters are liable to the same *Objections* with the Writings of the *Craftsman* in every Article. They concur in every Point in which it can be supposed they shou'd concur. The only Difference betwixt them, is, that the *Craftsman* has not gone so far in Reflections on *Men in Power*. as *Cato*, nor has made use of such sanguinary Expressions as *Halters, Axes, Gibbets* and *Scaffolds*; nor brought *Jack Ketch* upon the Stage, pleading his Right to the *Necks and Heads of Great Offenders*.

Concludes, That if the Writings of the *Craftsman* are more *Personal* than *Cato's Letters* it must be imputed to those *Personal Reflections* which made a Reply of the same Nature necessary to *Self Vindication*. (See p. 425.)

The *Weekly Register*, October 9.

Contains first an Essay against the Authors of the *Craftsman*, of which kind the *Register* gives us one every Week; but as those Writers take no Notice of him, so we have the less Occasion to do it, especially since to the *London Journal* and *Free-Briton*, who handle pretty near the same Arguments, we are oblig'd to have a special

Regard, because the *Craftsman* is almost constantly engag'd with them. So we pass to his next Entertainment, entitled *The Vision*, a Poem on *Maria*, who stabb'd herself; in which the following Lines are most remarkable.

*My Soul was rack'd with Love's severest Care,  
And Death could only mitigate Despair;  
But endless Sorrow waits the fatal Blow,  
And long Repentance in the Shades below.  
To fly from Woes which Virtue should endure,  
Incurs hot Vengeance where we hop'd a Cure.  
Thro' all the Confinnes of th' infernal Coast,  
I roam a lonely, wretched, guilty Ghost.  
O! think how sure is rigid Fate's Decree,  
On all who madly rush on Death like me.  
Be warn'd & betimes! nor fondly think to gain  
With self destroying Hands a rest from Pain!  
The worst of Life, the worst of Death I prov'd,  
Died with Remorse, liv'd in Despair, yet lov'd.*

NEXT *Moromastix* exhibits a Criticism against the *Grubstreet* Authors, to which, he says, he gave a Motto in the following Epigram, printed in a former *Register*.

*Cinna affects to wear a Beggar's Cloaths,  
And is the very Beggar that he shows:  
So Grubstreet Journalists are found in fact  
To be the Dunces they be thought to aff.*

Printed under the Lord Mayor's Picture, in the *Grubstreet Journal*. 1730.

*E* *Philosophum non Barba facti, non Latrea Vatem  
Est eques, est Miles, nobile Calcar habens;  
Plurimus est Miles, qui nequam Prælia tentat,  
Multas Eques, qui vix pendulus heret Equi.  
Emit si Titulos, Auso Suffragia vendens,  
Hanc Equitem Auratum, dicere Jure potes.  
At Noster non talis Eques: Sed sapius urget  
Venator celerem conspiciendus Equum.  
F* *Pro Patriâ in celebri Miles gerit arma Senatu  
Civica: Nam patria militat omnis anans.  
Magnos qui meruit, parvos contempsit Honores,  
Ad Famam ascendens Nobiliore viâ:  
Regalem quamvis Hamero non senserit Ictum,  
Armiger est, plusquam Nomine, Miles, Eques.*

The first Word is false *prosody*. *Phi* in *Philosophum* is *short*, and here it is made *long*, which they can't find in any authentick *Classick* Writer. *Sidonius* is not a sufficient Authority for it, for he was an old *Monkish* Writer, and had broken all the Rules of the ancient Poetry; whereas the Rule is *Derivata sequuntur quantitatem primitivorum suorum*, and that *Phi* in *omnibus compositis primam abbreviat Syllabam*. (See p. 427.)

Again,

Again, line 6. *Emit si Titulos, &c.* Desires these Dunces to point out where *e in emo* is ever used *long* in the *present Tense*, and its *nominative Case* is join'd with a *participle* of the *present Tense*, which shows it is so here.

Free Briton, October 14, No. 93.

*Difference between Cato's Letters, and the Writings of the Craftsman.*

Nothing fills *Walsingham* with more Indignation and Contempt than the *low Shift* and *little Tricks* of the *Craftsman*. When his own Conduct, for 5 Years past, has necessarily drawn a severe Enquiry upon himself and his Patrons, they now complain of *personal Slander*, and rail at the Weapons which they themselves have fought with. (See p. 424. F)

With equal Folly and Impudence, says he, do these *Prostitutes* declaim about *Cato's Letters*. Denies that he trump't up these *Letters* to his Assistance, for what he said on that Head was in answer to the *Craftsman*, who affects to compare himself to the *British Cato*.

The *Craftsman* had affirm'd, That there were *two or three* Passages in *Cato*, which he thinks undeniably *levell'd* at the *Honourable Person* now in the Administration, the E. of *Sunderland* being then dead. *Walsingham* replies, — The E. of *Sunderland* died *April*. 19. 1722. What then? He was never suspected of forming, contriving, or executing the *S. Sea Scheme*. Stocks, Funds and the Revenue, he never studied or meddled with. But it was one *J——n A——bie*, still alive, who had that Province entirely to his own share, and by his villainous Schemes drew the Vengeance of his Country, and the Detestation of *Cato*, and of every honest Man, upon him. Yet this is the Man whom the *Patron of the Craftsman*, the *Righteous Mr P.* advises with, and lays in his Bosom, while they are worthily combined to destroy *Sir R. W.*

The *two or three* Passages said to be *levell'd* against the *Honourable Person*, were wrote in the Spirit of those Times with much bitterness. On what account? Why, That *A——bie*, and his *corrupt Accomplices*, were not brought to *just* and *condign* Punishment; who, deserving the severest stroke of Justice, escap'd with only *Commutation* and *Incapacity*.

*B* Owns, this excessive Lenity is the only just objection ever made against the Character of *Sir R. W.* and the only Point wherein *Cato* hath at any time been thought to condemn him: Yet, had this Minister rendered his Country the full Measure of Justice, and hang'd up *B——ke* and *A——bie*, the *Craftsman* should consider, that his *Patron* would want the two most *virtuous* and *shining* Supports of his Cause. Cannot agree, that the Passages cited from *Cato's Letters*, of pursuing to *Disgrace*, to *Destruction* and *Death*, the *Authors of the S. S. Villany*, will justify a *personal Vow of Destruction*, arising from *private Resentments*.

But the *lowest Misrepresentation*, and the *vilest Shift* is, where the *Craftsman* abuses the Authors of *Cato's Letters*, with bringing *Jack Ketch* upon the Stage, (See p. 424. D) That *Letter Cato* wrote in *meer Drollery*, and *bantering Humour*, and therefore is not to be call'd a *serious* butcherly *Plea for the Hangman's Right to Necks and Heads*. Asks, if this is any thing like the *Craftsman's Political Cards*, where he displays all the *Murders & Assassinations*, of *untry'd Ministers*, *bad or good*, from *Sejanus* down to *De Witt*, for the Instruction of his *Mob-Readers*. The *Craftsman*, of all Men, should not represent it as a *butcherly thing*, to treat such a *Plunderer* as *Mr A——bie*, as the *Hangman's Perquisite*; when, with regard to the *present Minister*, he is ready to take the Trade out of the *Hangman's Hands*.

As to my self, says *Walsingham*; I am told, that I deserve *another kind of Answer*. Surprizing Gallantry! Such  
Answer

Answer is common to the *D'awerian-Family*. But if they do not send a *Triumvirate* with *Bludgoons* and *Blunderbuffes*, according to their laudable Custom, I assure this *brave* and *gallant* Author for *my self*; that I am not afraid of *any kind of Answer*, which he shall be stout enough to give me. I am to be as little intimidated by the *strength of his Arms*, as the *force of his Pen*.

Grubstreet Journal. October 14. No. 91.

Of Arrests and Imprisonment.

A Correspondent, who signs himself *The Seeker*, having thrown together some Thoughts in form of a Dictionary upon these Subjects, desires they may be inserted in this *Journal* for publick Information.

ARREST.] Instead of which the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans* used to cite or summon; as it is now practised among the *Turks*; and was originally in *England*; *Summonitus fait ad respondendum*, is the Stile of our *Common-Pleas* Declarations. Therefore formerly there was no *Capias* but only in *Actions Quare vi et armis*; where, after Judgment, then a *Capias* also *pro fine* for the King against the Criminal. The Practice of Arrest and Execution is grounded on the 25th *Edw. III*. But that *Summons* is as effectual as *Arrest*, appears from the force of *Subpoenas* out of Chancery; which being left at the House, and Affidavit made of the Service, the Defendant is compelled to come into Court and answer the Plaintiff. It is a sad Reflection, that about the City and Suburbs of *London*, there are above 700 Bailiffs, with two or three Followers a piece, who all live upon the Miseries of the Unfortunate. Whereas, if *Arrests* were changed into *Summons*, with 5 or 10s. Stamps, it might bring in a constant Revenue of 50 or 60,000 *l.* a Year.

IMPRISONMENT.] Is by some thought against all the *Rules* and *Maxims* of publick and private Policy and Interest. — Hereby the publick is

deprived of many of its useful Members, who are sometimes made the Engines of subverting a Government; as appears from the account of *David's* Followers in Holy Writ; And those of *Cataline* and *Spartacus* in profane History; and that great Mutiny of the *Roman* People which occasioned the Election of Tribunes.

By the Law of *Moses*, the Debtor was only obliged to become the Servant of the Creditor, who was to take his Wages for his Debt; but with these Provisoos, that the Debtor should not serve as a Bond-slave, that the Creditor should not rule over him with rigour, and that he should be released after 6 Years Service, and sent away with a liberal Reward. In the *Pandect*, (a Collection of the choicest Institutions both of *Greeks* and *Romans*) it is a Maxim, That not all that Debtors have should be violently extorted from them. In *Holland*, none is obliged to pay further than his Estate will run, and with some regard to his Wife and Family. In *Flanders*, to an insolvent Debtor, on his Petition, the Parliament allows Protection for 3, 4, or 5 Years, for him to pay his Debts. In *Spain* and *Italy*, no Man is imprison'd for Debt above a Year and a Day; in which time the Creditors may sell his Estate, reserving the Wife's Dower, divide the rest, and the Debtor is freed from those Debts for ever. As for Gentlemen, and Persons of Quality, their Bodies are not to be touch'd, only the Estate is liable; yet with a Reservation of such Things as Honour, Honesty, or Humanity shall challenge; therefore the Person, Arms, or Apparel, Bed and Chamber of a Soldier are not seizable. In *Germany*, they set a severe Brand on a Bankrupt's Reputation, by compelling him to ride backwards upon an Ass, with the Tail in his Hand, quite through the Town where he dwelt. In *Turkey*, it is a Rule of the Alcoran, If thy Debtor cannot pay thee, stay till he can, and give him Alms.

Where

Where the Custom of Arrest prevails, 'tis generally qualify'd with some compassionate Restrictions. During the Debtor's Confinement, the Creditor is oblig'd in *Holland* to allow him —, in *France* —, in *Britain* 2 s. 4 d. a Week. By the civil Law, he that gives up his Estate, is free from his Debt. By our Acts of Bankruptcy, he that gets his Living by Trade, may, on the surrender of all, procure his Liberty, with an Allowance of 5 per Cent on certain Conditions. But Gentlemen, who may be of equal Importance to the Government, are not entitled to the same Clemency. —

IN answer to the Criticism of *Moromastix* in the *Weekly Register*, (which see p. 425. D) a Friend of *Bavius's* replies, that the Rules cited out of *Fabricius*, prefix'd to *Smetius*, viz. *Derivata sequantur Quantitat*, &c. is followed by this Exception, *Hæc autem regula variat rationibus contrariis*. It was the common practice of the Classic Writers, in words of 4 Syllables, 3 of which were short, to make one of them long, as *Arabia* in *Propert. Italianam*, *Priamiden* in *Virg.* Therefore they took the same Liberty with the word *Philosophum*; especially since *Sidonius* had thus used it; and no *Authentic Classical Writer* had it at all in Hexameter or Pentameter.

Grants that *e* in *emit*, when in the present Tense, is short, but here it is in the *Perfect*, the same manner of Expression being used by *Virgil*,

*Quamquam animus meminisse horret,  
luctuque refugit.*

*Its Nominative Case being joined with a Participle of the present Tense*, is not to the purpose, for then *Horace* wrote false Latin.

— fugiens hic decedit acrem.  
*Prædonum in turbam.*

1731 Journal, October 16 No. 154.

**F**OG haying, (p. 390.) given us some Extracts from a Pamphlet, entitled, the *Empirick*, wherein is drawn a ludicrous Character of Dr. *Sublimatè*,

his Practice and Associates; he here goes on with his Description.

*Will. Addle*, a Rope-dancer, fancied himself a most excellent Speech-maker, but by the *Febris Gallica*, had got the most disagreeable Snuffle that ever was heard. He never mounted the slack Rope, but with an old piece of crimson Ribbon ty'd Sawhways about him, which procured him the Title of Sir *William* among the Mob.

*Sublimate* had his *Bungies* too. One of them who first set up a Stage at *Hereford*, then at *Sarum*, was the only Man of good Sense that was ever attach'd to his Party: But lost all his Credit and Practice, as soon as his Attachment to *Sublimate* was known.

When he is talking of these *Dons* in Physick, thinks he ought not to forget Dr. *Judas*, a Foreign Quack; from whom 'tis said, *Sublimate* had his chief Instructions for composing his *Electuarium Mirabile*, or his wonderful quieting *Electuary of Seville Oranges*.

But the Character which makes the most shining Figure among them, is that of *Clumsy*, a near Relation of *Sublimates*, and by him employ'd as his Agent, to one Dr. *Balance*. — The poor Fellow, says the Author, had the Misfortune to be born a Blockhead; and to be bred a Clodhopper; — but after that Preferment, became such a heterogeneous Compound of *French* Courtier, and *English* Ploughman, that so grotesque a Creature was never seen. But the worst on't was, that he took it sometimes in his Head to make Speeches, — *Punch* himself would not have made a better Orator.

As to Dr. *Balance*, he was a *French* Ecclesiastick; but whether he studied Physick in his Intervals from Divinity, or minded it solely, is at a loss to say; however, he was as much at the Head of the Profession, and directed as absolutely there, as *Sublimate* was here; adds, that they resemble each other in every thing, except Piety and Learning, in which the Priest has the Advantage.

vantage. Both of them had a strong Aversion to the *Tinctura Martis*, and no wonder; for if that Medicine had come in play, their run of Practice would have been immediately determined.

Weekly Register, October 16. No. 79.

*On Bravery and Cowardice.*

VALOUR is the Cause of all the fatal Disorders among Mankind, yet is the most shining Path of Glory; it has vested those horrid Tyrants with Immortality, whose only Merit was a general Devastation of the World. But what can be the Spring of so absurd an Admiration? The general Aim of Virtue is undoubtedly the good of Mankind: therefore the Repose and Order of Society ought to be most in esteem with a rational Being.

Pride is in a manner inherent in the Constitution of every Man; we scarce bear an equal, much less a superior: We place ourselves in the room of the Hero, and carry Victory wherever we come. We ransack the World in search of Dominions; and make the Earth a Prison. Thus, while we are offering Incense to those heroic Executioners of Mankind, our own dear selves are the sole Objects of our Admiration.

Another Cause of our Veneration for Heroes, is, that in viewing the glaring side of their Exploits, our Attention is too often turn'd from their Cruelty and Injustice. Man is naturally a Coward; and 'tis Self love only that forces him to defend his Being: and consequently when we see a Person prodigal of Life, we instantly suppose him superior to the Condition of Mortals, when in reality he ought to be levell'd with the brute Creation. But is not Courage an infallible Mark of greatness of Soul? Granted. Yet we are apt to mistake the Effects of Cowardice for Instances of Valour. Duels are of this sort; for 'tis the most consummate Cowardice for a Man to be afraid of following the Rules of Reason and Humanity.

Consider Courage under the Idea of Virtue, and it appears to be the Exer-

tion of the Powers of a Mind resolutely attach'd to the Dictates of Reason. In this Light the Virtues are all included in Fortitude; as Cowardice is the genuine source of Vice.

That Prince can only boast a true Greatness of Soul, whose Passions are bounded by Reason; who contents himself with the Dominions assigned him by Providence; who avoids all unnecessary Wars; yet when the good of the Subject obliges him to take Arms, Reason determines his Resolution, and directs his Conduct.

But the Gentlemen of the Sword have the most cause to complain. If Reason and Humanity direct their Behaviour, they incur a scandalous Character among their Associates, and the severest Punishment from their Officers; a Gentleman is cashiered by his Prince's Order, who must have been hang'd, had he kill'd his Enemy on the Spot. What an astonishing Insult on common Sense and Humanity is such a Conduct!

London Journal, October 16. No. 642.

*On Envy.*

Nothing seems to indicate a worse Heart, or produce more Evil than Envy. An envious Person repines at any Excellency he observes in others, and sickens at the sight of the Good that befalls them. Sir Francis Bacon advises by no means to come near, or converse with envious Persons; he thinks some malignant Effluvia proceed from their Eyes, which may fascinate, and be greatly hurtful.

From whence proceed *Detraction* and *Defamation*, but from this evil Root? And what, but *Envy*, occasions so many *Exceptions* to good Characters? Envy, in its Seed, is Evil, and of so baneful and malignant a Quality, that when it grows up, hardly any thing good can flourish near it.

Envious Persons would impose upon themselves and others, by representing their Disposition to be Emulation; but Envy and Emulation thus differ. Emulation is a Desire to equal

or

or excel others in what is praise-worthy; acknowledges and approves good Qualities, and desires to obtain the same, and, if possible, to excel them. A Envy is sorry, when it is forced to acknowledge Merit in any; grudges the Goods they possess; and is far from endeavouring to practice what is laudable, tho' desirous of *Possessing what is profitable.*

Envy is its own Punisher. What a miserable Condition must that Man be in, whom all the Good that happens to others, *is to him evil?*

This Disposition is particularly predominant among the fair Sex. Were we to form a Judgment of them by the Characters they give one another, we should not entertain so good an Opinion of them as they deserve. C

Envy is a compound of *Pride, Ill-nature and Covetousness.* What but this has raised and propagated so much D Fury and *personal Scandal* of late between Gentlemen?

Hence Revenge is less criminal than Envy. The first supposes some Offence or Injury done, the latter none.

How great a Pleasure does that Person enjoy who wishes well to Mankind? Such an one is only fit to be trusted with the Management of Publick Affairs; for what Security can a Prince or a Nation have, that those who do *ill Actions*, to particular Persons, will do *Good* to the Publick; or that they who *betray their Friends* will not also *betray their Country.* E

Read's Journal, October 16.

Of Folly and Wisdom.

WHAT is the greatest Worldly Grandeur in the Possession of Folly, but a Puff of Vanity and Emptiness? Her Spring of Age is wasted under *Mamma's* Wing; the Vigour of her Manhood is consum'd on Horses, Hounds and Harlots; and her Winter, or Evening of Life, is prostituted to insatiable Avarice; and when Death arrives, no preceding Incident can be remember'd to fortify the Mind with

Magnanimity enough to bid him welcome.

On the other side, *Wisdom* in Youth lays up such a *Magazine* of Knowledge, Virtue and Humanity, as communicates a Lustre and Beauty to every Stage of Life; considers she was not born for her self, but for the general Weal and Benefit of Mankind. In Affluence, the Poor are warm'd and fed at her Fire-side; the Naked clothed with the Fleeces of her Sheep; the Prisoner visited with Relief, and the Sick supplied with Advice and Necessaries. Adversity is not irksome, but as it cramps the liberal Exercise of that Quality: In either Case she is a perfect Mistress of her self, in the first, a shining Pattern of Love and Goodwill to her Neighbours, and in the last, a bright Example of Patience and every Virtue; while she seems the Sport of Time, innocent Joy adorns her Table, and Peace unruffled smiles about her House.

*Folly* claims for her Supporters a Monkey and a Rattle; *Wisdom*, a Dove and a Serpent.

Craftsman, October 16. No. 276.

A. B. a Correspondent, reminds the *Craftsman*, that in a former Letter he had put several *Queries* about the *Spaniard's* treatment of our Merchants in the *West Indies*; the new Forts raised about *Gibraltar*; *Forage* and *Bank Contracts*; *Don Carlos's* Expedition into *Italy*; to all which the *Ministerial* Writers had return'd equivocating or insolent Answers.

Complains particularly of Mr *Wal-singham*, in his presuming to vilify the Character of a *Gentleman* lately deceased, whose publick and private Life was so amiable, that nothing but the *vilest Arts of Power* could have created him one personal Enemy in the World; whose Memory would be as dear to his Country, as his Life was valuable. With Indignation beholds him raising up the Ghost of *this Gentleman*, making him retract his former Sentiments, to confess

confess that the whole Tenor of his Life was base and wicked; and causing him to utter a heap of Falshoods and Lies. — And then calling this *The Speech of a departed Patriot*. Compares him to that pert abusive Coxcomb in the *Plain Dealer*, “who rather than not rail, will rail at the *Dead*, whom none speak ill of; and rather than not flatter, will flatter Those, whom no body else will flatter. (See *Free Briton*, p. 392-3)

Concludes with a Court-Ballad on foreign Affairs, (which see p. 444.)

*Free Briton*, October 14. No. 66.

*Observations on the last Craftsman.*

TO the *Craftsman's* complaints of *Wallingham's* neglect in answering certain Queries concerning our publick Transactions and foreign Negotiations, he here replies, That he knows of none which he has offered worthy of an Answer, but what are already answered even in the *Gazette*. But assures him, he will be always ready to return a proper Reply to any thing he may offer of Importance to deserve it.

As to that Assertion in the *Craftsman*, that *Wallingham* has undertaken to swear in *Verba Magistri*, That all things will be set to rights at last, whether the Design of the present Expedition in the Mediterranean succeed or not; demands of Mr *D'avers* to shew such a Passage in any Paper of his.

Their Consolation, says he, is, that their formidable Adversary was bred an Attorney. This he owns, and is never the worse, just as Mr *P.* was once a Privy Counsellor, and is never the better; tho' he cannot but remind his *Zany*, that if he had but honestly followed his Father's Employment of a Country Grasser, he had never been put to so much Shame by an Attorney's Clerk.

To the Charge of his violating the Ashes of the Dead, he calmly replies, That as the departed Gentleman was the only Man of their Family whom he respected living, so he scorns to de-

fame him dead. In all the Debates of our Times, desies the *Craftsman* to shew one Writer, or one Paper, by which the Fame of that Gentleman was ever attacked; and that his concurrence in some opposite Measures, was not more the Effect of a Family Alliance and Affection, than of any other Cause. Is credibly informed, that he censured and disapproved Mr *P's* late Proceedings. Concludes, that it being professedly a Scene of Imagination, it no ways affects the Character of the Person who is, at the arbitrary Power of Fancy, made to speak, not what he thought living, but what any Man, abstracted from his living Passions, Pursuits, Relations, or Dependencies, might be supposed capable of saying; that the Merits of that Paper are not confin'd to the Case of the Person speaking, but to the Truths which are spoke.

“ The Fortifications built by the *Spaniards* near *Gibraltar*, being still an occasion of clamour, we could not acquit ourselves of that impartiality which we have hitherto maintain'd, without stating that Point in the Light, in which it is represented in the *Daily Courant*, July 17, and when an answer appears to it, will show that the same respect.

THE *Spaniards* have erected a Wall with its proper Angles. Behind it, towards the Country, is a Ditch; and both these are carried on from Sea to Sea about an *English* Mile from the nearest of our Works. Small Ships, which draw but little Water, may anchor, if they please, within a Mile or three quarters of a Mile, of this part of the *Spanish* Wall. Their usual places of Mooring and Anchoring, are near the *new Mole*, and, about three Miles from this Wall; and so cover'd by the *old Mole*, and other Forts, that in time of War, when their Batteries were half a Mile nearer, they could not annoy our

our Ships; and they never thought it practicable to hinder a supply of Provisions and Ammunition for the Town. In case of a Siege there would be Batteries much nearer for our Garrison and Ships to guard against.

*Willis's* Battery, now the Queen's, so destructive to the Enemy in former Sieges, is 400 Foot above the level of the Neck of Land on which their Wall is built; and since the last Siege it is enlarged, and mounts almost twice the number of Guns it did before. Besides the addition of a large and commodious Platform for a Bomb Battery; there are also three more newly erected, and named, the Princess *Anne*, *Amelia*, and *Carolina*.

The *old Mole* is also enlarged, and a Bomb Battery added to the Gun Battery. This is on a level with their Wall, and fronts their Western Work. (See the Plan, newly publish'd, for more particulars.) There is an Inundation of Water, made also since the last Siege, which is let in from the Sea in such a manner by a Sluice, that there is no possibility of an Enemy's draining it. By this the front of the Fort to the Land-ward is covered and defended; and the approach of the Enemies by Trenches, or any other way, is now impracticable.

The manifest Design of the *Spaniards* is, to cut off the Communication with it and the Country. What else can they mean by a Ditch as well as a Wall from Sea to Sea? But as this is on their own Ground, we have no Remedy but to do as we have done, that is, erect Forts and Batteries to prevent any damage from their Forts and Batteries; for they have a right so to do by the 10th Article of the *Treaty of Utrecht*, where it will be found that "We did not article for one Foot of Land without the Fort and Town; but on the contrary, That we should have no Communication with the Country.

*Grubstreet Journal*, October 21. No. 94.

*The Constitutions of the Free-Masons.*

**MR.** *Spondee*, a Member of their Society, gives some Extracts

from a Book entitled, the *Constitutions of the Free-Masons*, lately digested by the Revd Mr *James Anderson*, A. M. one of the Worshipful Masters.

This Work, now ordain'd to be read as the only Constitutions of free and accepted Masons, consists of three grand Parts; The History of Masonry, the Charge of a Free Mason, and some general Regulations, with three or four Songs.

In the History we find, that *Adam* was created after the Image of God, the great Architect of the Universe, (whole Messiah is the great Architect of the Church.) In *Assyria* the Priests and Mathematicians, call'd *Magi*, preserv'd the Science of Geometry; as the Kings and great Men encourag'd the Royal Art, Masonry. The *Israelites*, at their leaving *Egypt*, were a whole Kingdom of Masons, instructed by their grand Master *Moses*.

Among other wonders related in this History, is that of the great Obelisk of *Semiramis*, which, says the Author, was 150 Foot high, and 24 Foot square at bottom, or 90 Foot in circuit at the Ground, all one entire Stone, rising Pyramidically, brought from *America* to *Babylon*, about the time of the Siege of *Troy*.

In the Charges, the Author tells us, that a Mason is obliged by his Tenure, to obey the Moral Law; and that his relation to the Lodge remains indefeasible, tho' he should prove a Rebel against the State; and that an Apprentice must be a perfect Youth, having no Maim or Defect in his Body, that may render him incapable of being a Brother.

By the Regulations, a new Brother, at his making, is decently to cloath the Lodge with white Aprons and Gloves (that is, all the Brethren then present) and to deposit something for indigent and decay'd Brethren. He is charg'd to be cautious in his Words and Carriage, that the most penetrating Stranger shall not be able to discover, or find out, what is not proper to be intimated.

A Song



A Song containing an Abstract of the History.

**A** DAM, the first of humane kind,  
Created with Geometry  
Imprinted on his royal mind,  
Instructed soon his progeny  
Cain and Seth, who then improv'd  
The liberal science in the art  
Of architecture, which they lov'd,  
And to their off-spring did impart.  
But Samson's blot  
Is ne'er forgot:  
His secrets once to wife disclos'd,  
His strength was fled, his courage tam'd:  
To cruel foes he was expos'd;  
And never was a Mason nam'd.

A HEALTH, by Mr Birkhead.

**C**OME let us prepare,  
We Brothers, that are  
Assembled on merry occasion:  
Let's drink, laugh, and sing;  
Our wine has a spring;  
Here's a health to an accepted Mason.

The Craftsman, October, 23. No. 277.

**T**HE Author declaims upon the inconsistent Conduct of the present Advocates of Power. Whilst we, says he, were examining the Treaties and Negotiations of some Years past, they charg'd us with a design of frustrating the general Tranquillity, and furnishing our Enemies with Arguments against us; tho' our Observations proved of great Service to their Patron, and help'd him to accomplish that desirable End. We have not endeavour'd to defeat him by unseasonable Enquiries into his late Measures; yet, adds he, as before we were called turbulent Incendiaries; so our late Acquiescence hath been construed into an Argument of our Defeat. Complains particularly of Mr Osborne, whom he yet calls a much fairer Adversary than his Brother Walsingham. Wishes their Triumph may be well grounded; and that those Difficulties may be removed, which have been the Subject of Debate.

Takes a short survey of our Case, the better to judge what we are to expect from the two last Treaties of Vienna.

**A** Presumes, that upon the Introduction of Don Carlos to Italy, the Spaniards will immediately award full Satisfaction to our injur'd Merchants; punish their Officers in the West Indies, and desist from, and demolish their new Forts and Works before Gibraltar. The Jealousy of the Spaniards, that we were not in earnest about the Introduction of Don Carlos, might be their Reason for not ceasing their Hostilities against us; but when we have performed our Engagements, there can be no Pretence for further delaying it.

Supposes, that our late Misunderstandings with his Imperial Majesty being adjusted, the 12,000 Hessians will be discharged our Service.

**D** As for the Dutch, they will accede to our new Treaties, as soon as they find it their Interest so to do; for without their Concurrence, the very Scheme of a general Peace will be entirely disconcerted.

**E** Thinks it not unreasonable, if we further expect, that France likewise will be induced to enter into these new Measures, or else cannot understand how the general Tranquillity of Europe can be said to be fully established; much less, if they should continue their Resentments against us.

Does not insist on the Concurrence of the Northern Crowns; unless the East-India Trade should become a new Topick of Contention, which they have a great mind to share with us and the Dutch. Dislikes all exclusive Companies, and can never give his Vote for involving a whole People in the Expence of a War, or in Expeditions and Negotiations, for the support of a few wicked Men.

**H** When a general Tranquillity is effected, we may expect, says he, our Domestic Affairs will soon mend; the publick Expences be lessen'd; the Army reduced; the People eased in their Taxes; and the Parliament think of some

some necessary Laws for the revival of Trade, the Encouragement of our *Manufactures*, and the Establishment of our *Liberties*.

Could say a great deal about the *Spanish Succession* of Italy, and the *pragmatick Sanction*; but scorns to press his Adversaries too far; and assures Mr Osborne, that if we have but tolerable Terms, he is ready to lay down his Pen, and retire as quietly as himself without any *Pension*.

But before he lays down his Arms, would be glad to see *one Law* repealed, and *another* passed, meaning the *Septennial Act*, and the *Pension Bill*, which he recommends in the strongest Manner to the Consideration of our Representatives.

*Dissertat Spectator* October 23. No. 159.  
*Country Vices.*

**E**dmund Peacelove, a Country Gentleman, gives Mr Stonecastle an Epistolary Reproof for taking so little Notice of the Country, as if there was no Fault nor Folly to be found but within ten Miles of London.

To convince him of the contrary, produces the following Characters: As to himself, he has about 2000 *l.* a Year in *Shropshire*, was bred in the Temple, where he follow'd Pleasure, till tir'd of Sinning, he found, with Solomon, that *All was Vanity and Vexation of Spirit*. Upon which he retir'd into the Country to repair his Estate, and his Constitution; and at last married a Person with whom he is entirely Happy. Notwithstanding which, he meets with many Vexations from his Neighbours. An Estate falling to him in *Gloucestershire*, he was obliged to live there. The usual Course of Visits being over, he hop'd he should have leisure to mind his Business; but 'Squire Hypo resolv'd he should have no Rest. This 'Squire, upon the Strength of his Father's being the finest Gentleman of the Age, vainly imagines he must inherit all his

Virtues, and tires you with Accounts of his Dogs and Horses. He married one of the best Fortunes in the Kingdom, by whom he has many fine Children, but his Lady is never suffer'd to come to Town to see her Friends, and the younger Children are boarded at Farm-houses to save Charges. Yet there's scarce a Corner of the Country where he has not a dirty Strumpet. When in Town he hunts out the meanest Brothel, and the filthiest Wretches he can find. His Lady is oblig'd to suffer his Dogs, Game Cocks, and Swine to walk up and down the House; a clean Table-cloth would spoil his Dinner; and to wash your Hands is unpardonable. Yet this Wretch gives liberally to his Tenants, provided they spread his Charity every where, and speak in praise of Nastiness. Believes, if any poor Poet would present him a Panegyrick on that Subject, he would be sure of 50 Guineas.

Justice Foxall swears, I am an Enemy to Church and State, because I keep nothing but Wine in my Cellar, and can't swallow three Gallons of Beer that will burn like Brandy. Mr Chacewel gives me the Cries of his Hounds for an hour together, till he deafens the Family, and frightens the Children. My Wife is as much plagu'd with the Ladies, who want to make her a *Country Housewife*. Gives a taste of their Country Diversions. 'Squire Atall gave a fine lac'd Smock to the Lass who could first eat two Quarts of Hasty-pudding scalding hot: A Stage was erected, upon which six Girls mounted, their several Dishes were placed before them, and they began with great eagerness. Three of them were quickly scalded so much, he doubts if one of them ever recovers; the other three eat on, and the Prize was won by a *Welsh Woman*, and presented to her by the 'Squire himself. Then to Cudgels for a Beaver Hat, which was gain'd by a Farmer's Son, who was Sweetheart to the

the Wench that got the Smock. Had almost forgot to mention that an old Fellow of Seventy, and a Woman of Forty Six, stood together upon Stools last Sunday, array'd in white Sheets, for having a Bastard Child; and is informed they have done the same once a Year, for three successively.

*Fog's Journal*, October 23. No. 155.

**T**HIS Essay is directed against Mr *Walsingham*, who, the Author says, of late, seems to *out do his usual Out-doings*; and that as Truth, so Sense in *Walsingham's* Opinion, is sometimes unseasonable, and therefore has laid both aside, to try what can be done by indefatigable Teazings; and seems to remember the good Advice given in the Play by a Lawyer to his Clerk, "Young Man (*says he*) let others think of Logick, Rhetorick, and I know not what Impertinence, but mind thou Tautology. — What's the first Excellence in a Lawyer? — Tautology. — What's the second? — Tautology. — What's the third? — Tautology; as a famous Orator of old said of "Action".

But the Point the Author proposes to speak to is, that *Walsingham* is every now and then harping upon the Story of Dr. *Atterbury*, the banish'd Bishop of *Rochester*, whom he mentions with some Tenderness, that it may furnish him with an opportunity of reproaching Mr *P.* with his Suffering.

Mr *Walsingham*, in answer to Mr *P.'s* Defence, had said, that his late Majesty had made Mr *P.* a Present of *Parliamentary Journal's*: immediately after the Report of the Committee was made about the Affair of *Plunket, Kelly*, and the *Bishop*, and for his share in banishing the *Bishop*.

If, says *Fog*, this Writer's Insinuation should awaken any Suspicion that all was not fair in the Proceedings against that Prelate, does he consider where the Infamy must end?

Would it not be natural to turn back and enquire, Who set the honest *Baker of Bromley* to work; Who instructed the Decyphers to refuse Demonstration to the House, that the Letters were truly decyphered: Who employ'd all the Evidence, and brought on the Prosecution? Mr *P.* was imposed on as well as the other Members, who voted that Prelate guilty!

Another of *Fog's* Remarks upon *Walsingham*, is, where he tells us, that Mr *P.* insisted upon the Employment of *Cofferer*, and that a noble Person was removed from it to gratify him. I would fain know, says *Fog*, what we are to understand from all this, but that a Peer of the first Rank was treated as the most insignificant of Mankind, and tossed to and fro at the Humour and Caprice of a private Gentleman, who happened to take a fancy to his Employment. And

Concludes, That if any thing should happen which might be called a publick Grievance, they need only throw out to these People some Hint to carp at, and leave it to them to expose it by a ridiculous Defence.

*London Journal*, October 23. No. 653.

*Cato and Mr D'anvers compared.*

**B**Y the *Pertness* and *Emptiness* of the *Craftsman's* late Compositions we may guess, says *Osborne*, that his Authors are reduced to one, who is left alone to manage the weighty Affairs of settling Kingdoms, &c. which he does by looking into Indexes of Books, to find something against evil Ministers. Thus has he dealt with the *Roman* and *English History*; and now he is retailing *Cato's Letters*, where he finds a *Magazine of warm Ideas, and much warmer Words*, which, at Random, he flings at the Heads of the present Ministry; and then says, *Thus have I undeniably shewn the Concurrence of Cato and me in all Points*; that is, because *Cato* was sometimes abusive, and Mr *D'anvers* always so, therefore they concur in all Points. Allows,

that the best Part of *D'anvers's* Writings, equal *almost* the worst Part of *Cato's*.

That there is no other Agreement betwixt them, he proves, first, from the *Occasion* of them. Every Body knows, that the *Occasion* of *Cato's* Writing was the tragical Effects produced by the *South Sea* Scheme, which the present M—r had no share in. He came into Power at that Juncture, and found it impossible, as things were *blended and complicated*, that *impartial Justice* should be done to every Sufferer; and the Authors of *Cato* wrote against the Person whom they supposed had caused a *partial Settlement* to be made. This might justify *Cato's* writing *at that Time*, but will by no Means justify *D'anvers's* writing *now*, because no publick Ills are committed.

His next Proof is from the Writings themselves. *Cato's Letters* are wrote on *general Subjects*; relate to publick Happiness; and are all Originals: The Reasoning is clear and strong; the Sentiments great and manly; and the Language nervous and beautiful. But Mr *D'anvers* scarce ever writ on any *general Subjects*, nor appears capable of making a rational Discourse on *Liberty*; the right of *private Judgment*; or any other Subject. Mr *Oldcastle*, indeed, had the Knowledge, good Sense and true Notion of Liberty; and had he not *accommodated* the History of *England* to serve his Purpose of *abusing the Government* and *Ministry*, he would have made useful Extracts. But Mr *D'anvers* has neither shewn Learning, Knowledge, nor Judgment. In short, *Cato* and *D'anvers* agree in no Point but that of *abusing*.

*Applebee's Journal*, October 23.

*Of constancy in Love, a true History.*

AT the Restoration there liv'd in LONDON a Merchant of great Wealth, Integrity and Capacity, whom we shall call *Probus*. He was very

indulgent to *Verus*, a young Gentleman under his Direction, gave him a good Education, and as he grew up, instructed him in every Branch of Traffick. *Probus* had an only Daughter on whom he doted, not without Reason, for she seem'd to deserve all that the kindness of Providence design'd for her. His Wife died while *Emilia* was in the Cradle; *Verus* was about two Years older, and from six Years of Age had been bred up with her. Their childish Intimacy in Time improv'd into *Love*, which they cemented by all the Forms that an amorous Heart can invent.

*Emilia* had an Aunt immensely rich, who design'd her for an only Son. She imparted her Intentions to *Probus*, who determin'd by the future Prospect of Grandeur, to break thro' all. He sent *Emilia* to her Aunt's Country Seat; and as a Guardian, commanded *Verus* to think of a Voyage to the *East Indies*.

*Emilia*, who suffered from the odious Sollicitations of her Aunt's Son, a disagreeable Booby, by Letter represented her Passion for *Verus*, in such moving Terms to her Father, that he recall'd her to Town.

*Verus* who had been sent to an Uncle of his vastly rich, in the *East-Indies*; endeared himself so much to the old Gentleman, that on his Death Bed he bequeathed him all his Wealth, amounting to 40,000 *l.* which he turn'd into Money, and sailed for *London*.

During the Interval, *Probus* had laid out a large Part of his Wealth in Houses, which were soon after, with all his Merchandise reduced to Ashes by the great Fire in 1666.

This reduced him to the Necessity of keeping a Publick House for his Bread.

*Verus* arriv'd from the *Indies*, and strolling through the City, by chance put into a Coffee-house (then a new Trade in *London*) and was serv'd with a Dish of Coffee by a young Woman, plain, but neatly dress'd, who appeared to be his *Emilia*. On Sight of him,

H h h she

she fell into Swoon. *Verus* took her up; they gaz'd at each other; *Probus* wept, and all were Silent. At last our Traveller spoke thus, *Emilia is still the same to me; she is as fair, as charming; and while Providence leaves it in my Power, as great a Fortune as ever. Do not* (turning to *Probus*) *afflict your self, Sir, am not I indebted to you for your Care of my Education? And even for all I have? Can you believe me ungrateful? No Sir, I have many Obligations that bind me to you, permit me then to encrease them, by becoming your Son.* *Probus* consented, and strange as it is, when *Emilia* arrived at Threescore, she was as dear to *Verus*, as at the Hour she became his Wife.

*Dearly Register*, October 23. No. 80.

*The Wisdom of Fortune; a Vision.*

TO amuse himself the Author took a turn in *Guildball*, to observe the different Effects *Fortune's* Favours or Neglects occasion'd among her Votaries; was surpriz'd so many could be found to worship at her Footstool, where so few could share in her Bounty, and that such Numbers should distress their present Circumstances in Compliment to their future. Full of such Reflections he went Home, and reposing himself on his Couch had the following Dream;

Methought, says he, I was convey'd to the *Hall* which I had just left. Instead of the Commissioners *Fortune* had seated herself at the upper End, and seem'd preparing to deal out her Favours in Person. The whole Multitude bow'd in Adoration before her. *Hope* led them with a smiling Countenance to the Throne of the Goddesses. *Fear* trembled behind them, *Ambition*, *Avarice*, *Pleasure* and *Poverty* wander'd among the Crowd; *Envy* hover'd over all. *Fortune* herself laid aside the usual Marks of her Sovereignty, and instead of the restless Motion ascrib'd to her, was seated with the greatest Composure; till the Crowd rouz'd her with their Clamour — *You shall be satisfy'd,*

says she. At which her Votaries were hush'd at once into the most solemn Silence — “Mortals, says she, I have long been made the Object of Adoration and Resentment. When the Good you wish is in prospect, you call on me to assist you; when it takes Place, the Merit is your own, and I am forgot; your Disappointments are charged on Fortune, your own Follies and Vices are out of the Question; not even the Blessings you seek, content you; you are ever teizing me for new Bounties, insensible of the past, ungrateful for what you receive, and envious of what I bestow on others. However, for once, I'll trust you with your own Destinies, and permit you to chuse your own Lots”.

With that she open'd the *Lottery Wheels*, and gave free Liberty to every one to serve themselves. The Multitude instantly swarm'd in Clusters round the grand Repository of all their Wishes — Now the Passions were in full Alarm, and exerted themselves without Restraint — But what was the Consequence of *Fortune's* Indulgence? Why, there was but a certain Quantity of Success to be divided among them, which took Place in the same Manner as when *Fortune* presided; and as few were pleas'd as ever. *Fortune* took Notice of this Event, and declar'd that whoever was unsatisfied with their Lot should complain to her, and she would give them an Equivalent, and make them as happy as they themselves could wish. This gave a new Turn to the whole Scene; and while the Multitude expected nothing less than a second shower of Gold, she scatter'd among them great Numbers of little Scrolls with Content for their Motto, and, flying away, left them to make the Application.

*Free Briton*, October 28. No. 100.

*Mr P's* behaviour to the late *Bishop of Rochester* consider'd.

**M**R *Fog* having undertaken to *Partronzize* *Mr P's* Quarrel (see p. 434.) and to enter into Particulars, *Mr Walsingham*, therefore, vouchsafes

to return him an Answer, being otherwise a Writer below his notice.

*Fog*] Mr P. could not demand or expect a *Gratuity* for his pains in ruining the Bp of R. because he did not (as *W.* had observ'd) draw the *Report* which bears his Name; and *Fog* adds, no body supposed he did.

*W.* cannot allow that no body ever call'd it Mr P's Report, because it is call'd so in the Journals of the House; he presented and read it in the House; and it stands upon the *Title Page* of the Copy printed by the Authority of the House, in these words, *By the Right Hon. W. P. Esq;* Nor did many know the genuine Author, till he lately pointed him out.

*Fog* says, Mr P. was imposed on as well as the rest of the Committee (see p. 434.)

*Walsingham* replies, That it could not be the Business of the Committee merely to report Matters of Proof; but whether those Matters were Proofs or not. This high Trust was reposed in their Chairman Mr P. who transferred it to another, in whom confiding, he deliver'd the Report, as if drawn up by himself. So that if any body was deceiv'd, it was the Report which could only deceive. And Mr P. who set his Name to the Report, and deliver'd it as his own Narrative, must have been the *Abettor* or *Voucher* of the whole Deceit.

But supposing it, as it really was, a true and candid Report, does Mr P. stand less excus'd for insisting on a Reward for having lent his Name to it? No; it shews him of a *mercenary* and *avaricious* Nature, who, rather than not take Money, will make a Jobb of an honest Undertaking.

If Mr P. was deceiv'd himself, he was a *weak Man*. If he deceived others, a *wicked Man*. Adds, that on *May 27. 1723.* the Day on which the Royal Assent was given to the *Penal Laws* against *Plunket, Kelly,* and the late Bp of *Rochester*, the House of Commons ordered a Writ for electing a Member to serve for the Borough of *Heddon in Yorkshire*, in the room of Mr P. who

had accepted the Office of *Cofferer* of his Majesty's Household.

*Universal Spectator*, October 30.

A *Unhappiness of Matches without Love.*

MR *Trippet* and his *Wife* saw each other about a Month before they married: Their *Friends* propos'd the Match, and the *Lawyers* adjust'd the *Bargain*; the *Lady* had 500*l.* per *Ann.* settled on her for her Fortune of 5000*l.* While this was transacting, Mr *Trippet* visited, dress'd, and did every thing to render him agreeable. The *Lady* received him with *Complaisance* and good *Humour*. The first Fortnight no coming

C was taken of the reason of their coming acquainted. Mr *Trippet* would not explain himself, lest the *Lawyers* should disagree; and it was not the *Lady's* place to speak first. But after the Money matters were adjust'd, Mr *Trippet* talk'd *Love* in the usual Dialect; and the *Lady* was prevail'd upon to be his *Wife*. They came together with a seeming *Affection*, but no real Value for each other.

Their Hands indeed were joyn'd, but not their Hearts. She was fond of *Company*, doted on the *Town*, and lov'd *Operas, Assemblies, Masquerades,* and *Plays*: He admir'd the *Country*, and its *Diversions*, and hated *London* heartily. Mr *Trippet* found his *Wife* a *turbulent talkative, extravagant, thoughtless Woman*, and she him a *positive, humourjome, covetous surly Husband*.

F They went to his *Country Seat* to keep their *Wedding*; after three Weeks stay he wanted to come to *London*, to shew her *Equipage*, and enjoy the *Diversions* of the *Town*. The *Husband* was against it, which putting them both in a *Passion*, they came to an open *Rupture*. Having pack'd up her things, early the next Morning she privately set out in the *Stage Coach* for *London*, Mr *Trippet* followed, and meeting her at the *Inn*, desir'd her to forget the *Quarrel*, and he would gratify her in every thing reasonable. So took *Lodgings*, and were seeming *Friends*.

H Having thus, she thought, gain'd her Point,

Point, she indulg'd her self in her usual Diversions; and set apart two Nights in a Week for *Quadrille*, but having bad Luck, lost all her ready Money, and run 200*l.* on Tick. Debts of Honour must be paid, but how to get it of her *Husband* was the difficulty. At length she told her Misfortune, beseeching him to discharge her Engagements. He promised in a day or two to raise the Money, in hopes she would oblige him in other things. The next Morning he told her he had a Friend about a Mile out of Town, who he believ'd, would lend him the Money, and would be glad if she would bear him Company. She agreed, a *Hackney Coach* was call'd, and in about an hour stopt at a handsome *House*, when Mr *Trippet* going in, desir'd her to wait a few Minutes for his return. Presently she was sent for, but was hardly got into the House, before two *sturdy Fellows* hurried her into a dark Apartment. Her cries and entreaties were in vain. They pull'd off her *Cloaths*, put her on a *Stuff Gown*, shav'd her *Head*, and let her *Blood*.

In this *Mad-house* she continu'd near three Months, where, with *severe Usage, low Diet, Physick and Vexation*, she was brought almost to Death's Door. Mr *Trippet* on his receiving a melancholy and submissive Letter from her, came to Town, took her with him into the Country, behav'd civilly to her, and she recover'd her Health, but taking to *Cordial Waters* to remove her *Discontent*, her *Constitution* is impair'd and her Death daily expected.

*Applebee's Journal, October 30.*

*Of Imagination.*

THIS is a large Field, and is in everybody's Possession; yet commonly proves a trouble to the Great, and a Solace to the Unhappy. To possess in *Imagination*, and want in *Reality*, is the source of human *Affliction*.

Is led into this train of *Speculation* from some Observations he lately made in a Friend's Family in the Country, where he discern'd in every Face the hur-

ry of those Passions that play'd within.

Enquiring of *Palamedes* (his Friend) the reason of this Epidemick Phrenzy, he told him, *That he had made a Present to his Wife, his Son, and each of his Daughters, of three Tickets a piece, in the present State Lottery, which had fill'd his house with Distraktion.*

Desir'd the young Gentleman to inform them how he wou'd bestow the 10,000*l.* if it fell to his share. *I would,* replied the Youth, *make the Tour of Europe; see Italy, and engage in the Service of his Imperial Majesty, and having arriv'd at sufficient Dignity, come home and live with Honour in my own Country.* And why, said the Father, cannot you do the same thing without this *Prize*? *I shall leave you sufficient to supply all the Conveniencies of Life. Come, come, you don't deserve it. Let me hear what Nanny says.*

*Shou'd I be so lucky,* answer'd she, *I would take a large House near the Court, set up an Equipage, and live agreeable to my Fortune; I would have magnificent Assemblies, keep visiting Days with splendid Entertainments; a Country House; Coach, Chariot, Horses, and Servants in rick Liveries.* So in one Year, said the old Gentleman, you would reduce your self to the same State you are in now.

Well, Miss *Kitty*, how do you intend to dispose of your 10,000*l.*

*O!* (replies the young Lady) *Such a Fortune would recommend me to Placq and Title; I would bestow it on some Man of Quality and Merit.---No Child* (said the Mother) *you must be contented with a Man of Quality without Merit; such a one might be prevail'd on to accept such a Sum, tho' you were tack'd to it.* *I see,* says the old Gentleman, 10,000*l.* would be the ruin of any of you, and confess I have some satisfaction in the Improbability, that it should fall to any of your shares.

*Fog's Journal, October 30, No. 156.*

*T I M.* *Scrub of Rag-Fair* gives *Fog* a Translation from an old *Irish Manuscript*, written in the Time of the late

late *Protector*, and design'd to banter him for elevating Men of low Fortune, and less Merit, to the first Places in the Government on the sole Recommendation of the most consummate Impudence.

Another Correspondent sends *A Description of the House of a famous Knight, in a certain County, which is there call'd a small Hunting Box or Seat.* (Norfolk)

**T**HIS Seat, in the Common Road to it, makes no great Figure; but when you enter the House, there's hardly an end of its extent. There are 16 large Rooms below, and 24 above for State and Show, besides those for Use and Convenience; the Furniture of some Rooms worth 40 or 50,000*l.*

The Huntsman's Hall will contain 100 Huntsmen, with all their Dogs, &c. and the Knight in the middle of them, and is hung with magnificent Paintings proper to the Place. In some of the Rooms of State are foreign Pictures, reported to be of 20 or 30,000*l.* value; but there are none so valuable to all true *Englishmen* as the Picture of himself, drawn different ways, and plac'd in almost every Room in the House. 'Tis drawn as a Student, a Scholar, a Mathematician, &c. But in one Room the Drawings of him, *Fog* apprehends, were done by a disaffected Painter. One of them represents him grasping at Honour, and catching hold of her behind, but the Trumpet of Fame is unluckily plac'd behind his Breech, as if there us'd. In another, he greedily catches at *Wealth*, and gets it. In a third, he he is grasping at Pleasure, which he likewise catches; but Money is observed to drop out of his Pocket.

There is nothing common or mean in the House (among the dead Furniture) except the great Man's Coat of Arms, which appears to him a Fool's Cap.

Daily Courant, October 21, 22.

*Cato and the Craftsman.*

**T**HIS Author states the Comparison between these two Writers from

the general Drift of their Opposition to, and its necessary and probable Effects on, the publick Affairs.

**A** Observes, that *Cato* took up his Pen in that Year of universal Confusion, when the S. Sea Directors, and perhaps greater Persons, had laid a Scheme to shift the Property, and Lands of *England*, from the Hands of our Nobility and Gentry, into their Own, their Friends and Associates; to expose which, was the general drift of those Papers.

**B** The *Craftsman* open'd his School of Sedition, when the Nation was in an arm'd and expensive Posture, and Negotiations on foot to ward of, without a War, a Blow threatned by the first Treaty of *Vienna*.

**C** This is the first great Difference between *Cato* and the *Craftsman*. *Cato* oppos'd his private Sentiments in a Point, of which the People of *England* were adequate Judges, and apparently felt the Effects. Whereas the main Drift of the *Craftsman* were Points of Foreign Administration; Questions of the most difficult and complicated Nature; and therefore the farthest remov'd from the Apprehensions and Understandings of the Body of any People whatsoever.

**E** For which Reason the Legislators of all Countries have committed their Negotiations to some few particular Men; and when the People, as in Democracies, have meddled in such Questions they have found the mischievous Consequences. As was the Case of the States of *Greece*.

In their not being subject to these Mischiefs, consists the Excellence of mixed Monarchies, and particularly of our own Constitution.

**G** Nor were the Authors of *Cato's* Letters insensible of the difference between Points of Domestic and Foreign Policy. Their Words are, *The People cannot all of them see distant Dangers, nor watch the Motions, or guess the Designs of neighbouring States; but every Clobber can judge as well as a Statesman, whether he can sit peaccably in his Stall, ana whether*



whether a Dragoon, or a Parish Officer comes to him for his Taxes.

But the most material Difference betwixt those two Writers is, that the Dispute, as manag'd by the Authors of the *Craftsman*, must have, *abroad*, Effects assigned to such *popular Debates*; it must have strengthened our Enemies in their Hopes; and increased those *Delays* and *Expences* which have been so loudly exclaim'd against; and have thrown *new Difficulties* in our way, which else had never happen'd.

Did *Cato* contend for Freedom of *popular Debates* in Points of Government? He limited it to proper Objects. Did he assert the Justice of the People's Judgment concerning *Government* and *Governours*? He distinguished how far *be* thought them *just*. Does he assert that *Libels* are only dangerous to the *Guilty*? He means those which the common People *understand*. Does he talk of the Folly and abusive Use of *Party Appellations*? His Assertions are *general*, and meant to expose that Practice so far as it was abused. Has *Cato* written on *Stock-Jobbing*? 'Twas at a time when that pernicious Practice threatened the Nation with immediate Ruin. Did he write against *standing Armies*? He did it when we were engag'd in no foreign Quarrels. Do *Cato's Letters* speak disrespectfully of Ministers? 'Twas with relation to Points of *Domestick Administration*; and at a time when our Enemies could *make no advantage* by it. Does he exhort to pursue publick *Plunderers*, and *Oppressors* to *Destruction*? 'Twas in relation to a *notorious Combination* to defraud the whole Nation, in a Point which the *whole Nation* perfectly understood. Thus the Authors of *Cato's Letters* pursu'd the publick Good *safely*, and with *sincere Intentions*. Whereas the Writers of the *Craftsman*, from their *general purport*, and the use made of *particular Topicks*, appear to be a *set of Men*, who to, satisfy their *private Ambition* or *Resentments*, run Riot to Reason and *good Sense*, to their *Duty* to their *King* and *Country*; and all this

under the Mask of Care for the publick *Weal*.

*Craftsman*. October 30. No. 275.

Remarks on the foregoing Daily Courants, of October 21, 22.

HOW can *this Writer* (says *D'avers*) assert, that the Punishment of the *S. Sea Directors*, and their Associates, was the *general drift* of *Cato's Letters*? Supposes he means the *first Volume* of *those Papers*; for the *Directors*, and their *Associates*, were punish'd before the conclusion of *that Volume*; and the *Noble Lord*, mark'd out as the Object of popular *Repentment*, died before the Conclusion of the *2d Volume*.

Can't allow that *Cato* confin'd his Opposition to Points of *Domestick Administration*. The *Itch* of *Treaty-making* was not then grown an inveterate *Distemper*. Ventures to say, that *Cato* never dreamt of that subtle Distinction between the *Foreign* and *Domestick Part* of the *Government*, which, (the *Craftsman* says,) has been lately started, to reduce the *Liberty* of the *Pres* within *straiter Bounds*.

Confesses, that the *Craftsman* open'd his *School of Sedition* (as 'tis called) soon after the *Treaty of Hanover* was concluded; and that the ensuing *Conjunction* betwixt *France* and *us*, had no small share in the rise of that *Paper*.

Examines the Force of the Distinction between *Foreign* and *Domestick Affairs*. His Adversaries have formerly allow'd, that the *Liberty* of the *Pres* extends to *all Matters* of *Government*, as well as *Religion*, without confining it to *Domestick Affairs*, and never asserted, till lately, that we ought not to write upon *Foreign Affairs* at all.

Grants, that the common People can't be supposed to understand the Interests of *Europe*, or the tendency of *dark and intricate Negotiations*, but the *common People* have *common Sense*, and are capable of understanding *these Points*, as well as *Domestick Affairs*, when explain'd to 'em.

Agrees,

Agrees, there is some Truth in the Objection, that the Decision of these Points in a *popular Way* gives our Enemies an Opportunity of mingling in our Counsels, &c. But then he argues, that *general Calamities and Uneasinesses at Home* give our Enemies as much Advantage and Encouragement to disturb us, as the Male Administration of Affairs abroad. So that there is as much Reason to forbear the whole Examination of one as the other; and therefore the Arguments in the *Courant* prove too much, if they prove any Thing. (See p. 471. E)

Grubstreet Journal, October 28. No. 95.

**C**ONTAINS a Representation of the Solemnity and Procession of the Lord Mayor of London thro' the City from *Westminster*, on the Day he is sworn into that high Office before the Barons of the Exchequer; together with Coats of Arms of the several Companies of this City, and the Dates of their Incorporations, and an account of the Antiquity of the Office of the Lord Mayor.

NEXT, they reprint the Latin Verses publish'd last Year on the then Lord Mayor, many of the lines being applicable to his present Lordship; which see p. 425. The Translation here follows.

**F**OR wisdom old philosophers rever'd  
Took not their name from reverend length  
of beard.

Tho' round his temples wreath'd, the laurel  
Gives not the poet verses, or renown,  
Yet he, who wears the noble gilded spur,  
Is knight, is baronet, and called sir.

MILES denotes a soldier, and a knight:  
Yet many a one has never seen a fight.  
When knight was EQUES call'd, and chevalier,  
In ENGLISH horseman; such could ride, 'tis  
clear.

Now many, like sir HUDIBRAS, a straddle,  
Tho' both hands hold the mane, scarce keep the  
saddle.

Who e'er in parliament his votes has sold,  
And honourable titles bought with gold,  
By treble right, shines 'mongst the golden sirs,  
If both his horns are gilt, as well as spurs.

Not such is ours: but fix'd on flying steed,  
Hunter conspicuous, urges all his speed.  
Champion in senate-house, 'midst just applause  
With civic arms he fights his country's cause;

For now who'er his country loves, must wage  
Continual war 'gainst party's zealous rage.

Small honours he contemns, who great may  
claim;

And climbs a nobler way th' ascent to fame,  
The royal str oak tho' ne'er his shoulders bore,  
This squire'r true knight, tho' not in name, in  
more.

Lastly, *Mævius* addresses a Poem to the Lord Mayor Elect, which he concludes with these Lines.

But since no Diet is so thin as fame,  
Once more may soon the City Poet's name  
In me revive; with Pension by the year;  
And Perquisite a Pipe of PARSON'S Beer.  
With this inspir'd and scorning nauseous wine  
In annual Pomp your City Bard shall shine,  
Attending in the Train of New Lord Mayor  
Bright as on New years day the Laureat Player.

London Journal, October 30. No. 644.

*On Gaming, Lotteries, Idleness, Business, &c.*

**A**S 'tis impossible to preserve our  
*Happiness* without our *Honesty*, so  
'tis difficult to preserve our *Honesty* with-  
out our *Fortunes*. Every *Vice* is natural-  
ly connected with *Evil*, lessens a Man's  
Happiness, and deprives him of his  
greatest real Good; but the *Vice of Gam-*  
*ing* makes such Inroads upon our *For-*  
*tunes and Honesty*, that 'tis impossible to  
preserve our *Happiness*. It destroys the  
*Mind, Body and Estate*; it contracts  
the Soul, and narrows the Genius; it  
gives a Disrelish of more noble and ex-  
alted Pleasures, and puts us upon a  
Thousand mean Things which our  
Souls abhor'd.

The *natural Life* of Man is *Labour*  
or *Business*; Riches is an *unnatural*  
State; and therefore, generally a *State*  
of *Misery*. Life, which is a Drug in  
the Hands of *idle Men*, never hangs  
heavily on the Hands of Merchants and  
Tradesmen, who judiciously divide  
their Time between the City and  
Country.

This is so true, that a wife Man  
would never leave his Children so much  
Money as to put them *beyond Industry*;  
for that is too often putting them *be-*  
*yond Happiness*. The *heaping up Riches*  
for Posterity is, general speaking, *heap-*  
*ing up Destruction*; and entailing of *large*  
*Estates*, entailing *Vice and Misery*

These Thoughts were occasion'd by the present *State Lottery*; which plainly discovers that the People would run into the Excesses of the *South Sea Year*, had they the same Opportunities. The Spring and Source of this *unreasonable Passion*, is the *Luxury of the Age*. *Tradesmen* commence *Gentlemen* and *Men of Pleasure*, when they shou'd be *Men of Business*, and begin where they should end. This sets them a madding after

*Lotteries*, *Business* is neglected; and *Poverty*, *Vice* and *Misery* spread among the People.

Hopes the *Parliament* will never come into another *Lottery*. All other *Gaming* shou'd be also discourag'd. Who but laments that unfortunate young *Lady* at the *Bath*, who was ruin'd by *Gaming*, and rather than submit to a *mean Dependence*, thought it best to resign her *Life*; (See p. 397. No IX.)

To the Author of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

S I R, London O<sup>c</sup>. 23.

EST a Majority in the Common Council of this City should have entirely defeated the laudable Intentions of a great Number of Gentlemen and Citizens, who were desirous of erecting with their Consent, a Statue of the great and glorious *K. Wm.*, at the End of *Cheapside*; Give me leave by your means, being a stranger to the worthy Undertakers, to inform them of a spot of Ground adjacent, the fittest in the World, seems to be left vacant for this Purpose, and which I apprehend the Common Council have no Power to refuse. It is at the End of Metropolitan Church, opposite to the Statue of *Queen Anne*. This was thought a Place most proper to perpetuate the Memory of that *Queen's* Merits with Regard to the Church; of which she was styled a nursing Mother; Can it be left so then to preserve a grateful Remembrance of our glorious Deliverer, who rescued and preserved our Religion, and all that we hold dear, from utter Ruin and Destruction? and to whole Heroic Actions, it is owing, that all the Churches in the Kingdom are kept from being polluted with Superstition and Idolatry?

I perswade myself the *Ld Bp of London*, on proper Application, will not be averse to so commendable a deed, or if his Lordship don't think it expedient or in his Power to make such Grant alone of himself, let the Parliament be applied to, there will not want Contributions to defray the Charge, was a proper Person appointed to receive them.

I conclude therefore from the Zeal of the Gentlemen already concern'd, which cannot but be heighten'd from such a Refusal as they have met with, that we shall in good time see this thing effected; I already anticipate Part of the Pleasure it will give

me and all true Lovers of our Constitution in Church and State. To which nothing can add, when done, but to see engraven, on one side of the Pedestal, the Occasion of its being erected here instead of a worse Place, should it be thought advisable to perpetuate an Instance of British Ingratitude to a Deliverer even after his Death in a matter which could hurt No-body in the World. Now I am on this Subject I shall communicate to you my hopes, that, instead of one, we shall have two Statues of King *William* erected in a short Time. They are grounded on the following Bill, which as it is otherwise of publick Concern, I desire you will print. It was in the Press about three Years ago, but for a particular Reason none of the Copies were exposted to Sale.

Extract of Registro Curie Prærogative Cantuar'

SAMUEL TRAVERS of the Parish of St. James Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Esq; Auditor General to his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, humbly recommending myself both in Life and Death to the infinite Goodness of God, do make my last Will and Testament as follows.

First, I give and bequeath unto my good Friend *Walter Cary*, Esq; Surveyor General to his said Royal Highness the Sum of 400 l. with my Dutchy Lease, with the Castle and Demeans of *Tintagel* in *Cornwall*.

Item, I give unto my Nephew *Samuel Holdrich*, the sum of 400 l. with all my Books and Household Furniture (except my Plate) my Chariot and Horses and Wearing Apparel, he giving thereout to my Servant *John Powell* the full value of 20 l. And I make, constitute and appoint the said *Walter Cary*, and *Samuel Holdrich*, to be full and sole Executors, of this

my Will.

*Item*, I give and bequeath a sufficient Sum of Money to purchase and erect in *St James's Square*, or on *Cheapside Conduit*, an Equestrian Statue in Brass, to the glorious Memory of my Master King WILLIAM the Third.

*Item*, I give unto the illustrious young Pr. *William Augustus* 500*l.* towards buying him a *George* when he shall be made *Kt of the Garter*.

*Item*, I give unto the Rt Hon. the Lady *Essex Roberts*, 500*l.* to buy her a Jewel.

*Item*, I give unto my Cousin *Isabella Travers*, the sum of 300*l.* and to her Sister *Alice* 100*l.*

*Item*, I give unto Mr *Wm Munday* 100*l.*

*And*, Having long and seriously consider'd how I might do the most and the most lasting good to Mankind with that wherewith it had pleas'd God to bless me, I bethought myself of introducing a better way of Educating young Men of Quality and Condition, in the Principles of Virtue and Honour, and in useful Learning; in Order whereunto I agreed for *Beaufort House at Chelsea*, as the properest Situation for that Purpose, but meeting with some Discouragements therein, which made me apprehend that Age was not dispos'd to receive so great a Benefit, I leave that blessing to some future and happier Season, and have now turn'd my Thoughts another way, where-in I hope, I may do some good, without encountering to many Difficulties, I therefore give, grants, devise and bequeath all the rest and residue of my Estate, my Funeral Charges and Legacies being first paid, my Manors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in the County of *Essex*, and elsewhere, with all Debt, Arrears, Bills, Bonds, and other Specialities, Goods and Chattels, with all my Estate both real and personal, whatsoever and wheresoever; to my said Executors *Walter Cary*, and *Sammuel Holditch*, and their Heirs, upon special Trust and Confidence, that they shall and will out of the Rents, Issues, and Profits of the said Estate, settle an annuity or yearly Sum of sixty Pounds, to be paid to each and every one of seven Gentlemen to be added to the present eighteen poor Knights of *Windsor*, the said Annuities to be charged upon an Estate of 500*l.* per Annum, to be purchased and set apart for that Purpose in the County of *Essex*, by my said Executors and Trustees.

*And* I humbly pray his Majesty that the said seven Gentlemen may be incorporated by Charter, with a Clause to enable them to purchase or hold Lands in mortmain, and that a building, the Charge whereof to be defray'd out of my personal Estate, may be erected or purchas'd in or near the Castle of *Windsor*, for Habitation for the said 7 Gentlemen, who are to be superannuated or disabled Lieutenants of English Men of War, but the Repairs to

be in the first Place paid out of the said Estate of Five Hundred Pounds per Annum, and then 12 *l.* per Annum, to be apply'd to the Governour or Senior of the Seven, and the Remainder to be equally divided between him and the other Six.

I desire that these Gentlemen to be Incorporated may be single Men without Children, inclin'd to lead a virtuous, studious, and devout Life, to be removed, if they give Occasion of Scandal; I would have them live in a Collegiate manner, in order whereunto, I would have 26*l.* a Year deducted out of their several Allowances to keep a constant Table.

*And* I do appoint the Chief Governour of *Windsor Castle*, the Dean of *Windsor*, and Provost of *Easton College*, to be Visitors, with Power for them or any two of them to act. As often as any vacancy shall happen, I desire they may be thus supplied; the Commissioners of the *Navy* to choose three Lieutenants for each Vacancy, out of which the Lord High Admiral or Commissioners of the Admiralty for the Time being to choose two, and the King's Majesty to nominate one of them, and so from time to time for ever. I make it my Request to the E. of *Godolphin*, the Lord *Townshend*, *Ld Carlton*, Mr *Compton* Speaker of the *House of Commons*, Mr *Walpole*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Justice *King*, the *Ld Chief Baron Eyre*, Mr *Topham*, and Mr *Reeves*, to be Overseers of this my Will, and take care that the same be duly executed to the true intent and meaning thereof; And my meaning is that any charges or expences of my Executors or Overseers shall be born out of my Estate. I desire to be buried as near as may be to the Free-Chapel of *St George at Windsor*, where a Monument may be erected over me to the value of five hundred Pounds, besides what my Executors think proper to be expended on my Funeral, for which they shall be indemnified. All the rest of my Estate, not disposed of as above, I desire may be settled for the Maintenance and Education of Boys at *Christ's Hospital*, in the Study and Practice of the Mathematics. And I do hereby revoke all other Wills and Codicils whatsoever. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this sixteenth Day of *July*, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty Four.

S. TRAVERS.

Signed, Sealed, Publish'd, and Declared to be the last Will and Testament of the said Samuel Travers, in the Presence of us who were all together in the same Room with the said Testator.

Witness our Hands

Richard Rountree  
John Powell  
Thomas Heller.

Probatum fuit, &c. Nov. 3, 1725:

## Foreign Affairs, A new Court Ballad.

Tune of, *There was a Bonny Blade.*

THE Country and the Town  
Are all impatient grown, (come;  
Of our *Treaties* to know what will come, come,  
But the Couriers of the Law  
Keep us all in, so much Awe,  
That, in Mercy to our Ears, we are dumb, &c.

## II.

Some ask us what was meant  
By alarming of *Keat* (Drum.  
With the terrible Sound of a Drum, Drum,  
But all that I will say,  
In the News-writing Way, (mum:  
As behoves a wise Man, shall be mum, mum,

## III.

About *Dunkirk* and *Gib*  
Some Tongues run very glib,  
And offer us to lay a round Sum, Sum, Sum,  
That *Spain* means This and That,  
And *France* the Lord knows what;  
But still shall *old Caleb* be dumb, dumb, dumb.

## IV.

Cries a sacious Rogue, in Spleen,  
What could Madam *Parma* mean,  
For nothing at all to shew her Bum, Bum, &c.  
But in a Lady's Cafe.  
An Author would be bafe,  
If He did not on his Lips hold his Thumb, &c.

## V.

Cries another Malecontent,  
When will *Donny Charles* be sent  
With his bold *Spanish* Troops and a Drum, &c.  
But still I'll not reply  
To such Questions; no not I;  
For I think it safer far to be dumb, dumb, &c.

## VI.

There are many make a Mock  
About this and t'other Stock,  
And ask *who* hath got many a Plumb, &c.  
But for my single Part,  
Let them ask with all my Heart,  
For still shall my Answer be mum, mum, mum.

## VII.

But should That e'er come to pass,  
Which all honest Men, alas!  
Have long, but in vain, wish'd might come, &c.  
I'd soon alter my Note,  
I would open my Throat,  
And no more, gentle Reader, be dumb, &c.

Answer to the *Craftsman's* Ballad.From *Read's* Journal, Oct. 23.

THE Country and the Town,  
Are all so weary grown,  
Of *old Caleb's* Ribaldry, and Scum, Scum, Scum;  
That e'en his Friends declare,  
It would be better far,  
If henceforth he would resolve to be dumb, &c.

For tho' his Frights and Fears,  
Have till now preserv'd his Ears,  
Who can answer for what is so come, &c.  
He's told for many Lies,  
That Figures scarce suffice,  
To reckon up the Total of the Sum, Sum, Sum.

About *Dunkirk* and *Gib*  
His Tongue runs very glib, (dumb, &c.  
But for all that he says, 'twere as well to be  
'Tis only This, and That,  
He owns he can't tell what,  
But raves about a Fleet, and a Drum, &c.

But prithee *Caleb*, why,  
'Twas like a naughty Boy,  
Hast thou mention'd a Lady's Bum, Bum, &c.  
I pray now let me ask,  
Have you forgot the *Desk*?  
Upon my Word, it was not right, but Mum, &c.

He says, upon a Time,  
It surely was a Crime,  
That a very Great Man would not be dumb &c.  
Not for eleven hundred Pounds,  
In old Houses and Grounds, (Sum, Sum,  
Who to speak, had resign'd tentimes the Sum,

On such Logick as this,  
E'ry wise Man must Piss, (drum,  
And cry, as he reads, this *Caleb's* a Hum drum,  
Are Men to be beguill'd,  
As a Nurse doeth her Child,  
V With Stories of a Giant, and Fee, Faw, Fum?

If *Tyburn* had it's due,  
Alas! poor *Caleb*, you, dum, &c.  
And all your Masters would be quite struck  
There's worthy Masters P.  
And honest *A*—*bit*,  
I'd not be in their Coats for a Plumb, Plumb, &c.

## The Would be POET.

A Poet--- they say, should on *Pegasus* ride,  
A Horse that can gallop---and wing it  
beside;

Who in Wantonness oft will take such a Flight,  
The Horse and the Rider go clear out o' Sight,  
A Parson there was, who needs then would try  
Whether he cou'd not ride this Horse that could  
fly:

The Beast he caught napping at N---I think:  
First rides to the *Severn*, to let the Horse drink;  
No sooner in Water---but *Peg*. for a Whim,  
Gave the Doctor a Cant, and left him to swim,

The Doctor by Fortune recover'd the Land,  
But so hurt, or so frighten'd---he scarcely could  
stand;

However, was forc'd to sneak quietly Home  
On Foot, I suppose, for *Pegg's* was gone.  
Having rested a while---he reads would assay  
To get to *Parnassus* some other way:

On Foot---he bethought him, hence'er could pass  
Such a Sort of Road; so he got him an Ass.  
Since which, he's assay'd twice or thrice to be  
gone,

But the Ass cannot fly, so the Dr's at Home.

Extra

## Extract of a POEM, on the Ladies at BURY-FAIR.

ON neighb'ring *Itworth* when we cast an Eye,

Sweetness and Majesty we there descry,  
In radiant *Anna* they are always seen,  
As *Vesta* chaste bright as th' *Idolian* Queen;  
In Empire too as uncontroll'd she Sways,  
While *Cupid*, all that she directs, obeys.

If next we turn our Views to *Cusforth* Shades,  
*Cornwallis* shines among our *Suffolk* Maids;  
Blooming and young our *Transports* she inspires,  
And kindles in each Breast restless Fires.

Here *Thornhill* now, here both the *Mordens* blaze,  
(Rays: Who quickly will from hence withdraw their  
They, in each Glance, each Motion, throw a  
Dart,

Yet we rejoice, e'en while we feel the Smart;  
We willingly our Hearts to them resign,  
Whose Aspects and whose Air are so divine.

If I had *Waller's* Smoothness, *Granville's* Fire,  
To write of *Wyn*, and *Allson* I'd aspire;  
But should my Verses e'er so much commend,  
All my Encomiums they would far transcend.  
Trophies by *Barker* won, to all are known,  
'Scaping no Observation----but her own.

*Brieffs*, both *Bacon's* next demand my Strains,  
The Wonders they of *Norfolk's* verdant Plains:  
O happy Village that! in which they dwell!  
Whom Nature form'd so greedily to excell.

I need not mention *Stiles*, or *John-son's* Fame,  
Whose Conquest *London* loudly might proclaim:  
Did they not thither much too soon return,  
With equal Flames for them we here shou'd burn.

The Wounds which *Booth* here gives we must endure,  
(cure? When she has left us, who those Wounds can  
Whate'er we suffer, we should ne'er complain,  
If the Physician take to ease our Pain.

To pleasing 'Strange I next direct my Lays.  
Who merits all, but needs no Muse's Praise,  
When she is near, our Fancy she must strike,  
And we most Judgment shew, when we most like.

When *Gooday* and both *Afflecks* hence retire,  
Joys that are vast, will then, alas! expire.  
Could *Bury* the whole Year these Nymphs retain.  
(Train.

*Venus* would keep her Court here, --- they her  
But that we may not be o'erwhelm'd with  
Grief,

When absent they---others will bring Relief.  
For still here *Munk*, who'r cheerful, ealy, gay,  
Will darkest Clouds dispel, and make our Day:  
Her Sister differs---but as Sisters should.

She graver is, but, like her, wise and good.  
*Bowes*, *Barnardisson*. *Bakers*, either *Spring*,  
*Prime*, *Allen*, *Brown*, and *Reynolds* we may sing.  
Such rare Perfections in all these abound,  
Th-ir Equals scarcely are thro' *Britain* found.

*Celman* and *James*, another *Bowes*, each *West*,  
Still flourish here, and hence we're amply blest.  
While *Turner*, *Hovel*, *Evans*, are in Sight.  
With *Macro*, they ne'er fail to give Delight.

## A CANDIDATE's Letter to the FREEHOLDERS of a certain County Verfy'd.

TO my Brother Freeholders these lines I indite,  
'Twill shew 'em at least how well I can write;

But chiefly to tell 'em, in my present condition,  
I've no Inclination at all to petition.  
You all know I thought myself highly abus'd,  
That a scrutiny was by the Sheriff refus'd,  
Tho' I'd promis'd indeed no more trouble to give,  
And tho' I could have one, 'tis plain, without leave.  
But now I have had one, I've reason to think,  
The more we stir something, the more it will sink:  
For of all the bad votes that have made such a fuss,  
There are ten for myself, where there's one for Sr J--  
The *at's* of Q. Ann (and who would not blame, he,  
For not taking care to make her *At's* plainer?)  
Are so very obscure, that not double fees,  
What's illegal for him, can make legal for me.

I thank you howe'er for your steady affection,  
It may do me some good in another election:  
For those who not scrupled to swear me a bad one,  
Won'd doubtless have giv'n a good vote, if they'd had one.

To oblige you, I laid down the title of Squire,  
Tho' in hopes to exchange it for Knight of the Shire:  
Of which disappointed, I can take up with ease  
That of Cato or Juba, or just what you please.

Before I conclude, I think it but fit;  
To assure you I stood with intention to sit;  
So if I can't serve you, I hope 'twill be thought,  
Tho' 'tis my misfortune, it is not my fault.  
But Courage, my lads, for your Brother Freeholder,  
In a year or two will be a year or two older;  
And them, my lads, then, in a year or two more,  
We may come off as well as we came off before.

## ON TEMPER.

WOULD you describe a peevish Character,  
One whom each paltry Accident can stir,

(spy'd; The Copy whence you drew would soon be  
Many the Men to whom 'twould be apply'd;  
Such *Sombrio's* are thick in *Britain's* Isle.  
People who scarce were ever known to smile;  
Or, if some transient Glance should gild their  
Night,

'Tis thought a Wonder, like the Northern Light.  
Or, would you paint one sad and gay by Fits;  
The Character at least Ten Thousand bits.  
Few to Ill Humour constantly are fix'd;  
The general Temper of Mankind is mix'd;  
One while in tip top Spirits, then in Spleen,  
Meer April Minds, now blustering, now serene.  
Such are those Men, of whom one oft hath heard,  
' Good natur'd Folks enough, unless they're  
fir'd:

See 'em at Intervals, they're free as Light,  
When rais'd by Wine, and ev'ry Thing goes  
right;

And were the best good natur'd Men in Life,  
But they meet Crosses, and then--Such a Wife.

But paint the Man whole even Temper flows,  
Like Summer Streams, which none but *Zephyr*  
blows.

(And, One, in whose Breast none e'er could Passion  
Or Spark of Anger kindling in the Mind.

Whose

Whole Looks no Rage e'er wore or Face a  
Cloud,

Whole Accent ne'er was passionately loud,  
Nor talk with peevish Interjections rich;  
The fretful Perion's fav'rite Parts of Speech;  
His Cheek ne'er pale with Wrath, nor Eye-  
balls red,

Passion's Expression in the better bred;  
Whole Spleen's so rare, and then so slightly  
shown;

From other's Temper it can scarce be known;  
Whose Humour no ill Fortune can dispoil;  
His worst Ill-Nature but a lesser Smile.

Who but exclaims at this, as if we drew  
A faithless Monster, which the World ne'er  
knew?

It seems for any single Man too much,  
And 'twere a Fiction; but that S-- is such.

#### DAMON. A PASTORAL.

**N**OW sunk with purple Rays the sitting Sun,  
And pleas'd the Peasants saw his Labour  
done,

*Put in their Folds, the Flocks no longer Bleat,  
And homeward tend the Kine with swelling Teat,  
Sweet flies the smelling Air before the Breezes,  
And all Things now—but Damon's Heart, had  
Ease.*

*Oh Lucy! Lucy! said the sighing Swain,  
Long, long, e'er this, thou might'st have sold thy  
Grain;*

*Nor loiter'd thus, unmindful of my Woe,  
And careless of those Pains I undergo:  
Those Pains, that still in Absence on me seize,  
To which the parting Pangs of Death were Ease.*

*What dreadful Cares distract my aching Tho't?  
What gloomy Scenes are in my Fancy wrought?  
Perhaps she has old Hobson's Nephew met;*

*The Booby, who must all his Riches get:  
Of Wealth deserving—Lubin may prevail,  
And golden Heaps may gild his homely Tail!*

*Or she, by Chance, may sprightly Colin see,  
Colin, for Song so fam'd, so full of Glee,  
His Strains, perhaps, her Female Fancy move,*

*And triumph o'er my artless Vows of Love.*

*Ah! Lucy, Lucy, when at Sturbatch Fair,  
Our Master's Cheeses were thy Damon's Care,*

*Soon were they sold, and soon return'd I home,  
Ah! half so soon would charming Lucy come;*

*But cruel she, or heedless of her Swain,  
Or with some rival Tooth dash now remain.*

*That ancient Saw—too true, alas! I find  
That Womens Vows are wav'ring as the Wind,*

*How faithless Fair! can you ungrateful prove?  
In spite of Falshood, why should Damon love?  
Yet see! who trips so quick thro' yonder Glade?*

*'Tis she! 'tis Lucy, 'tis my charming Maid!  
False all my Fears, false my Suspicions were,  
Her Heart is constant, as her Face is fair.*

*Swift to her Arms the eager Damon flew,  
As flies the Arrow, from the swaying Tow.*

#### EPIGRAM.

**O**LD Nick, engag'd on Britissh Grounds,  
To hunt Puls Priesthood down—a,  
For this pack'd up the keenest Hounds,  
In Country or in Town—a.

With ease he tript it (swift as Thought)  
O'er many a Field and Common,  
And when he found the Rest at Fault  
He hollow'd,--- Hark to *Bowman*.

#### Miss Cadriere's Case, a SONG.

Tune of *A lovely Lass to a Fryer came*.

**M**ISS Kitty by her Mamma bred  
From her Childhood to Devotion:  
Tho' Fair, yet vow'd she ne'er wou'd wed  
But would slight each Lover's Motion,  
Lack-a-day Sir! had ever charming Maid,  
So very odd a Notion?

Her Confessor, that she ne'er might stray,  
A Jesuit was chosen;  
Her Eyes the Father did betray,  
Who swore, tho' her Heart were frozen,  
Lack-a-day Sirs! he'd teach her to obey  
As he had taught a dozen.

This pious Lecture to the Fair  
He read, when he confess her;  
' Henceforth Submission be your Care,  
' All Piety doth rest there.  
' Lack-a-day Child, for Fasting and for Prayer,  
' They out of Fashion Jest are.

Grown bolder now, when next he came,  
A holy Trance procuring;  
On Miss he satisfy'd his Flame,  
Her Extacy enduring.  
Lack-a-day, Sir! said the reviving Dame,  
Your Doctrin is alluring.

#### From the Glas-window Miscellany.

*In the great Room at the Red Lyon at Brentford*

**S**Ays Sir John to my Lady, as together they  
sat,  
Shall we first go to Supper, or do you know what  
Dear Sir John (with a smile return'd the good  
Lady)

Let us do you know what, for supper's not ready.

*At the Cardinal's Cap in Windfor.*

*I. F is fifteen, and so charming her mien,  
Her Eyes are like Brilliants, her Looks are serene,  
One Kiss from her Lips, is worth Ten from a  
Queen.*

*In a Window at Spinhamland.*

**S**IR John at this Place  
Kiss'd her Grace,  
Which he proved face to face.

While this was doing,  
Her Maid I was wooing;  
She did like her Lady,  
But made me a Daddy.

*At the King's Head Stockbridge.*

*Sally Stokely is the prettiest Girl in England,  
I wish I was to play a Game with her single-hand*

*Written under the Picture of the old Hostler  
at the Rose and Crown in St John's Street*

*Sunt quos Carricomo Pulverem---*

This is that honest Hostler of great Note,  
Who ne'er wrong'd Horse of Bean or Oat,  
Could Horses speak, they'd spread his Fame,  
But since they can't, *John Knight's* his Name.

T H E  
*Monthly Intelligencer.*  
 - OCTOBER, 1731.

**Friday, October 1.**

**A**T a Court of the York-Buildings Company were elected, the Hon. *Samuel Horsley, Esq;* Governor,  
*Benjamin Fosley, William Squire*  
*Jerom Horsley, Francis Townley*  
*Abraham Meure, James Wilkinson,*  
*Esquires, Assistants.*

Being a monthly Meeting at Cambridge of the Gentlemen of the County, a Collection was made for the poor Sufferers by the Fire which happen'd at *Barnwel*, the Day before, when *Sir Robert Walpole*, the *Ld Walpole*, *Sir Wm Willys*, *Mr Shepberd* and *Mr Bromley*, gave 30 Guineas each.

**Saturday 2.**

This Day her Majesty was in perfect health, notwithstanding a report in the City that she died yesterday of an Apopleckick Fit; which took its rise from the death of a Woman at Court, whom the Grooms and Servants called *Queen*: On which account several Dealers were considerable losers by buying up Blacks for Mourning.

**Wednesday, 6.**

Her Grace the Dutchess of *Buckinghamshire* with the Duke her Son, arrived at *Buckingham-house*, from their Travels in foreign Parts.

**Thursday, 7.**

A Court of Common Council at *Guild-Hall* appointed a Committee to distribute the Money collected in the City, for the Sufferers at *Blandford*, *Truerton*, and *Ramsfey*. At the same time the Inhabitants about *Bishopgate-street* petitioned the Court that their Gate might be rebuilt.

**Saturday 9.**

Was publish'd some account of a Design the Queen had entertain'd of conferring Degrees of Honour on Ladies of Quality, who were to wear Stars on their Sides. *So far the News-Papers. Those that are curious to know what foundation there is in Antiquity for this*

*Project, we refer to Dr Dawson's History of the Order of the Garter, p. 132, 133, 134, where they will see how the Garter, other Ensigns, and Kobes, were worn by the Queen and great Ladies of the Court, in several Reigns.*

**Monday, 11.**

Being his Majesty's Coronation Day, it was observed with the usual Solemnities and Rejoicings.

The *State Lottery* began drawing, and the first Ticket, No. 51,714, a Prize of 500 l. fell to the Orphan Children of *Mr Farmer*, late Vintner in *White-chappel*.

**Tuesday, 12.**

The Duke of *Lorraine* arrived at *Greenwich* from *Holland*.

**Wednesday, 13.**

The Sessions began at the *Old-Bailey*.

**Thursday, 14.**

The Duke of *Lorraine* waited on his Majesty, the Queen, and the rest of the Royal Family, at *Hampton Court*, attended by Count *Kinski*, the Emperor's Ambassador.

**Friday, 15.**

The Sessions ended at the *Old-Bailey*, when two Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, *Anne Palmer*, alias *Hincks*, for Felony; and *John Turner* for Burglary. They are since both reprieved in order for Transportation.

**Monday, 18.**

Was issued at the *Exchequer* 100000 l. to the *South Sea Company*, out of the sinking Fund, to reduce the like Sum in the Capital of the Annuities: And Subscriptions are begun for 400,000 l. for Sale of Annuities, at 3 and one half per Cent. last Parliament.

His Majesty settled 6000 l. per Ann. on his Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, for the support of his Equipage, &c.

**Tuesday, 19.**

A Committee of the *Charitable Corporation* was held at their Office in *Spring-Garden*, when it appear'd that their *Cashire*,



shire, Mr. *Thompson*, was gone off with Money and Goods belonging to the aforesaid Corporation to a very great value. The Company offer'd a Reward of 1000 *l.* for the apprehending him. *George Robinson*, Esq; their Banker went off to *France* with him, where they both remaining, were declar'd Bankrupts.

**Thursday 21.**

The *Somerset* Man of War of 80 Guns, and the *Grampus* a Sloop, were launch'd at *Woolwich*; at which were present the *Ld Viscount Torrington*, Duke of *Lorraine*, &c. and several Lords of the Admiralty, and other Persons of Distinction; who afterwards dined in the Queen's House at *Greenwich*.

**Friday, 22.**

At a Court of Common Council held at *Guild-hall*, a Bill pass'd to prevent the Sale of sundry Artificers Places in this City. Afterwards a Petition was offer'd for erecting a Statue in the place where *Cheapside Conduit* stood; but on the Question for reading the same, it was carried in the Negative, among the Commoners, 77 to 25. The Lord Mayor, and Aldermen present, were unanimously for reading it. See p. 442. 461. 471. 475.

The *East-India* Company had obtain'd Letters of Mart and Reprisals for 12 of their Ships, which lay ready to sail for the *Indies*.

**Sunday, 25.**

The Dutchess Dowager of *Marlborough* gave a Sword set with Diamonds, and a pair of Diamond Buckles of great value, (presented to the late Duke of *Marlborough* by the present Emperor of *Germany*) to her Grandson the Earl of *Sunderland*.

**Wednesday, 27.**

The Duke of *Lorraine*, accompanied by Count *Kinski*, and several *English* Noblemen, went from *New-Market*, and visited the University of *Cambridge*, and having seen every Thing that was curious there, returned to *New-Market*.

**Thursday, 28.**

His Majesty in Council prorogu'd the Parliament from the 9th of *Nov.* to the 13th of *January*.

The Royal Society met, when Capt. *Goslin* presented some blue Colour, with a Specimen, which shew'd it to exceed the common *Ultramarine*; it is brought from *Tartary*, where, and in *China*, the Painters use it, and is much cheaper than the present *Ultramarine*; but our Painters are ignorant of the Method of working it.

**Friday, 29.**

*Francis Child*, Esq; Alderman for *Farringdon* without, was sworn Lord Mayor of the City of *London*.

**Sunday 30.**

Being his Majesty's Birth-Day, an Ode, written by *Colley Cibber*, Esq; Poet Laureat, being set to Musick, was Sung by Mr *Hughes* and others of the King's Chapel. We shall insert it in our next, p. 494.

**Sunday, 31.**

Their Majesties and all the Royal Family removed from *St. James's* to *Richmond*.

**DEATHS.**

Oct. 1. **T**HE Marq. of *Graham*, E. of *Belford*, eldest Son to the D. of *Montrose*.

2. Sir *Crisp. Lowther*, Bar. at his House in *Brookstreet*, *Holborn*. Dying without Issue, the Title came to *James Lowther* of *Whitehaven*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for *Cumberland*.

Mr *Stewart*, one of his Majesty's Harbingers.

5. *Hen. Saunders*, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace, in *Kingstreet*, *Westminster*.

7. Mr *Richard Froom*, an *Italian* and *Sicilian* Merch. at his House on *Collegehill*. The Lady *Carpenter*, at *Bath*.

9. The Rev. Dr. *Stanley*, Dean of *St. Asaph*, Arch-Deacon of *London*, and one of the Canon Residentiaries of *St. Pauls*, Aged 90.

*Thomas Isted*, Esq; at his Seat at *Elton*, in *Northamptonshire*.

10. Mr *Beckford*, at his Seat at *Asted* near *Epsom*.

Mr *Reddal*, Receiver of the Taxes for the County of *Bedford*; and soon after his Son, late Under-Sheriff.

11. The only Son of *James Cox*, Esq; at *Martin Abby*, in *Surry*.

12. Mr *Lancelot Baugh*, Clerk of the Arraings for the Home Circuit, which he had gone 104 times successively, without the least Indisposition.

13. Mr *Valentine Randal*, King's Messenger, in *Strutton-Ground*, *Westminster*.

17. Mr *Heywood*, a Merchant, at his House on *Lawrence-Pountney's-Hill*.

Mr *James Mirr*, at *Gatton* in *Surry*, in the 112th Year of his Age, leaving two Daughters, the youngest upwards of 80.

*Lee*, Esq; at *Hesson*, in *Middlesex*.

The Rev. Mr *Gough*, second Master of the Charter-house School.

Sir *Tho. Pope Blount*, Bar. His Family came into *England* with the Conqueror.

91. The

19. The Rev. Mr *Wright* Curate of *Kenington*, a learned pious Divine.

20. *Laughlin Mackintosh*, Captain of the numerous Family of *Clancabaton*, at *Moy*, in the Shire of *Inverness*. He was a Person of undaunted Courage, and great Honour, and is succeeded in his Estate by *W. Mackintosh*, Esq;

23. The Lady of Major *Whitfield*, of *Hatton Garden*.

*Thomas Bealward*, Esq; at *Brentwood*.

24. The Lady *Thorold*, Sister to Sir *Sam. Thorold*, in little *Ormondstreet*.

Dr *Atterbury*, Minister of *Highgate*, in *Middlesex*, Brother to the banish'd Bp of *Rocheſter*.

*Powet*, Esq; at his Lodgings in *Holborn*.

25. Miss *Fryer*, Daughter of the late Sir *John Fryer*.

*John Mackenzey*, Esq; formerly principal Clerk of Sessions, in *Pertshire*.

*Michael Auſtin*, Esq; formerly a Merchant, at his Houſe in *Redlionstreet*.

Sir *Gustavus Hume*, Bar. one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and Knt of the Shire for the County of *Fermanaugh*, in *Ireland*.

27. *Talbot Telverton*, Earl of *Suffex*, Deputy Earl Marshal of *England*, aged 43. He has left 2 Sons, the eldest 4 years old.

30. Dr *Stephen Hall*, Physician to *Greenwich* Hoſpital.

31. *Wm. Harvey* of *Chigwel* in *Effex*, Esq; formerly Knt of the Shire for that County.

The Rev. Mr *Barnet*, Rector of *Longfield*, in *Kent*.

#### PROMOTIONS.

Mr *Carr*, Houſe-keeper to the Stamp-Office, has been made under Treasurer.

Mr *John Hippeſley*, King's Waiter at the Custom-house, made under Surveyor of the Customs in the Port of *London*; and,

Sir *Edward Hill*, Knt. is appointed to ſucceed him.

*Edward Trattle*, Esq; appointed Governour of *Sandown Fort* in the *Iſle of Wight*.

*William Anderson*, Esq; made Com-miſſary Clerk for the Town of *Murray*.

Dr. *Iſham*, Brother of Sir *Juſtinian Iſham*, Knt of the Shire for the County of *Northampton*, appointed Advocate for the Admiralty, in Matters relating to the Crown, in the Place of Dr *Sayer*. (ſee Deaths, Sept. 21.)

Mr *John Eddowes*, Groom of the Almonry, appointed King's Harbinger.

*Stephen Manesty*, Esq; appointed one of

the Gent. of his Majesty's Honourable Band of Pensioners.

Mr *Wormſley*, and Mr *Crutchfield*, choſen Common Council Men, for the Ward of *Farringdon* without.

Mr *William Wenden*, Shoemaker, choſen Arts Maſter of *Bridewell*.

*Coulthorpe Clayton*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Equeſtries, prefer'd to a Poſt in the Life-Guards.

Mr *Seth Groſvenor*, made one of the Corn-meters of this City.

Mr *Duks Newland*, preſented Enſign in Col *Fane's* Regiment of Foot.

Mr *Gray*, of *Symond's Inn*, made Curſitor for the Counties of *Rutland* and *Oxfordſhire*.

*Robert Gay* Esq Member of Parliament for the City of *Bath*, made Treasurer of of *Bartolomew's Hoſpital*, in the Room of *Samuel Palmor*, Esq; who reſign'd.

Mr *Valentine Cummins*, choſen Register to the Corporation of Clergymen's Sons.

*Bevil Filmer* and *Theodore Joſnſon*, Esqs; appointed Keepers of the Writs and Records of the Court of King's Bench.

Mr *Robert Stovel*, of *Wandſworth* in *Surrey*, made one of his Majesty's Muſicians in Ordinary. He was taken Notice of by ſome Perſons accidentally, hearing his ſurprizing Performance, who brought him to Court.

#### Promotions in Ireland.

*Bernard Dennet*, Esq; appointed Lieut. Col. in Col. *Dubourgay's* Regiment of Foot.

*Samuel Stone*, Esq; Major;

*John Greenhill*, Esq; Capt. Lieut

*George Gordon*, Esq; Capt.

*Knowles Kenſey*, Gent. 1st Lieut.

Sir *Seymour Pyle*, 2d Lieut.

*Eccleſiaſtical Preferments conferr'd on the following Reverend Gentlemen.*

**W** *Adham Chandler*, M. A. Son to the Ld Bp of *Durham*, made Chancellor of that Eccleſiaſtical Court, in the Room of Dr *Sayer*.

The Rt Rev. Dr *Syddal*, Biſhop of *St David's*, elected Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, void by the Tranſlation of Dr *Wilcocks* to the See of *Rocheſter*.

Mr *Evans*, ſenior Prebendary, appointed Sub-dean of *Weſtminſter*, to the Bp of *Rocheſter*.

Dr *Francis Hare*, Bp of *St Aſaph*, elected Bp of *Chicheſter*.

Mr

Mr *John Pennington*, presented to the Rectory of *All Saints*, and *St Mary's*, in the Town of *Huntingdon*.

Mr *Henry Bland*, presented to the Rectory of *Gadmay*, in the Diocese of *Lincoln*.

Mr *Lavington*, Prebendary-treasurer of *Worcester*, appointed one of the Residenciaries of *St Paul's*; and,

Dr *Powel*, appointed Dean of *St Asaph*; both Places Vacant by the Death of Dr *Stanley*.

Mr *Ilive* of *Kensington*, presented to the Vicarage of *Hesson*, near *Hounslow*, in *Middlesex*.

Dr *Lee*, Brother to Mr Justice *Lee*, made Official of *Canterbury*, in the Room of the late Dr *Sayer*.

Dr *Tyrwhit*, Son-in-Law to the Bp of *London*, instituted in the Arch-deaconry of *London*.

Mr *Lawrence Cook*, presented to the Vicarage of *Hornsey*.

Dr *Foulkes*, Canon of *Christ's Church*, install'd Præcentor of the Cathedral Church of *Exeter*.

Mr *Pearman*, Canon of *Exeter*, install'd Chancellor of that Church.

Dean *Lynch*, collated to the *Sine Cure* of *Eynsford* in *Kent*.

Mr *Harwood*, Curate of *Belford*, presented to the Rectory of *Shipperton*, in *Middlesex*.

Dr *Stedman*, Chaplain to the Bp of *London*, made a Prebendary of *St Paul's*.

#### MARRIAGES.

— *Barrett*, Esq; to Miss *Baker*, Daughter of Captain *Baker*, a 20,000 l. Fortunc.

The Ld *John Russel*, to the Lady *Diana Spencer*, at *Marlborough House*, *St James's*. She had a Fortune of 30,000 l. down, and was to have 100,000 l. at the Death of the Dutchess Dowager of *Marlborough*, her Grandmother.

*Robert Arbuthnot*, Esq; to Miss *Sedgwick*.

*Henry Dawson*, Esq; to Miss *Clough* of *Buttermere*, *Berkshire*.

*John Williard*, aged 84, to *Sarah How*, both of *Cranbrook* in *Kent*. *Williard* was one of the 22 of that Parish, (the youngest above 72 Years Old) who about 4 Years ago play'd a Match at Cricket.

#### CASUALTIES.

OFF. 3. **A**T *Cockthorpe* in *Norfolk*, a Fire broke out which consumed the greatest Part of the Town.

A Blacksmith at *Gravesend*, having parted from his Wife, sent for her, designing 'twas thought to be reconcil'd to her, but with a Piece loaded with Shot, Hob-nails, and Pieces of Iron, shot her in the Shoulder and Breast, of which she died in two or three Days.

4. On the Road betwixt *Bath* and *Bristol*, the Body of a Man was found, with all his Limbs cut off and mangled, and the Skin stript off his Face, supposed to be done to prevent his being known.

23. A Fire broke out in the House of Mr *Bentley*, adjoining to the King's School near *Westminster Abbey*, which burnt down that part of the House that contained the *King's* and *Cottonian* Libraries: almost all the printed Books were consumed and part of the Manuscripts. Amongst the latter, those which Dr *Bentley* had been collecting for his *Greek Testament*, for these last ten Years, valued at 2000 l.

A Gentleman at *Hackney* who kept tame Pidgeons, looking out of his Window in the Evening, discern'd something white at the Lockers, which taking for a white Cat, discharg'd his Fowling-Piece, and shatter'd his Son's Arm, whose Ruffles was the white he aim'd at.

24. *Timothy Gulley*, Esq; of *Chiswick*, Captain in the second Regiment of Foot-Guards, getting out of Bed, said to his Wife, *Nanny*, Good by'e, then shot himself in the Head with a Pistol, which lodg'd two Balls in the back part of his Head. The Surgeons finding it difficult to extract them, he call'd for his Nutcrackers, saying, he would take it out himself. He liv'd two Days.

At *Gibraltar* were lately executed 5 Sailors belonging to the *William*, Capt. *Bennet*, which sailed from *Lisbon* in *Aug.* last, bound for *Genoa*, for killing the Capt. and Mate with their Wives, and a Passenger, and for sinking the Ship.

The *John* and *Jane*, Capt *Birt*, from *London*, after an obstinate Fight for 4 Hours, was taken the 24th of *March* last, in *Glover's Reef*, near the Bay of *Honduras*, by a *Spanish Sloop*. They carry'd the Ship to *Campechy*, confiscated her, imprison'd the Men, and us'd them cruelly.

As the *Jacob*, late Capt. *Thurman*, bound from *Alexandria*, with Hides, Coffee, Saffranon, &c. to *Leghorn*, lay off *Monte Christo*, the Saffranon smothering in the Hold, on opening the Hatches, the Flames burst out and consumed the Ship and Cargo, the Captain and Sailors hardly escaping.

The

*The Commitment of Mrs Dorothy Longley, now a Prisoner in the County Goal in Surry, having made much Noise, it is thought proper, to publish the original Depositions, on which it was founded. (See p. 492.)*

September the 1st, 1731.

MR Siddale, Apothecary, deposed thus. "I came to the *White Hart* Inn on Friday last, and ask'd the Deceased how he did? he replied, he had spit Blood for some Time. Upon this, I order'd a little *Tincture of Rhubarb*, but do not know whether it was taken. The Deceased had a little lethargick Fit about Sunday Noon: he lay in his Stock, which was so tight about his Neck, that it near strangled him, and was cut off. I had heard that he had been subject to Fits which proceeded from Thickness of Blood. He said he was very ill: I ordered him *Whey*, and other Liquors, in consequence of a vio-

lent Thirst: the Deceased drank a Pint of Ale, and some other Liquors. After he had been up a Quarter of an Hour, he puked, and said, he was then easy, but very drowfy. I advis'd a Physician, but his Wife made answer, she would send for a Physician, if she thought proper. I desired to see the Deceased again, but his Wife said, he was in a fine Sleep, I advis'd him a Blister, and said, if he had a Doctor, I ought to be with him. When the Deceased puked, the Wife asked, what made me smell to it; and immediately flung it out of the Window, I spoke to the Widow, Monday following, and said, it had been proper he had had a Blister, she answer'd, It is better as it is, for if he had lived a Week longer, he had died in a Goal. Being asked, if it were possible to rouse him, after half an Ounce of *Laudanum*? This Deponent declared it was.

[To be continued.]

(See p. 492, and Vol. II. p. 676.)

### Useful Discoveries

This Month the Publick was inform'd,

That Dennis Staynforth, Esq; and Mr Foljambe, Patentees of a new invent-ed Plough, which does not require so many Cattle by a third as the common ones, have dispos'd of some to several Farmers, who use them for dispatch, employing three Ploughs instead of two, without any additional Expence. Also,

That Mr William Fallowfield, of Leek in Staffordshire, to whom a Patent was granted for a new method of making

Iron, (See p. 167. No. IV.) had made Improvements therein, by some farther Discoveries; and would speedily publish Proposals for supplying the Kingdom with that useful Metal at a cheaper Rate. And,

That Mr George Reynaldson, of the City of York, had invented an Hydrographical Machine, which gives the Way a Ship makes at Sea, and counts her Leeway. As also a Machine to serve a Ship in Distress, where there is no Anchorage.

## Foreign Affairs.

LEGBORN, Oct. 31. N. S. The British Squadron commanded by Sir Charles Wager, arriv'd the 26th Instant in this Port, having been nine Days in their Passage from *Barcelona*; and with them the Spanish Admiral, Vice-Admiral, and four more of their Squadron. The Rear-Admiral, with 11 more, having put into Port *Spezzia*, are expected in a day or

two. On the two Admirals entring the Port, instead of 11 Guns each, the usual Salute to Crown'd Heads, 22 were fir'd, which they both answer'd with 11 Guns each. The next day the two Admirals, the Spanish General, the British, Spanish, and the Grand Duke's Ministers, conferr'd to settle the Introduction and Repartition of 6000 Spanish Troops; and a Draught

of the Regulation was sent to the Grand Duke of *Florence*; who having approv'd it, an Instrument for this purpose was signed here the 31st, and the Troops are to Land as fast as they arrive. The whole Affair being now settled, according to the Treaties in that behalf, the *British* Squadron will, in a few days, sail hence on their Voyage home.

From *Hanover*, That an Edict was publish'd there, by which it is prohibited for all Pages, Footmen, or other Persons in Livery, Huntsmen, Cooks, Scholars, Journeymen of Persons in Trade, and other such like Persons, to wear any Sword, Sabre, Cutlas, or other Arms in that Town and Suburbs, on penalty of a fine of 3 Crowns for every Offence—*It is to be wisht*, says the *Grubstreet Journal*, that his Majesty would in like manner disarm the numerous Coxcombs in this Town and Suburbs.

From the *Hague* they write, that their High Mightinesses Committee have agreed upon every Article in the Treaty of *Vienna*, except those of the *Ostend* Company, and the Tariff for the *Austrian Netherlands*, and the Emperor's Hereditary Countries.

From *Paris*, That the *French* are grievously nettled at a Convention, which they imagine is on the Carpet between *England* and *Spain*, whereby the Dutchies of *Tuscany*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*, are to serve as a Guarentee or Mortgage to the *English* for making good their Losses and Pretensions.

From *Hesse Cassel*, 'Tis advis'd, That the Reform of the Troops, lately in the Service of *Great Britain*, goes on without delay, but with the greatest regret to the disbanded Men, who are natural Subjects, as they are not permitted to enroll in Foreign Service. General *Diemar* had petitioned the King for his Discharge, intending to enter into the Service of the King of *Great Britain*, as Elector of *Hanover*.

From *France*, they write, That the Parliament of *Aix* had proceeded to the Trial of Father *John Baptist Girard*, a Jesuit, upon a Process enter'd against him at the Suit of *Mary Katharine Ca-*

*dere*, for seducing her by the abominable Doctrine of Quietism, into the most criminal Excesses of Lewdness; charging him with Inchantment, Rape, Spiritual Incest, Abortion and Subornation of Witnesses; and with seducing of six other Penitents. After they were both interrogated, confronted, and cross-examined, and a number of Witnesses heard, the Judges, 24 in Number, proceeded to a final Determination, when 12 of them were for condemning Father *Girard* to be burnt alive, and 12 of them were for acquitting him; and in Regard that by the Laws of *France* the Ballance is always given in Favour of the Party accused, the Jesuit was acquitted and set at Liberty; as, was the young Lady, Father *Nicholas* her Confessor, and her Brother, (whom on the other Hand *Girard* had accused as Impostors and Plotters against his Life) and all discharged from further Process. It is affirmed that this Suit has cost the Society of *Jesuits* above 38000 Livres, besides the powerful Support of a very great Man of their order. Yet after all their Politicks, they are like to suffer more in their Reputation, than in their Pockets, a much greater Number even of the *French* Papists believing him guilty than innocent. For this Reason, having so narrowly escaped being burnt alive, he was not willing to run the Hazard of being tore to pieces by the Populace, and so retired to *Avignon*, which being under the Pope's Jurisdiction, he might rely on being in Safety. On the other hand Miss *Cadiere*, was on her Return from *Aix*, met by vast Numbers of People, a League out of *Thoulon*, and received there with great Rejoicings. This Story occasion'd the following Verses,

*Be wise ye Priests,--Direct at publick Prayer  
The Female Throng,--nor nearer trust the Fair;  
From their bewitching Charms with Caution fly,  
Beauty like Fire, is dangerous when too nigh:  
Each Glance like Heaven's all piercing Light-  
ning plays, (says.  
Wounds quick as Thought, and in a Moment  
Nor can the coldest Virtue always prove  
A sure Defensive from mighty Love,  
Which kindled once,--will teach ye to persuade  
In spite of Reason;--the believing Maid:  
Her artless Mind, with loosest Wishes taint,  
And leave a Sinner, her ye found a Saint.*

Towards the End of the Month.

Course of Exchange.	STOCKS	Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Oct. 5, to Nov. 2.
Amsterdam 35 a 34 11	S. Sea 102 $\frac{1}{4}$	Christned $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Males } 840 \\ \text{Females } 833 \end{array} \right\} 1673$
Ditto at Sight 34 10	—Annu. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	Buried $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Males } 1280 \\ \text{Femal. } 1316 \end{array} \right\} 2596$
Hamburgh— 34	Bank 145 $\frac{1}{4}$	Died under 2 Years old --- 1120
Rotterdam— 35 1	India 174 $\frac{1}{4}$	Between 2 and 5 --- 260
Antwerp — 35 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 per C. Ann. 94 $\frac{1}{4}$	Between 5 and 10 --- 91
Madrid — 42 $\frac{1}{4}$	M. Bank 107	Between 10 and 20 --- 60
Bilboa — 41 $\frac{1}{8}$	African 49	Between 20 and 30 --- 159
Cadiz — 41 $\frac{1}{8}$	York Buil. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 30 and 40 --- 204
Venice — 49	Royal Aff. 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 40 and 50 --- 212
Leghorn — 50 $\frac{7}{8}$	Lon. ditto 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 50 and 60 --- 197
Genoa — 53 $\frac{1}{4}$	Eng. Copp. 2l. 18s.	Between 60 and 70 --- 122
Paris — 32 $\frac{1}{4}$	Welsh ditto 2l. 3s.	Between 70 and 80 --- 98
Bourdeaux -- 31 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bank Cir. 4l. 15s.	Between 80 and 90 --- 63
Oporto — 54 $\frac{1}{2}$	India Bonds 5l. 17s.	Between 90 and 102 --- 10
Lisbon — 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	S. Sea ditto 5l. 17s.	
Dublin — 11 $\frac{1}{8}$		2596

Price of Grain at Bear-Key, per Qr.

Wheat 26s. to 28s.	P. Malt 20s. to 24s.
Rye 13s. to 15s.	B. Malt 20s. to 23s.
Barley 15s. to 17s. 6d.	Tares 20s. to 24s.
Oats 9s. to 15s.	H. Pease 13s. to 16s. 1
Peale 20s. to 22s.	H. Beans 16s. to 22s.

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 2l. 18s. to 3l. 6s. a Load.

Wools per Chaldron 26s. to 28s.	Ditto second sort 46s. to 50s. per C.	Opium 11s. 00 d.
Old Hops per Hmn. 2l. to 3l.	Loaf Sugar double refine 8d. Half-penny a 9d. per lb.	Spicksilver 4s.
New Hops 4l. to 5l.	Ditto single refin. 60s. to 70s. per C.	Rhubarb fine 20s. a 22s.
Rape Seed 11l. to 12l. per Last	Cinamon 7s. 8 d. per lb.	Sarsaparilla 3s. 0 d.
Lead the Fodder 19 Hmn. 1 half on board, 15 l. to 16 l. 10 s.	Cloves 9s. 1 d.	Saffron Eng. 26s. 00 d.
Tin in Blocks 4l. 00 s	Mace 17s. 0 d. per lb.	Wormseeds 4s. 6 d.
Ditto in Bars 4l. 00 s. exclusive of 3s. per Hmn. Duty.	Nutmegs 8s. 7 d. per lb.	Balsam Capiva 2s. 9d.
Copper Eng. best 5l. 14s. per C.	Sugar Candy white 14 d. to 18 d.	Balsam of Gillead 14 s. 00 d.
Ditto ord. 4l. 14s. to 5l. per C.	Ditto brown 7d. per lb.	Hipocacuan 6 s.
Ditto Barbary 70l. to 80 l.	Pepper for Home cons. 14 d.	Amergreece per ox. 14 s.
Iron of Bilbao 14 l. 10s. per Tun	Ditto for exportation 10 d. Farth.	Cochineal 17 s. 3d. per lb.
Dit. of Sweden 15 l. 10s. per Tun	Tea Bohea fine 10s. to 11s. per lb.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum
Town Tallow 41s. 00s. per C.	Ditto ordinary 9s. to 10s. per lb.	Oporto red, per Pipe 34l.
Country Tallow 1l. 19s.	Ditto Congo 10s. to 14s. per lb.	Lisbon red 40 l.
	ditto Pekoe 9s. a 14s. per lb.	ditto red 36l. a 00.
	ditto Green fine 8s. to 12s. per lb.	ditto white, 26 l.
	ditto Imperial 10s. to 16s. per lb.	Sherry 27 l.
	ditto Hyson 24s. to 35 s.	Canary new 26l.
		ditto old 36 l.
		Florence 3l. per Cheff
		French red 36 l. a 50 l.
		ditto white 20 l.
		Mountain malaga old 28l.
		ditto new 20 to 24 l.
		Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6s. to 6s. 8d.
		Rum of Jamaica 7s. to 7s. 6d.
		ditto Lew. Islands 6s. 4d. to 10d.
		Spirits Eng. 26l. per Ton.

Grocery Wares.

Raisins of the Sun 27s. 0d. per C.
Ditto Malaga Fraites 19s.
Ditto Smirna new 17s.
Ditto Alicant, none
Ditto Lipra none
Ditto Beluedera none
Currants 37s.
Ditto new none
Praies French 17s.
Figs none
Sugar Powd. best 59s. per C.

Drugs by the lb.

Balsom Peru 14 s. to 16s.
Cardamoms 3s. 4 d.
Campbire resin d 16s.
Crabs Eyes 2s. 5 d.
Fallop 3s.
Manna 2s. 6d. a 3s.
Mastick white 4s. 6d.

OB. 2. **P**RACTICAL Christianity the true orthodoxy, &c. a Sermon at Exon Sept. 8. by *W. Nasson*.

The Political State of Great Britain; for September.

The Historical Register, No. LXIII.

4. The Accomplish'd Preacher, &c. by *Sir Richard Blackmore, Kt.*

5. The Annotations of the Grub-street Society on Mr *Bowman's* Sermon, &c. converted into Rhime, pp. 6 d.

Miscellaneous Observations on Authors Ancient and Modern, No. X. pr. 6 d.

The Gentleman's Magazine No. IX. for September.

The Divine Institution of Government: an Affize Sermon at *Tork, Aug. 1.* by *Tho. Clarke, A. M.* pr. 6 d.

Liberty. A Sermon preach'd at Exon, Sept. 16. by *Zach. Mudge*.

7. The present State of the Republick of Letters for September.

*Morgan's* Phoenix Britannicus, No. IV. pr. 2 s. 6 d.

A Letter to *Rich. Arnold*, alias *Francis Walsingham*, Elq; pr. 6 d.

11. The Monthly Cronicle for September.

12. A Sermon preached before the Right Hon. the Ld Mayor and Aldermen, Sept. 29. by *George Hawkins, M. A.*

A Letter to the Rev. Mr *Bowman*, pr. 6 d. Scripture vindicated; in answer to Christianity, as old, &c. Part III.

13. The Case of *Mary Katherine Cadiere*, &c. pr. 6 d.

Fornication spiritualiz'd: or the Case of Seduction, &c. pr. 2 s. 6 d.

A Preservative against Quakerism, &c. by *Patrick Smith, M. A.*

Religious Gratitude; being several practical Discourses, &c. by *Charles Owen, D. D.*

15. The Case of *Mary Katherine Cadiere* &c. pr. 1 s. 6 d.

The true Case of *Mary Katherine Cadiere*. &c. pr. 1 s.

A Narrative of the Case of Mrs *Mary Katherine Cadiere*, against *Father John Baptist Girard*, Jesuit: With her Deposition at large, with his Remarks thereon. The Second Edition, to which is added a new Song to the Tune of a Lovely Lass to a Fryar came, &c. Price 6 d.

16. The Gardener's Kalender, by *Philip Miller*, pr. 4 s.

18. A Vindication of Human Liberty, &c. by *J. Greenup*, pr. 6 d.

19. The Defence of *John Baptist Girard*, &c. Part I. pr. 1 s.

The Behaviour of the Clergy, as well as their Traditions, destructive of Religions &c. pr. 1 s.

23. A Key to the Craftsman.

25. The Merry Thought; or the Glas-

Window and Bog-house Miscellany, &c. pr. 6 d.

Memoirs of Mrs *Mary Katherine Cadiere*, &c. pr. 6 d.

26. The History of the High Court of Parliament, &c. By *Thornhagh Gurdon*, Elq; 2 Vol.

The Abuses of Christianity, &c.

A Letter to the Rev. Subscribers to a late voluminous Libel intitled, The History of England, during the Reigns of the Royal House of Stuart.

The Defence of *Father Girard*, &c. Part II. pr. 1 s.

Scripture vindicated in answer to Christianity as old, &c. Part III.

*Christophori Cellarii*, Geographia antiqua &c.

The Harmony between natural and revealed Religion asserted: A Sermon before the Company of Apothecaries, Sept. 23. by *T. Curteis*.

28. A compleat Translation of the whole Case of Mrs *Mary Katherine Cadiere*, &c. pr. 2 s.

29. The secret Instructions of the Jesuits, in Latin and English. Pr. 2 s.

## BANKRUPTS.

*John Sextie*, Senior of Gloucester, Cydet Merchant.

*John Leasted* of Church, Oakley, and *Hugh Mackrell* of Cold Waltham, in the County of Southampton, Dealers in Timber.

*Brice Norton*, of Wansted, Essex, Brewer, *John Burnet*, and *St John Burnet*, of Boughton, Cheshire, Mercers.

*Richard Harrison*, Charing Cross, Middlesex, Mercer.

*Benjamin Clement*, of Diss, Norfolk, Grocer.

*Timothy Harding*, of Fleet Ditch, London, Victualler.

*George Minton*, of Seething Lane, London, Merchant.

*Benjamin Carters*, of Maningtree, Essex, Grocer.

*Edward Marston*, of Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, Chapman.

*Gilliam Cordwel*, of St Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Surry, Woolstapler.

*George Robinlon*, of Lombard street, London, Banker and Broker.

*John Thomfop*, of Lawrence Pountney's Hill, London, Merchant.

*Charles Kemp* of Deersham, Nortolk, Mercer and Chapman.

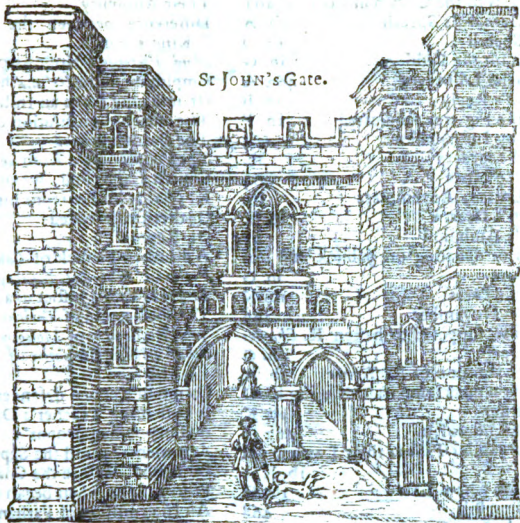
*John Mollison*, of Broad street, London, Merchant.

*James Blake*, of St Botolph, Aldgate, London, Grocer.



# The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette  
 London Journ.  
 Fog's Journ.  
 Applebee's ::  
 Mead's :: ::  
 Craftsman  
 D. Spectator  
 Grubstreet J  
 W. Register  
 Free Briton  
 P. Doctor  
 Daily Court  
 Daily Post  
 Sat. Journal  
 Pa. Post-boy  
 D. Advertiser  
 Evening Post  
 St James' Ch.  
 Whitehall Ch.  
 London Ch. & A  
 Flying Post  
 Weekly Advertiser  
 The Auditor



St JOHN'S Gate.

Dork. Advertiser  
 Dublin 6 :: ::  
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 Worcester ::  
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 Daily Journ.  
 Chester Journ.  
 Derby Journ.  
 Ipswich Journ.  
 Reading Journ.  
 Leeds Journ.  
 Newcastle Journ.  
 Canterbury Journ.  
 Birmingham Journ.  
 London Journ.  
 Boston :: ::  
 Jamaica, &c.  
 Barbados ::

## Or, MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER.

NUMB. XI. for NOVEMBER, 1731.

### CONTAINING,

- I. A View of the WEEKLY ESSAYS, viz. The Miracle of the Fig-Tree defended against Mr Bowman, and Mr Woolston; Of Matrimonial Murders and Suicide; Ambitious Projects of Lottery Adventurers; Prejudice, Politeness, Gratitude, Singularity in Dress, Madness and Folly, Mirth and Stupidity; on Love and Learning, Quakerism, Reproof, Dedication, Honour and Glory, &c.
- II. POLITICAL POINTS; viz. Censure on, and Apology for, the Common Council of London's Negative against erecting K. William's Statue; Disputes on the Pension Bill, and Septennial Acts; on the Effects of publicly debating National Concerns; of the present Method of prosecuting Libellers, by way of Star Chamber Informations, of Secretaries of State, and Messengers, Power of the Barons of old; the People now; Arbitrary Proceedings, Fletcher of Saltoun's Maxims, &c.
- III. POETRY: The Modern Poets; Two Apologies for the Common Council of London; Merry Thoughts, Receipt to make an Epigram, &c.
- IV. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Preferments, &c.
- V. PRICES of Goods, Grain, Stocks.
- VI. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
- VII. Books and Pamphlets.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

THE THIRD EDITION.

LONDON: Printed, for the AUTHOR, and sold at St John's Gate: By F. Jefferies in Ludgatestreet; at the Pamphlet Shops; and by most Bookfellers.



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T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine:

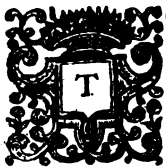
## NOVEMBER, 1731.

*A View of the Weekly DISPUTES and ESSAYS in this Month.*

Free Britain, Nov. 4. No. 101.

*An Address to the Citizens of London, occasion'd by the Behaviour of their Common Council.*

GENTLEMEN.



O Rescue us from the raging Abuse of Power under the Tyranny of K. James II. and to restore our ancient Rights and Liberties, K. William

III. generouſly undertook our Deliverance. It was about this Time he landed, and your Fore-fathers received him in your *Common-hall*; it was there that the great Reſolution was taken, which revived the *British* Conſtitution, and thence we date the Reſurrection of the *British* Parliament.

To him you owe the very Being of a Free City; his firſt Act of Power, was to reſtore the Government of your City, to your own Citizens. In this firſt *Parliament* he gave you a *Charter*, exempted from Forfeitures, *Quo Warranto's*, and every precarious Dependance on the Power of Courts: If theſe are Privileges worthy your Eſteem, what Gratitude, what Monuments of Praise are due to the brave and benevolent King *William*?

It is therefore highly fitting, on this memorable Day, to inform you, what Uſage his Memory hath lately

received in your Court of *Common Council*.

A On Friday the 22d of *October*, Mr Alderman *Barnard* produced a Petition, which he preſented to the Court, ſaying, "That he had a Petition ſign'd by a great many Citizens, praying Leave of the Court, to erect at their own private Expence, an *Equeſtrian Statue* of King *William*, on the Ground in *Cheapſide*, where the Conduit formerly ſtood." Having thus opened the Petition, he deſired it might be read. But adding nothing in its Recommendation, when Mr *Recorder* put the Queſtion, *Whether this Petition ſhould be read*, there aroſe a moſt over-bearing Outcry of No's. And Mr *Birch*, addreſſing himſelf to the Court, ſaid "My Lord Mayor, I riſe up to deſire that this Petition may not be read; we have been very lately delivered from one *Nuſance*, and now they want to annoy us with another."

The Gentlemen who ſupported this Petition, were prepared to answer all Objections, and had a *Draught* of the *Statue*, to ſhew that there was a Space convenient for that Purpoſe. But the Clamour increaſing, no Hearing could be obtained; at length, upon a *Division* demanded, the Numbers of the *Common Council* were 77 againſt reading it, and 25 for reading it. The Names will be ſpeedily printed for your better Information. The eight

K k k 2

Alder-

Aldermen present, Whigg and Tories, appeared for the Petition.

When the Division was over, a Gentleman in the Minority, spoke to this Effect: "My Lord Mayor, if this Petition had been offered at any other Time, when the Day was not so far spent, and the Court was so much fatigued, I apprehend it would have had better Success." Upon which, Mr Alderman *Barnard* was pleased to say, "My Lord Mayor, I am of Opinion, that had this Petition been presented at any Time, it would have had no other Success."

The Court, notwithstanding this Negative and Indignity (See p. 472.) to R. William, were unanimous in their Thanks to *Humphry Parsons*, Esq; their late Lord Mayor, for his prudent, virtuous and able Administration in the Chair.

I know no Assembly of Englishmen in the World; unless the Pretender's Privy Council, capable of acting in the Manner your Common Council have done.

To conclude; my present Appeal to you is in behalf of your Laws, your Rights, your Charter; that He, who restored them may ever be honoured by you, and that when those who have slighted him, apply to you for a new Election, you may answer them according to the Merits of their former Services.

*Contestant Journal*, Nov. 4. N<sup>o</sup> 96.

*Mr Bowman's weak Defence of the Miracle of the Fig-Tree.*

THE Representation given before of the Lord Mayor's Shew, mention'd, p. 452. is here Allegoriz'd into a Procession of Printers, Book-sellers, Authors, &c. to be some time or other wonderfully exhibited to the View of the Town.

Next is introduced a long Copy of Verses, inscrib'd to the late Lord Mayor, (*Parsons*) in praise of Beer.

To this succeeds the following Con-

ference betwixt *Aminadab a Quaker*, and *Wm Bowman*, Vicar of *Dewsbury*.

A. Prithee, Friend *Bowman*, what is it thou pretendest to in thy Defence of our Saviour's Miracle of cursing the Fig-Tree?

B. I pretend to vindicate our Saviour from the Imputation of doing a rash and unreasonable Thing, in expecting Figs at an improper Season; it being said in the Text, that the Time of its bearing Figs, was not yet come. "That is, I mean, the Time of its bearing Figs was come; or to explain myself, that it had been planted long enough to have borne Fruit."

A. What! dost thou mean the contrary of what thou sayst? Surely, Friend, thou are sadly perplex'd. For, If it be as thou sayst, our Saviour was a Fool; if as thou meanest, the Historian was a Blockhead. Verily, *William!* it grieveth me, that thou shouldest expose thy self, and betray the Cause thee pretendest to espouse.

TO this Conference, *Aminadab* subjoins an Interpretation of *Mark*, 11. 13. taken from a Pamphlet entitled, the *Antidote*, in Answer to *Mir Woolston*. The Original and Context, says the *Antidote*, requires it should be thus: "March 2d, in the Morning, as Christ and his Disciples were coming from *Bethany* to *Jerusalem*, he was hungry: And seeing but one Fig-Tree by the Way, at a Distance, that had Leaves; he went to it (for it was not the Time of other Figs) if haply he might find any Thing thereon."—To elucidate this, he adds; this Tree was of the Evergreen Kind, mentioned by *Pliny* 13. 8. and *Theophrastus Histor. Plant.* 4. 2. which bore the Fruit of the former Year all Winter; and what was then fit to Eat; when the ordinary Trees were hardly beginning to put forth Leaves, *Matt.* 24. 32. *Mark* 31. 28. at least five Months before their Fruit would be Ripe.

Fog's

Fog's Journal. Nov. 6. N<sup>o</sup> 157.

*Of Prosecutions, by way of Information.* A

(This Discourse, which Fog says was printed in 1729, but fell into few Hands, has been printed on three several Occasions, and once particularly in the *Coffee-house Morning Post*.)

THE Liberty of the Press, in a free Country, ought not only, not to be suppress'd, but not to be strain'd or weaken'd.

The Method of Proceeding by Information, upon Libels, is an Affair upon which the Liberty of the Press depends. Before an Information is filed, the Practice is, a Paragraph is mark'd out in a Book, which in the Information is called *false, scandalous and seditious*. The Jury's Verdict must be—*Guilty, or not Guilty*;—that is of the whole Information; of writing or publishing a *false scandalous, and malicious Libel*. They are only to consider if the Publication is proved, the Merits being left to the Court, and to be pleaded in Arrest of Judgment. Thus a Subject, instead of being tried by his Equals, is tried by his Superiors, i. e. the King's Representatives. D

It may happen that the Matter laid in an Information as libellous, is quite otherwise; it may be for the Honour of the Prince and Interest of the Nation; though neither for the Honour nor Interest of some bad Men in Power; and if we should have weak Men on the Bench under the Influence of a vicious and corrupt Administration, every Word a Man shall write or speak would be determin'd as the ruling Minister should Direct. F

Hopes it will be admitted in Law as it is in Reason, that the Jury only have a Right to try whether the Matter laid in an Information be Criminal or not. This is the Right and Duty

of Jury Men, as authoriz'd by *Magna Charta*, and is confirmed by a Precedent of a Case the most remarkable that ever came into *Westminster-Hall*; the Trial of the seven Bishops in the Reign of King James II. An Information was lodg'd against these Prelates, for delivering a Petition to the King, praying to excuse them for not obeying his Order to read the Declaration for Liberty of Conscience in their Churches, because it was founded on a Power of dispensing with the Laws, which was illegal. This was said to be a *false, seditious, malicious and scandalous Libel*; and if the Jury had not been permitted to enquire into the Merits of this Petition, they must have been found Guilty; for the Publication was proved. They acquitted the Bishops of the whole Information, because their Petition was not a Libel.

If therefore, in Cases of Information, the Jury are to take Notice of the Proof of Publication only, there's but little need to trouble the Jury at all. In criminal Cases, try'd by Indictment, some Fact or Overt Act must be proved, to convince the Jury; who in doubtful Cases determine in *Favorem Vitæ*. Thus should they also do in Cases of Libels, without Regard to Innuendoes or forced Constructions; which is an arbitrary Method one Man takes to explain the Meaning of another, destructive of all Liberty of Writing on publick Affairs.

Universal Spectator, Nov. 6. No. 161.

*Matrimonial Murders.*

WE generally find Adultery the fruitful Root of Matrimonial Murders. Some indeed have done it for Lucre; as that Essex Chap, who used to marry tender Constitutions in the Uplands, and to bring them down into the damp unwholesome Hundreds; where he was soon at Liberty to go to Market for fresh Ones.

When

When the French King invaded Holland 1672. an English Gentleman of a slender Fortune, but martial Spirits, soon after Marriage, determin'd to follow the Wars. His Wife thought herself slighted, especially from the Silence of her Husband, which he continued seven Years. At last, having an Opportunity, he sent her his Ring, to convince her he was alive, and continued his Love. The Bearer having a secret Passion for the Lady, presented her the Ring as a Legacy of her deceased Husband; and following it with Offers of Love, in a few Days they were married. In a little Time she disliked her second Husband. The first Husband return'd; she making her Innocence appear, he was pacify'd, and they cohabited; the second, being obliged by Law to resign. However she appear'd again very cloudy. He would know the Reason. Which she told him was, "That she was credibly assured that her Second Husband intended to Murder him, the better to have Access to her; to prevent which he must be dispatch'd, or they could not be safe; that to effect it he had the fairest Opportunity, he being that Night to take his Leave of her before his Departure for Burgundy." He consented. The Guest arrives; the Glass goes freely about; at length she infus'd a strong Soporifick in his Wine, which laid him fast asleep; then they strangled him. This done, he bore up the Fore part of the Corpse, and she supported the Legs on her own Shoulders; and while they were crossing the Garden to the River Side, she with a strong Needle and Thread tack'd together the Coat Lappets of both her Husbands. When they came to the Brink of the Precipice, *Now Wife*, said he, *are you ready? Now Husband*, answer'd she—so down went the Dead, and the Living too.

This she deny'd a great while; but being confronted by the Servants, who swore she was left alone with her Husbands, and they being found taken up sow'd together, she at last confessed, and was executed for it.

*Applebee's Journal* Nov. 6.

*Whims of Lottery-Adventurers.*

**T**eresa Thoughtful finds fault with Mr Sidney's last *Journal* for the disadvantageous Character he gave of some Ladies who were Adventurers in the present Lottery. In return for which she presents him with an Account of two or three Gentlemen of her Acquaintance who have laid out their *Chimerical* 10,000 *l.* (See p. 438. K.)

Mr *Lovegain*, an eminent Tradesman, about three Years ago, married an agreeable young Lady with 30000 *l.* Fortune. He is an industrious thriving Man, but having several Tickets in the Lottery, is grown of late mighty thoughtful. She ask'd him the Reason, 'Madam said he, I have been thinking if the 10,000 *l.* had come up in time, I might have taken the Diversion of *Newmarket* Races. Business is a Fatigue, and this would give me an Opportunity to retire and live as I please; render me a Companion for Men of the first Quality, and capable of sharing their Amusements. *But how long, my Dear*, said his wife, do you think your Estate will hold out at this Rate? About 3 Years, reply'd Mrs *Thoughtful*; when your Constitution and Credit being worn out, you might end your Life in a Goal.

Sir *Jacob Ivy*, a florid Knight of Fourscore, t'other Night said he was sure by his Dream, that one of his five Tickets would be a Prize of 10,000 *l.* If it should, said he,

I am resolv'd to make some young Woman of small Fortune happy; and by putting it into the Annuities it would grow a handsome Provision for my 2d Wife's Children.

Her third Instance is, that of her own Footman, who had scrap'd Money enough together to purchase a Ticket. *Robin* had declared he should be satisfy'd with the 500*l*. The Maid found in his Pocket a Paper to the following Purpose: "As soon as I have got the 1000*l*. I'll marry *Grace* *Tours*; but as she has been cross and coy, I'll use her as a Servant. Every Morning she shall get me a Mug of strong Beer with a Toast, Nutmeg and Sugar: Then I will sleep again till Ten; then I'll have a large Sack Posset. My Dinner shall be upon Table by One, and a good Pudding. I'll have a Stock of Wine and Brandy laid in. In the Afternoon, about Five, I'll have Tarts and Jellies, and a Gallon Bowl of Punch. At Ten a hot Supper of two Dishes: If I'm in Humour, *Grace* shall sit down. Go to Bed about Twelve."

London Journal. Nov. 6. No. 645.

*Of Publick and Foreign Affairs.*

IT is impossible to bring human Affairs to a State of Perfection. Few Men in private Life can make their own Conduct reasonable, altho' they have only themselves to manage. Much less is it expected, that Government, which stands on a popular Foundation, and which has the Passions of Thousands to manage, can gain an universal Approbation. Practical and Theoretical Politicks will ever differ. *Plato's* Common wealth; *Sir Thomas More's* Utopia, and *Harrington's* Oceana, will be read with pleasure, and that's all; and so will *Fletcher of Saltoun*, whose Works are lately published.

Our Government is as perfect as ever was in the World, both with Regard to Property secur'd, and Li-

berty enjoy'd. We are at Peace with all the World. The *Guaranty* of the Succession to the Empire is the best Thing we could do. The Noble Person † now amongst us, design'd, 'tis said, for that High Dignity, has Dominions bordering on France, and will ever be a Check to the growing Power of that Nation. No wonder therefore the King of France does not come into the late Treaty.

Nothing could have justified our late Alliance with France, but that the Natural Alliance was broke. Our Natural Ally, the Emperor, first left us, and join'd with Spain against us, which made it reasonable for Great Britain, at that Time, to join with France.

This close Alliance with France, the Writers against the Court own to be the chief Cause of their Papers; this is at an End, and yet they write and rail on; and will do so, they say, till some other Things are done. The Spanish Works before Gibraltar must be demolish'd. But what are these Works? Suppose they have a Mind to build a Tower upon their own Ground as high as Babel. What is that to us? (See these Works describ'd, p. 431.)

They likewise expect, that the Septennial Act be repeal'd, and the Triennial restor'd. With all my Heart; — I will not dispute it with 'em; "for the oftener the Power returns into the Hands of the People, the more secure they are of their Liberties." The Septennial Act was not procured by this Ministry; their own Patron, and a great Majority of Whigs voted for it.

My Opinion about the Liberty of the Press is, That all Foreign, as well as Domestic Affairs, are subject to the Examination of the People, that is, those of them who are capable of doing it. For 'tis impossible the People should judge of the Goodness

† D. of Lorain.

of a Treaty, till all Circumstances are known, consider'd and weigh'd, and it has been some Time made, and its Effects tried. Had these Writers, says Osborne, done thus, they would never have published their Hague Letter, and charg'd the late Treaty to be big with such Evils as they had no Ground to suggest.

Craftsman, Nov. 6. No. 279.

On the 5th of November.

THE 5th of November is a Day for ever Sacred to Liberty in the British Annals, as it is the Anniversary of our Double Deliverance from Popery and Slavery, by the Discovery of the Gunpowder-Plot, and the auspicious Birth and Landing of K. William.

To celebrate the Day agreeably to its Institution, he takes a Summary View of our Affairs at that Time.

King Charles the II's Parliaments made him liberal Concessions, yet he grasped at more, and endeavoured to set up a dispensing Power. He sullied the Bench of Bishops with a Set of temporizing Sycophants; and filled the Courts of Justice with Men to serve his own Purpose. He aim'd at absolute Power, and was suspected of inclining to Popery: But at last seem'd to be sensible he had been betray'd into wrong Measures, and declar'd in a Passion, that if he lived a Month longer, he would find a Way to make himself easy for the rest of his Life; which Expression, some thought, hasten'd his Death.

King James the II. mounted the Throne, and promised largely, but his first Act of regal Authority was his Proclamation for Levying the Customs which expir'd from his Brother's Life, which was a direct Violation of one of the fundamental Parts of our Constitution, which provides, that no Money shall be raised on the

Subject without Consent of Parliament.

Dr Wellwood, says, That King James not only assum'd a dispensing Power, but the Party, about the King would have us believe that a Power in the King to dispense with Laws, was Law. To maintain which, Mercenary Pens were set to work, and Judges found out, who did all they could to complement the King with the Liberties of their Country.

In this desperate Conjunction of Affairs the Nation turn'd their Eyes to the Prince of Orange, and implor'd his Assistance. He generously undertook and accomplished their Deliverance. The Body of Nobility, Gentry, Commonalty, and the Army itself concurr'd with it.

Had the REVOLUTION been only a temporary Blessing, we should have had but little Reason to Rejoyce in it; but the Benefits then obtained are become ours; as we may read in the Bill of Rights and Act of Settlement. The former indeed was far from being perfect, or adequate to the Occasion; both Mr Eachard and Bishop Burnet insinuate, that the Prince of Orange would not consent to any further Limitation; but he thinks them misinform'd, because he afterwards consented to the wise Provisions in the Act of Succession.

Concludes, that as all the Limitations the Crown then made, are referred to the Wisdom of Parliament, so we ought always to be upon our Guard, that this sacred and sole Palladium of our Liberties be kept inviolate from secret Corruption, as well as open Violence.

Head's Journal, March 6:

Of Murder.

MR. Read, in his last Journal, which we omitted, gave us an Account

Account of a young Lady at *Paris*, who, by the Cruelty of her Father was oblig'd to part with her Lover whom she had privately married. He went to Sea, and was kill'd in an Engagement with Pirates. This no sooner came to her Knowledge but she stabb'd herself with a Penknife. On which Occasion the Journalist puts the following Lines into her Mouth,

Kind Instrument! Now Death direct the Blow.  
*Pbilantbus!* meet me in the Shades below.  
Spite of the envious World we'll \* Happy be,  
If not while Finites, in Infinity.

(\* See this Notion contradicted, p. 224. H)

This Writer now complains (how consistently the Reader will judge) that *Suicide* is not enough discourag'd either from the Pulpit or the Prefs, and gives the following Discourse.

**S E L F - M U R D E R** is the greatest Indignity offered to our Maker; as it is a Deletion of his Image, and an Act of the most rebellious Usurpation and Presumption, and in no Circumstance Lawful. It is an odious Crime, even an Insurrection against Nature. For which Reason those Precepts were given to *Noah*, and afterwards to his Children, *To abstain from eating Blood, and not to commit Murder.* Murder is not a simple Crime, but aims to extirpate Posterity it self. Wherefore it was said to *Cain*, "The Voice of thy Brother's Blood crieth unto me from the Ground."

*Aristotle*, in his *Ethicks*, has observ'd, that 'tis the Mark of a cowardly Spirit to be Guilty of *Suicide*. Such an one renounces Nature, which has imbued us with a Love of Life, and arm'd Death with Pains and Terrors, to prevent its being the deliberate Choice of Mortals. Even the Brutes strenuously defend their Lives.

*Plato* enacted a Law,—"That

" a Self Murderer should be buried in  
" a solitary Place, and no Statue or  
" Inscription upon him.

A " *Tarquinius Priscus made a Law,*  
" *That the Dead Bodies of all those,*  
" *who die by their own Hands, be fixt*  
" *upon Gibbets, in Terror to others,*  
" *and a Prey to wild Beasts and*  
" *Fowls."*

B This put an immediate Stop to that horrid Practice, which had obtained among the *Romans*. When the *Milesian* Virgins hang'd themselves in Numbers, the Senate no sooner proclaim'd an Edict, that the Bodies of all *Self-Murderers* should be dragg'd naked through the Streets to their Interment, but a Stop was put to that extraordinary Wickedness.

Our Journalist proposes the like Law to be enacted as an effectual Remedy against *Suicide*: For that our own Writers, as well as Foreigners, erroneously ascribe the too frequent Instances of *Suicide* amongst us, to the Temper of our Climate. But why should that Spot of Earth which raises, exalts, and finishes the greatest Beauties the World can boast of, and preserves them the longest, a pure, temperate and healthy Air, be tax'd with Effects, which only spring from the Brest of weak Men, or the *Self-Murderer*?

F He concludes this Subject in his succeeding Journal of *November 20*, with the following Reflections. Is it Pain, or any common Ills of Life that afflict us? *Patience* is half a Cure, and an intrepid Spirit will be more than Conqueror. Let us reflect whether our Distresses arise from our own Intemperance and Folly, or come unforeseen and unavoidable. If the first, 'tis reasonable to acquiesce in a State we have brought upon ourselves; if the last, let us put our Trust in Omnipotence, and our Sorrow shall lose its Anguish; or we be fortified to sustain



Justain it. Pain, Misery, and Affliction, in the Eye of Virtue, Resignation and Goodness, are but so many Arguments for Thanksgiving and Praise to Him who is infinite in Mercy. Affiance in our Maker is the great Catholicon of Life, and infinite Protection, a Gift to every one that fervently asketh it.

Daily Courant, Nov. 1, 9 and 10.

On the Pension-Bill, &c.

THE Craftsman having declared, that before he leaves writing he should be glad to see the *Septennial Act* repealed, and the *Pension-Bill* passed, (see p. 432. F) a Writer in the *Daily Courant*, November 1, puts the following Queries relating to the PENSION-BILL.

1. Whether this Bill is not intended to preserve the Freedom of Parliament, by removing every *Bias* to *Vote* contrary to *Judgment*?

2. Whether *Party*, *Revenge*, or *Disappointment*, have not as great an Influence on *Votes* as *Corruption*? and are not to be equally discourag'd? (See p. 240. No. VI.)

3. Whether *Associations* in every *Parliament*, except this, have not been form'd to oppose the Court, contrary to the *Judgment* and *Consciences* of the *Associators*?

4. Whether, if a *Test* had been imposed on these Men ——— “That they neither directly or indirectly gave one Vote out of Party, Revenge, or Disappointment” — the *Associators* would have been reform'd; or not have found some *Evasion* for the *Oath*? Or can one Instance be given of an *Oath of Office*, which Men have not generally evaded? And whether such *Party Tests* must not render the *House of Commons* guilty of the most *improbable Practices*; and greatly increase and widen *Party Divisions*, by giving one Man an Opportunity of reproaching another with *Perjury*?

5. Whether the Word *Indirectly*, in the proposed *Oath*, will not give a *future House of Commons*, such an absolute Power as may enable them to purge the *House of every Member* they dislike, and thereby endanger, if not subvert the *Constitution*? Or can it be understood in any other than an unlimited Sense; or in such a Sense as a *future House of Commons* may interpret it? (See p. 214.)

Lastly, Whether it is not absurd and dangerous that a *House of Commons* should make themselves absolute Judges of the Sense of an *Act of Parliament*, which requires the Consent of the *Three Estates*, before it passes into a Law?

An Answer to these Queries will explain ——— “Whether this famous Bill instead of being useful and necessary, be not really a very absurd, dangerous and wicked Experiment? He proceeds in the *Courant* November 9. and,

On the Triennial and Septennial Act quotes Sir Richard Steele's Speech to the following Effect;

THE Preamble to the Triennial Act expresses, that it was introduced “for the better Union and Agreement of the King and his People.” But it has had a contrary Effect: It has verified a Saying of the late Earl of Sunderland, and had made a Triennial King, a Triennial Ministry, a Triennial Alliance. Ever since it has been enacted, the Nation has been in a series of Contention. The first Year of a Triennial Parliament has been spent in vindictive Divisions and Animosities; the second Sessions has entered into Business, but rather with a Spirit of Contradiction to what was done in former Parliaments, than a disinterested Zeal for the Common Good. The Third Session languished in the pursuit of what was intended to be done in the Second; and

and the Approach of an *Ensuing Election* terrified the Members into a servile Management, as their Principals were disposed, towards the Questions before them in the House.

It is objected, that the *Alteration proposed is a Breach of Trust.*] The Trust reposed is the *publick Good*; the Parties exercising it are the King, Lords and Commons; which when they do by the Measure of the publick Good, they discharge themselves as well by altering and repealing as in making or confirming Laws; and the Period of Time, in this Case, is a subordinate Consideration.

It has been farther objected, that all this is *surely giving great Power to the Ministers who may make an arbitrary Use of it.*] Answer: "All the Mischiefs that may be compassed under a *Septennial Act*, can be perpetrated under the *Triennial*; but all the Good which can be compassed under the *Septennial*, cannot be hoped for under the *Triennial*".

In the *Courant*, November 10, he gives Mr *Addison's* Sentiments on the same Head, *viz.*

"A T Home the *Tempers* and *Spirits* of Men are put into a *Ferment*, and boiled up into a *Rage*, which are never cooled, because the Returns of Elections are so *quick*.

It is likewise the most effectual Method to debauch the Subjects *Morals.* *Bribery* supposes a Corruption of the Mind, and leads to an Insensibility of every Thing Great and Honourable, and by Degrees, to a Disregard to every Thing Sacred and Useful. A Scene of bestial Intemperance, is encouraged and paid for in many Places, for fear Friendship should cool, if not kept hot by such Methods.

Does not suppose that the *Alteration of the Term* will put a full Stop to

this Corruption of *Morals*; but as the Returns will not be so quick the *Tempers* of Men will naturally become easier to one another; the *Scent of Bribery* will not be so strong; and *Debauchery* must be interrupted; *Idleness* will be exchange'd for *Industry*; and Men become more useful to their Families and the *Publick*.

Nor is its Influence less detrimental to the Publick in general. Nothing makes Men more supinely negligent of the publick Interest than a *State of Bribery, Corruption, Debauchery and Idleness*.

This Argument touches the *Elect-ed* likewise. For Gentlemen who have exhausted their Estates, and impoverished their Families, will take Opportunities to reimburse themselves, and prevent their immediate Ruin, tho' at the *Expence of publick Liberty and Security*.

*Personal and Party Revenge* never fail to actuate both the *Candidates and Electors*. Nothing could be devised more likely to preserve such a Spirit than *Triennial Elections*, and the Expectation of them. And nothing has so much diverted the Course of Justice from its *proper Current* in the Country, as *Party Views* by frequent *Elections*.

The Effects which *Triennial Elections* have upon our *Affairs Abroad*, are, the keeping alive the Hopes of the *Pretender* and his Adherents, who never despair so long as their Friends here can represent his Case as promising well. In *New Elections* they are sure of this Advantage, that our *Heats*, and *Hatred*, and *Desire of Revenge*, are still perpetuated and improved. Those who wish us ill Abroad, believe this; and those who wish us well hardly confide in a *People*, always fluctuating and uncertain. 'Twas this brought King *William* to make

a Peace against his Judgment. Therefore a resting Time is necessary to settle the *Temper*, Affairs and Interest of the whole Nation.

Another material Point to be consider'd is, the *paying off the Debts* of the Nation. To do this consistent with the Faith of Parliamentary Securities, and free from the Odium of imposing new Taxes, is to raise and support the Publick Credit to such a Height as may enable the Government to Borrow at a lower Interest, what may pay off such Debts as carry a greater. But Experience shews, Publick Credit will be subject to perpetual Fluctuations and Inequalities, while the Measures of one three Years are liable to be reversed by the three succeeding, and those again by the next; and while Tumults and Disorders conspire to make Men look on every Thing as precarious, that is any ways involved in the Publick. (See p. 484. D)

*Daily Courant*, Nov. 3, and 11.

*Remarks on the Craftsman*, Oct. 30.

THE *Craftsman* had argued (See p. 433) That the *South-Sea* Directors and their Associates were punish'd as far as the Legislature thought fit before the conclusion of the first Volume of *Cato's Papers*, and therefore the subsequent could not have that End in View. By a like Argument, says our Author, might be prov'd that the *Craftsmen*, written since the *Parliamentary* Approbations of the past Measures, could not be design'd to call for the Punishment of the Transactors of them; because, by those Approbations the Legislature had punish'd 'em as far as they thought fit.

To the *Craftsman*, asserting the fitness of popular Debates on Foreign Affairs, (See p. 433) he says,—“A *Cobler* may perhaps comprehend that too close an Union with *France* would

be of bad Consequence: But can that *Cobler* apprehend when we are in such an Union, all Circumstances consider'd? In the same Light may be stated, the popular Topicks about the *Hessians*; the Honour of the *British* Flag; Retention of *Gibraltar*; keeping *Dunkirk* demolish'd; and the preventing the Depredations of the *Spaniards*. Can the Populace of a Nation be made competent Judges of the exact Importance of these Points, so as justly to determine when, or how far 'twould be fit for the *King* or his *Ministers* to temporize, for the better obtaining some other momentous Points? A Train of Particulars, so immensely large, that the *Craftsman* and his Associates have not entered into one tenth Part of the Considerations essentially necessary to determine justly of the Fitness or Unfitness of them, as they stood when the several Resolutions were taken. (See p. 486 B)

The Remainder of this Essay is a Recapitulation of the Arguments used in his former, (See p. 440 D) and to which, the Author says, the *Craftsman* has made no, or a fallacious, Reply.

In the *COURANT* Nov. 11. he proceeds to point out some other Fallacies in the same *Craftsman*, particularly where that Writer defends the Practice of making intricate Foreign Affairs Points of popular Debate, at dangerous and critical Junctures, arguing from this Topick, *viz.* “That a wise People will always chuse to submit to those Inconveniencies, rather than put themselves in the Power of a despotick Prince, or of his weak or wicked Ministers. In this Argument, says our Author, he changes the Terms of the Question; and instead of enquiring whether this practice be congruous with our establish'd Constitution, puts the Question

on between absolute Monarchy and Democracy. As thus: 'Despotick Princes, or their bad Ministers, are likely to mistake or betray the People's Foreign Interests, therefore in *England* such popular Debates should be kept on Foot, lest the People's Foreign Interests should be betray'd.' Asks, to whom? Why, to the Courts of *France*, *Spain*, or *Vienna*, whose Princes are all absolute. What then, are their Princes and Ministers who have no Check, more likely to do the People Justice, than the *English* with their Constitutional Check, the regular Inquest of Parliament? This supposes those Forms of Government best. But if the *English* are not so likely to be betray'd, because of that Check, we run less Hazard, and consequently such Debates by way of Check, are Superfluous. Thus both Arguments fall to the Ground.

The *Craftsman* supposes, that if this Author's Reasons against popular Debates prove any Thing they prove too much, so asks, (p. 433.) "Can he be ignorant that general *Calamities*, or *Uneasinesses* at Home, give our Enemies as much Advantage over us, as *Male-Administration* of our Affairs Abroad? And therefore the debating of both should be equally avoided."—Herealso, says the *Courant*, the *Craftsman* has changed the Terms of the Question, and put the Discovery, or betraying *Domestick* Facts, instead of debating Points of *Domestick* Policy. Thus there would be a wide Difference between a Treatise written to prove, that there were 100,000 Workers in *Woollen* ready to revolt for want of Employment, and one written to prove, which was the best Way of restoring the *Woollen* Manufacture, tho' the Writer therein dissent from that taken by the Government. (See p. 486.)

Enumerates many Mischiefs that naturally follow the debating on Foreign Negotiations in that licentious

Manner the *Craftsman* had done. And, recapitulating his many fallacious Reasonings and Evasions, leaves the Publick to judge whether these particular *Courants*, or the *Craftsman*, most merit the Appellation of a Shameless Attempt on the common Understanding of Mankind.

*Daily Courant*, November 4.

Anniversary Birth Day of K. William III. (See p. 466. *Craftsm.*)

TO celebrate this Day properly he takes two Views of our Country; one before K. *William* III. began his Reign, the other at the Time of his Death.

The first shows us *Britain* stript of Liberty and Wealth, and ready for Slavery and Popery; a King on the Throne weak, cruel, and a Bigot; and all his Counsellors and Confidants, Favourers of arbitrary Power, or Friends to *Popish* Superstition.

In K. *William's* Reign, the Prerogative of the Crown was circumscrib'd by positive Laws, which render the Duty of the King less difficult, and the Transgression of it more obvious. The Constitution was restored by making the Voice of the Legislature, the Rule of the People's Obedience; and the National Religion was preserved in its full Splendor; the Army was reduced to the disposal of Parliament; and excellent Laws enacted; of which were the Bill of Rights, and that concerning Trials for Treason. The Judges had their Places and Salaries settled for Life, to take off their Dependence on the Crown; the Oath of Supremacy was abolish'd; and the Restraint of a Licenser was taken off the Press.

To conclude, For a perpetual Security of these Blessings to the People of *England*, this great Prince procured

cured that Settlement in the Crown by which it is vested in the illustrious House of Hanover.

All this consider'd, he is at a Loss what<sup>r</sup> Quarrel any good *Englisbman* can have to the Memory of King *William*; and owns his Surprize that the Common Council of *London* should shew such a manifest Contempt of our Deliverer, by refusing his Statue a Place among them. (See the next Col.)

Free Bilton, Nov. 11. No. 102.

An Address to the Whiggs.

**M**R *Walsingham* reminds the Whiggs, that, as to them we owe the Blessings we at present enjoy, so it is to their Resolution and Conduct in standing by each other, in Opposition to the wicked, clandestine and infamous Measures of the Tories, we are to expect the Continuance of those Blessings.

Rouzes them from the supine Negligence of themselves and the publick Weal, with the Consideration, that the Tories are always busy in improving their Interests, especially in Corporations. For, such as our Representatives are, such must the Administration be.

And concludes with telling them, that if they will be Free and Happy, they must be Vigilant and Active; but if they will be indolent and indifferent to every Thing that happens among them, the Consequence must be, they will be Slaves; *i. e.* they will be as liable to the Oppressions of the Tories, as in the four last Years of Queen *Anne*.

Grubstreet Journal, Nov. 11. N<sup>o</sup> 97.

(See Vol. I. p. 189.)

To Francis Walsingham, Esq;

S I R,

**I**N your *Free Briton*, November 4, (p. 461.) you have made very free with the Lord Mayor and Com-

mon Council of this City; the one you have sneered at for receiving, and the other for giving him their Thanks for his prudent, virtuous and able Administration in the Chair. The Common Council are represented as guilty of a Crime in refusing to read a Petition praying Leave to erect an Equestrian Statue to King *William*, on the Ground in *Cheapside*, where the Conduit formerly stood; and Alderman *Barnard* is complained of, for not recommending it copiously when he presented it. To pull down a Statue already erected, is an Act of Indignity; but barely to oppose the erecting a Statue, unless accompanied with opprobrious Circumstances, by Persons in whose Power it is to grant or reject it, is no Indignity; and their Refusal ought not to be censured.

“ The Petition, you say, is the most modest and reasonable that ever was offer'd ”.] How do you know that; Have you read all?

“ To King *William*, you say, the Citizens owe the very Being of a free City, exempted from every precarious Dependance on the Crown ”.] If so, what Authority has any Courtier to judge of their Acts and Proceedings?

To appeal from them to the Citizens in their unrepresented Body is insolent, illegal and seditious. Assign a Reason why this may not be applied to the Representatives of the People in Parliament. Do the Cases differ, otherwise than in the Degrees of Confusion? Here you make several impertinent Queries; in Return to which, give me leave to ask, Who you are, that have used the Common Council of this City in this arbitrary and outrageous Manner? Are you a Gentleman, a Citizen, a Tradesman? Where do you live? In fine Apartments, or in a Garret in *Grubstreet*? You are neither Livery-Man, nor Freeman  
but

but a Livery Servant, a Hireling and Incendiary.

If you are none of these, you will show it by printing your own Name when you publish the Names of our Common Council, as you threaten us. **A**

If, as you affirm, the Common Council of *London* are a great Body of Men, How dare you, who are but a little Person, charge them with Disaffection to the present Government? (see p. 462. **E**) Sure, as nothing but your imaginary Greatness could puff you to this Insolence; so nothing but your real Littleness can scutten you from their just Resentments.

If, under *K. James* we were worse than Slaves, in what State must we reckon ourselves, when an inconsiderable, unknown Person shall attack our Rights in Print, and endeavour to take away the Freedom of our Votes in Common Council? If in the one Case we saw a Lion ready to tear our Charter, in the other we see an *As* endeavouring to trample it under his Feet. **D**

*Weekly Register, Nov. 13. No. 83.*

*On Prejudice and Politeness.*

**N**O Mistake is more Universal or Fatal than Prejudice; 'tis the Child of Ignorance and Obstinacy, and accompanies us from Infancy to old Age; yet there's nothing we so eagerly disclaim; we counterfeit a Zeal for Truth, when we only espouse our own Prejudices. Men's Interests, as well as their Opinions or Principles, mingle with their Arguments, and influence every Conclusion. — The Idea of Party implies Prejudice, and if we could banish one Distinction, 'twould be a fair Step to deprive us of the other. — The Prejudices of both Parties are not alike dangerous. The *English* are less prejudic'd in Favour of the Crown, than any other

People. All Prejudices against the Executive Power tend to weaken the Basis of the Constitution; and this has been the main and constant Drift of the Writers against the Government, under Pretence of Patriotism.

No Nation in *Europe* is so fond of being esteemed Polite as the *English*. — True Politeness consists in a thorough Love for the Arts and Sciences, and a noble Ambition to encourage them. **B** Good Breeding is but a second Rate Accomplishment, but always attends Men of Genius and Capacity. But can we with any Reason pretend to emulate the *Greeks* and *Romans*, when we are too selfish to imitate their glorious Example? Is sorry on all Accounts, that the noble Design of erecting a Statue to the great King *William* should ever fail, especially because there is so illustrious an Evidence, a Princely † Foreigner, on the Spot, to be Witness to our Ingratitude and Inelegancy together. **C**

The City of *Dublin*, long ago, erected an Equestrian Statue to the immortal Memory of that glorious Prince, and since have dedicated another to his late Majesty; and shall the City of *London* yield to any other of the Dominions of *Great-Britain* in Gratitude, or Politeness? **E**

*London Journal, Nov. 13. No. 546.*

*Singularity in Dress.*

**A** Judicious Person affirms that a Singularity, or Oddness of Habit, generally discovers a wrong Turn of Head. He instances in one, who wore a double Cravat, curiously plaided, and a Perriwig of an uncommon Size, who turn'd *French Prophet*; another, who was fond of three Buttons on his Hat, at 79 married his his Maid, of 18; a third, who wore a Hanger by his Side, and a Feather in his Hat, who drowned himself for

Love

† *Duke of Lorraine.*

Love of a Widow. Believes the Discomposures in *Bedlam*, may be traced in the same Manner.

He condemns the Lady's *Hermopbrodical* Riding Habit, and our young Gentlemen for wearing Dresses, which render it difficult to distinguish a *Man of Quality*, from a *Footman*. His Friend further observes, that notwithstanding the Appearances of War, he was assured there would be none, because our young Fellows put on a *military Air*, and affected to look terrible with *buge Clubs*. (See P. 289.)

As to the Ladies Riding Habit, the Wastecoat and Petticoat are convenient and becoming, that is, the *Feminine* Wastecoat, not the *Masculine*. *Thalesfris*, in her Riding Habit, is hardly known from a *very pretty Fellow*. Saw her lately at a *Gaming Table*, with her Hair, in a *Soldierly Manner*, turned under her cockaded Hat, her Jacket resembled a Man's Coat, and she frequently sat Bare-headed. The Ladies must have *odd Opinions* of the Men, to think they can be *most agreeable* when they *most resemble the male Sex*. How would they like a young Fellow *making Love* to them in a Suit of Pinners, a Pair of Stays and a Mantua? The Reason of Disgust holds good on both Sides.

Apprehends that the *Masculine Habits* the Ladies affect, will give them a bold and *Masculine Behaviour*. Being lately on the Road, he expected a real pretty Fellow would have been thrown off his Horse, by one of these *Amazons*, who seemed resolved to have the Way: But Mischieff was prevented by casting his Eye on the Petticoat.

His Friend *Truelove*, who was just on the Point of Marriage, is grown cool on the Matter, on his Mistress's assuming one of those Ha-

bits. He thinks, that when a Woman has got all but the Breeches, she will struggle hard for them too.

Instead of Breeches, he proposes that the Ladies should wear Trowsers, which will be particularly convenient for those who have not handsome Legs; and learn the Qualifications of Fencing, Swearing, Talking—, in which, when they are Perfect, he will allow them fit for the Breeches, and think them as well qualified as most of the modern fine Gentlemen about Town.

*Universal Spectator*, Nov. 13 No. 162  
*Fortune's Fools*.

MR *Stonecastle* observes that many of his Readers have amused themselves with the Expectation of getting a first Rate Prize in the Lottery; and doubts not but 20,000 People have fixed their Hearts on one of the 10,000 *l.* Benefit.

His Cousin *Dorothy* had let her Servants know she will be call'd her *Ladyship*; and broke off her Marriage with a Gentleman, because he seem'd unwilling to Mortgage his Estate, to purchase the Title of Rt Honourable: But she recovered her Understanding by the last of her Tickets coming up a Blank.

A cunning Woman, who had got her Living in a Gartet opposite to him, by casting Coffee Grounds, is now come into the first Floor, and keeps a Footman by the Generosity of Adventurers in the present Lottery; and by promising every one Good Luck is likely to become Rich herself.

A few Weeks since, an elderly grave Gentleman desired him to consult the Stars to be inform'd what would be the most lucky Ticket he could purchase.

His old Maid *Kate* pertly told him t'other Day, he might get him

him another Servant, for she intend-  
ed to be Nobody's Slave much longer.  
The Mystery of which was, that she  
had laid out her whole Stock in a Tic-  
ket, which the *Cunning Woman*, his  
*Neighbour*, had promised should come  
up a Prize of 1000*l.* but was at last  
unluckily drawn a *Blank*.

Concludes with a Word or two of  
Advice to the *Lucky* as well as unlucky  
Adventurers in the present *Lottery*;  
and with the Duke of *Buckingham's*  
Description of *Fortune*, as follows :

**F**ORTUNE, made up of *Toys* and *Impudence*,  
That common *Jade*, that has not common  
*Sense*,

So fond of *Business*, insolently dares  
Pretend to rule, and spoil the World's Affairs.

She flutt'ring up and down, her *Favours*  
throws

On the next met, not minding what she does;  
Nor *woby*, nor *wobom* she helps or injures, knows.

Sometimes she *smiles*, then like a *Fury* raves,  
And seldom truly loves but *Fools* or *Knaves*.

Let her love *wobom* she please---I scorn to woo  
her,

While she stays with me, I'll be civil to her :  
But if she offer once to move her Wings,  
I'll sing her back all her vain gewgaw Things,  
And, arm'd with *Virtue*, will more glorious  
stand,

Than if the *Bitcb* still bow'd at my Command.  
I'll marry *Honesty*, tho' ne'er so poor,  
Rather than follow such a *blind dull Wbore*.

*Fog's Journal*, Sat. Nov. 13. No. 158.

**F**OG having in a former Paper,  
p. 434. attacked *Walsingham* a-  
bout Mr. P's receiving a Present of  
*Parliament Journals* for his Service  
in procuring the Banishment of the  
late Bishop of *Rocheſter*, to which  
*Walsingham* reply'd, p. 437, and jus-  
tified his former Assertion, viz. that  
the Present was in the Nature of a  
*Bribe*; *Fog* again takes up the Cudgels,  
and would fix the Scandal of *Bribery*  
upon *W's* Patron, who, he insinuates,  
gave the *Bribe*; or else, according to  
*W.* it was given by the late K---g. If  
the latter, *W.* is the first Person that

ever presum'd to affront Majesty with  
such an Accusation.

*Fog* calls it also an outrageous and in-  
solent Abuse of the Persons concern'd  
in the Prosecution of that Prelate ;  
for, allowing him *Guilty*, would it  
not have been better that he had  
been acquitted, than that his Convic-  
tion should have been procured by a  
Method that undermines the Founda-  
tion of our Constitution ?

That the Committee implicitly a-  
greed to what Mr. P. should think fit  
to Report to the House, (as *W.* in the  
*Free Briton* asserts) *Fog* says, is a Mis-  
take; for Committees always inquire  
into Facts and Evidenees, and agree  
upon such as shall be laid before the  
House; they then direct their Chair-  
man to draw them into the Form of a  
Report, which is read to them, and  
submitted to their Alteration; and  
adds, that in Mr. P's Report many  
Alterations were made, after it was  
read in Form to the Committee.

Says, *W.* is also mistaken when he  
compares the Report to the Verdict of  
a Jury. It rather resembles the En-  
quiries of a Grand Jury, which are  
taken from Evidence on one Side only.

*Free Briton*, Thur. Novem. 28. No. 103:  
*A Second Address to the Citizens of*  
*London.* (See p. 461, 472, 482.)

**F** Gentlemen,

**T**HE Indignity done to the Name  
of King *William III.* when your  
*Common Council* refused him a Statue  
in your City, called aloud for Ani-  
madversion.

I took the Liberty of an *Engliſh-*  
*man* to enquire into the Acts of your  
*Common Council.* It is their Duty, as  
*Delegates* of the People, to bear Ac-  
cusations against themselves, brought  
before the People, by whose Judgment  
they must stand or fall, and by whose  
Voices they must be re-choſen or re-  
jected.

M m m

these



These are Truths you all know, and Rights you all maintain, notwithstanding whatever may be advanced by *Drudges* and *Slaves* employ'd to rail.

One of them, without a *Name*, declaims at *anonymous* Writers, and (p. 472.) justifies your Common Council in their late Indignity to King *William's* Memory, by observing,

1. "That the Division was above Three to One against reading the Petition", What then? Does the Unanimity of their Assembly prove the Equity of their Proceedings? Certainly, no.

2. "That nothing less than pulling down a Statue without Necessity, can be an Insult to his Memory". Now, I apprehend, there can't be a much greater Insult or Indignity to him than refusing Leave to erect his Statue where no Necessity or Conveniency forbids it; for this is a tacit Declaration that his Memory deserves not the Honour proposed. Their Manner of Proceeding was sufficiently opprobrious. They rejected the Petition without reading it. Besides the Nuisance which one of them pretended it would be, Somebody else was heard to say, that he had rather see the *Pretender's* Statue in *Cheapside*, than that of King *William III.*

3. That "There may be Reasons given for opposing such a Design, but if a Body of Men, in whose Power it is to reject a Petition, shall do the Latter without assigning any Reason, 'tis an Indignity offered them to censure their Conduct". If this be admitted as Law in any Country, there is an easy Method prescribed to make themselves infallible in the most arbitrary Actions; and to make Subjects or Citizens implicit Believers, that all Things are Right, meerly because their Trustees will give them no Reason for any Thing at all. (See p. 483 L)

Does the Power of any Assembly

prove the Equity, or the Expediency of their Proceedings?

A 4. "That the Common Council of *London* are accountable to no Man for their Proceedings." This is denying the Fundamental Rights of you the Citizens of *London*, and of the People of *England*, the Rights of Enquiry, the Rights upon which all new Elections are founded.

B 5. That "to appeal to you in your unrepresented Body is extremely Insolent"; as much as to say, you have no Right to receive Appeals from your own Delegates. It might as well be called insolent to appeal from a Lesser Court to a Greater, which is done every Day.

C 6. That it is "Insolent also to insinuate, that if your Opinions were taken by a POLL, you would differ in Opinion from your Court of Common-Council". But, is it insolent to suppose you have Gratitude and Justice? Or, that you would reward great Benefactors, as they deserve of you? Is not equal Honour due to the Citizens of *London* as of *Ancient Rome*? Any *Roman* might charge the Consul with Crimes, or the Senate with Error; but to reflect on the Body of the *Roman* People, was the worst Offence that their Law chastized.

D 7. He likewise calls such Appeal "illegal and Seditious; and tending, to overturn all regular Government, and to introduce Confusion." This all the Advocates of absolute Power have ever objected against Liberty; but it never deceived the *British* Nation. Even when the *Romans* enslaved this Island, our Ancestors saw the Cheat: "To spoil, to butcher, and to commit every Kind of Violence, said *Galgacus* the *Briton*, they call by a lying Name, *Government*; and when they have spread a general Desolation, they call it Peace. Such Peace; as *Algeroon Sidney* observes, is in a Wilderness, and may be found in the Grave."

H 8. That

8. That to the Reason, he is called upon to assign, " why the Right of Enquiry may not be as well extended to the Representatives of the People in Parliament, as to them in Common Council, he solemnly declares he can assign none. " On the contrary, it has been exercised in the largest Extent for the last seven Years; and the Parliament, to their Honour, have suffered it.

As to the Question, Who I am; let it suffice, I am an *Englishman*, and, as such, am interested in the Rights and Happiness of my Country.

*F. Walsingham.*

*Craftsman*, Nov. 13 and 20. No. 280, 281.

*On the Liberty of the Press.*

THE Points in Debate are, 1. *Whether the common Method of Proceeding against political Writers, as Libellers, is strictly agreeable to Law?* if so, 2. *Whether we can be said to enjoy any Liberty of writing upon Matters of Government.*

In former Times, the usual Method was by Information in the Court of Star-Chamber. The Judges of this Court consisted chiefly of Privy-Counsellors, who acted in the double Capacity of *Legislators* and *Judges* in their own Cause; they issued arbitrary Proclamations from the Council-Board, and afterwards enforced them with cruel Penalties in the Star-Chamber. (See p. 485, 478.)

This Court was suppressed by an Act of Parliament in *K. Charles I's* Reign, occasion'd, in a great Measure, by the sanguinary Penalties it inflicted on Writers, threatening an Extinction of all Learning as well as Liberty.

But this Act was almost totally invalidated by another of *King Charles II.* which put the Press under Licenses, and gave Messengers a Power, with a Warrant from either Secretary of State, to search all Houses for

unlicensed Books; Which *D'auvers* observes, is a tacit Acknowledgment that they had it not before by common Law, and queries, Whether such Authority subsists by any Statute now in force? This Act was made but for two Years, but became almost perpetual.

Concludes, that this Method of Proceeding being drawn into Precedent by the Strength of Prerogative; and for want of seasonable Opposition, in the Reigns of *King Charles* and *James the II.* did not a little contribute to raise up that honest Spirit which brought about the Revolution.

In 1680, the House of Commons took the Proceedings of the Judges in *Westminster-Hall* into Consideration, and voted an Impeachment against the Judges *Scroggs*, *Jones*, and *Weston*, for divers arbitrary and illegal Practices, under the Colour of Law; among others, for irregularly discharging a Grand Jury, and authorizing one *Robert Stephens*, a Messenger of the Press, to molest several Printers and Bookfellers in the Exercise of their Trade, by Virtue of illegal and arbitrary Warrants. But the King stopt their Proceedings by dissolving them.

*Sir Richard Hawles*, afterwards Solicitor-General, imputes the Success of the Revolution to these six Heads of Grievance, viz. " Exorbitant Fines; cruel and illegal Prosecutions; outrageous Damages; seizing the Charters; dispensing with the Test and Penal Laws; and undue Prosecutions in penal Matters.

As these illegal and arbitrary Proceedings had so great a share in accomplishing the Revolution, it is matter of wonder that the Rights of the Subject were not ascertain'd in the plainest and strongest Manner; particularly, that the Liberty of the Press was not immediately asserted by repealing the Licensing Act; this is an Omission always

always lamented in the Bill of Rights; nor was it ever attempted to be abrogated, till it expired of Course in 1695, seven Years after the Revolution; nor then without great Struggles, and a long Conference between the Lords and Commons upon this Subject; wherein the Reasons of the latter prevailed against continuing such a mischievous Act, tho' the Court was loath to part with it.

The Daily Courant, Nov. 19.

*Of Informations, in Answer to the foregoing Craftsman.*

WE pass over several Reflections, which the Author makes upon lesser Inaccuracies of the *Craftsman*, to consider the main Point in Debate betwixt them, that is, the Assertion of the *Craftsman*, That instead of the Star-Chamber, abolished in *Charles* the First's Time, the same or a like Method of Prosecution has been practised in the Court of King's Bench. —He replies,—Informations for the King, in the Nature of Indictments, are as old as the Star-Chamber, or as the Law itself; however, much older than the Acts of *Henry VII* and *VIII*. which gave to that Court its exorbitant Power. The Year Books, and other Monuments of our judicial Proceedings, mention them: and *Finch*, in his *Institute*, gives them a distinct Head immediately after *Indictments*, as one of the regular and ordinary Common Law Methods of beginning Suits for the King. He wrote this in *Q. Elizabeth's* Time, long before the Star-Chamber was abolish'd.

The *Craftsman's* Assertion, That all remaining Power of the Star-Chamber was retained in the King's-Bench; because the constituent Persons of both acted as Legislators and Judges in their own Cause, he says, is false; because the Court of King's Bench acknowledges nothing for Law, but

the old Common Law of *England*, or express Statutes.

Another Difference between the Proceedings of the Court of the Star-Chamber and King's-Bench was, that in the former they tried Criminals by Interrogatories, Depositions, and *viva voce* Evidence only; in the latter, by a regular Inquest of 12 of their Peers empannell'd in a Jury.

Lastly, The Court of Star-Chamber was not confined to any Rules of Punishment, but enforced its own Laws with arbitrary and cruel Sentences; whereas the Court of King's Bench is bounded by the precise Rules of the Common, or the Letter of Statute Law, and its discretionary Power stands limited to certain Bounds in Fines, Imprisonments, and other corporal Punishments.

*Fog's Journal*, Nov. 20. N° 159.

*Of Pensioners.*

IT being expected that the Hiring Scriblers of a certain Party will employ all their Artillery against the Pension Bill, towards the next Sessions of Parliament, *Fog*, to be before-hand with them, gives his Readers some Extracts from the writings of *Andrew Fletcher* of *Saltoun*; who, tho' a Whig, was a Man of Honour, and acted consistent with the Principles he profess'd.

Premises, that what he quotes was written in the Reign of King *William*, before the Union, and is applied to the Parliament of *Scotland*, of which he was a Member:

“When our Kings succeeded to the Crown of *England*, the Ministers of that Nation took a short way to ruin us, says he, by concurring with their Inclinations to extend the Prerogative in *Scotland*. Ever since, all our Affairs have been managed by their Advice, and the principal Offi-

ces of this Kingdom fill'd with such Men as the *English* Ministers were assured would be subservient to their Designs, by which means they have had a visible influence over our Administration. All People in Trust must follow their Directions or lose their Places, neither shall any Man obtain the least Advancement, who refuses to vote in Council or in Parliament under that Influence. So that there is no way to save this Country from a ruinous Dependence on the *English* Court, unless by placing in the Parliament the Power of conferring Offices and Pensions.—The ancient Kings of *Scotland*, and even those of *France*, had not so much as the Power of conferring the chief Offices of State.—Besides, the Disposal of our Places and Pensions is so considerable a Thing to the King of *England*, that several of our Princes, since the Junction, have wish'd to be free from the trouble of deciding between so many different Suitors and Pretenders.—Let no Man say, that it cannot be proved, that the *English* Court has ever bestow'd any Bribes in this Country; for do they not bestow all Pensions as well as Offices? Every Body knows that Princes give Pensions, as well as Places, by the Influence of those that advise them: So that the Question is plainly this, Whether this Nation would be in a better Condition, if in conferring our Places and Pensions, the King would be determin'd by the Parliament of *Scotland*, or by the Ministers of a Court that make it their Interest to keep us low and miserable.”

An Account of the publick Money being laid before the *Scots* Parliament, and a Deficiency shewn, which some who had Employments desired might be made good, Mr *Fletcher* answer'd, “ We know the Customs have been taken from the Farmers, in order to bestow the Collector's Places on Parliament Men.—Shall we

make good such Funds as are exhausted by bribing Men to betray our Liberties? ”

The People of *Ireland* are run into a vast national Debt within these few Years, in Time of Peace.

*Fog* frequently reads in our News Papers, that such or such a considerable Employment in *Ireland* has been given to some Gentleman here, who afterwards has had a private Act passed in his Favour to dispense with his going thither; so that a Man may receive 2 or 3000 *l.* per Annum, for doing Nothing.

Universal Spectator. Nov 20. No. 153.

### Unhappy Love.

*Palemon*, when about 22, after a Course of regular Education, went Home to his Father to spend some Months with him, before he set out on his Travels. During this Interval, he became acquainted with the lovely *Ismena*, whose Father had lavish'd away a large Estate. Notwithstanding the Meanness of the Lady's Fortune, *Palemon* became her Lover; which reaching his Father's Ears, he, full of Resentment, sent for him, and commanded him to think no more of *Ismena*, and to leave his Country in ten Days, on pain of being turn'd into the World with his Curse, and Penny-less.

*Palemon* obey'd; and *Ismena's* Father sent her to an Aunt's in *London*. He was no sooner arriv'd at *Paris*, but he dispatch'd *Clodio*, his Intimate, to *England*, in order to learn some News of *Ismena*, to deliver her a passionate Epistle, and to engage her to accept a Draught of 1000 *l.* *Clodio* arriv'd, found her out, and was so struck with her Beauty, that he determin'd not to deliver *Palemon's* Letter; but making use of the 1000 *l.* in about 6 Weeks prevail'd on the Lady

dy and her Aunt, and *Ismena* and he were publickly Married. *Palemon* in the mean Time, almost mad at hearing nothing from his Friend, resolv'd to run all Hazards, and, to return to *England*. He embark'd, and the next Day after his Arrival in *London*, was Thunder-struck at the News of *Clodio's* Marriage. The better to indulge his Sorrow, he took a Turn in the Park, and strolling into the Road to *Kensington*, spied the perfidious *Clodio* in all the Gaiety of a Bridegroom. They engag'd, and a few Passes decided the Quarrel: *Clodio* fell dead on *Palemon's* Feet. *Ismena*, for Grief, at the end of seven Months miscarried of a Son, and died herself. *Palemon*, after his Trial, retired to his Father's Seat, and to add to his Afflictions, saw the poor old Gentleman expire in an Apoplexy. These Misfortunes determin'd him to live a retired and devout Life, far from all his former Acquaintance.

*London Journal*, Nov. 20. No. 647.

#### The different Constitution of England.

FROM the *Norman* Conquest to *Henry VII.* we were so far from being a free People, that we were absolute Slaves. We had no Properties, and our Persons were at the command of the Barons our Masters; the King was the Grand Landlord of the Kingdom; the Barons held their Lands by Grants from the Crown, for which they paid the Service of themselves and their Vassals. The Barons parcell'd out their Lands to the People, who held them by personal Service, and had nothing for their pains but the Honour of tilling them, and fighting for their Lords.

*Henry VII.* a wise Prince, considering, that the Danger of the Crown, formerly, was owing to the Strength of the Barons by the Dependencies of their large and unalienable Estates, laid hold of some Incidents (parti-

cularly that of the profuse Living of the Barons occasion'd by the Discovery of *America*, and the Revival of Arts and Sciences,) to get several Acts pass'd to encourage Trade; and an Act whereby the Lords shou'd be enabled to alienate their Estates; and another which released the People from personal Service, and allow'd 'em to pay Fine and Rent, instead of Vassalage, for the Land they occupied; so by their Industry and Frugality they got the Lands which the Barons squander'd away in Architecture, extravagant Living, &c.

Then *Henry VIII.* took the Lands of the Church, and sold them to the People at low Prices: Whereby and by the Increase of Trade, the People in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time came to be considerable. This she was sensible of, and directed her Government accordingly. Not so her inglorious Successor, nor his Son King *Charles I.* who had the most arbitrary and tyrannical Views of any Prince that ever sat upon the *English* Throne. He said to one of his Parliaments, "Don't you know that you are TO BE OR NOT TO BE at MY pleasure?" Monstrous Position! and contrary to the Nature and Essence of our Constitution; a Contradiction in Terms to affirm, that People are govern'd by Laws of their own making, and that the King has a power to keep their Representatives from assembling to make those Laws. The Being or not Being of Parliaments is not trusted to the Crown, only Circumstances relating to the holding of them: Which this King not considering, laid them by twelve Years successively.

*K. Charles II.* we pass over. His Brother *K. James* haiten'd to compleat our Misery by introducing Popery and Slavery. We wisely and honestly sent him away, and placed the Prince of *Orange* on the Throne. From that glorious

glorious Time we are as free as Laws can make us; or, as Human Nature, perhaps, will admit of.

Of Quakerism.

IT being reported that the Quakers design to move for an Act of Parliament, That the Clergy may recover their Tythes of them by *Warrant from a Justice of Peace, without the Charge and Trouble of Exchequer and a Prison*; a Book is wrote, says the Writer, under the *Inspection* and at the *Command* of the Bp of London, with this Title, *A Preservative against Quakerism, on purpose to render the Quakers odious to the People.*

That this was the real Design of the Book, says our Author, is evident from its misrepresenting the Doctrine of the Quakers both in *Sense and Words*, charging them with *Deism, Enthusiasm*, denying the *Satisfaction and Miracles* of Jesus Christ, and all the *external parts* of Christianity; and with *allegorizing away the literal meaning* of the Bible, besides a great many other *schismatical and heretical Opinions.*

The charge of *Deism* they deny, and affirm, that *believing the Bible, and understanding it in their own sense makes them Christians.* This Doctrine of the *right of private Judgment* is the only true *Protestantism.*

As to *Enthusiasm*, they plead they are no more chargeable with it than any other Church, not excepting the Church of *England*; for they all own the *necessity* of a *divine Illumination*, and *supernatural assistance* of the holy Spirit in order to *understand and practice* the Bible.

Nor do they deny the *Satisfaction and Miracles* of Jesus Christ, nor the *external parts* of Christianity; for they assert, that neither this *Satisfaction* nor any other will be able to *save us*, without the *Practice of universal Virtue and Obedience* to the *eternal Law* of God written in Men's Hearts, enforc'd by

the Gospel, and founded on the *unalterable Nature of Things.*

They have not *allegorized away* the meaning of the Bible, but only make a *Spiritual or Moral use* of some parts of its *History and Doctrine.*

Their asserting the *Universality and Sufficiency* of that *Light*, which God has given Men to *understand and practice* their Duty, is consistent with the *Design and Usefulness* of Christianity, tho' not with the *absolute Necessity* of it to Salvation.

A full Answer, the *Journalist* says, is preparing to the said Book; and likewise a *Vindication* of the Quakers against the Bp of *Litchfield and Coventry*, who charges them with *allegorizing away the Miracles* of Christ, after the manner of Mr *Wolfson.* (see p. 622 C)

*Applie's Journal.* Nov. 20.

On Reproof.

IT requires a certain *Greatness* of Soul to reprove without *Pride*, and to receive it without secret *Indignation.* Among private Men, it destroys *Friendship*; and among the great, who ever attempts to undeceive them, runs the hazard of their *Displeasure.*

*Cambyfes*, Son and Successor to the great *Cyrus*, was of a tow'ring *Genius*, but uncultivated; gave way to *Drunkenness*, and often engaged in *Debauches.* He had a *Favourite*, bred up with him, and some years elder; who from a *Service* of many years imagin'd that nothing that he could say would be offensive. He therefore modestly represented to him the bad *Consequence* of his drunken Frolicks. *Cambyfes* replied, *Tho' I drink hard, my Lord, it never drowns my Senses.* Some Nights after, at an *Entertainment*, *Cambyfes* sat late, and drank deep. Towards the end of his *Carousal* he call'd his *Favourite*, bid him bring his only Son, and reach his *Bow and Quiver.* The Lad was plac'd against the *Door*, he drew his *Bow* and shot him through; and

and cutting him up shew'd the Father the Arrow in his Heart, *You see my Lord,* says he, *Wine neither makes my Arm shake, nor dims my Sight.*

*Philip of Macedon*, whose Virtues render'd him as conspicuous as his Crown, going out on an Expedition, was stop't by an old Woman, who demanded him to re-hear a Cause in which she had been injur'd. *Go Woman,* said he, *I am not at leisure.* If you are not at leisure to do Justice, reply'd she, *why do you not lay aside being King?* *Philip* stop't, examin'd the Affair, and redress'd her Grievance.

A *Spanish Merchant* on the Coast of *Africa* having been plunder'd by one of the late *Muly Molach's* Alcajdes, threaten'd to demand Justice, but was oblig'd to take refuge among the woods. Some Months after *Muly* pass'd that way with his Court, the Merchant went directly to the Road, seized the Bridle of *Muly's* Horse, and demanded Justice against the *Alcajde* that had wrong'd him. *Molach*, astonish'd at his Boldness, ask'd him, *If he knew who he was?* *I know,* said the *Spaniard*, *that thou art Emperor of Morocco, and I know therefore that it becometh thee to do me right.* *Muly* called for the *Alcajde*, and finding him guilty, commanded him instantly to be beheaded; ordering the Merchant to receive a triple Recompence out of his Effects; and as he was withdrawing, the Prince reproach'd the meanness of his Courtier's Spirits, by saying to them, *Be-bold a Man!*

Free Briton. Nov. 25, No. 104.

**M**R *Walsingham* suspends the Debate concerning the *Common Council of London*, and entertains his Reader with a *Dedication*, published a few Months since, prefixed to the 2d Vol. of *Tacitus*, and inscrib'd to his R. H. *Frederick*, Prince of *Wales*. This he does to shew what a noble Attempt the Author makes to retrieve the Credit, and revive the genuine Design of

*Dedications to Princes.* He is encouraged to dedicate this Work to his Highness from the Dignity of the Subject, and a Persuasion, that no Attempt to serve the Cause of Liberty can fail of Countenance from his Highness since it is the Foundation of his Royal Father's Government.

The Author enumerates many Benefits, which a Prince may reap from the Perusal of this History, and points out many Rules and Maxims, by the observing of which, he may reign Happily, and his Name hereafter be mention'd and remember'd with Honour and Esteem.

History, says he, will shew, that the most powerful Princes grow insecure as soon as they grow Oppressive; when so great a Monarch as *John Basilowitz* of *Moscovy*, who held States and Authority without Bounds, could negotiate as he did, with the Ambassador of *Q. Elizabeth*, for a Retreat and Protection in *England*, under an Apprehension of being expelled from his own Kingdom.

From History he will make the same Observation, which *Schah Abbas*, the Emperor of *Persia* made to a Creature of his, who told him, that he degraded the Royal Majesty by being seen too much by the People. "No, said that able Prince, It is owing to the Tricks and Frauds of Flatterers, that a Prince is shut up in Solitude, whence they themselves have the more scope to tyrannize in his Name. He, who would truly Reign, must see all, and direct all."

Stubbstreet Journal, Nov. 25. No. 99.

*In Defence of the Common Council, and the Letter to Francis Walsingham, Esq;* (See p. 461, 472.)

**U**PON the Assertion, that the Petition, &c. was rejected by a Majority of *above Three to One*, *Walsingham* observes that, "*Majorities, though they some times license Evil, can never prove*

prove that Evil to be good".] The Letter Writer did not allege the Majority of *Three to One*, to prove the Goodness of the Determination; he only mention'd it as a plausible Matter of Fact. But *Walsingham* arraigns, accuses, condemns, and passes Sentence, at his own private Bar, that *Three to One* in that Assembly are bad Men, and ought not to sit and vote there at all. This Sentence he directs the People to put in Execution on St Thomas's Day. Fine Impartiality!

*Walsingham* had urged, "That next to pulling down, a greater Indignity can't be offered a Prince, than refusing Leave to erect his Statue. Our Author does not acquiesce in his Opinion, nor in the Reason given, that it is a tacit Declaration that his Memory does not deserve the Honour". It can be no more than a silent Insult, and a tacit Indignity. And he humbly thinks, defacing a Statue is the next Indignity to pulling it down.

As to the several opprobrious Circumstances mentioned by Mr *Walsingham* to attend this Refusal, our Author finds but one; that is, the rejecting the Petition without suffering it to be read, or the Petitioners to be heard in Favour of it. Can't learn that, after the Rejection of the Petition, that the Petitioners desired to be heard for it; therefore they could not be refused a Hearing; But suppose they had been refused, such Refusal had been a personal Indignity to the Petitioners only.

But it seems that one of the Common Council, says *Walsingham*, indiscriminately called this Statue a Nuisance]—Allowing Mr *Birch* to have said this, his meaning might be inoffensive. He might reasonably imagine that a large Pedestal, upon which such a Statue must be placed, would very probably, have been attended with the same Inconveniencies as the Conduit formerly was.

And Somebody was heard to say, he

bad rather see the Pretender's Statue in Cheapside, than that of King William.] Till this Somebody is produc'd, hardly any Body will believe it.

*Walsingham* draws the Letter-writer's Words (See p. 476, 3. GH) to this Conclusion, "If an Assembly is pleased to assign no Reasons at all,—we are not at Liberty to enquire at all into their Conduct". Who, says our Author, has affirmed this? Is there no Difference between passing a severe Censure upon a Proceeding, and enquiring at all about it? The Assertion seems founded on this reasonable Supposition; that an Assembly of Persons, chosen for their superior Qualifications, will seldom do any thing apparently Unreasonable: Therefore a private Person ought not severely to censure any Act of theirs, but ought to think such a Body as proper Judges of the Case as himself.

A Correspondent informs Mr *Bavius*, that one Mr *J—s*, late a Dissenting Teacher at *Nayland* in *Suffolk*, having resolved to conform, by the Interest of a Friend got himself introduced to the Bishop of that Diocese, and recommended to Deacon's Orders, and for Preferment. But not finding that Encouragement from his Lordship he expected, he apply'd himself to another Bishop, who not being in Town, the next Sunday he appear'd as one of the Audience of his former Meeting. Since when 'tis affirmed, he is a Preacher of a separate Congregation in a distant Part of the Country.

This he desires Mr *Bavius* to publish, to caution the Clergy against giving their Assistance to bring him (or such like Converts) into the Church: For one who has been Guilty of so much Prevarication is better out of the Church than in it.—

Universal Spectator, Nov. 27 No. 165.  
A Proposal for a Glory Office.

'TIS not beyond the Memory of Man since the Brethren of the  
N n n Quill



Quill propos'd to raise a Revenue of 600,000*l.* to the Government, out of the Territory of *Parnassus*. Altho' this barren *Spot* wou'd never maintain its own numerous Poor, yet the Overture had been grasp'd at, had we not then flood in more need of the Assistance of *Mars* than of the *Muses*.

As to the *ways* and *means*, we consider *Fame* as an *universal Passion*, and therefore propose to erect a *Glory Office* in all the chief Cities and Towns of his Majesty's Dominions.

'Tis suppos'd this Project will be readily receiv'd by all Conditions. There's old *Ld Limberham* wou'd willingly gratify any well qualify'd Genius to celebrate his Chastity. *Dr Garbunculus*, his Chaplain, who has been handcuff'd with the Palsy, thro' some wicked *Bacchanalians*, wou'd liberally reward any able pen to recommend his *Temperance*. The *Lady Overblown*, after she had been carbonado'd by the Small Pox, publickly declar'd that she would never make one Glance towards *Man'slaughter*, if some good Wit wou'd do Justice to her *Humanity*; she wou'd not scruple to give him the picture of her last Pretender, *Sir William Weather-cock*, set with Diamonds.

The *Merit* of Purchasers will be of various Degrees, which is to be measur'd by the Depth of their *Means*. There are those who can *write* for a Day, Week, Month, Year, and so till Doomsday, Customers paying a Price to the Government, and the Government allowing Salaries to the Poets accordingly; hereby Provision will be made for all the Authors in the *Dunciad*, from the Laureat to the *Bellman*.

The Number of Poets to be chose on the *Establishment*, their Stipends and Perquisites, are specify'd in particular Tables and Estimates.—— Those who have distinguish'd themselves by Activity or Strength fall to the Poets of *Pye-Corner* or *Grubstreet*.—Such as have made Discoveries in *Divinity, Law, Physic, or Trade*, may

be celebrated by the City Poet and his Band of Elogists.——To these belong such as from selling Pins and Pack-thread, Inkle and Bobbin, have scuffled into *Common Councilsbips* and *Gold Chains*; and in *Great Men's* Houses, those who by puffing of *Toupees*, jabbering of *French*, and other ways not proper to name, wriggling themselves out of their Liveries, get to be *Preceptors* to the Hopes of the Family and Pillars of the Nation.

The highest Pitch of Glory will be reserved for Heroes and Patriots.

For *Elegies* and *Epitaphs* an auxiliary Office may be settled in every Parish, and an *Epithalamiam* Office by *Duffers Commons*, and in every *Dioceje*.

Many Advantages will accrue from this Project, as Employing the Poor, Circulation of Wit, inspiring Emulation, Foundation of Poetical Lectures, Rhiming Schools, &c.

*Post's Journal*, Nov. 27. N<sup>o</sup> 160.

*Extract of a Speech against the Septennial Act, whilst under Debate.*

THE Arguments for it are, the Expences in Elections; the Animosities occasioned by Triennial Parliaments; the Advantages the Enemy takes of such Animosities and Divisions, and the Encouragement the Septennial Bill may give our Allies to treat with us.

As to the Expences in Elections, 'tis acknowledg'd they are grown very scandalous, as well as burthensome to Gentlemen. But fears this Bill will rather increase than cure the Evil—— as an Annuity for 7 years deserves a better Consideration than for 3.

Cannot believe it will prove a Remedy for our Animosities and Divisions; because they are owing to the *unreasonable Resentment, Avarice and Ambition of some*, and the Folly and Madness of others.

That our Enemies will, if they can, take advantages of our Animosities and Divisions, is not to be doubted, but since the Triennial Act pass'd, there

has been ten Parliaments call'd, most of them in time of War, yet no Inconvenience follow'd.

As to the Encouragement the proposed Bill may give our Allies to treat with us, *Fog* says, he should be sorry we had such Allies as would not treat with his Majesty without our giving up the Constitution. It is proclaiming to the World, that the King dares not call a new Parliament, nor trust his People in a new Choice.

He goes on reasoning thus — Frequent *new Parliaments* are our Constitution; a long Parliament is destructive of the peoples Right — Is it reasonable that particular Men should so long engross so great a Trust, exclusive of others; Counties, Cities, Boroughs, in length of time admit of great Variations in their Interests. See p. 468-9.

Before the Conquest, Parliaments were held three times in a year, at *Christmas*, *Easter*, and *Whitsuntide*. In *Edward III's* Time, 'twas enacted that Parliaments should be held once a year, or oftner; that is, new Parliaments; for Prorogations and Adjournments did not commence till *Henry VIII.* and were introduc'd when some extraordinary Thing was to be done. In the Reign of King *Charles I.* there was an Intermission of Parliaments for 12 years, which produc'd an *Act* in the 16th year of that King for preventing the Inconveniences happening by long Intermissions, which enacted, that if there should be an Intermission for 3 years together, if there is a Parliament in being, that Parliament should be dissolv'd, and another call'd, which should not be dissolv'd, of 50 Days without their own consent.

In *K. Charles II.* Time, the afore-said *Act* was repeal'd, and another made, which declar'd, that the Sit-

ting and holding of Parliaments shall not to be intermitted above 3 years at most. At the Revolution, it was declar'd, that *Parliaments* ought to be held frequently. Soon after a *Parliament* was call'd, which sat annually; and in the 4th Sessions they made a farther Explication and pass'd a Bill, which was rejected by the Throne. However in a succeeding Sessions the *triennial Act* pass'd: Which before it is alter'd, 'twill be necessary to prove, that the *Preamble* to it was mistaken in two Things; first, that by the ancient Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom, frequent *Parliaments* ought to be held; and next, that *frequent new Parliaments* tend to an Union and good Agreement between the King and his People. (See p. 465. H)

The *Daily Courant*, Nov. 27.

Of licensing the Press, and the Power of Messengers.

OWNS the *Craftsman's* Observation and Query about Messengers, &c. (p. 477, L. A.) was tolerably well urg'd, for that really they had no power before by *common Law*, to search for unlicens'd Books, which became an *unlawful* Commodity, only by virtue of the Statute there spoken of, which is now expired. But still an untoward Query remains, Whether, independant of that Statute, a Power does not subsist to search for *treasonable* or *sedition Papers*, even tho' they were licenc'd. But the *Craftsman* must be excused this Oversight, it being his Business to make such Proceedings appear *illegal*.

As little to his purpose is the *Craftsman's* citation of the *first Reason* urg'd by the Commons against continuing the said licensing *Act*, viz. *Because it had not answered the end for which it had been enacted; to prevent printing seditious Books, &c. no Penalty being appointed for Offenders, they being left to be publish'd at common Law, as before that Act, so that notwithstanding his*

endeavour to make the *present Method* of Proceeding against *political Libellers* illegal, here is the Opinion of a House of Commons against him! Such is the Reasoning, *says he*, of the *Craftsman*! which however, he spends four Columns to confute.

The *Craftsman*. Nov 27. No. 282.

Remarks on the Daily Courant Nov. 3. and 11.

THE Author of those *Courants* having denied that he wrote those Discourses to serve a *particular Occasion*, that is, to aggravate the Guilt of a *certain person* now under Prosecution, the *Craftsman* cannot believe him, because the same Hint is pursued in several subsequent *Courants*, saying, It is not a *first*, or a *sole* Offence. But the *Craftsman* will not allow it to be an Offence till proved so by Law. (See p. 538.)

The *Craftsman* vindicates his former Argument in Defence of the *Liberty of the Press* from the Misrepresentations in the *Courants*; and says, his meaning is, *an unreserved, discretionary power for every Man to publish his Thoughts upon any Subject, and in any Manner* which is not forbidden by the Laws of the Land.

The Question between them, he insists, is, *Whether the Liberty of the Press does not extend to the Examination of foreign as well as domestick Affairs?*

The Writer of the *Courant* asserted the *Negative*, and gave for Reason the Incapacity of the People to judge of the Intricacies of *Negotiations* and *Treaties*, especially at a Juncture when the least wrong Step might have plung'd us at once into a *hazardous* and *general War*.

The *Craftsman* replies, and asks, *By whom* and *by what kind of Conduct* were we brought into this delicate Situation? Apprehends, this Question

nearly affects the Interest of the *Nations* as well as the *Merits* of the *Courant's Patron*.

A Another argument used by the Writer of the *Courant*, was, the mischievous Effects of such popular Debates, and the Advantages they give the Enemy against us. This the *Craftsman* allows to have some appearance of Truth and Reason, as also, "that his maltreating and ridiculing the Ministers here at home took off from their Weight and Figure abroad, and consequently impeded their Negotiations"; but adds, *that this argument tends to oppugn the liberty of writing on any matters of Government, domestick and foreign*; and would render our Condition much worse, instead of better, by encouraging bad Ministers to execute their Designs, without regard to the Interest of their Country, or Dread of *publick Examination*. Whatever Effects the Writings of the *Craftsman* have produced, the same Question will recur, Whether all the great Advantages of the *Liberty of the Press* ought to be given up, to prevent a few small Inconveniencies, which naturally attend all Liberty. If so, there would be no popular Check to any mischievous Projects, nor must we be allow'd to expose the Management of the *Charitable Corporation* or any other *Company*, of the same Nature, which is an excellent argument in behalf of *corrupt Ministers*; for it will follow that the more weak or wicked they are, the more it is our Duty to confide and acquiesce in their Conduct, for fear of giving advantage to the Enemy; so that the only Liberty left us by this *Gentleman*, in the *Courant*, is either to extol the *current Measures of the Times*, or to write *general Discourses on Government*, which have no Relation to them. Defies him to go above one Step farther, that is, either by proposing the Restoration of the

Star

*Star Chamber, or the Revival of the Licensing Act.*

*Applebee's Journal.* Nov. 20.

None e'er are **C**urious; but with base intent,  
To give their Neighbours faults a publick vent.

**C**uriosity, says the Philosopher, is the Sickness of a Man in Health, as it engages one in a Circle of tedious Enquiry, without end or purpose.

To these we owe the voluminous Works of Astrologers, Writers of natural Magick, supernatural Physick, and other Triflers in Literature. If to Learning is added Sanctity, Curiosity turns such a *Head* to enquire into abstruse points in Divinity and knotty Texts of Scripture; hence allegorical Paraphrases, and Commentaries on the *Revelations*. But if such a Brain is touch'd with *Free-thinking*, then *Epicurus*, *Lucretius*, *Descartes* and *Newton*, are consulted on Topicks beyond the Reach of human understanding.

In those of warmer Imaginations it inspires a Desire of Travelling, drags them to the *Indies*, and conducts them round the Globe, and leaves them as little satisfied as ever.

Another sort of Curiosity instigates its Possessors to enquire into every Body's Business to the neglect of their own. The Characters of *Sempronius* and *Flavia*, will give an Idea of the Folly of this Humour, and the Ridicule it exposes them to.

*Sempronius* has a good Fortune, some Wit, little Memory, and no Judgment. His pleasure is to visit Gentlemen in the Country, and to corrupt their Servants to disclose the Secrets of the Family, with the Repetition of which he endeavours to divert the Company where he comes next; and descends even to the Intrigues of *Grooms* and *Cookmaids*, which makes him treated as a Spy by all that know him.

His Sister *Flavia*, 15 years older, is well inform'd of the Transactions

in the Reign of *K. Charles II.* and *K. James II.* She has collected all the little Histories of Amour, that concern the Families of Distinction round her, and still picks them up, tho' an old maid. For these Reasons the censorious Ladies resort to her; and regard her as a living *Atalantis*: But among wiser people she is shunn'd as a Plague, and a piece of Detraction is call'd by them an *Express* from *Flavia*.

**B** The Answer of the Slave in *Plutarch* to one who ask'd him what he had got in his cover'd Basket, would be a proper Reply to all this Tribe, *If I design'd you shou'd know, I wou'd have carried my Basket open.*

**C** Extracts of the *Daily Covenant*, Nov. 18, 23-  
*An old Roman Way.*

**I**N the Province of *Languedoc* has been lately discover'd an old Roman Way. This Road was part of the great *Via Auvelliana*, which reach'd from *Rome* to the Extremity of *Spain*, and began on the Brink of the *Rhone*; its Form is Arch-wise, and not less than 20 Foot wide. At proper Distances were put Milliaries, or Mile Stones, which shew a Roman Mile was 752 Toises, 4 Foot. One of them is thus inscrib'd.

**E**  
TI. CAESAR  
DIVI AUG. F. AUG.  
PONTIF. MAX.  
TRIB. POT. XXI.  
REFECIT ET  
RESTITUIT  
XIII.

Another thus,  
IMP----  
DIVI F. AUG----  
IMP. XIII.

**G**  
Another,  
TI. CAESAR  
DIVI AUG. F. AUG.  
PONTIF. MAX.  
TIRIB POT. XXI.  
REFECIT ET  
RESTITUIT  
XIII.

**H**  
Another,  
TI. CLAUDIUS  
DRUSI F. CAESAR.  
AUG. GERMANICUS  
PONTIF. MAX. TRIB.  
POT. COS. DESIG. II.  
IMP. II. REFECIT.

There are other Traces of Inscriptions, but not legible.

Form

From the Edinburgh Evening Courant.

We now o'er Mountains easy Passage gain,  
And run with Pleasure, where we climb'd with Pain.

THE Author gives this Distich upon the Road for Wheel-Carriages, finished this Summer by a Detachment from the Regiments quartered near the Highlands of Scotland. It extends from Fort Augustus to Ruthven, by an insensible Ascent of 6 Miles to the Top of the great Mountain Coriarrick, on which is a large Plain, from whence innumerable Rocks and Mountains are descry'd. The Descent, formerly craggy, steep and boggy, is now, firm, smooth and gradual, by 17 Traverses, the Sweeps and Angles wall'd with Stones, and the Parapets on the the lower Side 3 Foot high, to secure Carriages from the Precipice, the Trouble and Dangers of which were thus express'd.

We climb with Danger, and with Pain descend,  
When shall our toillome tedious Journey end?

But now the Road is of fine Gravel, and is so sloping, that General Wade's Coach and Six turn'd every Angle, and descended without any Difficulty. In this Road is a Bridge of 2 Arches over the rapid and dangerous River Spey, which makes it exceeding convenient for the Country; and merits as many monumental Pillars, to distinguish the happy Reign to Posterity, in which it was effected, as are discovered in the Roads of the Polite Romans.

Daily Courant, Nov. 25.

On Love.

When Love's well tim'd, 'tis not a Fault to love:  
The Strong, the Brave, the Virtuous, and the Wise,  
Sink in the soft Captivity together. CATO.

WITS, Philosophers, and Moralists have all in their Turns, declared against Love; some rail at it, others despise it as Levity and Trifling, yet are all of them equally

obnoxious to its Power. Behold the Wisdom and the Weakness of these learned Lovers!

This Passion never commits greater Ravages than in the most elevated Capacities and sweetest Dispositions. The Spirits of such Men are too fine to relish any Pleasures not delicate. Their excellent Qualities serve only, on such Occasions, to work like Slaves under an imperious Tyrant.

A Philosopher, with this Touch of Mind, is quite disabled; his Schemes of Reasoning are broke and confuted; his Severity is dissolved into an unbridled Effeminacy; and his noble Thirst after Knowledge, settles into an indolent Complacency in one beloved Object, and is transported with the Contemplation of a smooth Skin. Instead of viewing the Spots in the Sun, he gazes away his Hours in a rapturous Admiration of the Patches in Chloë's Face.

When a Statesman abandons himself to his Passion, the Misfortune becomes more extensive, and his Country suffers with him. Monsieur Bayle mentions a General who engaged his Prince in a new War, only, that thereby he might be employ'd in a Scene of Action which would afford him frequent Opportunities of seeing his Mistress.

Troilus, a Soldier, has the Misfortune to be criminally in Love, and all his irregular Starts of Courage are to recommend him to a Person he ought never to think of.

Tho' the Beauty of the fair Sex was not made to effeminate, it was certainly designed to soften Ours: and without adoring their Charms, we may reasonably admire them. If Men of Sense would so far admit Love, as not to exclude their necessary and important Duties, they need not be ashamed to indulge one of the most valuable Blessings of an innocent Life.

Week-

*Weekly Register*, Nov. 27. No. 85.

*Fog and Danvers, oddly ally'd.*

**S**pies, in all Countries, are treated with the utmost Rigour, as the most fatal of all Enemies, and the most difficult to guard against. *Fog* and the *Craftsman* are as much Spies as the Nature of their Warfare will give them Leave; they never pretend a Zeal for the Common-wealth, but with a Design to betray it. The *Craftsman* prays very heartily for the King and Royal Family, when he designs most to deprive them of the Hearts of the People; and *Fog* prates most on Liberty and Property, when he is plotting most for their Destruction, and drudging for the *Pretender*. The *Craftsman* is an old *Whig* with a prodigious Complaisance for the High Clergy, because they are his Admirers: *Fog* is a veteran *Tory* that has adopted the *Whig* Principles, to serve a Turn, and yet rails against the Bench of Bishops, because they have not canoniz'd *Sacheverel*. Both have joined Forces for the common Cause. But the merriest Circumstance of their Alliance is, they both fancy that they make Tools of each other. — *Fog* laughs in his Sleeve, that he divides the *Whigs* against themselves, and the *Craftsman* sneers in Return, that he makes the *Jacobites* the Dupes for his Preferment.

*On a Miser's Gratitude.*

§ 'Tis an excellent Observation, that 'tis difficult for a Miser to be an Honest Man. The Miser is a common Enemy, and lives upon the Plunder of Mankind. 'Tis a Wonder that such Men are treated above the level of their Appearance and Expences, and, that they should find People to entertain them in the Decline of their Lives, when they are least inclin'd to deserve it. *Crassus* has lodg'd in a Family, who treat him with Ten-

derness and Respect. He shares in their Pleasures, and is complimented with his Bottle; for which he pays but a moderate Price, and thinks there is no Obligation; He never once imagines there is any Merit in bearing with and alleviating the Infirmities of Age, nor ever dreams of making a Retaliation; at the same Time he divides in his Will a plentiful Fortune amongst distant Relations, who have no Plea, either of Affection or Friendship, to his Favour.

*Reader's Journal*, Nov. 27.

**C** Of OEconomy and Extravagance.

**O**Economy is a Virtue to which may be apply'd, what *Themistocles* said of his own Capacity, *It doth not enable me to play well on the Fiddle; but through it I am able to make a small City become Great.*

It is Wisdom applied to the Practice of private Life; it is situated betwixt Profuseness and Avarice, and consists in a just Medium of Concern, as to exterior Goods, between being over Careful and having no Care at all.

It may likewise be extended to our Diversions, which ought neither to reflect on our Innocence, nor on our rational Faculties. Apply it to Citizens keeping Houses in the Country, for the sake of relieving their Minds from the Fatigues of Business; if a sufficient Affluence of Fortune will afford it, such an Indulgence of themselves is allowable. But if the Ambition of making a Figure plunges a Man into such an Expence, at all Events, he is both Knave and Fool.

**H** *Lucilius* was a Man in Trade, of fair Reputation, and worth about 20,000 *l.* which was but a competent Provision for himself, and a numerous Family. His Intimacy with Persons

of Rank, gave him such a Tincture of Magnificence that he built him a fine Seat on the Side of a Hill, and at a vast Expence formed a Garden to every Story, which, with other splendid Scenes, consumed in a Day the Income of a Month; till at length both his Credit and Stock were utterly exhausted; a Commission of Bankruptcy was sued out against him, and himself and Family reduced to very narrow Circumstances. His Friends, provoked at his having lavished the Thousands he had borrowed of them, in Cascades and Water-works, daily made him Visits, meerly to torment him with their Reflections and Reproaches.

Lord Florio had squander'd vast Sums at Play. When Luck run cross, he used to borrow of Standers by, which never re-paying, it rendered him the publick Scoff, till he had not Credit for a single Guinea. It happened one Night that the last Farthing being gone, my Lord endeavoured, but in vain to engage Some-body to lend him ten Pieces. At last Marcus, an old Gamester, was prevailed upon to advance him the Sum, but on Condition, that if he did not repay it by that Day Sev'night, he should give him Half a Crown every Time he should ask him, by way of Forbearance. My Lord agreed. The Week being expir'd, Marcus took every Opportunity of asking, and Florio thought himself cheaply excused for Half a Crown; till Tunbridge Season coming on, Marcus, before a numerous Company, thus address'd his Lordship,——*My Lord, I scorn to take Interest for your ten Guineas, your Lordship has at Two and Six-pence a Time paid me Twelve Pounds; there is a Guinea and a Half,* and remember, 'tis not the Want of Fortune so much as of Thought, which occasions your Misfortunes.

*London Journal* Nov. 27. N<sup>o</sup> 648.

THE Author hopes the ingenious Writer against the *Craftsman* in the *Daily Courant*, will excuse this Trespass on his Province, then proceeds (as challenged, he says) to point out some Circumstances, in which the Writings of the *Craftsman* differ from *Cato's* Letters, in order to prove the former Criminal. But his Arguments, drawn out almost to Six Columns, are so near a-kin, to what we have in so many Places quoted before, *viz.* p. 423, 425, 440, 441.) that we haste to his Conclusion concerning the Liberty of the Press; *viz.* After the *Craftsman* has taken all Occasions to oppose the Government, will he pretend we are not at Liberty to employ the Press in Answer to him? If he does not insist on saying what he pleases without Contradiction, why does he complain of any Arguments in this way urged against him!

*Daily Courant*, November 16.

*Of Wit, Humour, Madness and Folly.*

JUDGMENT and Discretion are the Limits of Sense and genuine Wit: Below these is an endless Variety of monstrous and irregular Minds. Thro' the Deviations of Nature in the Formation of the Head, Thousands are incompleat to one that is brought to Perfection. Hence Fops, Half-wits, Pedants and Coxcombs are subdivided into numberless Branches, all diversified by their peculiar Oddnesses and specifick Caprices, which arise, perhaps, only from an improper Length, Size, or Situation of a Fibre; from a disproportion'd Humour; or an immoderate Ferment in the Composition.

When the Madman and the Fool meet in the same Complexion, according as either prevails, the Production

duction is a Coxcomb, or a meer Wit; which are multiplied into numerous Kinds; from these proceed the subordinate Classes of ambiguous Animals, to which the rational and irrational World pretend. Such are the several Tribes of the *Half-craz'd, Impertinents, Pedants, perpetual Talkers, Men of Form, Masters of insignificant Eloquence, the affected, and those who affectedly labour to appear unaffected.*

If the *Madman* is superior in the Mixture, a Progeny is produced of *shining Fops, Poetasters, petulant Laughers, and morose false Criticks.* If the Fool prevails, you have a surprizing Race of *crafty Block-heads.*

A young Gentleman in the Court of *France*, in the Reign of *Henry III*, was graceful in his Person, humane, obliging, and beloved by all, but with so small a share of Sense, that his Conversation was low and trifling. It happened that he grew distracted; and the Ferments of the Madman, having agitated and exalted the slegmatick Fool, he became an ingenious and pleasant Companion. The Court was mightily pleased, and engag'd the King's Physicians to undertake his Cure. The Gentleman recovered, and the Fool with him; his shining Parts were sunk and effac'd, and his Head reduced to its original Softness.

Hence perhaps, the known Observation, *That all Great Wits have a Tincture of Madness;* on the other hand, there is a Species speculatively wise, and practically Fools, of whom it may said, *They never speak a silly Thing, and never do a wise One.*

The Daily Courant. Nov. 29.

**U**lrick D'ypres, finding there is but little Occasion for his Assistance against the seditious Scriblers, acquaints the Publick that he in-

tends to withdraw; but before he entirely disapears, takes his Farewel in a few Observations.

Observes the *Craftsman* labours hard to possess the World, and his Jury, that an *Englishman* may and ought to write whatever comes into his Head with Impunity: and *Fogg* republishes the same Stuff *Franklin's* Prefs spued into the World two Years ago (See p. 564 K.) Thus vamping old Arguments, and strutting in them as new, puts him in Mind of a Fish described by *Appian*; which having no Shell of his own, follows the Lobster for his, which he annually drops.

The plausible Piece of Stuff *Fog* published the 6th Instant, (p. 363.) was first produced on Occasion of *Franklin's* Trial two Years ago; and was, perhaps, one of the Motives that induced a Common Jury to acquit him against full Evidence and common Sense. The Libel was called the *Alcayde of Seville's* Speech; wherein many opprobrious and taunting Reproaches upon the *English* Nation, their Courage, Politicks and Power, were put into the Mouth of a Braggadocian *Spaniard*. What the brave Ancients would have thought of such an Obloquy upon their Country, may be guessed from what *Plutarch* tells us of their Behaviour upon a similar Occasion. The King of *Persia* sent a huffing Message to the *Athenians* at the Time *Themistocles* was their General, which the Ambassadors proclaim'd publicly, in Terms insolent and reproachful to the *Greeks*; *Themistocles* dismissed the Ambassadors with Defiance: But having learnt that a certain *Greek* had translated their insolent Manifesto, had him seized and put to Death, and all the Cities of *Greece* gave *Themistocles* their Thanks and Approbation.



Mrs Longley's Case continued  
from p. 454.

Mr *Phillipson*, Physician, deposed, A  
“ *Sunday Evening*, I saw the Deceased lying on his Back in Bed, looking blue, and seeming to have no Breath; his Wife did not care to have him taken up. I asked her why she sent for me? for her Husband was a dying Man. I raised him, he came to himself directly, and was very dry, but did not then suspect any Thing was given him, to occasion his Death. ”

*Mary Smith* deposed, “ On *Sunday Morning*, Mrs Longley asked, if I smelt any Thing, for she had thrown a Vial out of the Window? and then threw Water-gruel out. Mr Longley when snor'd very much, I never heard he used to snore so; thought he was dying: I raised him, he turned his Eyes, and came to himself; they sent for the Physician; whom the Wife charged to say nothing, till she had spoke to him: he said, he believed there had been something done to him; and she (the Prisoner) went out with him. ”

*Andrew Smith*, deposed, that on *Sunday Morning*, the Deceased appeared not to be sensible, but recovered a little, and said, he hoped they had all got their Ends of him, for he was a dead Man.

*Christopher Eastman*, said, his Master went to Bed very well over Night, his Mistress said about 5 o'Clock, *Sunday Morning*, that she would go and give her dearest Husband his Purge.

*Hen. Young*, an Apothecary's Prentice, served Mr Longley's Prentice, with half an Ounce of *Laudanum*, on *Saturday*. in the Afternoon, which he believes, is enough to kill any body.

*Charles Turner*, Prentice to Mrs Longley, deposes, that she sent him on *Saturday Afternoon*, to one Mr.

*Melluge*, for half an Ounce of liquid *Laudanum*, and another came in haste and took it from him; but he returned his Mistress Six pence change.

*Eleanor Ford*, Widow, deposed, That between eleven and twelve on *Sunday*, she heard 'em say, Mr Longley was dead; but when they had reared him up, they cut his Stock off, and he began to breathe; they put the Window open to give him Air, and he said, “ Now you have your Ends, I'm a dead Man ”.

Mr *Starkey Myddleton*, Surgeon, Mr *Robert Anbury* Surgeon, and Mr *Will. Phillipson*, Physician, Say, That they gave what was contained in the Stomach of the Deceased to a Dog; it seem'd to be convulsed, stupified, and stagger'd; they think nothing but what was of a gross Quality, or something extraordinary; or poisonous, could have that Effect: there was no Inflammation inwardly, and outwardly there had been a vast Commotion, very extraordinary; that *Rhubarb* was an innocent Thing, and that the Juices of the Stomach of one, who died a natural Death, could not have that Effect.

Mr *Thomas Morgan*, another Surgeon, says, the Stomach was very much inflamed, and he found a great Inflammation in all the upper parts, and that if the Deceased had taken *Opium*, it might proceed from that, or it might not; and says the Contents of a Man, that lay a great while ill, might affect a Dog's Stomach, but can't say, whether it might affect it so immediately.

N. B. The deceased and the Prisoner had been married about 6 weeks, but liv'd together very uneasily; she was vex'd to find his Circumstances not agreeable; and he, that she kept Company with another Man, whom he found in her Chamber; for which she said she would give him a Pill.

The

The MODERN POETS;

In allusion to HORACE, Sat. X. BOOK I.

By a young Gentleman of CAMBRIDGE

THAT BAYS to farce, sir, turns his tragic strain;  
And easy CONGREVILLE imitates in vain;  
That nonsense oft he writes, then says 'tis new,  
Must sure be own'd by his admiring few.  
For whose fond patron can his *Cæsar* praise,  
His new-years odes approve, or pastoral lays;  
But, with his faults, some praises he must share,  
When the gay *Townly* charms the list'ning fair.  
That he's incomparable, yet must we own,  
Because he chanc'd to please the fickle town;  
Then sipping J--- might some merit claim,  
And *Huncamunca* rival him in fame.

'Tis not enough, to gain a wild applause  
When crouded theatres espouse your cause;  
'Tis not enough, to make an audience smile;  
But write a strong, correct, yet easy stile.  
No balmy slumbers shou'd describe a fear;  
Nor dull descriptions load the wearied ear,  
But aim to soar in SHAKESPEAR's lofty strain;  
Or nature draw in JOHNSON's merry vein,  
To F---G names unknown---to him have come  
The fame of *Hickathrift*, and brave *Tom Thumb*:  
The brave *Tom Thumb* does all his thought  
engage,  
See with what noble port, what tragic rage,  
His lilliputian hero treads the stage.

How nice the judgment, and the toil how great,  
To make our nervous language soft and sweet:  
From WALLER and from DRYDEN phrases  
chuse,  
To smooth the roughness of your Highland muse.  
Thus the skill'd tapster to the harsher stale,  
To please the palate, adds the milder ale.

While BAYS makes *Cæsar*'s name still more  
abhor'd,

And murders *Cæsar* worse than *Brutus* sword;  
While *Sopponisba* dies by freedom fir'd,  
And mild *Timoleon* rants like W--- inspir'd;  
While *Oxford* jokes are his'd in *Drury-Lane*,  
My muse can't well forbear the sneering strain.

See! T--- leaves the lawyers gainful train,  
To wrack with poetry his tortur'd brain:  
Fir'd, or not fir'd, to write resolves with rage,  
And constant pores o'er SHAKESPEAR's sacred  
page; (thought,  
----Then starting cries, I something will be  
I'll write--then--boldly swear'twas SHAKESPEAR wrote.

Strange! he in poetry no forgery fears,  
That knows so well in law he'd lose his ears.

Let such at SWIFT with stupid folly rail;  
Who dull can read unmov'd his comic tale?  
All that have taste will deep attention lend,  
To that which CARTERET and which POPE  
commend.

Yet for unstudied humour GAY shall please,  
Who on the barren'st subject writes with ease.  
The theatre his just applauses rings,  
When sense with manly voice his *Mackbeath*  
Then SENESINO warbles but in vain (sings).  
And soft CUTZONA yields to POLLY's strain.

His art of walking wrote in hum'rous verse  
Whilst to themselves the lawyers clerks rehearse  
Pleas'd, they no longer curse the dirty street,  
Forget their weary steps, and aching feet.

Good-natur'd YOUNG, well-learned and well-  
Studies to lay prevailing folly dead. (bred,  
How gently he the well-turn'd Satire deals,  
Smiles while he strikes, and while he wounds he  
heals!

M--- too will satires write, tho' nothing mean;  
But on each finger measures out his spleen:  
Sounds ev'ry syllable, each word he chimes,  
And tortures his dull brain for uncouth rhimes.  
SOUTHERN alone can raise our anxious care,  
In theatres can move the British fair,  
Swell the deep sigh, and draw the falling tear.  
But who like POPE the pow'r of numbers knows?  
Now in loose, easy couplets sweet he flows:  
If lawns or shadowy woods he makes his theme,  
Or if he paint the silent Thames's stream,  
Your senses all are ravish'd with delight,  
And every object's plac'd before your sight.  
But if he makes the blustering north wind roar,  
Or rolling surges lash the sounding shore,  
The strong description with such art is wrought,  
With dread you'll read, and shudder at the thought.  
Nor shall I dare, (so well deserv'd his fame)  
To cast the least reflection on his name.

BAYS still writes on, and cries he'll mind no  
rules;

The antients blockheads were, the moderns fools.  
Then names all those that once the laurel wore,  
And swears, that none deserv'd it well before.  
I don't deny but his great genius may,  
Within six fortnights blunder out a play;  
But if in this he wholly founds his fame,  
His rivals soon may boast an equal claim:  
Each sing-song writer vers'd in crambo's laws,  
*Momas*, *Orestes* might expect a applause:  
With pride each author might his works survey,  
And boast his embrio offspring of a day.

Would you write well, each flowing thought  
refine;

Careful observe each word, as well as line:  
Your solid judgment ne'er with trifles cheat,  
To please the ign'rant mob or vulgar great.  
Nor e'er t'adorn the tricks of *Harlequin*,  
Heroick sing the *Rape of Proserpine*. (dy'd  
When PORTER heard, that stars and garters  
For dancing SALLEE, she with smile reply'd,  
Let her the soplings charm; 'tis excellence  
Enough for me, to please the men of sense.

T--- or BAYS may ne'er a smile bestow,  
But cry the verse is bad, the satire low;  
D--- may snarl, and give the poets laws,  
(Who for a treat wou'd grumble out applause)  
Or buskin'd F--- cry my verses down,  
And swear that none but he can please the town:  
This snarling tribe would ne'er my anger move,  
Shou'd SWIFT, or ARBUTHNOT, or YOUNG  
approve,  
Shou'd POPE, to whom I'll dedicate my lays,  
Shou'd he but smile---I'd count their censure  
praise.

On his Majesty's Birth Day, October, 30.

By C. Cibber, Esq; Poet Laureat.

In which the Words in this Character are criticiz'd on in the Grubstreet Journal.

When Charles, from Anarchy's retreat,  
Resum'd the Regal seat :

When (hence, by frantick Zealots driv'n)

Our holy Church, our Laws,

Returning with the Royal Cause,  
Rais'd up their thankful eyes to Heaven,

Then hand in hand,

To bless the land,

Protection, with obedience came,

And mild oblivion wav'd revenge,

For wrongs of civil flame.

Wild, and wanton, then, our joys,

Loud, as raging war before :

All was triumph, tuneful noise,

None, from heaven, could hope for more.

Brother, Son, and Father foes,

Now embracing, bless their home :

Who so happy, could suppose

Happier days were still to come ?

But providence, that better knows,

Our wants, than we,

Previous to those,

(Which human wisdom could not, then foresee)

Did from the pregnant former day,

A race of happier Reigns, to come, convey.

The Sun, we saw precede,

Those mighty joys restor'd,

Gave to our future need,

From great Plantagenet a Lord ;

From whose high veins this greater day arose,

A second GEORGE, to fix our world's repose.

From CHARLES restor'd, short was our term of

bliss, (neph.)

But GEORGE from GEORGE entails our happi-

From a heart, which abhors the abuse of high

Are our liberties duly defended ; pow'r,

From a courage, inflam'd by the terrors of war,

With his fame is our commerce extended.

Let our public high spirits be rais'd to their height,

Yet our Prince, in that virtue will lead 'em.

From our welfare, he knows, that his glory's

more bright ;

As obedience enlarges our freedom.

What ties can bind a grateful people more,

Than such diffus'd benevolence of pow'r ?

If private views could more prevail,

Than ardour, for the publick weal,

Then had his native, martial heat,

In arms seduc'd him to be great.

But Godlike virtue, more inclin'd

To save, than to destroy,

Deems it superior joy,

To lead in chains of peace the mind.

With songs, ye Britons, lead the day!

Sing! sing the morn, that gave him breath,

Whose virtues never shall decay,

No, never, never taste of death.

### The PETITION

SOME good whigs late design'd by an Act me-  
ritorious

To set up a statue of K. WILLIAM the glorious,  
An equestrian statue, that this hero might ride,  
Where the conduit once run at the end of Cheap-  
side. (godly,

The Council of Commons, compos'd most of un-  
Were address with petition, but rejected it oddly :  
For above three to one of these sits being mafty,  
Nought but No's could be heard from their voices  
so rusty.

No reason was giv'n : but I've heard of a story,  
Which united perhaps votes of Whig and of Tory:

An old lame fanatic by a friend had been told,  
Of a well mounted statue, a pen'worth to be sold ;  
That was made for K. JAMES, and was curi-  
ously wrought ;

On which rose in his head this ingenious thought,  
' This fine statue, he cries, is as good as a new  
one : (a true ont.

' All our friends will subscribe for't, as if 'twere

' To imitate the act which our fathers have done,

' We'll cut off in effigie the head of the son.

' A dry martyrdom this will resemble the wet :

' On the shoulders the head of our Despo'ner  
we'll set. (our foes :

' Thus we shall deceive both our friends, and

' These will laugh at the B---eh, while those  
revenge the N---e.

A World of Quacks ; A New BALLAD ;  
Tune of, Oj Noble Race was Shenkin.

NO longer quacks disparage,

Since an empirick the basis

And root of all,

Both great and small,

Profession, post, and trade is.

That empirick, the attorney,

Each quirk in law is his trick,

Whose ell-long bills

Are worse than pills,

And purge us more than physick.

Each cunning city trader

A mountebank out-lyes, fir,

While damag'd wares

Are found he swears,

That you may give his price, fir

State empiricks the worst are,

Tho' est in highest station,

Who, base and vile,

Their prince beguile,

While they oppress the nation.

Thus plainly have I shewn ye

The truth of my assertions,

What tricks are play'd

In ev'ry trade,

By quacks of all professions.

Hence 'tis \* \* \* \* \* the scandal,

Of Europe, and its shame, fir,

Since impudence,

And want of sense,

To all that's great lays claim, fir

## AN APOLOGY for the COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON.

**T**HOSE *Tories* never need to shew  
Reasons for what they say, or do;  
Yet, since so great a noise we have  
About a vote we lately gave;  
(Which may, perhaps, at next election,  
Rob us of many a *Cit's* affection)  
We judge it fit the world should know  
For once, why things were carried so;  
That all may see (who seeing care for)  
For every *why* we have a *wherefore*.

The charge against us is in short  
As follows: We were met in court,  
When *B----*, hoisting up his *B----*,  
Made first a bow, and then a speech.

*Here's a petition, Sirs, quoth he,*  
*From several Citizens, d'ye see?*  
*Who all have sign'd it; --- Praying, that ye*  
*Would grant them leave, K. WILLIAM's statue*  
*(Where stood the conduit of Cheap-side)*  
*I erect: --- the Money they'll provide.*  
*Perhaps you may not grant this favour---*  
*But bear this paper read, however.*

The question then was put, and lo!  
The *fabrick* shook with *No! no! no!*  
What lefs could you expect from true hearts,  
Who even adore the race of *STUARTS*?

*WILLIAM*, we grant, was very civil,  
And *JAMES* with us had play'd the devil.  
Now some conclude from hence, it seems,  
That *WILLIAM* merits more than *JAMES*.  
Lord! can men be so shallow-pated?  
Where were these creatures educated,  
Who know not yet wherein a *Tory*  
Places a monarch's greatest glory?

Are we not proud, to lead the lives  
Of *Spaniel Dogs*, and *Spanish Wives*?  
Don't we take *drubbing* for affection,  
And bless the hand that gives correction?  
And don't we think we're treated hard,  
If not of *LIBERTY* debar'd?

To seize on *right*, and *ruin* bring,  
Is acting something like a *King*!  
And thus (as histories report all)  
The *S----* made their names immortal.  
For which display of boundless power,  
That name with reverence we adore;  
And monuments to them erect,  
As tokens of profound respect.

But *WILLIAM* never thus behav'd!  
*Three Kingdoms* be from ruin sav'd!  
And after this can leave b'expected  
That *WILLIAM's* statue may b'erected?  
We nothing from good Princes dread,  
But prudence bids us fear the bad.

So th' *Indians*, as some author saith,  
(Who hold the *Manichean* faith  
Of one good spirit, and one evil)  
Pay all their worship to the Devil.

## RECEIPT to make an EPIGRAM.

**A** Pleasing subject, first with care provide,  
Your matter must by nature be supply'd;  
Nervous your diction, be your measure long,  
Nor fear your verse too stiff, if sense be strong;

In proper places proper numbers use,  
And now the quicker, now the slower choose,  
Too soon the dactyle the performance ends;  
But the slow spondee coming thoughts suspends.  
Your last attention on the sting bestow,  
To that your good or ill success you owe; (slow.)  
For there not wit alone must shine, but humour }  
If you'd receive applause, or furnish Joy,  
Your all-collected strength on that employ:  
These rules observ'd, your epigram's completed,  
And sure to please, altho' ten times repeated.

## THE PRIZE-FIGHTERS. A SIMILE.

**O**FT have I seen in weekly bill,  
From *Figg's* or *Stokes's* room,  
The hardy champions boast their Skill,  
And speak each other's Doom.

So *Osborne* loudly vapours out,  
What mighty feats he'll do,  
With *Caleb* in another *Bout*,  
Whom weeks before he slew.  
As these, their valour to enforce,  
Talk loud of *sharpen'd swords*,  
So *Osborne* boasts his mighty force,  
And energy of words.

Their steel (they cry'd) shall foes controul,  
And bloody passage find;  
His language speaks into the soul,  
And penetrates the mind.

As injur'd honour, thirst of fame  
For battle's their pretence,  
Tho' still the hero's real aim  
Is hope of fordid pence;

So *W----*'s virtues, *Briton's* rights,  
Sound specious in his lay,  
Tho' just as *Champion Sutton* fights,  
So *Osborne* writes, for --- pay.

## MERRY-THOUGHTS: From the Glass-window and Boghous Miscellany.

On a Company dancing.

**T**HIS dance foretells that couple's life  
Who mean to dance as man and wife;  
As here they'll first with vigour set,  
Give hands and turn when'er they meet;  
But soon will quit their former track,  
Cast off, and end in back to back.

At the Star in Coventry.

**A** Poor woman was ill in a dangerous case,  
She lay in, and just as some other folks was,  
By the lord, cries she then, if my husband 'ere  
come  
Once again with his will for to tickle my bum,  
I'll storm, and I'll swear, and I'll run staring  
wild;  
And yet the next night the man got her with  
Written on a Window before his Mistress.  
This glass, my fair, 's the emblem of your mind,  
Which brittle, slippy, poisonous oft we find.

The Answer.

I must confess, kind sir, that though this glass  
Can't prove me brittle, it proves you an ass.

THE

T H E

# Monthly Intelligencer.

NOVEMBER, 1731.



**Monday, May 1.**

Horse Match was run at *New-Market*, between Lord *Portmore's Victorious*, and Mr *Fleetwood's Foxhunter*, for 300 Guineas, and upwards of 6000*l.* in Betts. The Former won.

**Tuesday, 2.**

The E. of *Albemarle* having presented Madam *Rouigny*, Governess to his Sister the Lady *Sophia*, with a Lottery Ticket, it was drawn a Prize of 1000*l.*

**Thursday 4.**

The Anniversary of *K. William's* Birth-Day, was observ'd with great Demonstrations of Gratitude.

At a meeting of the Royal Society, the *Ld Petre*, and *Wm Fellows*, Esq; of *Lincolns-Inn* were admitted Fellows. A Letter was read from the Rev. Mr *Wasse*, Rector of *Aynbo* in *Northamptonshire*, to Dr *Mead*, giving an Account of one Shock of an Earthquake perceived at *Aynbo*, *Adderbury*, *Bloxham*, *Banbury*, &c.

**Friday, 5.**

The Anniversary Thanksgiving for our Deliverance from the Gunpowder Treason in 1605, and of *K. William's* landing in *England* in 1688. to deliver us from Tyranny, was observed with the usual Solemnity.

**Saturday, 6.**

The Convocation was prorogued to *January 5.*

**Monday, 8.**

At *Houghton-Hall*, in *Norfolk*, 4 Oxen were kill'd and given to the Poor, by Sir *Robert Walpole*.

**Tuesday 9.**

The Parliament was prorogued to *January 13th.*

At a Court of Aldermen held at *Guildhall*, it was propos'd that 100*l.* per Annum given to the Chamberlain, when he

was not Receiver of the Land Tax of this City, or of the Window Lights, should be discontinued. Mr Alderman *Baylis* declared that himself was Receiver of the Window Tax, and therefore moved for its Continuance. On a Ballot it was carried in the Negative, and his Clerk struck off 50*l.* a Year.

**Wednesday, 10.**

A Prize of 2000*l.* in the present Lottery fell to Col. *Selwin*.

**Thursday, 11.**

A Prize of 10,000*l.* fell to a Sister of *Tho. Walker*, Esq; a Com. of the Customs.

At a Meeting of the R. Society, two meteorological Journals, one drawn up by Dr *Derham*, the other the Observations of Mr *Roby* of *Harwarden College, Cambridge*, in *New England*, with the Doctor's Remarks thereon, were read. Some further Experiments as to the Water distill'd from the *Laurus-cerasus*, and an Account of a laborious Work, now enter'd upon, of the Variety of Butter-<sup>ies</sup>, were likewise communicated. A Specimen of a Work now under Consideration at *Amsterdam*, in Relation to Birds, Beasts, Insects, &c. was shew'd to the Society.

At the Chapterhouse in *St Paul's* Church-yard, was held the annual Gen. Court of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, for chusing a President, a Vice President, 3 Treasurers, and 48 Assistants. The By-Law, which orders that 1 Treasurer and 14 Assistants shall be removed every Year, was suspended.

**Friday, 12.**

Mr *Currer*, an Attorney of *Farnivals-Inn*, sold 4 Tickets at 16*l.* 5*s.* each, and 1 he reserv'd to himself which came up a Prize of 2000*l.*

At a General Court of the *Mine Adventure* Company were chosen,

*Charles Waller*, Esq; Governour,  
*Sir Thomas Mackworth*, Bart. Deputy Governour.

DIREC-

DIRECTORS.

<i>Francis Boteler, Esq;</i>	<i>John Meredith, Esq;</i>
<i>Mr Thomas Carbonel.</i>	<i>John Moody, Esq;</i>
<i>Mr Rich. Chauncery.</i>	<i>Henry Neal, Esq;</i>
<i>Sir R. Clifton, Bt. K. B.</i>	<i>Walter Prysse, Esq;</i>
<i>Henry Cooley, Esq;</i>	<i>Mr Jacob Wachter.</i>
<i>Edward Harrison, Esq;</i>	<i>Andrew Robinson, Esq;</i>

Directors of the *Charitable Corporation.*

The COMMITTEE.

*Sir R. Sutton, K. B.*  
*Sir Archibald Grant, Bt.*  
*Walt. Moleworth, Esq;*  
*Wm Aistable, Esq;*  
*Dennis Bond, Esq;*  
*Wm Burroughs, Esq;*

ASSISTANTS.

*Thomas Beake, Esq;*  
*George Jackson, Esq;*  
*John Moody, Esq;*  
*Benj. Robinson, Esq;*  
*Wm Squire, Esq;*  
*John Tiviano, Esq;*  
*Charles Waller, Esq;*  
*Theo. Wickste, Esq;*

See *Charitable Corporation Affairs.* p. 578, 579, 627.

Tuesday, 16.

At a Board of *Admiralty* the Captains of the *East India* Ships were sworn, and had their *Mediterranean* Passes and Commissions for taking all unlawful Traders given them.

At *Edinburgh* 16. *James Crisfy*, a Gardener, was tried for the Murder of *Alexander Campbell*, a Centinel in *Montague's* Regiment, and acquitted. *Crisfy's* Wife deposing, that at the precise Minute, when the Murder is libell'd to have been committed, the Defunct had forcibly thrown her upon the Bed, and was in the very Act of Adultery.

Wednesday 17.

Number 1992, was drawn a Prize of 10,000 *l.* The Ticket was taken out by *Mr Bance*, a Director of the *Bank*, for his Correspondent in *France*.

Thursday, 18.

At a Court of the *Charitable Corporation*, it was resolv'd, That the Transfer Books be continued shut; that the Goods in his Possession, valued at 150,000 *l.* be sold, in order to pay off their Bonds for 200,000 *l.*

Friday, 19.

A Prize of 5000 *l.* was drawn against N<sup>o</sup>. 34079, and was a Horse hir'd for the Day by *Mr Garway* of *Worcester*.

Tuesday, 24.

His Majesty's Ships the *Experiment*, Capt. *St Lo*, *Phoenix*, Capt. *Douglas*, *Nam- borough*, Capt. *Laws*, *Deal-Castle*, Capt. *Aubin*, of 20 Guns each; *Wolf* Sloop, Capt. *Corbard*, and the *Grampus* Sloop, Capt. *Williams*, of 8 Guns each, were put in Commission, to relieve the Squadron at *Jamaica*.

Thursday, 25.

Ended the Drawing of the State Lottery at *Guildhall*. N<sup>o</sup>. 78,440 was entitl'd to 1000 *l.* as last drawn, and was also a Prize of 20 *l.*

Monday, 29.

A Motion was made, that *Mr Richard Franklin* might be discharged from a Recognizance he enter'd into in 1730, but oppos'd; because he was bound to be of good Behaviour, of which he has since been charged with a Breach, for printing and publishing Libels subsequent to that Recognizance. Upon the whole, the Court were of Opinion he ought not to be discharged till the Event of the Informations depending against him was known.

Tuesday, 30.

A Cause was try'd in the Court of *Common Pleas*, between one *Faget*, Plaine, and the *Danish* Col. Def. brought against him for Criminal Conversation with the Plant. Wife. A Verdict was given for the Plaintiff, and 400 *l.* Damages. (See p. 498.)

The Inhabitants of the Town of *Hull*, in two Days collected by Way of Subscription, near 500 *l.* pursuant to a Resolution, to erect a Statue of *K. William III.* on their Market-Hill.

On the 26th past, the Duke of *Lorraine* went to *Newmarket*, din'd with the D. of *Grafton*, and visited the University of *Cambridge*. On the 2d Instant he went to *Houghton Hall*, at the Invitation of *Sir Robert Walpole*; 15th was entertained by *M. Hop*, the *Dutch* Ambassador; 16th din'd with the *Polish* Envoy; 18th, was admitted a Member of the *Royal Society*, and saw several Curiosities and Experiments; 20th, hunted in *Richmond* Park; 21st, din'd with Duke of *Richmond*; 27th, was at *Chatham*, and entertain'd on Board the *Royal Sovereign*, a First Rate; 29th, was to see *Westminster Hall*, the House of Lords and Commons, and the Courts of Justice, and din'd with the Duke of *Montague*; 30th, went to the *Royal Exchange*, the *East India* House, and supp'd with the Earl of *Albermarle* in *Grosvenor Square*.

*Singular Adventures, &c.*

ABOUT the middle of *October* last some Persons arm'd broke into the House of *Mr Spike* at *Cove* in *Ireland*, where lodg'd, *Mr Maurice Berkley*, jun. his Wife, Wive's Sister, and a Servant Maid, Passengers in the *Apollo*, Capt. *Tobin* for *Nevis*. They went up into the Chamber, where *Mrs Henrietta Tobin* lay, took her out

out of Bed, and carry'd her off with only her Shift on. The Principal in this Fact was one *William Power*, who had lately been several Times in her Company. Mr *Berkely* took his Sword, engaged and wounded a Person who stood Centinel at the Door; then pursued them to the Strand, where he was again oppos'd by three Men armed with Swords and Pistols. Upon which he cry'd out Murder, and 2 or 3 coming to his Assistance, they follow'd them to the Water-side, took Boat, and coming up with them, rescued her amidst all their Fire. The Account she gave of their Usage was, that they forced her on Horseback before *William Power*, which, with struggling, she had quitted several Times. and was as often remounted by his Assistants.

From *Bohemia* they write, That two Ladies had fought a Duel for an accomplished young Knight, in which one being dangerously wounded in the Breast, resign'd him to the sole Possession of her victorious Rival.

From *Toulon*, That the Proctor of the Episcopal Court there has publickly declared himself very sorry for the share he had against Miss *Cadiere*, and to make amends, has set her down in his Will for 2,500 Livres.

A *Dane*, late a Centinel in the Foot Guards, having since the last Birth Day made a great Figure at Court, the Occasion of it may not be unworthy the Attention of our Readers. He was a Colonel in the King of *Poland's* Service, and *Aid du Camp* to the late Count *Flemming*. He married a *Danish* Lady immensely rich, at whose Request he resign'd his Post, and with her retired to *Denmark*; but he soon found his Treatment different from what he expected; was denied a Right over her Person and Fortune, thrown into Prison, and under an Apprehension of being sacrificed. From thence he made his Escape into *England* in mean Circumstances, where his Wife was possess'd of 40,000*l.* *South Sea* Stock, he enter'd himself a Grenadier in the Guards, and was shewn, and his Story told to the late King, who order'd him a Present of 300*l.* And her present Majesty recommended him to the Attorney and Solicitor General. A Bill in Chancery was filed in his Name against his Wife's Trustees here; and about a Year ago a Decree was made, that he should have the Use of the Money for his Life, but afterwards the Principal should go to his two Sons.

Mr *Stephen Denison* of *Dover*, designing for *France*, bought of a Watchmaker as many *French* Twopepes as cost him 11*l.* On his Arrival at *Boulogne*, he put off some, but being counterfeited a Seizure was made of the rest, with his other Money, and all the Goods he had in his Chamber. He happened to be *A-broad*, and a Friend accidentally meeting him, told him what had pass'd, adding that he would certainly be broke upon the Wheel, if taken, and advised him to fly. He wandered about ten Days in disguise, enduring great Hardships; but at length got to a Vessel which brought him safe to *Dover*. But his Friend was taken up for favouring his Escape, and 'twas thought would be hang'd. The Watchmaker was seized at *Chatham*, and committed to Goal.

At *Volaterra* in *Tuscany* have been lately discover'd several subterranean Grotto's, wrought by the eminent *Etrusci* or *Etrurians*, in one of which they found forty Urns cover'd with *Relieus*, and placed upon Pedestals of exquisite Workmanship.

In *September* last the Magazine of Gunpowder, on *Brimstone Hill* in the Island of *St Christophers*, of 150 Barrels, was fired by Lightning and blew up. About 27 Years ago the same Accident happen'd there by the same cause.

At *Bourdeaux* no less than eleven Fellows of the *Jesuits* College have been detected of Sodomy, and are fled. The Parliament have taken Cognizance of it, and have forbid any more Scholars to be sent to that College.

M. *Montcourant*, a *Carthusian* Monk, went away with Mad. de *S. Ouen*, a young Nun of Distinction, in the Royal Abbey of *St James* at *Paris*, and in a Disguise retir'd to *Genova*.

At *Chancy* in *Champagne* was found on a Tree a wild Girl, about eighteen Years old, that feeds upon Leaves and raw Flesh, is as swift as a Hare, and climbs like a Cat.

The *Capuchins* of *Aravidis*, six Leagues from *Lisbon*, celebrated, the 4th of *October* last, the Festival of *S. Francis* their Founder. The King of *Portugal* treated the whole Convent with a Dinner. His Majesty, his Brother, the Prince of *Brazil*, and the Duke de *Cadaval* served at Table. There were three Tables with 100 Dishes each; the 2<sup>d</sup> for 200 Friars; and the 3<sup>d</sup> for 100 Associates, in which were served up 20 Hogs, 200 Figs,

Pigs, 200 Turkeys, 200 Partridges, and 200 Pullets.

DEATHS.

Nov. 1 THE Revd Dr Needham, Rector of Stanwick in Northamptonshire.

Lucca Richd Townland, Esq; at Islington. The Lady of Sir Edward Mansel, Bart at Hampstead.

Sir Alex. Gilmour, Bart at Edinburgh. 2. The Lady of Sir Richard Levinge, Bart of Ireland.

3. Col. Dean, at his House in Arlington Street.

Arthur Dewett, Esq; in Angel Court, a Cornish Gentleman.

Mr John Wilson, a senior Alderman of Cambridge.

4. The Revd Mr Gardiner, Lect. of St Anne within Aldersgate.

6. Counf. Paget, in Bartlet's Buildings.

7. Jonathan Siffon, in Bartolomew Lane, Esq;

8. Mr Coe, a Merchant in Lime Street. Mr Aboliah West, Packer in Swithin's L. Mr George Harcourt, Chief Clerk of the Crown Office.

9. Mr Taylor, a Merchant, in Devonshire Street.

10. Wm Welch, Esq; a Justice of Peace in Southwark.

11. Mrs Mary Colwel, a Niece and Co-heir of Walter Whirfield, Esq;

12. The senior Viscountess Dowager Castlemore, Sister to the late E. of Halifax. Her Jointure came to the Ld Visc. Castlemore, Nephew to the Duke of Newcastle.

13. Edward Goldborough, Esq; Chief Reg. of the Court of Chancery.

Mr Johnson, Head Master of the Grammar School, at Appleby, in Leicestershire. Samuel Vickers, Esq; at South Lambeth, in Surry.

Sir Harry Goring, of Higbdown in Sussex, Bart. He Married the Daughter of Sir George Motberus.

15. The Wife of Justice Totbil, of Red-lion Street, Clerkenwell.

The Daughter of Mark Frecker, Esq; 16. Humphry Morice, Esq; Member of Parliament for Grampound in Cornwall, and an eminent Merchant.

Col. Beverly Newcomen. Mr Monk, one of the Ushers of the Court of Exchequer.

19.—Disney, Esq; Col. of a Reg. of Foot on the Irish Establishment.—He devised to the D. of Newcastle, Major Gen. Hill, Ld Bolingbroke, Ld Dursley, Son to the E. of Berkley, Ld Massam's

Son, Ld Bathurst's eldest Son, 500l. each; also to each of Sir Wm Wyndham's 2 Sons.

The Wife of Robert Manning, Esq; Came Adviced of the Death of Major Bower at Jamaica.

The Right Hon. David Murray, Visc. Stormont, Ld Belwaird, and is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Eldest Son of the same Name.

William Edie, Bellman of Canongate, in Edinburgh, aged 120. He had buried the Inhabitants of Canongate thrice. He was 90 years a Freeman, and Married a 2d Wife, a lusty young Woman, after he was an 100 years old.

20. James Roberts, Esq; Charles Wither, of Hall in Hampshire, Esq; Surveyor of his Majesty's Woods and Forests, and Member of Parliament for Christchurch Tawneham. He was according to his own appointment, carried to his Interment at 12 o' Clock at Night, by 6 of his Servants, one walking before with a Candle and Lanthorn, no Friends or Relations following.

Sir Robert Walter, of Saresden in the County of Oxford, Bart.

24. Mr Haynes, Merchant, at his House in Tower Street.

The Earl of Loudoun, High Commissioner of Scotland, Knt of the Thistle. &c.

25. Major Soul, Agent for the Half-pay Officers at his House in Scotland yard. — Barnes, Esq; at Battersea in Surry.

John Meredith, Esq; Receiver General for the County of Montgomery, Cardigan and Brecknock, and a Director of the Mine Adventure Company.

Daniel Fromantel, Esq; Alderman of St Gile's Ward in Norwich. He was Sheriff of that City in 1719, and Mayor in 1725.

17. James Hanfcomb, of Pirton-Grange in Hertfordshire, Esq;

30. Brook Taylor, Esq; L. L. D. and F. R. S. in Somerset house.

PROMOTIONS.

Lord Coote, made Captain Lieutenant in Col. Dean's Company.

Mr Cooper, made Page of the presence to his Royal Highness the Duke.

—Hofte, Esq; Clerk under the Treasurer in the Stamp Office, made Cornet in the Royal Regiment of Blue Guards. And Mr Samuel Webb, Clerk in the same Office, succeeded him.

Mr Baker, appointed City Labourer.

Dr Cockburn, Physician to the Fleet commanded by Sir Cha. Wager, appointed Physician to Greenwich Hospital.



Col. *Cosby*, lately appointed Governour, made Vice Admiral of *New York*.

Capt. *Charles Rainsford*, succeeds Capt. *Rowland Philips* decd, in General *Whetbam's* Regiment. And Licut. *Wright*, made Captain Lieutenant.

Mr *Charles Hamilton*, made Licut. in *Churchill's* Dragoons.

Ensign *Gugleman*, made Licut. in *Ld Dunmore's* Reg. of Foot Guards.

Mr *Mallet*, Steward to the D. of *Kent*, appointed Clerk of the Peace for the County of *Bedford*.

*John Lamsley*, Esq; Brother to the E. of *Scarborough*, appointed Col. of a Comp. of Grenadiers in the 2d Reg. of Foot Guards.

Mr *Wm Walby*, appointed Surveyor of Houses for *Tork*.

*Thomas Parnel*, Esq; 2d Register, made chief Register of the Court of *Chancery*.

Mr *Borlace Pike*, appointed Governour of *St Helena*.

*Francis Cockster*, Esq; appointed Gentleman Usher to the Princess *Mary*. And *Grainger*, Esq; Gentleman Usher to the Princess *Louisa*.

Mr *Savile*, made Ensign in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards.

*George Kendal*, Esq; made Cornet in the Royal Regiment of Foot Guards.

*Philp Hancket*, Esq; made Major and Licut. Col. in Col. *Cope's* Reg. of Foot.

*Wm Sothorby*, Esq; made Col. in the 2d Reg. of Foot Guards in the Room of the Earl of *Albemarle*.

The E. of *Apsburnham*, appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard in the Room of the Earl of *Leicester*.

*Mark Delawry*, Esq; made Capt. of an Independant Company at *Jamaica*.

Licut. Col. *Long*, made Col. of a Comp. in the 1st Reg. of Foot Guards.

#### Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR *Mayson*, Vicar of *Redburn* in *Hertfordsb.* presented to the Rect. of *Caxton* in *Cambridgeshire*.

Mr *Lavington*, Rect. of *St Michael Bassibaw*, intall'd Prebendary of *Willejden*, in the Cathedral of *St Paul's*.

Mr *Hoskis*, chosen second Master of the *Charter house* School.

Mr *Denn*, Son-in-Law to the Bp of *Rockester*, Archdeacon of *Rockester*, Vicar of *St Leonard Shoreditch*, and Rect. of *St Margarets Rockester*, collated to the Living of *Lambeth*.

Mr *Tardley*, choic Preacher for the Chapel at *Highgate*.

Mr *Oliver Nayler*, presented to the Vicarage of *Oatbourn* in *Torkshire*.

Mr *W. Jourdan*, to the Vicarage of *Seighford* in the County of *Stafford*.

Dr *Mauson*, elected Vice Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*.

Mr *Burne*, one of the Masters of Merchant Taylors School, chosen Lect. of *St Anne's Aldersgate*, and *St John Zachary*.

Dr *Tho. Waterland*, Rect. of *Longstanton* in *Cambridgesb.* presented to the Living of *St Bennet-Fink*, behind the *R. Exchange*.

Mr *David Denham*, presented to the Rectory of *Pett* in *Suffex*.

Dr *Noyes*, nominated to be one of the Prebendaries of *Winchester*.

Dr *Hacket*, presented to the Living at *Enfield*, having resign'd *Trumpington* by *Cambridge*.

Mr *Bateman*, Chaptain to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, inducted to the Living of *St Dunstan's* in the *East* in *London*.

Dr *Barfoot*, presented to the Rectory of *Sperfoot* in *Hampshire*.

Mr *J. Nichols*, made *Edituus Sacer*, to *Trinity* College, in the Room of Mr *Whitehall*, made perpetual Curate of *St Michael's* in *Cambridge*.

Mr *Charles Rich*, Rect. of *Whittington* in *Gloucestershire*, presented to the Living of *Colebill* in *Berkshire*.

Mr *Vincent*, to the Rectory of *Warnford* in *Hampshire*.

#### MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

MR *Wm Brown*, of *Wadham* College in *Oxford*. Married to Miss *Wallis* of *Queen street* by *Golden Square*, a Lady of 20,000l. Fortune.

*Thomas Mawley*, Esq; :: to Miss *Judith Corbet*.

*Monsieur Desbouverie*, to Miss *la Tour*.  
Dr *Morley*, Man-Midwife, to Miss *Watts* of *Stratford*.

Capt. *Hurt*, :: to the Daughter of Captain *Micklefield*, Commander of the *Marlborough* an *East India* Ship.

*Edm. Lowder*, Esq; of *Althrop*, *Northamp.* :: to Miss *Mary Porter*, with 10,000l.

*Samuel Porten*, Esq; only Son of the late Sr *Francis Porten*, :: to Mrs *Rebecca Cock*, Sister to Alderman *Perry's* Lady.

*George Blizard*, Esq; :: to Miss *Lowman*, a Lady of 12,000l. Fortune.

*John Cullum*, Esq; only Son of Sr *Jasper Cullum*, of *Suffolk*, Br. :: to a Daughter of the late Sr *Tho. Gery*, Master of *Chancery*.

Capt. *Henry Forster*, :: to the Relict of *John Wall*, Esq; late High Sheriff of *Surry*.

The Lady of the E. of *Inchiquin*, deliver'd of a Son, Christen'd *Moroughb*.

The L. of the E. of *Burlington*, deliver'd of a Daughter, Christen'd *Charlotte*.

Nov. 1. **T**HE State of Europe, for Sept. 2. Additional Lists of Attornies and Solicitors, &c.  
 Remarks on the Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors, pr. 1s.  
 Modern History, &c. by Mr Salmon, No. 36. Vol. XV. pr. 1s.  
 Critical Reflections upon Dr Friend's Emmenology, pr. 1s. 6d.  
 5. The Historical Register, No. LXIII.  
 A new improvement of the Theory of the Moon: by Robert Brown, pr. 1s.  
 5. Miscellaneous Observations on Authors, No. IX. pr. 6d.  
 The Merry Thought, &c. Part II. pr. 6d.  
 6. Political State of Gr. Britain for October. An exact chronological History of the Popish Archbishops of Canterbury, pr. 1s.  
 An enquiry whether the Christian Religion is of any advantage, &c.  
 9. The Parish Priest: a Poem upon a Clergyman lately decd. pr. 6d.  
 A Paraphrase and Notes on St Paul's first Epistle to the Thessalonians.  
 Le guide des Enfans, pr. 6d.  
 The insufficiency of human reason in matters of Religion. a Sermon at Oxford on A&T Sunday, by B. Berkeley, D. D. pr. 6d.  
 10. The Monthly Chronicle for Oct. pr. 6d.  
 12. A Manual for Servants, &c. by Tho. Wheatland, M. A.  
 The Hist. of the House of Lorraine, pr. 6d.  
 Oratio anniversaria Harvariana, &c. Authore N. Broxolme, M. D.  
 13. The Trial of Father John-Baptist Girard, &c. pr. 1s.  
 An exact Abridgement of all the Statutes from the 11th of K. George I. to the 4th of his present Majesty. In 2 vol.  
 17. The Defence of Father John-Baptist Girard, Part III. pr. 1s. 6d.  
 18. The Traditions of the Jews, &c. No. I. pr. 1s.  
 The Reports of several Cases, &c. By John Fitz-Gibbons, Esq; pr. 14s.  
 The present State of the Cape of Good Hope, &c. from the High German, Vol. 2.  
 19. Miss Cadriere's Case very handsomely handled in metre, pr. 6d.  
 Spiritual Fornication: a Poem, pr. 6d.  
 20. Morgan's Phoenix Britannicus. No. V. pr. 2s. 6d.  
 22. The Tricks of the Town, &c. pr. 1s.  
 23. The present State of Europe for Oct.  
 A Defence of a Letter to Dr Waterland, &c. pr. 1s. 6d.  
 The Spirit of Popery repugnant to the Spirit of Christianity: a Sermon Nov. 5. By Tho. Newman.  
 25. Amusing and Instructive Fables, in French and English for the Use of Schools, pr. 1s.  
 The Art of Drawing and Painting in Water-Colours, pr. 1s.  
 A Sketch of the Miseries of Poverty, pr. 6d.  
 The Births of the Kings, Queens, Princes, Princesses, now living in Europe, pr. 6d.  
 An Enquiry into the ill Situation of Affairs in Ireland, pr. 1s.

27. The English Lawyer. By W. Bohan, of the Middle Temple, Esq;  
 A Sermon preach'd before the Rt Hon. the Ld Mayor, Nov. 5, 1731. By W. Thorold, M. A.  
 30. Three short Treatises. 1. Against Defenders, and occasional Communion. 2. An Answer to a Popish Letter, Both by the late Dr Hicks. 3. Against a Protestant marrying a Papist. By the late Mr J. Kettlewell, pr. 6d.  
 Priestly Avarice: Or, the Clergy's Kingdom of this World, a Visitation Sermon. By Ed. Symonds, of Raine, Essex, pr. 6d.  
 For the Improvement of poor Land, a Dissertation on the True Cytibus of the Ancients. By Stephen Switzer, pr. 1s. 6d.

BANKRUPTS.

**A**NN Smith of St Anne's Aldersgate, Lond, James Hawson, of Leith in Tathem, Lancashire, Chapman.  
 Tho. Chapman, of London, Linnen-Drapes. Benjamin Smith, of Ipswich, Suffolk, Vintner. Stephen Romilly, of St Leonard Shoreditch, Middlesex, Merchant.  
 James Jolly, of St Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, Surry, Timber Factor and Warfinger. William Cundell, Southwark, Brewer. Peter Gerard, of Hinckly, Leicest. Innholder. John Turner, jun. of King's-Lynn, Norfolk, Wine Merchant.  
 Richard Rawlings, of Stony-Stratford, Bucks, Mercer.  
 Robert Chambers, sen. of Rosemary Lane, Middlesex, Chapman.  
 Joseph Stables, of Thames Street, London, Cheefe-monger.  
 David Mirofow, of St Paul's Church-yard, London, Hair Merchant.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Nov. 2. to Nov. 30.

Christned	{	Males	791	}	1463
		Females	672		
Buried	{	Ma'es	901	}	1838
		Females	930		

Of which dy'd of Consump. 273, Fevers 245, Small pox 192.

Died under 2 Years old,	_____	738
Between 2 and 5	_____	154
Between 5 and 10	_____	55
Between 10 and 20	_____	55
Between 20 and 30	_____	124
Between 30 and 40	_____	278
Between 40 and 50	_____	161
Between 50 and 60	_____	143
Between 60 and 70	_____	100
Between 70 and 80	_____	68
Between 80 and 90	_____	44
Between 90 and 100	_____	19
	102	1

Course of Exchange, and Price of Goods the same as last Month.  
 Stocks risen about one per Cent.

**F**ROM the *Hague*, that a Company being vacant in the Pr. of *Orange's* Disposal, several Lords applied to him for their Sons or Friends. His Highness answer'd, he was sorry he could not gratify them, having already disposed of it; at the same Time sent for an old Lieutenant; who, for want of Interest, had been 30 Years in that Station; and said to him, *I make you a Present of that Company; and it is unspeakable Pleasure to me to enter upon the Exercise of my Power, by rewarding an old Officer, who has merited so well by his Services.* After this his Highness sent for an old Sergeant who had been likewise 30 Years in the Service, and not only gave him an *Ensign's* Commission; but furnish'd him at his own Expence. 'Tis expected this State will accede very soon to the *Vienna* Alliance, but by a new Treaty, which will include *France*.

From *Portugal*, That there has been lately discovered in their *West Indies*, a Gang of Coiners, who, 'tis said, have counterfeited the Species of that Country to the amount of 8 or 10 Millions. Among them are several *Jesuits*, who found it more to their Advantage to convert *Metals*, than *Pagans*.

*Leghorn*. The Oath which Count *Charni*, General of the *Spanish* Forces, took the 1st Instant, was to the Effect following, *viz.* 'That he would always observe inviolably the most religious Fidelity and Obedience to the Orders of the most Serene *Jn Gaston*, Grand Duke of *Tuscany*, as lawful and only Sovereign of the States of *Tuscany*; and will be ready to defend his Person, &c. provided that he on his Part shall act nothing contrary to the immediate Succession of the most serene Prince and Infant Don *Carlos*. 'Tis observable, that this Introduction of the *Spanish* Forces has been Thirteen Years in Agitation, *Sat cito, si sat bene*.

To Convoy 7483 *Spaniards*, there were 41 Ships of War, 2427 Pieces of Cannon, and 21230 Men, besides two Regiments in the *English* Ships.

From *Berlin*, The 20th Instant, the Marriage of the Princess Royal, with the hereditary Prince of *Bareith*, was celebrated with the utmost Splendor, under a Tripple Discharge of the Cannon. The Court never appeared with such Lustre, no less than thirty Princes, and as many Generals being Present, all exceeding richly dress'd. The Feast was vastly Magnificent, and all served up in Gold and Silver Plate. The Prince Royal of *Prussia* appear'd at Court, and was highly carefs'd.

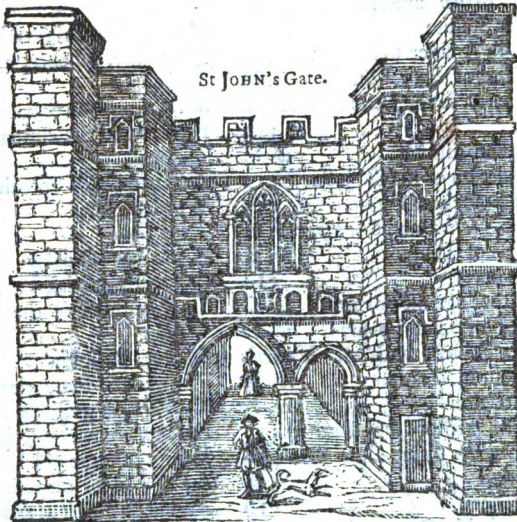
The *Corfican* Rebels being strongly fortify'd among the Rocks, have repuls'd their Masters the *Genoese*; and the Auxiliary *Germans* so vigorously, that they have no Mind to attack them again. The young Gentlemen of Quality who went *Voluntiers* are sick of the Campaign; so that a Suspension of Arms was agreed on.

From *Brussels*, That an Edict was published to hinder the Importation of Old Cloaths from *Great-Britain*, on Pretence, that Part thereof are brought from Hospitals; or from the *Levant*, and may introduce the Plague, as it happen'd in 1654.

From *Sweden*, That a Duty of 5 perCent. was laid upon *Woolens* brought thither in *British* Ships, in order to encourage their *Woolen* Manufacture; Sixty Copper Dollars is laid on each Watch, and high Duties on *Tobacco* Pipes, and other Goods imported as above; and the *English* Merchants at *Gottenburgh*, although exempted by Treaties, are loaded with a Pole-Tax of Nine or Ten Pound yearly, the Natives paying not above Forty Shillings.

# The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette  
London Jour.  
Fog's Journ.  
Applebee's ::  
Read's :: ::  
Craftsman :  
D. Spectator  
Grubstreet J  
W. Register  
Free Briton  
Hyp. Doctor  
Daily Court  
Daily Post  
Daily Courant  
Daily Post-boy  
D. Advertiser  
Evening Post  
St James's Ch.  
Whitehall Ch  
London Evening  
Flying Post



York & Leeds  
Dublin 6 ::  
Edinburgh 2  
Bristol :: ::  
Norwich 2 :  
Exeter 2 :: ::  
Worcester ::  
Northampton  
Gloucester ::  
Stamford ::  
Nottingham  
Lury Journ.  
Chester ditto  
Derby ditto  
Lpswich do.  
Reading do.  
Winds Merc.  
Newcastle C.  
Canterbury  
Birmingham  
Manchester  
Boston :: :  
Jamaica. Et.  
Barbados ::

## Or, MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER.

NUMBER XII. for DECEMBER, 1731.

### CONTAINING,

- I. A VIEW of the Weekly ESSAYS; viz. On Evenness of Temper; Philosophers Notions of Poverty and Fortune; Great Mens Behaviour in Death; Of false and true Religion; On the Genuineness of Ld Clarendon's History; Story-tellers, Disappointment in Love; Worshipping towards the East; Fraud and Deceit; The Man of Pleasure; On Flattery; Law and Lawyers; The Spleen; Honour; Nuptial Liberty, and Castration.
- II. POLITICAL POINTS; viz. Maxims for Princes; Disputes about K. William's Statue; a juster Honour propos'd; On the Liberty of the Press; Libels and Informations;

- Printers, Apothecaries and Statuaries; Charitable Corporation, and South-Sea Company. On the Triennial and Septennial Acts; Craft in General; Conduct of the Ministry and their Adversaries; Juries; Trials; Calumny and Accusations; A List of the Sheriffs.
- III. POETRY; viz. On the Holy Nativity, by a young Gentleman; The Toasts and Grey Mares, a new Female Order; Epigrams, &c.
- IV. Domestic Occurrences, &c.
- V. Prices of Goods, Grain and Stocks.
- VI. Foreign Affairs;
- VII. Books and Pamphlets.
- VIII. Observations in Gardening,
- IX. A Table of Contents.

THE THIRD EDITION.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed, and sold at St John's Gate: By F. Jefferies in Ludgate-street. and the Bookfellers in Town and Country. Price 6 d.

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T H E

## Gentleman's Magazine:

DECEMBER, 1731.

*A View of the Weekly DISPUTES and ESSAYS in this Month.*

Free Briton. Dec. 2. No. 185.



**M**R *Walsingham* entertains his Readers in his last (See p. 482) with the 1st Part of Mr *Gordon's* Dedication of the 2d Vol. of *Tacitus*, to his Royal High-

ness Prince *Frederick*; in this Paper he inserts the Remainder to the following Effect:

Here a Prince may see, *That Fortune, even when she smiles most, may desert him like that of Nebuchadnezzar and Belsazzar, who, whilst secure of their Power, and boasting of their Might, the one was degraded, and the other slain.*

Virtue is here described to be such as prompts a Prince to do good to all Men, and restrains him from injuring any.

He will find, that as true Valour has no other Aim than the Good of Society; so a wanton Spirit of Fighting and Conquering is always mischievous to the World, and attended with Guilt, Danger and Disquiet.

From hence he will see Reason to approve that Advice of *Isocrates*, *Not to envy Princes who possess vast Territories, but only to emulate such as know to pre-*

*serve and improve their own; and that Tacitus had reason to say, that the Romans had always found the Germans, who were ever a free People, a more terrible Enemy than the mighty Parthian Monarchy.*

Here he will read the Character of the Britons given 'em by *Tacitus* 1600 Years ago, viz. *That they cheerfully complied with the Levies of Men, with the Imposition of Tribute, and with all the Duties of Government, provided they receiv'd no illegal Treatment or Insults from their Governours, for those they bore with Impatience: Nor had they been ever further subdued by the Romans, than only to obey just Laws, but never to submit to be Slaves.* Such was the Genius of the British People then, and such it remains. (See Vol. III. p. 356.)

Grub-street Journal. Dec. 2. No. 100.

**M***Ævius*, in Defence of the Letter to *Francis Walsingham*, Esq; concerning the Common Council, of London's rejecting the Petition for King *William's* Statute, (See p. 472.) maintains against *Walsingham*.....

1. That as they had a Right to receive or reject a Petition, the Question

Ppp 2



tion is not, *What they ought to have done*; so consequently it is *great Impertinence* for any private Person to pretend to judge of that, since they should know best the Motives they proceeded on. 2. That supposing it true, that the Majority of the *Citizens of London* have Authority to demand Reasons of their *Common Council* for every thing they do, yet, every impertinent *Jack-a-Nakes*, every inquisitive *Free Briton* has not. 3. That it is ridiculous to talk of divesting the *Common Council* of their Power on *St Thomas's Day*; for then it ceases of Course. 4. That *Walsingham's* Parallel between *appealing from an inferior Judge, to a Superiour, and appealing from the Common Council to the Citizens in their unrepresented Body*, is not just, nor his Reason for it, *viz.* because the *many* are less liable to Errors than the *few*; therefore such Appeal must be *insolent*: for Appeals are not made on account of the Number, but of the Rank and Dignity of Judges; and often from a greater to a smaller Number. 5. That it is so great a Doubt, whether the Opinions of the *Citizens* taken by a Poll, would be *directly contrary* to that of the *Common Council*, that he believes they would rather confirm it. 6. That 'tis begging the Question, to say, as *W.* does, that an *Appeal to the People* would not be construed as *Seditious* by any Judges, unless such as *Saunders, Scroggs, or Jefferies*; for 'tis no more than to say, if a Judge should ever see any Foundation in Law to construe it so, *Walsingham* would think him a corrupt one; just as he Magisterially declares it a *state, exploded, infamous* Topic, to talk of such Appeals tending to overturn all regular Government and introduce Confusion. 7. That *Walsingham's* boasted Privilege and Right of examining into the Conduct of the greatest Assemblies, and even the supreme Power, is cut very short by his Friend in the *Courant Nov. 19*, who says, it must be *at our Peril*; and *Walsingham* afterwards, for-

getting himself, owns we are in no Condition, nor ought we to dispute their Power, but the People may elect fitter Representatives. 8. That it was no Mark of *Inquisitiveness* in the Letter-writer to ask *Walsingham*, whether he is a Citizen, a Livery-Man, or Tradesman; but the most proper way of answering his impertinent Questions about the *Common Council Men*. 9. That as *Walsingham* owns *we must in some Cases submit to Authority, Mævius* takes this to be one, especially one wherein a private Person ought to acquiesce, because it has been proposed and determined by proper Authority.

The Daily Courant, Dec. 2.

On Libels, in Answer to Fog.

(See p. 463.)

THE Attorney General, says *Fog*, is to support his Information in every Article; he is to prove the Words to be *unlawful, malicious, seditious and scandalous*, if laid so, or it falls to the Ground.] — *Ans.* What can the Sot mean? Suppose a Man is indicted for Murder: The formal Words of the Charge run thus, that he, *not having the fear of God before his Eyes, but being instigated by the Devil, &c.* must the Attorney General prove this? or must old Forms be laid aside for the Cavils of a Prisoner, or this Writer?

*Fog* proceeds to falsify Matters of Fact in stating the Case of the seven Bishops, acquitted by a Jury in *Westminster-Hall*; in relating which, he affirms, *that the Publication was undeniably proved*. This is false; and the Lord Chief Justice did once or twice begin to charge the Jury, and told the Council, there was no Evidence to support the Charge in this Point, till the Lord President gave his Testimony, which was no more than "That the Bishops told him they had a Petition to the King, which he refused to look on, and shew'd them into a Room where the King was, but did not see them deliver it to him." Had it been otherwise it had been no Compliment

ment to the Memory of that Jury to have mentioned them upon that Occasion.

Fog asserts, that a Jury ought in Conscience to take the Words (of a Libel) in the most favourable Sense. But, can a Man's Conscience direct him to take Words in one Sense in a Court of Justice, and in another, in private Conversation? In the most ambiguous Words there must appear one Meaning strong and pre-eminent; or if not, the accused may prove his Innocence from his general Behaviour, or the general Drift of his Writings.

London Journal. Sat. Dec. 4. No. 642.

On the Liberty of the Press, Informations, and Libels.

THE Liberty of the Press ought ever to be held Sacred, as fundamental to all our other Liberties; by which he means, a Liberty of publishing all our own Opinions of Religion and Government, and examining those of others. All Opinions in Religion, which are speculative, ought to be published with absolute Impunity, because no Man, nor any Government is concern'd in them. The Case is not the same in Matters of Government, which can be supported only by Laws or Power; whereas true Religion is destroyed by Power.

Mr D'anvers has pretended to reason about the Liberty of the Press, and Libels, and laid down two Propositions for that Purpose, but instead of Arguments, gives us Acts of Parliament. He has not reasoned at all about Libels, therefore Mr Osborne does it for him thus:

A Libel is any Thing published, which is false, or which can't be proved true, to the Disadvantage or Disreputation of another. If a private Subject has his Remedies at Law, shall a Government have none, when either the Right to the Government is denied, or the Government itself abused and defamed? There are political

Opinions, which if published are reasonable both in Law and Reason; such as, That the Government of England is tyrannical, &c. 'tis highly reasonable there should be a Power somewhere to call the Publishers to an Account. The present Method of doing this, and the most reasonable that can be imagined, is by Information, in the Court of King's Bench; which has no Resemblance to Prosecutions in the Star-Chamber; for here the Persons who made the Information tried the accused; not so in the King's-Bench, where Persons are tried by Juries, of their Peers, or Equals.

It seems highly reasonable, that Juries should be Judges, whether what is published, be a Libel or not; and not merely, whether the accused published what is said to be a Libel; 'tis the Nature of the Thing published which makes it a Crime, and of which Juries are to judge; and it's their Fault, if they give up this Right.

So that there is not the least Parallel between the Proceedings on Matters of a publick Nature, in the Reigns of Charles and James II. and the Proceedings in this Reign.

The Craftsman. Sat. Dec. 4.

Mr D'anvers making a Review of his Writings.

FIVE Years, says he, are now elapsed, since I became a Servant of the Publick. I began to write in the Evening of Life, when our Passions are more easily govern'd; and foreseeing the Difficulties I was to combat, arm'd my self with an honest Heart, and a firm Resolution: But the Principle which best encourag'd me was my Resolution to write in the Cause of Truth and Liberty; and while I read the Harangues of my Antagonists against me, I sit unmoved, and neither despise nor pity them. I have been called upon to prove, that a certain Gentleman was a Squanderer of the publick



lick Money; but by retaining *such People as these*, he has saved me that Trouble.

Some Pains having been taken to prove the *evil Tendency and mischievous Effects* of my Writings, without allowing any *publick Advantage* to result from them, I shall therefore recapitulate the principal Subjects.

On my Entrance on this Work, I asserted the *Liberty of the Press*, as the Foundation of all my future Enquiries. I inveigh'd largely against *Bribery and Corruption*, I condemn'd our Alliances with *France* in King *Charles II.* Time. I pleaded for the Encouragement and Support of our Colonies in the *West Indies*. I made Remarks on a Book then published by Authority, entituled an *Enquiry into the Reasons of the Conduct of Great Britain, &c.* and have seen it exploded by *all Parties*. I set forth the Importance of *Gibraltar* to this Kingdom; and that *Dunkirk* ought not only to be *demolish'd*, but never to be *repair'd*. I often represented the Hardships of our *Merchants* from the Depredations of the *Spaniards*, and asserted their Right to *Retribution*. I have often mention'd the Dangers which threatned our *Commerce* from the Management of *great monied Companies*, and *exclusive Monopolies*.

Then I published the Letters of *Raleigh* and *Trot*. I animadverted on the Instructions given to Admiral *Hofier*, and the Care not to offend our *Friends* or *Enemies*. I discoursed on *Pensions* and *Non-Attendance* in *Parliament*. I extoll'd the Wisdom and Integrity of our *Parliament* for passing the *Act to prevent Bribery, &c.*

The Treaty of *Seville*, and the Settlement of *Don Carlos* in *Italy*, were fully explained by *Raleigh*.

I confuted the idle Rumours spread to insinuate, that a large Demand would be made for defraying the Expences of the *Coronation*; that Prince *Frederick* would not be sent for to *England*, nor created Prince of *Wales* without an Addition to the *Civil List*.

In 1730, I published the Papers sign'd *Oldcastle*, with Remarks on the Reigns and Characters of our *English Princes*, from *William the Conquerer* to *Charles* the first.

I have not insisted on several Particulars of my Writings which have proved of great Use to a *certain Gentleman*; but there are some Parts of them which I much fear he will never forgive me; such as my Observations on *bad Ministers, Acts of Grace; Riot and Septennial Acts; Forage and Bank Contracts, &c.*

Upon this Review of my Conduct, I can truly say, I am entirely satisfied, and think my Design is honest, great and laudable, and am therefore determin'd to pursue it as far as *Life, Health, Liberty*, and the *Laws of my Country* will allow me to do it.

*Reads Journal. Sat. Dec. 4.*

I S particularly pleas'd with a Proposal made by some Gentleman in *Southwark*, for the setting up in the Borough, an *Equestrian Statue* of *K. William III.*

It is not easy, says the Author, to guess at the Motives which prevail'd on the *Common Council* of *London* to refuse so great an Ornament to their City, especially as they assign'd no Reason for it. If the unhappy Distinction of *Whig* and *Tory* was not laid aside, as it seems to be, yet every Body knows that both Parties united in bringing about the *Revolution*; and that even the *Tories* then claimed the largest share in its Contrivance and Success.

It is true, that in a free City, whose Charter exempts its Citizens from any precarious Dependence on a Court, no Courtier has Authority to controul any Act done by them; but in a free State every Courtier, and every one else, has the Liberty of giving his Opinion of it.

The rest of this Essay consists of Extracts from the *Free Britain* of *November 4.* (See p. 461.)

FOOT

*Fog's* Journal, Dec. 4. No. 161.

*An Italian Branch of FOGS.*

**L**orenzo Foggio, of Florence, claims Kindred with the Family of the *Mists* and *Fogs*; says that the *Mists* are younger than the *Fogs*; and that the latter settled in the *Milaneje*, long before *Great Britain* was frequented by Strangers, spread about the Lowlands of *Lombardy*, touch'd the *Campania* of *Rome*, and that the Town of *Foggia*, which lately suffer'd by an Earthquake, was part of their Demefine.

The first of the Family who went over to *England* was *Ferdinaudo Foggio*, who serving in the Holy War, was taken Notice of by brave King *Edward I.* and attended him to *England*, where he married and settled, and from him the *Fogs* are descended.

Says, their Family has not only produced rich Magistrates and Judges, but *Statuaries* and *Painters*.

Professes himself a *Statuary*, and that his Works may be seen at *Verfailles*, *Trianon*, and *Marli*. *Lewis XIV.* employ'd him to make Copies of Antiquity; *Faunus*, the Boar, and the *Bacchus*, in those Gardens, are his; particularly the Statue of *Melicus*, Freed-man of *Scævinius*. The Story of which is thus related:—*Piso*, an illustrious Roman, was at the Head of a Conspiracy against *Nero*; but *Scævinius* desired the Honour of striking the first Blow, for which Purpose he got a Sacrifice-Knife. The Evening before the projected Execution, *Scævinius* made his Will, gave Rewards, order'd Bandages to be made for dressing Wounds, and his Freed-man *Melicus* to whet his Knife. *Melicus* observing these Preparations, fancied his Master was engag'd in some dangerous Design, and the next Morning went to Court, and discover'd what he suspected, rather than what he knew, shewing the Knife.— Upon which *Scævinius* was seiz'd, and much noble Blood was spilt in *Rome*. What we are to observe in this Statue is the Action of whetting the

Knife, which is express'd, as if the Mind was fix'd upon somewhat else.

**A** There is something in every Object of Nature that distinguishes the Character; in the humane Species all the Passions are to be read in the Countenance, to hit which is the Art of the *Painter* and the *Statuary*.

**B** Is pleas'd with some Draughts of his Kinsman *Fog*, thinks he has given a true Character of his Subjects, where he has described a forward, bold presuming Person, of a low mechanic Genius, and of a vulgar Taste and Understanding; and is so well pleas'd with that and another grotesque Figure, that he intends to send to *Corinth* for Metal to make Statues of them; but has not resolv'd what Action to represent therein, whether he shall express one as stealing Forage from Horses, or busied in filling his Pockets with Gold, slyly looking about him; and the other, as if making a Speech, scratching his Head with one Hand, and pulling up his Breeches with the other. (See *Vol. III.* p. 367 H)

**E** *Applebee's* Journal, Dec. 4.

*On Evènements of TEMPER.*

**M**onsieur St. *Evremont*, in a Letter to a Nobleman in disgrace with his Prince, advis'd him to amuse his Melancholy rather by Diversions, than by reasoning on his Misfortunes to attempt a Triumph over Grief. Where a Man has long habitated himself to contemplate the Vicissitude and Delusion of the Goods of Life, he may more easily contemn them, and embrace their Contraries, especially if the former were never in his Power. *Seneca*, notwithstanding his fine Maxims of Morality, and his Writings in Recommendation of *Poverty*, took all Advantages to amass an Estate of Millions.

**H** *Epictetus*, indeed, being reduced, pass'd the Remainder of his Life in a State of Indigence, tho' he had frequent Opportunities of becoming Rich.

*Aristippus*

*Aristippus* was as little elevated with Prosperity, as dejected with Calamities; tho' he acknowledg'd that good Fortune furnish'd the Means of being easy, yet that they were not taken away by ill.

Men of Wit generally support their Misfortunes with a better Grace than those of a severer Turn of Mind. *Petroneus*, *Arbiter* was a Man of Pleasure, and shared in the Gaieties of *Nero*, yet died by the Command of that Tyrant with that easy Behaviour which adorn'd his Life.

*Sir Tho. More* met Death on the Scaffold with that Liveliness of Spirit, and Composure of Mind, which had accompanied him all his Life-time; and *Mr Waller* the Poet, being assured by his Physician that *he was very near his End*, caus'd himself to be seated in his Arm Chair, and having adjusted his domestic Affairs, died repeating some *Latin Lines* applicable to such a State.

Universal Spectator. Dec. 4. No. 165

#### ON RELIGION.

IT is Matter of melancholy Observation, that Men are now-a-days afraid of being thought Religious, as if it was a real *Reproach*; which seems owing to the ill Conduct of the Professors of it.

*Severus* thinks no Man sufficiently devout, who is not always upon his Knees; he is altogether for a recluse and solitary Life, and such an irreconcilable Enemy to all *Licentiousness*, that he scarce allows himself in the most innocent Freedoms.

*Matrona* is ever reading *Lectures of Morality* to all about her, and thinks no Conversation perfectly innocent that does not turn upon serious Subjects, and is out of Humour at the most harmless Jest; every trifling Levity of Expression is enough for a large Train of moral Reflections and good Advice.

*Sebastus* is so studious to bring up his Children piously and virtuously, that he never suffers them to frequent publick

Entertainments, and fashionable Places of polite Resort. But with how unlovely and uninviting a Face must Piety appear to them, whilst they imagine it to be an ill-natur'd Contradiction to all the pleasurable Freedoms of Life!

*Julia* is very strict in her own Conduct, and therefore very severe upon that of others, and makes no allowance for Difference of Temper and Circumstances.

*Eusebia* is a great Devotionalist, and has so sadden'd and worn out her Spirits in the multiply'd Ute of tedious Rituals and devout Formularies, that she has pray'd herself thoroughly out of Humour.

Such reforming Zealots, by over-acting their part, weaken and expose their Cause, but can never serve it.

Free-Briton. Dec. 9. No. 106.

Of Lord Clarendon's History being Sophisticated.

MR *Oldmixon*, in his History of the Royal House of *Stuarts*, takes notice, that *Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion was falsified and sophisticated*; and affirms, that there is a Gentleman now living who will solemnly attest, that *Mr Edmund Smith* made him a Visit in 1710, where he continu'd about 6 Weeks till he died; and that *Mr Smith*, frankly told him, that *Ld Clarendon's History* had been alter'd by *Dr Aldrich*, *Dr Smallbridge*, and *Dr Atterbury*; and that himself had been employ'd by them to interpolate and alter the Original; that with his own Hand he scored several Passages in the printed History, which himself had alter'd or insert'd at their Desire and Direction; and that he died with these Declarations: Which History, thus scored and marked by *Mr Smith*, can be produced.

In answer to this Charge the late Bp of *Rocheſter* (in a Piece dated at *Paris*, Oct. 26, 1731. and signed *Fr. Roffen*) affirms that he never saw *Ld Clarendon's*

*Clarendon's* History in Manuscript, and never exchanged one Word with Mr *Smith* in all his Life, (*tho' he liv'd in the same College with him*) nor to his Knowledge ever saw him till after the Edition of that Work. Affirms, that Dr *Smallridge* was no Way concern'd in preparing that History for the Prefs, being assur'd thereof from his Intimacy with the Doctor; and that he convers'd with Dr *Aldrich* more at a Distance than with Dr *Smallridge*.

The said late Bishop further adds, that the revising the Manuscript was committed to the Care of Bp *Spratt* and Dean *Aldrich*, by *Laurence* late E. of *Rochester*; and that any Change in it must have had the Consent of all three; *who*, the Bishop affirms, *were Men of Probity and Truth, incapable of imposing on the publick*.

He can cite nothing material from the Earl, but that Dr *Sprat* and Dr. *Aldrich* more than once assur'd him, *that no Additions whatsoever were made to the Manuscript History*.

The late Bishop lays a great Stress upon the Earl of *Rochester's* Preface to the First Volume of that History; in which he declares, *That the Editors durst not make any Alterations in a Work solemnly left with them to be publish'd as delivered to them*. To which 'tis added, that the Ld *Clarendon's* Manner is inimitable; and that 'tis hardly imaginable, that the Editors, no ways concern'd in the Transactions of those Times, should 60 Years afterwards coolly, and deliberately, make such needless Insertions.

To all which *Walsingham* replies, that 'tis well known what the Spirit of Bp *Spratt* was from his History of the *Rye-house* Plot, a Forgery that cost some of the best Men in *England* their Lives; nor is it necessary to enumerate Proofs of the Zeal of Dr *Smallridge*, or Dr *Aldrich* in favour of their Party.

That as to the Difficulty of imitating Lord *Clarendon's* Manner, he cannot perceive any great Ability requi-

site in this Case; since it was easy for any *small Scribler*, when it was necessary, to blacken the excellent Mr *Hampden*, to have summ'd up his Life in the Character of the *Roman Cinna*. But that his Memory should be butcher'd by the Lord *Clarendon*, who every where else speaks of him with the utmost Temper and Candour, is hardly conceivable.

That the Distance of Time since these Transactions happen'd is no Proof of their Innocence; because the Feuds and Animosities arising from them have been continu'd ever since.

If there never was any Ground for this Charge, why did they not in the Lifetime of the E. of *Rochester*, when it was alledg'd against them, clear themselves of the Suspicion by producing or depositing the *original Copies* in some public Library? (*See Vol. III. p. 146 H.*)

Now, whether the *bare unsupported Assertion* of any Person accus'd, is to be taken against the Testimony of a *dying Person*, and so many other convincing Circumstances, let the *impartial* World judge.

*Grubstreet Journal, Dec. 9. No. 101.*

### STORY-TELLERS.

THE Qualifications of a good *Story Teller*, according to the *Intelligencer*, are, "Good Sense, true Honour, a clear Head, a ready Command of Language, and a Variety of proper Getture." Seldom all, commonly none, of these meet in the same Person.

The *Intelligencer* divides them into several Classes, one of which he files the *Insipid* or *Saporifick*.

The prodigious Numbers of useless Expletives, with which the *Insipids* generally begin their Stories, are a sure Indication of an empty Head, and a very silly Sequel. There is a merry Set of these Animals, who supply the Place of Expletives with abderian Laughter.

Another Division of this Class think  
Q q them-

themselves oblig'd to relate every Syllable of the Transaction.

Another as disagreeable, are those who have a bad Memory: But the worst of all are the atheistical, immoral Creatures, who lengthen their Narratives with the fashionable *Dam-me's, Roi-me's, &c.*

Some Stories are properly term'd Expletives in Conversation; such are the dull Relations of as dull Lives, proceeding from the Mouths of the Heroes themselves. This *Egotism* is commonly met with among Travelers; and, begging Mr *Bavius's* Pardon, not unfrequent among the Members of their Society. And makes one — *To fall a-laughing, or to fall a-sleep.*

The *Craftsman* Sat. Dec. 11.

*On the Charitable Corporation.*

**I**T being at last determin'd, says a Correspondent to the *Craftsman*, that the *Liberty of the Press* does not extend to the Examination of *Foreign Affairs in critical Junctures and delicate Situations*, supposes he will for the future turn his Thoughts to Matters of a *domestic Nature*. The Subject he now points out is, The present State of the *Charitable Corporation*.

Pays no regard to the Sub-Distinction of the Writer in the *Courant*, (See p. 471.) between *discovering Domestic Facts, and debating Points of Domestic Policy*: For if there is such a Thing as a Parallel between two Cases, That of the *S. Sea Directors* in the Year 1720, and of the Managers of the *Charitable Corporation* at present, is such.

Some *hundred thousand Pounds* have been paid in upon the *Shares*, besides what have been borrow'd upon the Company's *Notes*; the greatest Part of which has been embezzl'd and squander'd away.

That which swell'd the *South Sea*

Stock to that exorbitant Height, was owing to the Infatuation of the People, occasion'd by the great Contention between the *Bank* and *South-Sea Company*, and to the vast Premium the latter paid for it. The Directors and the Managers were never charg'd with any Frauds or Embezzlements of the Company's Effects. Mr *Knight* himself retir'd only with his *own Acquisitions*, with none of the *publick Treasure* intrusted in his Hands.

Our Misfortunes, says he, (for he owns himself a Proprietor) proceeds from the fraudulent and unparralle'd Depredations of a *few Men*, who seem'd to aim at the *whole Capital* at once.

'Tis almost inconceivable how this could be compass'd by *one or two Under Servants*, without the Participation, Knowledge or Suspicion, of their Superintendents.

**I**t behoves us to be zealous in detecting those who are endeavouring to elude an Examination, by selling out or splitting their Stock amongst their own Creatures, in order to procure a *Majority* in their Favour. 'Tis therefore proper to continue our *Books* *but* till our Grievances can be laid before the *Parliament*.

There are several Circumstances that may commend us to the Compassion of our *Representatives*.

**F** There are many poor Widows, Orphans, and young Ladies, whose Fortunes are embark'd in this *Corporation*.

The *Pledgers of Goods* are affected by it, great Quantities being embezzled by their late *Warehouse-keeper*.

**G** It deserves Consideration, whether *this Affair* may not affect the *publick Credit*, if so notorious a *Breach of Trust* should pass unexamined or unpunished.

Concludes with hoping in the Words of another *Gentleman*, that *this kind of Charity* will not be allowed to cover a *Multitude of Sins*.

*Applebee's*

*Applebee's Journal*, Sat. Dec. 11.

*Disappointed LOVE fatal.*

**F**lavia was the only Daughter of Lucilius a younger Brother, whose Experience of the World's Insincerity gave him too strong a Byass to Interest. Marcus, a neighbouring Gentleman of a good Estate, courts her, obtains her Consent, and with her Father's Approbation, a Day was appointed for their Marriage. In the Interval Lucilius's eldest Brother, died, and left him sole Heir to 3000 *l. per Ann.* He, with his Daughter, set out for his late Brother's Seat. There Lord Philibert saw and fell in Love with Flavia. Lucilius, transported at the Honour, commanded his Daughter immediately to accept the Offer, which with great Reluctance, she did the next Day. But her Affections being pre-engaged to Marcus, all the Tenderness that Philibert could express, was not sufficient to remove a settled Melancholly which continually prey'd upon her Spirits. This sensibly affected Philibert, that it threw him into an Illness of which he died, having been married a Year and an half. Marcus, on the News of her Marriage, abandoned himself to the Violence of Passion, and to extinguish his Love went into the Army. Hearing of Philibert's Death he renewed his Addresses to Flavia so effectually, that they were married. But Marcus, having accustom'd himself to Gallantries, cou'd not lay them aside. She discover'd an Amour he had with a young Lady her Cousin. This threw her into a Fever, of which she died the tenth Day.

*Fog's Journal*, Sat. Dec. 11. No. 162.

On the Triennial and Septennial Acts, against the Arguments of Sir Richard Steele and Mr Addison.

**T**HE Reasons upon which the Septennial Bill passed are suggested in a Speech said to be made by Sir Rich. Steele, and a Pamphlet supposed to be written by Mr Addison, (See p. 468.)

Sir Richard says, *Experience has verified what a wise Man said of it (the Triennial Act) That it had made a Triennial King, a Triennial Ministry, and a Triennial Alliance.*]

Fog asks, whoever heard of a Triennial King but himself? A Triennial Ministry is a-like absurd; and his Triennial Alliance as groundless.

Sir Richard goes on to answer an Objection, viz. That the Alteration proposed would be a Breach of Trust. *The Trust reposed in them, (the King, Lords and Commons,) is the publick Good, which if they pursue, they discharge their Duty as well in altering and repealing, as in making and confirming Laws.*]

See p. 469. B

The Representatives of the People are in the Nature of Attornies, nor can prolong the Time of their Power beyond its natural and legal Duration; that is three Years.

**D** The next Objection to the Septennial Act is, That it gives greater Power to the Ministers, who may make an arbitrary Use of it. To this Sir Richard replies, *That, granting that Ministers should be made worse by Authority, they are still responsible to Parliament.*]

This, replies Mr Fog, is as much as to say, that they should be accountable to a Parliament entirely under their own Directions; because a Ministry would have time to draw them entirely unto their own Interest.

**F** The Reasons fathered upon Mr Addison for this Alteration, are such as these:

First, *that the Tempers and Spirits of Men are put in a Ferment, and kept warm from three Years to three Years.*]

**G** To which Fog says, "The Answer which a noble Peer gave to this Reason for the Alteration when it was first started was—He compared it to a Man, who, to prevent Robberies on the Highway for 7 Years, proposed a Law, that No-body should be permitted to travel the Country during that Time.

His next Reason is, *That Gentle-*  
men

men by quick Returns of chargeable Elections, exhaust their Estates, and ruin their Families.]

This indeed is a Hardship upon those Gentlemen who can procure themselves elected by no other Means but Bribery. Our Ancestors thought that the quick Returns of Elections would put a more effectual Stop to Bribery than twenty Laws: for there was no Bribery when Parliaments were annually chosen.

There are two other Points insisted on by Mr Addison for the Alteration; one concerns Treaties and Alliances, the other national Debts.]

Experience has taught us that there are no Reasons, and the Merits of the Cause must depend upon the Proof of the Things past, and not upon the Possibility of what may happen hereafter.

The London Journal, Sat. Dec. 11.  
No. 650.

THE second Part of *Alkibla*, or a *Disquisition upon worshipping towards the East*, has occasioned a Writer, who signs himself *Philo-rubicus* to make on that Article of Worship some ludicrous Reflections, which we shall omit, and take Notice only of his serious Arguments.

The Laws of England make no Distinction of Persons or Places; there is one Rule for the *Cathedral* and the *Parish Church*, the *Bishop* and the *Curate*: This Rule is the *Rubrick of the Common Prayer*. What then have our People to do with pretended *Rationalists*, the *Sparrow's*, *Biss's*, *Wheatley's*, who have all, more or less, sophisticated our Service? Let the People keep to the *Rubrick*; turn when that bids them turn, and bow when that bids them.

Arch Bp Cranmer has left the following Distinction, "Finally to use no other Ceremonies than used in the King's Book of Common Prayer, or *Kneeling*, otherwise than in the said Book." To which may be added,

*Turning or Bowing*, because many plead Canon for it; but 'tis a great, though common Mistake, to suppose that any Ceremony is now in force, by Virtue of our *Canons*, the last *Act of Uniformity* having reduced all to our *Rubricks*.

The 16th Canon orders, "That in all Colleges and Halls in both Universities, the Order, Form and Ceremonies, shall be duly observ'd, as prescrib'd in the Book of Common Prayer, without Omission or Alteration;" And the Declaration of K. Charles II. October 5, 1660, That if any Ceremonies be practis'd contrary to Law, the same shall cease.

Head's Journal, Sat. Dec. 11.

### OF FRAUD and DECEIT.

ACCORDING to *Gallus Aquilius*, to pretend to one thing and mean another, is *impious Deceit*; and *Cicero* calls such Counterfeits wicked and malicious. Some little *Civilians* assert this Description to be wrong: *Aristophanes* comprehends in it every thing that clashes with Simplicity of Manners: *Mischievous Deceit*, says *Labeo*, is all manner of *Cunning*, *Fallacy*, or *Machination*, made use of to circumvent, beguile, or over-reach our Neighbour.

The Greeks distinguish'd *Deceit* into good and bad. Of the first is the *Physician*, who steals a cathartick Portion down his Patient's Throat in the Name of a Cordial. *Lucretius* allows not this to be *Deceit*, but calls it *Fallacy*. Among the Moderns none retain the Greek Mode of Speech but the *Papists*. The Phrase *Good Deceit* is by them chang'd into *Pious Fraud*, or *Holy Cheat*.

It being represented to *Charles the Great*, that a Father and Son, accus'd of Murder, notwithstanding their being put to the Question, and indisputable Proof, obstinately persisted in denying the Fact, he ordered them both to be immediately hang'd. At the Place of Execution

cution the Father confess'd the Crime, and the Son was discharg'd. This, say some, was a pious Fraud in the Emperour, and compare it with the Case of *Solomon* and the two Harlots. But in neither of these Instances was there any *Deceit*, but excellent Documents of refin'd Wildom.

The *Weekly Register*, December 11.  
No. 87.

Tom Careless, or the Man of Pleasure.

**T**OM Careless had a tolerable Education; but his Father dying when he was about 15, *Tom*, with a Fortune of 5000 *l.* was plac'd under the Guardianship of an Uncle, a Merchant in *London*, who concluded to educate him in the mercantile Way. *Tom*, us'd to think contemptibly of Tradesmen, and to pique himself on his Family remarkable for nothing since the Conquest, little regarded the Instructions of his Uncle. He long'd to be one of the *pretty Fellows* of the Age, and was never easy but in disobeying him; who still admonish'd him, but in vain. He was too conceited to be advis'd. His Uncle at last having remonstrated to him the fatal Consequences of his present Conduct, told him he was now at his own Liberty.

*Tom* was mightily pleas'd with this Dismission. He was of Age, could command his Fortune, and was resolv'd to enjoy it. He now keeps a Servant, a couple of Geldings, and a Mistress; liv'd elegantly; dress'd splendidly; and entertain'd expensively. This soon reduc'd him to a low Ebb; he was aware of the Calamity that threatned him, and as soon resolv'd on a Method to prevent it.

He was clear of the World, and had still a few Pieces left for a last Entertainment to his Bosom Companions. Them he summons, and prepares a sumptuous Treat for their Welcome. They come; the Glass goes merrily round, and *Tom* was never so gay and

facetious. The Hour of Separation comes, *Tom* calls for and pays the Bill, drinks a Glass of Thanks to his Friends, and takes his Leave of them in a short Speech, wherein he applauds the Course of Life he had pass'd through, because it was a Course of Pleasure, and recommends to them the same—*Adieu*, said he, *live happily if you can, — if not — follow me*. At that Instant drew out a Pistol, and shot himself through the Head.

The *Universal Spectator*, December 11.  
No. 166.

### OF FLATTERY.

**N**O one alive is Proof against the Force of Flattery, which the Love of ourselves, and Partiality to our own Failings makes us very susceptible of. It is the common Introduction of all sorts of *Favourites*, and the Art whereby they maintain their Power.

But the Female Sex is more particularly liable to give into this *ensnaring Mischief*. Girls from their Cradles to Maturity hear nothing but Praises of themselves; their Eyes are Stars, their Lips Rubies, their Teeth Pearl, and their Neck Ivory; and are treated by Men with a *kind of Worship and Adoration*. Is it then a Wonder, if this continual Flattery should turn their Brains, and render them *ridiculous, fantastical, and conceited*?

The Soul is of neither Sex, and the only Advantage the Men have above the Women is in Bodily Strength, all other Difference between them is easily accounted for, if we consider their different Education; but this fashionable flattering Behaviour towards them supposes them downright *Ideots*.

Bids the Ladies exert themselves, and warmly oppose this Abuse of *Common-Sense*, and to admit of no Addresses but what are suitable to Creatures compos'd of *Flesh and Blood*, and endow'd with rational Souls.

There



There are several Men, however, who detest this fordid Falshood ; as a Proof of it he presents his Readers with the following Copy of Verses, A sent to a young Lady this Summer at Tunbridge.

CHLOE at Tunbridge.

**O**N Sion's Mount \*, while CHLOE keeps B  
her Court,  
What Crowds of Suitors round the place resort !  
Here, like the Goddess of the Cyprian Grove,  
She reigns sole QUEEN of Beauty and of Love.

With servile Cringe obsequious Coxcombs C  
[stand,  
And wait the waving of her Lilly Hand ;  
Flatt'ring they meanly fawn; with lying  
Praise,  
Debase bright Reason, and blind Folly raise.

When'er the beauteful Font invites the Fair D  
To taste its Streams, with emulating Care,  
Each strives to gain the Glass that touch'd  
her Lips,  
And in meer Water, fancy'd Nectar sips.

Her Eyes, they cry, the Sun and Moon out- E  
shine,  
And swear she's both Immortal and Divine :  
Goddess supreme, the wondring Maid they stile,  
And try a thousand Arts to gain a Smile—

'Twas thus the Serpent (studious to deceive) F  
Assail'd the spotless Innocence of Eve.  
Each Way to court her Notice he assay'd  
And twenty wanton Tricks before her play'd :  
Now lick'd the Ground on which he saw  
her tread,  
Then rais'd on circling folds his tow'ring Head ; G  
Admir'd her Charms, extoll'd her brilliant  
Eyes,  
And told her, she was form'd to grace the Skies.

Then taste this Fruit, he cry'd, its Virtue  
prove,  
And rise a Goddess in the Realms above. H

\* Mount Sion, a Place so call'd at Tunbridge, where the Lady lodged.

The guileful Flatt'ry charm'd her ravish'd  
Ear,  
She pluck'd—she eat—nor saw the fatal Snare ;  
But with the empty Thoughts of Godhead fir'd,  
Vainly to reach the lofty Skies aspir'd ;  
Till out of Eden's blissful Garden turn'd,  
Too late her Loss of Happiness she mourn'd.

Ab Chloe ! let not guileful Flatt'ry move,  
Nor gaudy Dress incline thy Heart to Love.

Such treach'rous Wiles the gen'rous Lover  
scorns :  
His Noble Passion sacred Truth adorns.  
No Heav'nly Goddess be expects to find,  
But in an Earth-born Maid an Heav'nly Mind.

May such a Lover, Chloe be thy Los,  
When Fate ordains, to tye the Gordian Knot ;  
And long may both together live, to prove  
The Joys of Friendship, and the Sweets of  
Love.

The Craftsman, Dec. 18.  
N<sup>o</sup> 285.

**T**HIS Title, Mr D'auvers says, he gave to his Paper from his Design of exposing the Corruption and Abuses of all Professions ; but as *political Craft* is the most mischievous, as well as the most complicated and mysterious of all *Craft*, he propos'd to consider that the most minutely. He has not confin'd himself entirely to that, but has occasionally detected Male Practices among *Physicians* and *Lawyers* ; and in this Paper intends to expose the Tricks of his present Vocation as an *Author*.

When a *Gentleman of the Quill* finds himself prompted with an Ambition of serving the Publick as an *Author*, his main Care is to raise and support his Undertaking.

It is first of all necessary to engage the Attention of the Publick ; to that end a well-chose *Title-Page* is an essential Point amongst *modern Writers*. Could mention some *Artists* who have subsisted themselves and Families many Years, by their Skill in accommodating the Works of other Men, under a *speci-*  
ous

ous Inscription, to the Palate of the People, just as some Vintners hang out a *fine gilded Bush* to recommend their *Stumm'd Wine*. Has been told that one of these Adepts, considering the *Country Party* was most numerous, advis'd Mr *Walsingham* to fight like a Spy in the Camp of Liberty, and to entitle his venal Rhapsody, *The Free-Briton*.

Some of his Brother *Journalists* have push'd themselves into Observation, by appearing first on the *popular Side*, with a View of being *bought off*. Does not mean the original Authors of the *London and British Journals*; the Defection of the former, he has been told, was suborn'd without their Consent; and the latter dy'd under the Hands of *Roger Manley, Esq;*

The Practice of corresponding with, and writing to themselves, is common to *political Writers*; nor can excuse himself of this Frailty.

There is another Artifice practis'd among Authors which he disclaims, that is, of answering and abusing one's self, in order to gain the Notice and Attention of the World.

Says, he should be ungenerous, if he did not take Notice of his Reverend Adversary, the learned Orator of *Clare-Market*, who is a perfect Master of one Craft in an Author; that is, those modest Recommendations of his Works, which appear every Week in the News Papers, to bespeak the Opinion of the Town. This is what *Critics* stigmatize with the Name of *Puffing*. Thus our Curiosity is rais'd to read the *Hyp-Doctor*, by kind Informations from *White's, Tom's*, and other publick Offices of Intelligence.

When an Author has thus fix'd himself in the Knowledge and Acquaintance of the Publick, he draws down the Envy of his Brethren upon him. His Station and Fate is like that of a *Great Statesman*, both of them being often brought to a *violent Death*.

*Fog's Journal* December 18. No. 163.

A On the Liberty of the Press, in Answer to Mr Osborne, in the *London Journal* December 4.

A Libel (Mr Osborne says) is any thing publish'd which is false, or which can't be prov'd true, tending to the Disadvantage or Disreputation of another.

B Upon this Principle, that which is defamatory is no Libel, till it appears to be false, and consequently no Man ought to be found Guilty, who can prove the Truth of what he asserts; yet so fond is Mr Osborne of Contradictions, that although (according to himself) the Essence of a Libel is the Incapacity of the Person accused to prove it true, and which has not the least Regard paid to it in the Court of King's-Bench; yet he afterwards concludes, That the present Method of prosecuting and trying of Libellers is just and equitable.

C The whole of Mr Osborne's Discourse, (which See p. 511.) Fog reduces to the following Order.

D 1. That the fairest Method of prosecuting for Offences against the Government is, the present Way of Information in the Court of King's-Bench.

E 2. That if the Juries were permitted to be Judges of the Crime as well as the Publication, (which they are not) then this way of Proceeding against State Criminals would be perfect and compleat.

F 3. That it seems highly reasonable that Juries should be Judges, whether what is publish'd be a Libel or not.

G 4. That notwithstanding Juries are not permitted to be Judges of the Crime, yet he concludes, Thus have we shewn that the present Method of Proceeding against Libellers, is just and equitable.

Applebee's Journal, Dec. 18.

Weekly Register, Dec. 18. No. 86.

## Of the LAW and LAWYERS.

**T**HERE is not a more popular Theme for Satyr, than an Invective against *Lawyers*; from whence one would imagine there is something useleſs or iniquitous in the Profession itſelf, or at leaſt that a general Corruption was ſpread thro' all the Practiſers of it.

The End of the *Law*, in general, is to do *juſtice*. From the *Law Men* acquire Property, and thereby Methods are pointed out for the Defence of our Poſſeſſions. The Study of this Science is, what is apprehended from the Word *Lawyer*, or the Profeſſor of the Law. *Lycurgus*, *Solon*, and *Numa Pompilius*, were in greater Eſteem for their valuable Inſtitutions in their reſpective Governments, than their greateſt Heroes for Feats of Arms. But Inſtitutions are uſeleſs, unleſs *Judges*, *Advocates* and *Ministers*, are appointed for their Execution.

The Fault then lies not in the Science or Profeſſion. The great Complaint is, the Multiplicity of our *Laws*, and the great Numbers of our *Lawyers*. Suppose few *Laws* may be beſt for the governing little States, muſt theſe ſerve for Precedents to a great and populous Kingdom, whoſe Riches depend on Trade, which, as it occaſions many Contracts, requires many *Laws* for its Regulation?

Another Objection is, The great Expence of the *Law*. But let the Objectors conſider how much of an *Attorney's Bill* goes to the Stamps and Fees of Offices, that are *Sine Cures* to their Proprietors. It is in ſome ſort a Benefit, as it reſtrains ſuch as are litigious from commencing Suits for Trifles. To this may be added, the Advantages which accrue to the Publick from the Studies of the Gentlemen of the Long Robe, in the Capacities of Members of Parliament, Juſtices of the Peace, &c.

## On the SPLEEN.

**I**N this Eſſay, firſt printed in *Ireland*, the Author treats of that Part of Mankind uſually term'd the *Sedentary*, *Indolent*, *Splenetic*, *Retired*, &c. who for ſome private Reaſon or Reſentment retire from the World. This Perverſeneſs of *Temper* commonly infects a whole Family; hence it is ſo many young People bring with them into the World nothing but *Ignorance*, *ill Manners*, *Awkwardneſs*, &c. From ſuch ſevere and ill-tim'd Reſtrictions proceed the looſeſt *Morals*, and ſuch People are generally the greateſt Libertines.

It will be a friendly Office to inform theſe odd-conſtitution'd People how they err.

He that withdraws himſelf from the Generality of Mankind, and chuſes for his Society a Part of his particular Friends and his Family, a rational Education of whom is his ſole Care, and glories in being Lord and Maſter of his own little Common-wealth; that Man has his Spleen well-grounded, and thus expreſſes it wiſely. Another retires perſonally, but plagues the World with his Libels and Satyrs on great Men, which are no more than the ſplenetic Ventilations of ſome diſcontented Anonymous. Another keeps all ſorts of Company, yet is always railing at that World that is his conſtant Companion.

Men of the beſt Senſe are ofteneſt affected in this Manner. Their intellectual Faculties being very acute, are neceſſarily more ſuſceptible of diſagreeable Impreſſions.

But as he believes it a Diſeaſe of a chronical Species, leaves it to be conſider'd by the Phyſicians, hoping what he has ſaid may have ſome Influence on Men of Senſe.

The

From the *London Journal* December 18.  
No. 651.

*The Conduct of the* MINISTRY, **A**  
*and their Adversaries.*

**B**Y the *Vienna Treaty Gibraltar* and *Port-Mabon* were to be taken from us, and the *Ostend Trade* to be carried on. This Oblig'd us to unite with *France*, as we did by the *Hanover Treaty*, which the *State of things* at that Time made *absolutely necessary*, yet it was unreasonable we should *go to War*; for every Conquest the *French* made would be against *our own real Interest*: For this Reason the Court of *England* bore some Indignities from *Spain*, and wink'd at some Irregularities from the *French*; and thus we must have submitted on, till a Way was made or *found* to divide the Emperor and *Spain*. This was effected by the *Seville Treaty* about two Years ago. Between the *Hanover Treaty* and *that*, the *English Ministry* had the most difficult Part to act, they could neither make Peace, nor prudently go to War. 'Tis ridiculous to say, we *brought ourselves* into those Circumstances; for they were the *natural Consequences* of things not in our Power. 'Twould have been highly unreasonable in us to offer *Terms* which we had reason to believe would have been rejected, but it was *right* to dispose Things so, as to make it the Emperor's Interest to comply. The *Treaty of Seville* was a *proper Way*, by which he found all the *great Powers of Europe* against him, and himself broke with *Spain*.

Thus have the present Ministers compass'd that by *Wisdom*, which might have cost ten times the Money, and the Blood of Thousands, to have brought about by *Power*.

By their Adversaries, this *Wisdom* has been call'd *Cowardice*; our *Alliances, Negotiations* and *Treaties*, represented as *Blunders upon Blunders*; and the Ministry charg'd with *Infractiō of all Treaties, Violation of Faith* and *Perfidy to our*

*Allies, against sensible Demonstration* to the contrary.

Not only our *Foreign Affairs* have been scandalously traduced, but the Government hath been charg'd with Designs to overturn the *Constitution*.

This was the Intention of *Oldcastle's Papers*. The *Liberty of the Press* has been founded in our Ears, to persuade the People there were Designs to take it away. All the Changes have been rung upon *Bribery* and *Corruption*, and all the popular Heads of Exclamation have been thrown as a heavy Load upon the Backs of the *present Ministry*.

**C** *Head's Journal*, Sat. Dec. 18.

OF HONOUR.

**H**ONOUR is that Esteem which a Man hath of the Worth and Excellence of another, and this was always reckon'd the Reward of *Virtue*, and the more so when *Religion* is its Companion.

The Study and Practice of *Christianity* adorns the Understanding, Will and other Faculties, with such rare Qualities as add a Lustre to the whole Man. The religious Man, only, aims at the most noble End, and chuses the properest Means to attain it; which is true Wisdom. He only is truly Valiant, because he knows his Protector, the Justice of his Cause, and considers what he is to expect hereafter; he encounters **G** Danger with Calmness of Thought and Presence of Mind; which is true *Courage*; while wicked Men are both *Fools and Cowards*.

As religious Men have more excellent Qualities, so are they more useful and beneficial to Society than wicked. Their Justice and Charity are universally diffusive; but Self-love governs the wicked; they can cheat and defraud, own no Obligations of Kindness, despise

**H** Friendship, laugh at Good-nature, Gratitude, and all those Virtues that endear Conversation. Which of these is the most likely to be honoured? Men are apt to look on Christianity as crossing

their Interests. *I would turn Christian, if I could get any thing by it,* said a great Emperor, not considering the Truth of that saying, — *Godliness is great Gain.*

Universal Spectator, Dec. 18. No. 167.

*On Nuptial Liberty.*

**L**icentiousness is often the Fault which grows from the Blossoms of Liberty. It is made a Watch-word of Rebellion, a Mask for Tyranny, is a doubtful Path to the Wife, but to Fools a pathless Desert.

If this applauded Accommodation prove so headstrong and ungovernable to Man, how much more hazardous is the like unbridled Condition to the weaker Sex? and yet they deserve the less Pity, in as much as they forsake the Guides themselves have chosen.

These Reflections were occasion'd by the fashionable Elopements under the Denomination of Journeys to the Bath, Tunbridge, Epsom, Buxton and Scarborough, on pretence of Health.

Mrs Didapper is so enamour'd with these Places, that she'll feign fifty Ailments to persuade her Husband of the Necessity of such a Journey: No sooner is she got thither, but they are lost and forgot, and she frisks it at Assemblies, and seems the furthest from a Lazar of any Creature upon Earth. She is the first at all the fashionable Diversions of the Place, and who but she at the Gaming Table? where, amongst Sharpers,

Fortune-hunters, old Beaus, and young Debauchees, she distresses herself and her Husband's Circumstances; and her Folly is attended with the most disastrous Consequences.

How much doth it behove every Husband to prevent all opportunities of such Miscarriages; and to consider that there may be more Dangers in a Bath Journey, than in a Voyage to the East-Indies? Let him bear in mind the following Speech in Milton, wherein Eve upbraids the Good-natur'd Adam for his Indulgence;

Being as I am, why didst not thou, the Head,  
Command me absolutely not to go,  
Going into such Danger as thou saidst?  
Too facil then, thou didst not much gain say;  
Nay, didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss,  
Hadst thou been firm and fix'd in thy Dissent,  
Neither had I transgress'd, nor thou with me.

lest he finds Reason, with Adam, to make the following Reflection,

— Thus it shall befall  
Him, who to Worth in Woman over-trusting  
Leus her Will rule.

EPIGRAM on a famous Physician being call'd out of Church.

Whilst holy Pray'rs to Heav'n were made,  
One soon was heard, and answer'd too;  
*Save us from sudden Death,* was said;  
And strait from Church Sir John withdrew.

The Daily Courant, Dec. 13.

*The Case of an East-India Ship; alluding to K. William's Statue.*

AN *East India Ship* was attacked by two *Barbary Corsairs*. The Captain being a *Moor* in Principle, did all he could to betray his Men to them. A *Dutchman* came to their Relief, who sunk one of the Corsairs, and chased the other. In the mean time, the Captain, finding that his Treachery was discovered, stole into the Long-boat, and made the best of his way to *Barbary*. The Crew thus delivered, chose the *Dutchman* their Captain; but he soon dying, it was proposed by those who had a grateful Sense of their Deliverance, to set up his Picture in the great Cabin: which was agreed to by the then Captain and Mates. But the ungrateful Majority of the Crew, tainted with their run-away Captain's base Principles, and senseless Slavery and Misery, rejected the Proposal, not suffering it to be read. Upon which the honest Boat-swain made a pathetic Oration. (*See the Free-Briton of Nov. 4. p. 461.*) To this the impudent dirty *Grub-headed Cabin-Boy* reply'd: (*See Grubstreet Journal of Nov. 11. No. 97. p. 472.*) The Boatswain then turned round to his Captain and Mates, and made this Declaration, to which they all [the Captain and Mates] assented; viz. "That tho' the setting up a Picture, was in itself a trifle, yet by the Attempt to do it, they had discover'd such a monstrous Scene of Ingratitude, Disaffection, and Sedition in the Crew, that should not their Masters change them the next Voyage, the Ship, with all its Cargo, would be irretrievably lost."

Upon the foregoing Case Mr *Bavius* in the *Grubstreet Journal*, Dec. 16, makes

*Grubstreet Journal*, Dec. 16.

*The Case of the East-India Ship truly represented.* (See p. 530.)

THE Fathers of the Persons on board the Ship had formerly been saved from Shipwreck by a *Dutch Pilot*, who came to them in Distress; and whom they afterwards, out of Gratitude, chose to be their Captain, a Post of great Honour and Profit. After his Death the Sons retained a grateful Memory of the Deliverance of their Fathers, which they expressed by Pictures and Statues of the Deliverer: And even in this Ship they had a fine Picture of him in the Cabin, and a Statue upon Deck. Among the Passengers there were three or four, who had brought on board with them one of these Statues, carved in wood, very old, but newly painted, — This they concluded among themselves should be set up in the very Place, from whence an old Post had been lately removed, which stood in the Sailors way, and hindred them in their necessary Business. In order to accomplish their Design, having drawn up a Proposal in writing, they tendered it to the Ships Crew, who rejected it without reading, by a Majority of above three to one. — Upon this a Writing-Master, (who had formerly taught in *Grubstreet*, and had gained somewhat of a fortune in the *East Indies*) made a long Oration to them, in the conclusion of which he called them a Pack of Rogues and Rascals. Instead of resenting this Treatment in an angry Manner, they only set up a loud Laughter; being confirmed in the Suspicion they had long entertained, that this Gentleman's Learning and Success had a little turned his Brains. — But one of the Crew immediately made a Reply to the whole Invective in a Speech not a quarter so long

makes the following Remarks, and gives another State of it.

*Did the Captain steal into his Long-Boat, or was he obliged by the Dutch man to get into it and shoo off? This has been matter of dispute many years, and is still. If the Picture was to be set up in the great Cabin, and the then Captain and his Mate agreed to it, what binder'd them from doing it? If the Majority were tainted, how came it that the first Captain did not succeed in his Endeavours to betray them to the Moors? The Majority of the Crew had no power of setting up a Picture there, and therefore ought not to have had an Opportunity of rejecting this proposal.*

long as that, which provoked the Writing-Master to reply in a second Invec-tive longer than the former; wherein he repeated much of what he had said before, and fell upon the Answerer in a most outrageous Manner, abusing him in such Language as was perfectly new, and surprized the whole Audience. — To put a Stop to which a Fidler, ( who had been his Neighbour in *Grubstreet*, and who had not succeeded quite so well in his *East-India* Voyage as he had done ) struck up, and play'd two Tunes, which set the Sailors a dancing, so that the Writing Orator could not be heard; Which has given him such an Aversion to the Fiddle, that he cannot bear the Sound of it ever since,

*Grubstreet Journal. Dec. 23. No. 103.*

*New discoveries commonly discourag'd.*

THE revising some Treatises against Inoculation of the Small Pox led the Author, a Correspondent, to look into the History of Physick, and to see how injuriously several useful Discoveries in the *Materia medica* were treated at their first appearance.

'Tis no new thing for Churchmen (and *Bavius* adds, by way of Note --- for any others) to engage in Disputes foreign to their Profession.

About the Year 1600 *Peter Briffot*, a French Physician, took upon him to explode an establish'd Practice, derived from the *Arabians*, of bleeding in pleuritic cases only in the opposite Arm. The Faculty violently oppos'd it; and the Clergy joyning in the Cry drew up an appeal to the Emp. *Charles V.* in 1529, wherein they affirmed it to be mortal, impious and heretical.

Great were the Feuds which arose upon introducing *Antimony* into the Practice of Physick. One *Valentine*, a Monk, throwing some *Stribium* into the

Hogs-trough, the Swill scower'd them, made them look sleek, and gave them an Appetite. This put him upon administering some of it to his Brethren who had the *Plethora*; but most of them died in the Operation. Upon this the whole Priest-hood preach'd against the Use of this Mineral on pain of Damnation, and in 1566, prevail'd on the Parliament of *Paris* to prohibit it by a Decree.

*Quinquina*, the most useful Drug in Medicine, was brought from the *West-Indies*, by the Jesuits 1640. Two conceited Physicians wrote against it, and a pert pragmatick Priest undertook to prove the administering of it to be a mortal Sin. *Bavius* adds, Let the Usefulness of these two noble Drugs, introduc'd by Priests, atone for the *Pragmaticalness* of those who oppos'd 'em.

*Free Briton, Dec. 23. No. 108.*

*On popular Discontents; from Sir William Temple.*

HERE is one difference between us and the rest of our Fellow Creatures, which seems an ill Effect of a good

good Cause, and a Debasement of the greatest Prerogative Mankind can pretend to, that is, Reason. By which he means a certain Restlessnes of Thought, which makes us unsatisfied with what we are and at present possess, and still craving after something past or to come.

This is the true, natural, and common Sense of personal, domestick and popular Discontents, which trouble private Life, and have in all Ages convulsed the Government of Kingdoms and States.

This restless Humour is a Weed that ever thrives most in the best Soil, is easier rais'd by sprightly Wit and lively Imaginations, than by grosser and duller Conceptions; nor have the Regions of *Guinea* and *Muscovy* been so over-run with it as those of *Italy* and *Greece*.

From this Fountain issue those Streams of Faction that have overflow'd the wisest Constitutions, treated the best Princes and Patriots like the worst of Tyrants, and brought those to the Scaffold, who deserved Statues. *Solon* and *Pythagoras*, the two *Gracchi*, *Scipio* and *Hannibal*, *Barneveld* and *De Witt* in *Holland*, *Sir Thomas Moor*, the Earl of *Essex*, and *Sir Walter Rawleigh*, all extraordinary Persons in their Times, suffered, or fell a Sacrifice to the Factions of their Courts or their Countries.

This made the Philosophers of old employ their Time and Care to improve Men's Reason and Morals; believing the only Way to make their Countries happy and safe, was to make Men wise and good, just and reasonable.

Another Cause of Distempers and Discontents in States and Governments is the unequal Condition of the different Men that compose them. All are satisfied with themselves and their own Merit, tho' not with their Fortune; seeing others, less deserving, in a better Condition, they lay it upon

the ill Constitution of Government, the Partiality or Humour of Princes, the Negligence or Corruption of Ministers.

There are other Complaints that proceed from the very Nature of Government. The Republicks of *Athens*, *Carthage*, and *Rome*, were but long Courses of Disorder and Vicissitude. Nor can it be otherwise, since the very Ideas of Government have been liable to Exceptions. The Republick of *Plato*, the Principality of *Hobbs*, the Rotation of *Occana*, have each of them their Faults.

There is one universal Division in all States, that is, between the Innocent and Criminals; between the Contented and Dissatisfied. The *Normans* of old, when they had divided the Spoil of the *English* Lands and Possessions, grew bold Defenders of the *Saxon* Customs against the Encroachments of their own Kings. *Cromwell's* Officers were at first for burning all Records, for levelling of Lands, while they had none of their own. Yet, when they grew rich and landed Men, they fell into the Praise of *English* Laws, and cry'd up *Magna Charta*.

The Daily Courant, December. 20.

*A Shoe-maker's Speech, at a Bonfire on the 5th of Nov. last at Night.*

Gentlemen,

I Hope all here are for the *Church*. Remember, it was this Day 43 Years ago our *Church*, *Trade*, *Liberties* and *Properties* were restored and established by the *Immortal K. William*. Here, *Brother Craft*, let me observe, that where *Slavery* is, there are *Wooden Shoes*, no *Shoe-makers*, but *Shoe-Carpenters*. No *Popery*, no *Wooden Shoes* for me! for they are always Compa-nions. There would likewise be an End of the *Cobler's Trade*, for *Wooden Shoes* are never worth mending. — Not only us *Shoe-makers*, you *Coblers*, but all *Par-tis*



*tin* and *Clogg-makers*, all *Freelmen*, besides Thousands concerned in the *Stocking Trade*, must have been turn'd adrift; for those who wear *Wooden Shoes* wear no *Stockings*, no *Garters*, no *Buckles*, no *Pattins*, no *Clogs*. But waving particulars, Had it not been for *K. William*, we should have had no *Trade* or *Craft* at all but *Priest-Craft*; no *Church* but that of *Popery*. Yet the Majority of your *Common Council* denied the Grant of a small Piece of *Waste Ground*, whereon to erect a *Monument of Gratitude*. And your *Ld M.* ——— dealt in *French Trumperies*, even when he was *Gouverneur* and *Protector* of our *Trade*. Monstrous!

From the *Weekly Register*. December 25.  
No 89.

### True LOVE.

YOUNG *Trueman* was the Son of a rich *Tradesman* of a *Seaport Town* in this *Kingdom*, who left his *Wife* absolute *Mistress* of his whole *Estate*, recommending his *Son* to be educated as a *Gentleman*, and to receive a suitable *Fortune*, provided he did nothing to forfeit the good *Graces* of his *Guardian Mother*. At the *Univerfity*, young *Trueman* studied all the *Accomplishments* of a *Gentleman*, and upon his *Return Home*, applied himself as diligently in his *Duty* to his *Mother*. During this *State of Probation*, *Trueman* became acquainted with *Eugenia*, a young *Lady* of *Beauty*, *Wit*, *Temper* and *Understanding*, but no *Fortune*; by frequent *Conversations* they became enamoured of each other.

*Trueman's* *Mother* had her *Eye* immediately on his *fatal Correspondence*; it alarm'd her *Pride*, disappointed her *Views*, and contradicted her *Will*: Therefore absolutely forbids him to see *Eugenia* any more, and notwithstanding his *Expostulations*, cut him short with expecting to be obey'd without *Reply*. He bow'd and retired. On reflecting on the *Command* and his *Compliance*,

he found his *Heart* a *Rebel* to his *Duty* and *Interest*, and that he loved *Eugenia* more than either. He acquaints her with what had past, and they agree to carry on their *Amour* by *Stealth*. In the *Height* of this *Satisfaction* he is summon'd to his *Mother's Clofet*, and told that his *Equipage* was packed up for travelling, that the *Pacquet* was ready, and to *Morrow Morning* he must sail, or starve with his *Eugenia*. *Trueman* recollecting, that without a *Fortune*, *Eugenia* would be as miserable as himself, resolv'd to submit, in hopes of some more favourable *Opportunity*. He communicates the fatal *News* to *Eugenia*. Her *Anguish* was too great for *Utterance*,—at Length dissolving into a *Flood* of *Tears* she sunk upon his *Bosom*, and with *Sounds* hardly articulate, reply'd—“*Adieu* my *Dear Trueman* — *May Happiness* ever attend you — *I shall never see you more*”; with other *passionate Expressions*; in the midst of which *Trueman* was hurried away for fear he should lose his *Passage*. He came to the *Vessel*, the *Wind* was chang'd, and he could not sail that *Tide*. He flew back to his *Eugenia*, but was told she was in *Bed*; he was admitted, but how great was his *Astonishment* to find her in the *Pangs* of *Death*! She had taken *Poyson*, and just *Departing*, when his *Exclamations* recalled her for a *Moment*; she just took a *parting Glance*, grasped her *Lover's Hand*, and died. His *Mother* on hearing of it, laid his *Tour* aside. —“*No, Madam*, says he, you have destroy'd all my *Happiness* here; I must seek it some where else, and from this *Moment*, I take my *Leave* of you for ever.”

From the *London Journal*. December, 25.  
No 652.

### Political Fanaticks.

EVERY *Passion* in a human *Breast* has found or made *Enthusiasts*: *Love*,  
*Hatred*,

Hatred, Joy, Sorrow, Hope, Fear, Pride and Ambition, have turned the Heads of Thousands: But *Revenge*, *Malice* and *Resentment*, have made dreadful Havock in Men's Brains. When a Man comes to *hate* thoroughly, he thinks those *Fools* whom before he esteem'd *Wise*; and those *Knaves*, whom he thought *Honest*. A Man who once valued his Country, may, through *Hatred* to a *Minister*, be brought to act with greater Violence against his Country, than the most settled and determin'd Enemy. Thus *Malice* and *Revenge* supply the Place of *Visions* and *Revelations*: He sees Evils, and feels Distresses, which no-body else can see or feel. *Good Humour* is the best Security against this *political Fanaticism*, and the best Foundation of just thinking; but *ill Humour*, occasion'd by *disappointed Ambition* and fancied Injuries, deprives Men of the Use of their Reason.

The Authors of the *Craftsman* are *Fanaticks* indeed; for they oppose *legal Authority* and *just Government*, as warmly as an honest brave Man would oppose *Tyranny*; they fight against Liberty, and would destroy their Country thro' an excessive Love for both. Could any thing but this *political Fanaticism* have induced Men to write the most scandalous and licentious Things against the Government, the Ministry, and all our Treaties and Negotiations, with no other View than to distress and embarrass our Affairs?

Are not these very *modest* Men to call themselves *Gentlemen of the Quill*? Rather, *Prostitutes* of the Quill, prompted by *Malice*, *Avarice* and *Ambition* to *distress* their Country; yet attribute every Thing wrote on the Side of the Ministry to *Self-Interest*, and the Writers as *setting themselves to Market*. The *Craftsman* does not charge this Stratagem upon the Original Authors of the *London Journal*, because *the Defection of that Journal was suborned without their Consent*. What Nonsense! says

*Osborne*. Whoever heard of a *Defection* suborned without the Consent of the Authors?

The *Craftsman* is angry that the Writers for the Ministry write for Liberty. But who can do it with a better Grace? Are not the Ministry on the Side of Liberty? 'Tis likewise insinuated that these Writers, at the Directions of a *Minister*, *shift their Papers*, and take different Parts in the Controversy. But who can help Men's differing in Opinion, as 'tis affirmed the ministerial Writers do, in the Point of *Prosecution for Libels*? Can answer for himself, that he always published his own *Sentiments* with out the least Direction from any *Minister* whatsoever.

F. OSBORNE.

From the *Universal Spectator*, December 25.  
No. 168.

*Of Religion; continu'd from P. 514.*

THE Point in View is not to discountenance *Religion*, but the *Abuse* of it. If *Severus*, for Instance, thro' an Over-fondness for *Solitude*, has turn'd *Recluse*; and instead of regulating his Passions, will run counter to *Nature* and be his own *Tormenter*, 'tis not the Fault of *Religion*, but the *Error of his Judgment*.

If *Matrona* mistakes a Want of Spirit in Conversation, for a becoming *Seriousness*; if she passes off her own real Defects of Discretion and good Breeding under a Notion of a Disgust at criminal Freedoms in Conversation, 'tis owing to her own Misconceptions about *Religion*.

If *Sebastius* be of a Temper too severe; if *Julia's* Mind be sour and censorious; and if *Eusebia's* intemperate Passion for devout Exercises has transported her into Melancholy or Enthusiasm, the Charge belongs to the Persons interested to answer it. There's a wide Difference between an *Excess* and every

every Degree of it. Thus *Solitude* and *Self-Denial*, *Gravity* and *Reproof*, have their proper Uses and Occasions, tho' frequently ill-timed and misapplied.

The *Religion*, which the Divine Author of it taught, is far from banishing harmless Mirth, it rather gives a wider Scope and livelier Relish of it; lets in upon every ingenious Breast solid Peace, manly Joy, and rational Complacency; it lays no Restraint upon the little Flights and Sallies of Wit, or the sportive Turns of Humour and Fancy: All it pretends, is, to mark out the just Measures and Boundaries of Sobriety and Decorum, and to establish a Taste in all Kinds of 'em. It is not for extinguishing our Passions, but allows and even approves the free Indulgence and Gratification of our natural Appetites within the sacred Verge of Reason, Temperance, and Discretion. In Religious Exercises it enjoins not lengthen'd Forms, wearisome Rituals, or unnatural Fervors: But only such a due Frequency, Measure and Temper, in our external Devotions, as may best suit the Purposes of inward Reverence and rational Piety.

What the *Roman* Poet said of *Virtue*, holds equally good of *Religion*, which is nothing else but Virtue enforced and improved; "That it consists in steering a middle Course between two opposite and equal Extreams."

From *Fog's Journal*. December 25.  
No 164.

*King William properly honour'd.*

THE late Attempts to obtain leave of the City of *London* for erecting a Statue to *K. William*, is one of the most extraordinary Things he has met with. Believes the Hero-Founders at *Hyde-park-corner*, with a great Number upon their Hands, Horse and Foot, had no small Share in the Papers and Paragraphs that have been published on that Subject.

The Memory of good Princes is better preserved by History than by Statue; therefore thinks Printers would better propagate the Heroism of King *William* than Statuaries: And if, as Squire *Walsingham* asserts, the great Things King *William* did for the Nation can never be forgot, what we all know, and daily feel the Benefit of, what need either of Statue, History, or other Means to perpetuate his Memory?

But granting it necessary to erect his Statue, is it not already placed on the *Royal-Exchange*, among his illustrious Predecessors? If Statues were necessary to preserve a Hero's Reputation on Foot, how many other Candidates are there for this Honour? We might then have a Row of Heroes and Heroines — from *Cheapside Conduit* to *Stocks-market*.

Would not *Edward III.* and *VI.* and *Henry V.* deserve a Place? Queen *Elizabeth*, with the Help of a Side-Saddle, which 'tis said she invented, might also mount her *Rozinante*, Queen *Anne* likewise might be added to the Number, who alone could prevent *Louis XIV.* completing his Designs of Universal Monarchy, the Plan of *K. William* himself.

The Revolution required no extraordinary Genius or Capacity to accomplish. Had he not a general Invitation, not exempting a Branch of the Royal Family itself? Was he not sure of the Army and Fleet, raised and fitted out to oppose him? Did he not bring a Foreign Force sufficient to decide all Controversies? Was he not at the same time securing to himself the Inheritance of three powerful Kingdoms? Had he not the most popular Pretences of engaging the Multitude on his Side, *Religion*, *Liberty*, and *Property*? Had he survived a Defeat, he was a Sovereign Prince, and his Life not in the Power of those he invaded. And he had this further Security from those who engaged with him, that their Lives, Ho-  
nour

nour and Estates must have been a Sacrifice to an offended Master, had not the Enterprize succeeded. So that the Glory of it ought not to be attributed only to King *William*, but those who had the greatest Share in the Means and the Danger ought to be remember'd. (See Vol. II. p. 557-8.)

Notice might also be taken that his own Interest was concerned in what he did for us, and of his natural and irreconcilable Aversion to *Louis XIV.* who once over-run and almost destroy'd his Country; and of the Treatment he met with from the Books and Pamphlets of his own Times, which represent him as no great Politician.

His most remarkable Excellence was his personal Courage. Every one must own he was a Stranger to Fear; he knew no Danger; and dared execute any Commands he gave to another; Qualifications he stood in need of, who had the Misfortune to be so often defeated. As to his private Character, thinks, it ought to remain undisturbed in the Grave.

But without enquiring into the Reasons for erecting, or not, of King *William's* Statue in *Cheapside*; or why the late King *George*, or his present Majesty, should not be equally commemorated by a grateful People, proposes a Method for employing the late violent Zeal for the Memory of King *William*, exclusive both of his Predecessors, and Successors, that is, by paying off his Debts; for he is informed that the States-General, his Executors, have not yet paid one Farthing, tho' they have had Assets enough in their Hands.

Now, if these zealous Patriots would vent their Gratitude in the Manner proposed, they will relieve many Families from Misery, and do true and proper Honour to their great Deliverer.

*For only the Memory of the Just  
Smells sweet, and blossoms in the Dust.*

*Applebee's Journal* Dec. 25.

*Vanity in old Ladies.*

**L** *Aurelia* is turn'd of 55, was never handsome, and is yet a Maid, which she would have it believed was her own fault, and that she is still pester'd to Death with *Lovers*. She affects a perfect Innocent, and even trembles at the Approach of those dangerous Creatures Men. At a Visit she paid Lady *Trippet*, her Drefs was cherry colour trimm'd with Silver Fringe. She was scarce seated before she began to exclaim against the unufferable Importunity of amorous Fellows, and tells the Company, how she is oblig'd for her Quiet, to manage her two *Inamorato's*, Sir *Humphry Hazard* and Major *Meagre*, so as to prevent their fighting for her.

**H** *Illaria* is about 5 Years older, and has been thrice married, yet is as gay as a Girl at a Boarding School, dresses youthfully, wears Back heads, and every place of Resort and Entertainment is sure of her Company. Her Conversation is loud, impertinent, and always concluded with a laugh, and were it not for a hollow Shrielness in her Tone, you would take her for a country Hoyden just broke loose from her Governess. She is so fond of Flattery that *Will Tierce* makes ten Pieces a Week of her at Picquet, by complementing her till she don't know her Cards.

Concludes with Advice to these Ladies in the following Lines:

**A** *H Cælia! while with studious Care,  
You turn each Ringlet of your Hair  
Think how the Moments glide away,  
That soon, alas! shall turn them gray.*

*Dress and Paint then lay aside,  
Of borrow'd Beauty leave the Pride;  
Studied Art, and vain Disguise,  
Men admire not, but despise.*

**C** *ælia cultivate your Mind;  
That may yet Admirers find:  
Cave on that were justly plac'd,  
Since its Beauties ever last.*

The Daily Post Box, Dec. 29.

*Proposals for castrating Criminals.*

From a Pamphlet publish'd in Ireland. A

IF the following Reasons be approved, a Law may be made for a short Term by way of Trial.

2. We do not find by the Scriptures that *Castration of Mankind* was forbidden; but on the contrary, that *Eunuchs* have been in great Esteem, and Ministers of State. B

3. It appears from the Confessions of dying Criminals, that they were brought to shame by indulging their Lusts with lewd Women. C

4. Since the Pleasure of Love, and Hopes of Issue, are almost universal, no Punishment can have a deeper Impression on the Mind. Mothers and Nurses (for certain Reasons) will be always plying their children with good Advice, and smart Whipping for every little pilfering Trick. The Planters in *America* are weary of our transported Felons; the Pains of hanging are soon over; the Death and Name of the Party forgotten; whereas the Circumstances of *Castration* will remain as a living Monument of Shame and Disgrace. Such a Law cannot be justly tax'd with Cruelty, since other civiliz'd Nations use severer Punishments. D

5. In *Barbados* was an Insurrection among the *Moorish* Slaves. The Planters consider'd they should be Losers by their Deaths, therefore punish'd them with *Castration*, and have not had a Rebellion since. E

6. It has been observ'd, that *Rapine* and *Theft* often run in the Blood. Such a Law will disable a set of vile people from leaving their pernicious Breed behind them. *Helior Boetius* affirms, That the ancient *Scots* gelded such as labour'd under Madness, or infectious Distempers, which they thought might be communicated to their Offspring. G

7. Criminals will afterwards become H

dull, heavy and timorous; and if cut when young, the shrillness of Voice and want of Beard will discover them. They may become useful to the Publick as Musicians and fine Singers, and save the Money which is given to *Italians* and other Foreigners, and may be trusted with the care of our Wives and Daughters.

8. As to Female Pelons, it will be a severe Mortification to think that their Husbands, &c. may come under this Punishment.

9. This will cool the heat of those that are guilty of *Rape* and *Sodomy*.

10. It is computed that 500 Examples of this Kind will have such an Influence upon the Wicked, that our Judges and Juries will have much less Business on their Hands.

The Free Briton, Dec. 30. No. 109.

*On Calumny and Accusation.* From Machiavel and Livy.

**A** *Accusations are not more beneficial to Commonwealths, than Calumnies pernicious.*] *Camillus*, by freeing *Rome* from the Oppression of the *Gauls*, gain'd great Honour and Reputation. *Manlius* thinking he had merited as much by preserving the Capitol, envy'd the Glory of *Camillus*, and strove to lessen him in the Esteem of the People, by insinuating that the Treasure which had been collected to buy off the *Gauls*, had been apply'd by particular Citizens to their own use. This Report occasioning Tumults among the People, the Senate appointed a Dictator to examine the Matter; and *Manlius* not being able to make Proof of the Calumny, was thrown into Prison. From whence *Machiavel* observes, how detestable Calumnies are in all Governments; and that to suppress them, no Person ought to be pardon'd who publishes them designedly. F

The best Method to prevent *Calumnies*, is to open many Places for Accusation. G

faction; because *Calumnies* have no need of Proof, whereas *Accusations* must be supported by Facts, and Circumstances. A Founder therefore of a Commonwealth ought to ordain, that any Citizen may be accus'd without Fear or Suspicion, and *Calumniators* severely punish'd.

One Method which some have us'd to arrive at Greatness, has been *Calumny*. *Giovanni Guicciardini*, Commissary of the Army of *Florence*, incamp'd before *Lucca*, fail'd of Success in the Siege of that place; and was caluminated with being corrupted by the *Lucchese*. He would willingly, but was never able to justify himself, there being no Method of doing it in that Republick. From whence arose great Indignation among the Nobility, and the Ruin of the Republick was the Consequence.

*Grubstreet Journal*, Dec. 30. No. 104.

**T**His Journal being charg'd as a Vehicle of *Party-Scandal*, *Malice* and *ill Nature*, and with *Sallies of low Wit* against the Government and its heartiest Friends; *Bavius* in this undertakes the Defence of the Society from these unjust Imputations.

Says, He shall always reserve to himself the Power of publishing such Papers as tend to expose bad Writers. And if *low Wit* be sometimes employ'd on this occasion, they are oblig'd to the Society for this Condescension to their Capacity. Is assur'd, that their Writings against the Ignorance, Impudence and Impiety of some modern Authors, will never be interpreted by any Judges but themselves, to be writing against the present Government, and its best and heartiest Friends.

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A LIST of the SHERIFFS for the Year 1732.

**B**erks, Arthur Vancittart, *Esq;*  
 Bedford, George Blundel, *Esq;*  
 Bucks, Benj. Woodnorth of Thornbrough, *Esq;*

- Cumberland*, Augustine Eric, *Esq;*  
*Chester*, William Brock of Upton *Esq;*  
*Cantab. & Hunt.* Walter Sercole of Cherry Hinton, *Esq;*  
*Devon.* Sir Thomas Carew, *Bart.*  
*Dorset*, Willam Mills of Mearchay, *Esq;*  
**A** *Derby*, John Fletcher, *Esq;*  
*Ebor.* Sir Rowland Wynne, *Bart.* ]  
*Essex*, Samuel Feake, *Esq;*  
*Gloucester*, Robert Marten of Pebworth, *Esq;*  
*Hertford*, Thomas Wooton, *Esq;*  
*Hereford*, John Cox, *Esq;*  
**B** *Kent*, William James of Igtham, *Esq;*  
*Leicester*, William Bambridge, *Esq;*  
*Lincoln*, Thomas Dallison, *Esq;*  
*Monmouth*, Edmund Bradbury, *Esq;*  
*Northumb.* Walter Blacket, *alias* Calverly, *Esq;*  
*Northampton*, William Loveday, *Esq;*  
**C** *Norfolk*, John Wilfon of Stanhoe, *Esq;*  
*Nottingham*, John Neal, *Esq;*  
*Oxon*, Henry Smith of Caversham, *Esq;*  
*Rutland*, Lycester Baroden, *Esq;*  
*Salop*, Sir Rowland Hill, *Bart.*  
*Somerset*, John Prockter, of Riston, *Esq;*  
**D** *Stafford*, Ralph Williamfon, *Esq;*  
*Suffolk*, George Dashwood of Havenham, *Esq;*  
*Southampton*, Rich. Haffel of Petersfield, *Esq;*  
*Surry*, Joshua Smith, of Battersea, *Esq;*  
*Suffex*, George Naldret of Naldret, *Esq;*  
*Warwick*, Thomas Prue, *Esq;*  
**E** *Worcester*, John Solcy of Sambourne, *Esq;*  
*Wiltz*, John Smith of Whitley, *Esq;*

SOUTH-WALES.

- Brecon*, Penry Williams, *Esq;*  
*Carmarthen*, Morgan Lloyd of Lanfevia *Esq;*  
**F** *Cardigan*, John Price of Blaenduffryn, *Esq;*  
*Glamorgan*, Reynold Deer, *Esq;*  
*Pembroke*, John Allen of Jeffreston, *Esq;*  
*Radnor*, Thomas Holland of Burrington *Esq;*

NORTH-WALES.

- Anglesea*, Robert Hampton of Henlys, *Esq;*  
*Carnarvon*, William Price of Penmorva, *Esq;*  
**G** *Denbigh*, Robert Ellice, *Esq;*  
*Flint*, Robert Price, of Kilken, *Esq;*  
**H** *Merioneth*, Edward Lloyd of Gwercias *Esq;*  
*Montgomery*, Rich. Jones of Trelludan *Esq;*

The

The Daily Courant, Dec. 18.

THE Event of a late Trial having been represented as a violent Shock to the LIBERTY of the PRESS, has occasion'd this Writer to make some impartial Reflections upon it; but apprehends his appearing in this Paper may draw upon him the Imputation of a Mercenary and an Hireling; however he solemnly disclaims what other Writers have contended for in the Cause of the Press, an Exemption from Law and the Rules of Justice, which provide rather for the Punishment than the Prevention of such Crimes.

'Tis objected, that 'tis unjust to punish a Man for the Exercise of his Lawful Vocation. Answers, that Pharmacy is a lawful Art; yet an Apothecary wou'd be punish'd for administering Poysons.

But the main Objection is, that this Liberty formerly serv'd to rouse the People in their Defence, and to abolish the Tyranny they dreaded; that such Times may come again: But, If the Government may prosecute for Libels, nobody will dare warn the People of their Danger; and thus the Liberties of our Country may be lost.--- Allows, there was such a Time, and Writings which were publish'd did Service, notwithstanding the cruel Punishment used to suppress them, which is a Proof that the English Spirit of Liberty is never to be kept down; let the same bad Measures prevail again, he'll engage the same good Spirit will arise.

Upon the whole, he leaves the Matter to the Sense of the Nation; thinks Writers as well as other Subjects, ought to be tried by their Country; and shall always look for the Sense of the People in the impartial Verdict of an Honest Jury, which Impartiality he shall be sure to find, while the Law relating to Juries stands as it is amended by the late Act.

The Craftsman, Dec. 25.

THE Ministerial Writers having, since a late Trial, endeavour'd to forestall the Judgment of the Court, by ill-natur'd Comments on his Writings, Mr. D'avers hopes he may be indulg'd in a few Remarks.

Knows of none that have taken the Liberty, as mention'd in the opposite *Courant*, and agrees with the Author, that his appearance there is a shrewd Sign of his being a Mercenary and an Hireling; and his Fear of it is no Compliment to that Paper.

D'avers disclaims any Exemption, except, that legal and equitable Exemption, to which we are entituled by the Constitution of our Country.

No doubt an Apothecary wou'd be punish'd for administering Poysons if it appears he did it with a Design to poison; but nor, if inadvertently and without any wicked or malicious Intent.

It must administer great Consolation to the Advocates of Liberty, that they must always stand in the Breach, and sacrifice themselves to the Good of their Country. It is just such a kind of Comfort as a certain Nobleman gave a poor Fellow who was condemn'd to be hang'd, for some Offence against the Court; Never mind it, said he, it is all for the better, and will serve to blacken the Party. But suspects he shou'd not have the Honour of this Candid Gentleman's Company upon such an Occasion.

Is as willing as this Writer to look for the Sense of the People in the impartial Verdict of an honest Jury: But this has nothing to do in Franklin's Case, who was tried by a Special Jury, not named by the Sheriff, nor drawn by Lot or Ballot but struck by Virtue of a Rule of Court, upon the Motion of the Attorney General.

The Daily Courant, Dec. 30.

THE Craftsman has answer'd the opposite *Courant* in his usual Manner, by making Quibbles on a few Sentences, and yet what he says is false and impertinent; for several dirty Insinuations have been published about the Trial.

This Author's Fear of being called a Mercenary did not proceed from the Consciousness of being so; but from the Want of Candour experienced in his Adversaries; whose Malice has not spared the best of Princes and his faithfullest Servants.

A legal Exemption from Law, which the Craftsman contends for, is absolute Nonsense. He shou'd rather have said a legal Exemption from Sense.

If an Apothecary administers a poysonous Drug, and cannot produce a Doctor's Prescription for his Voucher, his Neck may be in Jeopardy, notwithstanding his Piece of Ignorance.

The Craftsman's Position is rather for the Plunder of the Fortrels than the Perils of the Siege. Perhaps he will no more take my Word than I shou'd his, when I tell him, that if I had good Reason to think the Publick Liberty is in Danger, my Country shou'd know as much of my Thoughts as became a Man in my Station, tho' I cannot say I shou'd make a Trade of it, as he does.

The Craftsman agrees to leave the Matter to the Sense of the People, but not without some Hint that a late Verdict is not of that Stamp, and mentions it by way of Contraste to that by which Mr Franklin was acquitted above two Years ago. The Parallel is infamous; for the Jury in 1729 were mostly obscure People, but the last Jury were Gentlemen of Substance and Note; (See P. 538) a Special Jury, and mov'd for in Pursuance of the late Act, of which none of the least Advantages is that Clause which gives either Party such Right in Westminster-Hall.

The Method of returning such a Jury is thus: The Master of the Crown Office is attended by the Under-Sheriff and Attornies on both Sides, and having the Book of Freeholders before him, according as the Attornies agree, pitches upon the first, second, third, or last Man in every Page, or in any other Manner that they can devise, to make it the Work of Chance; and when 48 Men are struck in that Method, each of the Attornies strike out 12, and the remaining 24 are returned to serve as a Jury. Can any Thing possibly be more equitable? (See Vol. II, P. 554, 566, 567.)

Free Briton, Dec. 16. No. 107. 17

The Daily Post, Dec. 20.

Gentlemen,

Gentlemen,

YOUR late *Common-Council* have given the greatest Reason for an Enquiry into their Conduct. Let them tell you why they refus'd to read a Petition of *many Hundred* of their Fellow-Citizens, desiring Permission to erect *K. William's* Statue at their own Expence? And if you find that this Refusal proceeded from the Wantonness of *Party Humour*, your publick Interests will always be in Danger from Men who act thus wantonly.

The Nations round us regard it as a Declaration against the Right and Title of the Standing Government; when a Prince, to whom we owe the Being of this Government, is thus insulted by the Capital of the Kingdom.

Consider what a Reproach it must be to a Trading City to lose the Love of Liberty, and to encourage Factions against the Constitution; How little we should have had, if *K. James's* Tyranny had continued. Chuse no *Party-Bigots* of any Denomination; reject the *Violent* and the *Arbitrary*. You will find the *Moderate* and *Reasonable Part* of the *Tories* no Enemies to the Petition, and if that was not in the Case, such Men are most eligible.

Do you not see the Behaviour of the City of *Bristol*, and the Town of *Hull*? Is it not a severe Reproach upon you? Shew yourselves *Englishmen*; and whether you are *Whigs* or *Tories*, Liberty is your Blessing and Defence; and he that restor'd it to you, ought to be valu'd by you.

THE Prefs has been clog'd with *Calumnies* against the Proceedings of your *Common-Council* for refusing to hear a Petition of a *small* Number of Persons to erect a Statue to a publick Benefactor at their *private* Expence; which, besides several other Reasons, would have been a standing Reproach to the City for neglecting it so long, and at last suffering it to be done in that Manner.

*K. William*, 'tis allow'd by all, procur'd for us, many invaluable Blessings; which he secur'd to us by settling the Succession in the pretent Royal Family: Wicked then are the Endeavours to persuade the World, that these Blessings are become indifferent and distasteful to us on no better a Foundation than because the City of *London* refus'd to be dictated to by a *Few* in its Marks of Gratitude to the Donor: Yet for this it is insinuated, that the *Common Council* of this Metropolis are in the Interest of the Pretender, and would be ready to erect his Statue: An Assertion which borders as near on Falshood, as on Treason.

The City of *London* testifies her Gratitude to her Restorer by a dutiful Submission to that Government which grew up under his Care, and flourish'd by his Example.

Chuse such Persons to represent you in all Capacities, as are Friends to your Liberties in particular, and to those of this Nation in general; loyal to the King, and not to a Fellow-Subject.

*Merry-thoughts*: From the *Glass-Window* and *Bog-House* Miscellany.

At Hollyhead.

ARR, now what signifies the making the two great Lights, The Sun to light the Day, and the Moon to light the Nights? For the Sun in the Day time there is no occasion, Because I can see very well after my Persuasion.

But for the Moons, they are very good in a dark Night, Because, when we can't see, they give us a Light.

On a Glass-Window.

BOTH mine and Woman's Fate, you'll judge from hence ill, That we are pierc'd by ev'ry Coxcomb's Pencil;



SIR, To the Author of the Gentleman's Magazine.

I Am a young Man, who divert some of my unbended Hours with Poetry; if you think the following Essay worthy your Notice, your Publishing it will be a great Encouragement to

Your respectful Admirer and humble Servant, J. B.—I.

## On the HOLY NATIVITY, AN ECLOGUE.

YE *Solymaan* Swains! where'er you lead  
Your Flocks---Or thro' fair *Salem's*  
flow'ry Mead,

Or if thro' *Sharon* you delight to rove,  
Or glad with Music *Carmel's* happy Grove,  
Or fast by *Sion* whiren all the Green,  
Or where blest *Shiloh* warble thro' the Scene,  
In higher Notes your rural Numbers raise,  
No mortal Theme demands your tuneful Lays.  
Revolv'd the great auspicious Age behold,  
For *Jadab's* Rest, for Shepherd's Joy, foretold!  
Mand'd in Gold the destin'd Hours move on,  
And crown'd with Peace their radiant Circles

run. [Ear,

Hark! hark! the warning Voice salutes my  
And swiftly floats upon the Wings of Air!  
Pleas'd with their Charge the Ze,hyrs breathe  
it round,

Each Hill, each Dale, reflects the joyful Sound;  
The mighty Shepherd comes; prepare His way,  
Let the rough Desert a strait Path display!  
Down bend the Hills, the humble Vallies rise,  
And leap for Joy exulting to the Skies;  
Back roll the Floods, and in their watry Court  
The blissful News with heav'nly Sound report;  
To gladfom Songs the rugged Rocks give way,  
And lowly, solemn Adoration pay;  
The Forests dance, the lofty Mountains nod,  
And all proclaim the near approaching God.  
Rejoice ye Swains! each heav'nly Close prolong,  
Let joyous Echo lengthen out the Song!  
Exalt each Note, sublimer Strains prepare,  
And with his Praise perfume the od'rous Air;  
He, the good Shepherd, shall your Folds defend,  
By Night from Danger, and by Day attend.  
Securely now your sleepy Cares shall feed,  
By him directed thro' the painted Mead,  
The Lost again the absent Fold explore,  
And they which wander'd wander now no more.  
The teeming Dam he raises from the Earth,  
And in his Bosom finds the tender Birth.  
Enrob'd in purest Righteousness he reigns,  
And waves his Crook of Mercy o'er the Plains.

In bright Succession from the blest Abode,  
The heav'nly Graces all attend their God:  
With Him divine *Abram* leaves the Sky,  
Again to lift her equal Balance high;  
See Innocence in whitest Robes array'd,  
Her snowy Vesture speaks the spotless Maid!  
O'er all these happy Plains her Wings unfold,  
Bedropt with Pearl, and plum'd with feather'd  
Gold;

On her thro' fragrant Air meek Peace attends,  
And, crown'd with flow'ring Myrtle Wreaths  
descends;

Lo! Hand in Hand the blooming Sisters move  
Their smiling Brows enthroned mysterious Loves  
The Wounds of War their healing Footsteps close  
And all its thousand nameless ills compose:  
Where-e'er they tread, unbidden Flowrets rise.  
(Such rose before they fought the azure Skies)  
Each feels ambitious first to kiss their Feet,  
And Woods unveil a Paradise of Sweet  
From Rocks where Dens so late the Dragons  
found, (Ground,

Whose fiery Nostrils scorch'd the poison'd  
New Streams of christal Waters bursting flow,  
And wonder at the Verdures they bestow:  
The Olives green each desert Waste adorn,  
And blushing Roses glow on ev'ry Thorn,  
Each knotty Oak a spicy Balm distills,  
And all *Arabia* breaths from barren Hills.

The Savage Beasts their native Rage resign,  
Submissive couch, and own the Pow'r divine:  
No more the Forest Rounds their Eyes survey,  
Flaming as if to light them to their Prey.  
All Thirst of Blood is quench'd, their hunger dies,  
And milder Transports languish in their Eyes.  
The Lambs with Lions play, unknowning Fear,  
Scarce to the tender Dams themselves more  
dear;

The new-wean'd Child explores the Serpent's  
And warms the harmless Young ones in his  
Breast;

Whilst little Boys rapacious Leopards guide,  
And Wolves with Kids in flowry Bandage ty'd.

It's He declining Virtues shall restore,  
And monstrous Crimes shall vex the World no  
more.

By Him curst Discord bound shall bite her Chain  
And gasping thirst for Blood, but thirst in vain.  
The brazen Voice of War shall sound no more,  
Nor crimson'd Fields grow rich with native Gore.  
No Shields shall glitter now thro' *Sion's* shade,  
As when at ev'ry Vein our Country bled;  
But bent in Shares each hostile Sword be seen,  
To cast a milder Lustre o'er the Green.  
With curst infernal Haste and impious Fears,  
No Son shall now enquire his Father's Years:  
No Father now with envious Looks survey  
His happier Offspring bloom by his Decay.  
With Joy the Old shall bid the Palace rise,  
And see their Domes more lovely bless their eyes,  
When Parent-time shall with new Charms en-  
gage,

Re-touch each Stroke, and beautify with Age;  
And they by whom the tender Plants first rose  
Shall long rejoice beneath the happy Boughs.  
A Virgin-maid the mystic Infant brings!  
From *Jesse's* Root the holy *Scyon* springs!  
O'er All His saving Pow'r He shall display,  
By Night a Shelter, and a Shade by Day.  
No more Mankind with Misery shall grieve,  
It's He the healing Plant the Balm shall give.

No

No more the Wretched at your Gate shall cry,  
He wipes the Widow's Tear, and dries the  
Orphan's Eye.

Nature shall hear his Voice, each dire Disease,  
His Word shall charm, and give the tortur'd Ease,  
When burning Fevers scorch the vital Tide,  
He bids--- the raging Torrents calm subside,  
By Him renew'd Life's slow worn Wheels shall  
move,

And all its Springs a brisker Motion prove ;  
The Deaf shall wond'ring hear the Dumb to talk,  
And Blind rejoicing see the Lame to walk.

His Empire then shall Hell's great Tyrant lose,  
And loudly mourning feel the threaten'd Bruise.  
Affrighted Fiends shall fly the dreaded Sight,  
And beg the burning Deep to screen their Flight,  
Whilst weeping Priests with pompous Sacrifice,  
In vein deplore their absent Deities.

Submissive Death shall own superior pow'r,  
And lay on Man his purple Hands no more,  
Unplum'd his Dart his Sting shall pointless lie,  
And he who once slew all, himself shall die.

Thy saving Pow'r shall favour'd *Judah* find,  
Oh promis'd Guardian of all Humankind!

Rejoice ye Swains! to Heav'n your Notes prolong ;  
Call Angels down to join you in the Song ;  
Such tuneful Airs as charm'd the list'ning Earth,  
Whilst Seraph's Lips proclaim'd the wond'rous  
Birth. [prove.

He smiles, those Infants Smiles your Strains ap-  
And all around disclose unbounded Love!

Unclouded Glory lightens in His Eyes!  
Less fair His beauteous Star was seen to rise,  
Guiding the Worship of adoring Kings,  
To pay the Tribute of *Sabaean* Springs.

Let endless Joy resound along the Plains!  
In Pow'r reveal'd our own Messiah reigns!

No Limits terminate his wide Commands,  
For ever fix'd secure his Kingdom stands ;  
There fleeting Suns no more shall dubious rise,  
The Light himself shall ever bless your Eyes ;  
Then grosser Elements shall all decay,  
And Worlds shall light you to eternal Day.

*A PROLOGUE to an ENGLISH Play,*  
*acted at Bury-School, Dec. 1731.*

Spoken by a Scholar in Womens Apparel.

NEWS, Ladies, glorious News! 'tis printed too!  
Therefore beyond Dispute it is most true.

The Female Interest at Court gains Ground,  
And Women with new honours, will be crown'd,  
No longer are the Men alone to shine  
With Garters, Stars, and various Ribbands fine ;

We shall, at last, recover our just Right,  
And shall be dubb'd, at least, a *female Knight*.

With ceremonial State shall be install'd,  
By different Stiles and Titles shall be call'd :

Shall be with *Mottoes*, Arms and Badges, deck'd,  
And our own Honour, if we can, protect.

The two chief Honours, Ladies, now design'd,  
I've heard (but with strict Secrecy enjoin'd)

However, I must prove I'm Woman true,  
For I shall burst, if I don't tell 'em you.

The first grand Order is of *Virgins fair*, (Year. }  
Who can bring Vouchers they've been Toasts }  
P'shaw! We have those have flood it so here, }

Just in the Place where *Ducal Stars* appear,  
Are you, who this great Honour gain, to wear  
A *Golden Nuzmeg* curiously embossed,  
And to be call'd, *Knights LADIES of the TOAST*.

The next great Honour is design'd for those,  
Who're happy in the matrimonial Noodle ;

Who shall make Oath, that from the Marriage  
They never did, nor never will Obey ; [Day,  
A *Silver Pair of Breeches*, neatly wrought,

Such as you see upon an old *Rump Goat*. [boast  
(Which Emblem our good Grandfires chose to  
To all the World, the Tail was uppermost)

Each ruling Dame, having this Honour got,  
Is bound to wear by way of Shoulder Knot,

Then 'twill be known, wherever she appears,  
She's of th' illustrious Order of *Grey Mares*.

Oh now, ye *Knights of Garter, Thistle, Bath*,  
Our Female Chevaliers will beat ye, taith!

The *He* throughout to th' *LADIES of the TOAST*  
shall Bumpers quaff---- and *Grey Mares* rule  
the Roast.

*Dr DELANY's Riddle to Lady C.*  
p. 306, answer'd by Dr Swift.

WITH half an EYE  
Your Riddle I spy.

I observe your Wicket  
Hemm'd in by a Thicket ;

And whatever passes,  
Is strain'd thro' Glasses.

You're reported to dwell,  
Like a *Monk* in a Cell :

You say it is quiet ;  
I flatly deny it :

It wanders about,  
Without stirring out.

No Passion so weak,  
But gives it a Tweak ;

Love, Joy and Devotion,  
Set it always in motion.

And as for the Tragick  
Effects of its Magick ;

Which you say, it can kill,  
Or revive, at its Will :

The Dead are all found,  
And revive above Ground.

After all you have writ,  
It cannot be Wit.

Which plainly does follow,  
Since it flies from *Apollo* ;

Its Cowardice such,  
It cries at a Touch.

'Tis a perfect Milkop,  
Grove Drunk with a Drop.

Another great Fault,  
It cannot bear Salt ;

And a Hair can disarm  
It of every Charm.

T H E

*Monthly Intelligencer.*

DECEMBER, 1731.

Friday, DEC. 3.

**M** R *Rd Franklin* was try'd at the King's-Bench Bar, *Westminster*, before the Ld C. Justice *Raymond*, for printing and publishing the *Craftsman* of Jan. 2. wherein was the *Hague Letter*. (See Vol. II. p. 559.) After a Hearing of about 7 Hours the Jury found him Guilty. They were, *Thomas Milner, George Sborn, Thomas Allen, Jacob Harvey, Henry Norris, Samuel Tysson, William Tilliard, Thomas Moor, Philip Baker, Joshua Jackson, William Turner, and John Wilson, Esqs.*

Monday, 6.

Being the Birth Day of the Princess *Louisa*, his Royal Highness the Duke gave a Ball, which, their Majesties present, his Highness open'd with the Princess *Mary*, and afterwards danced with several Ladies.

Tuesday, 7.

Being the Duke of *Lorraine's* Birth Day, great Numbers of the Nobility and Foreign Ministers paid their Compliments to his Highness at Count *Kinkip's*; at Noon he went to Court, and took his solemn Leave of their Majesties, and the Royal Family, then to *Greenwich*, to embark on Board the *Fubb's* Yacht, in order to return to *Holland*.

His Royal H. the Duke of *Cumberland* appeared Abroad for the first Time, with his own Coach and Livery Servants, and made a Visit to Sir *Robert*

*Walpole* at his House in *Arlington-Street*; and went afterwards to Major *Foubert's* Riding-House, and was instructed for the first Time.

Thursday, 9.

**A** The Treasurer of *St Bartholomew's* Hospital, received from an unknown Hand, a Bank Bill for 100*l.* to be applied towards the New Building of that Hospital.

Saturday 11.

**B** At Guildhall, before the Lord Chief Justice *Raymond* was try'd an Information brought against *Adams, T. Willis, Eccleston, and Buckland*, Informing Constables, for an Assault on *Charles Gery, Esq;* on the 23d of *April, 1730*. The Case was thus: —Mr *Gery* passing up **C** *Fleet-street* about 11 o' Clock at Night, met with *Elizabeth Noon* and *Ann Lewis*, with whom he went to *Noon's* Room: Another Woman was present, who walked off. He had not been above 5 or 6 Minutes in the Room, when two of the Defendants came into the Court with a Woman. *Willis*, in an effeminate Voice call'd out—*Nanny, Nanny, open the Door*. *Noon* knew him, and blew out the Candle; but Mr *Gery*, conscious of his own Innocence, open'd the Door. *Adams* seized him by the Collar, and on Mr *Gery's* asking their Authority, answer'd, **E** *Damn you, I'll shew you my Authority*, and pulling out a staff, struck him over the Head; and the rest taking his Sword, beat and wounded him, and tore off his Cloaths.

Mr Gery begg'd to be carried before the Constable of the Night, or some Magistrate; but was answer'd, *You Dog, we are Constables enough for you; d---n you, we have managed many such a killing Captain as you.* At length they dragg'd him to *Woodstreet Compter*, where a Surgeon dress'd his Wounds.—The Evidence for the King being full and clear, the Defendant's Council threw up their Briefs, and they were brought in Guilty.

**Monday, 13.**

The Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, when Eleven Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. *James Dortman, Sam. Cole, Edw. Paine, Geo. Mason, John Norman, John Rogers, and Tho. Woolcot*, for Street Robberies; *Patrick Nowland, Wm. Trevors, Rob. Nowland, and Wm. Newel*, for Burglary.

**Thursday, 16.**

The Directors of the Bank of *England*, not approving the Terms offer'd by the Grocer's Company for a new Lease of their Hall, re-assum'd their former Design of building one in *Threadneedle-Street*.

**Saturday, 18.**

Sir *Charles Wager* was at Court to shew the Present made to him by the K. of *Spain*, of his Picture set in Diamonds worth 5000*l.* for convoying the *Spanish Forces to Italy*.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of *Bristol*, unanimously voted 500*l.* to be given out of the Chamber, and 300*l.* was given from Merchant's-Hall, toward erecting in *Queen's Square* a fine *Equestrian Statue* in Brass of King *William*.— Collections were also made to erect one at *Hull*, another in *Southwark*, and one in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*. Yet a Proposal for erecting one of his present Majesty at *Bristol*, passed in the Negative.

**Monday, 20.**

Ten Malefactors condemn'd at the *Old Baily* on the 13th, were executed at *Tyburn*, and the Reward for apprehending 7 of them, ordered to be paid forthwith at the Exchequer, amounting to near 1000*l.*

**Tuesday, 21.**

Being the Election Day for Common Council Men of this City, there was a great Struggle in several Wards, but no considerable Alteration made in that Body; notwithstanding their rejecting a noted Petition, and the Feuds about it. (See p. 461, 472, 475, 482, 535)

**Wednesday, 22.**

Was held a Court of Directors of the *S. Sea Company*, when Mr *John Brown, -- Cox, -- Hilton, and Savil*, all Council for the Factory at *Buenos Ayres*, were displac'd from their Service, on Account of clandestine Trade, wherein very large Dealings had been discover'd.

At a General Court of Directors of *Greenwich-Hospital*, held at the Admiralty-Office, the Accompts and Charges of the said Building were agreed to, and order'd to be carried on and finished according to the Plan, for receiving 100 more poor disabled Seamen, which will compleat the Number 1,000.

*Mordecai Jacob Devries*, a Jew convicted the last Sessions at the *Old Baily* of forging a Bill of Exchange for 450*l.* stood on the Pillory facing the *R. Exchange*. He is further to suffer one Year's Imprisonment, pay a Fine of 200*l.* and find Security for his good Behaviour for 2 Years.

**Thursday, 23.**

The Marq. *de Chavigny*, Ambassador from the King of *France*; and— *Hadgee Mahoment Said* and *Hadgee Ali*, Ambass. from the Dey of *Algiers*, had their first Audience of the King.

**Friday, 31.**

His R. H. the Duke gave a Ball, at which their Majesties were present.

This Month Rabbits were sold for 2*d.* a-piece at *Lincoln*, Beef 1½*d.* per lb. and Oysters had for taking up.

**BIRTHS**

THE Lady of *Henry Bridges*, Marq. of *Carnarvon* deliver'd of a Son, by Curtesy, call'd *Ld Wilton*.

The Lady of *Horatio Walpole*, Esq; deliver'd of a Daughter, at his House at *Whitehall*.

T t t

**DEATHS**

## DEATHS.

- Dec. 1. **J**ohn Hinman, Esq; Dept. Compt. of the new Duties A of Excise.
2. Mr Charles Arbutnot, Son of Dr Arbutnot, in *Cork-street*.  
Mr Bear, Serj. in the *Poultry-Compter*.
3. *Barnardiston*, Esq; at Mr North's in *Gracechurch-street*.
4. *Hall*, Esq; Nephew and Heir of the late Serjeant *Hall*.
5. *James Smith*, Esq; Son to *John Smith*, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons in 1705, at *Andover* in *Hampshire*.  
Mr *Lebar*, a *Jersey* Merchant, in *Abchurch-lane*.
6. Mr *Dunstar*, at his Chambers in *King's-Bench-Walks*.  
Mr *Henry Byne*, Rector of *Pont Island* in the County of *Durham*.  
Lady *Margaret*, Relict of *James E.* D of *Panmure*, at *Edinburgh*.
7. *Edward Albe*, Esq; in the *Friary*, *St James's*.
8. Col. *James Boddington*, Muster Master of the City of *London*.
9. *Theophilus Manwaring*, Esq; at his Lodgings in *Long-Acre*.
10. *Charles Holt*, Esq; at *Stoke* in *Oxfordshire*.  
*John Lupton*, Esq; at *Knightsbridge* in *Surry*.
11. Mr *Morris*, Bottleman to her Majesty.  
Dr *Hugh Pilson*, Rector of *Lannowdenwro*, *Brecknock*.  
Mr *William Hayward*, Merchant, at *Newington*.
12. *Wennam Winniat*, Esq; of the *Old Grange*, in *Dimoke*, *Gloucestershire*.  
*Thomas Horner Gripe*, Esq; at *Guildford* in *Surry*.  
*Edward Stables*, Esq; Clerk of the House of Commons, at *Wandsworth*.
13. The Lady of *Wm Leveson Gower*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Stafford*. She was only Daughter of Sir *Rich. Grosvenor*, Bart.
15. Mr *Banks*, formerly a Merchant, at his House in *Shadwell*.
16. Dr *Tho. Colton*, a Dissenting Minister at *York*.  
The Rev. Mr *Davis*, Vicar of *Bidborough* in *Kent*.
17. *George Lockhart*, of *Carnwath*, Esq; He wrote the *Memoirs of Scotland*, a curious Piece of History, in a masterly Style, and was the Preserver of the Episcopal Order in that Kingdom.  
The Rev. Mr *John Medley*, A. M. B Archdeacon of *St Davids*.
18. The Rev. Mr *John Whitefoot*, Rector of *Helsden* and *Heigham*, and upper Minister of *St Peters Mancroft* in the City of *Norwich*.  
*Edward Thurland*, Esq; at *Ryegate* in *Surry*.
20. *John Olmius*, Esq; at his House in the *Old Jury*, Dep. Gov. of the Bank.
21. Capt. *Thomas Hopton*, at *Woolwich*, in *Kent*.  
*James Anderson*, at *Stonehive* in *Scotland*, aged between 108 and 109 Years.
22. Sir *Griffith Boynton*, at *Burton Agnes* in *Yorkshire*, Bart. possess'd of 4000*l.* per Annum, which (having no Issue) devolv'd on his first Cousin, then Sir *Francis Boynton*.  
Mr *Walker*, Tin-plate Worker to his Majesty, at *Chelsea*.
28. Sir *Thomas Seatoun*, a Scot's Baronet, at *Malden* in *Essex*.  
The Rev. Mr *Daniel Sill*, Lecturer of *Wakefield* in *Yorkshire*.
29. The Lady *Katherine Edwin*, Sister to the late D. of *Manchester*, at her House in *Grosvenor Square*.  
*Thomas Cornwallis*, Esq; Brother to the Ld *Cornwallis*, at his House in *James-street*, *Westminster*. He was the Projector of the State-Lotteries, and always chosen first Commissioner.
30. *Edward Whitaker*, Esq; Barrister at Law, Steward to the Prince of *Wales's* Manour of *Kennington*, and Steward to the Borough Court.
- H The Lady *Gough*, of *Chelsea*, Widow of Sir *Rich. Gough*.
31. Col. *Inwood's* Wife in *Scotland-Yard*.

The

The E. of *Derwentwater*, at Sir *John Webb's* his Father-in-Law, in *Great Marlborough-street*, having been lately cut for the Stone. He was the only Son of the late Earl of *Derwentwater*, who was beheaded in 1716.

## PROMOTIONS.

**L**ORD *Effingham Howard*, created Earl of *Effingham*, and appointed Dep. Earl Marshal of *England*, in the room of the E. of *Suffex*, dec.

Mr *Tho. Lloyd*, of *Langoedmarer* in *Cardiganshire*, appointed Rec. Gen. of *Cardigan*, *Pembroke*, *Carmarthen*, and *Glamorganshires* in *South-Wales*.

Mr *Tho. Pugh*, made Searcher of the Port of *Aberystwith* in *Cardiganshire*.

*Robert Coleman*, Gent. made Ensign in Col. *Fielding's* Reg. of Invalids.

*Tho. Stevens*, Esq; made one of his Majesty's Band of Gent. Pensioners.

*James Bruce*, Esq; appointed Lieutenant in *Ld Cadogan's* Regiment.

Mr *William Joy*, appointed Surveyor of the Window Lights for *Durham*.

*Philip Lloyd*, Esq; appointed Equerry to his Majesty, and made a Captain in *Ker's* Regiment of Dragoons.

*Townsend Andrews*, Esq; made Dep. Paymaster-General of the Forces in the room of *Robert Jacomb*, Esq; who resign'd.

Mr *Greaves*, made Bottlemán to her Majesty.

The *Ld Glenorchy*, nominated Ambassador Extraordinary to the Empress of *Russia*.

Mr *Griffith*, appointed Surveyor of the Window Lights in *Middlesex*.

*Boscawen*, Esq; Youngest Son of the *Ld Visc. Falmouth*, made Ensign of the first Reg. of Foot Guards.

*Ecclesiastical Preferments conferr'd on the following Reverend Gentlemen.*

**M**R. *White*, made one of the Prebendaries of *Exeter*.

Mr. *James Hunt*, presented to the Rectory of *Sherbourn*.

*Thomas Tanner*, D. D. elected Bp of *St. Asaph*.

*George Lavington*, B. L. admitted Canon Residentiary of *St Pauls*.

Mr *William Halsal*, M. A. presented to the Vicarage of *Wendron*, and *Helston*, in the County of *Cornwall*.

**A** Mr *Dennis Cumberland*, A. M. presented to the Rectory of *Winwick*, in the County of *Northampton*.

Mr *Abbot*, appointed one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Choir at the Chappel Royal at *St James's*.

**B** Dr *Nicholas Clagget*, made Bp of *St Davids*, in the room of *Dr Sydal*.

Mr *Lowth*, promoted to the Living of *St Margaret's* at *Rocheſter*.

Dr *Joseph Strachey*, presented to the Vicarage of *North-Ottrington*, *Yorksh.*

**C** Mr *Hill*, A. M. inducted into the Rectory of *St Clements* in the Port of *Hastings*, in *Suffex*.

Mr *Coppin*, appointed Preacher of *St John's* Chappel in *Great James-street*.

**D** Mr *Henry Thomas*, Master of the Free School in *Sarum*, presented to the Living of *Llandiloe Vawr* in the County of *Carmarthen*.

Mr *John Pennington*, presented to the Rectory of *All-Saints*, and *St Mary's*, in the Town of *Huntingdon*.

**E** Mr *Thomas Abdel*, to the Vicarage of *Hudſley* in the County of *Warwick*.

Dr *Watkinson*, chosen Lecturer of *St Bennet's*, *Paul's Wharf*.

Mr *Samuel Green*, M. A. nominated one of the Prebendaries in the Cathedral Church of *Worceſter*.

**F** Mr *Arundel*, presented to the Rectory of *Tivining*, in *Gloucestershire*.

Mr *Griffith Williams*, to the Vicarage of *Llanbiter* in *Carmarthenſhire*.

Dr *Herring*, made Dean of *Rocheſter*.

## MARRIAGES.

**G** **S**IR *Robert Simmonds*, Knt --- to Miſs *Joanna Moncrief* of *Greenwich*.

*John Frederick*, of *Grays-Inn*, Esq; to Mrs *Somerſet*, a Lady of 10,000*l*.

**H** The *Ld Naſſau Powlet*, Brother to the *D. of Bolton*, to the Lady *Iſabella Tuſton*, Daughter and Coheir of the late *E. of Thanet*.

*Robert*

*Robert Whidab*, a Black, said to be a great Officer belonging to the Prince of *Pawpaw* in *Africa*,—to *Mrs Johnson* an *Englishwoman*. The Bridegroom had a Black for his Brideman, and a White Woman was Bridemaide.

The Rev. Mr *Clavering*, to the only Daughter of Mr *Baily* a Brewer at *Frome* in *Somersetshire*.

Ld *Bellew* of *Ireland*, at *Rome*, to a Daughter of Ld *Nithjda'e*.

The E. of *Fingal*, to Miss *Fitzgerald* at *Dublin*.

*John Gifford*, Esq; Member of Parl. for *Westbury* in *Wiltshire*, to Miss *Watts*, Sole Heiress of *Nich. Watts*, late of *Coekenton*, *Somersetshire*, Esq;

The Rev. Mr *Rich. Mills*, Vicar of *Hillingdon* near *Uxbridge*, to the Daughter of Major General *Ruffel*.

*Wm Monk*, Esq; to Miss *Sarab Sidney* of *Winslow* in *Bucks*.

*Timothy Hutchinson*, Esq; Principal of *Furnival's-Inn*, to Miss *Barnes*.

*John Rowel*, jun. of *Peterborough*, Esq; to Miss *Wright* of *Woodstone*.

*Samuel Hawley*, Esq; to Miss *Rainford* of *Enfield*.

*Robert Rochfort*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for *West-meath*, in *Ireland*, to Miss *Tennison*.

#### Singular Accidents and Adventures, &c.

ON the 17th of *November* the House of Mr *Davies*, of *Penalt-Guch* in *Pembrokeshire*, took fire in the Night. *Mrs Davies* waking, alarm'd the Family, and got out; but going back to see for her Husband and Child, was with it, and a young Gentlewoman, suffocated in the Smoke. In the mean time a Servant had brought off his Master.

A *Mercer's* House was fired at *Leak* in *Staffordshire*, and his Daughter with a Maid Servant perished in the Flames, occasioned by their peeping with a lighted Candle into a Barrel of Gunpowder.

Seventeen Men and Women Passengers were lost out of a Ferry-boat, near

*Portaferry*, in *Ireland*, yet the Boat came ashore dry, with several Goods in it. None of the Passengers except an old Woman holding her stick in one Hand, and a Pipe in the other, have been found.

*William Crawford*, Janitor of the High-School at *Edinburgh*, somewhat in Years, having been thrice proclaimed in the Kirk, went thither with his Friends, and stood some Hours expecting his Bride. At last he received a Ticket from her in these Terms; *William, you must know I am pre-engag'd. I am so. I never yet could like a burnt Cuttie. I have now by the Hand my Son'sy Men'sful Strapper, with whom I intend to pass my youthful Days. You know old Age and young cannot agree together. I must then be excused, if I tell you I am not your humble Servant.* The honest Man

not taking it much to Heart, only said, *Come let us at least keep the Feast on the Feast-Day; Dinner will be ready, let us go drink and drive Care away; May never a greater Misfortune attend an honest Man.* Back to Dinner they went, and from the Company conven'd the Bridegroom got 100 Marks, and all Charges defray'd; with which he was as well satisfied, as he who got Madam.

Mr *Andrew Bruce*, an half-pay Officer, has invented a Machine for a perpetual Motion, which seems to answer its End to the utmost Perfection.

*Robert Dallway*, of *Carickfergus*, in *Ireland* Esq; has found upon his Estate a Salt Spring, about 1000 Yards from the Sea and 50 foot higher, so strong as to bear one sixth Part of an Egg above the Surface.

In the Town of *Belfast* in *Ireland* one *Jane Hooks*, 112 Years of Age, had lately all her old Stumps drove out by a new Set of Teeth; which were more welcome, because the Account affirms, her Appetite and other Faculties are as good as when she was but 20.

From *Ogher* in the same Kingdom, came an History of one *Sarab Wood*, who after having 3 or 4 Children regularly,

larly, went 7 Years with Child, and was at last deliver'd of a dead one at her Navel, together with some Bones of another Child; after which she recover'd, went abroad, and perform'd all Offices of Life with pretty good Health; which is attested by *William M Ivers*, an *Irish* Physician.

Another Extraordinary Account from *Ireland*, is of one *Mr Bacon* of *Ferns*, who being an one and twentieth Son born in *Wedlock*, without a Daughter intervening, had performed prodigious Cures in the King's Evil and Scrophulous Cases; by stroking the Part with his Hand.

The Princess of *Monaco*, Daughter of the Prince of *Antonio Grimaldi* lately deceased, set out from *Paris*, together with her Spouse, jointly to take Possession of that Principality; but on Presence of going before to prepare Things for his Reception, got herself precognized as the only rightful Sovereign. So that he arrived a Day after the Fair, for she would not resign her Power; but told him, she look'd on herself as *Queene Ann* of *England*, and him as *Prince George* of *Denmark*. Mad as he was, he could do nothing but return to *Paris* to dispute his Pretensions at Law, and repent of not keeping his own Design of excluding her more private.

The Form of a Power for receiving the Six per Cent. Annihilation on South-Sea Annuity Stock.

SIR,

The 1731.

**PAY** to A. B. Six per Cent. Principal Money, on the Sum of being all the Stock standing in my Name, in the Books of the Joint Stock of South-Sea Annuity on the 29th of September last, which I acknowledge to be in Discharge, and Annihilation of so much of my said Annuity-Stock from that Day, and this shall be your sufficient Warrant.

To *Charles Lockyer*, Esq; Accomptant to the *South-Sea Company*.

## FOREIGN Advices in DECEMBER.

**A** DVICES from *Persia* mention a bloody Battle fought between the *Turks* and *Persians* near *Eriwan*, which lasted above 7 Hours, wherein the former under the *Bashaw* of *Babylon* lost above 12,000 Men, yet at length defeated the *Persian* Infantry, and took upwards of 60 Brads and Iron Cannon, Abundance of Spoil, and *Prince Thamas's* Baggage.

From *Paris*, That as soon as *Don Carlos* touch'd upon the *French* Ground, in his Way to *Italy*, he cheerfully pull'd off his Hat and cried out, *Long live the King of France, my Cousin*; which his Retinue repeated, and the Sky rung with *long live the King of France*. A *Spaniard* distinguished himself by crying out several Times, *May the King of Spain live for ever, and the King of France always enjoy good Health*.—The Parliament of *Paris* are under the King's Displeasure, His Majesty will see none of their Remonstrances, nor hear their Appeals, against the Silence he had imposed on them in the Affair of Religion; which they insist is under their Cognifance.

From *Ratisbon*, That the Emperor's Demands, with Regard to the Pragmatic Sanction, meet with great Opposition from the *Bavarian* and other Ministers.

From *Sweden*, that *Mr Finch* had declared to the Directors of the *East-India* Company, that his *Britannick* Majesty, and the *English* Nation will take Measures to hinder the Success of their new Commerce, if it should be discovered, that the principal Persons concerned in the *Ostend* Company, have a Share in this.

From *Saltzburgh*, in *Germany*, That the Archbishop having used his Protestant Subjects very cruelly, obliging them either to change their Religion, or quit his Dominions, and yet shut up all the Avenues to prevent their Escapes, even the



the *Romish* Clergy had desired him to abate of his Resentments, since the Protestant Powers were resolved to shut up the Cloysters of all Orders in their Dominions, and forbid any Protection of them for the future

From *New England*, That Governor *Belcher* had receiv'd Permission to accept from the Assembly, the Sum of 5400*l.* that Currency (above 1800*l.* Sterling) agreeable to what they offer'd him for his support to May next; but this Concession is not to be made a Precedent.

On the 17th was a violent Storm of Wind at N. W. which occasion'd the highest Tide at *Rotterdam* known in the Memory of Man; and had it not bated before the Flood returned, the Damms would have been overflown, and the greatest Part of the Country drown'd. An *English* and a *Dutch* Ship were lost coming into the Harbour. In *Amsterdam* the Top of a House was blown down, in which three Men were crushed to Death.

From *Lisbon*, that *M. Helliot*, Surgeon to the Royal Hospital, having lately married a *Portuguese* Lady, on paying a Visit to some of her Relations, a Monk being present, and entertaining the Company very agreeably, the Lady invited him to her House. He came at the Time fixed, but on his entering the Door, the Husband shot him dead on the Spot, then kill'd his Wife, and took Sanctuary in the *French* national Church.

From *Leghorn*, That the Great Duke of *Tuscany* had sent his Gallies and a great many Nobles of his Court to compliment and receive *Don Carlos* at his Arrival in *Italy*; which, 'tis judged, must have happened before the End of this Month: So we can't shut up the Year with a more auspicious Event.

BANKRUPTS,

*Edmund Anstice*, of *Yeovil*, *Somersetshire*, Linnen-draper.

*John Stisted*, of *London*, Winecooper.

*Tho. Marley*, of *Rockfeath*, *Durham*, Shipwright.

*Christopher Wood*, of *Nottingham*, Mercer.

*Geo. Baker*, of *Evesham*, *Worcestershire*, Butcher.

A *John Clemans*, of *Hoxne*, *Suffolk*, Brewer.

*Wm Samner*, of *New Windsor*, *Berkshire*, Mercer.

*Tho. Collis*, of *East Haaddon*, *Northamptonshire*, Butcher.

B *Tho. Garrick*, of *St. Katharine's*, near the *Tower*, Distiller.

*Charles Duke*, of *Lad-lane*, *London*, Tobacconist.

*Matthew Cooper*, of *Foster-lane*, *London*, Goldsmith.

C *Luke Franklin*, of *Fakenham*, *Norfolk*, Mercer.

*Stephen Goldsmith*, of *Bristol*, Brewer.

*John Battison*, of *Southampton*, Tanner.

BOOKS and PAMPHLETS published this Month.

Dec. 1. THE English Lawyer, &c. By Will. Bohun, Esq;

Eight Sermons on several Occasions: By T. Mangey, D. D.

E The Occasional Monitor, &c. Pr. 4*d.*

A Practical Treatise upon several useful Subjects. By Rob. Tate. Pr. 2*s.*

2. The late Bp of Rochester's Vindication of Bp Smallridge, Dr Aldrich, and himself, from the scandalous Reflections of Oldmixon, relating to the Publication of Ld Clarendon's History. Pr. 6*d.*

F Eight Sermons on several Occasions. By T. Bisse, D. D.

The Continuance of the Christian Church secured by its Constitution: an Ordination Sermon Aug. 11. By James Clegg, D. D. Pr. 1*s.*

G The Faith of the most unworthy Servant of Christ, concerning the Revelations of S. John.

3. The Gentleman's Magazine for November. Pr. 6*d.*

H A Plain and humble Address to the Clergy, &c. occasioned by reading Mr Bowman's Sermon. . . . .

6.

6. Modern History, &c. by Mr Salmon. No. 87 and 88. V. xv. 2. 3.

A proposal humbly offered to the P—t, for the more effectual preventing the Growth of Popery with the Description of the Ecclesiastical Thermometer. Pr. 6d.

7. A critical Examination of the late new Text and Version of the N. Testament in Greek, and English, &c. by Leonard Twells. The Third and last part, Pr. 2s.

The Country Squire, or a Christmas Gambol: a Comedy.

9. The Monthly Chronicle, for November. Pr. 6d.

Histoire d'Angleterre, par M. de Rapin Thoyras, No. 52

10. Membirs of a certain Lady of Quality, under the name of Arpasia. Pr. 1s.

11. The Political State of Great Britain, for November. Pr. 1s. 6d.

The Tryals of Jer. Tooley, Will. Arch, and John Claufon, 3 Soldiers, for Murder, Pr. 1s.

The Antiquities of Constantinople, &c. Pr. 6s. Published 3 years ago.

15. The Ladies Frolick; or the Sex in Armour: a Ballad. Pr. 6d.

A Collection of Treaties concluded between Great Britain and other Powers, &c. for ten years last past. Pr. 1s.

Of Taste: an Epistle to the Rt Hon. Earl of Burlington, by Mr Pope. Pr. 1s.

Prælectiones Pharmaco-mathicæ, & Medico-practicæ, &c. By Edw. Strother, M. D. in 2 Vols.

16. The Traditions of the Jews, &c. No. I. Pr. 1s.

A Brief Narrative of the unhappy Affairs which happen'd at the City of Tours, &c. Pr. 6d.

The Hive: a Collection of the most celebrated Songs. IV. Vol.

A Discourse concerning Virtue and Religion. Pr. 6d.

Fate and Force, or the true Nature of Liberty, &c. in Answer to Mr Mudge's Sermon Pr. 6d.

18. Dirty Dogs for Dirty Puddings, &c. Pr. 1s.

20. Athelwold: a Tragedy, by Aaron Hill, Esq;

21. A Dissuasive from entering into Holy Orders.

The Proceedings at the last Sessions at the Old Bailey, &c. Pr. 6d.

22. Schemes from Ireland, for the Benefit of the Body natural, &c. Pr. 6d.

A congratulatory Letter to the Rev. Mr Pat. Smith &c.

Ecclesiastical Memoirs of the first 6 Centuries: from M. de Tillemont, No. I.

22. Additions and Corrections, by way of Supplement to the *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, &c. By Alex. Gordon, A. M.

24. A Letter to the Rev. Mr Nation, &c. Pr. 6d.

The Defence of F. John Baptist Girard against the Accusation of Mary Katharine Cadiere. Abstracted from the three Pamphlets under this Title, and affording a clear View of the Arguments which inclined the Parliament of Aix to acquit him. To which are added, two diverting Ballads, and an eminent Council's Opinion on the Case Pr. 6d.

The Courtiers Medley, &c. by P. Chamberlayne, Gent. Pr. 6d.

Bob — Lynn against Frank — Lynn, &c. Pr. 6d.

25. A Petition to Pope from several Noblemen, &c. Pr. 1s.

Justini Historia, with an English Version, &c. By N. Bailey.

27. The Court Gamester: in Two Parts. Pr. 2s. 6d.

Reason against Coition, &c. Pr. 6d.

**STOCKS.**

S. Sea 103 $\frac{1}{2}$	Afric. 46
S.S. Bonds 4l. 16s.	Royal Aff. 100 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Ann. 108 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lon. ditto 13
Bank 148 $\frac{1}{2}$	York Build. 14
Equiv. 105	3 per Cr. Ann. 97 $\frac{1}{4}$
Mil. Bank 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eng. Copper 2l. 16s.
India 178 $\frac{1}{2}$	Welsb ditto 1l. 1s.
Ind. Bonds 6l. 18s.	Blank Tick 7l. 4s.

**Prices of Goods at Bear-Key**

Wheat 22 to 26	Oats 11 to 14 6d.
Rye 13 to 15	Pease 20 to 24 od.
Barley 15 to 17 6d.	Tares 20 to 23 od.
H. Pease 19 to 23	H. Beans 18 to 20 6d
P. Malt 20 to 23 6d.	B. Malt 16 to 19

**Price of Wheat per Bushel.**

At Gloucester, 3s. 10 d. to 4s.
At Exeter, 3s. to 3s. 6d.
At Bristol, 3s. 10 d. to 4s. 0 d.

**Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 3 l. 5 s. a Load.**

Coals per Chaldron 26 to 28 od	Figs 18 s.	Mastick white 4 s. 6 d.
New Hops per Hun. 4l. to 6l.	Sugar Powder best 59s. per C.	Opium 11 s. 00 d.
Old Hops 29s. to 50s.	Disto second best 49 s. per C.	Quicksilver 4 s. 3 d.
Rape Seed 11 l. to 12 l. 00s.	Leaf Sugar double refine 09 d	Rhubarb 25 s. a 30 s.
Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half	per lb.	Sarsaparilla 3 s. 6d.
on board, 16 l. 10 s.	Disto single refine, 60 s. to 70 s.	Saffron Eng. 26 s. 00 d.
Tin in Blocks 4 l. 00 s.	per C.	Wormseeds 4s. 4 d.
Ditto in Bars 4 l. 02 s. exclusive	Cinamom 7 s. 9 d.	Balsam Capiva 2 s. 10 d.
of 3 s. per Hun. Duty.	Cloves 9 s. 1 d.	Balsam of Gilliad 14 s. 00 d.
Copper Eng. best 5 l. 05 s. per C.	Mace 16 s. 6d. per lb.	Hypocacuana 6s. od.
Ditto ordinary 4l. 16 s. per C.	Nutmegs 8 s. 6d. per lb.	Ambergreece per Oz. 14 s. 00 d.
Ditto Barbary 3l. to 4l. 90 s.	Sugar Candy white 12 d. to 17 d.	
per C.	Disto brown 6 d. Halfpenny per lb.	
Iron of Bilbao 14 l. 10 s. per Tun	Pepper for Home consump. 14 d.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum:
Dit of Sweden 15 l. 10 s. per Tun	Ditto for exportation 11 d.	Oporto red, per T. 32 l. a 34 l.
Tallow 4 1 s. per C. or 5d. Far. Tea	Bohea fine 12 s. to 14 s. per lb.	ditto white 40 l.
per lb.	Ditto ordinary 10 s. per lb.	Lisbon red 36.
Country Tallow 1 l. 17s. 6 d.	Ditto Congo 14 s. to 16 s. per lb.	ditto white 26 l.
Cochineal 17 s. 9d. per lbs	ditto Pekoe 18 s. per lb.	Sherry 27 l.
	ditto Graen fine 12 s. to 15 s. per lb.	Canary new 26 l.
	ditto Imperial 14s. per lb.	ditto old 36 l.
	ditto Hyson 30s. to 35 s.	Florence 90 l.

**Gregory Wares.**

Rafins of the Sun 27 s. od per C.
Ditto Malaga Frasis none
Ditto Smirna new
Ditto Alicant
Ditto Lipra new 20 s.
Ditto Belvedere
Currants 44s.
Ditto new none
Prunes French 19 $\frac{1}{2}$

**Drugs by the lb.**

Balsam Peru 16 s.
Cardamoms 3 s. 4 d.
Camphire refine'd 16 s.
Crabs Eyes 22 s.
Jallop 3 s. 9d.
Manna 1 s. 6 d.
Muscain malaga old 28 to 30s.
ditto new 20 to 24 l.
Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6s. to 6s 8d.
Rum of Jam. 6 s. od. a 7s. 6d.
ditto Low. Islands 6s. 4 d. to 7 s.

**Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL**  
from Nov. 30. to Dec. 7.

Christned	{	Males 176	}	351
		Females 175		
Buried	{	Males 271	}	518
		Females 247		

From Dec. 7. to Dec. 14.

Christned	{	Males 170	}	347
		Females 177		
Buried	{	Males 228	}	480
		Females 252		

The Weekly Bill from Dec. 14. to Dec. 21. is included in the Yearly; which see after the Index, Part I.

From Dec. 21. to Dec. 28.

Christned	{	Males 158	}	192
		Females 134		
Buried	{	Males 223	}	452
		Females 229		

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**Whigs, Tories and Jacobites** 294. old and new 370  
**Witchcraft** 29  
**Wooden Shoes** 527  
**Worshipping towards the heterodox** 518  
**Writing, Grubean** 150, 31

## A General Bill of all the CHRISTNINGS and BURIALS from the 15th of Decemr 1730, to the 14th of December, 1731.

Christened	Males	9177	Buried	Males	12,608	Decreased in the Years	1499
	Females	8053		Females	12,054		
	In all	17,230		In all	25,262		

### WHEREOF HAVE DIED

Under 2 Years of Age	9907	20 and 30	4986	60 and 70	1506
Between 2 and 5	2096	30 and 40	2351	70 and 80	917
5 and 10	912	40 and 50	2291	80 and 90	628
10 and 20	806	50 and 60	1839	90 and 100	108

### THE DISEASES and CASUALTIES this YEAR.

Aberrations	60	Diabetes	3	jaundice	206	St Anthony's Fire	2
Aged	8098	Droffy	8347	Impothume	29	Scurvy	29
Ague	11	Eryl	41	Induration	12	Small-Pox	12
Apoplexy and suddenly	237	Falling sickness	2	Leprosy	2	Sores and Ulcers	2
Askins and Thick	409	Fever, Malignant - Fever	1	Lethargy	61	Spleen	61
Bed-ridden	2	Scarlet-Fever, Spotted Fever	2	Liver-grown	5	Stilbern	5
Bleeding	17	and Purples	222	Lunatick	21	Stoppage in the Stomach	21
Bloody Flux	6	Fistula	23	Meades	102	Surfeit	102
Burten and Rupture	8	Flux	25	34 Carriage	5	Swelling	5
Cancer	78	French-Pox	98	Mistification	180	Teeth	180
Canker	8	Gout	66	Palsy	38	Thrush	38
Childbed	251	Gravel, Stone, & Strangury	1	Plearify	50	Tympany	50
Cold	1	Grief	41	Quincy	2	Vapours	2
Cholick and Twisting of the Guts	64	Gripping in the Guts	288	Rash	6	Vomiting and	6
Consumption	5445	Headach	2	Rheumatism	24	Worms	24
Convulsion	7980	Headmoufhot, Horthothead,	2	Rickets	54	Caulities	54
Coughs and Hooping-cough	28	and Water in the Head	64	Rising of the Lights	37		







