

The Gentleman's Magazine:

Lond Gazette
 Lond Jour.
 Fog's Journ.
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 Acad's ::
 Craftsman ::
 D. Spectator
 Grubstreet J
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 Hys Doctor
 Daily Cour.
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 Evening Post
 St James's Ch.
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 Lond Ch. Ch.
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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!*
- I. A VIEW of the WEEKLY ESSAYS, viz. Of Queen Elizabeth; Ministers; Treacheries; Liberty of the Press; Riot Act; Armies; Traytors; Patriots; Reason; Criticism; Versifying; Ridicule; Humours; Love; Prostitutes; Musick; Pawn-brokers; Surgery; Law.
 - 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.
 - III. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; viz. Births, Deaths, Marriages, Preferments, Casualties, Burials and Christenings in London.
 - IV. Melancholy Effects of Credulity in *Witchcraft*.
 - V. Prices of Goods, Grain, Stocks, and a List of Bankrupts.
 - VI. A correct List of the Sheriffs for the current Year.
 - VII. Remarkable Advertisements.
 - VIII. FOREIGN Affairs, with an Introduction to this Year's History.
 - IX. REGISTER of Books.
 - X. Observations on Gardening.
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

the FIFTH EDITION.

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

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T H E



HEMEROTECA
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MADRID

Gentleman's Magazine:

JANUARY, 1731.

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

Craftsman, Jan. 2. N^o. 235.

MR 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^o. 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^o. 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 Practices 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 Camden, she bestowed her Favour with so much Caution, and so little Disposition, as to prevent either Party from gaining the ascendancy over her, whereby she remain'd Mistress of her own self, and preserved 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

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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, 1st. not suffering her Officers to enrich themselves by fraud or clandestine Management. 2^d. 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^o. 13. p. 559.)

Craftsman, Jan. 9. N^o. 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 off. Says, good Intelligence is another excellent Property in an able Statesman, and therefore our Mock 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 Ship, 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^{ty} 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 sworn 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 resisted 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. 326.)

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 wheiher 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 disbanding 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 aspersions 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. Thus 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.

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 *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 Conjunctions in which nothing can be done which is not a fault to do; our Author asks, What Conjunctions those are, in which a Man is not at Liberty to act Reasonably and Honestly? or can it be a Fault so 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.

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 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 disjoin'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 Col-
lection

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 necessary 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 solved; 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 Walsingham (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 stir'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 Tranquillity, 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 show 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 Surprise, 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, intitled, 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. *Walingham* 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 useless, as to any dangerous purposes.

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The Wisdom of this Conduct, *Fog* takes notice, proved itself in the Event; The Spaniards were provok'd; 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, sneeringly, besides obliging a fair Lady, Great Britain has gain'd the Treaty of Seville.

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

THE 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 past 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 intitled, *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.

DR. 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. Cheselden. 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.

THE 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. Clayke 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. Cibber's Authority makes it current.

15. An admirable Improvement of *Noſte 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 Contradiſtion 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 Maſter, 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 Maſteſty, 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 reſtrain 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 entitled *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.

THE *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 Grub-ban 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 Grubean 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 bawld about with abundance of News, but scarce a word of Truth: So that Paper gain'd the name of the *Lying-Post*.

and was called *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*.

SAYS *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 Monks 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 distinguished.

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

Weekly Register, Jan. 23. No. 41:

HE 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 Musick, are forc'd to give way to Amusements less polite; Quackery interferes with Trade, and undermines Honesty. The Pedlar styles 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 Style, 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.

THIS 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.

MR. *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 Ser 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: in so much that his servants, as they were accus'd to be mutes at home, behav'd like no body when they came abroad.

His nephew *Silecio*, 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 *Fireball* of the *Tempest*, who, very probably, will begt 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 sauce, she gives her guests their bellies full before they have 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 command'd 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 *Veneréal* 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 arrived 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 Wifful*, a young Lady of 19, who says she has two Admirers. The first is 'Squire *Scraper*, 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'auvers* 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

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 labour'd these five years to make this Ministry odious, for which reasons the opposite writers spare no invectives to point out these gentlemen *Weekly*, as *Traytors* and *Villains*. The *Free Briton* here justifies the characters complain'd 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 answer'd 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.

Relates 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.

THE 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 fitly 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 detinere*, as the shortest way of Recovery. Complains of fictitious Suits, particularly in Ejectments. He resents likewise the Encouragement given in every Court to

the Multitude of Suiters 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

ODE

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 fairs recall the spring.

AIR.

Ye grateful Britons blest 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 *Joze* 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*: 31
In each young hero we admire
The blooming virtues of his sire;
In each maturing fair we find,
Maternal charms of softer kind.

RECITATIVO.

In vain thro' ages past has *Phabus* 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 you indulgent heav'n requires,
Is loyal hearts, to reach your own desires.
Let raction then her self-born views lay down,
And hearts united, thus address the throne.

AIR.

Hail! royal *Cesar*, 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 Lau-
reat, 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 *florant* 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.

Phabus with joy looks Britain round to see,
The happy state of his lov'd poetry;
To *Ensden*, *Cibber* gloriously succeeds;
Wit triumphs most when bard like farmer feeds.
Then truly are we great when we can shew
The way his own *out-doings* to *out-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; [thine?
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 you 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 slut's ensign wears.
Such kings and queens should *Colly* sing,
Such worthies in his numbers ring;
While both the *British* soil 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 majestick stares.
The new king's health is first, the queen's
succeeds;
And moſt the 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 you 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 theskies?
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 fill and merrier make,
'Till cakes themselves shall fail.

RECITATIVO.

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

A HYMN to the LAUREAT,

Introduced in the *Whitehall* and *London Even-*
ing-Posts, January 9. thus,

Sir, By giving a Place in your Pa-
per to the following Unfashionable Hymn
you will very much oblige, Sir,
Your humbly Servant.

Clibber, accept these feeble lays
From an unskilful mule,
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 * *Loveless* range,
But mourns *Amanda'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 valn'd, when reclaim'd!

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

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

To the Author of the Whitehall Evening-Post.

SIR,

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.

A H! *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 hissing'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 shining,
Richer Blessings still designing.

II.

Thee, the sacred Muses hailing,
Dullness seal'd in Slumber lies;
Arts and Wealth thro' thee prevailing,
Faction 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 say (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 bless, and Works rewarded.

An

An EPI TAPH on Mrs OLDFIELD.

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

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!

Mrs B-r-r, to Mrs C-r-r, at Bath.

WHEN 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 envy you to Day.

English'd thus.

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 seemed not made, but born for each distinctly. In Tragedy, her noble Presence, elevated Speech, and majestic Steps, temper'd with so peculiar a Sweetness of Voice, never failed to transport the most rustic and insensible into Admiration. In Comedy she discover'd such a winning

Another.

EXIT.

Anna Oldfield;
 Valetæ & plaudite.

Another.

Hic jacet Anna Oldfield.
 Jam mea peracta est,
 Mox vestrâ agatur fabula.
 Vos valetæ & plaudite.

EPIGRAM on a LADY, sung by a BEE.

TO 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

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

Friday, January 1.



THEIR 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, compos'd by *Colly Cibber*, Esq; Poet Laureat, was perform'd; the Musick 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 *Christ's 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 that 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 *Tathwel* in *Lincolnshire*, Bar. brought to bed of a Daughter. This Lady had a Writ de *Ventre inspicendo* 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*

best 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. played 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 Sharplefs, High Constable of Holbourn Division, with several of his petty Constables, searched a notorious Gaming-house behind Gray's-Inn Walks, by Virtue of a Warrant from the Right Honourable Lord Delaware, 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 200l. 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 Account 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, whilst 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 Usher, 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, Ruffians, Bravoes, Assassins, 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 Beachcroft, 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 Westminster, 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 refusing 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. Pultney*, Esq; baptiz'd by the Name of *William*; the E. of *Berkley*, the E. of *Winchelsea* and *Nottingham*, being God-fathers, and the Dutchess-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 Corpse 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 Shard*, Kt and *John Fuller* Esq; the present Sheriffs, went to *Woodstreet* Compter, and distributed a considerable Sum of Money to the poor Debtors confined 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 Sessions 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. Cronen* 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 Catholic 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 resolved 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 *Delaware* carried the Sword of State.

Sunday 18.

Eight Persons who were taken up at *Norwich*, for handing about a unreasonable Paper, intitled, *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 Asbley, Esq; Hen. Parsons, Esq;
John Baker, Esq; Benj. Perin, Esq;
*T. Bradshaw, Esq; Tho. Rivel, Esq;
T. Bodicote, Esq; Hon Sir Tho. Saunderson, Knt. of
Christian Cole, Esq; the Bath.
*R. Cruikshank, Esq;
Jos D'auvers, Esq; Jn. Thompson, Esq;
Ric. Evans, Esq; Fran. Townly, Esq;
Dan. Finch, Esq; Henry Vander Esq
*Cha. Lloyd, Esq; Esq;
Peter Meyer, Esq; *Tho. Watts, Esq;
Ho. Fr. Negus, Esq; * Wardel-George
*James Ogletborpe, Westby, Esq;
Esq;

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

Wednesday, 20.

The Pr. of Wales entring 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 Aid 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 20 Miles, and upwards of 5000. betted. His Lordship won the Wager on the 7th of February].

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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 *St. 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 Ryebout*, 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 *Biddford*, of 20 Guns, put in Commission, and Capt. *Bernard* appointed Commander. Also

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

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 administred.

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 Pennsylvania*, 'tis advised; that the owners of several Cattle believing them to be bewitch'd, caused 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 weighed 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 offered 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 happened at *Worms 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 advised 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, the 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 Glass 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 *Gumback 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 Houres. 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.

ONE William Sutor, aged about 37, a Farmer in *Middle-mause*, (belonging to the Laird of *Balgown* near *Craighal*,) 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 *Drumlocky*, 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, stept 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 of *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 inter'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.

CASUALTIES.

Jan. 3. 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 Linen Draper at Charing-Cross, being in a Fire 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 Hoxlydown.

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 Bishopgatestreet 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. Kenyon of *Liverpool*, and bound to *Jamaica*, taken by the Spaniards, who strip the Men, and put them into their Boat with very little Provision.

The *Friendship* Brigantine, Capt. Evers, 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*.

DEATHS.

Jan. 1. William Willoughby, of *West* *Knole* in *Wiltshire*, Esq; and 700 l. per Annum fell to his Brother Richard Willoughby of *Southampton-Buildings*, Esq;

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VOL. I. DEATHS of Eminent Persons, JANUARY, 1731. 33

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 Tilsford 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. Boheme 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.

Sevel 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.]

Philip 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 Dowgate Ward.

Thomas Ereskin, 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 Halkead, Esq; a Pattern-drawer in Cornhill, and Exchange-broker.

Marmaduke Holton, of St. Adams 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 Child-bed, being first delivered of two Children. She was Daughter of Sir Ju 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. Boatwain 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 Our 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 Rectifier of the united Parishes of St. Mary Somerset, and St. Mary Mountbatten, 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 Condover-Castle, in the County of Shropshire.

The Rev. Mr. Bradley, Rector of Ribsford, with the Chapel of Bezzely in Worcestershire.

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

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

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1. MR Jordan, Organ-builder, to 2. Mrs. Lucy Goodiart, of Red-Lyon-Street. Holborn.

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

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

Charles Pyott, Esq; to the Daughter and Coheireis 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.

Mr.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

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

Major Cholmondeley, second Son of E. Cholmondeley, made Dept. Gov. of Chester Castle, in the room of Brig. Newton, deceased.

Sir Robert Raymond, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, created a Peer of the Realm, by the Name, Title, and Title of Lord 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 Leven, 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 John Hamerton, Esqrs Register and Secretary of the said Province.

Wm Smith, Esq; appointed Chief Justice of North 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.

Thos. 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 Churchill, Esq; made Woodreeve 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 Chesslyn, Professor 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 Douns, 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 Bliss, made one of the Clerks to his Majesty's Board of Works, in the room of Mr Jefferson, deceased. (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; deceased.

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

F.

Ecclesiastical.

Ecclesiastical Preferments conferr'd on the following Reverend Gentlemen.

THE Rev. Dr *Elias Siddal*, Dean of *Canterbury*, appointed Bishop of *St David's*, in the room of Dr *Smallbrooke*, 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 *Cramer*, chosen Lecturer of *St Mildred* in *Bread-street*.

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

Edward Kynaston, L.L.D. Fellow of *All-Soul's College* in *Oxford*, made Commisary 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 *Ailet*, presented to the Rectory of *Much-Eyestone*, 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 *Thoresbury*, chosen Lecturer of *St Margaret Lotbury*.

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

Berks, William Hawkins, Esq;
Bedford, Will. Lamb, Esq;
Bucks, Bernard Turner, Esq;
Cornwall, Nicholas Donmethorn of *St Agnes*, Esq;
Cumberland, Sir Rich. Musgrave, Bar.
Chester, Edw. Warren of *Paynton*, Esq;
Cantab. and Hunt, Jasper Liker of *Somersetsham*, Esq;

Devon, Roger Melhuish, Esq;
Dorset, Charles Brune, Esq;
Derby, Edw. Munday of *Allastree*, Esq;
Essex, Will. Peck of *Little Sanford*, Esq;
Gloucester, Samuel Mee, Esq;
Hertford, Richard Chate, Esq;
Hereford, John Capell, Esq;
Kent, James Brooks of *Leewisham*, Esq;
Lancast. W. Leigh of *Westboughton*, Esq;
Leicester, Richard Green, Esq;
Lincoln, Thomas Pane, Esq;
Monmouth, Henry Nash, Esq;
Northumberland Tho. Watfon, 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;
Sussex, 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 Clyd*, 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 *Llanngesfys*, Esq;
Carnarvon, Will. Buttler of *Lyscan*, Esq;
Denbigh, Tho. Salisbury, Esq;
Flint, Tho. Wynne of *Mayer y Goed*, Esq;
Merioneth, Will. Price, Esq;
Montgomery, Valentine Hughes of *Park*, Esq;

Course

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

Course of Exchange.	S T O C K S.	Monthly BILL of Mortality, from Dec. 28. to Jan. 27.
Amsterdam --- 34 11	S. Sea 103 $\frac{5}{8}$	Chriftned { Males 844 } 1602
Ditto at Sight 04 8	— Annu. 106 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ Females 758 }
Hamburga --- 33 7	— Bonds 5l. 1s.	Buried { Males 992 } 1969
Rotterdam --- 35 a 7	Bank 144 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ Females 977 }
Antwerp --- 35 7	Circulation 5l. 15s.	Died under 2 Years old --- 709
Madrid --- 42	India --- 189	Between 2 and 5 --- 106
Bilboa --- 41 $\frac{5}{8}$	— Bonds 5l. 12s.	Between 5 and 10 --- 48
Cadiz --- 42	3 per Cent. ann. 95	Between 10 and 20 --- 63
Venice --- 48 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Mil. Bank 109	Between 20 and 30 --- 158
Leghorn --- 50 a $\frac{1}{2}$	African 49	Between 30 and 40 --- 225
Genoa --- 54 $\frac{3}{4}$	Royal Aff. 93 $\frac{1}{4}$	Between 40 and 50 --- 168
Paris --- 32	Lon. ditto 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 50 and 60 --- 164
Bourdeaux --- 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	York Build. 24 $\frac{3}{4}$	Between 60 and 70 --- 165
Oporto --- 5s. 5d.	Eng. Copp. 3l.	Between 70 and 80 --- 84
Lisbon --- 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	Welsh ditto 2l. 18s.	Between 80 and 90 --- 66
Dublin --- 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	Equivalent --- 105	Between 90 and 100 --- 12
		103 --- 1

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

Coals per Chaldron 27 to 28 od	Fig. 18s.	Majtick 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.	Loaf Sugar double refine 09 d	Rhubarb 20 s. a 22 s.
Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half	Fariburg per lb.	Sarsaparilla 3 s. 6d.
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 2 l. 02 s. exclusive	Cinnamon 7 s. 9 d.	Balsam Capiva 2 s. 10 d.
of 3 s. per 1200. Duty.	Claves 9 s. 1 d.	Balsam of Gilead 18 s. 00 d.
Copper Eng. best 5 l. 14 s. per C.	Mace 17 s. 0d. per lb.	Hypocacua 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. 10 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. to 5 s. per Tm.	Pepper for Home consump. 15 d.	Oporto red, per T. 68 l. a 72 l.
Dit of Sweden 16 l. 10 s. per Tm	Ditto for exportation 11 d.	ditto white 56l. a 60l.
Tallow 40 s. per C. or 5d. per	Tea Bohia fine 12 s. to 16 s. per lb.	Lisbon red none
p. lb.	Ditto ordinary 10 s. per lb.	ditto white 54l. a 56l.
Country Tallow T. l. 18 s. 6 d.	Ditto Congo 12 s. to 16 s. per lb.	Sherry 28 l. a 30l.
Cocuneal 18 s. 3d. per lb.	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 14 s. per lb.	Florence none
	ditto Hyson 30s. to 35 s.	French red 36 l. a 50l.

Grocery Wares.		Drugs by the lb.	
Rasins of the Sun 25 s. Od per C.		Balsam Peru 16 s.	
Ditto Malaga Frails new 15s.		Cardamoms 3 s. 4 d.	
Ditto Smyrna new none		Camphire refine'd 18 s.	
Ditto Alicani none		Crabs Eyes 22 s.	
Ditto Lipra new 18 s. 6d.		Tailop 3 s. 9d.	
Ditto Balundeta 19s.		Manna 1 s. 6 d. a 3s 6d.	
Currents old 33s.			
Ditto new 36s.			
Prunes French 18 s.			

Prices of Grain at Bear-Key, per Quarter.

Wheat 26s. to 28s. od.	Pale Malt 24s. to 28s. od.	Oates 12s. to 15s. od.	Pease 20s. to 23s. od.
Rye 16s. to 20s. od.	B. Malt 21s. to 26s. od.	H. Pease 12s. to 15s. 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 dissipat'd, 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 advantageous 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 rais'd 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 *Musti*, &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 pleas'd 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 any one 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.

THIS 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 deferred 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 Skerries 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 Layers.

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

Sow the Samaria 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 Esaliers of Pears, Plums or Apples, so useful as well as profitable in a Garden; for being planted at 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-moule, 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 screen Mould for the Use of next Month, and continue to roll Gravel-walks after Rain and Frosts.

BANKRUPTS.

Simon Money, of Norwich, Haberdash.
 Henry Gooch, ditto, Haberdasher.
 George Pell, of Barnaby-street, Wool-
 jobber, and Merchant.
 John Corderoy, of Reading, Berks, Inn-
 holder and Chapman.
 John Edwards, of Leominster, Here-
 fordshire, Sadler and Mailster.
 John Price, of Lad-lane, London, Ha-
 berdasher.
 James Lorimer, of Hethersett, Norfolk,
 Chapman.
 William Allen, of King's Lynn, Norfolk,
 Merchant.
 The Innings, of London, Silk-weaver.
 Wm Hart, of Clothfair, Woollen-draper.
 Joseph Ridgway, of Chester, Glover.
 James Smallwood, of London, Hosier.
 Griffith King, of St Giles's Middlesex,
 Coach-maker.
 Wm Pinkard, of Southwark, Victualler.
 Mary Mason, of Beccles, Suff. Milliner.
 Wm Callow, of Spalding, Lincolnshire,
 Draper and Mercer.

BOOKS publish'd, &c.

THE History of Executions, No.
 7. Being a compleat Account
 of the 13 Malefactors executed at Ty-
 burn, for Robberies in the Streets and
 Fields; Six Criminals at Leicester and
 York, and two Gentlemen at Dub-
 lin, *pr.* 4d.

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 of Letters, for Nov.

Three Pamphlets examin'd, *viz.*
 Observations on the Writings of the
Craftsman; the Sequel; and further
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 Year, by Mr Cibber.

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 quiry into the Causes of the Decay of the
 Dissenting Interest*, &c. *pr.* 6d.

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 for the Year 1730. Containing the
 Lives, Actions, and dying Speeches of
 60 notorious Malefactors executed at
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The Story of the Ordination of our
 first Bishops in Q. Elizabeth's Reign,
 at the Nag's-Head Tavern in Cheap-
 side, thoroughly examin'd, &c. By
 Thomas Browne, D. D.

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 Clergy, shewing where the Charge of
 Deism (without returning to old Di-
 vinity) will necessarily terminate,
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 on the Cambridge Ladies, *pr.* 6d.

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 in a Letter to the Author of the *Crafts-
 man*, price 1 s.

Of despising young Ministers; an
 Ordination Sermon at *Haberdasher's-
 Hall*, Dec. 11, 1730. By W. Harris,
 D. D.

A Defence of the Measures of the
 present Administration, price 6 d.

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 lelb D'anvers, Esq; price 1 s.

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 phecy vindicated. The 2d Part of
 Christianity not older than the first
 Gospel-promise, by Ben. And. Atkin-
 son, price 1 s.

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 a View towards settling the Controver-
 sy concerning moral and positive Duties,
 &c. By Mr Chubb.

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 the *Dunciad*. By Mr Walter Hart, of
 St Mary Hall, Oxon.

Modern History, &c. by Mr Salmon.
 No. LXXVIII. Vol. 13. *pr.* 6d.

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 sed &c. being some Thoughts on the
 Printer, &c. of the *Craftsman* *pr.* 6 d.

Winter Evening-Tales, &c. *pr.* 2 s.
 6 d.

The Divine Catastrophe of the King-
 ly Family of the the House of Stuarts,
 by Sir Edw. Peyton, *pr.* 1 s.

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The Crisis; or, impartial Judgment
 upon Publick Affairs, by Tho. English,
 Esq; price 6 d. Confir-

Considerations on the present State of Affairs in *Europe*, particularly with regard to the Number of Forces in the Pay of *Great Britain*.

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Scripture vindicated, in answer to Christianity as old as the Creation, the second Part.

Remarks on a Pamphlet, entitled, A Defence of the present Administration, price 6 d.

A compendious Dictionary of the fabulous History of the Heathen Gods and Heroes, &c. price 2 s. 6 d.

Periander, A Tragedy, by Mr *John Tracy*.

The antient History of the *Carthaginians* &c. translated from the French of Mr *Rollin*.

The Monthly Chronicle for Dec.

A Letter from *Cleomenes* King of *Sparta* from *Eustace Budgel*, Esq; price bound 7 s. 6 d.

The Improvement of the Present Time, recommended in two Sermons on New-year's-day, 1731. By *J. Guise*.

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A Literary Journal, for Oct. Nov. and Dec.

A compleat History of *Algiers*, by *J. Morgan*.

The third Part of an Essay towards a natural History of *Florida*, *Carolina*, &c. by Mr *Catesby*.

A Latin Treatise of Conic Sections, analytically demonstrated, by *L. Trevigan* M. A.

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FEBRU