

The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
London Jour.
Fog's Journal
App'cees ::
Dead's :: ::
Craftman ::
U. Spectator
Grubstreet J.
M. p. Register
Free: Briton
Daily Court
Daily :: Host
Sat. Journal
Da. Post-hon
D. Abbertree
St James's Ch.
Whitehall Ch.
Lodge Ch. Sig
Weekly Intell
Cornwall's J.
Gen. Ch. Post



North 2. Helms
Dublin 6 ::
Birmingham 2
Bristol :: ::
Hampshire 2
Exeter 2 ::
Dorchester ::
Northampton
Gloucester ::
Sunderland ::
Norwich
Bury. Journ.
Chester ditto
Derby ditto
L. North do.
Reading do.
Leeds do
Newcastle
Lancaster
Bristol ::
Tamesworth
Barbados ::

Or, MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER

For FEBRUARY, 1731.

CONTAINING,

more in Quantity, and greater Variety, than any Book of the Kind and Price.

- I. A VIEW of the WEEKLY ESSAYS and CONTROVERSIES, viz. Of Fashions; Eating; Luxury; Organists; Criticism; Taste; Logic; Manners; Celibacy; Marriage; Poor; Beggars; Justices; Informing Constables; National Customs; Grubstreet and Political Writers; and Penal Laws against Jews.
- II. POETRY, viz. A new Session of the Poets; A Winter's Thought; The Midsummer With, by Mr Duck; The Gossip's Tale; the Lady's Delight, a Riddle; The Gentleman's Aversion,
- another; *Ralpho and Robin*, a Dialogue; The House-keeper, a Tale.
- III. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, viz. Births, Deaths, Marriages, Preferments, Casualties, Burials, and Christenings in London.
- IV. PRICES of Goods, Stocks, Grain, Course of Exchange; and a List of Bankrupts.
- V. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
- VI. BOOKS, &c. published.
- VII. OBSERVATIONS in GARDENING, and a List of FAIRS for the Season.
- VIII. A TABLE of CONTENTS.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

The FIFTH EDITION.

LONDON: Printed, and sold at St John's Gate: By F. Jeffries, in Ludgate-street, all other Book-sellers, and by the Persons who serve Gentlemen with the Newspapers.

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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

FEBRUARY, 1731.

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

Grubstreet Journal, Feb. 4. No. 57.

Concordia discors. Luc.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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Evening-Post, Feb. 4. No. 3302.

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

The Templer, No. I.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

rit of liberty, and overcame that of faction.

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

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

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

London Journal. Feb. 6. No. 601.

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

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

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

Osborne quotes the *Craftsman* as allowing that a reconciliation at *Vienne* is the most eligible, and most desirable measure, but expressing his apprehensions that it may be attended with Difficulties; and querying, whether it was not more practicable before the treaty of *Seville* was concluded? *Osborne* replies, No; a way must first be found to divide the *Emperor* and *Spain*, which was effected by the treaty of *Seville*.

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

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

Says, 'tis ridiculous and wicked to go to astrologers to enquire into future events; yet adds, that the desire of prying into futurity, is a principle, if well applied, highly commendable.

Providence acts by second causes, and the same events have been produced by the same means in all ages.

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

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

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

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

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

The *Ld Strafford* inveighed vehemently against former ministers, and the arguments he us'd were turn'd against him with such advantage, as to take off his head.

Concludes with making this last a general maxim.

The *Crabeller*, Feb. 6. No. 22.

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

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

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

And temperate vapours bland, which th' only found
Of leaves, and fanning rills (Aurora's fan)
Lighly dispers'd—

Injudiciously alter'd by the editor thus:

And temperate vapours bland from fanning rills,
Which the only found of leaves (Aurora's fan)

In the viith Book,

~~This day will pour down,~~

If I conjecture ought!

The editor would read,

If I conjecture right!

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

In the Xth Book, *Adam* says,

O woods! O fountains! hillocks, dales, and bow'rs.
Perhaps it should be, says the editor,
Hills, rocks, &c. This is ridiculous.

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

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

Disfended as the Brow of God appear'd?

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

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

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

Weekly Register, Feb. 6. No. 43.

An Essay on TASTE in general.

TASTE is a peculiar relish for an agreeable object, by judiciously distinguishing its beauties; is founded on truth, or veri-similitude at least; and is acquired by toil and study, which is the reason so few are possess of it. Nothing is so common as the affectation of, nor any thing so seldom found as *Taste*. Bad principles of education, an ill choice

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Grubstreet Journal. Feb. 11. No. 58.

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

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

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

Beauty

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

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

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

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

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

The attire of the body is purely additional.

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

The Templar, Feb. 9. No. 3.

— Sic
Ut quimas, aiant, quando ut volumus
non licet.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Grecian Coffee-House, Feb. 8.

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

The Templer. Feb. 16. No. 4.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Want

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

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

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

The *Templer*, Feb 23.

Et properare loco, & cessare, & quærere, & uti Gaudentem parvisque sedalibus, & Laet certo. Hor.

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

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

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

Tom's Coffee-house, Covent-Garden.

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

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

London Journal, Feb. 13 No. 602.

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

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

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

but,

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

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

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

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

Universal Spectator, F. 13. No 117.

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

Shewing,

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

*See the Bachelors Recantation, &c. p. 6d

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Craftsman, Feb. 13. N^o. 241.

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

Weekly Register, Feb. 15. N^o. 44.

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

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

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

Grubstreet Journal, Feb. 18. No. 59

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

on 6

one of his former journals. The line referred to is :
These should be pump'd, duck'd, pillory'd, piss'd, and sh—t on.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Universal Spectator, Feb. 20.

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

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

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

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

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

Free Briton. Feb. 18. No. 64.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Con-

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

Craftsman, Feb. 20. No. 242.

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

Head's Journal, Feb. 20. No. 309,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

cont-

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

Weekly Register, Feb. 10. No. 49.

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

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

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

The Traveller, Feb. 20. No. 23.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONTAINS a letter wrote by Abdel Melec, a Turkish Physician, attending the Turkish young noblemen, to his friend Hamet Ben Omar, at Scutari, near Constantinople, dated the 1st of the 2d moon of the year 1731,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Grubstreet Journal, Feb. 25. No. 60. *R Bavius*, in this Journal, entertains his readers with some animadversions on a late performance, call'd *Harlequin Horace*. Makes mighty merry with the *Frontispiece*, *Title-page*, and *Dedication*, which, says the *Grubstreet* secretary, is a malicious ridicule on [Mr R—ch,] an eminent member of our society, as well for his own marvellous and delectable compositions; as for the encouragement he has given our brethren, whereby many excellent pieces have been made publick; it was also notorious for the approbation

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

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

The last couplet he quotes, is
*What Bard for strolling sense would suffer Death,
When fruitfull folly is th' establish'd Faith?*

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

Free Britton, Feb. 25. No 65.

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

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

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

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

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

That the legislature made them-
selves judges of this interest by limi-
ting the prerogative, and by restrain-
ing the King from engaging in
any war on account of foreign do-
minions without the consent of
Parliament, not that he should never
engage in any at all.

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

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

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

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

Refers these objectors to the pre-
sent state of *Sweden*, whose King, as
Land-grave, never suffers his *Hessian*
and *Swedish* interests to interfere.

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

the

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

Universal Spectator, F. 17. No. 125.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Weekly Register, Feb. 27. No. 51.

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

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

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

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

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

Fog's Journal, Feb. 27. No. 127.
THis Journal consists of Quotations taken from an author who wrote in *K. William's* time, some of which are as follows, viz.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Applebee's Journal, Feb. 27.
Contains a Letter from *J. Cant*, describing the folly of an old

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

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

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

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

London Journal, Feb. 27. No. 604.

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

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

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

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

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

Craftsman, Feb. 27. No. 243.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Apollo, thought fit from these isles to elope,

But left his commission with *Swift* and with *Pope*.

Full bent was his bow, and unstrung was his lyre,

When with him the *Nine* were oblig'd to retire.

How pale was the sun! how unpleasant the day,

How heavy old time runs, since he went away.

Soon *Dullness*, great goddess, usurp'd his command,

And publish'd her edicts all over the land,

For electing a *Laureat*, a *Sessions* to keep,

In the room of the late—who shall quietly sleep.

Enthron'd sat the goddess, her subjects stood round,

And subject to *Dullness*, what numbers abound!

Came wittlings, and dunces, and wrougheads so many,

Came some that were rich, more worth not a penny.

There was *S—el—y*, *R—ch*, *W—ls—d*, *Cen—*, and *W—d*.

Charles F—ns—n, and *C—mm—ns* the *Gloucestershire* bard.

Old *Dennis* was cryer, and call'd out to order,

John H—y was town clerk, *Giles Jacob* recorder,

Some brought in whole volumes of clenches and puns,

And one, by mistake, brought a parcel of duns:

Some with the mere weight of their own works did blunder,

And one sent an *Ass*, heavy loaded with plunder;

Ey'n T—k—l and *T—p* came for sake of the pension,

Tom Scuthern and others, I care not to mention:

First a *Beau*, clad in silk, produc'd his course stuff,

The goddess declared he had merit enough;

But bid him one instance from history bring,

Of the son of a *Footman* advanc'd to a King:

Dennis told him he treated his muse like a jade,

Since he dress'd her in *Fustian*, himself in *Brocade*:

Whose petition is that? my trusty friend *C—k's*;

I honour him much for his dullest of books.

Some other protection I wish him to seek,

For I'll never give this to a dabbler in *Greek*.

So *C—mm—ns* was call'd, who was bred near her throne,

But he had forgotten his *Cassock* and *Gown*:

So for once was asham'd, and shrunk back for fear,

And mis'd being created a *spiritual Peer*.

Then *T—b—d* came newly emerg'd from his *Cave*,

Well known to the Court for a *Critick* most grave;

The goddess rose up, and said, this was the man,

But him I've already crown'd King of a *Clan*.

Next *P—ps* appear'd, and enter'd his plea,

But his works did not all, with her standard agree:

How

How dares he, says she, approach to my shrine,
Who deny's such a thing as a *Power divine* ?
D—s made a remark, that it wasn't so odd
He shou'd own her a goddess who believ'd not a —
But commended him much for a poet so mild,
He knew not a fitter to sing to a *Child*.

Dick S—ge came pleading that he was undone,
She declar'd he was not her *legitimate son* :
And tho' C—r a precedent was of his side,
Yet she ne'er made a *Judge* of a *Criminal* try'd.
Nick Am—st came next — but Sir R—appear'd,
And soon got him *expell'd* ; so well was he heard :
He swore to his ruin, the rebel to follow,
For *secret intelligence* held with *Apollo*.

With *Torches*, with *Flambeaux*, and abundance of fire,
T—g enter'd the hall, but was bid to retire.
She confess'd that his plays might pass for good things,
But his *Satyr* too much abounded with stings.
Poor Gay, tho' he had not one friend in the Court,
Came like a bold *Beggar*, and made his claim for't,
But soon he was told with a deal of grimace,
If he'd part with the *penion*, he might have the place.
The goddess at last quite impatient was grown,
And said, I declare for a *Son* of my own :

My C—y alone is deserving the *Bays*,
He suck'd at these breasts, and he publish'd these plays :
In *Hibernian* shades, where I'm wont to retire,
A mortal compress'd me, *Mac Flecko*'s his fire :
To plunder from *Shakespeare*, or *Fletcher* he's free,
And he shall be always assisted by me :
C—y C—r no more but *Querno* his name,
Thro' all my dominions, see publish the same.

Just then he came singing, *Reginam amamus*,
And produc'd to the goddess the *Royal mandamus*.
You need not, she said, have ran upon score,
For what I had *gratis* design'd you before.
So rejecting each suppliant's humble petition,
She with her own mark sign'd and seal'd his commission ;
Soon as known to *Apollo* he sent his protest,
And decreed from hence forward the place but a *jest*.

From the *Weekly Register*, Feb. 6. N^o. 45.

The Gentleman's Aversion. A Riddle.

THERE's a being in nature, as light as a feather ;
As fickle as wind, as inconstant as weather.
Now humble, then proud ; now sweet and then sour ;
Never wears the same humour, or conduct an hour.
'Tis a Lyon, a Lamb, an Eagle, a Dove ;
All tameness, all fierceness, all hate, or all love:
It can swear and protest ; but it's oaths are so frail,
That he who rely's on't, takes an Eel by the tail.
Shou'd a *modern coquet* unriddle my riddle,
She may tose up her Nose and kiss my bumiddle.

A W

A WINTER'S THOUGHT.

By Mr E---

All Seasons and their Change, &c.

Milton.

I.

THE man whose constitution's strong
And free from vexing care his mind,
As changing seasons pass along,
Can in them all a pleasure find.

II.

Not only in the teeming bud,
The opening leaf, and lively bloom,
(Urg'd by the sap's ascending flood)
And fruit fair-knitting in its room.

III.

Not only when the smiling fields,
In all their gaiety appear,
And the perfume their bosom yields,
On balmy wings the Zephyrs bear.

IV.

In morning fair, and evening mild,
The murmur'ing brook, and cooling shade,
The notes of birds in consort mild,
And *Philomela's* serenade.

V.

Not only in the waving ear, [load,
And branches bending with their
Or while the produce of the year,
Is gather'd in, and safely stow'd.

VI.

Pleas'd in the year's decline, he sees
The fading leaf diversify'd,
With various colours, and the trees
Strip and stand forth in naked pride.

VII.

Each hollow blast, and hasty shower,
The rattling hail, and fleecy snow,
The candy'd rhyme, and scatter'd hoar,
And icicles which downward grow.

VIII.

The shining pavement of the flood,
To which the youthful tribe resort;
And game, which the discover'd wood
Exposes to the fowler's sport.

IX.

The greens which winter's blast defy,
Thro' native strength or human care,
In hedge, or soft orangery,
All a new source of pleasure are.

X.

[signs

The sun which from the northern
Scorch'd with unsufferable heat,
Now in a milder glory shines,
And every glancing ray is sweet.

XI.

The silver moon, and every star,
Now forth to full advantage shine,
And, by the richest scene, prepare
For noblest thoughts the enlarged mind.

XII.

Even when the mornings slowest rise,
Sweetly the nights can pass away,
In lucubrations with the wife,
Or social pleasures with the gay.

XIII.

And when the winter tedious grows,
And length'ning days cold stronger bring,
An unexhausted pleasure flows
From expectation of the spring.

XIV.

So he, whose faculties are sound,
His heart upright, and conscience clean,
Agreeably can pass the round,
Of life in every changing scene.

XV.

Not only in his youthful bloom,
And while his strength continues firm,
But when the days of evil come,
And age prepares him for the worm.

XVI.

Thankfulness gives his comfort weight
And patience lightens ev'ry ill,
And in whatever ground he's set,
Hope does with pleasing prospects fill

XVII.

Faith in a father's changeless love,
Whose Christ will speedily appear,
And make eternal spring above,
Does all his damps and dark'ness clear

K

The

The MIDSUMMER WISH.

By Mr. Stephen Duck.

W^Ast me, some soft and cooling breeze,
 To *Windfor's* shady kind retreat,
 Where *Sylvan* scenes, wide spreading trees
 Repel the raging dog-star's heat:
 Where tufted grafs, and mossy beds,
 Afford a rural calm repose:
 Where woodbines hang their dewy heads,
 And fragrant sweets around disclose.

His Chrystal current *Thames* displays,
 Thro' meadows sweeter, by flowers made,
 Along the smiling valleys plays,
 And bubbling springs refresh the glade.
 His fertile banks, with herbage green,
 His flowing tide with plenty swells;
 Where'er his purer stream is seen,
 The God of health and pleasure dwells.

Let me, thy pure, thy yielding wave,
 With naked Arm once more divide;
 In thee my glowing bosom lave,
 And gently stem thy rolling tide:
 Lay me, with damask roses crown'd,
 Beneath thy *Osier's* verdant shade;
 Where water-lillies paint the ground,
 And bubbling springs refresh the glade.

Let chaste *Clavinda* too be there,
 With azure mantle lightly drest:
 Ye nymphs, bind up her silken hair,
 Ye zephyrs, fan her panting breast:
 Oh! haste away, fair maid, and bring
 Harmonious songs, the voice of love;
 To thee alone my muse shall sing,
 And warble thro' the vocal grove.

The Gossip's Tale; under the Rose.

T^WO Gossips they merrily met,
 At nine in the morn before noon;
 And they were resolv'd for a whet,
 To keep their sweet voices in tune:
 Away to the tavern they went,
 Quoth *Joan*, I do vow and protest,
 That I have a crown never spent,
 Come, let's have a cup of the best.

II.

And I have another, perhaps,
 A piece of the very same sort;
 Why should we sit thrumming of caps?
 Come, drawer, and fill us a quart,
 And let it be liquor of life,
 Canary, that sparkling wine;
 As I am a buxom young wife,
 I love to be gallant and fine.

III.

The drawer as blithe as a bird,
 Came skipping with cap in his hand
 Dear ladies, I'll give you my word,
 The best shall be at your command.
 A quart of Canary he drew,
Joan fill'd up her glass, and begun,
 Here's, gossip, a bumper to you;
 I'll pledge thee, girl, were't in a tun

IV.

And, pray, gossip, did you not hear
 The common report of the town;
 A man of five hundred a year
 Is married to *Doll* o' the *Crown*:
 A drabble-tail'd flur, o' my word,
 Her cloaths hanging ragged and foul
 In troth, he wou'd fain have a bird,
 That wou'd give a groat for an owl.

V.

And she had a sister last year,
 Whose name they call drabble tail
 She'd take up a straw with her ear,
 I'll warrant her right as my leg:
 A brewer has got her with child,
 But e'en let them brew as they bake
 I know she was wanton and wild,
 But I'll neither meddle nor make.

VI.

Nor I, gossip *Joan*, by my troth,
 Tho, nevertheless, I've been told,
 She stole seven yards of broad cloth,
 A ring, and a locket of gold;
 A smock, and a new pair of shoes;
 A flourishing madam was she;
 But *Margery* told me the news,
 And it ne'er shall go farther for me.

VII.

I was at a gossiping club,
 Where we had a cherruping cup
 Of good humming liquor, strong bubb,
 Your husband's name there it was up
 For bearing a powerful sway,
 All neighbours his wonders have seen
 For he is a cuckold, they say——
 A conitable——gossip, I mean.

VIII.

Dear gossip, a slip o' the tongue,
 No harm may proceed from the mine
 Chance words, they will mingle among
 Our others, we commonly find:
 I hope you won't take it amiss——
 No, no, there is folly in us,
 And if we by stealth get a kiss,
 Our husbands are never the worse.

THE LADY'S Delight.

A RIDDLE.

SIR George, a remarkable Justice o' peace,
A retailer of laws, for the sake of the fees,
Had once brought before him a fellow, who
loth
To discover his friends, took the following
oath:

An't like your worship, Sir, I've seen,
At a good house near College green,
Four ladies, great as queens in name,
Meet four gallants, of equal fame;
Their royal names I must conceal,
Yet so much of them will reveal,
That you may soon guess who they are,
And what the names the ladies bear.

Of either sex (pray note) there's two
Of portly mein, but swarthy hue;
The rest with ruddy faces prove,
They're not averse to sports of love;
And as I hope I shall be fainter,
I swear I think they all were painted.
And farther still, these wanton dames
Address their sparks with fond nick-names:
Come, lusty Hercules, says one;
Another, dearest Cupid, come:

Pitts will fill my longing arms,
Says third, I'm free from future harms.
The fourth, e'er she'll create a strife,
Resolves to be the Gard'ner's wife.

Then strait, pursuant to their wish,
A service comes of costly fish;
Which ended, they their tricks begin,
Upon a carpet red, or green,
Frisking, and cap'ring in the air,
Like tumblers at St. James's fair.
Come, strip's the word, a lady cries,
See, here the ready carpet lies:
Nay, once a man, whom well I knew,
As you do me, or I do you, (throng
Chanc'd in the room where this lewd
Were at their gambols, all ding dong;
And him they strip, with looks demure,
And sent him home to seek a cure.

By certain articles agreed on,
Each lady takes the man she's neqd on;
Some, after having tied three,
Call, Here, a fourth man for me.
Oft have I, through a cranny, seen
A lady, whom they call the queen,
Upon her back unseemly lain,
Supporting a gallant or twain:
And all the club, with eyes intent,
Upon this shameful merriment.
When one doth to another call,
Be't he, or she, they turn up all.
I heard 'em, with familiar faces,
Disputing briskly of their A—s:

Mine's black, says one, and nam'd the
thing:

Mine, says another, 's for the King;
Why, says a third, 'cause I've a red one,
Must I the publick jest be made on?

This is the trade these ladies drive,
Then guess how well their husbands
thrive:

In short, they scarce are e'er content,
Till all they have is gone and spent.
Honour has stood so many stakes,
That the stale bait no longer takes.
'Tis this, and other such-like doings,
That many a soul and body ruins;
Which, as a justice of the peace,
I hope your worship will suppress.

Hold, Sir! I think there's one thing else,
Such as no hist'ry parallels;
After one man, in one short hour,
Six times has done the trick well o'er,
Says madam, Sir, I beg once more. }
Then to't again they'll all engage,
Down from the monarch to the page.

Oft have I seen, when tir'd with play,
One set of gallants sent away;
A young lady hath sent her man,
For fresh ones, to begin again.

A Bacchanalian Flight.

DESCEND, my muse, descend with
speed,
And aid me with thy gen'rous steed;
(We hard's would have you understand,
Tho' poor, we've horses at command.)
I'll take a journey into th' air,
And build a few fine castles there.

'Tis done; the Pegasus appears,
Arch'd his high neck, and cock'd his ears:
What vig'rous blood swells ev'ry vein!
How graceful flows his waving mane;
What spark'ling flames his eye balls dart!
How well proportion'd ev'ry part!
(You see no Pegasus, you cry,
Then, Sir, you've no poetick eye)
And now I'm fix'd, and now he goes,
Where we'll take up he's wife that knows.
Gods! what a prospect meets my sight!
I'm pleas'd—and yet I'm in a fright!
Prodigious this! still, still we rise,
We'll in a moment reach the skies,
Already see the lunar sphere!
But what does Mr. B—se there?
Too plain a proof, it must be own'd.
That I'm still grov'ling on the ground.

The House-Keeper.

OLD B—b—y, at eighty-six,
Just stepping into river Styx;
Losing

Losing about some thirty guineas,
For want of care, like other ninnies;
Brings all his folk before the justice,
To sit out where his sad mistrust is.
The gold was missing from his chest,
Too true, to make of it a jest.

His worship close examin'd all;
Finding on whom the charge must fall,
Said—Sir—your damsel *Nanny* has it,
None else can come within your closet;
So strong the circumstances fit her.
I'll strait send for her, and commit her.

Hold, good Sir *Gill*, she keeps my house
And would not wrong me of a soule;
No girl is faithfuller, or juster,
With all I have I dare to trust her—
As she does him—besure, he meant,
So home returned well content.

This is the third time, to his cost,
He's made a stir for money lost.
Only to let the country know
He pays for what he cannot do;
And thinks himself not much the worse,
If none, but *Nanny*, dip in's purse.

A DIALOGUE, written by a Gentleman of Oxford.

WHEN *F*——— join'd with *Kn*——— beyond all expectation,
Pass'd a vote (for the good or the hurt of the nation;)
Quoth *Ralpho* to *Robin*, his intimate crony,

As they walk'd from the house where 'twas done. See you *Tony*,
All the world's on our side; 'tis in vain to stand out.
E'en ——— and ——— are tacking about.

E'ery soul will leave you, unless you them leave;
Prithce join, and to th' d——— I the hindermost give.

Quoth *Robin*, tho' th' hindmost to the d——— you've curst,
Are you sure he'll not rather seize first on the first?
I grant flesh is frail, apt to vary for profit,

H——— *W*——— *L*——— are witnesses of it,
But what we've just done, comes, for all you're so jolly,
Not from your party's strength, but of ours from the folly.
In the act we have voted, howe'er it content ye,
By the far major part, there's no compliment meant ye.
Not love to your patrons or principles won it,
But pique against some 'mongst ourselves, 'tis has done it.

'Tis purely for joke sake, as sure as you're here,
Quoth *Ralpho*, I vow, friend, you're joke costs you dear.
Nor care we, tho' 't be as you say, we've the name on't;
Much good may't do you with the loss, and the shame on't.

Hold, friend, reply'd *Robin*, don't boast too much yet,
But see at the end who'll lose or who'll get.

In the Post-boy of the 20th
instant is revis'd an Historical
and Law-Treatise against
Jews and Judaism, published
some years since.

THE author says, 'tis generally
agreed by historians, that *Wm*
the Conqueror translated the *Jews*
from *Rhoan* to *England* for a certain
sum of money. They were encour-
aged by *Wm Rufus* to dispute with

the Bishops. Upon this they grew
so insolent that the enraged people
drove them out of *London*, and ob-
lig'd them to take sanctuary.

In the year 1230 'twas discover'd
that the *Jews* had stol'n and crucify'd
18 christian children on *Good Friday*,
but escap'd punishment thro' the cor-
ruption of the Judges, but four of
them paid 40,000 marks to the King,
as a fine, and others were banish'd.

In the 9th year of the reign of
K. Edward I. he caused the penal
laws

laws to be established, viz. That no *Jew* shall come for, or depart *England*, without a licence, on pain of death; nor shall walk or ride without a yellow badge upon his or her garment on pain of death; nor shall contemn *Jesus Christ*, nor blaspheme his divinity, on pain of being burnt; nor stir out of his house or lodging on *Good Friday*; nor strike a christian on pain of having his right arm cut off; nor shall kill a christian on pain of being hanged alive on a gibbet, and be fed daily with bread and water, till he dy'd upon the same gibbet; that if any *Jew* cheat a christian, and escape, the rest of the *Jews* to make satisfaction; that all synagogues be suppress'd, and their rabbies or priests, if afterwards found teaching or preaching against the christian religion be burnt; that no *Jew* transport, deface or melt down any christian coin; nor be sworn upon the evangelists; that the judges shall not hear the testimony of a *Jew* against a christian; that the *Jews* shall have four judges, two whereof christians, the other *Jews*, who shall try and determine all causes between *Jews* and Christians; that all the children of the *Jews*, so soon as born, shall be taken from them by the rector of the parish, who shall put them to nurses, and breed them up in the christian religion, for which the *Jews* to pay all charges; that in the exchequer appointed for the *Jews*, there shall be half *Christians* and half *Jews*, and shall both have equal power, and different locks and keys to prevent fraud; that they account for money they lay out, and for the profit and return, before the justiciaries over the *Jews*, as often as they shall be required; that if any *Jew* be converted to the christian faith, all his usurious acquisition to be converted to pious and charitable uses, but all his goods, estate, or moveables shall be his own, and not the king's, as for-

merly accustomed; that the *Jews* shall go to hear christian doctrine once a week, and as many *English Jews* turn christians shall be as free of *England*, as if they were born of christian parents; that no *Jew* cohabit with a christian woman; nor be bury'd in any consecrated ground; nor correspond with any of the enemies of *England*; nor his widow have any right of administration; but after the decease of her husband, all the *Jew's* effects and moveables be vested in the King, who shall be executor and administrator to all the *Jews* in *England*; and lastly that no *Jew* shall sue for his own debts but in the name of the King, and with the King's licence; and if any *Jew* defraud the King of his customs or other rights, he shall forfeit his all to the King.

After the author has recounted several transactions of the *Jews*, and many severities, publick slaughters, massacres, and banishment, which they suffer'd in this and several other countries, he gives a list of the crimes for which the total expulsion of the *Jews* throughout *Christendom* was order'd, viz.

1. For their blaspheming the name of *Jesus Christ*.
2. For cohabiting with, and debauching of christian women.
3. For defacing the coin of *Christendom*.
4. For betraying the secrets of *Europe* to foreign infidels.
5. For stealing, crucifying, and mangling christian children, and mocking the crucifixion of our Saviour on *Good Friday*.
6. For perverting christians to judaism, and
7. For undermining trade, and engrossing all commodities; as also for sending arms and ammunition to the enemies of the christian religion, to make war upon christendom. See *this answer'd*, p 97.


The

T H E

Monthly Intelligencer:

F E B R U A R Y, 1731.

Monday, February 1.

 HE Companies of his Majesty's ships *Canterbury*, *Dreadnought*, and *Portland* were paid their several wages due to December 31, 1729, and likewise two months Pay in fix.

Tuesday 2.

William Banks, and *Thomas Williams*, on security given for their good behaviour, were discharged out of *Newgate*, after two years imprisonment, to which they were sentenc'd upon conviction of an intent to rob the house of *Sir Robert Walpole* at *Chelsea*.

Wednesday 3.

Orders sent to his Excellency the E of *Kinnoul* at *Constantinople*, to congratulate the *Grand Signior* on his accession to the throne.

Tuesday 4.

His Majesty's ships the *Tork*, of 60 guns, the *Pearl* of 40, and the *Salisbury*, were put in commission; the *Pearl* for *Guinea*, and the *Salisbury* for *Newfoundland*.

Friday, 5.

Mr Cordwel, brother to the city carpenter, appointed carpenter for rebuilding part of *St Bartholomew's* hospital.

Seven persons confined in *Woodstreet* compter, and two in the *Poultry*, on execution from the court of conscience in *London*, were discharged by the charity of the worshipful companies of *Merchant-tailors* and *Mercers*.

Saturday, 6.

A cheese-monger of *Thames-street* riding between *Bromley* and *Deptford* dropt 190 l. out of a bag; on Sunday morning he went back to *Lewisham* and made known his loss; which the rev. Dr *Lee* took occasion to mention in his sermon, and the obligation of restoring things that are lost. After service, proclamation was made in the church-yard, offering a reward of 5 s. in the Pound for what should be found of it, and before night 40 l. was brought in.

Sunday, 7.

Their Majesties were not at chapel nor dined in publick on account of their indisposition.

Thursday, 11.

Was held a general court of the governors of *St Bartholomew's* hospital, when *Mr Jones*, son-in-law to Dr *Bamber*, lithotonist to that hospital, who had been nominated by the accounting-house for his assistant, was proposed to the court to be confirmed; but being rejected, Dr *Bamber* resign'd his place of lithotonist. The court then proceeded to a new choice; and proposed that for the future, that operation should be perform'd by the surgeons of that hospital: on a division there were

For the surgeons of the hospital, 70

For *Mr Blagden*, surgeon — 59

At *Exon* was celebrated with great magnificence the birth-day of the son of *Sir Wm Courtney*, Bart. at which no

less than 10,000 persons were present, a bullock was roasted whole, a ton of punch, and 2 tons of wine, and several tons of beer and cyder were given to the populace. At the same time Sir William deliver'd to his son *Pou-dram-castle*, and a fine estate.

The famous *French bitch*, that plays at cards, and performs many wonderful tricks, beat Dr *Arbutnot* two games at Quadrille.

The number of attornies sworn in the two courts of *King's-bench* and *Common-pleas*, calculated at 4000.

Friday, 12.

The Attorney-general came into the *King's-bench* court at *Westminster*, and filed an information against the printer of the *Craftsman*, for his paper containing the *Hague* letter (see p. 559) and also informations against two persons for publishing the same.

Charlesworth and *Cox*, two attornies, received Judgment for the forgery of which they stood convicted; the former was fined 50 marks, to stand on the pillory, and to give security for his good behaviour for 5 years; the latter fined five marks, to stand on the pillory, and to give security for his good behaviour for two years.

Lately a small runner put into *Marazion* in *Cornwall* which had on board about 3 or 4 score anchors of brandy, some tobacco and soap. The officer stopt the vessel, and put 3 officers on board, who were soon displac'd by 30 or 60 men, who cut open the hatches, and took away the brandy, &c. and then rode off. She was called, *The Calamity Sloop*.

Sunday, 14.

The rev. Dr *Hangrave* preached before their Majesties in the royal chapel at *St James's*, and the Lord *De la War* carried the sword of state.

Monday, 15.

A printing press and cases for composing were put up at *St James's* house, for their Majesties to see the noble art of printing. His R. H. the Duke wrought at one of the cases, to

compose for the press a little book of his own writing, call'd, *The Laws of Dodge Have*. The two youngest princesses likewise compos'd their names, &c. under the direction of Mr *S. Palmer*, printer in this city.

The *Algerine* ambassadors went to see Mr *Fawkes*, who, at their request, shew'd them a prospect of *Algier*, and rais'd up an apple-tree which bore ripe apples in less than a minute's time, which several of the company tasted of.

The S. S. company agreed to send 7 ships this year on the whale fishery, to *Davis's* freights.

From *Uppen* in the county of *Wilts*, 'tis written, that one *Richard Small*, eat 83 Eggs fry'd, with three pounds of bacon, and drank three quarts of stale beer, immediately after he had breakfasted.

A man near 70 years of age was cut for the stone at *St Thomas's* hospital, by Mr *Fryke*, and was like to live.

An ivory turner had waited several times on his R. H. the Duke, to instruct him in that art, it being a most healthful exercise.

Tuesday, 16.

Came on a trial at the court of *King's-bench, Westminster*, between *Mary Odent*, plaintiff, and one *Graillie*, def. in an action of damages for 500l upon a copy of an indictment granted to the plaintiff, by the court at the *Old Bailey*, upon her being acquitted of a felony charged upon her by the defend. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and gave her the aforesaid damages.

Friday, 19.

His Majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the *Malt bill*, and two private ones.

His Majesty purchased for the sum of 2,400l. the *Westminster* water-works, for the better perfecting the great serpentine river in *Hyde-park*.

The King of *France* presented *Humphery Parsons*, Esq; Lord Mayor of this city, with his picture finely drawn, in return for the many favours received from his Lordship:

Lately

Lately were discover'd near *Brasil*, coffee-trees; the berries of which, tho' smaller, are esteem'd better than those brought from *Asta*.

Sunday, 21.

The rev. Dr *Jones* preach'd before their Majesties in the royal chapel of *St James's*; and the rev. Mr *Crow*, chaplain to the Bp of *London*, before the Duke, and the two youngest Princesses, in his highness's apartment.

Tuesday, 23.

The rev. Mr *Smith* preach'd before the associates of Dr *Bray*, deceased, at the church of *St Augustine*, near *St Paul's*. The subject of his discourse related to the furnishing of parochial libraries, for instructing negro slaves at the *British* plantations in the christian religion; and for the charitable planting and establishing poor families, who are willing to settle in the south part of *Carolina*, where lands are already assign'd for that purpose by the King to the said associates.

Orders sent to the commissioners of his Majesty's ships of war, in the *West-Indies*, to repel by force, and make reprisals on such of the *Spanish Guard de Costa's* as shall attack the *British* merchant ships.

Eight hundred thousand pounds is to be rais'd by way of lottery for the service of the current year. Many of the principal officers in the salt duties are to be employ'd as directors and managers thereof, with the usual allowances and perquisites.

Thursday, 25.

The sessions ended at the *Old Bailey*, when four persons received sentence of death, viz. *John Chapel* for murder, to be hang'd in chains (see N.I. p. 32) *George White*, *John Andrews*, *William Williams*, all three for robberies on the high-way.

The Empress of *Russia* had contract'd with some *English* merchants for a considerable quantity of woollen cloth, which for a year or two past had been supplied by the *Prussians*.

The stewards of the hon. society of

antient *Britons*, with the rev. Mr *Williams*, waited on the Prince of *Wal* to invite his R. H. to dinner on *David's* day, and had the honour to kiss his hand.

An account of the money collected on occasion of the feast of the of the clergy held this day.

Collected at the rehearsal 203 9

At the choir on the feast day 34 16

At the hall 480 5

In all 718 11

The R. H. the Marquis of *Blancford* honour'd the corporation with his company, and gave ten guineas. Four bishops were likewise present viz. of *London*, *Gloucester*, *Hewes* and *Landaff*.

Was held a court at *Bridewel*, before the Ld-mayor and governours, where Mr *Hosier* received his charge as governor, and the following gentlemen were made governours, viz. *Thos. Gape*, jun. Esq; *Sam. Clarke* Esq; *John Radcliffe Smith* Esq; Mr *Chr. Oliver*, Mr *Deputy Pitt*, Mr *Chowme*, *Sh. Henry Hoo Kent*, Bart. Mr *Richard Bridgman*, Mr *William Sheldon*, Mr *Robert Glynn*, *William Gore*, Esq; *Over Merton*, Esq; and Mr *Thos. Russell*.

Friday, 27.

A great number of persons, about this time, who were confined in the two compters for debts under 50^l were discharged by a charity of 500^l left by Sir *Thomas Pengelly*, deceased, for that purpose.

Mr *B. Woodger*, a native of *Ireland*, has invented a machine to supply the want of an observation, by the compass improv'd, which he intends to lay before the Lords of the admiralty, and the royal society.

Sunday, 28.

The rev. Dr *Crow* preach'd before their Majesties, his R. H. the Prince, and the Princesses *Amelia* and *Caroline*, in the chapel at *St James's*; and the rev. Dr *Jones* before his R. H. the Duke, and the Princesses *Mary* and *Louisa* in his highness's apartment.

CASL

CASUALTIES.

Feb. 2. **M**R Stagg, of *Walton* on *Thames*, dropt down dead on the road of an apoplectic fit.

At *Ennis* in *Ireland*, Mr *Meddum* a high constable and his son, a youth of about 18 or 19, having been lately barbarously murdered in their beds, *Adeddun's* wife was suspected, having, 'tis said, kill'd her former husband *Crovanagh*. No robbery was committed, which with other circumstances evidencing strongly against her, she was sent to Goal.

5 Two men digging under a lay-stall at *Mountmill* near *Islington*, a great quantity of earth fell upon them, whereby one was kill'd, the other much hurt.

2. *James Stillfort*, an elderly man found drown'd in a pond in *Islington* fields, thought to be disorder'd in his senses.

1. Mr *Barton* a coal-dealer fell off a lighter near *Billingsgate*, and was drowned.

One *Parkinson* an attorney, at *Newcastle upon Tyne*, lock'd himself in his chamber, and sitting by the fire fell into it and was burnt to death.

3. The body of a man was thrown up at *Puddle-dock* by the tide, having a deep wound in his neck near his wind pipe, besides several other wounds and bruises; had nothing on but the collar of his shirt, and shoes, and stockings.

25. A barge-man fell into the dock, at *Queen-bythe*, and was drowned.

15. Mr *Claypole*, who had been city butler upwards of 30 years, being turn'd out, cut his throat, and dy'd immediately.

18. A grainery belonging to Mr *Hunt* in the *Temple-house*, *White Fryars* fell down, being over-loaded with corn, whereby a horse was kill'd, and a servant's arm broke.

A fire broke out at a house belonging to the salt pans on the *River Aedway*, near *Black Stakes*, which burnt an adjoining shed with a great deal of timber.

20. A corn wind-mill near *Stratford* in *Essex*, took fire for want of greasing, and was burnt.

21. Mr *Barbineau*, a silk-weaver in *Gun-street Spittlefields*, cut his Throat; His wife coming into the room, he cut her cross the wrist with a penknife, and then stabb'd himself in 5 places, and dy'd presently.

23. A journey man to a clock-maker in *Spittlefields*, coming home in drink, had words with his master, the next morning cut his throat, but not doing it effectually, hang'd himself with a clock-line in the workshop.

One *John Gerrard* a labourer, of *Barney* in *Norfolk*, was brought prisoner to *Norwich-Castle* for the murder of two of his own children, one an infant in arms, the other a boy about 5 years old. After he had done the murder, he carried them both on his back to *Barney* church-yard, and there laid them between two graves. He appear'd to be lunatick.

26. An ox gored a man in *Cheapside* in a terrible manner, one of his thighs being broke short; of which he dy'd in 4 hours.

Mr *Vicaris*, brother to Mr *Alder*, man *Vicaris* a mercer in *Oxford*, as he was walking over *Bottely-Bridge*, in *Oxford*, fell into the river and was drowned.

Ships, &c. taken, lost, &c. according to Advice this Month.

THE *Anne* captain *Geodridge*, bound from *Barbadoes* to *Boston* in *New England*, was lately lost on *Mariba's Vineyard*.

The *John and Mary*, captain *Quirk*,
L

Spirk, was lately lost near *Boston*.

The *Kingborne*, captain *Gourlie*, was lately lost on the coast of *Car-marthen-shire*.

The *N. S. de la Conception*, *St. Antonio el Gutiba*, formerly the *Lambert-Galley*, was lately lost at *Maracaina*.

The *Lovely Snow*, of *Limerick*, *Vanboegerdine* master, lost 3 leagues to the Eastward of *Faro*, but her crew and part of her cargo sav'd.

The 20th instant, a laden collier bound from *London*, was cast away on a sand within sight of *Pakefield*, and 11 of her crew drowned.

The *Anna Maria*, captain *Hardy*, laden with bale goods, &c. stranded near *Estepona*.

The *Prosperity*, *Gerard*, founder'd in her way to *Bilboa*.

A French vessel from *Adarfeilles*, lost near *Lisbon*, and 5 of her crew drowned.

A *West-India* ship lost in *Bristol* channel, named the *Skippin*, captain *Mallet*.

The *Thomas*, captain *Devereux*, on the coast of *Ireland*.

The *Anne Sloop*, captain *Stadden*, from *Barbadoes*, lost and her crew drowned.

The *Elizabeth Sloop*, captain *Martin* from *Oporto*, lost near *Liverpool* the 17th instant.

The *Vriton* of *Bristol*, lost on the coast of *Carolina*.

The *Spedwel* of *Cork*, *William Gionou* master, put into *Berwe Haven* about the 11th Jan. where the master with others on shore landed and divided the goods, and sunk the ship. The master returning to *Cork* was suspected, and committed to goal, when he confess'd the particulars aforesaid.

The *Bridget* and *Kitty*, captain *Ainsbell* of *Liverpool*, lost in the windward passage from *Jamaica*; most of her men perish'd, the rest got to *St Christophers*.

The *Farfield*, captain *Hudson*, the *London*, captain —, the — captain *Browne*, and a small pink, were all 4 lately lost in their voyage from *Newcastle* to *London*.

A French ship, and the *Charming Betty*, captain *Carter*, from the *Cannaries*, both lost on the coast of *Italy*.

The *Camberwell*, captain *Condon*, bound from *Newfoundland* to the *Sireights*, founder'd near *Gibraltar*.

DEATHS.

Feb. 1. *MR Thomas Aditchel*, Secretary to the *East-India Company*.

2. *Henry Lyell*, Esq; a Swedish Merchant, formerly one of the Directors of the *East-India Company*, but being almost blind, resign'd that Office at the last Election. His Estate descended to his Brother *Baltazar Lyell*, Esq; then in the Direction of the said Company.

Capt. *Richard Holden*, late Commander of the Ship *Mary*, in the said Company's Service, and is succeeded in that Command, by his brother.

3. The Widow of *Justice Jackson* at *Brent Wood* in *Essex*.

4. *Smith*, Storekeeper of the Dock yard, at *Deptford*.

Mr Andrew Pels, of *Amsterdam*, reputed one of the richest Merchants in *Europe*, lately dyed there.

5. *Sir John Cotton* in the County of *Bradford*, Bart. He was descended from *Sir Robert Cotton*, Bart. Donor of the *Cottonian Library*. The Title and an Estate of 4000*l. per Annum*, descended to his Uncle *Robert Cotton*, of *Gedding*, in the County of *Huntington*; the rest of his Estate he bequeathed to his Cousin *John Cotton*, Esq; Son to his said Uncle.

6. The Rev. Dr *Cole* at the Deanery-House in *Norwich*. He was Dean of *Norwich*, Rector of *Raynham* in the County of *Norfolk*, and of

of Newton, near *Wistich* in the *Isle of Ely*.

8. *Thomas Geers*, Esq; at his Lodgings in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*

Mr Richard Rodoway, one of the Common council-men of *Bishopsgate-ward*.

The Corpse of *Charles Owsley*, Esq; was bury'd at *Low Layton*.

9. *Sir John Frederick*, Bart. dy'd at his House in *Gerard-street, Soho*.

Captain Robert Reed, of the first Troop of Horse Guards.

Robert Abbot, Esq; of *Stepingley-Park* in *Bedfordshire*.

Springet Pen, Esq; at *Dublin*, Grandson of *Sir Wm Pen*, the famous Quaker.

Mr Nath. Weld, a dissenting Minister in the same city.

Mr Henry Norris, commonly called *Jubilee Dicky*, a celebrated Comedian.

10. *Dr Thomas Fuller*, at *Sevenoaks* in *Kent*, Author of several useful Books, both in *Physick* and *Morality*. He was a Gentleman eminent in his Profession, and kind to the Poor; as an Instance, he lately prosecuted the managers of a great Charity given to the Inhabitants of that place, and oblig'd them to pass an Account thereof, in *Chancery*, and be subject for the future to annual Elections.

N.B. The Charity above mentioned, was left by *Sir William Sennock*, a Foundling of that Place, who afterwards became Lord Mayor of *London*. *Lambard's Perambulation*, 4to. p. 520 speaking of *Sir William Sennock*, He calling to mind the goodness of Almighty God, and the favour the Townsmen extended towards him, he determined to make an everlasting Monument of his thankful Mind for the same; and therefore of his own Charge built both an Hospital for Relief of the Poor, and a Free School for Education of Youth, within this Town,

endowing the one and the other, with competent yearly Living, &c.

21. *Allen Holland*, Esq; at his House in *Holland street, Sol o*.

12. *Captain Lucy*, at his House in *Great James-street*.

Joseph Wilmore, Esq; at his Seat at *Thadon Hall* in *Essex*.

Mrs Chauncy at *Edgecote* near *Banbury*, Sister to *Toby Chauncy*, Member of Parliament for that Borough.

Sir Philip Tynte at *Camberwell* in *Surry*.

13. The Wife of *Mr Drummond*, an eminent Banker at *Charing-Cross*.

The lady of the Hon. *Hugh Dalrymple*, Esq; at *Edinburgh*.

John Chancellor of *Shield*, Esq; who was a magistrate in *Edinburgh* in the year 1684, and was in the 84th year of his age.

15. *Mrs Alice Hearne*, a Maiden Gentlewoman of a great Fortune, at her House in *Enfield*.

The second son of the Rt Hon. the *Ld Paisly*, about this time, at *Mr Plummer's* seat in *H-wisfordshire*.

Mrs Wilson, a widow Lady, at *Drayton, Bucks*, reckon'd worth 20,000*l*.

Henry Baker, Esq; at *Portsmouth*, surveyor of the customs in that port.

The wife of the Rev. *Mr Carter*, rector of *Wimblyb* in *Essex*, only daughter of *Thomas Gilbert*, Esq; a Wine-Merchant.

18. *Joseph Bagnash*, Esq; of *Hastemere* in *Surry*.

By the last ship from *Operto* we learn, that *Mr John Smith*, A.M. dy'd there the 31st past. He was chaplain to the *British* factory there, a post of as much caution as profit, in a country tyrannized over by the *Inquisition*, which will hardly licence divine service in private houses.

Mr Overing a scale maker in *Bartholomew-lane*; a man curious in his business, and a large trader, having the last year sent 20000 pair of scales to *Portugal*.

Bar-

Barnabas Blackwell, Esq; at *Tyr-
ingham* in *Buckinghamshire*.

19. The wife of Dr *Middleton* at *Cambridge*.

Letters from *Russia* give an account of the death of *Thomas Ward*, Esq; son of the *English* consul there, in *November* last.

20. The lady *Norton*, at her house in *Wild-street*.

The lady of Sir *Anthony Abdy*, of *Felix Hall* in the county of *Essex*.

Mr *Francis Bird*, a famous statuary, as the many lofty tombs and magnificent monuments in *Westminster Abby*, and other churches, sufficiently testify; the statues about *St Paul's*, and many ornaments of that cathedral are strokes of his masterly hand. He travell'd twice to *Rome*, and other parts of *Italy* to gain Experience.

Rich. Mytton of *Halton* in *Shropshire*, Esq; His estate of 3000 l. per ann. came to *John Mytton*, Esq; a *Portugal* merchant.

27. The Rev. Mr *Wm Bentham*, A. M. Rector of *Tarborough* in *Norfolk*, Minister of the two parishes of *St Giles* and *St George* in *Norwich*, one of the canons and præcentor of the cathedral at *Norwich*.

Mrs *Jane Lowther*, sister to Sir *Ch. Lowther*, Bar. in *Masbam street*, *Westminster*.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 1. A *Mr Atwood*, a barrister at *Law*, married to Mrs *Mary Glasier*, whose father was a proctor in *Doctors Commons*.

Sir *Wm Barker* of *Ipswich*, one of the Knights of the Shire for the county of *Suffolk*,—to Mrs *Spencer* a young Widow Gentlewoman of the same Country. She became a widow again in *August* following, by the Death of Sir *Wm* who was succeeded by his only Son *John* by his first wife.

16. The Rev. Mr *Powell* one of the minor canons of *St Peter's Westminster*,—to Miss *Bentham*, of *Dean's Yard*, *Westminster*.

18. Mr *Morehead*, late Tutor to Mr *Hunt* deceased, —to Mrs *Hunt*, relict of the said Gentleman, who left Mr *Morehead* a legacy of 6000 l.

20. *Seville Hyde* Esq; of *Sunbridge* in *Kent*,—to Miss *Adamson* of *Goodman's fields*.

22. Mr *Bumstead*,—to Miss *Eyles*, daughter of Sir *John Eyles*, Bart.

Sir *James Wood*, Bar. Brigadier General of his Majesty's forces, and Col. of the reg. of *Scots* fusileers, —to the only daughter of *Edward Jones*, master of the royal vineyard in *St James's park*.

Wm Freeman, son of *Ralph Freeman*, Esq; to Miss *Blunt*.

The Rev. Mr *Eyre*, canon of *Salisbury*,—to the widow *White* of that city.

25. *William Ingram*, Esq; an eminent lawyer of *New-Inn* —to the daughter of the late *Edward Lefebvre*, of *Stoke Newington*, Esq;

PROMOTIONS.

Alexander Gould, Esq; youngest son of *John Gould*, of *Hackney*, Esq; made inspector of the our port collectors accounts.

Mr *Fox*, made upholsterer to his R. H. the Pr. of *Wales*.

Mr *Christopher Mole*, chosen secretary to the *East-India Company*, in the room of Mr *Michel* deceased.

C pt. *Vanbrugh*, made commander of the *York*; Capt. *Lee*, of the *Pearl*; and Capt. *Clinton*, of the *Salisbury*; lately put in commission.

William Courtenay, Esq; eldest son of Sir *Wm Courtenay*, Bart. has been lately honour'd with a master's degree in *Magdalen College*, *Oxford*.

The *Ld Vere Beaucherk*, brother to the *D. of St Albans*, and representative

entative in Parliament for the borough of *New Windsor*, appointed governor of a large tract of land in *New England*, and commander of his Majesty's ship *Anglesea*.

The Lds Commissioners of the Admiralty, have appointed Mr *Lotton*, clerk of the cheque at *Plymouth*, to be store-keeper of his Majesty's yard at *Deptford* in the room of Mr *Smith* deceased, and Mr *Cleveland*, clerk of the cheque at *Plymouth*.

His Majesty has signed Commissions for the following Gentlemen, viz.

Sir *Wm Ellis*, to be ensign in Brig. *Tyrrel's* regiment.

Mr *Maxwell*, ensign in Col *Eger-ton's* regiment.

Mr *Monroe*, ensign in Brig. *Clay-ton's* regiment.

Mr *Darcey*, ensign in Col. *Gosby's* regiment.

Mr *Bolton*, ensign in Gen. *Groves's* regiment.

Mr *Sutherland*, son to the Lord *Duffus*, (now in the *Czarina's* service) ensign in Col. *Disney's* regiment.

Mr *Thomas Kent* is constituted one of the clerks in the first fruits office in the *Temple*.

20. Mr *William Allin*, appointed customer at *Portsmouth*, and *Chichester*, in the room of *Henry Baker*, Esq; deceased; see Deaths.

Thomas Robinson, Esq; and his brother Mr *Septimius Robinson*, kiss'd their Majesties hands, the former being made a Baronet of *Great-Britain*, and the latter a colonel in General *Wade's* regiment of horse.

19. The marquis of *Lothian*, unanimously elected one of the sixteen peers of *Scotland*, to sit and vote in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, in the room of the Earl of *Deloraine*, deceased.

David Dunbar, Esq; surveyor general of his Majesty's woods in *New England*, appointed lieutenant go-

vernor of the province of *New Hampshire*, in the room of *John Wentworth*, Esq; deceased.

Thomas Abney, Esq; chosen chairman, by the Justices at *Hicks's-hall*, in the room of *Wm Cooper*, Esq;

Mr *Elmes* succeeds Mr *Twiman*, as land-waiter in the port of *London*.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

THE rev. Mr *John Redd* presented to the rectory of *Rid-marey Dabbittot* in the county and diocese of *Worcester*, worth 200 l. per ann.

Mr *Debar*, to the rectory of *Hol-denby* in the county of *Northampton*, and diocese of *Peterborough*.

Dr *Reynolds*, son to the Ld Bishop of *Lincoln*, to the rectory of *Furthing-stone*, in the county of *Northampton*, and diocese of *Peterborough*.

Mr *Holgate*, to the rectory of *Rigbye*, in the county and diocese of *Lincoln*.

Mr *Brinkley*, to the rectory of *Beoke*, in the county of *Cornwall*, and diocese of *Exeter*.

Mr *Hawkins*, chaplain to the Rt Hon. the Lord Mayor of this city, to the living of *Hungerford*.

Mr *Cass*, A. B. to the rectory of *Good-ston* in the county of *Kent*, and diocese of *Canterbury*.

Mr *Loyde*, to the rectory of *Forncies*, in the county of *Norfolk* and diocese of *Norwich*.

Dr *Samuel Knight*, a learned and ingenious antiquary, appointed one of the chaplains in ordinary to his Majesty.

Mr *Croxal* presented to the living of *St Mary Somerset*, and *St Mary Northwar*, in *Thames-street* annex'd, and is to hold by dispensation his vicarage of *Hampton*, in *Middlesex*.

Dr *Butts* appointed dean of the cathedral church of *Norwich*, since Bp. Mr

Mr *Hoford*, presented to the rectory of *Lillington Davell*, in the county of *Buckingham*, and diocese of *Lincoln*.

20. The rev. Dr *Smallbrook* Bishop of *St David's* was translated to the see of *Litchfield and Coventry*, and took the usual oaths.

BANKRUPTS.

E *Lizabeth Partridge*, of *Minchin-hampton* in the county of *Gloucester*, widow, and *John Partridge* her son, clothiers, and partners

John Legg of *London*, woollen-draper.

John Dudley, of *Coventry*, silk-man.

Burges Rutland, of the parish of *St George the Martyr*, in the county of *Middlesex*, apothecary.

John Brindley, of *Kinfare*, in the county of *Stafford*, ironmonger

John Vernon, of *London*, vintner.

Luke Lowther, of the city of *York*, vintner.

Thomas Hughes, of *Liverpool*, merchant.

Edward Ford, of *Exon*, woollen-draper.

John Jones, of *Warwick*, in the County of *Warwick*, mercer.

Thomas Joyner, of *Barkin* in *Essex*, maffer.

Foreign Advices.

From *Constantinople*. — It has been agreed in a great divan to go on with the war in *Persia*; being judged impracticable to restore to prince *Thamas*, the conquests of the porte in that Kingdom, which have cost so much blood and treasure, without wounding the honour and dignity of the *Ottoman* empire. 'Tis thought the troubles, which are not yet entirely appeased

in this capital, where the number of malecontents is increased since the late massacre of the ringleaders of the revolt, did not a little contribute to this resolution of the divan. The porte has declared to the Emperor's resident, that his highness has nothing more at heart than to keep good intelligence with his imperial majesty, and that he has with this view sent a trusty officer to *Vienna* with the character of his ambassador to repeat these assurances in the strongest manner.

Paris, Feb. 23. There is still the same uncertainty as to peace or war and the distribution of the effects of the *Flotilla*, the delay whereof is of great prejudice to the merchants. 'Tis hoped however, that the grand point of peace or war will be decided upon the return of an express that has been sent to *Spain*, with the answer of the allies of *Seville* to the declaration, which the marquis de *Castellar* made the 28th past, in the name of the king of *Spain*.

Rome, Feb. 10. His holiness declared to cardinal *Ginsurgos* that he would take the dutchess's dowager of *Parma* into his protection, and assume the government of that dutchy and *Placentia*, till the difference between the Emperor and the King of *Spain* are adjusted.

Vienna, Feb. 17. The Emperor having by his troops taken possession of *Parma* and *Placentia*, the Pope threatens to excommunicate those troops, but the Emperor says he may turn the buckle of his girdle behind him.

The Substance of a Declaration delivered Jan. 28. in the name of the King of *Spain*, to the English, French and Dutch Ministers, by the Marquis de *Castellar*, setting forth:

That immediately after the Emperor had refused his consent to the pacifick measures enter'd into by the allies for establishing *Don Carlos* in

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in the estates of *Tuscany* and *Parma*, his catholic majesty might have observ'd the irresolution of the allies in securing the treaty of *Seville*, but was willing to see their proceedings, and discover their real designs, before he would make his final resolution.

That the marquis was order'd by the King his master, to represent to the powers allied, that it was at last judged necessary to have recourse to arms, a thing so often promised since the alliance was sign'd and solemnly sworn to: To which purpose he had deliver'd a memorial dated *Oct. 30* and communicated to the said ministers the last resolution of his majesty, and has since press'd for an answer, but to no purpose.

That for these and other reasons his majesty had positively commanded the *Marquis de Castellar* formally to protest against proceedings so diametrically opposite to his royal dignity and honour, and destructive of the principal objects of his alliance, nor to give place to longer delays.

That in this fix'd resolution his majesty declares, that from this time forwards he is entirely free from all the engagements enter'd into on his part and on the same treaty, with the confederated powers, and remains at full liberty to take such measures as he shall judge most conducive to his royal interests. In consequence whereof he further declares, that from hence forward he withdraws from the negotiation which is upon the carpet, but waits to receive the further orders of the catholic King his master.

Extract of a Letter from Nantes.

Feb. 24. N. S.

Yesterday we received advice, that the Queen of *Anglo* had been engaged on the coast of *Domingo*, by two *Spanish* privateers, and after a long fight was taken. The captain and

great part of the crew were killed in the action. The ship was carried to the Isle of *Cuba*, with an *English* vessel richly laden, which they had lately taken: So that they have three, one of which carry'd 104 Men. They sent the *French* ship (after taking out the goods) to *St Domingo*, with the *English* crew.

Letters lately arrived from *New England* advise, that on the 29th of *December* his Excellency, Governor *Belcher*, made a speech to the general assembly, in which he declared, that he should be obliged to dissolve them, if his Majesty's 27th instruction, relating to settling a salary on the governor was not comply'd with: And accordingly on the 2d of *Jan.* he finding them inflexible, dissolv'd the said court.

A mis-understanding seems likewise to have taken place between *Henry Worsley*, Esq; Captain General, and Governor in chief of *Barbadoes*, and other the *Charibees*, to windward of *Guadelupe*, &c. and the council and assembly of those plantations, as appears by his speech made to them *Nov. 17th* last, and their address in consequence upon it; wherein they seem to charge the governour with those evils which he had recommended them to remedy; and remonstrated that it was impossible for a people loaded with debt, to raise taxes, whilst the yearly tax of about 8000 *l.* for seven years past, had been drained from them, and paid to his Excellency, and that his Excellency had received above 45,000 *l.* of the publick money of that island since his coming to the government: A proof of itself sufficient to evince the impoverishment of a small colony, at a time when upwards of 20,000 *l.* more were raised for publick uses, over and besides their constituted annual excise.

Extract

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica.

By a small vessel just arrived from *Paiza*, we have the dreadful news of the loss of the kingdom of *Chili*, by an earthquake and inundation; the first lasted 27 days, wherein persons innumerable perished, with all the city of *St. Jago*, the inundation overflow'd the city of *Concepcion*, and even reached as far as *Calleo*, where it mounted the walls, and fill'd the square with water. This flood was occasion'd by the earthquake.

Rise of the Colony of Georgia.

A true Account of a new Colony about to be Establish'd in America by several Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Merchants.

They petitioned the King in council for a grant of lands in *South Carolina*, and liberty to lay out such charities as they themselves should give, or receive from others, in carrying over and establishing unfortunate families, in *America*: and that the charity collected may not determine in the persons first relieved, but may extend itself to the latest ages, they propose to reserve a certain proportion of land in every township, and a certain small proportion of labour from every Man within that township upon such land, and to apply the produce of the reserved land and labour on the supporting of the *Colony*, in sending over and relieving more poor families.

His Majesty graciously receiv'd their petition, referred it to a committee of council, who approv'd of it, and refer'd it to the consideration of the Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

The petitioners undertake without any benefit to themselves, all the toil of soliciting charities, of cloathing, supplying, arming, establishing, and supporting a *Colony* of such persons as they judge to be most proper objects of charity.

The clerks of the council generously refus'd their fees for the Patent's passing of their office.

The secretary of the board for trade and plantations, in the same hand. some manner, refused the acknowledgments offer'd by the petitioners.

His Majesty hath been graciously pleas'd to order the attorney general to prepare a charter to incorporate the petitioners who intend to establish *Colonies* in the manner of the old *Romans*, viz. in liberty and property.

Amongst other precautions, to prevent future Impositions, they have desired, that they and their successors may be obliged by their charter to lay an annual account of all monies or effects by them received or expended, for carrying on their said charitable design before the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of the King's-bench, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common-pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. See Vol. II. p. 825, 894, &c.

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Observations in GARDENING for MARCH, 1731.

IF we have omitted any of the works directed to be done in the former month, they must not lie any longer delay'd; for by the end of this month, your garden ought to be compleatly crop'd. Sow rhadish, silesia, and imperial lettuce, among all the crops you put into the ground, for they will come to perfection and be gather'd before the other roots and herbs cover it. Sow scorzonera falsfy, and slip skerrits of the last year's growth, leaving only the under fibres, and not any of the greater roots about the plants. Plant out some colly-flower plants to succeed those planted in autumn. Sow pease, beans, and young sal'ad in some warm place; adding to the small herbs of the last month, spinach, rape and sorrel. Make plantations of mint, baum, penny-royal, thyme, favory, sage, tanzie, rue, and other durable herbs for household-use, except lavender and rosemary, which grow better if set in *April*. Towards the middle of this month rake and dress your asparagus beds, for early in *April* the buds will begin to appear above ground; and if we delay this work to the latter end of *March*, many buds must then of necessity be broken off. To make new plantations in the natural ground, first trench the ground, and lay a good coat of dung at the bottom of the trench, covering it with earth about 6 or 8 Inches thick; and when the whole piece is thus prepar'd, and level'd, begin your plantation, allowing ten Inches distance between the asparagus plants, and four lines of plants in each bed, leaving two foot between the beds for the allies, and then sow the whole with onions. Sow cabbage and favory for a winter crop, and some sallary for early blanching; also, some more colly-flower-seed on a declining hot bed. Sow chardoons to transplant

next month. Now dress your artichoks, leaving only 3 or 4 suckers on each strong root, slipping off the rest for transplanting and making good the defects in the old plantation. Refresh the cucumber and melon ridges with hot dung. Transplant lettuces for cabbaging, and to stand for seed. We may yet transplant timber trees of all sorts, watering them well as soon as planted. Towards the end of this month sow upon the hot-bed some purslain, nasturtium, *African* and *French* marigolds, and sow marigolds in the natural ground. Dress your strawberry-beds, keeping them clean from runners, till the plants blossom, and give them waterings when necessary. It is now high time to put an end to planting of fruit-trees, and to fill up all remaining vacancies; and likewise to finish the pruning of peaches, nectarines and apricots, according to the directions in the preceding month. The beginning of this month is also a proper time to prune such plumbs, pears, and cherries, as have had one year's growth, which is to be done with great discretion, and a due caution to the vigour and weakness of the tree. It is not now too late to cut off the heads of new planted trees against a wall, and to reduce them to three or four buds. You are now also to prune fig-trees; and what great wood can be spared, is to be cut out entirely to the stem, and the thickest roots of the last ordinarily bear fruit. Graft apples and cherries this month, the last on the black-cherry, and the first on a crab-stock; but inoculation is a most curious operation. Now is the time to lay layers of the vine and fig, and to erect horizontal shelters over some of the earliest blossom'd fruit trees to secure them from nipping frosts, and perpendicular dews.

92 *Prices of Goods, &c. in FEBRUARY, 1731. No. II.*
Towards the End of the Month.

<i>Course of Exchange.</i>	<i>STOCKS.</i>	<i>Monthly BILL of Mortality, from</i> Jan. 27. to Feb. 23.
Amsterdam — 34 10	S. Sea 101 100 $\frac{1}{4}$	Christned $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Males } 748 ? \\ \text{Females } 661 \end{array} \right\} 1409$
Ditto at Sight 34 8	— Annu. 107	Buried $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Males } 1057 \\ \text{Females } 1119 \end{array} \right\} 2176$
Hamburgh — 33 5	— Bonds 5 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i>	Died under 2 Years old — 793
Rotterdam 35 a 34 11	Bank 144 $\frac{1}{8}$	Between 2 and 5 — 134
Antwerp — 35 a 8	Circulation 5 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>	Between 5 and 10 — 69
Madrid — 42	India 190 $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$	Between 10 and 20 — 81
Bilboa — 41 $\frac{1}{8}$	— Bonds 5 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i>	Between 20 and 30 — 171
Cadiz — 42	3 per Ct. 94 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{7}{8}$	Between 30 and 40 — 214
Venice — 48 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Mil. Bank 109	Between 40 and 50 — 231
Leghorn — 50 a $\frac{1}{4}$	African 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 50 and 60 — 150
Genoa — 53 $\frac{3}{4}$	Royal Ass. 94	Between 60 and 70 — 143
Paris Sight — 31 $\frac{1}{8}$	Lon. ditto 12 $\frac{3}{8}$	Between 70 and 80 — 100
Bourdeaux — 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	York Build. 25 a $\frac{1}{4}$	Between 80 and 90 — 67
Oporto — 5. 5. $\frac{1}{4}$	Eng. Copp. 3 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Between 90 and 100 — 15
Lisbon — 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 12	Welsh ditto 2 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i>	
Dublin — 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 12	Equivalent — 105	

*Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 3*l.* 10*s.* a Load.*

<i>Coals per Chaldron</i> 25 to 27 od	<i>Figs</i> 18 <i>s.</i>	<i>Maslick white</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
<i>New Hops per Hun.</i> 3 <i>l.</i> to 5 <i>l.</i>	<i>Sugar Powder best</i> 59 <i>s.</i> per C.	<i>Opium</i> 11 <i>s.</i> 00 <i>d.</i>
<i>Old Hops</i> 32 <i>s.</i> to 49 <i>s.</i>	<i>Ditto second sort</i> 47 per C.	<i>Zuschnitver</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>
<i>Rape Seed</i> 11 <i>l.</i> to 12 <i>l.</i> 00 <i>s.</i>	<i>Leaf Sugar double refine</i> 09 <i>d.</i> per lb.	<i>Rhubarb</i> 25 <i>s.</i> a 30 <i>s.</i>
<i>Lead the Fadder</i> 19 Hun. 1 half	<i>Ditto single refine</i> 60 <i>s.</i> to 70 <i>s.</i>	<i>Sarsaparilla</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
on board, 16 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	per C.	<i>Saffron Eng.</i> 25 <i>s.</i> 00 <i>d.</i>
<i>Tin in Blocks</i> 4 <i>l.</i> 00 <i>s.</i>	<i>Cinnamon</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	<i>Wormseeds</i> 41 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
<i>Ditto in Bars</i> 4 <i>l.</i> 02 <i>s.</i> exclusive	<i>Cloves</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>	<i>Balsam Capiva</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i>
of 3 <i>s.</i> per Hun. Duty.	<i>Mace</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> per lb.	<i>Balsam of Gilead</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 00 <i>d.</i>
<i>Copper Eng. best</i> 5 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> per C.	<i>Nutmegs</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per lb.	<i>Hypocucana</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
<i>Ditto ordinary</i> 4 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> per C.	<i>Sugar Candy white</i> 12 <i>d.</i> to 17 <i>d.</i>	<i>Ambergrace</i> per 02 <i>s.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 00 <i>d.</i>
<i>Ditto Barbary</i> 3 <i>l.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 00 <i>s.</i>	<i>Ditto brown</i> 6 <i>d.</i> Halfpenny per lb.	
per C.	<i>Pepper for Home consump.</i> 14 <i>d.</i>	<i>Wine, Brandy, and Rum.</i>
<i>Iron of Bilbao</i> 14 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per Ton.	<i>Ditto for exportation</i> 11 <i>d.</i>	<i>Oporto red, per T.</i> 32 <i>l.</i> a 34 <i>l.</i>
<i>Dit of Sweden</i> 15 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per Ton.	<i>Tea Bohia fine</i> 12 <i>s.</i> to 14 <i>s.</i> per lb.	<i>ditto white</i> 40 <i>l.</i>
<i>Tallow</i> 36 <i>s.</i> per C. or 5 <i>d.</i> f. per	<i>Ditto ordinary</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per lb.	<i>Lisbon red</i> 36 <i>l.</i>
lb.	<i>Ditto Congo</i> 14 <i>s.</i> to 16 <i>s.</i> per lb.	<i>ditto white</i> 26 <i>l.</i>
<i>Country Tallow</i> 3 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	<i>ditto Pakoe</i> 18 <i>s.</i> per lb.	<i>Sherry</i> 27 <i>l.</i>
<i>Cochineal</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> per lb.	<i>ditto Green fine</i> 12 <i>s.</i> to 15 <i>s.</i> per lb.	<i>Canary new</i> 26 <i>l.</i>
	<i>ditto Imperial</i> 14 <i>s.</i> per lb.	<i>ditto old</i> 36 <i>l.</i>
<i>Grocery Wares.</i>	<i>ditto Hyson</i> 30 <i>s.</i> to 35 <i>s.</i>	<i>Florence</i> 30 <i>l.</i>
<i>Rosins of the Sun</i> 27 <i>s.</i> od per C.		<i>Franch red</i> 36 <i>l.</i> a 50 <i>l.</i>
<i>Ditto Malaga Fruits none</i>	<i>Drugs by the lb.</i>	<i>ditto white</i> 20 <i>l.</i>
<i>Ditto Smirna new none</i>	<i>Balsam Peru</i> 16 <i>s.</i>	<i>Mountain malaga old</i> 28 <i>l.</i> a 30 <i>l.</i>
<i>Ditto Alicans none</i>	<i>Cardamoms</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	<i>ditto new</i> 20 <i>l.</i> a 24 <i>l.</i>
<i>Ditto Lipra new</i> 20 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i>	<i>Camphire resin'd</i> 16 <i>s.</i>	<i>Brandy Fr. per Gal.</i> 61 <i>s.</i> to 61 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
<i>Ditto Belvedere</i> 19 <i>s.</i>	<i>Crabs Eyes</i> 22 <i>s.</i>	<i>Rum of Jam.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> od. a 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
<i>Currants old none.</i>	<i>Tallop</i> 3 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	<i>ditto Lew. Islands</i> 61 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 7 <i>s.</i>
<i>Ditto new none.</i>	<i>Manna</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	
<i>Praues French</i> 17 <i>s.</i>		

Prices of Grain at Bear-Key, per Quarter.

<i>Wheat</i> 20 <i>s.</i> to 28 <i>s.</i> od.	<i>Pale Malt</i> 20 <i>s.</i> to 24 <i>s.</i> od.	<i>Oates</i> 13 <i>s.</i> to 15 <i>s.</i> od.	<i>Pease</i> 20 <i>s.</i> to 24 <i>s.</i> od.
<i>Ry</i> 12 <i>s.</i> to 18 <i>s.</i> od.	<i>B. Malt</i> 18 <i>s.</i> to 21 <i>s.</i> od.	<i>H. Pease</i> 12 <i>s.</i> to 20 <i>s.</i> od.	<i>H. Beans</i> 20 <i>s.</i> to 24 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
<i>Barley</i> 16 <i>s.</i> to 20 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	<i>Tares</i> 19 <i>s.</i> to 22 <i>s.</i> od.		