

The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
London Jour.
Fog's Journ.
Applebee's ::
Read's :: ::
Craftman ::
D. Spectator
Gentleman's J
N. Register
Free-Press
Hyp. Doctor
Daily Cour.
Dish. Post
Nat. Journal
Pa. Post-boy
D. Advertiser
Evening Post
St James's Ch.
Whitehall Ch
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Barbados ::

Or, MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER.

For MARCH, 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. A Plea for the Jews; for and against Eng-
lishing Law-Proceedings; of Ap-
plaule; Civil Liberty; Inconstancy;
Soldiers; Solitude; Impudence; O-
rator Henly; Partiality to Children;
Governments; K. James I. Cor-
ruption; Sedition; Happiness; Cof-
fee-Grounds; Pleasure; Education;
Opinions; Beggars; Grievances;
Criticisin on Hudibras; Charitable
Corporation; E. B. J. Esq; L O. d.
Ld B-ke; History of Patriotisin.
- II. Remarks on IMPROPRIATIONS,
and on the Bill in Parliament con-
cerning Tythes.
- III. Rules for valuing Bar Silver, and
turning the Courle of Exchange to
Advantage.
- IV. A TABLE shewing the Stamps
required to all Instruments or Wri-
tings whatever.
- V. Method to write on Bank Notes to
prevent Mail Robbing.
- VI. Accounts of Malefactors.
- VII. FOREIGN and DOMESTIC
Occurrences, Deaths, Births, Mar-
riages, Preferments, Prices of Goods,
and Stocks, Bankrupts declared.
- VIII. Books, &c. published.
- IX. Observations in Gardening, and
a List of Fairs for the Season.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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The CONTENTS.

A Plea for the <i>Jews</i> , p. 95	Remarks on a Bill depending
Law-hands and Law-	in <i>Parliament</i> to prevent
language, <i>the Benefit of</i> 96	Suits for Tythes, &c. 109
— <i>the Absurdity of</i> 118	A Rule to determine the Value
Of popular Applause 96	of Bar-Silver, and Use 110
Almanacks, Hottentots, Bi-	<i>Collet's</i> Course of Exchange,
gamy and Manslaughter 97	— <i>the Advantage of it</i> 119
Of Liberty <i>ibid.</i>	The Earl of <i>Oxford's</i> Conduct
Causes of the Intricacy, Ex-	considered 111
pence, and Confusion of	Easiness of Belief, the Ground
Law-proceedings 98	of Complaints <i>ib.</i>
Of Inconstancy; a Compari-	Farther Remarks on the Reign
son; a Recommendation	of K. <i>James I.</i> 112
of Mr <i>Pless</i> and his Wife 99	History of Patriotism 113
— <i>Answer to two of these</i> 101	Of the Excise <i>ib.</i>
Considerations on three Politi-	Memoirs of Mrs <i>Oldfield's</i>
cal Pamphlets 101	Life 114
On limiting the Time Soldiers	Of common Beggars <i>ibid.</i>
are to serve in the Army <i>ib.</i>	Of Pleasure 115
— <i>burlesqu'd</i> 112	Of Impropropriations 116
Of Solitude 100	Of Corruption, its Causes and
Extract of the Register of Par-	Remedies 117
liament at <i>Paris</i> , concern-	Of Happiness 118
ing Libels 101	Method of writing on <i>Bank-</i>
Of Impudence 102	<i>Notes</i> sent by the Post to pre-
Partiality in Parents to their	vent robbing the Mails 120
Children <i>ib.</i>	Domestick Occurrences 121
Of Popular Discontent 103	Deaths, Malefactors 124, 125
Remarks on the Reign of K.	Promotions 127
<i>James I.</i> 104	Marriages, Casualties 128
Of <i>Englishing</i> the Law <i>ib.</i>	Ecclesiastical Preferments 129
Of Corruption 105	Bankrupts <i>ibid.</i>
Of Republican Principles 106	Foreign Affairs 130
Criticism on <i>Hudibras</i> ; Chari-	A Table of Stamps 131
table Corporation; Orator	Scheme of the Lottery 132
<i>Henry</i> <i>ibid.</i>	Weekly Bills <i>ibid.</i>
Reflections on <i>E. B—l</i> , Esq;	Books published 133
and <i>Ld B—ke</i> 107	Prices of Goods 134
Of Sedition 18	Observations on Gardning 140
Of Coffee-Grounds <i>ib.</i>	

The Gentleman's Magazine.

MARCH, 1731.

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

Extract of a Letter from a Correspondent to the Daily Courant.

The Jews Defended.



E pleads the Cause A of the Jews, in answer to the Arguments advanced against them in the *Post Boy* (see No. II. of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, p. 76.) wherein they are represented as Creatures unworthy of B our Community, and Banes and Pests to all the Race of Mankind.

Considers whether this People deserved that cruel Treatment which they met with in past infatuated Ages.

That they ought not, he believes, none will deny, who reflect, that 'tis morally impossible we should be all of the same Opinion in matters of C Religion; that Education, and the Notions imbibed in our Infancy, generally determine our future conduct, and that few shake off the Prejudices of Education, the Religions of their Parents, or the Customs of their Country; that Reason commands us D to judge favourably and charitably of all Men; and why not of the Jews, who are allied to us under a nearer Type than Mahometans, or Heathens?

That to view them as Members of E this Society, and Subjects to the King, they must be acknowledged as very useful Parts of the *British* Nation, who contribute to the Extension of its foreign and domestick Trade, who

export our wollen Manufactures, which employ our Poor, keep our Shipping in Action, and bring a large Revenue to the Crown.

Says further, that they greatly support the Publick Credit, not only by their own Capitals, but by the vast Sums which their Jewish Correspondents constantly put into our publick Funds.

That 'tis notorious, that many of them having amassed great Riches in foreign Parts, have retired hither to enjoy the Fruits of their Labour.

But observes, that were they the least apprehensive of a Persecution they would soon fly to a neighbouring Nation, who would gladly embrace them, and laugh at us for our profound Policy.

As to the Observation made in the *Daily Post Boy*, that the *Hollanders* keep them out of all publick Stocks at home, and hang them up, if they catch them in their Plantations abroad, this Writer says, 'tis absolutely false; and that the Stocks are there entailed upon their Children as hereditary Estates, which they cannot dispose of; and that they with impunity reside in several of their Plantations.

Concludes, that 'tis inconsistent with Christianity to hate the Jews, since they have no Antipathy to Christians, as appears by sending their Children to Christian Schools, and encouraging them to converse with Christians.

N 2

The

The Daily Courant, March 4.

Against Englishing Law Proceedings.

Contains a Letter, the writer of which having read in the Votes Minutes of a Petition from a Grand Jury in *Yorkshire*, concerning the altering the present Law Hand, and that all Pleadings and Records should hereafter be in *English*, asserts, that it is not the Lawyers that have invented these Law Hands, to keep their Clients in ignorance, but the People themselves, who from time to time have varied their Hand Writing, by which they have gradually lost the knowledge of that Character and Form of Letters, which Deeds, Records, and all our ancient Manuscript-books were formerly wrote in.

That the benefits of retaining this old Writing are many; for that by means thereof, Deeds of 5 or 700 years standing, are as legible as if new wrote, and the better they answer their primary intent, of being vouchers for Rights and Titles.

That to alter the hand to that now used, would be attended by these inconveniencies, *viz.* It would become obsolete; and as the hands are continually varying, Writings of one century would hardly be legible by another; and these law-hands being disused, the knowledge of all records and deeds of times past, would be lost, or known only among a few antiquaries; as is the case in *Scotland*.

Observes, that what has been said of Law-hands was applicable to the Language; that certainty and perspicuity are the things aimed at in all Records; therefore to continue them in an orthography and language invariable, is equally conducive to the same end; that the *Roman* law wrote in that language, and that our original writs were first framed in the *Latin* tongue, as is done in most parts of *Europe*. See p. 106.

Remarks, that many technical words, or terms of art, have been invented to legal proceedings, which

being settled, render certain the intent of the party that uses them.

That as to Presentments, and Bills of Indictments, to vary from the established Forms, would raise new Difficulties, especially where men's Lives are at stake. See p. 120.

Says, that in *Oliver's* time an attempt was made to render Law-proceedings into *English*, but was attended with so many Inconveniencies, that at the Restoration the *Latin* tongue was again restored.

Takes notice, that in *Chancery*, where the proceedings are in *English*, they are arrived to an exceeding Prolixity; whereas at Common-Law, an Ejectment for Trial of a Title, altho' the Estate be of 10,000 *l. per Ann.* shall scarce exceed 200 Words; a Rule in Court scarce 4 or 5 Lines; a Verdict and final Judgment, scarce 100 Words.

Lastly observes, it mayn't be improper to prevent the intricacy and prolixity of some Special proceedings; but that to give a Defendant liberty in all cases to plead the General Issue, puts the Plaintiff to great difficulties to prepare against such defence as the Defendant may make.

Free Briton, March 4. No 66.

Of Popularity.

Describes the Method of obtaining a laudible Applause, which not to deserve, he says, is the characteristic of a bad Man, and to desire it before earned, betrays a weak one.

A man whose Intentions are honest and his heart good, will be the first to rejoice in his own merit, though the last to publish it; will always endeavour to be fair in the publick opinion, but more solicitous to gain his own applause; to make popular applause the principal end of ambition, is unworthy of a good mind and proceeds from a bad Judgment.

If men did but consider human Nature truly, they could not be found of popular Applause, which generally proceeds from the vilest Herds of men; that

that the wise and worthy part of Mankind are seldom heard in publick Shouts, or seen in crouded Places; that they whose Suffrages are most to be desired are the least numerous, A with whom no Arts are requisite but open Truth and plain good Sense. Who would not be ashamed of Popularity? when a *Turkish Sultan*, a *Grand Monarque*, or a *Spanish Inquisitor* are adored by the People? when *Cæsar* shall be more popular for enslaving his Country, than *Cato* for defending it? when even a King, such as *William III.* shall be hated and distressed for having saved the *British* Nation from Slavery? when such a Minister as *John de Wit* shall be torn to Pieces for adhering to popular Liberties? and such a Chancellor as the Earl of *Clarendon* forced to fly his Country?

Observes, that the Majority of Men cannot distinguish glittering Tinsel from Sterling Worth, and are delighted with neither, but as it glares in their Eyes; that such is the Depravity of human Nature, that Men hate the best Characters, merely because they are so; and so surprizing is the Itch of Scandal, that the Infirmit-ies, Slips, and Errors of every Man, whose Merit or Fortune hath raised him to Notice, are narrowly watched.

Lastly, gives a Caution that he would not be understood to inculcate such an indifference of Popularity as to render popular Affection of no Value, to destroy all Confidence in Friends, or to place all Enjoyment in a Man's single Life; but says, if the Esteem of Men may be honestly acquired, it may be enjoy'd with Honour; but if lost without just Cause, sees no Reason to regret it.

Grubstreet Journal March 4. No. 68. H

MR Bickerstaff continues his Dissertation upon Almanacks; explodes the Absurdities of others, and justifies his own Predictions,

which have been exactly fulfilled. Instances besides, that he had foretold the Death of the late Laureat in the following Lines to Mr *Duck*, printed in their 40th Journal.

*O may the Queen new favours grant,
And make the Laurel thine!*

*Then shall we see next New Years Ode
By far the last outshine.*

† Mr *Bavius* gives a Letter from *Belinda*, wherein he finds Fault with their *Hottentot* Performance, and calls it such a nauseous Piece of Stupidity, that if they don't retrieve their Honour, she shall with them the happy Bridegrooms at the Cape of *Good Hope*, and expresses her Indignation in the following Lines:

*Long I have thought your Club to be
A Batchelor Society:*

A Set of lively, brilliant Wits:

But now 'tis plain you're marry'd Cits:

Your sprightly Joys seems past the full:

Just on the Point of growing dull.

You have yourselves so much bevis'd,

From off the Stage you'll soon be kiss'd,

Or may I ne'er by Man be kiss'd.

In answer to which Mr *B.* alleges, that it was a faithful Quotation, and wonders it should give Offence, not reflecting in the least on the fair Sex; and that it was so relished by the Town, as to occasion an additional Number of the said Journals to be printed. See p. 62. No. II.

Among the rest of Mr *Quidnunc's* witty Remarks, he observes upon an Article of two Women being burnt in the Hand, one for Manslaughter, and another for having two Husbands; that it is odd the same Punishment should be inflicted for *killing one Man*, as for *kissing two*.

London Journal, March 6. No. 65.

EXpatriates upon the Blessings of *Civil Liberty*, which delivers us from the Tyranny of other Men's Passions, and makes us Masters of ourselves; that it consists in a Security of Property, and a Right of examining into

into all subjects divine or human ; that the least abridgment of this Liberty is breaking in upon the Laws of God and nature, and setting up Power against Law ; that such is our Liberty, and our Happiness, and to contend for it, is noble ; but that to be eternally clamouring about Liberty, when we are in full possession, is romantick, base, and unworthy, tends to make the people uneasy, and disposes them to desire a change.

As to the Opinion of *Timoleon*, which the *Craftsman* had quoted from Mr *Budgel*, viz. That every Man in a free state, ought to speak freely, and with impunity, whatever he thinks of another, *Osborne* will not allow, if inconsistent with the rights of others.

Says, 'tis not true that there ought to be no punishment but for blasphemy or treason ; because there are many other cases both in private and publick life, wherein persons ought to be punished for writing, as in case of Scandals against private persons, and Libels against the Government.

Sums up all in saying. that there ought to be no Restraint upon the Press ; that all men have a right to enquire into all opinions, and examine all subjects ; to represent all Grievances ; to shew what Laws are pernicious or defective, and to lay before the publick all Male-administration, agreeable to truth.

The Universal Spectator, March 6.
No. 126.

Observes that the Regulation of the Law is a point of the greatest consequence to the publick, and has been long wished for. See p. 19. N. I.

That no Law hath, or can have, juster or better principles than the Common Law of England [as it is dictated by reason, settled by wise men, and confirmed by custom ;] that the statute law is generally declarative of the common, when circumstances happen to render the latter disputable.

Of the common, and statute is com-

posed the law of the land, which might properly be called the civil law of England ; that the Romans understood no more by their *jus civile*, than that law by which every free people governed themselves ; and that all laws have their foundation in the law of nature.

Asserts that the basis of our laws lay in the institutions of the native Britains, intermixed from time to time, with the customs of the Saxons, Danes, and Normans, as they became mingled with us, and the legal constitution always accommodated to the temper, manners and situation of the people : that the customs then in vogue were but few and well known ; but as this posture of things changed, new forms of practice were introduced, till at last precipitated into that miserable state of intricacy, expence and confusion, in which they are at present. See p. 98 and 120.

Enquires into the origin of these evils.

The first of these he reckons, is, the power of construction allowed, or assumed by the dispensers of the laws.

Another cause which he assigns is, the allowing so many deputies in juridical affairs.

A third, the modern practice of perquisite-taking, which he says, may be stiled a *screen for bribery*.

Next to this, he adds the confederacies entred into by the different degrees of under-officers for the mutual carrying on of these practices.

Then gives a detail of grievances arising from the present practice of the law, that pleadings are carry'd on in a tongue unknown to themselves, and unintelligible to the vulgar and the learned. See p. 106.

That a strange uncouth character is used, having as little affinity to the Latin letters, as to the Arabic.

Quotes a saying of an eminent counsel, who declared he had read a story of a man who was try'd for stealing

ing a Cow, but was acquitted, it not being set forth in the Indictment, whether the Field from whence he stole her, was an oblong or a square.

Concludes, that the excessive length of Law-proceedings is another A flagrant Grievance, considering the many Copies that must necessarily be made.

frog's Journal, March 6. No. 128.

Consists of three Letters from Correspondents. B

THE first describes the Character of an inconstant Man, and asserts that there always will be a Set of different Principles, by which different Men will produce different Actions; the natural Result of which is a Spirit of Opposition. As therefore, Men's Actions be distinguished by the Characters of good and bad, so are Parties known by the Title of Tory and Whig. C

From these Maxims he proceeds to draw the ridiculous vice of Inconstancy.

Says, that whether with regard to religious Matters or Party, 'tis of all failings the most contemptible, the most unpardonable. D

Observes, 'tis dangerous to trust those who take any Impression, and may be moulded into any Shape, and who, as occasion offers, are equally subservient to all sides. E

That Inconstancy, even in private Friendship, has been severely satirized; much greater is his Guilt, who having insinuated himself into the Secrets of a whole Community, yet can for the sake of Interest turn tail, and avow those Principles which are the Condition of his Reward. F

Another Inconvenience attending this Vice, he says, is the Loss of all Credit with the World, which is the most miserable State a Man can be reduced to, who, metaphorically, may be said to be buried alive, a Punishment which Tory-whig Treachery, he says, well deserves. H

† The second letter is an observation which the author made from a French astrologer, that the world was near at an end. Man, faith he, is a little world, and the world a great Man, and is subject to various dilemmers, hath it's Infancy, childhood, youth, middle-age, old-age and dotage; that from Adam to Noah was the world's infancy, from Noah to Abraham, his childhood, from Abraham to David his youth, from David to the captivity of Babylon, his middle-age, from thence unto Christ his old age, from Christ to the treaty of Seville, his dotage, and goes now, as it were, upon Crutches, and has an ugly host-ket cough, and is milt-grown.

† The third letter is from a female correspondent, and recommends to his reading a pamphlet speedily to be published, entitled, *A particular account of the proceedings, in relation to the arrest, examination, commitment, bail, and discharge of Mr Pless and his Wife, interperfed with observations, shewing, in the author's opinion, that some late proceedings of messengers and others are unwarrantable by law, and inconsistent with the liberty of the Subject.*

Concludes, with recommending Mr Pless to the regard of the publick, he being about to set up a tavern or a coffehouse in this city. See p. 103.

Craftsman, March 6. No. 244.

REconsiders three pamphlets lately published. In the first, entitled, *A defence of the measures of the present administration*, &c. he takes notice of a paragraph which he calls an *Eulogium* to the present ministry, but declares himself at a loss to comprehend the meaning of all the compliments which the author bestows upon them; but says, the meaning is explained in the two other Writers: The first of which is a Letter to *Galeb D'anvers*, Esq; upon his proper reply, wherein the Writer asks, *That supposing Mr D'anvers had a parliament*

to

to his wish, what glorious Counsels might we expect from an assembly of foxhunters? This reflection, he says, is neither seasonable and judicious; cannot apprehend, but a foxhunting parliament, and a foxhunting administration would very well agree; and adds, that it is a plain insinuation that country gentlemen of landed estates, ought not to sit in the house of Commons, which was originally constituted of such persons.

Examines another query in the same author, viz. *What could we expect less than to see our courtiers and soldiers turned out of the army, as well as out of parliament.*

From this paragraph the *Craftsman* infers, that the author would convince us of the necessity of a standing army, which he supposes would not be continued by a parliament of country gentlemen; and that a militia within doors would produce a militia without.

The last pamphlet he takes notice of, is that entitled, *Some observations on the present state of affairs, &c.* in which, speaking of the *Hessian* troops, the author remarks, *That this foreign army gives great uneasiness, as well as our standing forces at home; that free governments have degenerated in absolute monarchy, the cause of which has generally been an army; that our country is in a declining state, and must expect the fate of other governments; and that we cannot disperse the storm, but may avert it for a time by a standing force.*

The *Craftsman* in his remarks upon this paragraph observes, that the author allows that standing armies are dangerous to a constitution, and yet pleads for them; that the administration of affairs is grown impracticable without corruption; and leaves it to the consideration of Mr Osborne himself, whether such infamous doctrines as these do not make it necessary to plead the cause of the British constitution. See Osborne's answer, p. 108.

In this paper is also a letter from an old officer in the army, sign'd *Tilbury*, who expresses his satisfaction to see in the Votes an instruction to the committee for the Mutiny Bill, to receive a clause for *limiting the time soldiers are to serve in the army.*

This, he says, is a very recommendable regard to poor wretches who have been deluded through liquor, or forced by misfortunes into the service.

That such a limitation on other accounts is very reasonable; 1. As it is the practice of all other countries, and was so in the late war. 2. Felons are only transported for a certain time. 3. If an army is ty'd to slavery during life, what concern can they have for the publick liberty? 4. That it would prevent deserting, and save officers the expence of recruiting, &c. on that account. 5. It would be more agreeable to the soldiery, and beneficial to the government, by procuring a willing, instead of a forced, service. 6. Many would take a turn for a time, who would not be chain'd down for life, and so all our able Men would be disciplined, against any emergency; wherefore he hopes it will pass into a law.

Weekly Register, March 6. No. 47.

Contains a piece translated from the *Arabick*, address'd to the *Santon Muley Abdallah*, an admirer of wisdom, and friend of solitude; whose retreating from the conversation of mortals our author commends; then launches out in his description of the blessings of retirement.

Congratulates him on his return into the desert, which his virtue makes a paradise: That none but souls, the most finished by the Almighty, are equal to such a life.

Longs for the conversation of *Musfulmen*, and is weary of the society of Christians, who, he says, are full as uneasy as himself; and that to *kill time* is a common phrase, and murders of this kind frequent among 'em.

The

Daily Courant, March 8.*Extract of the Register of Parliament at Paris.*

Several printed Papers have been published and dispers'd under the Title of *Novelles Ecclesiastiques*; it takes notice that their *arrets* condemn every thing not printed by authority, and all anonymous Writings whatsoever.

Observes, that if regard be had to the first principles of publick order, there is no policy, tho' ever so irregular, that can bear with a Person unknown thus voluntarily to set himself up for a Disperser of News, and an Arbitrator of Facts, without any other Warrant than the obscurity which shelters him; anticipating the Opinion of the publick; and passing Sentence and Censures upon other People's Conduct and Reputation.

Shews the bad use is made of this Liberty; which has been discovered in Facts, in those Papers, taken upon trust, calumnious Imputations, barbarous Suspicions, which ought no where to be publish'd without Proof, much less without a Name; a Freedom of Style and Strokes of Satyr, often directly contrary to the Respect due to the secular and ecclesiastical Powers.

That in despite of authority that *Journal* is carry'd on more boldly than ever, supported, say the Authors, by the hand of God; thus vainly covering themselves under the Pretence of Religion, which never pointed to such Methods.

That for these Reasons 'twas thought necessary to condemn, proscribe and suppress it, by all the effectual Means they could think of.

The *Hyp-Doctor*, March 9. No. 13.

Considers the Depredations made by the *Spaniards* on our shipping in the *West-Indies*, which he says merily ought to be chalked up to the Score of the present Ministry, for the

following Reasons, *viz.* 1. Some of those Depredations were none at all. 2. Many of them are dated before the time of the present Ministry, others while *Spain* was at variance with us. 3. Those made by Pyrates, as much as those suppos'd to be done by *Guarda Costa's*, are alike charg'd to the present Ministry, and by the same Reason all Depredations by land might be charg'd on the Administration. 4. Depredations by guttling and tipping, junketting, gossiping, gaming, &c. are to be all item'd to the Government.

Goes on in a Strain of Banter and Ridicule to charge all the petty, trifling losses, sustain'd in private life, to the account of the present Ministry.

Having finish'd his Burlesque, he adds a chronicle of Blunders in *Fog* and *Darvers* on Saturday last. 1. *Fog* begins with a Letter on the description of an *inconstant Man*, a *Tory-Whig*, a *Weathercock*; and yet has the inconsistency to end with another for Mr. *Du Plessi*, who certainly was a *Whig*, when in the King's Service, and did not *Fog* now think him a *Tory* for being out of it, he would hardly have recommended him in his Paper. (See *extracts of 3 letters in Fog p. 101.*) 2. *Fog's* condemning Inconstancy to a Party, is a Libel on Mr. *P—t—y* and my *L—B—ke*, as well as on all *Jacobites* who have taken the Oaths since the Revolution: by which he makes his *Tories Weathercocks*. 3. The *Craftsman* hopes the Publick will shew a just Indignation against those scandalous, venal Writers, for the sake of a single Man: by which he must mean himself and fellow labourers, who write for Mr *P—y*, to turn a Penny, and overturn all for two pences. 4. *Caleb* in these Words, if meant of others, denies that liberty of the Press to those Writers, which himself asserts. 5. *Caleb* calls the publishers *Peele* and *Roberts*, *midwives*; by the same rule his Publisher is *one*, and *H—B—* and *W—P—* are wet nurses.

Q

Grub-

Grubstreet Journal, Thursday
March 11. No. 62.

A Letter from a correspondent treating of *Impudence* says, tho' it A be always unaccompany'd with true desert, yet among the injudicious and unthinking, its taken for it; that it does a Man's business in the way of fortune and preferment, much better than all the virtues put together. B Who then, says he, would be troubled with that pitiful, sneaking vice *Modesty*, and its foolish companion *Merit*, who has any thing to get or lose?

Observes, that IMPUDENCE is a main support to the members of the C grubean Society, by virtue of which every whifler, as soon as he comes from school, sets out with criticism; begins where he should end; and abuses the greatest men, not suspecting himself to be the least and most D inconsiderable; that a certain air of pertness passes with these youngsters for wit; and a smattering in the dog-language of poetical controversies for ardent criticism; that by virtue of this quality their members quote authors they never saw; translate books E they can't read; and write *Grammars* of languages they don't understand: Then breaks out, O *Honny!* thou eldest son of effrontery! renowned for thy *Grammars*, no less than for thy F oratory! how shall thy Fame be transmitted to after-ages as it deserves? See p. 109.

Ere'st thy self, thou monumental Brass.

But notwithstanding our Author is such an Admirer of *Impudence*, yet G says, it is carry'd a little too far in this our blessed age and nation; that our political writers, of either side, ought not to affirm, without a severe animadversion, what all the world knows to be false; because it is an H insult upon common sense; among other things for instance, says it had been asserted that a certain *Weekly Paper* (it might be supposed he meant

the *Grub-street* is universally condemn'd, does not sell and is despised by every body; whereas the contrary is most true and undeniable; and the reporters of these falsehoods, who rail and tremble at it, are universally despis'd.

Lastly, that these exorbitances corrected, let *Impudence* and *Worthlessness* triumph as they ought to do, and the wretches of *Modesty* and *Merit* sneak and starve, according to the laudable modern custom.

Universal Spectator, Sat. March
13. No. 127.

D Declares his indignation at the partiality of those parents, who, without regard to merit or justice, prefer one of their Children to be a favourite, to the prejudice and discouragement of all the rest. Says, every child has an equal right, unless forfeited by misbehaviour, to the care of its parents; that altho' the law of most nations favours the eldest son, yet ought there to be no difference in point of paternal tenderness and affection; constantly to fondle and humour one, and unreasonably to browbeat or neglect the rest, is unjust and highly blameable.

He was led into these reflections by a visit to his friend Mr. Gentle, whose eldest Daughter, Miss Kitty, now 17 years of age, has govern'd his family nigh 15 years; that when she was two years old, people saying it was a pretty child, she became her mother's darling, and continues so, while two fine Boys and a lovely girl, scarce know they have a mother, but by her chidings. Describes Mr. Gentle to be a good natur'd honest man, who for peace sake, acquiesces in this partiality, and submits to his daughter's government: that the first token of her mother's simple fondness was her general order that the child should not be suffer'd to cry for any thing: upon which miss Kitty soon became the most peevish, passionate, humour.

humourfome, little Vixen that ever was. Being thus indulg'd in all her Humours, no wonder ſhe is at preſent haughty, imperious and aſſuming; her Temper fretful and impatient; and that good Senſe nature intended her, over run with Pride and Vanity; tho' ſhe might be reckon'd handſome, was it not for her Inſolence and Affectation, which makes her diſliked; while her Siſter *Lucy* is ſure to win the Hearts of all that ſee her by the Meekneſs, Modeſty, Innocence, and pretty manner of her Deportment.

Next, gives an Account of what paſt at the Tea Table, and *Kitty's* rude behaviour to her Siſter and Mother; and then relates Particulars of a Quarrel ſhe had with one of her Brothers, who happened to tread on the Tail of her Lap-Dog, which occaſioned a Confuſion in the whole Family; that the Mother and Children retiring, Mr. *Gentle* begg'd Pardon for what had happen'd, own'd his Miſfortune; that this headſtrong Girl was his continual Torment; that her Mother's Fondneſs and his imprudent Compliance, had made her Temper inſolent and intolerable, but thinks ſhe is more the Object of Compaſſion than ſevere Uſage. Concludes with this Saying: *We have by Fondneſs been the Ruin of our Child! For, with this Diſpoſition, what can I foreſee but Miſery for her, and Sorrow for ourſelves.*

Fog's Journal, March 13. No. 129.

Of Popular Diſcontent.

Begins with a Quotation from a certain political Writer, to this Effect, *viz.* that whenever the executive Part of the Government does not act for the publick Good, the Legiſlature and every Member of the Commonwealth thinks it lawful to intermeddle; becauſe the Ends of Government being the Eaſe, Plenty and Protection of the Subject, if thoſe Purpoſes are not answered, he begins to think himſelf abſolved from that Contract, and that he is return'd to the full Liberty of his Progenitors, and may act for

himſelf; from whence it proceeds, that under a corrupt Adminiſtration, all degrees of Men are Stateſmen, are inquiſitive, uneaſy, cenſorious and diſaffected.

From hence *Fog* takes Occaſion to obſerve, that this Doctrin is never reliſh'd under a bad Adminiſtration, the Inſtruments of which will ſay, That private Men have no right to examine into the Conduct of their Superiors: Truth they will call Sedition, and bring Examples to ſhew, that Men have been put to Death for telling diſagreeable Truths.

That 'tis our peculiar Happineſs, that Things can never be brought to this Extremity, unleſs the Repreſentatives of the People ſhould be debauch'd into Submiſſions or Meaſures inconſiſtent with Liberty.

Diſſents from that common Aſſertion, that nothing can go amiſs fo long as a good Underſtanding continues betwixt the legiſlative and executive Parts of the Conſtitution; becauſe when Affairs are in bad Hands ſuch an Agreement is dangerous; that this Nation has often been ſaved by the Oppoſition made to Men in power; and the Repreſentatives of the People, by keeping the publick Money in the People's Pocket, have ty'd up the Hands of the Miniſters from executing many miſchievous Projects.

Gives ſeveral Reaſons to illuſtrate this Argument; and that all good Laws have been paſſed at ſuch a Criſis; witneſs the *Habeas Corpus Act*, and the Bill for making Parliaments triennial.

Says, that this Jealouſy or Diſtruſt of Men in Power ſo long preſerved the Liberties of the Roman People; but when that was remov'd, and the Senates could be influenced, their Liberties were loſt.

Laſtly, that when all Virtue and publick Spirit was departed from the Senate, and that great Empire was ſinking into Ruin, there was a good Harmony and Underſtanding betwixt the executive and legiſlative Parts of the Government.

The

Traveller, Saturday, March 13.
No. 245.

Containing his REMARKS on the Reign of K. James I. proceeds to shew the advantageous Situation Queen Elizabeth left him in, which had he made a proper use of, says, he might have reigned gloriously abroad, and happily at home; that his Title was not contested, nor any Opposition open or secret, given to his Succession; and the People unanimous in their Vote for him, as being the only Prince in whom the Protestant Interest united: That he, coming to the Crown, after all the Difficulties and Dangers of the Reformation, and establishing a new Church were over, had an Opportunity of preventing any bad Consequence from the Division of his Protestant Subjects.

Says, that the Roman Catholic Party carried on their Designs against the Constitution in Church and State, with as much Rage as ever, tho' not so strongly, their great Supporters being dead, the Reformation establish'd, and the Church of England, by the Sobriety, Wisdom, and Sanctity of her Institution, fixed on a Rock; King James therefore had it in his Power to keep down with Ease a Party which Q. Elizabeth had subdued with Pain.

Proceeds to mention other Advantages attending King James I. as that with respect to the Navy, Commerce and Wealth of the Nation, he was a rich and powerful King. Nevertheless his Ministers took occasion to demand Money of the Commons, among others upon the following Pretences: 1. To satisfy a Debt of Queen Elizabeth for 350 0000. And 2. To reimburse the King the Charge of protecting his Wife and Children from being robb'd on the Road to London.

That the Advantages which this Prince had in the Situation of foreign Affairs, both at his Accession to the Throne, and during the greatest part of his Reign, were remarkably great,

proceeding from the Weakness or Minority of the Kings of Spain, and other favourable Circumstances with regard to other Princes and States about him.

And lastly, That only one instance can be brought that might justly be reckon'd an Exception to the Advantage and Security which accompanied the Reign of this Prince; and that related to the Part he took or might have taken in the Troubles which happen'd in Germany from the Designs of the House of Austria, by which Frederick, Elector of Palatine, lost the Crown of Bohemia, and his own Patrimony, and the Protestant Interest and the Liberty of Germany were well nigh sacrificed to the Bigotry and Ambition of the Emperor.

The Weekly Register, Saturday March 13. No. 48.

A Petition having been presented to the Parliament to English the LAWS, the Register gives his Thoughts on that Subject. [See p. 98, 100.]

Observes that the Laws ought to be clear and concise, so as to be readily comprehended; that the Sages of Antiquity gave the People under their Direction, the most plain and intelligible View of their Duty imaginable.

That whereas 'tis objected, That Custom has entailed on us a quite contrary Practice, which is not in the Power of Reason to Remedy; that every Nation has its particular Laws; and what regulated a little Greek Commonwealth, will not square with so great and populous a Nation as ours.

To this he answers, That Truth is always the same, and Regularity no more foreign to a large Community, than a small; that the Direction of Affairs has fallen into unskilful Hands, which have endeavour'd to hide what they could not rectify; and hence Obscurity and Gothic Barbarism took Place of Elegance and Perspicuity.

Examines the Language in which our Courts practise the Law. He allows

Shows that the Laws may contain the whole Duty of the Subject, may be contrived in the most masterly Way, and explained in the most regular Method; but then, says he, how shall I A understand them? If a Man has no Learning, how shall he read 'em in a Language he don't know, and in a Character he is not acquainted with? Says, 'tis necessary that every Man engaged in a Law Suit, should himself have a View of the whole Proceedings, B that he may judge of his Attorney's Honesty and Capacity; but that this is impossible, till he is previously acquainted with the Statutes in his Favour, and the Practice of the Court.

That the Objection that the *Latin* is the only proper Law Language, because its Meanings are established, and its Sounds unvariable, is of no Weight, and would have held good against the Romans themselves, as well as us, because it was then as liable to Alterations as ours is now, yet they had no recourse to the *Greek* to prevent that C Mischief, or mistrusted the Obscurity or Corruption of their Laws, from the Revolution of their Language.

Concludes, that the *English* Tongue is as capable of answering all the purposes of Expression as the *Latin* and in its present Purity, will last as long; that it will express Truth and Justice, with abundance of Spirit and Sublimity; and when our Laws are wrote D equal to the Language, there will be no danger of mistaking their Intention.

The *London Journal*, March 13. No. 606.

CORRUPTION, he says has been complained of in all Ages, but the greatest Complainers have been the first and greatest Corrupters, who having corrupted Men to serve the ends of their Tyrannies, have made that Corruption a Reason for continuing those Tyrannies.

Denies that this Age or this Nation is more corrupt than other Ages, or than this Kingdom was heretofore.

Says, that the only probable way which has been thought of to prevent Corruption is an Oath, by which Men appeal to Heaven for the Truth of what they say, and the Punishments of another World, and the Penalties of this are laid before them, if they speak false: But this is not sufficient, for an Oath, where a Man's Interest is concerned, and his Passions strong, puts him upon Distinctions to evade the Force of Truth: by which means the Fear of a Deity and invisible Punishments, is rendered less Efficacious.

Thinks it would have been for the Interest of Mankind, if there never had been an Oath imposed, relating solely to Man's self and his own Interest; for that an honest Man will not be corrupted, and such who will, find out ways to reconcile their Wickedness and their Consciences.

Says, the Causes of Corruption are false Teaching and false Philosophy, or wrong Notions of Life and Pleasure; and that 'tis no wonder Men act dishonestly, when they place their chief good in gratifying every Passion just as it rises, without Regard to Consequences.

Advises an Education in Principles of Wisdom and Virtue, that Religion is only an Enforcement of Morality, and that Man's present Happiness consisted in the Practice of it; and if to this were added the Necessity of Temperance, in order to preserve Honesty, we should be more strongly guarded against Corruption, than by all the Oaths which were ever invented; that the only way to preserve our Integrity, and be just to the Community, is to be just to ourselves, by living within the Rules of Reason.

Concludes with taking Notice of an Appeal made to him by Mr *D'auvers* concerning the Truth of his Remarks on a Passage in a Pamphlet called, *Observations on the present State of Affairs*, in which the Author had given a dismal Description of the present declining, corrupted and depraved State

State of this Nation (see p. 102.) to which the *Craftsman* could not agree, neither does Mr *Osborne*, but says, that the People of *England* are sober and honest, wise and brave, jealous A of Incroachments on their Liberties, which they have warmly at Heart, and will gloriously contend for whenever invaded; and that the Constitution was never in a more vigorous State of Health, nor the Laws more invariably or sacredly observed.

The *Daily Courant*, March 11.

THE REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES which the *Craftsman* had lately vended among us, and the Actions as well as Speech of some Men which have the same Tendency, make it highly necessary to remind unwary People of the dangerous Consequences which have formerly attended the same Doctrines and Practices. In the Reign of *Ch. I.* the Spirit of Opposition to the Exercise of any Power in the Crown, which favoured in the least of arbitrary, was carried to such a pitch, that even the shadow of Authority was taken away from it. And what ensued? Why the People found themselves enslaved in a much more oppressive and intolerable manner, by the very Men who had set up that Opposition, and whom they all along took to be their own Instruments and Agents for procuring them Liberty. This was then, and always must be the Case in *England*. A Monarchy, a limited Monarchy, is our natural Constitution; and we ought to preserve it. The royal Prerogative has been pretty well curtailed, and needs no more Amputation; to be eternally nibbling at the power of the Crown, what is it but to set a Prince of Spirit upon contriving means to overturn all our Liberties, in order to preserve his own? but if a Prince's hands are quite bound down for fear of such an Accident, then must it happen as before, that we become the Slaves of those who will impudently call them-

selves our Preservers; and who, to secure their ill-gotten Power, will certainly be too wise to use the same Methods by which the other lost it.

As a Confirmation of these Arguments introduces a Speech printed in 1748, which shews us that those Men who grudg'd their Prince a few necessary Soldiers to support his Dignity soon found themselves under the Tyranny of a numerous Army of their own raising; that those Men who grudg'd a few Taxes necessary for the Support of the Government, were soon saddled with seven times as much, and possessed of as little Liberty, either in their civil or religious Concerns.

Stutstreet Journal. March 18. No. 63

1. ENTertains his Readers with a 4th Letter from a Correspondent, criticizing upon a Poem called *HYDIPPOAS*; shewing from the Variety and Justness of its Characters, that it has all the Essentials of a Poem of the Epic kind.

2. Contains some Arguments advanced for and against the CHARITABLE CORPORATION, whose Case is now before the Parliament. The Opposers of the Corporation assert, that a Borrower of 150*l.* loses near 40*l.* in 3 months. On the other side, 'tis F affirmed that the Borrower for his 150*l.* pledg'd saves near 40*l.* besides preserving his Credit, tho' he pays the Company ten per Cent. for what he borrows. So the Lender is sure to gain; and the Borrower's Profit is C a disputed Point.

3. Among the Occurrences, Mr. *Quidnunc* quotes one from the *Daily Post*, viz. "We hear that the Oratory Subject for to-morrow Evening, will be *Henry's* Apology for Wit, and will be advertised particularly to-morrow Morning; and that Mr. *Henley* expects there one Dr. M——, who called him *impudent* in Print, to a Dispute on that Problem." On which he remarks, I wonder Mr. *Henley* should make

make an unnecessary Apology; and that
should be offended at being called im-
pudent, since it was plainly shew'd in
last, that impudence comprehends all
qualifications. *Who Dr. M—— is, A*

Whom he expects to a Dispute, I can
never imagine, than I can what is
meant by that Problem; nothing pre-
sents to which it can be referred. If the
Problem intended be either, whether Mr. B
has wit, or whether he has impu-
dence, I deny that either is a Problem,
and consequently any matter of Dispute.

4. From their Pegasus in Grubstreet,
I have the following Paragraphs: *We C*
have been assured from Sevenoaks in
Kent, that Dr. Thomas Fuller, an emi-
nent Physician, (murdered by the L.
Dr. of Feb. 11. an Account of which D
Murder was given in our 59th Jour-
nal) is since come to Life again; and
that the Suit commenced by him, a-
gainst the Trustees of the Charity left
Sir William Sennoke, was rather in
order to obtain an annual Election, E
than on the Account of Mismanagements;
which Affair was determined by the
Master of the Rolls, who decreed
that the Trustees should be chosen An-
nually; and that the Costs of both F
Parties should be paid out of the Cha-
rity itself.

The Society was surpriz'd at the
Advertisement in the *Daily Post*, Mar.
14. from one who calls himself *Hyp G*
Doctor, assuring the World that we had
recommended his *Weekly Paper*, in the
Epigram upon Wit in our last *Journal*.
Though he may bid very fair to be ad-
mitted one Day into our Society, yet H
at present his *Paper* is not eminent
enough, even to be read before it.
We know but one *Hyp Doctor*, the
learned *Orator*, whom we acknowledge
to be such in several Senses of that
Appellation. His Works are always
read to us; and his Advertisement of
this Day gave us extraordinary Diver-
sion, particularly his Epigram on Dr.
Scurvy Grasi.

Go on, great Doctor, both to kill and write,
and give us Papers, while you make us

Sh——

Mr. *Mævius* objected, that the last
Line did not turn fully upon the first,
that the Word kill had no Business
there, since after Persons are killed,
they can have no Occasion for *Paper*:
and propos'd to change it for *Purge*,
which he said would make the Epi-
gram exact. This was approved.—
But Dr. *Mitchel*, a Rival of Mr. *Henley's*,
and Author of a learned Dissertation
against *Sooterkins*, declared, that he
liked neither the one, nor the other.
That though he had never call'd the
Orator impudent in Print, yet since in
the *Daily Post* of Yesterday, and in an
Advertisement in the *Daily Post* of this
Day, he was plainly challenged by
the Appellations of Dr. *M——* and
Dr. *Scurvy Grasi*, to a Disputation on the
point aforesaid, he was ready to answer
the Challenge, and to dispute on that
Problem, at the *Pegasus*, tho' not at
the *Oratory*. In the mean time, in an-
swer to the *Orator's* Distich, he desired
the following might be published.

Preach on, great Orator, but Printing
dread;

Thy jargon spoke seems sense; 'tis Non-
sense read.

Free Briton, March 11. No. 67.

Consists of a Letter from *Timothy*
Scrub of Rag Fair, ironically ap-
plauding the Talents and Conduct of
E—B—L, Esq; Author of a Letter to
the King of *Sparta*, from which he
infers that this Gentleman is inspir'd,
he will not say, *Mad*; that to prove
this needs no other Argument than his
Method of proving himself no *Irish-*
man, by giving his *Modesty* in evi-
dence; and his Opinion that the late
L—d B—ke is the fittest Man alive to
serve the King and Kingdom; and that
he is incapable of betraying either, after
so many Instances of Treachery to
both; and that it is a Hardship upon
him, still to continue under an Attain-
der of High Treason, so deservedly in-
curred, by his Flight from the Justice
of his injur'd Country.

The

free Briton, March 18. No. 68.

Of Sedition.

SAYS, 'tis the Duty and Glory of a free Spirit to vindicate the Measures of just and faithful Governours; that the Errors, Crimes and Incapacity of any Governor are never long Secret; that vain-glorious Men, who have the Spirit of Domination are never satisfy'd without ingrossing Power, and rejoice in any Misfortune that befalls the Publick, and labour to make the Multitude more uneasy under it; and that their Vanity is often the strongest Motive to all the Uproars they raise; that they who have no Injury to complain of, will, unprovok'd, do mischief only to be thought important; which he illustrates with an instance out of *Tacitus*, viz. "Sedition and Discontent, having almost worked up the Roman Legions to Mutiny, a private Centinel mounted on the Shoulders of his Fellow Soldiers resolv'd to try the Power of his Eloquence, and address'd himself to the Army in all the Postures of an Orator. *You have given Liberty to those miserable Men, said he pointing to those Criminals whom they had rescued; but which of you can restore Life to my Brother? he was murdered no longer ago than last Night, by the Hands of those Russians who are entertain'd by the General, to butcher the poor Soldiery. Tell me Blefus, (for that was the General's Name who was then sitting on the Tribunal) tell me where thou hast laid his dead Body? An Enemy does not grudge the Rites of Burial; when I have tir'd myself with kissing his cold Corpse, and weeping over it, order me to be slain upon it. All I ask of my fellow Soldiers, since we both die in their Cause, is, that they would lay me in the same Grave with my Brother.* The Army blown up into Rage by this Speech, resolv'd to do the Spenger Justice; but on Enquiry they found, that he never had a Brother in his Life.—As groundless, adds he, are most of the Complaints of these Days.

Weekly Register, March 20. No. 69.

Of Coffee Grounds.

RELATES some Occurrences he met with in a visit he lately paid a Lady; says, he surpriz'd her and her Company in close cabal over their Coffee; the rest very intent upon one who by her Dress and Intelligence he guess'd was a Tire-woman; which he added the Secret of dining by Coffee Grounds; that she was then in full Inspiration, and with much Solemnity observing the Atom round the Cup; on one Hand sat a Widow, on the other a Maiden Lady, both attentive to the Predictions to be given of their future Fate; and that the Lady (his Acquaintance) the marry'd, was no less earnest in contemplating her Cup than the other two. They assured him that every cast of the Cup is a Picture of all one's Life to come; and every Trans-action and Circumstance is delineated with the exactest Certainty. If this be so (reply'd he) such an Art wou'd be of Service to a Statesman; for instead of going to Council, he need only examine the Coffee Grounds, and all the Affairs of the whole Nation would appear before him at once, and he wou'd know all the Plots, Cabals and Intrigues of his Adversaries; but objecting to the Scheme, that in case he should see Mischief and Misfortune coming upon him, whether it would be in his Power to prevent 'em; they reply'd, no. From which he takes occasion to dissuade them from such unwarrantable Enquiries; to be content with what they enjoy; and be prepar'd to endure Evil when it comes, and to depend on Providence for the rest.

The Register, in another Part of his Paper, represents the Inconvenience that attend those who are oblig'd to make Application to Men in great Offices; to whom there is no Admittance without Feeing the Servants.

REMARKS

REMARKS on the BILL depending in PARLIAMENT, to prevent SUITS for TYTHES, where none, or any Composition for the same, have been paid in a certain Number of Years.

THE Law for Exemption from Tythes at present stands thus : If Tythes be demanded, and an Exemption is pleaded, the Incumbent insists upon *common Right*, and the Exemption must be proved by the Land Proprietor, or he must pay the Tythe.

But by this new Bill, the Proprietor is not to prove his Exemption, tho', if intitled to it, he may very well be supposed to have in his own Hands the Evidence of his Estate being Tythe-free, provided he or his Ancestors bought it really so ; but the Proof of Tythe being paid in a certain Number of Years, is to rest upon the Incumbent ; who coming a Stranger to the Parish, may not know what has been done, and may easily defraud where Tythe has not been taken in Kind, but paid in Money, the Receipts for which he can no ways come at, being in the Hands of the Proprietors : Whereas, as the Law now stands, the Clergy are effectually secured against Impositions.

Many Improvements, Woodlands, Waste, or other privileged Lands, which have remained so, during the Term to be limited by this Act, when they come to be improved, or occupied by a Tenant, will be forever exempted by this Act from paying Tythe, as they ought to do in such Cases.

Considering how many Ways Exemptions do and may grow, there is no Reason to take from the Clergy any Advantages the present Law gives them. The Difficulties they are under, by coming Strangers to a Parish, of procuring Evidence to contest pretended Exemptions, the want of Money, or Spirit, to enter into a just Law Suit with a powerful Adversary ; the Envy or Ignorance of some, the undue Influence others are under, particularly Bonds of Resignation (now more

openly practised than ever) and many officiating under Sequestrations, have no Right to sue for Tythes, which may occasion a succeeding Incumbent, who is willing and able to do it, to be wholly precluded by this Act, after a certain Number of Years. This being the Case, all the Tythes in the Kingdom may be exposed to, it would be very hard they should be turned into perpetual Exemptions, for no other Reason, but because now and then it may be doubtful, and need the Determination of the Law, whether a particular Parcel of Land is really exempt or not.

The standing Rule of all Courts, before and since the Reformations, of admitting no Plea *de non decimando*, having never been called in Question by the Legislature, may have occasioned some to neglect asserting their Rights, and leave that to succeeding Incumbents, not supposing that Livings would suffer by it, no Statutes for Limitations of Suits, having ever been extended to the Revenues or the Church, which by this Act will be lessened every Generation, and possibly more than can be now foreseen.

The Statute of Edward the 6th, on which this Bill seems to be grounded, says, *That all prædial Tythes shall be paid in such Manner and Form as hath been of Right yielded and paid within forty Years next before the making this Act, [or of Right or Custom ought to have been paid.]* So that it was not made against, but in Favour of the Protestant Clergy, to facilitate the Recovery of such Tythes as *had*, or *ought* of Right to have been paid to the Popish Clergy, in the 40 Years referred to ; all Exemptions to remain as they were before the said Act. Whereas the present Bill is wholly in favour of the Parishioners, and

P

upon

upon Pretence of preventing the Clergy's taking Advantage of demanding Tythe for Lands which are exempted, when the Deeds or Writings proving such Exemption happen to be lost or destroy'd, utterly deprives them after a Discontinuance of Payment for a certain Time, of claiming their Right, tho' they should be able to prove it by undoubted Authority: And yet it lays the Proprietors of Lands under no Obligation to declare in a legal manner that such Writings are really lost.

A Proposal at this time the more discouraging to the Order, when People of several Persuasions either wholly refuse, or are not over conscientious in paying of Tythes.

One great Pretence of this Bill is, the *Loss of Evidence*, viz. of Original Grants, &c. which are generally very carefully preserved; but if not, may be probably found in Chancery; and in many Cases sufficient Evidence, whether Lands be exempt or not exempt, may be had from the *Office of Augmentation*, which is open to every Subject.

The other Pretence is, *the preventing Law Suits and Differences*; a Freedom from which is a very desirable Blessing; and the greater is their Guilt who will not suffer their Neighbours to enjoy Peace on any Terms but the giving up their just Rights, and the necessary Substance of themselves and Families. But on which Side the Breach of Peace, as occasioned by Suits for Tythes, does chiefly lie, may be gather'd from the Number of Suits that have prevail'd, above what have failed on that Account: However, many of these Suits appear to be commenced by Lay Impropiators, and not Parochial Incumbents. So that 'tis remarked, that the Clergy, generally speaking, are not chargeable with a Multitude of Prosecutions, or bringing such as are deemed Vexatious and Frivolous; on the other Hand, the Truth is, the Rights of some Churches have been lost, by an Unwillingness or Inability to engage in expensive Law Suits, and many more may be lost, when made irrecoverable after a short Time.

A short RULE to determine the Value of BAR-SILVER.

Multiply the Grots of the Price of a Mark fine, by 28—Divide what comes out, by the Pence Sterling, of the Price of an Ounce of Standard Silver, and you'll have the Grots Banco, that one Pound Sterling produces on Standard Silver in Bars so bought and sold.

EXAMPLES.

Given—Standard Silver in Bars at 62 Pence per Ounce: Fine Silver at 24 Guilders 2 Stivers Banco per Mark fine. Quere, how much Banco Money does one Pound Sterling produce?

The Grots of 24 Guilders 2 Stivers are 664. These multiply'd by 28, make 26992, these divided by 62 Pence, bring out 435 Grots 1-4, or 36 Schellings 3 Grots 1-4 Bank Money for one Pound Sterling. Again—given Standard Silver in Bars at 65 Pence per Ounce: Fine Silver at 25 Guilders

11 Stivers Banco per Mark fine. Quere, how much Banco Money does 1 Pound Sterling produce? The Grots of 25 Guilders 11 Stivers are 1022. These multiply'd by 28, make 28616. These divided by 65 Pence, bring out 440 Grots 10-66, or 36 Schelling of Grots 1-4th Bank Money for 1 Pound Sterling.

Suppose the Exchange betw. Amsterdam and London at 34, 11, what Profit does there arise on Standard Silver at the given Prices in this Example?—To find which, 1761 (the quarter Grots of 36, 8 1-4th) being multiply'd by 100 are 176100. These divided by 1676, (the quarter Grots of 34, 11) bring out L. 105; 91:05—that is L. 5:01:5 per Cent. Profit, at the Prices above, viz. Bought at 65 Pence—Sold at 25 Guilders 11 Stivers Banco—Returned by Exchange at 34. 11 per L. Sterling.

Fog

fog's Journal, March 20. No. 130.

Men he had ever seen, and in whose Conversation he could have thought himself so truly happy.

London Journal, Sat. March 20. No. 608.

HAVING extracted some Passages from the Tryal of the late E. of A Oxford, in Justification of that Nobleman from the Charge of several Crimes with which he was accused, and of which, our Journalist says, nothing could be proved against him, proceeds to give an Account of the Earl's Politics in the Words of Mr Budgel, in his Letter to Cleomenes King of Sparta, who says, it was not impossible for the Earl to make a better Peace than he did, yet that the Demolition of Dunkirk, and the Acquisition of Gibraltar, must be allowed to be of infinite Advantage to Great Britain.

MAKES an Observation, that scarce any of the Opinions which Men entertain, whether Religious, Political, or Personal, were ever examin'd; because they are generally the Effects of Education, or Inclination, rarely of Reason.

Says, the Mass of Mankind seems made for believing; whatever they like, they never enquire into; but if the Report happens to be levelled against their Passions, or Inclinations, they enquire indeed, but Reason will convince them of what they are not willing to have true.

Remarks further, that Men not only easily believe, but are apt to believe ill of others, especially of those in Power, and as backward to believe good Reports.

Takes notice, that this is the Case in common Life; but that 'tis much worse when the ill Report is against great Men; that Resentments, Disappointments, Party Opinions, and Prejudices, induce 'em to say the worst Things of the best Men.

That the same Humour has prevailed in former Reigns; and that we find almost as many Complaints of Grievances in the Reigns of K. William, as in that of K. Charles I. altho' 'tis acknowledged, we then felt but few. As a Proof, refers to a Paper published 1693, called, A short State of our Condition.

Asks whether there were not as many Grievances talked of during the first ten glorious Years of Queen Anne, when a Treasurer was at the Head of Affairs, who, when he resigned his Office, Went out with clean Hands, and empty too!

Queries, if the Ministry Haters of those Times did not represent our Victories as so many Steps to our Ruin; insamously charging the best General in the World

Says, that upon the Treaty of Utrecht my Ld Oxford declared he did not rely upon K. Philip's Renunciation of the Crown of France, but rather on Accidents which might arise to disunite those two Powers, which accordingly happened; the Infanta of Spain, tho' formally contracted to the French King, and long entertained at Court, was sent back to her own Country to get a new Husband; which the Queen of Spain her Mother highly resented, and waited an Opportunity to revenge the Affront and would gladly have flung herself into our Arms, and offered us the Mediation betwixt her and France.

Mr Budgel proceeds to observe, that neither our Reputation, nor Affairs were left in a despicable Condition, after the Peace made by the said Earl, who formed and established the South Sea Company, which in its Foundation, was a national Benefit, and might have served noble Ends; that tho' the said Earl had pass'd thro' so many great Offices, he at last died poor.

Concludes with another Quotation from the same Author, viz. that another Peer in the same Ministry, having invited Mr Addison to dinner, Mr Addison said, he was heartily sorry his Principles forced him to oppose one of the greatest and most accomplished

World with private Views of his own Glory?

Bids us judge by what we know, not by what we read, and consider the Characters and Motives of the Persons who complain; that when we are told our Constitution is in danger, our Liberties precarious, and our Properties insecure; we should take a View of our Happiness arising from our Liberty, which is secured by Guardian Laws, and those Laws superior to the Will and Appetite of every Subject, and to which the Kings of England are themselves subject.

The Craftsman, Saturday March 20.
No. 246.

Continues Remarks on the Reign of K. James I. and says, this Prince, contrary to the Measures and Conduct of his Predecessor, endeavoured, without Talents, to procure the People's Esteem, and so awakened their Jealousy, instilling in their Minds a good Opinion of himself, and a mean one of them. Observes, that Queen Elizabeth had been jealous of her Prerogative, but moderate in the Exercise of it; but that K. James imagined the higher he carried it, the more strongly he should be settled on the Throne.

That by the absurd Notions and Principles of his Government, Opposition, Prejudice, Divisions and Disputes were raised and fomented, and K. James, by using Tricks of Government, conjured up a Storm in which his Successor perished; that his Successor came a Party Man to the Throne, and his Prejudices caused him to continue an Invasion on the People's Rights, whilst he imagined himself only concerned in the Defence of his own.

Illustrates these Assertions by Facts. Says, that he was received with Transports of Joy, and that all Ranks of Men made their Court to him; but that he, believing these Transports of the People were due to his eminent Merit, and an Homage paid for the Honour he did them in accepting their Crown,

took State, and dispersed them with Frowns, not to say with Curses; yet that he sunk into low Familiarity with his Favourites; that he was profuse of his Riches, and so lavish of his Honour, that they ceased to be so; inasmuch that an Advertisement was passed up at St. Paul's, of An Art to help weak Memories to a competent knowledge of the Names of the Nobility.

Observes, that K. James's Affectation of Learning lessened him as a King; for that the Merit of a chief Governor is wisely to superintend the whole, and not to shine in any inferior Class.

Remarks, that the State and pompous Titles he was fond of, served to render, his Pusillanimity more conspicuous, and his Person more contemptible; as appeared by his revoking, as soon as he came to the Throne, those Letters of Reprisal on the Subjects of Spain, which Q. Elizabeth had granted her Subjects, that they might do themselves Justice.

The last Instance he gives of King James's cowardly Behaviour, is, his not resenting the Affront offered to our Flag by a Dutch Man of War.

The Daily Courant, March 24.
Of Soldiers.

GIVES a Barlesque on the Letter inserted in the Craftsman, No. 244. signed Tilbury, addressed to the common Soldiers; in which he promises to endeavour their Freedom, and they shall be obliged to serve in the Army for a short and limited Time only; at the Expiration of which he doubts not but they will all quit the Service, of which he is persuaded they do not approve. [See p. 102.]

Tells them, it will save their Officers the Expence of recruiting, since, in this Case, they may tell their Officers at any time, they will continue no longer in the Service.

Says, 'twill be a great Benefit to themselves, and save the Lives of many British Subjects, since few would desert when they might publicly upon a

2 March, throw down their Arms and refuse any longer Service.

That such a Rotation in the Army, would discipline our Men, and turn the Nation into a regular Militia? A which would give this great Security to the present Establishment; that an Army, much more numerous, and as regular and well disciplin'd, might be seduc'd and drawn together to subvert it, as that kept in Pay to support and B defend it.

Confesses that he had formerly treated them as a lazy, profligate, indolent Tribe, Enemies of Liberty, and the Support of Tyrants and Usurpers; but having consider'd how they may be made useful, now commences Patron for Standing Armies, that is, a free Standing Army, who can disband themselves whenever they please, without any bad Consequences to themselves.

Free Briton, March 25. No. 96.

TIS an Act of Generosity to rescue the Virtues and the Praises E of such Worthies who have surviv'd the Services they have done the Publick, from Oblivion; few are new remaining who had any Share in the publick Transactions of the Reigns of K. William and Q. Anne; Oppressors, Betrayers, of the publick Trust, and blundering Servants, become gradually less and less obnoxious to the People.

Hence it happens, that many unjust Proceedings, transmitted to Posterity G in the fair Forms of publick Justice, unattended with their genuine Marks of secret Iniquity, have an ill-deserv'd Reverence from those Men who never examin'd their Merit. Had such a venal Magistrate as Chief Justice Saunders, or such an over-bearing Tyrant as Scraggs who follow'd him, been living in the four last Years of Queen Ann's Reign, neither the City of London's Charter, which the one seized on, nor the innocent Blood which the

other shed, wou'd have been thought Objections of any great Weight against such virtuous Characters.

The Persons who influenced the ill Conduct of those Times, would not have been caref'd and espoused, had the People been sensible of their former Oppression and Tyranny; therefore when such as acted extraordinary Parts about 20 Years ago, would again impose upon an abused People, it should be our Care that such Proceedings are not forgot, when they should be most remember'd.

Here he animadverts on the Methods and Arts which were practis'd to remove, supplant, and displace the illustrious D. of Marlborough, and the upright E. of Godolphin; and reflects on the Accomplishments, Virtue and Integrity of those Patriots who succeeded them; and from thence inters D what Noodles the Whigs were in their Impeachment against such a Patriot as the late Lord Viscount B———, and what Numsculls the Tories were, in their famous Protest, against restoring his Title to his Patrimony.

Lastly, bids us learn to value Health by the Sight of Sickness, and Liberty by the sad Appearance of civil and religious Tyranny.

Craftsman, March 27. No. 247.

TAKES for the Subject of his Discourse a Report which he had observ'd about town, of a Proposal intended to be offer'd for a general Excise, under the Pretence of taking off the Land-Tax; shews the pernicious Consequences of such a Scheme; traces the Excise to its first Original, and in the Words of John Hampden, Esq; tells us the Occasion of its being first introduc'd; of its Enlargement from Time to Time; the various Methods used in successive Reigns to keep it a-foot; and the Mischiefs of it; which may in short be comprehended from his Motto to this Paper, viz.

Excise

Excise, a Monster, worse than e're before
 Frighted the Midwife, and the Mother tore.
 A thousand Hands she hath, a thousand Eyes;
 Breaks into Shops, and into Cellars pries;
 With hundred rows of teeth the shark exceeds; A
 And on all trades, like Calawar, she feeds
 Chops off the piece, where'er she close the Jaw,
 Elle swallows all down her indented Maw.
 She stalks all day in streets, conceal'd from sight B
 And flies, like Bats, with leathern wings; by night
 She waltzes the Country, and on Cities preys,
 Her of a female Harpy, in Dog days (hot,
 Black Birch, of all the Earth born race most
 And most rapacious, like himself begot,
 And of his Brat enamour'd, as sh' encras'd,
 Revel'd in incest with the mongrel Beast. C
 A. Marvel'

Grubstreet Journ. Mar. 25. No. 64.

AN Abridgment of *faithful Memoirs*
of the Life, Amours, &c. of Mrs.
Ann Oldfield, by Wm. Egerton, Esq. D
 done by Mr. *Mævius*, a Member of the
Grubbean Society, gives an account that
 she was born in *Pall-mall*, 1683. Her
 Grandfather a Vintner, her Father rode
 in the Guards, and had a Commission E
 under K. *James*. She was put to a
 Sempstress in *King-street, Westminster*.
 Her Mother and she liv'd some time
 with her Sister, Mrs. *Voss*, who kept
 the Mitre-Tavern in *S. James's Market*.
 In 1699, she was introduc'd to Mr.
Rich by Sir *J. Vanbrugh*. That she ex- F
 pir'd, *Octob. 23, 1730*, left her Estate
 between her two Sons, *Marwaring* and
Churchil; and was buried in *Westmin-*
ster Abby, in a *Brussels lace Head dress*,
 a *Holland Shift*, with *Tucker* and
 double *Ruffles* of the same *Lace*, and
 a Pair of new *Kid Gloves*.

Among the several Observations Mr.
Mævius makes on this Book, of which
 he gives this Character by way of H
 Motto from *Harlequin Horace*.

Things without Head or Tail, or Form
or Grace,

A wild, false, glaring, unconnected Mass.
 the following seem most Remarkable,

viz. The Author quotes a Passage in
 Mr. *Pope's familiar Letters* to Henry
Cromwel, Esq; in which, he says, he
 would have put over Mr. *Marwaring*,
 this Sentence of *Tully* for an Epitaph,
Vita bene acta jucundissima est Recor-
datio; of which the Author gives
 this extraordinary Translation, *A Life*
well acted is the best Remembrance. These
 Letters here refer'd to, Mr. *Mævius*
 says, were published without the
 Consent of either of those Gentle-
 men, and the Author was ashamed of
 them as trivial Things, and only
 excusable from his Youth and Inex-
 perience.

In the Account which the Author
 gives of Mrs. *Oldfield's* Sickness and
 Death, he says, Mrs. *Saunders*, who
 quitted the Stage in 1720, attended
 her constantly, and did the Office of a
 Priest to the last: Upon which Mr.
Mævius remarks, that this one parti-
 cular will incline this enlighten'd Age
 to have the better Opinion of Mrs. *Old-*
field's Religion, because from thence
 it may be infer'd, that neither in
 her Health nor Sickness, she was ever
 Priest-ridden.

Universal Spectator, Mar. 27. No. 127.

Common Beggars, the Author tells
 us, are for the most part, idle
 Counterfeits, Rogues and Profligates;
 who, to avoid working, take up this
 lazy Course of Life, and by various
 Disguises and Pretences, extort more
 Money from tender hearted People,
 than can be imagin'd, which they
 squander away in Drunkenness and
 Revelling; and doubts not but many
 of 'em who beg at our Doors a Days,
 are ready to pick our Pockets, break
 into our Houses, or assault us in the
 Streets by Night.

These Evils, he says, are owing to
 the Weakness of some good People,
 who give Money to be rid of the mi-
 serable Appearances and dismal Out-
 cries of the vilest Rogues and worst
 of Impostors. As a Confirmation of
 this, tells a Story of a Gentleman cross-
 ing

ling *Morefields*, who was followed by a middle aged shabby Fellow importunately begging for Six Pence. The Gentleman wondered at his odd Demand, and told him he had not for him: But the Fellow walked along, repeating his Intreaties, till finding no likelihood of Success—Well, Sir, says he, with a melancholy Air, I shall trouble you no more!—but that small Matter would have saved me from doing what I shall now be forc'd to do!—Then fetching a deep Sigh, he shook his head, and slowly moved away—The Strangeness of his Words and Behaviour, struck the Gentleman; this poor Creature, thought he, by Want is grown desperate, and shall my Refusal of such a Trifle drive him to Extremities? With that, calling back the Fellow, here, Friend, is Sixpence for thee; but 'pr'ythee tell me the meaning of what you said just now. The Fellow thanked him, and pocketing the Money,——Why truly, Master, reply'd he, I've been begging here this whole Day to little purpose, and unless your Charity had saved me from it, must have been forced to work, the Thoughts of which gave me no small Disquiet.

The other part of this Discourse having a pretty near Affinity with the Arguments used in the *London Journal*, No. 602, on the same Subject, we refer our Readers thereto, in p. 59, 60. No. 2. Vol. I.

Read's Journal, March 25.

HIS Correspondent *Crato* gives him, in a Letter, his Notions of Pleasure, which, he says, some so fiercely declaim against, as if all where Beasts who have the least Appetite to it.

Next, he describes a more considerable Party, which he divides into two Classes; the first are those who immerse themselves into Pleasures, without Regard or Consequences; the other consists of the more refined Debauchees, who, not content with their own Guilt, are assiduous to seduce others,

by putting Reason to the unnatural Task of justifying by Argument their Apostacy from Virtue.

Seneca describes the first Class, where, he says, there are a Sett of People who pass their Lives as Straws pass through the Water, which do not swim but are carried: They borrow their Dress from Fashion, take their Religion upon Trust, and for Morals never trouble their Heads at all; are a Sort of living Adjectives, with Significations entirely passive.

This Argument *Crato* illustrates by two Examples. The first is *Sulpitius*, whom he pictures as a Man of tolerable Parts, but thro' the Indulgence of his Relations, was not suffered to submit to the Slavery of a proper Education; so that he is a downright Straw, and owes his Motion wholly to the Current of the Age, which having driven him by Chance among the Sticklers for Liberty, he is a strenuous Advocate for Freedom, and takes his Notions from the common-place Topicks on that Head. His private Life is acted conformable to that of his Companions, who are Rakes, and passes thro' the World like a Horse in a Carrier's Team, never enquiring the Road, but jogs on contentedly in the Track of others that go before him.

Clarissa, the other instance he brings, is one of these fluctuating Animals, and now about 25. Having, till of late, resided in and about the Court, she lives according to the Mode, and has not a single Folly but she takes from the Fashion; her Fortune originally 3000 *l.* is now reduced to 1200 *l.* by Balls, &c. and has consumed 500 *l.* in two Years with the Mercer and Milliner. Her Uncle *Thifty*, has oblig'd her to retire to a small Village in the Neighbourhood of Cambridge, where she and her Maid are just what they were, the Scene is all that's changed, and the same Airs, which were plaid over in the Park, the Playhouse, and the Assembly, now entertain the scholastick Beaux Esprits at her Tea Table, the

the College Walks, or the Commencement.

Concludes with a Remark on a Notion which the Author of the *Fable of the Bees* had broached, viz. That the Drunkard, the Pop, and other Extravagants, are the most useful Members of Society; this is maintained by *Carus*, who in a publick Company asserted that young *Lucilius* was no more to blame in keeping a Leash of Mistes, than a Man is for eating Veal, Mutton, and Pork, to assuage his Hunger, since the Appetite in *Nature* is just alike: Your Speech, reply'd old *Nestor*, seems to give the Company Uneasiness; Revenge is a passion and natural, and therefore in Justice we may break your Neck down Stairs.

Fog's Journal, Saturday March 27.
No. 131.

A Correspondent informs him, in a Letter, of a Representation made to him by a wealthy Farmer, that whereas the Tythes of his Land are very considerable, they are taken away by the Lord of the Manor, and the Parish Church endowed with but 8 *l. per ann.* for the Maintenance of a Minister, who supplies it but once a Month. From hence the Writer takes occasion to consider the State of Vicarage Churches, and is concerned to find that several hundred thousand miserable Souls have lived and died (as many thousands now are) destitute of the Means of Instruction in the Chrillian Religion.

As an Evidence of this sad Truth, observes, that in a large, populous town, where a sufficient Provision ought to be made for all the Parts of divine Service, the whole Income remaining to the Church, is but 15, 20, or 30 *l. Yearly*: Which is a starving Support for a Gentleman who has spent 8 or 900 *l.* in his Education. The Bishop, in this case, must take some raw young Man, perhaps a Servitor in a College, who, on his being made *Batchelor of Arts*, petitions his Lordship in the Stile of *Eliz's* Posterity, *Put me, I pray thee, in-*

to one of the *Priest's* Offices, that I may eat a Piece of Bread: Whereby the Parishioners, thus poorly supply'd, the more loosely given fall into atheistical Profaneness, and the more soberly inclined, are liable to be drawn into separate Congregations.

Yet worse is the Condition of many lesser Vicarage Churches, in Villages, which are shut up two or three Sundays in the Month. Of such he reckons 2000 Cures within this Kingdom that exceed not 10 *l.* yearly. But allowing the Church opened every other Sunday, yet as many of 'em are too meanly endowed to support a resident Vicar, the *Miscarriage* of many unhappy Souls, may be justly charged on the *Alienation of Tythes* from their proper Use.

The *Guilt* we are under on account of these Alienations, and their Consequences, he compares with *Saul's* slaying the *Gibeonites*, in Violation of a national Oath, which was punished by a three Year's Famine; and from thence infers, what a Number of Souls have dy'd in the State of *spiritual Destitution*, on account of this national *Ad?* Says, we are likewise charged with a contemptuous Disregard to God's Worship, by disabling our Fellow Christians from performing their publick Duty, and shutting up and causing many Churches to be deserted.

Adds, that the late Queen's Bounty was a vast Relief to the Ministers of these small Cures, but of little Benefit to the People, because it will not help 'em to a better qualified, much less a resident, Ministry.

Expresses his Concern, that at the Reformation so little Regard was shewn in this Matter, when it was in the Power of the then *Vicar General*, under *Henry VIII.* and *A. Bp. Craumer*, very easily to have adjusted this *grand Affair*, and settled it upon another Foot.

Is more sensibly affected, that another Opportunity offered at the *Revolution*, when many favourable Circumstances occurred, and the Bishops had endeared themselves to the Nation by their

their steady, resolute, and zealous Behaviour; our Purse full, Taxes small, and a free Trade with all Nations: But this important article was not thought of, and the Consequence was, that *A* Providence has taken Measures to draw above fifty times more out of our Pockets, than would have effectually provided for it.

London Journal, Saturday March 27.
No. 600.

*M*R Osborne pursues his Discourse on the Causes and Remedies of Corruption (See p. 107 of this Num.) and lays it down, That *wrong Education* is the Root and Source of all Corruption; that the Education of our Youth ought to be committed to the Care of Men of Knowledge, Wisdom, and Virtue? Men who will form 'em *C* for Action, and fill their Souls with great and sublime Ideas of publick Spirit, Love of Country, and Love of Mankind.

*A*ll Governments are obliged to take Cognizance of their Universities, and publick Schools; and every Family to *D* be careful what Principles they teach, and what Examples they set before their Off-spring.

Our All, he says, depends upon Education, and nothing is more neglected or mismanaged. This inculcating in our Youth Propositions in Divinity, is to puzzle, not to teach, and to confound, not to instruct 'em; instead of which they should be led gradually to see the *Reason of Action*, what they ought to do, as Creatures *E* of such a Constitution, and so related in Life; which is teaching them Virtue, and giving them just Notions of Pleasure, Good and Happiness, which arises only from the Practice of Temperance, Justice and Benevolence; that when they are thoroughly convinced of the Reason of Action, that there is a Beauty and Order in Things, they are *H* then prepared to receive Religion and are led from the Effect to the Cause.

Says, Politicks, or the Art of governing Men, can't be obtained without knowing what Men are; and what Actions naturally tend to make them happy; that the sole End of Government is the Happiness of Men; and the Laws of Nature and Society differ only in this, that the Laws of Society oblige Men by temporal Sanctions and Tenor to do and forbear what, if they were wise, they would do and forbear, were there no Laws in being.

B Concludes with this Remark, That under a false Notion of Politeness, young Persons are suffered to do what they please, whereas they should be taught Self-denial in every thing that may hurt them; or injure others; so will they be led to see, that the very Essence of right Conduct consists in being able to refuse ourselves present and momentary Gratifications for the sake of a more durable, a constant and never-failing Good.

Weekly Register, March 27. N. 50.

*A*N Essay upon Happiness is inclosed in a Letter to the *Register*, wherein the Author recounts several Opinions of others as well as his own on that Subject. Some of the ancient Philosophers endeavoured to show, that Happiness did not consist in Riches: True, says he, but then it does not consist in Poverty; others, that it did not consist in Pleasure; not altogether, but surely it does not consist in Pain. The *Stoicks* commendably placed it in Virtue alone; but neither did they wholly come up to the Thing proposed. Happiness is the Butt or Point, at which human Wit has, thro' all Ages, been levelling its Arrows, but the Marksman never found.

Our Author's Opinion is, that human Felicity doth not so much consist in superior Learning, Genius, Wisdom, Wealth, Reputation, and the like, as in a peculiar Cast of a Man's Mind, in a certain Luckiness of Constitution. There is in some Men an easy and contented

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temper

tented Spirit born with them ; a Joyousness or Glee of Soul, which shews them every thing in gay and good-humour'd Lights ; disposes them to be pleased with every thing, and accompanies them equally at all times, and under all Circumstances. Sorrow scarce knows the Way to their Hearts, they are rarely much affected, unless by some great and uncommon Stroke of Adversity. A Man of this Cast sits down free from every Care, while the Wealthy, the powerful, the Wise and Virtuous feel Pangs from a thousand Causes that never touch them. It is this genial Temper of Soul, he imagines, that seems to bid fairest for Happiness. To this he adds the Happiness which noble Minds enjoy, the Power of communicating it to others, or the Ability of doing good.

Concludes, there is no such thing in Nature as absolute Happiness ; and that 'tis impossible to conceive rightly about it, or to form a Definition of it inconsistent with Humanity. Men, for the most part, are happy only comparatively, or in respect of the Unhappiness of their Fellow Creatures. The Content or Happiness which some have placed in a Retirement from the Cares and Tumults of the World, he calls a Life of Insipidity and void of Sensation, and is at best a meer Freedom from Pain. To be happy, therefore, is to possess as much of the Benefits of Life, as Persons of our Rank ordinarily do, and to be as free from the Evils and Torments of it : All beyond this is a Picture of our own Creation, and a gay illusive Idea.

Daily Post, Tuesday, March 30.

A Letter in answer to one in the Daily Courant, (See p. 98. No. III.)

Remarks that the Position advanced by the latter, namely, that the Records of the present and past Ages will become obsolete by the Introduction of a new Language and Character into the Proceedings of the

Law, is wrong, because Practisers must for a long time have Recourse thereto, and therefore will be obliged to acquaint themselves with the old Language and Character.

Another Difficulty started by the Writer of the *Courant*, is, the Fluctuation of our Language, whereby it may become unintelligible to Posterity, as **B** Chaucer and Gower are now. To this it's reply'd, That before the Reformation the Statutes were in *Latin* and *French*, but ever since in *English* ; and the most important Acts, relating to our Liberties and Constitution, are all enacted in our own Language ; and surely we may commit the Proceedings of our Courts, and the Decisions of private Property to our own **C** Mother Tongue. Neither is it just or compatible with the Freedom of a polite and brave People, that their judicial Process should be entered up in an unknown Tongue, and influenced by Chicanery and Artifice.

What was advanced (p. 98.) in the *Courant* in favour of special Pleadings, our Author makes an Argument for their Abolition, namely, that if special Pleadings were removed, there would be more Trials, and the Righteousness of every Man's Claim enquired into.

To the Objection in regard to the Number of Attornies ; and that the Publick was not concerned therein, our Author says, that the Publick has a *Right to enquire* into every thing, when and as often as it judges necessary.

For these Reasons he thinks, that reforming the Profession, and carrying on the Proceedings of the Law in our own Language, is a useful and necessary Work ; and that whatever Reign and Administration shall compleat so noble a Design, they will receive the unanimous Thanks and Applause of their own Age, and be remembered with Honour by their Posterity. (See the *Act for Englishing Law Proceedings*, p. 213.)

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The COURSE of EXCHANGE balanced, shewing how to Draw and Remit to Advantage.

Lond March 12. 1731		The exact		Amst. Mar. 19. 1731		Gain. Cent. on the	
Real--R. P.--Prices		Balance B. P. Prices		Advised A. P. Prices		Courses G. of Excha	
1	Amsterd. 34 : 11	--	P. F.	--	--	--	--
2	Paris 31 : $\frac{3}{4}$	55 : $\frac{413}{800}$	$\frac{7}{8}$ m.	55 : --	under Price	L. 0 : 15 : 07	$\frac{1}{2}$
3	Leghorn 50 : $\frac{1}{2}$	88 : $\frac{49}{100}$	p.	88 : $\frac{1}{2}$	over Price	L. 0 : 05 : 05	$\frac{1}{4}$
4	Genoa 53 : $\frac{1}{2}$	94 : $\frac{109}{100}$	$\frac{1}{8}$ m.	93 : $\frac{1}{4}$	under Price	L. 0 : 06 : 06	$\frac{1}{2}$
5	Venice 48 : $\frac{1}{2}$	84 : $\frac{343}{1000}$	$\frac{1}{8}$ m.	85 : --	over Price	L. 0 : 07 : 08	$\frac{1}{2}$
6	Cadiz 42 : --	101 : $\frac{109}{1000}$	$\frac{1}{8}$ p.	100 : $\frac{3}{4}$	under Price	L. 0 : 06 : 09	$\frac{1}{4}$
7	Madrid 42 : --	80 : $\frac{475}{1000}$	$\frac{1}{8}$ m.	80 : $\frac{1}{2}$	under Price	L. 0 : 15 : 06	$\frac{1}{4}$
8	Lisbon 5 : 58	45 : $\frac{44}{100}$	$\frac{1}{8}$ p.	45 : $\frac{1}{2}$	under Price	L. 1 : 11 : 01	$\frac{1}{4}$
9	Oporto 5 : 51	45 : $\frac{889}{1000}$	$\frac{3}{4}$ m.	45 : --	under Price	L. 1 : 12 : 11	$\frac{1}{2}$
10	Hamburg 33 : $\frac{1}{2}$	33 : $\frac{71}{100}$	$\frac{1}{8}$ m.	33 : $\frac{1}{2}$	under Price	L. 0 : 09 : 11	$\frac{1}{2}$
11	Dublin 11 : $\frac{1}{2}$	--	--	--	--	--	--

EXPLANATION.

The Column dated *London, March 12. 1730-1*, mark'd R. P. is the Real Prices of Exchange at *London* that Day, for the Places numbred, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

The Column marked R. P. is the exact Balance of Prices (or what the Prices of Exchange should be at *Amsterdam*) for the Places numbred, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, to be at an exact Par with our *London* Course, at the Date above-mentioned.

Under P. F. are the practical Fractions, used by Merchants in Exchanges, which come nearest in value to those Fractions of larger Terms, which are in the Column of the Balance Prices. p signifies *plus*, or more, m signifies *minus*, or less.

The Column A. P. is the advised Prices from *Amsterdam*; shewing how the Exchanges were there, for the Places in our *London* Course; which advised Prices, compared with the Balance Prices, furnishes a certain Method to know the Profits that present upon every Place in the said two Courses so compared; which Profits *per Cent.* are in the Column marked G.

The RULE.

For, if the *Advised Price* be under the *Balance Price*, there is a Presentation of Profit, by drawing (on that Place against which it stands in our *London* Course) at the Price corresponding to that Place, and remitting to *Amsterdam*, at the Price against *Amsterdam*, in the said *London* Course.

But, if the *Advised Price* be over the *Balance Price*, there is a Presentation of Profit, by drawing on *Amsterdam*, at the Price against it in our *London* Course, and remitting to the Place in our *London* Course, against which that *advised Price* stands.

Whereas, whoever draws and remits, contrary to the above Rule, misses that Profit which arises by the *Exchange Price* put upon our own Money, and that of *Foreigners*: Since then, whatever is our Loss is their Profit; and on the contrary, whatever is our Profit is their Loss; and as the Interest of every particular Merchant, and that of the Publick in general, are jointly concerned in following this Method, 'tis not to be doubted but 'twill be encouraged accordingly.

A

An EXAMPLE on LISBON.

Against *Lisbon*, in this Calculation, the Balance Price is 45 Grots 5.3.6.4 Banco of *Amsterdam*, for one Cruzade of *Lisbon* of 400 Rees—And the advised Price is 45 Grots 1.8 Banco for said Cruzade—This advised Price being under the Balance Price—Whoever therefore (according to the above Rule of Directions) draws on *Lisbon*, at 5 s. 5 d. 1.4. Sterling for one Milrea—And remits to *Amsterdam*, at 34 Schellings 11 Grots Banco for one Pound Sterling, will find a Profit of $L. 1:11:01.1.4$ Sterling per Cent. by so negotiating his Money, against that of Foreigners—For $L. 100$ Sterling, taken at 5 s. 6 d. 5.8 Sterling for his Draught on *Lisbon*, draws thence 365, 714 Rees—And $L. 100$ Sterling so taken, delivered for *Amsterdam*, at 34 Schellings 11 Grots Banco for one Pound Sterling, remits to *Amsterdam* 1047 Guilders 10 Stivers Banco—And 1047 Guilders 10 Stivers Banco of *Amsterdam*, at 45 Grots 1.8, the advised Price for a Cruzade, will replace at *Lisbon*, 371, 412 Rees for 365, 714 Rees that were drawn thence. And the Difference of these two *Lisbon* Sums, is a Gain of $L. 1:11:01.3.4$ per Cent. in our Favour, on the Monies so exchanged, as in the Calculation above, in the Column marked G.

N. B. The Impossibility of making a true Judgment on the Exchanges, without the Balance Prices, shews the Usefulness, and Necessity of that Column, in the Courses of Exchange. And such as do not know how, or have not time to calculate them, may be furnished with *Collet's* Course of Exchange, exactly balanced every Tuesday and Friday.

To prevent the MAILS being robbed.

THE *Bristol* Mail, after passing unmolested five Years, having been robbed twice last Year, and the Persons convicted thereof discovered by Indorsements on Bank Notes taken away, it has been thought proper by the Postmaster General, to re-publish the Method prescribed in 1724, with some necessary Additions, to make it more difficult for Highwaymen, or their Accomplices, to pur off such Notes; which Method, as now improved, is recommended to Practice by all Persons who shall send Notes by the Post, viz. to write on the Back the Proprietor's Name, and the Place where sent from and to, with the Day of the Month in Words, not in Figures, which have been altered; and to write on the other an Order to stop Payment, if the Mail is robb'd, in the following manner.

On the Back.

London, March 1, 1730, per Post to Chester,
John Hind, Proprietor of this Note.

On the Face of the Note.

Upon Notice that the Mail is robbed, stop Payment
at the Bank, until Advice from

John Hind.
John Strong.

If there is Occasion to remit the said Note to London, write,
Chester, March 10, 1730 Per Post to London,
John Strong, Proprietor of this Note,

The Order to stop Payment need not be writ again, only signed as above by John Strong under the other Name, and so by every Proprietor, the Names answering to each side. As a further Caution, it is required that the Proprietors keep by them a Memorandum of each Endorsement, also of the Number, Date, and Sum of each Note sent by Post.

N. B. An exact Plan of these Directions may be seen at every Post-house.

THE

The Monthly Intelligencer.

MARCH, 1731.

MONDAY, 1.

BEING the Anniversary of the Queen's Birth Day when her Majesty enter'd the 49th Year of her Age, there was a splendid Appearance of Nobility and Gentry at St. James's; her Majesty was magnificently dressed, and wore a flower'd Muslin Head, and Edging, as did also her Royal Highness.

The Ld Portmore was said to have the richest Dress, though an Italian Count had 24 Diamonds instead of Buttons.

The City of Lincoln put up in their Guildhall the Pictures of their present Majesties, his late Majesty, and his Royal Highness, the two last the Gift of Mr Powel of that Place.

York, March 1. This Day the Rt. Hon. the Ld Mayor and Aldermen, &c. laid the Foundation Stone of the Theatre that is to be erected on the Plan of the Rt H. the Earl of Burlington, our Ld Lieut. and Governor. It will be 92 Foot in the Front, where will be a magnificent Portico) and 136 Foot in Depth, and will consist of seven fine Rooms, one of which will have a Colonnade of 48 Corinthian Pillars supporting the upper part of the Building, which is to be adorned with the like Number of Pilasters of the same Order, Windows being between each to the Number of 4: There will be a Gallery all round on the out side, where People may look in at the Windows, and see all that passes in the Inside.—At 12 of Clock three Troops of Gen. Churchill's Regiment march to the Lord May-

or's, who, &c. performed the Ceremony of laying the Stone, which had a Latin Inscription fix'd on it in Brass, and several Pieces of our Coin, the Troops firing at the same time, and 12 Bells at the Minster ringing, &c. The Inscription follows.

Imp. GEORGIO Aug. II.

Richardus Comes de Burlington, Hujus urbis Præses, Seculi Mæcenæ, has Aedes crexit: Quo publicè exhibeantur Ludi, Quo, Proceres undique confluant, Quo artes efflorescant Liberales, Quo (dilatante negotio) gloria pristina Novæ Eboracæ splendore Obunbretur. Ab hoc die natali Carolinæ Reginae serenissimæ nostræ Mar: 1. A. D. MDCCXXX. Stabit Brigantium Epocha. (See p. 873.)

TUESDAY 2.

Several Masters and Sailors of Bristol Merchant-ships, that were taken by Spanish Guard da Costas, came to Town to give an Account to the Parliament of the cruel Treatment they met with from the Spaniards.

WEDNESDAY 3.

Thomas Marsh was try'd at Reading, for robbing the Bristol Mail near Maidenhead Thicket, Aug. 31st last, and being found guilty was sentenced to be hanged in Chains near the Place.

THURSDAY 4.

Was a meeting of the Royal Society, when Roger Gale, Esq; read a learned Discourse concerning the Papyrus and Stylus of the Ancients, extracted in English from a larger Dissertation in Latin, composed by Sir John Clerk, Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, and at the same time he pre-

presented them with the Original.

Came on at *Winchester* the Trials of Sir *Simon Clarke*, Bar. and Lieut. *Robert Arnott*, who were convicted of a Robbery on the Highway. A numerous Concourse of Gentry were present; Sir *Simon* made a most pathetic and moving Speech which had such an Effect, that there was scarce a dry Eye in the Court. The High Sheriff and Grand Jury, considering the Antiquity, Worth and Dignity of Sir *Simon's* Ancestors, the Services they had done their King and Country, together with the Youth and melancholy Circumstances of that unhappy Gentleman, agreed to address his Majesty on their behalf; upon which a Reprieve *fine Die* was granted them.

Came on a Trial at *Guildhall* in an Action of Scandal for Words spoken by the Defendant, to prevent the Plaintiff's being admitted a Solicitor in the High Court of Chancery, which being undeniably proved, the Plaintiff recovered 100 *l.* Damage.

MONDAY 8.

Charlsworth and *Cox*, two Solicitors, convicted of Forgery, stood on the Pillory at the *Royal Exchange*, pursuant to their Sentence: the first was severely used by the Populace, but the other was very much favour'd and protected by 6 or 7 Fellows who got upon the Pillory to screen him from the Insults of the Mob.

Five Malefactors were executed at *Tyburn*, viz. *Wm. Maynee*, for erasing and altering two Endorsements on a Bank Note of 50 *l.* *John Chapel* for the Murder of *Mary Martin*; *George Wych*, alias *Wheat*, *Thomas Andrews*, and *Wm. Williams*, and three for Robberies on the Highway. See p. 128.

Alexander Ruffel, a Foot Soldier, who was capitally convicted for a Street Robbery in *January* Sessions, was reprieved for Transportation, but having an Estate fallen to him, he obtained a free Pardon.

TUESDAY 9.

Upwards of 100 Convicts removed from *Newgate*, to be transported to *America*.

WEDNESDAY 11.

'Tis advised from *Belfast* in *Ireland*, that five or six Rogues lately broke into the House of Mr *Gilliland*, near *Glenarm*, in the County of *Antrim* and pillaged it, except one Room, which was defended by two young Men, who had two Swords and a Fork; one of the Rogues being got half with in the Door, was stabbed with the Fork, which made him drop his Broad-sword and cry out; upon this the others fled, and left him a Prisoner with the young Men, who carried him next Day to *Carrickfergus Goal*.

FRIDAY 12.

The Assizes ended at *Northampton*, when the six following Persons, received Sentence of Death, viz. *William Walker*, and *Thomas Parsons*, for the Murder of *John Hall*; they were both Troopers in the *Lord Cobham's* Company, and committed the Murder on their being refused admittance into a in *Northampton* late at Night; *Thomas Chester*, on the Black Act, for cutting down and destroying several young Oak Trees, belonging to *John Blancowe*, of *Malton*, *Essex*; *Thomas Brown* and *John Wood*, a Foot Soldier in the third Regiment of Foot Guards, for Burglary; and *William Fisher*, for Horse Stealing. *Chester*, *Brown*, *Fisher*, and *Parsons*, were reprieved for Transportation.

At the Assizes held at *Oakham* for the County of *Rutland*, there was no Prisoner, nor one Cause try'd.

The Assizes ended at *Chelmsford*, for the County of *Essex*, when seven Persons were capitally convicted; three of whom were reprieved for Transportation; and the four following ordered for Execution, viz. *Alice White*,

White, for Murder and Burglary, Brewer White, her Son for Burglary; Richard Appleyard, for a Robbery on the Highway; and Eliz. Gossard, for forging a Note of Hand and Bond of one Samuel Mortier, of Colchester.

SATURDAY 13.

Justice Webster sent for Justice De Veil to a Coffee House in Leiceller Fields, when Words arising, the former struck the other; on which Mr De Veil retreating to draw his Sword, Webster stabbed him in the Belly about Inches deep. The Quarrel occasioned Justice Webster's superseding a Warrant granted by Mr De Veil against an Irishman, Mr Webster's Countryman. See p. 307.

MONDAY 15.

Mr Creech was chosen Head Master Merchant Taylor's School, by the Court of Assistants, in the room of Dr Smith, deceased; and the Reverend Mr Fayton, Curate of St. Bartholomew's and Lecturer of St. Martin's Church, succeeds Mr Creech as second Master; the Rev. Mr Broaker, Curate of Walbrook, succeeds Mr Fayton as third Master; and the Rev. Mr Gains Curate of Chiselmhurst, succeeds Mr Broaker as Under-master.

WEDNESDAY 17.

At the Assizes lately held at Monmouth, a Bailiff was convicted of taking Money to excuse Freeholders from their Attendance at the Assizes, and for his first Offence 40 s. for his second and third, 5 l. each, pursuant to a late Act for the better Regulation of Juries, which 'twas observed on the Accus, had so good an Effect as to put stop to the pernicious Practice of corrupting Juries.

FRIDAY 19.

A Grant passed the proper Seals from the Crown to her Majesty, of the Manor of East Greenwich in Kent, and after the Decease, to Prince William, the Prince's Royal, and the Princess Emilia, for the Life of the Survivor of

MONDAY 22.

Letters from Teneriff advise, that a great Storm had done incredible Damage to that Island, by blowing down Houses and Church Steeples, destroying Vineyards, and carrying Goats and Sheep into the Sea.

The Experiment intended to be made on the Ear of Cha. Ray, is laid aside, and he is to have a Pardon.

WEDNESDAY 24.

Mess. Woodward's, 2 noted Bankers in Exchange Alley, stop Payment.

TUESDAY 30.

The last Advices from Barbadoes, and the Leeward Islands, give an account, that they were in great want of Rain, particularly at Antigua, from whence (the Springs in that Island being Salt) they sent to Mountserat for fresh Water.

WEDNESDAY 31.

Sir John Shelley's Lady, Sister to the Duke of Newcastle, was delivered of a Son at Sir John's House in Duke-street, Westminster.

The following Scots Proclamation for a Fair has been lately published
he e — O yes! and that's e'e time;
O yes! and that's twaatimes; O yes!
and that's theird and last time: All
manner of pearson and pearsons whatso-
e'er, let 'um draw near, and I shall let
them kenn, that their is a Fair to be
held at the muckle Town of Langholm
for the space of aught Days; wherein if
any Hustrin, Custrin, Land Louper,
Dub Skouper, or Gang the gate Swinger,
shall bread any Urdam, Durdam, Rab-
blement, Brabblement, or Squabblement,
he shall have his Lugs tacked to the
muckle Trone, with a Nail of twal a
Penny, untill be down of his Hobsbanks,
and up with his muckle Doaps, and
pray to Hea'n, neen times God blefs the
King, and thrice the muckle Loard of
Reston, paying a Groat to me, Jemmy
Ferguson, Bailly of the aforesaid Man-
nor—So you heard my Proclamation, and
I'll haam to my Danner.

DEATHS.

D E A T H S.

ON the 20th past, the E. of *Cromarty* died at *Castle Leod*, in *Scotland*, in an advanced Age.

March 1. *Rob. Corker*, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Bossney* in *Cornewall*.
 — *Wood of Woodstreet* in *Spittle Fields*, Esq; a Justice of the Peace.

This Day came Advice of the Death of General *Bulau*, Commander in chief of his Majesty's Forces at *Hanover*.

Also, that Sir *Gervase Clifton*, Bar. a Roman Catholick, died at his Seat in *Nottinghamshire*, Feb. 27. The Dignity and Estate descended to his eldest Son Sir *Robert Clifton*, Kt. of the *Bath*, and Representative in Parliament for the Borough of *East Redford*.

2. The Rev. Mr *David Campredon*, Vicar of *Shepardswel* and *Coledero*, and Rector of *Charlton*.

The Rev. Mr *Frank*, Arch-Deacon of *Bedford*, Prebendary of *Lincoln*, and Rector of *Cranfield* in *Bedfordsh.* In the last he is succeed by his eldest Son.

Moses Hart, Esq; at *Camberwel* in *Surrey*, a Gentleman of *Somersetshire*.

3. In Child Bed, the Wife of Sir *William Billers*, Kt. and Alderman.

The Rev. Mr *Sherrier*, Minister of *Shawell* in *Leicestershire*.

The Rev. Dr *Richard Harris*, in the 82d Year of his Age, at *Breadwardine* in *Hertfordshire*, Minister of that Place and *Leominster*, which he enjoy'd upwards of 55 Years. It being in his own Gift, he dispos'd of it to his Son the Rev. Mr *Hiegon Harris*.

At *Rugby* in *Warwicksh.* the Rev. Mr *Henry Holyoak*: He had been School Master of that Place above 40 Years, during which time he sent great Numbers of finish'd Scholars to both Universities. He was Son to the learned Mr *Thomas Holyoak*, Author of the celebrated Dictionary that bears his Name. He was a Gentleman universally esteem'd for his singular Learning and Humanity.

5. *George Cook*, Esq; one of the Gentlemen Ushers, Quarter Waiters in ordinary to his Majesty, in which Place he is succeeded by his eldest Son.

Capt. *Edward Harrison*, at his Lodging in *Piccadilly*, many Years in Commission in the Reigns of King *William* and Queen *Anne*.

7. Mr *Hopton* in Broad Sanctuary *Westminster*. He left a considerable Legacy to the Grey-coat Hospital; to his Sister 2400 *l.* per ann. and after her Decease 250 *l.* per ann. for ever to establish a School for the Education of Boys in the Mathematicks, to qualify them for the Sea Service.

The Dutchess of *Tyrconnel*, Sister to the Dutchess Dowager of *Marlborough*, at *Dublin*, laid to be 104 Years old.

William, Earl of *March*, at *Raynton*, the Seat of his Father-in-Law the E. of *Rutherglen*, in the 35th Year of his Age, and left Issue two Sons.

An Express arriv'd at *St. James's* with an Account of the Death of the Princess of *Anbault*, her Majesty's Sister.

9. *Thomas Tavisdale*, Esq; by whose Death an Estate of about 100 *l.* per ann. devolved to *Joshua Stevens*, Esq; a young Gentleman of *Cambridge*.

Sir *Horatio Pettus*, Bar. at his Seat at *Rackbeath* in *Norfolk*, and was succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his second Son, now Sir *John Pettus*, Bart.

20. Mr *Moses Medina*, a noted Jew, at his House in *Bury Street*.

The only Daughter of *William Bridges*, Esq; and Sister of Mr *Bridges* of the Chancery Office — 600 *l.* per ann. and 6000 *l.* go from the Family by her Death.

The Ld *William Manners*, youngest Son to the Duke of *Rutland*.

The Lady *Dorothy Boyle*, youngest Daughter to the Earl of *Burlington*.
Henry Creswick, of *Inmarsh Moreton*, in *Gloucestershire*, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace, and Major of the Trained Bands.

12. Mrs. *Williams*, Wife of *Edward Williams*, Esq; Daughter to the late *Roderick Lloyd*, Esq; of *Essex Street*, having been lately brought to Bed.

Mrs. *Barnes*, Widow, who was in custody in the late Reign, on Account of the late Bishop of *Rocheester's* Business.

12. *Ric. Price*, Esq; at *Hays* in *Middlesex*, formerly a Register in Chancery.

13. Mr. *Jasbua Green*, a Woollen Draper in *Ludgate Street*, and an Ensign in the Guards.

14. Mr. *Henry Barnes*, Deputy Filazer of *London* and *Middlesex*.

The Wife of Mr. *Drake*, a Druggist in *Fleet Street*, Sister to the Honourable *Arthur Onslow*, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons.

15. Mrs. *Pitt*, Relict of the late Dr. *Pitt*, at her House in *Conduit Street*.

Ro. Gale, Esq; at *Barnet*, Son of *Benj. Gale*, of *Abbot's Langley* in *Hertfordsh.*

18. *Richard Gulsdon*, Esq; at *Widiall Hall* in *Hertfordshire*.

Mr. *Inwood*, a rich Merchant, Father to Col. *Inwood* of the Guards.

10. The Duke of *Wolfsenbuttel Lunenburg*.

24. Mr. *Nathaniel Wraxall*, at *Bristol*, late Sheriff of that City.

25. The Wife of — *Gascoigne*, Esq; at *Turnham Green*.

26. The Rev. Mr. *Wilnot* going to *Stapleforth* in *Hertfordshire*, his Horse fell with him, and kill'd him on the Spot.

28. The Daughter of *Sir Charles Peers*, of an Illness with which she was seized the Evening before at the Play-house in *Drury Lane*.

Dr. *Mountford*, one of the Censors of the College of Physicians, at his House in *Wine Office Court*, *Fleet Street*.

Dr. *Kinch*, a Dissenting Minister, at his House in *Spittle Fields*.

29. *Levin Cholmley*, Esq; Brother to *John Cholmley*, Esq; formerly Representative for the Borough of *Southwark*.

29. Col. *Mobun*, at his House in *Poland Street*.

Arthur Newcomb, Esq; Seal-keeper of the City of *Chester*, fell down a Pair of Stairs, pitch'd upon his Head, and died immediately.

An Account of the Malefactors executed at Tyburn.

1. *William Maynee*, suffer'd for feloniously erasing two Indorsements from *Bank Notes*, the first for 25 *l.* from a Note of 50 *l.* and the other for erasing an Indorsement of 30 *l.*

He was aged about 48, born in *Canterbury*, and well educated. When of Age he was put Apprentice to a Wholesale Grocer in *Watling Street*. Being out of his Time, his Mother sent him to *Jamaica*, to recover some Money left by his Uncle. On his return he marry'd; but on some Difference his Wife and he parted by Consent, and he went to *Norfolk*, intending to lead a Country Life, where he marry'd a second Wife; but leaving her, he came to Town, and being a

dextrous Accomptant, was admitted a Clerk in the Bank about 8 Years since, Being deeply in Debt, he hearken'd to a Proposal made him by one *W—n*, of recruiting himself from the large Sums that were current in the Bank. *W—n* received the Money for him, and had share of it; but growing more urgent, *Maynee* swore he would give him no more, so carry'd on his Frauds by himself. About the Year 1724, he married a third Wife. All the Money he cheated the Bank of from the Year 1728, amounted to 4420 *l.* Sterling. Being suspected, he was stop'd at the Bank, *Jan. 2d*, and put in the Compter, from whence he sent

R to

to the Deputy Governor of the Bank, intimating; that if he might be admitted to the Mercy of Transportation to *Jamaica*, he would make a full Confession and Discovery; and A by the Answer brought back, conceiving some Hopes, he made and sign'd his Confession, impeach'd his Accomplice, and pleaded guilty on his Trial.

At the Place of Execution, he begg'd Pardon of the Court of Directors, pray'd for the Prosperity of the Bank, and dy'd very penitent.

2. *John Chapel*, aged 41, born in C *London*, after a common Education, was put Apprentice to a Barber, afterwards marry'd, but his Wife being of a crazy Constitution, occasion'd him much Trouble and Charge. She dy'd, as reported, by Poyson which he gave D her; but this, with the Story of his ravishing a Girl of 6 or 7 Years old, and of his forcing a near Relation of his against her Will, he absolutely deny'd. As to the Crime for which he suffer'd, he gave the following Account, *viz.* That coming acquainted E with *Sarah Martin*, a Washerwoman, he often committed Uncleaness with her, and being with Child by him, she continually teaz'd him to marry her, which he could not comply with, because his Place in the Workhouse requir'd his being a single F Person, and that she lov'd drinking, and was of a base wicked Temper; and therefore resolv'd to leave her, but could not, she haunting him continually: This, he said, was the Oc- G casion of his conceiving a Design of her Murder, which he thus accomplish'd. They made an Appointment to take a Walk one Evening. Going towards *Hoxton*, they call'd at a Publick House and drank together. When they came thence, *Chapel* desir'd her H to return to Town and leave him, for he would never bear her Company. But she cursing and threatening him in an outrageous manner, he, with an

Oaken Stick knock'd her down suddenly, and repeated his Blows with Violence. She cry'd out, O! John, John, have Mercy, save my Life, but he redoubled his Strokes, and took out his two Knives, and gave her several Wounds, and stuck one of the Knives in her Scull. When she was quite dead, he left her and his murdering

B Tools, and returned to Town; but was soon apprehended: — he confess'd the Fact, pleaded guilty at the Old Bailey, and had such strong Impressions of his Guilt, that he form'd a Prayer for his own Use, and was very penitent to the Moment of his Death.

3. *George Wych*, convicted of robbing on the Highway, was near 18 Years old, of a good Family, brought up at *Westminster School*, which leaving, he joyn'd himself with Whores, Thieves, and such like other abandon'd Wretches, gaming away his Money, and sometimes his Cloaths: at last he ran away from his Mother, his Father being beyond Sea; and never appeared again till taken up for two Robberies. He seem'd to have but little Contrition but what proceeded from the near Approach of Death.

4. *Thomas Andrews*, alias *Ander- son*, aged 19, and born in *Worcestershire*, was *Wych's* Companion, and suffer'd for the same Crime, and had much the same Character with his Associate, both in Life and Death.

5. *William Williams*, aged 30, born in *Yorkshire*, and Partner with the other two in the same Crimes; said his Business was to travel the Country as a Chapman; that the cause of this Misfortune was Poverty, which he was reduc'd to by his Wife's Sickness; and that he was in a manner forc'd into this Action by the Curses, Threats and Imprecations of his Companions and Fellow Sufferers? for which he was heartily sorry, and forgave all Injuries done him.

P R O.

PROMOTIONS.

March 2. **JOHN LADE**, Esq; in Commission of the Peace for the County of Surrey, created a Baronet.

William Reece, Esq; appointed Consul at *Tripoly*.

Thomas Paget, Esq; Groom of his Majesty's Bed-chamber, appointed Lieut. Col. to the 2d Troop of Horse-Grenadiers, in the room of Col. *Cope*, now Col. of the late Brigadier *Newton's* Regiment of Foot.

4. Mr *Webb*, a Cloth-drawer in *St Helens*, chosen Common-Council-Man of *Bishopsgate* Ward, in the room of Mr. *Rodoway*, deceased.

5. Mr. *Nourse*, elected a Demonstrator and Teacher of Anatomy at Surgeon's Hall, in the room of Mr. *Symonds*, who resigned.

5. Mr. *Albert Delande*, Student in *Cambridge*, and Son to Capt. *Delande*, made Filazer for the County of *Suffolk*.

John Caulfield, Esq; made one of the Clerks of his Majesty's Privy-Seal, and Clerk of the Council of the Court of Requests in the room of *Rob. More*, Esq;

9. *Edward Penrose*, of *Penrose* in *Cornwal*, succeeds the late *Robert Coker*, Esq; as Receiver for his Royal Highness.

Capt. *Charles Handafyde*, succeeds Capt. *John Goodrick* deceased, in Brigadier *Barrell's* Regiment.

Edward Walpole, Esq; newly returned from his Travels, took his Place as Secretary to the Board of Treasury.

The Earl of *Essex* appointed Ambassador to the Court of *Turin*.

10. The Hon. *Morgan Vane*, Esq; who attended the Lord *Harrington* in his Negotiations abroad, sworn Clerk of the Privy Council in Extraordinary, in the room of *Wm. Sharpe* Esq; lately admitted in Ordinary, in the Place of *Edward Southwell* Esq; deceased.

The Hon. *William Finch* Esq; Brother to the Earl of *Nottingham*, appointed Ambassador at the *Hague*, in the room of the Earl of *Chesterfield*, who was to return home.

The E. of *Loudoun* appointed his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly in *Scotland*.

Mr. *Manning* appointed Land-waiter in the Port of *London*, in the room of Mr. *Paxton* deceased.

Mr. *Hayes* made a Naval-Officer at *Gibraltar*, in the room of Mr *Haggee* dec.

Mr. *Gother*, Naval-Officer at *Port-Mahon*, in the room of Mr *Hayes*.

Mr. *March* succeeds Mr. *Gother*, as Foreman of the Float at *Woolwich*.

Mr. *Agle*, Nephew to Sir *George Markham*, appointed Lieutenant in General *Winne's* Horse.

Mr. *Charles Dartiquenave*, Surveyor-General of the King's Gardens, succeeds Brigadier Gen. *Watkins*, as Surveyor of his Majesty's private Roads.

22. The Lady *Susan Hamilton*, Sister to D. of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*, appointed Lady of the Bed-chamber to their Royal Highnesses the three eldest Princesses, with a Salary of 300*l.* per Ann. in the room of the Countess of *Suffex*, deceased.

Mr. *Baudry*, one of his Majesty's Messengers extraordinary, succeeds Mr. *Guy Stone*, deceased, as Messenger in Ordinary.

Mr. *Money*, a Domestick of *Horatio Walpole*, Esq; is made Messenger extraordinary, in the room of Mr. *Baudry*.

C A-

CASUALTIES.

March 1. TWO Youths at *Eaton School*, of about 12 Years of Age, quarrelling at play, one drew a Penknife and stabb'd the other to the Heart, who died immediately. He was only Son to Mr. *Cockram*, an *Antigua* Merchant; the other was—*Dalton*, Son of the late L. C. Just. of Ireland.

3. Part of the Seat of the Duke of *Beaufort* at *Badminton* in *Gloucestershire*, was burnt, and one Servant perished in the Flames.

A poor man was found hanging in a Gentleman's Stable at *Bungay* in *Norfolk*, by a Person who cut him down, and returning for Assistance, left his Penknife behind him; the poor Man recovering, cut his Throat with it, and a River being nigh, jump'd into it, but Company coming, he was dragged out alive, and was like to remain so.

15. In a Town of *Enniscorthy* in *Ireland*, a Fire broke out and consumed 42 Dwelling-houses, &c.

One Mr. *Monbray*, a Farmer in *East Lothian* in *Scotland*, was thrown from his Horse, and his Foot sticking in the Stirrup, he was dragg'd some Miles, and his Brains dashed out.

26. Mr. *Whiteborn* and Mr. *Dukes*, both Distillers at *Kensington*, dining together, were poisoned by a hard Pudding which Mr. *Whiteborn's* Wife had made for his Dinner. This Accident happened by the mistake of a Girl, whom she sent for beaten Ginger, which proved yellow Arnick. The men were dangerously ill, but recovered.

28. A Woman sat down by a Tree in *Morefields*, cut her Throat, and died immediately.

30. A wholesale Button-maker in *King-street*, was flung from his Horse in the Road near the Artillery Wall by a Cart, whereby his Thigh was broke, and he died immediately.

MARRIAGES.

March 1. ROGER *Holland* Esq; Member of Parliament for *Chippenham* in *Wiltshire*, was married to the only Daughter of the late *William Mayo*, Esq; formerly Representative for the City of *Hereford*.

Thomas Prowse of *Axbridge*, in the County of *Somerset*, Esq; Grandson of Bp *Hooper*, to Mrs *Elizabeth Sharp*, Grand-daughter to the A.Bp. of that Name.

4. Mr. *Dormer*, a Gentleman of a large Estate in *Essex*, to Mrs. *Ann Bradshaw*, of *York Buildings*.

The Rev. Dr. *Bearcroft*, Preacher of the *Charter-house*, and Fellow (till his Marriage) of *Merton College* in *Oxford*, to Mrs. *Roberts*, a Widow of about 6000*l.* Fortune.

6. The Earl of *Strathmore*, to Miss *Oliphant*, Daughter to Dr. *Oliphant* at *Edinburgh*.

13. The only Son of the Lord *James Cavendish*, Uncle to the Duke of *Devonshire*, to Miss *Chandler*, a Daughter to the Bishop of *Durham*.

Mr. *Coates* a *Cheshire* Gentleman, to the Lady *Delves*, Relict of Sir *Thomas Delves* of *Doddington*, Bart. and Daughter of Sir *John Hubbard* of *Ipsley* in *Warwickshire*, Bart.

26. The Reverend Mr. *Evans* of *St. Paul's Covent Garden*, to Miss *Loyd*, Sister to the Reverend Mr. *Lumley Loyd*, deceased.

29. *Henry Ord*, Esq; one of the Attornies of the Court of *Exchequer*, to Mrs. *Anne Hutchinson*.

30. *John*

po. John Jollyffe Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Wine-Licence
 and Nephew to Sir William Jollyffe of Epsom, Knt. to Mrs. Mitchell,
 Curry Lady of 30000*l.* Fortune.

Ecclesiastical Preferments conferr'd on the following Reverend Gentlemen.

Mr Johnson, Minister to the English Church at Amsterdam, presented by
 the Lord Townshend, to the Rectory of Raynham in Norfolk, vacant by
 Death of the Rev. Mr Dean Cole.

Mr Spateman Rector of Great St Bartholomew's Smithfield, presented to
 the Bishop in the Cathedral of Litchfield, vacant by the Promotion of the
 Dr. Penny, to the Deanery of the said Church.

Dr Bearcroft, Preacher to the Charterhouse, nominated by the A. Bp. of
 Canterbury, to the Vicarage of Eltham, in his Grace's Diocese.

Mr Capper elected Lecturer of the New Church in Bloomsbury.

Mr John Butler, late Fellow of Bennet College in Cambridge, presented
 by the Bp of Ely to the Living of Barton in the County of Cambridge.

Mr Weaver chosen Lecturer of the united Parishes of St Margaret Pat-
 ern and St Gabriel Fenchurch-street, in the room of Mr Cook, who resigned.

Mr John Harper, presented to the Rectory of Shawell in Leicestershire,
 in the room of Mr Sherrier deceased.

BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Joyner of Barkin in Essex, Malster.

William Plunknett, of St John Wapping, Surgeon and Apothecary.

Thomas Keddington, of Glensford Suffolk, common Brewer.

John Rodd of the Haymarket, Middlesex, Widow, Coffee-woman.

Henry Fletcher, of Leeds, Yorkshire, Inholder and Vintner.

Peter Tondou, of Greek-street, Soho, Middlesex, Vintner.

William Amis, of Braintree, Essex, Cutler.

George Hilton, of Wakefield, Yorkshire, Wool-Chapman.

Richard and Thomas Woodward, of London, Goldsmiths and Bankers. The
 Cause of their Failure is charged on the Jews, who borrowed large Sums
 of them, which belonged to English Merchants, with which they traded,
 but took no care to reimburse, according to their Engagements.

William Lowfield, of St Paul's Church Yard, London, Hosiery and Glover.

Foreign Affairs.

Moscow, Feb. 16.

THE Swedish Minister hav-
 ing demanded of Baron
 Ottermán a plain Decla-
 ration concerning the Re-
 port, that her Czarian Majesty de-
 signed to send a Fleet to the Coasts of
 the Baltick, to execute the Promise
 made to furnish the Emperor with
 20,000 men, and to send them by
 the way of Poland; the Vice-Chan-
 cellor answered him, That the Report
 was without foundation.

March 20. Extract of a private Let-
 ter from Seville. — A beginning has

been made in the Distribution of the
 Effects of the Flotilla, and it is given
 out that the Silver will be delivered
 very speedily; all at the Instances of
 the Court of Great Britain. Which
 is a manifest Proof, not only of the
 good Understanding between the two
 Crowns, but that what is doing be-
 fore Gibraltar, is really with no o-
 ther View, than to prevent a contra-
 band Trade, which has been carried
 on there to the great Prejudice of his
 Majesty's Revenues, without the least
 thought of attacking the Place.

Vicenna,

Vienna, March 16. A Treaty was concluded between his Imperial Majesty, and the King of *Great-Britain*, which among others, contains the following Articles, 1. That the Quadruple Alliance shall be hereby renewed and serve for the Basis of this Treaty. 2. That *England* guarantees his Imperial Majesty's Female Succession, as it is already, or may hereafter be settled by that Prince. 3. That 6000 Spanish Troops shall be admitted into Italy, in behalf of the Infante Don *Carlos*; that is to say, 4000 men to secure the eventual Succession to the great Dutchy of Tuscany for that Prince, and 2000 to take Possession of the Dutchies of Parma and Placentia. 4. That the Emperor shall absolutely revoke the Offend Company's Charter, without so much as permitting Ships to go to such Places of the East Indies, where the English and Dutch have no Trade. 5. That the affairs of East Friesland and Mecklenburg, shall be amicably adjusted. 7. That all good Offices shall be used with the King of Denmark, in the behalf of the Duke of Holstein, concerning the Restitution of the Dutchy of Sleswick. That the States General and the Crowns of Sweden and Denmark, shall be invited to accede to this Treaty within six Months.

Amsterdam, March 26. Letters from Cadiz advise, that the Sea being blown away in a late Storm, they had discovered the Ruins of a Temple, which was believed to be that of Hercules, so famous in Antiquity, and that 3 Statues were found therein, 1 of them gilt with Gold, another of massy Silver, and the third of Brass, all three exceeding beautiful.

Paris, March 27. A Person sent to Senegal, in search of Mines, is returned, and says, that having travelled 300 Leagues into the Country, he came to a great Chain of Mountains, in which were several Gold Mines, and that all the Rivers that

flow from those mountains have Gold Dust, of which he has brought a little Bag as a Specimen.

Boston in N. England. Jan. 18. *Extract from the Answer of the Hon. H. of Representatives, to his Excellency's Speech, Dec. 31.* — We are fully persuaded, that this House have gone far as they can with safety to their people, in the Bill for your Excellency's Support. Our universal and strict Loyalty to his Majesty, and high respect and great confidence in your Excellency, have kept us free from all judices and Prepossessions: yet after the most deliberate and calm Consideration, we dare not come into Settlement according to your Excellency's frequent and urgent Propositions. It is matter of great Concern to us, that your Excellency should make the least Suggestion, that we are wanting in Loyalty; there certainly cannot be any grounds for that from what we have been necessitated to do in faithfulness to his Majesty's good People here; whose real good conformable to his glorious Example, we hope your Excellency will enquire and desire.

Extract of his Excellency's Message to them, Jan. 2. — *I am apt to believe you will finally find one Act of duty and loyalty would have been more to the service of your Country, than all your Pretences thereto, which you have been able to dress up. Since you are resolved to make no farther advances towards a compliance with the King's Instructions, I am the more satisfied, that I am doing my duty to the King, and to his good people here, in dissolving the Court; by which I give the people of the Province, an opportunity of shewing their obedience and loyalty, and their tender care of their liberties and privileges, by sending such to represent them in the next Assembly, as shall free them from the heavy charge and expence of this unreasonable Dispute, &c.* J. Belcher.

A Short TABLE, shewing what Stamps are required by Act of Parliament, to all Instruments or Writings whatsoever, useful to Merchants, Notaries, Scriveners, Attorneys, &c.

- DOUBLE 1*d*. COPY of Answers, Bills, Declarations, Demurrers, Interrogatories, Pleas, Replications, Rejoinders, or other Pleadings at Law, and other Proceedings in Equity, Copies of Wills, and Almanacks.
- SINGLE 4*d*. Bill of Lading.
- SINGLE 8*d*. Certificate, or Debenture for Drawback.
- SINGLE 6*d*. Cards, Parish Indentures, Scotch Deed not charg'd with 2*s*. 3*d*. and Apprentice Duty, if under 50*l*. be given.
- DOUBLE 6*d*. Affidavits, and Copies thereof; Appearance on common Bail, Orders, Rules, Records, and Proceedings in each Court at Westminster- Allegation, Answer, Libel, Deposition, Dismission, Sentence, Final Decree, Inventory exhibited, or Copies thereof in Ecclesiastical Court, Admiralty, or Cinque ports.
- TREBLE 6*d*. Act Notarial, Bond, Charter Party, Contract, Deed, or Deed-Poll, Indenture, Obligatory Instrument, Letter of Attorney, Warrant of Attorney, Bill of Sale, Lease, Passport, Procurator, Release, Protest, and Presentation under 10*l*. in the King's Books.
- TREBLE 6*d*. } Entry of Actions, Capias, Bill of Middlesex, Citation, Motion in Ecclesiastical Court, Admiralty, or Cinque Ports, *Suitors Duty*. } *Dedimus potestatem, Latitat, Mandate, Original Writ,* (unless *præ Capias*) *Quo minus, Subpoena, Transfer,* and all other Writs where the Debt is above 40*s*.
- SINGLE 12*d*. License for Beer, Ale, or Exciseable Liquors, Brandy, or other Distill'd Liquors, by Retail, Advertisement, and Apprentice Duty, if above 50*l*. be given.
- DOUBLE 12*d*. Admission, Appearance on Special Bail, Answers, Bills, Depositions, Demurrer, Interrogatories, Replications, Rejoinders, and other Proceedings in equity, and Matriculations.
- Single 2*s*. 3*d*. Adjudication, Admittance or Surrender of Copyhold Estates, or Copy Court Roll, or Grant, or Lease by Copy of Court Roll, Apprizings, Charter, Resignation, *clare constat*, Cognition of Heirs, Heritable Right, Confirmation, *Novodamus*, Principal and original Instrument of Surrender *Retour, Saifin*, and Service in Scotland, and Transfer of Stock.
- Single 2*s*. 4*d*. Policy of Assurance.
- Double 2*s*. 6*d*. Warrant, Monition, or Personal Decree in the Admiralty or Cinque Ports, Ecclesiastical Commission, Judgment, and Record. *Nisi prius et postea*.
- Treble 2*s*. 6*d*. Beneficial Warrant, except for Service of Navy, Army and Ordnance.
- Single 4*s*. Wine Licence.
- Single 4*s*. 6. Transfer Stocks.
- Single 5*s*. Certificate and Licence for Marriage, Deed Enrolled, Writ of Covenant Entry, Habeas Corpus, Dice, Institution, or Licence in Scotland, or Writ of like Purpose.

DOUBLE

- DOUBLE 5 s.** Administration above 20*l.* Appeals (except to Delegates) Attachment, *Certiorari*, Writ of Error, Exemplification under Seal of Court; Statute, Merchant and Staple; Probates above 20*l.* Recognizance and Entries thereof; Relaxation and Sentence in Admiralty, and *Significavit pro corporis deliberatione*.
- TREBLE 5 s.** Institution or Licence Ecclesiastical, except Schoolmasters and Tutors, and Letters of Mart.
- SINGLE 40 s.** Appeals to Admiralty in Scotland, Register Entry, Testimonial or Certificate of Degrees in Universities, or four Inns of Court; Briefs, and Newgate Pardons.
- DOUBLE 40 s.** Collation, Donation, Grants of Land and Profits, Ecclesiastical Dignities and Promotions, Pardon of Money, under 100*l.* and Benefice and Presentation above 10*l.* in King's Books.
- TREBLE 40 s.** Appeal from Admiralty, Arches, or Prerogative Court of Canterbury or York, Admittance of Fellow of College of Physicians, Attorney, Clerk Advocate, Proctor, Notary, or Officer of any Court, except Salary under 10*l.* Dispensation or Faculty; Pardon of Corporal Punishment, Crime, Forfeiture, Office, or Money above 100*l.* except Circuit Pardons; Grants of Office or Employment, Honour, Dignities, Promotions, Franchise, Liberty, Privilege, Reprieve, Letters Patent, and Exemplifications.

Note, This TABLE is to be had neatly printed on fine paper, to be framed for Offices, with Notes referring to all the Acts of parliament, relating to and requiring Stamps, as above mentioned.

LOTTERY, 1731.

The SCHEME. *L*

80,000 Tickets, 10*l.* each 800,000

2—	10,000 <i>l.</i> each	20,000
4—	5000 Ditto	20,000
2—	3000 Ditto	6,000
5—	2000 Ditto	10,000
14—	1000 Ditto	14,000
21—	500 Ditto	10,500
237—	100 Ditto	23,700
7715—	20 Ditto	154,300

6000	Benefits	258,500
	First drawn	500
	Last drawn	1000
		260,000

72,000 Blanks 7*l.* 10*s.* each 540,000

80,000 800,000

The Blanks and Benefits are to bear an Interest of 3 per Cent. per Ann. payable at the Bank, free of all Charges whatever.

Monthly BILL of MORTALITY, from March 2, to March 30.

Christened	Males	1054	1954
	Females	900	
Buried	Males	1175	2388
	Females	1213	
Of which have died (Casualties 41)			
Consumptions 340. Fevers 312.			
Small-pox 239.			
Died under 2 Years old,		—	907
Between 2 and 5		—	178
5 and 10		—	74
10 and 20		—	67
20 and 30		—	195
30 and 40		—	233
40 and 50		—	239
50 and 60		—	151
60 and 70		—	61
70 and 80		—	94
80 and 90		—	78
90 and 100		—	9

BOOKS

Prices of Goods, &c. in MARCH, 1731. 133
Towards the End of the Month.

Course of Exchange.		S T O C K S.	
Amsterdam	34 11	S. Sea	103 $\frac{1}{8}$
Ditto at Sight	34 8	--- Bonds	51. 12s.
Hamburgh	33 6	--- Annu.	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rotterdam	35 a 34 11	Bank	137 $\frac{3}{4}$
Antwerp	35 10	--- Circulation	8 l.
Madrid	42	Mil. Bank	110
Bilboa	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	India	198 $\frac{1}{8}$
Cadiz	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	--- Bonds	61.
Venice	48	African	51
Leghorn	50 a $\frac{3}{4}$	Royal Aff.	99 $\frac{1}{4}$
Genoa	53 $\frac{7}{8}$	Lon. ditto	112 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris	31 $\frac{1}{8}$	York Build.	25 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bourdeaux	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dit. 3 per C.	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oporto	5 5	Eng. Copp.	31.
Lisbon	5 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	Welsh ditto	21. 10s.
Dublin	11 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 11	Lottery Tick.	7 s.

South Sea Annuity and London Assurance open April 22. Mill Bank the 27th. Bank Stock sells as above for the opening, with the Dividend of 3 per Cent. Million Bank Dividend of 2 per Cent. will be paid the 27th of April.

Price of Grain at Bear-Key, per Qr.

Wheat 21s. to 26s. od.	P. Malt 20s. to 24s.
Rye 11s. to 13s. od.	B. Malt 18s. to 21s.
Barley 10s. to 16s. od.	Tares 18s. to 22s. 6d.
Oats 6s. to 13s. od.	H. Pease 13s. to 16s.
Pease 20s. to 23s.	H. Beans 14s. to 20s.

Prices of Goods, &c. in London.

Cattle per Chaldron	24s. to 26s.	Sugar Powder best	59 l. per C.
Old Hops per Hun.	25 to 42	Ditto second sort	49 per C.
New Hops	2 l. 8 to 4 l. 10	Loaf Sugar double refine	69 d.
Rape Seed	10 l. to 12 l. 00s.	per lb.	
Lead the Fodder 19 Hun.	1 half	Ditto single refine	60 s. to 70 s.
on board, 16 l.	10 s.	per C.	
Tin in Blocks 4 l. 00 s.		Cinnamon	7 s. 9 d.
Ditto in Bags 4 l. 02 s. exclusive		Cloves	9 s. 1 d.
of 3 s. per Hun. Duty.		Mace	16 s. 6 d. per lb.
Copper Eng. best 5 l.	14s. per C.	Nutmegs	8 s. 7 d. per lb.
Ditto ordinary	4 l. 14 s. per C.	Sugar Candy white	12 d. to 17 d.
Ditto Barbary	3 l. 00s to 4 l.	Ditto brown	6 d. Half penny per lb.
Tons of Bilboa	15 l. 10 s. per Tun.	Pepper for Home consump.	14 d.
Dit. of Sweden	16 l. 10 s. per Tun	Ditto for exportation	10 d. furching
Town Tallow	35 to 36s. pr C.	Tea Boha fine	12 s. to 14 s. per lb.
Country Tallow	1 l. 17s. 0 d.	Ditto ordinary	10 s. per lb.
Cheese	17 s. 9 d. per lbs	Ditto Congo	12 s. to 16 s. 1. per lb.
		ditto Pekin	18s. per lb.
		ditto Green fine	12 s. to 15 s. per lb.
		ditto Imperial	14 per lb.
		ditto Hyson	35s. to 00 s.

Hay 2l. a Load.

Mastick white	4 s. 6 d.
Opium	10 s. 0 d.
Quackiver	4 s. 4 d.
Rhubarb	18 s. a 20 s.
Sassaaparilla	3 s. 0 d.
Saffron Eng.	26 s. 00 d.
Wormseeds	4 s. 6 d.
Balsam Capiva	2 s. 10 d.
Balsam of Gillead	14s. 00 d.
Hypocacnama	5s. 6d.
Amberrgrease	per Oz. 14 s. 00

Wine, Brandy, and Rum.

Opotored, per T.	62 l. a 74 l.
Ditto white	50 l.
Lisbon red	none
ditto white	46 l.
Sherry	29 l.
Canary new	28
ditto old	32 l.
Florence	
French red	36 l. a 50 l.
ditto white	20 l.
Mountain malaga old	24 l.
ditto new	23 l.
Brandy Fr. per Gal.	6s. to 6s. 6d
Rum of Jam.	6 s. to 7s. 6d.
ditto Low. Islands	6s. to 7s. 0d

Grocery Wares.

Refins of the Sun	25 s. new per C.
Ditto Malaga	
Ditto Smirna new	17s.
Ditto Alicante	15s.
Ditto Lipra new	16 l.
Ditto Belvedere	18s.
Currents none	
Ditto new	42
Praus French	17 s.
Eggs	18 s.

Drugs by the lb.

Balsam Peru	16 s.
Cardamoms	3 s. 4 d.
Carophire refine	24 s.
Crabs Eyes	22 s. 8d
Tailap	3 s. 9d.
Adanna	1 s. 6 d. to 2s

Observations in GARDENING for APRIL, 1731.

IF the weather be dry and windy, flake up all new planted trees; if that work was neglected in the preceeding month, watering them well once in ten days; and fence your spired seedling Onions from the winds, for they are easily broken.

In dry weather and light earth set Kidney Beans and Rouncival Pease; plant Beans to succeed other crops; also where beans have been set too thick, you may cut down every other row within three inches of the roots, and they will produce a very good after-crop when the others are gone. Now is the best time in the whole year to plant cuttings or slips of Rosemary and Lavender, especially after rain; and if omitted in the last Month, we may yet plant slips of Thyme, Sage, Rue, &c.

Sow Cabbage-Lettuce to succeed those sown in the former Months. And now you are to sow Purslain and Sellery in the natural ground, or upon some decay'd hot-bed, as a supply when that is spent that was sown in *March*.

The ground is now in good order to receive the seeds of Thyme and such Aromatic Herbs: And this work should not be delay'd longer than the last Week in this Month.

Note, All small seeds must be sown shallow in the Earth, and the larger kinds deeper, in proportion, and where the ground is light and sandy every sort must be sown deeper than in heavy soils.

Towards the end hough Carrots, Parsnips, and Onions, leaving the

first two above five or six inches distant and the latter above three or four.

Sow new *Spanish* Chardoons in the natural ground for a second crop, making holes for the seeds five or six foot distance, put four or five seeds in each hole, and when they are come up, leave growing only one strong plant in a hole for blanching.

Trees being in their bloom little is to be done to them in this Month; but you are now to rub off such young shoots of new planted Trees against walls as push directly forward leaving none but those that shoot side ways to form the beauty of the tree.

Remove all suckers from Fig-trees which are now very apt to send forth very plentifully.

What Apples remain to be grafted may be completed in this Month which is the best time for grafting, bewixt the bark and the wood, because the sap stirs freely and suffers them to part.

Keep your Garden clean; digging borders half spit deep, and stirring the earth about old mural trees, is a very good culture, and the most effectual method to destroy the weeds.

We may continue to make plantations of Strawberries till the middle of the Month, placing the plants about eight or ten inches apart.

If the weather be moist it is not yet too late to make layers of Jessamine, Honeyuckles, Roses, and such like shrubs.

A R E-

A REGISTER of BOOKS, publish'd in MARCH, 1731.

2. **E**urydice : a Tragedy, pr 1s. 6d.
The right Use of Lent, or a
Help to Penitents. pr. 1 s.

A View of the Depredations and
Ravages committed by the *Spaniards* on
the British Trade, &c. pr. 1 s.

Remarks on a Letter to Dr *Water-
land*, in relation to the natural account
of Languages, by *Philobiblicus Canta-
brigienfis*.

A Sermon preached at Pinner's Hall,
Jan. 31, occasioned by the Death
of *Thomas Hollis*, Esq; by *Jeremiab
Hunt*, D. D.

Two Discourses wherein the Govern-
ment of the Church, the Case of Sub-
scription, and the Privileges of the
Clergy, are consider'd, &c. by *John
Dudley*, A. M. Chaplain to the Lord
Bishop of *Lincoln*.

3. Panegyricall Essays upon the
Prayer, *Lord pity the People*; the on-
ly Words of *William I.* Prince of
Orange, at his sudden and violent Death,
July 10, 1584. by a Gentleman of
Middlesex.

A new Enquiry of the Earth's Mo-
tion, &c. proving the Sun to move,
and not the Earth, &c. by *Isaac Leach*,
of *Alton*, pr. 1 s. 6 d.

4. An Enquiry into the customary
Estates and Tenants Rights of those who
hold Lands of the Church, &c. pr.
1s. 6d.

Reasons for uniting the Church and
Dissenters, &c. pr. 1 s.

Conference II. of the Arguments in
Christianity as old as the Creation re-
viewed and confuted; by *Tho. Burnet*,
D. D. pr. 1 s.

5. A short Apology for the Com-
mon Law, &c.

Ad virum clarissimum *Dan. Turner*,
M. D. Epistola, morbi infrequentis
historiam enarrans. pr. 6 d.

Letters moral and entertaining in

Prose and Verse. The second Part:
by the Author of Friendship in death.
pr. 1 s. 6 d.

Remarks on the Tragedy of *Eurydice*,
&c. pr. 6 d.

6. The Gentleman's Magazine, No. 2.
pr. 6 d.

An answer to the Plea for human
Reason; in vindication of the Bishop
of *London*'s second pastoral Letter, &c.
pr. 1 s.

An Answer to the Letter to Dr *Wa-
terland*, concerning Circumcision, &c.

The Impartial Lawyer: or the Sui-
tors Guide, &c.

Some Thoughts on the Woollen Ma-
nufactures of *England*.

9. Dissertation on the Nature of
Herefy, pr. 6 d.

Irresistible Evidence against Popery:
by *William Huddleston*, a Convert.

The D—— I knows what. A poem.
Stage-coach Diversion, &c. pr. 1 s.

The Political State of Great-Britain,
for *February*.

A Sermon preached at the Ordina-
tion of *Tho. Amary*, &c. by *Henry
Grove*.

10. A Letter to a little Doctor in
Scavenger-square, occasioned by his
curious Dissertation in Latin concern-
ing a S-r-r-v-r-nce over-bak'd. Ad-
dress'd to the great Doctor Mr D——
T——. pr. 6 d.

11. The Compromise: or, a Dia-
logue between *W.* and *P.* in Imitation
of *Horace*, Book III. Ode 9. &c.
pr. 6 d.

Miscellaneous Observations of Au-
thors ancient and modern, No. III.
pr. 6 d.

Histoire d' Angleterre par *M. de Ra-
pin Thoyras*, &c. No. 37. Vol. VII. 4.

A Poem on the Death of *Tho. Hollis*,
Esq; by *Sayer Rudd*, pr. 6 d.

The Monthly Chronicle for *February*.
Pic-

Precedents relating to the Office of a Justice of Peace, &c. pr. 1 s. 6 d.

12. The Case of some English Ships taken by the Spaniards, &c. pr. 6 d.

13. An Answer to the Postscript of the second Part of Scripture vindicated, &c. pr. 6 d.

The Deists Creed, with the Free-thinkers, annex'd : by a Gent. of Cambridge.

Magna Britannia & Hibernia; antiqua & nova, No: 19. pr. 1 s.

Advice to the Poets, a Poem by Mr Hill, pr. 1 s.

Q. Horatii Flacci carminum lib. V. recensuit, &c. Georgius Wade S. T. P.

The Orator's Miscellany, No. I. by J. Henley, M. A. &c.

The History of the German Empire from Charlemagne down to the present Emperor Charles VI. in 2 vols.

15. An Appeal to the Nation: or the Case of the present Ministry of Great-Britain truly stated, &c. pr. 1 s.

16. Lord Pole translated, or the Devil turn'd Chimney Sweeper : A Ballad, pr. 6 d.

Merope: A Tragedy. Written by George Jefferies, Esq;

Historia Literaria, No. VIII. Vol. II. 2.

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