

The Gentleman's Magazine:

Lond Gazette
 Londs Tour.
 Log's Town.
 Kopleber's ::
 Head's :: ::
 Craftman ::
 D. Spectator
 Scrubstreet A
 W. h. Register
 Free : Briton
 Hip : Doctor
 Daily Court.
 Daily : Post
 Bat. Journal
 Pa. Post-hop
 D. Advertiser
 Evening Post
 St James's Ch.
 Whitehall Ch.
 London Ch. & G.
 Flung : Post
 Deeklin Post
 cellamp.
 Auditor



North : Devon
 Dublin 6 ::
 Edinburgh 2
 Bristol :: ::
 Poztowich 2 ::
 Greter 2 :: ::
 Worcester ::
 Pozthampton
 Gloucester ::
 Stanford ::
 Portingham
 Darp Town
 Chester ditto
 Werbu ditto
 Epnwich dit.
 Reading dit.
 Needa Mere.
 Newcastle C.
 Canterbury
 Manchester ::
 Boston :: ::
 Jamaica. Ec.
 Barbados :

Or, MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER.

For APRIL, 1731.

CONTAINING,

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

I. A VIEW of the Weekly

Essays and Controversies. Viz. Of Pre-
 dictions; Astrology; Female Modesty,
 and Extravagance; Arbitrary Govern-
 ment; Peace; the Emperor; Gibraltar;
 Elocution; Disrespect to the Clergy;
 Eminent Characters; the Bible; Self-
 knowledge; Select Vestries; British
 Colonies; Pension-Bill; Dr. Sh——; D
 of Marlbro'; Ld Godolphin; Sir H. New-
 ton; Pedlars and Shopkeepers; Priests,
 Physicians; Tythes; the Craftsman and
 his Adversaries; Iron and Woollen
 Manufacture; Pacenbrokers; the
 State of Ireland &c.

II. POETRY, Prologues, Epilogues, Epitaph, Epigrams, &c.

III. DOMESTICK Occurrences; Births, Deaths, Marriages, Pre- fermentes, Casualties, A&S pass'd, Burials and Christenings.

IV. Prices of Goods, Grain and Stocks; a List of Bankrupts.

V. Trials and Executions.

VI. FOREIGN Affairs.

VII. Account of Earth quakes, and some Fesuitical Exploits.

VIII. Books, &c. publish'd.

IX. Observations in Gardening, and A Table of Contents.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

The FIFTH EDITION.

LONDON: Printed for the AUTHOR, and sold at St John's Gate: By F. Jefferies
 in Ludgate-street; and all other Booksellers, in Town and Country. Price 6 s.

The CONTENTS.

Predictions expos'd	145	Select Vestries, their Management	159
Of the Scurvy	<i>ib.</i>	Sir <i>I. Newton's</i> Monument describ'd	<i>ib.</i>
Of Astrology	<i>ib.</i>	His Monumental Epitaph	160
Female Extravagance	146	Others propos'd	160
Cafe of Batchelors	<i>ib.</i>	The D. of <i>Marlborough</i> and E. of <i>G</i>	
Of Disorders in Government	<i>ib.</i>	<i>dolphin's</i> Conduct examin'd	160
A worthy Action of <i>John Philpot</i>	<i>ib.</i>	Court Mourning	161
The E. of <i>Suffolk</i> impeach'd	147	The Craftsmen's Thoughts about the	
Chief Justice hang'd	<i>ib.</i>	Peace	<i>ib.</i> and 162
<i>Craftsman's</i> Triumph on the Peace	147	Of Opposition to Courts, and Inde-	
Answered; the Peace defended	148	pendency of Parliaments	<i>ib.</i>
Verſes by way of Simile	<i>ib.</i>	The Cafe of Mr. <i>Henly</i> , his Character	
— Answered	<i>ib.</i>	by Mr. <i>Pope</i>	163
Of <i>Gibraltar</i> and the Emperor	149	Of Bankruptcy	164
Of commendable Actions	<i>ib.</i>	Remarks on the Bill about Tythes	<i>ib.</i>
Grubean Writings	150	Apology for Pawn-brokers	165
Female Modesty	<i>ib.</i>	The present State of <i>Ireland</i> , Woollen	
A Nurse's Speech to an Alderman's		manufacture	166
Child	<i>ib.</i>	Mr. <i>Fallowfield's</i> Proposals for making	
<i>K. James I.</i>	151	Iron	<i>ib.</i>
— His Pretensions to Hereditary		Mr. <i>Wood's</i> Proposals pro Ditto	167
Right, His Attempt against the		Mr. <i>Tompkyn's</i> Remarks on Mr. <i>Wood's</i>	
H. of Commons, and his Design		Project, and his own Proposal	<i>ib.</i>
of uniting the two Kingdoms	<i>ib.</i>	Remarkable Advertisment	<i>ib.</i>
Of Respect to the Clergy	<i>ib.</i>	Prologue and Epilogue to <i>Euridice</i>	168
A Story of St. <i>Augustine</i>	152	The amorous Duellists	169
— Of <i>Wat. Tyler</i> and <i>Jack Straw</i>	<i>ib.</i>	Epigrams	<i>ib.</i>
— Of St. <i>Bartholomew</i>	<i>ib.</i>	Epitaph on the D. of <i>Schomberg</i> buried	
— Of <i>Erasmus</i>	<i>ib.</i>	in St. <i>Patrick's</i> Church <i>Dublin</i>	169
Father <i>Paul's</i> Opinion	<i>ib.</i>	Bath Beauties	170
Of Writers	<i>ib.</i>	On Wit	<i>ib.</i>
Different Motives of writing	<i>ib.</i>	Epitaph on an Infant	<i>ib.</i>
Taste, a Description of it	<i>ib.</i>	Bill of Mortality	<i>ib.</i>
<i>Shakespeare</i> and <i>Johnson</i> , their differ-		Domestick Occurrences	171
ent Talents	153	Bank and India Directors	171
Irish Verſes on a Lawyer's Motto, <i>ib.</i>		The Westminster Infirmary	172
On <i>Henly's</i> God	154	Deaths	173
Remarks on <i>K. James I.</i>	<i>ib.</i>	Promotions	174
The Modern prevailing Taste	<i>ib.</i>	Ecclesiastical Preferments	175
Of the Bible	155	Casualties	176
Of Self-Knowledge	<i>ib.</i>	Marriages and Bankrupts	177
Several Instances wherein defective	<i>ib.</i>	Of Criminals try'd and Executed	178
Too much Money ruinous to a Na-		Foreign Affairs	179
tion	156	Some Jesuitical Pranks	<i>ib.</i>
Of the British Sugar Colonies	157	Extract of a Treaty of Peace between	
Remarks on the Reign of <i>K. James</i>		the Emperor and King of Great Bri-	
<i>I.</i>	151	tain.	180
A Farewell to French Kicks	<i>ib.</i>	Books publish'd	181, 7
The Cafe of <i>Anth. Collins</i> and <i>Rich-</i>		Prices of Goods and Stocks	182
<i>ard Tindal</i>	<i>ib.</i> and 159		

THE
Gentleman's Magazine :
 A P R I L, 1731.

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

Grubstreet Journal, April 1. No. 15.

Predictions.



MR Bickerstaff having in the three Preceding Months stated his own Predictions against those of the common Almanack makers, in this exposes the Contradictions in two of the most noted ones, *Gadbury* and *Partridge*; then insinuates the Truth of his own Observations on the present Month; and assures the Reader that his Predictions will be exactly fulfill'd, some of which are the following, *viz.* "An eminent Grubbean Orator, who was born the first Day of this Month, is this Day taken very ill, grows delirious, and raves mightily; I apprehend he will dye on the 29th, about six in the Morning. A beautiful young Lady is married to an old Dotard. Lastly, our sickly Brother, the *Weekly-Register*, will die this Month.

Upon reading these Predictions, B. says, The Society was mightily troubled at the approaching Fate of their admired Orator, when Dr *Moore* inform'd them that the Orator, had for some Time been troubled with the Scurvy, a Disease which causes Weariness, sense of Weight, and a dull obscure Pain; but that he had not been able to prevail with him to take his anti-scorbutic Spirit, which relieves hypondriac and hysteric Illnesses proceeding from the Scurvy.

Head's Journal, April 3. No. 315.

Treats of *Astrology*, as a Science necessary to be studied by Practitioners in Physick. Asserts that celestial Bodies have an influential Force, and explains the Reason of some of those Effects by the Rules of this Art: As first, if the Stars are not allow'd an Influence, to what can we attribute the Difference of Cold and Heat, and Variety of Weather in successive Summers and Winters? That it does not proceed from the Sun, because that Luminary constantly moves in the same Circle.

To judge of the various Alterations in the Air, directs us to observe the following Rules:

1. The rectitude, or obliquity of the rays of both the Sun and Planets.
2. To note their duration above or under the Horizon: the more perpendicular their Beams, the greater their force.
3. To remark their Remotion from, or Proximity to the Earth; because by their Distance we are to judge of their Force.
4. Their Orientality, or Occidentality in respect of the Sun; for as they follow or rise before the Sun, Mornings are colder or warmer.
5. When Planets are slow in Motion, stationary, or retrograde, they augment the violence of the Weather, according to the Nature of the Planets; the nearer the Earth, the greater their Force.
6. The

6. The mutual aspects of the Planets, and how they behold the Earth, the fixed Stars, their magnitude, colour, altitude, and distance from the Ecliptick and Equinox.

Says, That when the Planets are near the Tropick of *Cancer*, they produce the most sensible Effects; as impetuous Winds, and high Tides.

Infers that whoever would be a Proficient in Astrology, ought to be a Scholar, and recommends to his perusal, *Morinus's Astrologia-Gallica*, Dr Goad's Works, Sir *Christ. Heydon's*, Sir, *George Wharton's*, and a small piece call'd, *A demonstration of Astrology*.

Unibersal Spect. April 3. N^o 127.

Female Extravagance.

HAVING in a former Paper (See p. 60.) publish'd a Scheme for promoting Matrimony, by honouring and rewarding those that enter into it, and requiring certain fines and services from perverse Batchelors; in this he gives us a Picture of their Condition, as drawn by Dr *Young*, in his *Estimate of human Life*, wherein he calls Celibacy a desert melancholy, and disconsolate State, (See the *Batchelor's Recantation* &c. pr 6d.) void of all those tender and affectionate Joys which arise in a conjugal Life. To this our Author subjoins a Petition from several Batchelors, complaining of being slighted by the Fair Sex, for want of Estates to make Jointures; and therefore offer their joint Request, that the Women may not by any publick Act be allow'd to Court, since they have made so indiscreet a use of the toleration for some Time past allow'd them; that Pin-Money, and separate Maintenance be utterly abolish'd; that Quadrille Tables be put down; that sumptuary Laws be made to reduce the Women to a decent Habit, and reasonable Expences; and to determine how far Mrs *Gage*, the Excise-Man's Wife, may walk on Foot in

London; that a stop be put to the ruinous Practice of setting up a Coach immediately upon Marrying, unless by People of large Estates; that 1 Shilling in the Pound out of the Land-Tax be allow'd for securing Jointures for their Wives, before any are obliged to marry for the Publick Good; and lastly, that a clause be added to exempt the Petitioners from all penalties, till the Women are pleased to accept of such Maintenance as shall be most adequate to the Circumstances of their intended Husbands.

Fog's Journal, April 3. N^o 132.

Of Governments turning arbitrary.

Tells us from *Machiavel*, that when a free and limited Government is degenerating into arbitrary, it declines in reputation; its best circumstance is, that it makes no advancement in Empire, but the most general consequence is, that it sinks in wealth as well as fame and power. *Things ill begun, strengthen themselves by ill.*

Instances the History of the unfortunate *K. Rich. II.* whose Ministers having begun a disorderly Administration, could not stop there; for liberty and male-administration cannot long subsist together.

Observes particularly the Steps they took.—Says, That these were not only ignorant themselves, but kept all truth from the ears of their Master, whereby publick affairs were unsuccessfully manag'd both abroad and at home.

Mentions a remarkable Action of one *J. Philpot*, a brave and worthy Alderm. of London, whose effects had been plunder'd on the Seas, and finding no likelihood of redress, fitted out a Fleet at his own charge, well arm'd and mann'd, went on board himself, and sailing out of the channel, took many rich prizes from the Spaniards, which more than made good

good his former losses, and the expenses of his expedition. On his return he was seiz'd by order of the Privy-council, and examin'd, why, without a Commission, or Letter of Marque, he had committed hostilities against the Spaniards? he resolutely answer'd, *That when men could not obtain protection, or justice from others, they were, by the Laws of Nature, allow'd to seek it themselves;* and was thereupon dismiss'd.

Again, while publick affairs were thus languishing, nothing was seen at Court but luxury, of all kinds, which introduc'd cowardice and effeminacy; that the Parliament, upon enquiring into the state of the nation, found it miserably impoverish'd, but the Ministers immeasurably rich; they impeach'd the E. of *Suffolk*, and desir'd the K. to banish him and the A. Bp of *York* out of the Kingdom; but breaking up, these representations were disregarded, and the Judges wrought upon to declare that the K. might disannul the Proceedings of Parliament, giving as a reason, *That the King was above all Law.*

Says, that this occasion'd a general confederacy among the nobility and commons, to rescue their Country from slavery; that being met in Parliament, they impeach'd the E. of *Suffolk*, the D. of *Ireland*, the A. Bp of *York*, and the Ch. Justice *Trefillian*, which last they caus'd to be hang'd at *Tyburn*.

From whence, lastly, he infers, that if ever the Parliament should alienate itself from the People, and grow dependant on the crown, from that minute the government is arbitrary.

The *Craftsman*, April 3. N^o. 248.

Craftsman's Triumph on the Peace.

HAS a letter, sign'd *Anglo-germanicus*, congratulating Mr *D'auvers* on the Peace lately concluded at *Vienna*, and him in particular, because we are told, it is such a peace as he had pointed out, and recom-

mended to the consideration of the gentlemen in the direction of Affairs; that is, a general treaty of Peace, containing a definitive Accommodation of differences, a Reparation for losses, a Confirmation of our Interest, and a specifick Recognition of those rights which have been disputed.

Doubts not but the good Effects of this Peace will soon discover themselves, by the immediate discharge of the *Hessian* Troops, and a reduction of our Land-forces; that *Dunkirk* will be effectually demolish'd; the Colony of *Santa Lucia* withdrawn; the Forts lately erected near *Gibraltar* levell'd with the ground; the defect in the treaty of *Utrecht* supply'd by the grant of a proper district of ground round that Garrison; that our Merchants receive full satisfaction, and have liberty, unmolested, to exercise their undoubted right of trade.

Expresses his surprize, that the writers on the other side shou'd affect to triumph over him, whereas all his papers that have regard to the court of *Vienna*, are amply justified by the present conduct and measures of their own Patron.

Wishes Mr *D'auvers* joy on account of his *Hague* letter, concerning a negotiation at *Vienna*, since it does not appear that any other powers have acceded to it than *Great Britain* and the Emperor, and therefore cannot be call'd a general Peace till the rest have accepted it.

Says, 'Tis very probable the *Dutch* will accede to it; and 'tis wish'd that *France* may prove in the same disposition, tho' at present they don't seem to relish it.

Repeats what he had heard said, That if we are right with the other powers, we have no reason to stand in fear of *France*; but he queries, as the design of the Treaty of *Seville* was obstructed by the want of one accession, whether the Treaty of *Vienna* may

may not prove equally ineffectual for want of another.

Doubts not the concurrence of Spain, if the immediate succession of Don Carlos to the dominions of Tuscany and Parma be the price of it; but questions whether the Successor of his present catholic Majesty will think himself at all oblig'd to Great-Britain on this account.

London Journ. April 3. No. 610.

The Peace defended; Craftsman answer'd.

IN a Letter inscrib'd to a Country Gentleman concerning the Peace, Mr Osborne congratulates him upon the happy conclusion of the embarrass'd Affairs of Europe, brought about by the wisdom and steady resolution of the Ministry.

Owens, what is wrote in favour of Men in power is believed with difficulty, yet plain truths should need no apology. The Abilities of the Ministers appear greater in adjusting differences by negotiation, than by entering into a war; as 'tis more eligible to treat for ever, than fight for ever.

Says, 'tis more particularly the interest of our nation to be at peace, as our Trade and Commerce are more extensive than any other Kingdom in the World. That if we can't make up all differences at once, to adjust as many as we are able, and agree with those powers first where our strongest interest lies. This we did in the Treaty of Seville, by an Expedient to gratify Spain; and the Emperor has thought it his greatest interest to comply. That the alliances entered into for this end were not unnatural nor unreasonable; nor the expeditions abroad, nor our Fleet at Spithead ridiculous, if they were necessary to obtain the end; for 'twould be absurd to treat with armed nations, ourselves unarmed.

As to the common saying, *Who is to pay the piper?* and the insinuation which Mr. D' answers has put into the following Metre:

'Tis but by way of SIMILE.

*Have you not seen at Country Wakes
A crew of Dancers merry make?
'They figure in, they figure out,
Go back to back, and turn about;
They set, take hands, they cross, change
sides;
(*) Each Movement a scrub Minstrel
Around the meesur'd Lab'rinth trace.
'Till each regains his former place.
So certain Potentates (two couple)
Leagu'd in alliance, hight Quadruple,
After a Maze of Treaties run,
Are e'en just where they first begun.
I won't affirm who led the Dance,
Yet, for the Rhyne, suppose it F---cc;
But this I dare at least to say,
O---d E---d must the Piper pay.*

To this Mr Osborn replies,--Let us first know who the Piper is; then adds, 'tis vile to suppose the worst of mankind; and that if we are just where we begun, 'tis very well, if that is where we ought to be.

Mentions another scurrilous insinuation, That a certain great projector and state empirick designs to propose a general excise, under a pretence of taking off the Land-Tax.

To this he answers, That most men of sense in the Kingdom are of opinion, that a general Excise would be the most equal way of taxing; for then every person would pay taxes in proportion to what he consums.

What

(*) A further answer to these verses the Courant has publish'd, by turning them in the following manner:

* * * * * change sides,
Each movement some blind Fidler guides.
So certain Patriots, just a Set,
As well united, as well met,
Dance thro' the Maze of Politicks,
And show a thousand merry Tricks;
A Wight behind the curtain stands,
Who tunes their voice, and guides their hands:
They catch the gaping Vulgar's praise,
Tho' but the Puppets which he plays;
Yet in each case, the dance once done,
They find themselves where they begun.

What the *Craftsman* had said of *Excisemen* influencing elections, is ridiculous, they being a race of Men the most contemptible, without money, sense or eloquence, and generally Strangers where they are placed,

As to the *Craftsman's* objection that the expences of the Government are increas'd, says, 'twould be a miracle if they were not; for they must increase as the expences of the people increase; 100,000. in Q. Elizabeth's time, was equal to 6 or 8 now.

Free Briton, Thurs. April, 8. N^o. 71.

Of Gibraltar, the Emperor, Peace.

AS a Letter from a Correspondent who subscribes himself *W. Temple*, which begins with giving him joy of the peace.

Observes, that the triumph which the *Craftsman* raises, is, that it is such a peace as he has long pointed out; as if, says our author, no body understood what plan of accommodation was best for the interest of *Britain* and *Europe*, till he disflated it to the Ministry.

That our being reconciled with a Prince whom he had treated with resentment and reproach, ought not to be a conclusion that his Imperial Majesty has been wronged or ill-used by the *British* Ministry,

Thinks it is his duty, as it is his right, to express himself with indignation and disdain against Prince, at enmity with *Britain*, but is and ought to be reconciled, when his country is.

As to the *Craftsman's* Suggestion, that from this Treaty much is to be expected, our author says, more perhaps that any man but himself would ever have mention'd; and adds, that if the late Ld Tr. *Oxford*, and the Ld Vis. *Bolingbroke*, could not gain an inch of ground about *Gibraltar*; if they could not effectually demolish *Dunkirk*; if they could not recover the *British* right to the island of *Santa Lucia*, when they were at the head

of a glorious confederacy, who is it to be expected from? Shall it be a high crime and misdemeanour in this administration, not to make good the defects of Treaties concluded by such Ministers?

Says, this peace is owing to the success of his Majesty's measures; the law to prevent loans of *British* treasure to foreign Princes; the continuance of the *Hessian* troops in our pay; and to the resolution shown to execute the Treaty of *Seville*.

The Authors of the *Craftsman* having from this Convention, taken an occasion to vindicate their *Hague-Letter*, wherein they asserted the peace to be secret, clandestine and separate, which they say has proved true, because only the Imperial and *British* Ministers have sign'd it, replies, that in this treaty *Great Britain*, *Germany*, and *Holland*, agree to allow *Spain* whatever she desires; and *France* is invited to accede; therefore this Treaty is general, and not separate.

Answers the *Craftsman's* Question, *What made the treaty of Utrecht a separate peace?* That it was grounded on a separate, secret, and fraudulent agreement, concluded privately, in breach of the grand Alliance, and the *British* Faith.

As to the works raised near *Gibraltar*, says that their foundations being laid in the sand, they were (or would be) presently destroy'd.

Weekly Register, April 10. N^o. 52.

Of commendable Actions.

IN this paper the Author describes the true province of a Register, which, he says, is to methodize and record the transactions of the publick, and assign every particular person the applause or censure that results from his deeds. For example, should a Tradesman be honest against his interest; a Lawyer refuse a fee and a bad cause together; a Physician turn his chariot to see a poor friend gratis;

a Divine decline a dispensation for pluralities; a Beau remember he ever had been at School; a Scholar be a gentleman; a Philosopher sacrifice theory to truth; an Historian be impartial to his own Times; a Poet make a dedication without flattery or falsehood a Courtier faithful to his promises; or a Statesman reward Merit without importunity or ostentation: Such things deserve to be recorded, and are worthy a Register: But if none of these occur, says, he will take t'other side of the Question and expose vice.

The Grubb. Journ. April. 8. N^o. 66.

Of Grubean Writings and Eloquence.

Pursues his remarks, which he had formerly begun on a Book entitled *Harlequin Horace*; says, that the Author's principal design is to ensnare and expose the Members of their society, and carry on the cause of *Anti-grubeanism*, begun by the *Dunciad*. To ward therefore against the ill effects which this piece may produce in prejudice of their society, labours to refine and unvenom many things in the said writer.

Acknowledges that the Author is just enough in his catalogue of writers for our imitation, when he substitutes in the room of *Homer*, and other ancient scribblers, *Blackmore*, *Namby-Pamby*, *Tibbald*, and *Duck*.

Quotes a couplet which intimates the stile of *Blackmore*, who, *Dryden* used to say, wrote to the rumbling of his Chariot-wheels; and which the author of the *Dispensary* confess'd had such magical charms as might be used in an incantation for raising a spectre.

His attempting to write in imitation of *Namby-Pamby's* Pastorals, our Author says, was foolish, because incapable of falling into his rustick simplicity.

His reflection on Mr. *Tibbald*, as if he did things by halves, Mr. *Bavius* says, is malicious and groundless, in as much as his subscribers are ready

to testify that he is far from having done half of any thing he ever undertook, having seen no more than his proposals and specimen.

As to the uncommon luck of charming the royal ear, which this *Harlequin* writer has granted to *Stephen Duck*, our author conjectures was entirely owing to the choice of his subject.

Things done by man of God for Shunamite. Her Majesty, out of her exemplary piety, having always manifested her extraordinary regard for religious productions.

§. 2. Concludes with some remarks on theatrical entertainments, particularly on *Perseus*, and would have it known by posterity, that in the year 1730, the simplicity and innocence of our women was at such a pitch, that they could appear for three score nights together at a bawdy entertainment, in which the most lascivious acts nearly tending to copulation itself, were repeatedly represented; and of which they were so entirely ignorant and unexperienced, that they could not guess what it meant, nor were so much as put to the expence of a blush.

A NURSE's Speech to an Alderman's Child, while she was undressing it; taken down in writing from her own mouth.

Child cries, ? *Lully Baby bunting*,
Nurselings, § *Father's gone a hunting*—

Dids 'em, dids 'em vex my child? what does my child cry for? Did 'em take my child's hobby-horse? O de blessing on it, 'tshall have it den again, and ride abroad with its nown Pappa;—Go naughty daddy, go; what ride abroad, and not take its nown child with it; We'll tell Mamma.—It shall be a Lord Mayor itself some time or other, and ride in its nown coach; ay, that it shall, and its old Nurse shall ride with it. [*Child cries louder*] Hush-aden! Hush-aden! won't it be a Lord-Mayor? It shan't be a Ld-Mayor? it shall be any thing so

so it won't cry so. Hush a-den, did I say it should be a Lord-Mayor, and front mine nown child? It shan't be a Lord-Mayor, it shall be a Judge or a Bishop: for I'm sure my child; would make as good a Judge or Bishop as any Judge or Bishop whatever.—Dod a bleis it, 'tis quieter now; ay, ay, it shall be a Bishop, and old Nurse will make it so. Hush a-den, what if an old Woman should make it so? [*Nurse having stripp'd it, it cries louder than before.*] Well, Lord ha' Mercy on me, who'd be a Nurse? Oh thee'rt a tiresome Brat; what never leave crying?—Well, I won't huff it no more, come den, pss in the Fire like a Man.

He adds, that this Nurse is thought to have been formerly the Wife of a Butcher in *Newport-market*, and to have frequented the Oratory, where she imbibed these Sentiments concerning Judges and Bishops, and improved her natural Strain of Eloquence.

The Craftsman, April 10:

Nº. 248.

K. James I.'s *Hereditary Right*.

Pursues his remarks (See p. 64, 106. 114) on the Reign of K. James I. and affirms, that the fundamental Principle on which he affected to establish his Authority, was that of an Hereditary Right to the Crown, tho' contradicted in many Instances. Two Families indeed furnished all our Kings, but constituted no hereditary Right.

Says, the *British Race* began in Henry VII. and from him alone K. James derived his Right, which was a false Foundation; for Henry had no Colour to hereditary Right, except what came by his Wife, and her's objected to, none of his Successors laying any Stress on it.

Observes, that K. James, from the Notion of independent Right, deduced the Notion of independent Authority; the Inference this, that an independent King must be accountable to God alone, not to Man.

Adds, that from the Multitude, Nature, and Stile of his Proclamations, the Acts of Power which he exercised, manifested that he intended to lay such Foundations: That however, he had the Demerit of beginning a Struggle between Prerogative and Privilege, and establishing a Sort of Warfare between Prince and People: But the Spirit of Liberty baffled all his Designs.

Mentions one Attempt upon the Privileges of the H. of Commons in the Case of Elections, viz. that in his calling his first Parliament he assumed an unjustifiable Prerogative by his Manner of prescribing to the Electors and Elected; by subjecting both to severe Penalties, if they fail'd, tho' against Law, and the true Meaning of his own Proclamation; and by his general Conduct in that Session endeavour'd to put this Prerogative in Execution, in order to create a Dependence of the Parliament; but by asserting their Privileges, they prevented it.

Concludes, that his Design of uniting the two Kingdoms fail'd, for Reasons drawn from the Jealousies of the Times, and from the King's Declaration that all *post nati*, or Persons born since his Accession to the *English Throne*, were naturalized in the two Kingdoms; and that from hence began that Conduct between the Court and Parliament, which ended in a Civil War.

Fog's Journal, Saturday April 10;

Nº. 133.

Of Disrespect to the Clergy.

Is usher'd in with an Observation, that when a Nation grows famous either for Arms or Wisdom, every Native is consider'd and treated with Respect abroad.—On the other Side, when a Commonwealth sinks into Contempt, every Individual shares some Part of the Disgrace.

Applies this to Things sacred, and says, the Truth of the purest Religion

U in

in the world will become suspected, while a profligate Priesthood is in its Ministry, and its Dignitaries ambitious of nothing but fat Benefices.

Tells a Story of *Augustin* the Monk, having one day gone to several Places in the City, and returning to his Convent, his Companion ask'd him why he had not preach'd that Day: a Layman, who over-heard the Question, answer'd, *He has preach'd, and preaches every day; for the People are better edified, and more convinced of the Truth of the Gospel, by the Example of his Life and Manners, than by all your Sermons.*

No Virtue, he says, draws so much Reverence on the Priesthood, as appearing disinterested in worldly Affairs; and observes, that in the Rebellion of *Wat Tyler*, and *Jack Straw*, they determin'd to destroy the Bishops and Rectors of rich Parishes, but to spare the mendicant Friars, because their Lives seem'd conformable to their Preaching.

Mentions a saying of *Ignat. Loyola*, Founder of the Jesuits Order, "If he had four Companions entirely detach'd from all worldly Interests he would not despair of being able to convert the whole World."

Believes, that this Virtue, in the primitive Fathers, contributed more towards planting the Christian Religion, than all their Writings and Preaching. As a Proof hereof, introduces *St Bartholomew* travelling and Preaching the Gospel in the *Indies*, where, at a certain Court, the King's Daughter had long languish'd under a Distemper which the Physicians and *Brachmans* had in vain endeavour'd to heal. *St Bartholomew* cur'd her with a Miracle; for which the King offer'd him a great Sum of Gold: the Saint refused it, signifying, that the Priests of *Jesus* sought not Riches in this World; upon which the King immediately believ'd, and was baptized.

Another Instance he mentions of Disinterestedness in Religion, is, of

Philip de Neri, who endear'd himself to his Countrymen the *Florentines*, declining to be Heir to his Kinsman for that Religion and Riches suit but ill together. And *Erasmus* refused to go to *Rome*, when his Friend and Fellow-student, *Hadrian*, was Pope, thinking it a Disgrace to hunt after the Dignities of the Church.

Concludes with the Opinion of *Father Paul*, the *Venetian*, who thinks it just that Bishopricks, and other rich Livings, should be charg'd with Restrictions for the Support of the poor inferior Clergy.

London Journ. April 10. No. 611

Reflections on the Writers for and against the Court.

Observes, that the Prejudices in favour of some Opinions, and against some Persons, are so strong that 'tis with great Difficulty Truth is received; but the prevailing Prejudice is, that Writers for a Court are slavish venal Prostitutes; and Writers against the Court are Men of generous Sentiments and Probity.

This, *Mr Osborne* says, is false; for there are Persons who will go greater Lengths against the Good of their Country, in Spite and Resentment of Men in Power, than mere venal Writers can go for Bread. Pride and Ambition drive Men on to more prodigious Wickedness than Want; and the Passion of Revenge is so powerful and delicious, that the *Spaniards* have a Proverb, *God keeps it to himself.*

Justifies the present Ministry from such Imputations, and is convinc'd that they have always Liberty and publick Happiness at Heart.

The remaining Part of this Journal is a Recapitulation of several Arguments he had used in foregoing Papers, in Justification of the Ministry; their Measures and Conduct both in foreign and domestick Affairs; for which we refer our Readers to p. 7, 54, 100, and to the *Free-Briton*, p. 16, 17, 52, 63, 67. The

The Universal Spectator. April 10.
No 131.

OF TASTE in Plays.

IN Page 55 is an Essay on Taste in general, from the *Register*; the *Spec-tator* here describes the wrong Turn it has taken among us at present. Taste, he says, is taken for a Capacity in judging of such Pieces as we either read in the Closet, or behold on the Stage; that the Approbation of just and fine Sentiments, clothed in a corresponding Elegancy of Expression, is a certain Sign of a good Taste, as the applauding of vicious and improper Thoughts is an Evidence of a bad one.

Asserts, that *Shakespear* and *Johnson* are the only two dramatic Writers who have not been equall'd, at least excell'd, by any since their Times.

That their Talents consist in keeping Nature in View, in the Propriety of their Thoughts, and in entering into the Spirit of whatever Character they represent.

That *Shakespear* excell'd in the marvellous Boldness of his Invention, and the admirable Energy of his Expression; *Johnson* in his prodigious Art of weaving his Plots, and a nice Distinction of Characters.

Observes, that in the dramatic Poets who succeeded them, there was a vast Alteration for the worse; their Heroes were *Almanzors*, and their fine Gentlemen *Dorimants*; the one a Creature altogether out of Nature, and the other a Disgrace to it.

The Source of these Errors, he says, is the prevailing false Taste, of Mankind, or the Want of Courage or Honesty in Authors. To prove which he produces Mr. *Addison* as an Instance, who at once, by his *Cato*, placed himself on a Level with the greatest Authors, and restor'd in his Audience a just and true Taste of Poetry.

Mentions a Fault which the Criticks have found in the Writers of the last Age, which however, he confesses, is totally expunged in this, that is, a Redundancy of Wit.

Gives several Instances of the Badness of modern Taste, as the *Beggar's Opera*, &c. from whence he solves that Paradox, that the most applauded Pieces for some Years past in our Theatres, have not been the Composition of Poets, but *Dancing-masters*.

Concludes, that every ill Play that's printed, records its Author for a Block-head and every mean Performance that's applauded, is a *Libel* of the Audience upon themselves.

Grubst. Journal, April 15. No. 67.

§. 1. Consists of a Description of the ancient Town of *Edenborough*, in the true northern Dialect, hardly intelligible by any but Natives of that Country. See a Specimen in the *Scots Proclamation* p. 125 No. III.

§. 2. On *Deus vidit lucem bonam*, the Motto on a great Lawyer's Coach viz.

Arra, now Countryman *Abel*, I swear,
O Hone, O Honem,
What the Deevil dost thou mean by
lucem bonam?

Now the Dee'll taake me, and all the
shaint *PATRICKS* and *St DENNIS*'s
If thou hast not stollen this Motto of
thine out of God's Book of *Genesis*.
And now, what have you to do with
God's Book, that follow the Law?
Could you not have pick'd out of Cook
for the Purpose an old See saw?
But thou must transfer a piece of the Bi-
ble: now I swear by the Virgin *Mary*,
Tish a great shin against the Church,
to turn that Book into *Tipperary*.
And now, dear Joy, I will be about giv-
ing home advice upon thy Coach-door
Let thy Motto be just like thy self that
is after as it was before.

CAIN O KETTLEHEAD.

§. 3. *Rogiero Drury*'s explanatory Remarks on a Print intitled, *The new grand triumphal Arch*, or, *The Stage's Glory*, humbly inscrib'd to *Harlequin*, the Hero of the Place.

A Pillustre, magnanime Et herotique Arlequin, &c.

To the noble, great, and herotick
Harlequin, Baron of Bonny Looks,
Master

Master of the poetical Academy, Director of the Drama, sole Manager of the Stage, high and lofty Subject of theatrical Performances; the Town's grand Diversion; most gallant with the Fair Sex; Tatler full of refin'd Eloquence; favourite Buffoon of *Momus*; *Mercury's* chief Agent; Fortune's Property; Captain General of the Fops; renown'd for Slight of Hand; celebrated Bite; famous Braggadocio; Sharper of the highest Rank, &c. This Trophy is presented by *Matt. Tiresare*, alias, *Timothy Squirtwell*.

§. 4. On the curious Sermon at the Oratory, concerning the *unknown God*, on Sunday March 24th,

When from gilt Tub sublime in Masquerade,
Fully reviv'd the *unknown God* display'd;
Clare Butchers mixt with Saints of *Drury Lane*,
 Astonish'd heard the learned lofty Strain,
 Which, like the Theme, th' *Athenian God*,
 unknown,
 Still left, but manifested plain his own.

§. 5. Makes some Remarks on Mr *Henley's* further Defence against his Detractors, &c. and concludes with the following Distich translated from *Martial*:

Gainst me to prate or print is H--- said;
 He neither do's, who's neither heard nor read.

The Craftsman, April 17. No. 250.

Proceeds in his Remarks on King *James's* Reign, which, in his last Paper, having brought down to the year 1614, stopt there, because it seems to be the very diametrical Point of Opposition, when the Distrust between him and his People was now entirely formed; his and their Pretensions explained; an Union betwixt him and his People grown desperate; between Court and Parliament impracticable.

From this Disorder in Government, and national Confusion, may be dated the Ruin of the Constitution, which soon after ensued; which he charges to the Misconduct of the King, and not to any ill Temper of the People.

He open'd the Parliament, 1614, by asking Money for the Portion, and other Expences of his Daughter's Marriage to the Elector *Palatine*, and that granted, the Commons should have Leave to enquire into Grievances: But they resolved to begin the Sessions by a Representation of Grievances.

Another Article of Complaint was, the Growth of Popery, and the King's employing *Roman Catholics* in Offices of Trust, and his avowed Design of marrying his Son to a Princess of that Religion.

Another Head of Grievances were the *Monopolies*, and illegal Exactions from the People, who had no other way to resent them than by the Mouth of the Parliament, which, he says, the King would have laid aside, could he have supply'd his Wants without it.

A third Grievance was, the incredible Waste which *K. James* made of the Revenues of the Crown; at that Time, so much more than sufficient; inasmuch as *Q. Elizabeth* did not receive in Grants from her People above four Millions in more than 40 Years.

The last Grievance he mentions, is the Doctrines which establish'd the unbounded Prerogative of the King, which subjected the Privileges of Parliament to the Permission and Toleration of the Crown; to be retrench'd at the Will of the Prince; and chang'd the Nature of the *English* Constitution from a free to an arbitrary Government.

Compares the Usurpations of King *James* to those of the Popes, who 260 years after they had been made Princes by *Charlemagne*, submitted to the Imperial Constitution and Ecclesiastical Customs established; after which they carry'd their Tyrannies to the utmost Pitch of Extravagance: asserting that *Rome* was the Capital of the World, the Pope independent of all the Powers on Earth, and Kings and Emperors liable to be deposed by his Authority.

From whence, he concludes, may be justify'd the Conduct of the Parliament, and the Alarm of the Nation

in 1614; that these were the Crimes for which K. *James* dissolved this Parliament with so much Indignation, after it had sat but a few Weeks, and pass'd not one Law, and confin'd some of their most active Members in the Tower, and other Prisons

Read's Journ. April 17. No. 317.

Of Self-knowledge.

HIS Correspondent *Crato* takes for the Subject of his Letter that old Adage *Know thyself*, a Maxim, he says, so little regarded now-a-days, as if the Nature of the human Being was a Point that deserves no Reflection.

Illustrates his Arguments with several Instances. *Caninius* is a Gentleman of a large Estate, and so addicted to Hunting, that it is more his Business than his Diversion; imitates the Language of his Hounds so exactly, that his Huntsman hardly distinguishes his from theirs; makes it the only standing Rule of Life, as soon as he perceives by the Morning 'tis likely to be fine Weather, calls *John* to bring out the Horses, or if cloudy, to fetch the Brandy Bottle.

This Conduct of *Caninius* is severely censur'd by *Orcus*, who has 2000*l.* per Ann. and neither Wife nor Child, and values himself on his Consideration and Forecast; has mortgaged his Estate for 30,000*l.* to make a River navigable, and by his Success may be a prodigious Gainer; but by his strict Application to such-like Schemes, has broke his Constitution.

Urbanus, a Modern fine Gentleman of the Town, is too well-bred ever to commit a Solecism in good Manners, yet breaks every Article in the Decalogue daily without Reluctance; pays his Debts of Honour on Demand, his Creditors only when taken in Execution at their Suit; would cut the Throat of any Man that should cheat him at Play, yet wants Courage to call his Steward to an Account.

Candidia is his Counter-part, who,

though turn'd of Fifty, is as gay and sprightly as if but Fifteen, and continually entertains her Company with the History of her Love Affairs; what Deaths and Mischiefs she has occasion'd in her Time, till no-body but poor *Martha* is left to hear the Sequel of her Amours.

Maurus, the Husband, is tender natur'd, but passionate; his Wife of a gloomy, wayward, and unforgiving Disposition. *Maurus's* Starts of Passion throw Madam into the Dumps, and there is at least two Days fondling and Submission necessary to bring her into Temper.

From this Discourse he infers, that few are conscious they are but Men; if they did, it would be impossible for them to sink so very far below the Dignity of their Nature, or carry their Views so unreasonably beyond it.

The Universal Spect. April 27.
No. 132.

Of the B I B L E.

MR *Stonecastle* introduces a Letter from his Correspondent *Civicius* concerning the Bible, by observing, that, whatever a Man's own Belief may be, decent Respect is owing to the profess'd religious Faith and Worship.

The Bible, *Civicius* says, contains a great deal of Morality and good Sense, and asserts, that for Simplicity and Purity of Language, Perspicuity and Magnificence of Thought, and for the Importance and Dignity of its Contents, is scarce to be equal'd by any other Writings in the World.

Does not enter into the Dispute whether this Book, or any Part of it, was penn'd by Inspiration; but believes it will be granted by all People of Judgment, that its Composition and Style is wonderful; and that the Authors, if not inspir'd were Men of a most Sublime, Noble, and extensive Genius and Capacity, and therefore should be respectfully treated by *Gentlemen* and *Scholars*; since to have no Sense of its Excellencies, discovers as

bad

bad a Taste, and as much Ignorance, as it wou'd to make a Jest of *Homer, Plato, Xenophon, Virgil, Cicero*. It has, as *Longinus* affirms, the *true sublime*, and as it is the most ancient Book in the World, affords the most rational Account of the Beginning of Things, and from whence *Plato, Ovid*, and others, who have wrote of the World's Creation, the Original of its Inhabitants, the Deluge, and peopling of the Earth, borrow'd their Materials: It likewise contains an exact Account of the *Jews*, for upwards of a thousand Years, upon which Christianity is built, and from whence *Mahometanism* takes many of its Rites and Ceremonies. It is likewise interspers'd with much useful History of neighbouring Nations, the Lives of great Men, and many remarkable Events.

In the New Testament we find the most sublime and perfect Scheme both of Morality and Religion that was ever promulgated; teaching the most exalted and just Notions; the purest and most spiritual Worship and Adoration of the Deity, and inculcating Peace, Affection, Beneficence and universal Charity; the *Life, Behaviour*, and Sufferings of *JESUS*, and many extraordinary Incidents that beset him and his Followers; the Truth of which we have as good Reason to believe, as of any other Facts we find in History; the Writers being Eye-witnesses, and published their Accounts at a Time when any Imposition must immediately have been detected.

Fog's Journal, Saturday, April 17.
N^o. 134.

Critical Behaviour of the Disaffected.

RUNS a ludicrous Comparison betwixt Persons disaffected to our present wise and able Ministers, and those Animals called Criticks; says, the Passions of both are actuated by the same kind of Malignity, for the Critick is never so well pleas'd as when he discovers a Blunder in Language or Sense, nor the Disaffected so

over-joy'd as when he sees a Blunder in Government.

In Pursuance of this Comparison, describes the disaffected as under the greatest Anxiety for the many glorious Expeditions and annual Treaties during the Course of a wise and steady Administration.

Mentions another Resemblance betwixt the Critick and Disaffected, that is, to make Faults where he can find none; that, agreeable thereto, the Disaffected apprehending that the Treaty lately concluded will be advantageous, would persuade People that the Foreign Trade of this Nation has been and still is declining; whereas, on the contrary, he himself has heard two or three Gentlemen in good Employments affirm, that we never enjoyed a more flourishing Trade than now. To this he foresees the Disaffected will object the Petitions of the several Cities, Towns and Corporations, to Parliament, complaining of the extreme Decay of the Woollen Manufacture, and Increase of the Poor. But, says he, supposing this true, does it follow, that because these People know how to make Cloth, that they must be Judges of the Rise and Fall of Trade? No, we ought rather to appeal to Gentlemen who enjoy Places and Pensions, and to those who write in Defence of great Men, to set us right in our Opinion.

Another trifling Proof brought by the Disaffected to support their Charge of the Decay of Trade, is the many Houses and Shops in this City, which formerly paid great Fines to the Landlords, now standing empty. But this, he says, ought not to be attributed to a Decay of Trade, but to the overgrown Wealth of the Landlords, who will not trouble themselves to let their Houses till they want Money.

Recollects an Observation of a certain Author, *That nothing is so likely to ruin a Nation, as too much Money*, which was the Fate of *Spain*, as observed by *Don Diego Savereda*, namely, that al-

ter they were possess'd of that Ocean of Treasure, which cost the Lives of twenty Millions of *Indians*, they lost their Senses and Industry together.

From the Premises he concludes, that if we have any Grievances to complain of, they are only such as proceed from having *too much Money*; and therefore that it is the Part of a wise Administration that some Drains be made to carry off this superfluous Treasure; to which purpose, he says, nothing would be more expedient than frequent Treaties and Alliances with foreign Princes.

Free Briton, April, 19. N^o. 27.

Of the British Sugar Colonies in America.

THE Dispute between our northern and southern Colonies in *America*, the Author affirms, is a Matter of great Importance to this Kingdom.

Afferts, that while the Produce of our Sugar Colonies is greater than we consume, the Price of it will be influenced by *French Sugar*, as now it is.

That our Sugar Colonies are supplied with Slaves at least 40 per Cent. cheaper than the *French*, and have all manner of Provisions, Utensils, Cattle and Lumber, cheaper than the *French* have.

That notwithstanding this, our Colonies sell their Sugars from 40 to 60 per Cent. dearer than the *French* can sell theirs in the *West-Indies*.

Yet, that the Gentlemen of *Barbadoes* strongly insinuate that the *French* have Advantages above them; and if the Bill now depending should pass into an Act, would make them Monopolists of all the Sugars used throughout his Majesty's Dominions.

Next he produces several Reasons offered by the Gentlemen who contend form the Bill, which he refutes, and proceeds to shew what they have in View, namely, that if the *Barbarians* can obtain a Law to prohibit the Importation of Sugar, Rum, or Molassus, the Growth or any foreign Colony, into any of his Majesty's Dominions,

their whole Produce of Sugars would barely be sufficient for our own Consumption, and would therefore make their own Price, and our northern Colonies be obliged to pay what they pleas'd for their Rum and Molassus, which they must have from these southern Colonies.

Supposes that *Barbadoes* may produce one third in Sugars more than our present Consumption; even then, if the rest of our Islands should take their Example, and *clay and refine* their Sugars, there would not come to *Britain* two thirds of the Quantity that now doth, therefore not enough, and they might play with us as they please, to the Destruction of half the Shipping in that Trade.

Concludes with observing, that if we comply with these People, the *French* will increase in Shipping as we decrease, and have ten Ships to one of ours; that at present we have in those Parts three to one of any other Nation; and to destroy the Employment of 300 Sail of *English* Shipping, is to destroy 3000 Benefactors to our Country, 3000 Men who venture their Lives to make us a wealthy and powerful People, a great and flourishing Nation.

The thought strikes him with Horror; and looking towards *America*, imagines he sees the *French* improving their northern Colonies, where they have all sorts of Materials for building of Ships; thinks he sees 300 Sail of Vessels, either left to rot, or sold to our Rivals; and at least ten times that number of Men left to starve, or serve the *French*, or turn Pirates; many thousand Fishermen obliged to buy *French* Rum, Brandy, and other Necessaries, because they can have 'em cheapest from *Cape Breton*; the *French* encouraging our Sailors to live among them; and our most profitable northern Colonies ruin'd by the *French*.

On Sir Isaac Newton.

Newton's no more--By Silence Grief's express;
Lo here he lies--His Works proclaim the rest.
Obser-

*Observations occasioned by the Remarks
on the Reign of K. James I.*

The London Journal, April 17.
No. 612.

MR Osborne here allows the Justness of Mr Oldcastle's Remarks, had they not been calculated to serve an invidious Purpose.

Owens, that the Reigns of the Stuarts can't be too often laid before the Publick, as Cautions against the Growth of arbitrary Power; in as much as the Reign of K. James I. and his Son K. Charles, were almost one constant Violation of the Laws of the Land, and a continued Conspiracy against the English Constitution.

Finds fault with the Craftsman for saying that K. Charles was a religious and a just Prince, and for attributing his Attacks upon Liberty to Prejudice, Flattery, and Opposition: Osborne cannot allow him to be a just Prince, unless being unjust to the Publick while he was just to a few private Persons, will entitle a Prince to the Character of just. And to say, that he only imagin'd himself defending his own Rights, while he was notoriously invading those of his People, is making this Saint, and Martyr King, a much weaker Man than his Predecessor. Says, they were both bad enough; but arbitrary Principles seem rooted in the Heart of the Son, while they only play'd in the Head of the Father.

Observes, that the Design of Mr Oldcastle's Remarks on the Reigns of the Stuarts, is to shew, *That the Court was the Faction against the Liberties and Rights of the People*, which Osborne readily allows; but that they are exhibited in the Craftsman with a bad Intent; to prevent the ill Effects of which, sets forth the Principles and Practices which constituted the Court a Faction against the People, viz.

That the Parliament's and People's Privileges were so many Usurpations;

or, at best, but Concessions of the Kings, their Predecessors, which might at any time be revoked.

Two Books were licens'd by K. James; one wrote by Dr Cowel, a Civilian; the other by Dr Blackwood, a Clergyman, containing Principles of the same Purport.

In the Beginning of K. Charles I.'s Reign the same Doctrines were inculcated by Dr Manwaring, for which he was censur'd by Parliament, but was afterwards made a Dean, and then a Bishop; and the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury was suspended for not licensing his Sermons.

Mentions several Instances wherein these two Kings discovered their Inclinations to Independency and arbitrary Power; and concludes, that thus the Constitution was absolutely destroyed.

The Grubst. Journal, April 22.
No. 68.

REFERS to their Journal, No. 58. Feb. 11. (for which, see p. 56.) which was an Abridgment of a Pamphlet, intitled *A Treatise upon the Modes, in or a Farewel to French Kicks*, printed 1715, thought to be written by a Divine, and was then judg'd very seasonable, and had a good Influence in securing us from Popery and the Pretender; so the Republication of it in their Journal has been reckon'd to have influenc'd the Conclusion of the late Treaty without the Participation of the French, and so partly occasion'd *A second Farewel to French Kicks*.

Takes Occasion from hence to mention a Preface to a *Treatise upon modern Fashions*, written by a Rev. Divine, wherein is drawn up the Case of Anthony Collins, and Richard Tindal, Lawyers.

After several satyrical Reflections on the different Abilities, Principles, and Professions of these two Gentlemen, the

Author

Author says, that Dr Tindal is the reputed Author of a Book intituled *Christianity as old as the Creation*, which favours Deism.

To this Book he mentions several Answers, particularly one written by Mr Wm Law, called *The case of Reason, or natural Religion fairly and fully stated*. Gives a Specimen of Argument on both sides the Question, viz.

The Doctor asserts, *That the relations between things, and the Fitness resulting from thence, is the sole Rule of God's Actions*.

Mr Law replies, That if God is thus to act, and that nothing can be fit for him to do, but what has its Fitness founded in his own divinely perfect and incomprehensible Nature, he must act by a Rule that is just as incomprehensible to us as his own Nature. So that we can't judge of the Fitness thereof.

¶ Having finish'd this Discourse, Mr Bavius gives a Letter from Obadiab Antbem, a Parish-clerk within the Liberties of *Westminster*, in which is the ensuing Paragraph. viz.

In the Parish where I serve, the Vestry is compos'd of thirty select Members, besides the Rector, and two Vestry Justices of the Peace. By this *Quorum* (as we call them) the Parish Rates are assess'd; and the Accounts adjust'd by the two Justices. I must likewise tell you, these Gentlemen have the Steadfastness not to desert their Calling, but keep as constantly their place for Life, as the Rev. Rector; when a Member dies, the Vacancy is fill'd up by the surviving Fraternity. Their Proceedings are generally in Secret, but I happen'd not long ago to get a View of the Overseers annual Collection, and a Sketch of an Account stated thus by the Vestry.

Feed by 5 Col-	2	1	1	d	
lecting Books	5554	3	3		6112 5 0
dit. otherwise	558	1	9		
dit. to Orphans	562	1	0		
dit. to Pensioners	2222	4	0		5736 8 6
dit. extraordinary	2945	3	5		
Balance	376	16	6		X

I am not much skill'd in Arithmetick, tho' pretty well acquainted with parish Expences, and the usual annual Disbursements: the *ditto extraordinary*, which is near one half of the whole Collection, is (I doubt) not the Lot of the Poor, but rather of the Rich.

§ Next, is a Description of a Monument erected to the Memory of Sir *Isaac Newton*, in these Words, viz.

On a Pedestal is placed a *Sarcophagus* (or stone Coffin) upon the Front of which are Boys in *Basso-relievo* with Instruments in their Hands, denoting his several Discoveries, viz. one with a *Prism*, on which principally his admirable Book of Light and Colours is founded; another with a *reflecting Telescope*, whose great Advantages are now so well known; another Boy is weighing the Sun and Planets with a *Stillicard*, the Sun being near the Centre on one side, and the Planets on the other, alluding to a celebrated Proposition in his *Principia*; another is busy about a Furnace, and two others (near him) are loaded with Money as newly coined, intimating his Office in the *Mint*.—On the *Sarcophagus* his own Figure is placed, in a cumbent Posture, his Elbow resting on the several incomparable Books written by him; two Boys stand before him with a Scroll, on which is drawn a remarkable *Diagram* relating to the *solar System*; and over that a *converging Series*, an Invention which shews the utmost of human Understanding. — Behind the *Sarcophagus* is a *Pyramid*; from the middle of it a *Globe* arises in *Mezzo Relievo*, on which several of the Constellations are drawn, in order to shew the Path of the *Comet* in 1681, whose Period he has with the greatest Sagacity determin'd. And also the Position of the *supposititious Colure* mention'd by *Hipparchus*, by which (in his Chronology) he has fixed the time of the *Argonautic Expedition*.—On the *Globe* sits the Figure of *Astronomy* weeping, with a Sceptre in her Hand, (as Queen of the Sciences) and a *Star* over the Head

head of the Pyramid.—On this Monument is inscrib'd the following Epitaph, viz.

Hic situs est

ISAACUS NEWTON Eques auctoratus

Qui animi vi prope divinâ

Planetarum motus, figuras,

Cometarum semitas, Oceanique æstus,

Summa hæc facie præferente,

Primus demonstravit :

Radiatorum lucis dissimilitudines.

Colorumque indenascentium proprietates

Quas nemo antea vel suspicatus erat,

[Pervestigavit.

Naturæ, antiquitatis, S. Scripturæ,

Sedulus, sagax, fidus Interpres.

Dei O. M. majestatem philosophia afferuit,

Evangelii simplicitatem moribus expressit

sibi gratulentur mortales,

Tale tantumque extitisse

Humani generis decus.

Natus 25 Dec. A. D. 1642. Obiit 20.
Mar. 1726

Next is inserted an extract of a Letter to the Author of the *Daily Courant*, relating to the intended Pension Bill, which was thrown out of the House of Lords, when the Writer says, he heard a Bishop (S--k) speak the following Words, viz See p. 169.

For tho' this Bill at first sight seems to be a self-denying Bill; and to some particular Members may perhaps prove so: yet the Commons, consider'd as an House of Parliament, will find in it, I suspect, a very great Enlargement of Power. And whatever tends to break the balance between the Powers essential to this Constitution, must sooner or later prove the Ruin of the whole. An independent House of Commons, or an indulgent House of Lords is as inconsistent with our Constitution, as an independent, that is, absolute King. And whoever loves the Liberties and Laws of his Country, will no more desire to see one than the other. Let Bribery be punished, let Corruption be punished, but not by giving so much Strength to the one power of this Constitution, as shall make it able to overbear the Rest. See p. 214.

The Free Briton, April 22 No. 13

The History of Patriotism.

THE D. of Marlborough and the Ld Treasurer Godolphin, had directed the Armies and the Revenues of this Kingdom for the first nine Years of the late Queen's Reign; the former without Repulse or Controul; the latter without Corruption or Reproach. The British Administration, principally vested in those noble Lords, in conjunction with the Grand Alliance, made that virtuous and immortal Stand which check'd the Progress of the aspiring French, recover'd the Liberty of Germany, the Barrier of Holland, the Neutrality of Italy, twice seiz'd on the Capital of Spain, and bid fair for the Reduction of the whole Spanish Monarchy, while France, no longer able to annoy, was scarce sufficient for her own Support.

Such, our Author says, was the Glory of the British Name, such the Prospect of Happiness to the Nation in 1709, when Faction arose, and wrested the Sword of Victory from the Hands of the greatest General, and the Treasurer's Staff from the greatest Statesman our Country ever knew. Observes, that one of the Chiefs, who conducted that Faction, hath oppoled himself to the Ministry now in being.

Remarks, that Words without Meaning, pronounce'd with a terrible Outcry, have a strange Effect on unexamining Men.

Gives several Instances, viz. of Corruption, a Topick of Declamation sore to obtain Attention; the Church idolatrously worshipped by the Multitude; that the Growth of Corruption and the Danger of the Church, have been equally alarming; Hence Malecontents fomented Divisions and formed Parties; and from hence the Enemies of the D. of Marlborough, and the E. Godolphin, took occasion to work up the Passions of the People against them. At the same time Dismutation spread. Let Trumpets as loud as Sedition

The Duke's Victories were Topicks of Invektive against him; the Ministry accus'd of engrossing the Queen to themselves, and as designing to establish a General and Treasurer for Life, and to protract the War as long as they should live.

Nothing, says he, was now wanting to finish the Scheme, but to bring the Sovereign into the Party, whose easy and too unguarded Nature and Indulgence to the Clergy, made her susceptible of Insinuations to her Prejudice; which was the Rock on which the Nation split.

To poison the People more effectually, says, the *Examiner* was then publish'd, which, as Mr *Addison* observes, was levell'd against the greatest and most shining Characters in the Kingdom.

The *Universal Spect.* Sat. April 24.
No. 133.

Of Court Mournings.

INSerts a Letter from *Richard Shuttle*, a Weaver, who complains of the Inconveniencies which distress the Workmen of that Trade, by the Deaths of some foreign Princes, which having oblig'd the Court to continued and successive Mournings, that kind of Dress has universally prevail'd to the great Damage of the Weavers.

Acknowledges, that her Majesty's Goodness is such, that she is far from desiring that this Regard should be more burthensome than is necessary to her subjects; and humbly conceives, that if the Mourning went no further than the Court and Drawing-room, and if Women of inferior Rank should make no Alteration in their Dress, it would be suit as well.

Is led into this train of thinking by the Care already taken of reducing the Time of State Mournings; and wishes it might serve for an Example to Persons of all Ranks, to induce them to consider that their Dress, as manag'd, may turn to the Advantage or Prejudice of their Country.

To an Objection, that these sudden Mournings advance Trade, by occasioning a Demand for black Silks, &c. answers, by observing that most People have Suits by them always ready for such Occasions; and that what new Blacks are bought are generally *Italian* and *Dutch* Manufactures, to the Discouragement of our own.

These Considerations, he says, in a former Reign induced the Court to make all imaginable Changes in the Sorts, Stuffs, and Appendages of Mourning, every Fortnight or three Weeks. The Mourning for *Pr. George of Denmark* was white Aserine, with black Lace, that the Lace-men might have some Amends for their Loss in not wearing Gold and Silver.

Proposes, that the same Order of Court that appoints Mourning, may appoint the different Colours, adorn'd after this or that manner, to be Mourning, as used in former Times. *Yellow Satin* was the Mourning in the Days of *Harry* the 8th. *Scarlet* continued to be so, till within our Remembrance; and consequently any Alteration may be justified by antient Custom.

And lastly, recommends it to the Consideration of the fair Sex, that as they are inquisitive after new Fashions, it is hardly honest to leave them upon the Maker's Hands, when they studied to please them.

The *Craftsman*, Saturday April 24.
N^o. 251.

ACKNOWLEDGES the unexpected Honour done him by the Publick Declaration which a certain great Man had on several Occasions made in favour of his Writings, and doubted not of seeing a cordial Union and Friendship between them, had it not been for Publishing that wicked *Hague-Letter* about three Months since, concerning a Negotiation at *Vienna*, which he owns was improperly publish'd at that time; however, justifies himself in that Matter. See Vol. II.

P. 559

The

The Difference between him and his Antagonist, he says, was, that he (the *Craftsman*) constantly pleaded for an Alliance with the *Emperor* in preference to *France*, but this Gentleman for an Alliance with *France* in preference to the *Emperor*; but as it was impracticable to make them both our sincere Allies, his Friend thought proper to come over to him.

Desires that it may be remembered, that he never contended for any Alliance with the *Emperor* but what should be equal, safe, and honourable; that he never pleaded for guarantying the *Emperor's* Disposition of the *Austrian Dominions*, but on the contrary, endeavour'd to shew the Inconveniencies of *Guaranties* in general.

Gives his Sentiments upon this Subject in the Words of a Pamphlet published about two Years ago, entitled, *Observations on the Treaty of Seville examined*, wherein 'tis remarked that our Ministers could make a Peace with the *Emperor* whenever they pleas'd, by the giving a *Guaranty* to his Disposition of the *Austrian Dominions*; but that such a Method of Cure would be but little preferable to the Disease itself.

Supposing that it was necessary to reconcile ourselves to the *Emperor*, and not to be done without consenting to this *Guaranty*, asks, Why this was not done long ago, which would have prevented the Mischiefs and Expences which have since happened? And whether we might not have avoided the Necessity of purchasing a Reconciliation, by avoiding an unnecessary Quarrel?

Having asked these, and several other Questions to the same Purpose, readily allows, it is never too late, in one Sense, to correct our Errors. A *Publick Minister*, indeed, may correct them too late, when by his Blunders national Advantages are lost. Approves the Measures taken at concluding this Peace, and hopes there may be no farther Articles (besides that

of the *Guaranty*) which will justly give Occasion to Dislike in the Particulars, what is justly approved of in general.

The *London Journ.* April 24.
No 611.

On Opposition to Courts and Independency of Parliaments.

IN this Discourse *Osborne* allows *Oldcastle* all that he contended for about *K. James*, with respect to his Prerogative, his Profuseness, and his ill Usage of Parliaments: But demands, Why all this is retail'd to us? To us, who know no Evils, nor apprehend any Dangers? 'Tis not for the Sake of Liberty, but downright Faction.

Says, Mr *Oldcastle* insinuates, that because the King and Parliament agree, we are in a worse Condition than if the King govern'd without a Parliament: an Assertion not true, because Parliaments are not perpetual, and there is no Remedy against a single arbitrary Power, and the Present Administration never attempted one thing against our Liberties, nor ask'd any thing but what the People (if not prejudic'd) would give for their own Sakes.

Asks, what Reason the Parliament has to differ with the Court? Because there is no Reason for Opposition, is it a Consequence that they are slavish Dependants? *K. James's* Parliament, he says, did well, and every other Parliament is oblig'd, for the Good of the Publick, to oppose in like Circumstances.

Mr *Oldcastle* having often talk'd of the Independency of Parliaments, *Osborne* puts him upon explaining his Notion, which he has express'd in these Words, *There is a Dependence of the several Parts of Government on one another: on the Preservation of which the Freedom of our Government entirely rests.* This Mr *Osborne* grants, and refers to a *London Jour.* publish'd Sep. 19. for an Explanation of his own Notion

Notion of the *English* Constitution and Ballance of Power; the Substance of which he here repeats. The Proposition he laid down was, That the Business of Government cannot be carried on by Power absolutely distinct, and absolutely independent; because where the supream Power is single, it will sink into Tyranny, because without Check; and the several Powers which constitute a Government, can act only by mutual Dependency, and the Necessity they stand in of each other.

Applies this Discourse to the *English* Government, and shews, that the Excellency of the *English Constitution* consists in this, that King, Lords and Commons, are three really distinct Powers, and have each a Negative upon one another, and no legal Act can pass without the Concurrence of all.

Again, the Legislature is the supream Power of the Nation, of which the King is one essential Part, and his People equal to the other two. Instances in King *William*, who by refusing Bills which passed both Houses on purpose to distress publick Affairs, saved the Nation.

Concludes with saying, This is that Dependence of the several Parts of the Government on one another, which our Constitution hath form'd to prolong our Liberties.

Grubstreet Journ. Thurs. April 29
No. 69.

THE first part of this Journal is an Abstract of the Case of that illustrious Member of this Society, the Reverend Mr *John Henly*, intituled a Narrative, written by Mr *Wells*.

Mr *Henly* (it says) was born at *Melton Mowbray* in the County of *Leicestershire*, Aug. 3, 1692. His Father and his two Grandfathers Clergymen.

It sets forth his vast Improvements in all School Learning.

At the Age of 17 he was translated to *St John's College, Oxford*, where, on Examination, he was approved. Here

he found a great Defect, that tho' he was brought up for a Clergyman, he was not instructed to preach, or pray, or read Prayers, or speak, or catechise, or confer, or resolve a Case of Conscience, or understand the Scriptures, or form any natural or clear Ideas of the Christian Religion.

Having commenc'd Batchelor of Arts he took upon him the Direction of *Melton School*, where he improv'd Elocution, by the publick speaking of Passages in the Classics.

After this, he was ordain'd a Deacon by Dr *Wake*; and his Examination for Orders was so short and superficial, that by his account, it is not necessary to conform to the Christian Religion in order to be Deacon or Priest, but to subscribe to the System of the Church.

Having resolved to improve himself in Books and Conversation, gave his Parishioners Warning, and came to Town, where he publish'd several Pieces, and preached more Charity Sermons than any other Preacher. But meeting with some Obstructions from his Patron, who, it seems, did not fulfil his Promise of fixing him in Town, he struck up a Plan to instruct Mankind in a Method entirely new.

The Narrative concludes with an Eulogium on his great Abilities for the various Parts of Learning he professes to teach.

§ 2. Next is introduced a Character of the same Gentleman, as given by the Author of the *Dunciad*, viz.

*Imbrown'd with native bronze, in Henly stands
Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands.
How fluent nonsense trickles from his tongue!
How sweet the Periods, neither said or sung!
Still break the benches, Henly! with thy strain,
While K**, B**W** preach in vain,
O great restorer of the good old stage,
Preacher at once, and zany of thy age!
O worthy thou of Egypt's wife abodes,
A decent priest, where monkeys were the Gods!
But fate with butchers plac'd thy priestly stall,
Meth modern faith to murder, back and maul;
And bad thee live to crown Britannia's prais,
In Toland's Tindal's, and in Woolston's days.*

The

The Annotator adds a virulent Note, in which, among other Things, he says, 'That having for some Years been a Writer for Bookfellers, he had an Ambition to be for Ministers of State; and offer'd the Service of his Pen, in one Morning, to two great Men of Opinions and Interests directly opposite; by both of whom being rejected, he sat up a new Project, and stiled himself the *Restorer of antient Eloquence*.—After having stood some Prosecutions, he turn'd his Rhetorick to Buffoonery upon all publick and private Occurrences. All this passed in the same Room; where sometimes he broke jests, and sometimes that Bread which he call'd the *Primitive Eucharist*.—This wonderful Person struck Medals, which he dispers'd as Tickets to his Subscribers: The Device, a Star rising to the Meridian, with this Motto, *Ad summa*; and below, *Inveniam viam aut faciam*. Dunciad, B. III.

§ 3. A Letter sign'd *Bankrupt*, is inserted, the Writer of which says, that after 18 Months of the greatest Perplexity, he is now a Bankrupt, and finds there is more Ease in being one, than in that mistaken Notion of living as long as one can, and catching hold of any Twig rather than sink; and gives a Detail of Extortions, and other Methods of Oppression used by the Sheriff's Officers.

The Daily Courant, April 24.

A Nannonymous Letter is inserted, which takes Notice of a Pamphlet just publish'd, intitled *Animadversions on a Rev. Prelate's Remarks upon the Bill to prevent Tythes*. The Letter-writer has summ'd up in the Animadvertiser's own Words, under the following Heads, the Views and Designs on which the Bill is founded.

1. 'That the Clergy have the Law on their side.
2. 'That the Clergy have no Right to Maintenance from the Laity,

'much less to any Tythe at all.

3. 'That no Man, by Conscience, or for his own Happiness, or for the publick Good, is oblig'd to conform to any Church, or advise with any Priest, or profess any Religion at all.

4. 'That if he does conform to any Church, of his own Choice, it is for some temporal Advantage, so far as he is under an Obligation and owes a Maintenance to the Clergy, from whom he receives an Equivalent.

5. 'That it may be necessary that Priests, as well as Physicians, should be provided for the Cure of Souls, as well as of Bodies; but there is no Difference between Physicians and Priests, which can create a greater Obligation to the latter than to the former; because there is no Difference between the Soul and the Body, which can create a greater Regard for the one than for the other; it being certain that they both die and perish alike together."

Upon which the Letter-writer having made several Reflections, concludes with this *viz.* That this Bill will be ever look'd upon as the illustrious Legacy of those Gentlemen who form'd it, not only to the Clergy, but to our most holy Religion; so Posterity shall say of them, That they were brave wicked Men, who durst attempt to overturn, not only the Constitution both in Church and State, but even Christianity itself.

The Daily Courant, April 24.

A N Advertisement having been publish'd in the Post-Boy, April 17, intimating, that a Letter had been printed in the Daily Courant, a little before, which had undertaken to confute the Animadversions lately publish'd by a Rev. Prelate's Remarks upon the Bill to prevent Tythes, to which purpose he had pretended to cite the Author's own Words, making him to say, *That no man is oblig'd to profess any Religion at all, and that*

nce,
for
con-
with
gion

is certain the Soul and Body both perish, and die alike together: He thereby assured the Publick, that no such Passages were in the said Pamphlet, either in Word or Meaning.

The Letter writer here justifies his Assertions, by quoting the Animadverter's Principles, viz. *That no Man by Conscience, or for his own Happiness, or for the publick Good, is obliged to conform to any Church; and that if he does conform of his own Choice, it is for some temporal Advantage; and that it may be necessary that Priests, as well as Physicians, should be provided for the Cure of Souls as well as of Bodies; but there is no difference between Physicians and Priests, which can create a greater Obligation to the Latter than the Former.*

Concludes, that the Signification and natural Construction of these words must be, *That no Man is oblig'd to profess any Religion at all, and that it is certain the Soul and Body both perish and die alike together.*

Apology for Pawn-brokers.

Daily Post-Boy, Mon. April 26.

INserts a Letter wherein the Writer vindicates the Pawn-brokers from the hard Imputations they are generally charged with. To this purpose he comprises what is alledg'd against 'em under the following Heads.

(1) That they lend so little on Goods, that they gain immensely by the Sale of them. (2) That they encourage Thieves. (3) That they make exorbitant Advantages by the Interest they take for Goods that are redeemed.

As to the first, says, there are two Causes of the Out-cry against them: First, the considerable Disparity between the Price of Goods at the first Hand, and when they come to be sold to the immediate Wearer; commonly two or three Profits are got out of them before that comes to be the Case.

Secondly, The great and almost

incredible Difference between buying a thing New, and selling that thing at second Hand; and the Damages all sorts of Goods are liable to by lying so long a Time.

As to their encouraging Thieves, and as a Proof, that there is not a Sessions, but some of them are there on account of stolen Goods; to this he answers, he rather wonders, that all of the Business are not there every Sessions, when it is considered, that perhaps a Pawn-broker shall lend Money on fifty separate Parcels of Good in a Day: Does not know of one Pawn broker's being convicted of such Practices; but believes more Goldsmiths have been convicted of encouraging Thieves, than Pawnbrokers.

Proceeds to consider the last Charge against them, viz. of taking exorbitant Interest; in answer to which he proposes two Questions.

1. Whether a Pawn-broker's Time and Labour does not intitle him to as good a Reward, as other Men receive?

2. Whether his having been subjected to the Will and Profit of another for the term of seven Years, may not deserve some Consideration, as well as the servitude of other Men?

To these Questions he gives a prolix Answer, which, we conceive, may be summ'd up in his own words in the following Paragraph, viz.

Suppose I lend a Person 20 s. on a Pledge this Day, he redeems his Goods to-morrow, I expect 6 d. profit for my Time, Trouble, and laying out my Money; for this I am charg'd with 800 per Cent. Profit per Ann. Now a fair Trader lays out 20 s. sells his Goods again for ready Money (may be the same Day) gets 1 s. and he gets but 5 per Cent. whereas, reckon his Profit, per Ann. and they will amount to 1600 per Cent. My Judgment is requir'd as much to examine, what I lend my Money upon, as his isto enquire the worth of the Commodity

h:

he buys; my Money is as truly disbursed as his; and it takes me up as much Thought and Time to lend 20 s. as it does him to lay out 20 s.

Remarks on a Pamphlet, entitled, Some Observations on the present State of Ireland, and Woollen Manufacture.

Free Briton April 29. No. 74.

THIS Pamphlet, our Author says; is design'd for the Information of that Noble Person who is appointed *Lieutenant of Ireland*. How he has executed his Design is the Business of this Discourse.

In the said Pamphlet 'tis asserted that most of the *Irish* Estates were set soon after the Revolution, infinitely below their real Value, at 31 Years; so that Tenants got all the Profit, and liv'd almost as well as their Landlords.

That the Case is now alter'd, and Tenants pay the full Value of their Lands; Rents have been rais'd one third within these seven Years, which the Tenants find it hard to pay, having used themselves many Years to all kinds of Extravagance; which has very much contributed to the driving so many out of the Kingdom. That the grand Evil attending this Rise of the Lands, is the Drain of their Species. That the Lands of the *Absenters* being risen a third Part, there is just a third Part more drawn from them than there was seven Years ago. From whence he would prove that nothing can serve the People of *Ireland* but laying their Commerce entirely open, and allowing them free Trade with all the World. And lastly, tells his Grace, that a terrible Spirit boils in the Heart of every *Irishman* at this Juncture.

To this our Author replies, that all the Grievances here complain'd of, are the Extravagance of their People at Home, and the Remittance of Money to Absenters abroad, and asks, Whether the People of *Britain* are oblig'd to

sacrifice their Trade, Wealth and Happiness, their staple Manufactures, and the daily Bread of Multitudes, to relieve the People of *Ireland* against their own Extravagance and Indiscretion, their bad Oeconomy at Home, and draught of Money from Abroad?

Expresses his Indignation, to see the People of *Ireland* thus misrepresented, at a Time when the *British* Parliament are daily deliberating on the Methods; and are glad of any Expedients to make them easy.

The Point of a free Trade, which the Writer drives at, our Author says, deserves the utmost Consideration, and may be attended with many Difficulties; it will take them into Partnership with us in our most valuable Trade, with this Circumstance, that they will certainly under-sell us, and remove the Poverty they complain of into the Heart of our own Country.

To this it being reply'd; that altho' they may under-sell us for a Time, yet by working their own Wool, they shall have none to spare for the use of foreign Manufactures, and consequently our Neighbours must have a greater Demand for ours; our Author answers, that granting this true, it should be consider'd; how long it would be before the *English* and *Irish* together could beat our common Rivals in the foreign Markets; how long it would be before we should find Employment for the Poor of our cloathing Countries? how many must be reduced to want; and how long they must be in a starving Condition before the Overthrow of those foreign Manufactures should add to our own Expectation?

Account of Mr Fallowfields's Proposals for making Iron.

THIS he introduces with some Reflections on the Miscarriages of Mr Wood's Project of making Iron with *Pulveris'd Ore*, and then says, he obtain'd his late Majesty's Patent for making Iron with *Peat*, but de-

say'd some time his putting it in Practice, because of the mighty Bustle made by Mr Wood and his Party.

This Fuel, he says, is produced in great Plenty, in almost all the Counties where Iron Stone is found, as if Nature had purposely prepar'd it for this Use. The heat is evidently more intense, since it will make a Bloom half an hour sooner than Charcoal will, and make Iron and Steel from the Ore, through all the Gradations, not only in as great, but greater Perfection, and in less time than Wood Charcoal.

Appeals to all Persons in the Neighbourhood of his Furnace near *Leek* in *Staffordshire*, who have seen his Method, whether the Iron is not as good as any made with Charcoal. Is desirous likewise, that all Persons who are willing to engage, or be satisfied of the usefulness and certainty of his Invention, should have the fullest Demonstration possible, by seeing the Furnace at work, and computing every part of the expence, till there is no room left for doubt.

Lastly, proposes, that if any Person so satisfied of his Ability to make Iron in this Method, for 10*l.* per Ton, is disposed to give his Assistance towards rendring this Invention more extensive and beneficial to the Nation, by promoting Works in several Parts of the Kingdom, he may either contract with him for quantities of Iron to be deliver'd at the end of six Months, paying one half of the Money at signing the Contract, and the other half on delivery of the iron, which he shall have 20 per Cent. under Market Price; or, if he chuse rather to have the whole Security in his own Hands, and has quantities of Ore and Peat, or will take Leases of the same, and advance Money for building Works, and carrying on the Undertaking in a manner to be agreed on between them, shall have such Proportion of the Profits of all the Iron that shall be made and sold, as shall be a handsome En-

couragement to him to advance Money to carry on any Invention so very useful and beneficial to the Nation, as well as the Persons interested therein.

An Account of Mr Wood's Project of making Iron from Pit Coal.

THE Proprietors assert, that the Iron so proposed to be made, which they actually did make at *Chelsea* on Monday the 16th Instant, is not brittle, but tough and fit for all Uses, and is to be Manufactured with as little waste of Metal, Labour, and Expence, as any other Iron, and that it may and can be made for less than 10 *l.* a Ton, which they will make appear to any curious enquirer.

Mr Tomkyn's Remarks on Mr Wood's Project, and his own Proposals.

MR. Wood's Proprietors having made Tryal, Mr Tomkyns made the following Remark upon it, viz. that the Iron in drawing out, took up an unusual Time; that after its being shap'd into an Ankony, it requir'd 14 heats to draw it into a Bar, whereas it ought to have been done at three or four at least. That the Ore used was tough, yet the Bar when broke, appear'd, in some Places, to be a cold short Iron, and of a different Complexion to other Parts of it.

Proposes with Pit-Coal Fire to make Bar Iron from Pig Metal made with Pit-Coal coak'd, better and cheaper than what is made by Mr Wood's Method, as he is ready and willing to stand the Test.

Remarkable Robertsonment.

April 26, 1731. Lost or Missaid, one Pair of large Brilliant Diamond Ear-Rings, with Drops of the first Water, and 1 odd Night Ear-Ring, with 3 Brilliant Diamonds; three large Bars for the Breast, set with Rose Diamonds.

If offered to be sold, pawn'd or valu'd, pray stop 'em and the *PARTY, and give Notice to Mr Drummond, Goldsmith at *Charing Cross*, and you shall receive 200 Guineas Reward for the same.

* Especially if it be a young Lady.

Y

PRO.

PROLOGUE to *Eurydice, a Tragedy.*
Written by Aaron Hill, Esq; Spoken by
Mr. Wilks.

IN Youth, when modesty and merit
meet,
How rare the union! and the force
how sweet!
Tho' at small praise our humble Au-
thor aims,
His friend may give him what his
blush disclaims.
Ladies! to you he makes his chief ad-
drefs,
Form'd to be pray'd to, and even
born to blefs!
He feels your power himself, and
makes it felt;
His scenes will teach each stubborn
heart to melt:
And each fair eye, that now shines
softly here,
Anon shall shine still foster thro' a tear.
Let not constraint your generous sighs
repress.
Nor veil compassion, nor repel distress.
Your sex's strength is in such weak-
ness found;
And sighs and tears but help your
charms to wound.
Of all the wonders taught us by the fair,
'Tis strangest, Tragedy should lose
their care!
Where love, soft tyrant, in full glory
reigns,
And sovereign beauty holds the world
in chains.
Less polisht, and more bold, the comic
muse
Unkings your *Cupid*, or obstructs his
views,
Upholds persuming Wit's familiar claim,
And blots out awe from love's dimi-
nish'd flame.
Finds, or makes faults, and set's em strong
in fight.
And dares draw woman false, or vain,
or light.
While *Tragedy*, your servant, try'd and true,
Still to your fame devoted and to you!
Enslav'd to love, subdu'd ambition brings,
Firms beauty's power, and crowns it
king of kings.
Let wish'd attention grace our scene
to night,

And mourn'd afflictions move refin'd
delight.

Each tender light of life we recommend
Wife, husband, subject, parent, son and
friend!

All your impassion'd int'rests shall
engage,

And hopes and fear, and pity fire the
stage.

Then, when soft sorrow swells the fair
one's breast,

And sad impressions mix with nightly
Pleasant remembrance shall our souls
supply

And the sweet saddening influence ne-
ver die.

EPILOGUE to *Eurydice.* By Aaron
Hill, Esq; Spoken by Miss Robinson
Boy's Clothes, tripping in hastily.

O Gentlemen! I'm come, but was not sent
A *Voluntier*. Pray does my *fixe* content
Man, I am yours--Sex! blest as heaven
make ye.

And from this time, weak *Woman*! I forsake
Who'd be a wife, when each new Play
teach us

To what fine ends these Lords of ours beleeve
At first what e'er they do they do so charming
But mark what follows frightful and alarming
They feed too fast on *Love*; then sick'ning tell
They can't forsooth, be kind because they
jealous.

Who would be woman then to sigh and pine
And wish and want, for the slow coming prize
Not I, Farewell to petticoats and stitche
And welcome dear, dear breeches! I
bewitching.

Henceforth, new-moulded, I'll rove, love,
wander,

And fight, and storm, and charm like *Pericles*
Born for this dapper Age, pert, short, and droll
If e'er I grow a *Man*--'tis now or never.

Well, but what conduct suits this transformation?
I'll copy some smart soul of conversation.

Should there be war, I'd talk of fields and tents
Should there be peace, I'd toast ten fair
wenches!

Should I be lov'd, gadso! how then? no more
I'll bow as you do, and look foolish at her
And so, who knows, that never, mean
prove ye,

But I'm as good a man as any of ye!
Well, 'tis a charming project, and I'll
Sirs, have I your consent? what say ye?

Yet hold, perhaps they'll dread a rival
I may be what I seem, for ought they know
Ladies, farewell, I should be loath to leave
Could an increase of pretty fellows grieve
Each like my self, devoted ne'er to harm
And full as fit, no doubt, to serve
charm ye.

EPIGRAMS on various Subjects.

EPITAPH by Dean Swift,

Hic infra

Situm est Corpus

Frederici Ducis de Schomberg

Ad Bubindam Occisi

A. D. 1690.

Decanus & Capitulum maxime
 moperere etiam atque etiam
 petierunt, ut Hæredes Ducis
 in memoriam parentis Monu-
 mentum quantumvis exile,
 erigi curarent; sed postquam,
 per Epistolas, per Amicos, diu
 ac sæpe orando, nil profecere,
 hunc Lapidem, indignabundi,
 posuerunt; saltem ut scias,
 hospes, Quantilla in Cellula,
 tanti Doctoris Cineres, in Op-
 probrium Hæredum delite-
 scunt. Plus valuit Virtutis
 fama apud Alienos, quam
 Sanguinis proximitas apud
 suos.

A. D. 1731.

Translated thus,

Here underneath lieth the
 Body of Frederick Duke of
 Schomberg, who was slain at
 the Boyne in the Year 1690.

The Dean and Chapter of
 St Patrick's did most earnestly
 over and over again request,
 That the Heirs of the Duke
 wou'd be pleas'd to erect a
 Monument, however plain
 and small, to his Memory;
 but when by long and fre-
 quent Solicitations, both by
 Letters and by Friends, they
 found nothing could be ob-
 tain'd, griev'd for the indig-
 nity offer'd to the Memory
 of so great a Man, they fix'd
 up this Stone, that thou, O
 Stranger, mightest know in
 how poor a Cell the Ashes of
 so great a General lie neglect-
 ed, to the Reproach of his
 Heirs. So much could the
 Admiration of his Virtues
 avail with Stangers, more than
 the nearest Ties of Blood
 could with his Relations.

Y =

BATH

And her,

Sh--nt Temple was taking a Boat,
 the Waterman ask'd him which way he would float:
 Which Way! (says the Dr) why, Fool, with the stream,
 to Pauls, or to Lambeth,—'twas all one to him.

Dialogue between a Vestry Man and a Roud Dr.

From our Vestry I come, Sir, a Favour to crave,
 O; the Sermon I promis'd,—yes, that you shall have.
 No, Sir, with submission—you my Business mistake,
 you're desir'd not to preach e'en for Charity's sake.
 Your Audience, like Members, without Pension or Pay,
 would remain Independent on all you can say.

To Caleb D'Anvers, Esq; on the Peace.

That this Treaty will prove thou can't not divine:
 His Peace Robin holds; prithee, Caleb hold thine.

Designed for the Monument of Sir Isaac Newton.

A Preach ye wise of Soul! with Awe divine,
 'Tis Newton's Name that consecrates this Shrine.
 Star Son of Knowledge, whose Meridian Ray
 Dodged the Gloom of Nature into Day!
 That Soul of Science! that unbounded Mind!
 That Genius which exalted Human Kind!
 Confess! Supreme of Men! his Country's Pride!
 And half esteem'd an Angel—till he dy'd.
 Who in the Eye of Heaven, like Enoch stood,
 And thro' the Paths of Knowledge, walk'd with God,
 Who made his Fame a Sea without a Shore,
 And but forsook one World to know the Laws of more.

Another.

Sir ISAAC NEWTON.

More than his NAME were less—'Twou'd seem to fear,
 He who increas'd HÆVEN's fame, cou'd want it here:
 Yet—when the Suns, be lighted up, shall fade,
 And all the WORLDS, he found, at first decay'd;
 Then void and waste, ETERNITY shall lie,
 And TIME and NEWTON's Name together die!

The Amorous DUELISTS.

Two British heroes, proud of ancient blood,
 For polish'd Brandy eager Rivals stood;
 Ash deeply pierc'd, their rankling wounds confess,
 And pained Beauty rag'd in either breast,
 What shou'd they do? no partnership in Love;
 The middle way contending Rivals prove.
 Radiant Steel must end the fierce Dispute,
 And failing Reason glist'ring Arms confute.
 Have they engage, but yet with caution brave,
 Each wou'd enjoy, yet each his Life wou'd save.
 Heroic Action! base unworthy Deed!
 Eng in their Words, yet fear for Love to bleed.
 Each dastard Souls a Fate severe shou'd feel,
 And dye untimely by some rusty Steel.

BATH BEAUTIES.

YOU ask, dear Harry, how my time I spend,
Remote from Country sports, my Home,
and Friend,

What joys I find midst these sulphureous steams,
Why *Avon's* banks prefer to gentle *Thames*.
If clouds delight me! or the eternal rounds
Of balls and plays, with which this place abounds.
Believe me, no! the cause, (if you'll attend)
Of my stay here, in humble strains I send,
And on your friendship for the faults depend.

Herbert's good nature gives me constant joy,
Her virtue might the ablest Men employ;
Easy to all, obliging to her Friend,
Averse to censure, ready to commend,
Artless she seems, yet has the surest art,
At once to conquer and secure a heart;
Indulgent nature has each grace supply'd,
Not equal form to inward soul deny'd.

Fair *Nightingale* in blooming youth appears,
Form'd to delight both these and future years,
An open freedom smiles around her face,
Adorns each look and elevates each grace.

Thrice happy sure is *Walter* in a bride,
Who would not thus in *Hymen's* bands be ty'd?
With native innocence and artless smile,
She'd anxious days or sharpest pain beguile,
A generous freedom every hour she shows,
And all her words a virtuous heart disclose;
From heroes sprung she emulates their fame,
And scorns to glory only in their name.

Nature, o'er bounteous *show'rs* on *Leakullier*,
Charms which midst numbers beauties would
appear;

A form so lovely, with a voice so sweet,
Would rouse the humble, and subdue the great;
If in the dance she moves the crouded room
Give sure applause and strike e'en envy dumb,
Gay but not giddy, merry yet not mad,
If free not forward, and if grave not sad.

Crookly with all the goods of fortune blest,
Of every virtue of the soul possest;
None can repine at the decrees of Heav'n,
When wealth to bounteous hands is largely giv'n.
Pleas'd the obeys th' Almighty's great command,
And scatters blessings thro' an hungry land.

Wheeler isauteous still, tho' long a wife,
And seems to blossom in the noon of life.

Brayston's good sense will certainly prevail,
When artful girls with silly triflings fail.

Hunter and *Grey* unseparable pair,
In panegyrics have undoubted share,
Pleasure to all unartfully they give,
Tis to the joy of human kind they live.

With gentle voice and modest downcast eyes,
M. is *Fitch* with ease makes many a heart her
prize;

Wadsworth in bloom, and glowing youth surveys
Mankind at a distance, nor is mad for praise.

Then wonder not, dear Harry, that I stay
From hence, from home, from thee, my
friend, away;

Silent I stand, and casting round my eyes,
Esteem each fair one as a glorious Prize:
Unknown myself and unobserv'd I view
With joy those dames who steady paths pursue
From noise and art and giddy crowds I turn,
And where I can't applaud in silence mourn.

Thus from the summit of some tow'ring rock,
On different objects all around we look:
Here polish'd gardens, flowery fields we spy,
There rude uncultivated deserts lye,
Admire the first, but from the latter fly.

ON WIT.

TO fetter Wit's a vain intent,
It gets more Fame by Punishment.

An EPITAPH on the Tomb-stone
an Infant.

Read this and weep—but not for me
Lament thy longer misery.

My life was short, my grief the less;
Blame not my haste to happiness.

ON WIT. From the *Grubstreet Journal*.

True wit is like the brilliant Stone,

Dug from the Indian mine;

Which boasts two various powers in one

To cut as well as shine.

Genius, like this, if polish'd right,

With the same gifts abounds:

Appears at once both keen and bright

And sparkles while it wounds.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY

BILL from Tuesday, April 6. to

Tuesday, April 27.

Chrised } Males 725 } 1420

 } Females 704 } 1420

Buried } Males 963 } 2083

 } Females 1039 } 2083

Of which have dy'd of Consump. 200

Fevers 238, Small pox 160.

Died under 2 Years old, — 70

Between 2 and 5 — 13

5 and 10 — 8

10 and 20 — 6

20 and 30 — 13

30 and 40 — 20

40 and 50 — 17

50 and 60 — 20

60 and 70 — 12

70 and 80 — 9

80 and 90 — 4

90 and 100 —

THE
Monthly Intelligencer.
 APRIL, 1731.

Thursday, 1.



MR Philip Miller presented his *Gardner's Dictionary* to the Royal Society, who return'd him their unanimous thanks for that excellent useful Work.

Justice *Webster* was taken into Custody by three Constables, and carry'd before the Bench of Justices, and gave bail to appear to what Mr *De Veil* should allege against him, for his violent assaulting him. (See p. 125, 307.)

The Assizes ended for the County of *Devon*, when the following Criminals were sentenced to dye, viz. *Robert Osmond*, *Richard Gay*, *Jos. Ellis*, *Grace Waldron*, *E. Lane*, and *William Hocaday*; but the five last were reprieu'd.

Ended the Assizes at *Warwick*, when Sentence of Death was pass'd on 3 Malefactors, viz. *Benj. Mallard* and *Tho. Cox* for Burglary, and *Giles Robins* for Horse-stealing.

Friday 2.

The Assizes ended at *Kingston*, when the 3 following Malefactors received Sentence of Death; viz *Wm Price* and *Peter Ward* for Burglary, and *Christ. Brodrick* for stealing 7 Guineas and a Gold Ring out of a Dwelling house.

Mr *John Ockley*, was try'd at the same time for Felony on the *Waltham Black Act*, and acquitted, had a Copy of his Indictment granted him, and the Prosecutors order'd into Custody for subornation of Perjury.

Sunday 4.

At *Alberbury* in *Cardiganshire*, 100 large Fish of near 6 Yards in Length were drove on Shore by the Easterly Wind, supposed to be Grampousses.

Wednesday, 7.

Chosen Directors of the *East India Company*, for the Year ensuing, * Sir *Robt. Baylis*, Kt and Alderman, *Doddington Pradyl*, Esq; Sir *Wm. Killers* Kt and Alderman, *Charles Boone*, Esq; Capt. *Rich. Boulton*, Mr *Richard Blount*, * *Francis Child*, Esq; Alderman, * *John Cooke*, Esq; * Dr *Caleb Cotefworth*, Sir *Matthew Decker*, Bart. Mr *John Eccleston*, Mr *Leonard Gill*, Capt. *Harry Gough*, *John Gould*, Esq; *John Gould*, jun. Esq; *Edward Harrison*, Esq; *John Heathcote*, Esq; *Baltzar Lyell*, Esq; *Benjamin Lethieullier*, Esq; *John Page*, Esq; * Mr *Abraham Adams*, Mr *Simon Theunemans*, Mr *Gerard Van Neck*, * Mr *Josias Wordsworth*, jun.

Those mark'd thus * were chosen in the room of *Henry Lyell*, Esq; deceased, *John Bance*, *Peter Cock*, *John Drummond*, *William Gosselin*, and *Josias Wordsworth*, Esqrs.

Sir *Edward Bellamy*, Kt and Alderman, chosen Governour of the Bank, and *John Olmuis*, Esq; Dep. Gov.

Chosen Directors.

Robert Alsop, Esq; and Ald. * Mr *Robert Atwood*, * *John Bance* Esq; Sir *Gerard Conyers* Kt and Ald. *Thomas Cook*, Esq; *Delillers Carbonnel*, Esq; Sir *Joseph Eyles*, * *Samuel Holden*, Esq; Mr *Barrington Eaton*, Nath. Gould, Esq; Sir *Gilbert Heathcote* Kt and Ald. *John Hanger*, Esq; *Henry Herring*, Esq; * Mr *Wm. Hunt*, Mat. Howard, Esq; Sir *Wm. Josiffe*, *Humphry Morrice*, Esq; Mr *Jos. Paice*, jun. *John Rudge*, Esq; *Matthew Raper*, Esq; * *Moses Raper*, Esq; * *Wm. Snelling*, Esq; *James Spilman*, Esq; * *Horatio Townshend*, Esq; Those mark'd * thus are in the room of Mr *Bryan Beufin*.

Benson, Stamp *Brooksbank*, Esq; *Mr. Clement Boehm*, *Mr. James Gaultier*, *Wm Fawcener*, *Christopher Letheullier*, *John Nicoll*, and *John Olmuis*, Esqrs.

The D. of Bedford presented to the new Church in *Bloomsbury*, 'Communion Plate; Silver gilt with Gold, his Coat of Arms engraved thereon, to the Value of 100 l.

At a Court-martial held at *Spithead* *John Berkley*, and *Jonathan Stoker*, who belonged to his Majesty's Ship the *Weazel*, were sentenced to receive each 104 Lashes on their bare Backs for putting a lighted Match between the Fingers of 2 Men and a Boy, who belonged to a *French Vessel*.

Friday, April 9.

Theodore Willet, one of Mess. *Woodwards* Tellers was committed to *Newgate*, being charged with defrauding his Masters of 8000 l.

The Convocation was prorogu'd to the 28th of May next.

Saturday, April 10.

Mr Cheseelden took from the Body of *Mr Hartwel Buck*, eldest Son of *George Buck* of *Biddiford* in *Devonshire*, Esq; a large Stone of 7 Inches and a half round, weighing 5 Ounces and a half; in the Space of a Minute.

Sunday 11. Dr. Syddal was consecrated Bp of *St Davids* at *Ely Chapel*.

Lord Kinsale's Lady deliver'd of a Son in *Heir*.

Wednesday, April 14.

Mr Macguire, a Prize-fighter, had his Noife cut clear from his Face by *Mr Sutton*, at *Mr Figg's* Amphitheatre.

Dr. Halley has laid Proposals for finding the Longitude before the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament for that Purpose.

Mary Meddun was try'd at *Ennis* in *Ireland*, for the Murder of her Husband and Son, by giving each of them a Blow with a Hatchet on the Temple, of which they immediately died. The Jury brought her in guilty. 'Tis believed she murder'd her first Husband.

Thursday April 15.

Being Maunday-thursday, there was distributed at the Banqueting house,

Whitehall, to 48 poor Men, and 48 poor Women (the King's Age 48) boiled Beef and Shoulders of Mutton, and small Bowls of Ale, which is called Dinner; after that, large wooden Platters of Fish and Loaves, viz. undress'd, 1 large old Ling, and 1 large dry'd Cod; 12 red Herrings, and 12 white Herrings, and 4 half quarter Loaves; each Person had one Platter of this Provision; after which was distributed to them Shoes, Stockings, Lined and Woollen Cloth, and leathern Bags with 1 Penny, 2 Penny, 3 Penny, and 4 Penny Pieces of Silver, and Shillings; to each about 4 l. in Value His Grace the Ld Archbishop of *York*, Ld High Almoner, perform'd the annual Ceremony of washing the Feet of a certain Number of Poor in the Royal Chapel, *Whitehall*, which was formerly done by the Kings themselves, in imitation of our Saviour's Pattern of Humility, &c. *James II. was the last King, who perform'd this in Person.*

21st One *Wm Peters* committed to Goal in *Ireland* being found alive, on a Journey 3 Days after he had been executed for Horse stealing.

Preachers before His Majesty at the Royal Chapel in *St James's*.

Friday 2 Dr Booth, Dean of *Windfor*.

Sunday 4. Bp of *Bath and Wells*.

Friday 7. Dr *Mawfon*.

11. The Bp of *Bangor*.

Good Friday. The Bp. of *Limerick*

Easter-Day, Dean *Gilber*, Sub-almoner 25. Dr. *Foukes*.

Thursday, April 25.

Was held the annual Meeting of the society for the relieving the sick and needy at the infirmary in *Westminster*, when upon a Review of their Books it appeared, that the Number of poor Sick, who have been under their Care for the Year 1730, was 326; and that from the first Erection of this Infirmary in 1719, 2625; had been under their Care; the most part of whom have been preserved from perishing by Sickness and Want, by the voluntary Contribution of the said Society.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

April 1. **T**HE Rev. Mr. Charles Bearn, A. M. Chaplain to the Prince of Wales. The Wife of Justice Mercer, in Brownlow-street, near St. Giles's.

Joseph Vickers, Esq; at Cobham in Surry, a Gent. of a good Estate in Yorkshire.

3. Sir Gerard Roetiers, a Dutch Merchant, at his House Laurence Pountney-lane, knighted by his late Majesty.

Alexander Seymour, Esq; third Son of Sir Edward Seymour, of Maiden-Bradley, in Wilts, Bart. at Exeter.

4. Miss Thomas, a young Lady of 30,000 l. Fortune in Scotland-yard.

At Hampstead, Robert Packer of Stellingford-castle, in the County of Berks, Esq; who for 25 Years past had been constantly chosen Kt. of the Shire for that County. He married a Daughter of Sir Henry Winchcomb, Bar. Sister to the late Lord Bolingbroke's first Lady, was succeeded by his Son Winchcomb Howard Packer.

5. Francis Lynn, Esq; Secretary to the Royal African Company.

6. The Rev. Mr. Jenks, Preacher of St. Dunstan's in the West, and Rector of Grately in the County of Southampton.

Mr. John Levett, a Merchant, lately died at Constantinople.

7. The Rev. Mr. William Giffard, a Non-juring Clergyman.

8. Mrs. Elizabeth Cromwell, aged 82, Daughter of the late Richard Cromwell, once Lord Protector of these Realms.

The Rev. Mr. Murphy, A. M. Rector of Shoreham in Kent.

The Relict of Sir Francis Pemberton, Kt. Ld. Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, and King's bench, Daughter of Sir Jeremy Whicheote, Bar.

9. John Nichol, Esq; in Hatton Garden, a Director of the Bank. The Relict of Francis Tisson, late of Hackney Esq;

Thomas Robson, Esq; at Car near Lancaster.

The Lady Katharine, Wife to Sir William Wyndham, Bar. She was second Daughter to the D. of Somerset, and Sister to the Countess of Thomond.

Robert Benson, Lord Bingley, Treasurer of the Household, and one of the Hon. Privy Council, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer. He marry'd the Sister of the present E. of Aylesford. The Honour is become extinct. His last Will and Testament having been opened, he did thereby bequeath 100,000 l. to Miss Harriot Benson, his Daughter, which is to be laid out in Lands for her; to his Widow, her Mother, 400 l. per Ann. over and above her Jointure, which is 1000 l. per Ann. 7000 l. to a young Lady; and another considerable Legacy to the Mother of the said Lady; besides many other great Legacies: He hath also left to his Steward 100 l. per Ann. for his Life, and to all his Household Servants one Year's Wages. His Grace the Duke of Hamilton, Counsellor Hamilton, and Mr. Hoar the Banker, are Executors of the Will.

10. Anthony Lybbe, of Checkington in Oxfordshire, Esq; at Brentford.

11. The Lady of the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth.

The Rev. Mr. Foxwell, Rector of Wratteledan in Suffolk.

14. Mr. Latham, Clerk in the In-rollment Office in Chancery-lane.

17. Sir Baldwin Neville, at his House in George-street Hanover-square.

17. The Lady Heckstetter.

18. The Hon. Oliver St. George, Esq; Member of Parliament for Dunganon in Ireland, Brother to the Lord St. George of that Kingdom, and of his Majesty's Privy Council, at his House in Grosvenor-square. He was descended of an ancient Family that has flourished in Cambridgeshire, and other Parts of England, above 600 Years.

19. Mrs. Meggot, Relict of Mr. Meggot, the great Brewer, formerly Member of Parliament for the Borough

Borough of Southwark, at Hadley in Surrey.

19. The Lady of the Lord Onslow, in Great Marlborough-street.

Sir Baldwin Conyers, of Horden in Durham, and of Great Stoughton in Huntingdon, Bar.

Mr. Roger Lynch, Wine merchant, one of the Governors of Bethlehem and Bridewell Hospitals, and Common-Council-man for Billingsgate Ward.

Mr. Christopher Hufsey, Apothecary in Black Fryers, who prepared all the Galenical Medicines for the Navy.

20. Mr. Samuel Delme, only Son of the late Sir Peter Delme by his last Lady, by whose Death about 60,000*l.* falls to his own Brothers and Sister.

20. The Rev. Dr. Little, one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral at Norwich.

21. James Nicholson, Esq; Pewterer to his Majesty, and chief Clerk of the Annuity Pell Office at the Exchequer.

22. Miss Meyrick, Daughter of Owen Meyrick, Esq; formerly Member of Parliament for Beaumaris in Wales.

22. The Rev. Dr. Biss, in Hertfordshire, formerly Preacher of the Rolls.

22. The Lady Price in Childbed, Wife of Sir Thomas Price of Newton-Hall in Montgomeryshire, Bart. Daughter of the late Sir Thomas Powell, Kt one of the Justices of the King's Bench in the Reign of K. James II. who signaliz'd himself in delivering the Seven Bishops from the Tower.

23. Mr. Higginson, a Dealer in Timber, and Relict of Capt. William Higginson, who lost his Life at the Siege of Liffe 1708.

24. Sir William Morgan, Bart. Knt of the Bath, Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum for the Counties of Monmouth, at his Seat at Tradegar in Monmouthshire: He marry'd the Lady Rachel, Sister to the Duke of Devonshire.

24. Phel. Bampffield, Sen. Esq; Collector of the Excise at Bristol.

24. Orland Bridgman, of Comb-

Hall, near Ipswich in Suffolk, Esq; formerly Member of Parliament for that Borough.

25. Sir Henry Dutton Colt, Bart. created a Baronet at the Revolution. He was several Times Member of Parliament for the City of Westminster, was in the Commission of the Peace, but leaving no Issue male the Title is extinct.

25. The Wife of Henry Holt Henley, Esq; Representative in Parliament for Lyme.

Mrs. Andrews, late Wife of — Andrews, Esq; of Great Ormond-street.

Samuel Steel, Esq; at his Seat at Orton on the Hill, in Leicestershire.

26. Richard Backwel, of Grays-Inn, Esq; eldest Son of Alderman Backwel.

Mrs. Harrington, Wife of Henry Harrington, Esq; Daughter of Richard Backwel, Esq;

26. Mr. Daniel de Foe, Sen. eminent for his many Writings.

Mr. Caleb Cowdham, Surgeon and Man-Midwife, at Exeter; he left 40000*l.* the greatest Part of his Estate from his own Daughter, a virtuous young Gentlewoman, to Sir Wm Courtnay's youngest Children.

26. Mr. Denton, a Counsellor, at his House in Grevil-street.

PROMOTIONS.

Ap. 1. THE Lord Aubrey Beauclerk made Commander of his Majesty's Ship *Ludlow Castle*, of 40 Guns.

2. Lieut. Griffin, made Commander of the *Shoreham*.

6. Major James Cholmondeley, Deputy Governor of the Castle of *Chester*, appointed second Lieut. Colonel to the third Troop of Life-Guards, in the Room of Col. Mohun, deceased.

Mr. John Martin, Deputy-Clerk of the Vetry of St. George's-Hanover-square, made one of the Clerks of the Exchequer Office.

13. Mr *Claude-Cressigny* appointed first Clerk in the Secretary's Office at the South-Sea-House.

Mr. *Dresfon*, made Page of the Presence to her Majesty, in the room of Mr *Brown*, who is ill of the Palsy, and incapable of Duty, but has his Salary of 40*l.* per. ann. allow'd him during Life.

The Lord *Anne Hamilton*, Brother to the Duke of *Hamilton*, presented to the Colours in Col. *Hucks's* Company in the 2d Regiment of Foot-Guards.

Mr *Gledbill*, (Son of Governour *Gledbill*) a Half-pay Officer, appointed Major of the Town and Garrison of *Placentin*, in *Newfoundland*.

Mr *Benj. Carpenter*, appointed Surveyor of Houses in *Devonshire*.

Charles Wither, Esq; made House-keeper of *Cranborn-Lodge*, which was lately purchas'd for his Majesty.

Mr *Manning*, appointed Land-waiter for the Port of *London*, in the Room of Mr *Paxton* deceas'd.

Dr *Wilnot*, Son-in law to Dr *Head*, made Physician extraordinary to the Queen.

Sir *Robert Innes*, Bart. made Ensign in Brigadier *Tyrell's* Regiment.

Mr *Collier*, a Clerk in the Bank, appointed one of their Cashiers, in the room of Mr *Shenton*, deceas'd.

Walter Chetwynd, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Litchfield* in *Staffordshire*, made Governor of *Barbadoes*, in the room of Gov. *Worley*, call'd. Mr. *Chetwynd* who attended Brig. Gen. *Sutton* when Envoy, was his Secretary.

24. *James Green*, Esq; upon Half-pay, appointed Capt. Lieutenant in the Lord *Tyraway's* Regiment of Invalids.

John Selman, Esq; appointed Clerk of the Dutchy Court of *Lancaster*, a Place worth 1000*l.* per Ann.

James Whitwick, Esq; is made Clerk to the Pay-master of his

Majesty's annual Pensions, and Bounties, in the room of *James Nicholson*, deceas'd. And

Wm Stuart, Esq; Member for *Air*, &c. in *Scotland*, made Pay-master of the Pensions, in the room of *Walter Chetwynd*, Esq;

Thomas Morgan, Esq; appointed Lt Lieut. of the Counties of *Monmouth* and *Brecon*.

29. Mr *Reynardson* was chosen Accomptant of the Turkey Company.

The Hon. Col. *Cosby* was appointed General and Governour in and over his Majesty's Leeward Islands, in the *West Indies*.

William Cowper, Esq; and the Rev. M. *John Cowper*, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, and Rector of great *Berkhamstead* in the County of *Heriford*, were (upon the Decease of *Orlando Bridgman*, Esq;) appointed Clerks of the Commission of Bankruptcy.

Wardel George Westby, Esq; Member of Parliament, for *Malton* in *Yorkshire*, made a Commissioner of the Customs.

Richard Arundel Esq; Member of Parliament for *Knaresborough*, in *Yorkshire*, made Surveyor of his Majesty's private Roads.

Ecclesiastical Preferments conferr'd on the following Reverend Gentlemen.

Robert Friend, D. D. Head Master of *Westminster-School*, appointed Prebendary of *Westminster Abbey*, in the room of Dr *Thistlethwait*, and is to hold his Prebend of *Windser*.

Philip Bearcroft, D. D. presented to the Vicarage of *Elham*, in the Diocess of *Canterbury*, in the room of Mr *Hill* deceas'd.

Mr *Stephen Greenhill*, presented to the Rectory

Rectory of *Livington*, vacant by the Resignation of Mr *Luck*; and also appointed perpetual Curate of *Egerton* in the same Diocese, in the Room of Mr *Halford*.

Mr *James Thomas*, presented to the Rectory of *Kellan* in *Cardiganshire*, vacant by the Death of Mr *Jones*.

Mr *Walter Briggs*, Batchelor of Laws, and Fellow of *Winchester College*, presented to the Living of *Worting*, near *Basingstoke* in *Hants*, void by the Resignation of his Brother.

CASUALTIES.

MR *Newcomen* of *Chester*, who had received several threatening Letters, one Evening in the dark was heard to cry out, help! help! and found, his Brains dashed out, at the End of *Fishmonger-Lane*.

At *Caston* in *Norfolk*, the Wife of one *Thomas Denny* desir'd her Nurse to go for Milk, in the mean while cut the Throat of her Daughter about 8 Year old, and of her Son about 10, who both died in two hours. After that, she cut her own Throat, but not effectually.

Charles Chreagh, Esq; and --- *Macnamarr*, Esq; between whom an old Grudge of 3 Years had subsisted, which had occasioned their being bound over about fifty times for breaking the Peace, meeting in Company with Mr *Eyres* of the County of *Galloway*, the former discharged their Pistols, and all three were kill'd on the Spot. To the great joy of their peaceable Neighbours, say the *Irish News Papers*.

7. The Barns and Out-houses of Mr *Mackrell*, High-Constable of *Enfield*, was set on fire, as supposed, by some Incendiary, by which the same, and a great Quantity of Wheat were consumed.

8. Mr. *Wollaston Shenton*, one of the Cashiers of the Bank of *England*,

shot himself in the Head, and died immediately, 'Tis believed that some Concern with Mess. *Woodwards*; or their Servant *Willet*, See p. 2. 16 occasion'd this sad Catastrophe.

12. As one *Edward Searle*, a Barber at *Leicester*, was shooting a Gun up a Chimney that was on fire, the Barrel burst and tore his Throat and Windpipe so, that he died in less than an Hour.

A Farmer's Boy at *Powick*, *Worcestershire*, crush'd against an iron Catch of a Stable door, by a Horse, which penetrating his Throat, kill'd him on the spot.

Mary Freg, a Farmer's Wife near *Kensington Square*, took white Murrain, and died in about four Hours.

23. One Mr. *Pottecary*, a Butcher Seller near *St Olave's Church Southwark*, shot himself through the Head and died immediately.

26. *Charles Cooper*, a Cheesemonger's Son in *Southwark*, not having his Task ready, left his Satchel and Books at a Shop, hung himself in the *Thames*, and was drowned.

27. One *Crane* hung off a Cart near *Edmonton*, and killed on the spot, the Wheel running over his Breast.

28. One *Sharp*, Servant to a Day a Brewer in *Piccadilly*, fell down a pair of Stairs and dy'd the Day.

30. A Boy kill'd by falling upon Iron Spikes from a Lamp-Post, while he climb'd up to see Mother Nags stand in the Pillory.

SHIPS Lost.

Letters from *Santa Cruz* in *Spain* advise, that by a dreadful Storm of Wind, which happened the latter End of *January* last, following Ships, then riding at Anchor in the said Bay, were

viz. The *Catburine Brig*, Capt. *Gafoign Finch*, founder'd, and most of her Crew drowned. The Crew of the *Leghorn Sloop*, Capt. *Michael Oxenbury*, perish'd. The *Leghorn Factor Brig*, Capt. *Arnold*, founder'd, the Mate and four Mariners drowned. Out of all the Ships and Cargoes, not the Value of 20^l. Sterling was saved. The Wreck that came on Shore the *Moors* carried off.

In Bollings, of Bethnal Green, Midd. Rope-maker and Merchant.
 Anth. Althfield, of Pershore, Worcester-sh. Mercer.
 Suf. Tidmarsh, of Spittlefields Midd. Weaver.
 Edw. Davis, Jun. of Studley, Wilts, Clothier.
 Ambrose Goldsmith, of Wells, Norfolk, Merchant.
 Cha. Jorden, of Gateshead, Durham, Mercer.

BANKRUPTS.

MARRIAGES.

A NNA Woodward, of Reading, Berks, Widow, Vintner.
 James Bradshaw, of London Warehouse-man.
 Francis March, of London, Merchant.
 Charles Oakes, of Uttoxeter, Staff. Chapman.
 Chr. Saunders, of Cricklade, Wilts, Mercer.
 Peter Elliot, of Mansfield, Nottingham-sh. Chapman.
 Humphrey Wilcocks, of Exon, Upholsterer.
 Rob. Reading, of New Sarum, Wilts, Vintner.
 Wm Beatniffe, of St. Giles in the Fields, Midd. Coachmaker.
 Bryan Meeds, of Wainfleet All Saints, Linc. Mercer.
 Jeremiah Gawkröger, Bradford, York-sh. Shalloon maker.
 Wm Broughton, of Wakefield, York-sh. Grocer.
 Tho. Barber, Sen. of S one, Stafford-sh. Innholder.
 Ja. Medlycot, of Milbourne Port, Som. Chapman.
 James Haymes, of London, Salesman.
 Samuel Travers, of London, Oylman.
 Wm Adderly, of Coventry, Tallow-Chandler.
 Anthony de Paz, of London, Merchant.
 Augustine Read, of Buxton, Norfolk, Chapman.

6. **S** I R Charles Blackwell of Norfolk, Bart, to Mrs Clayton, Daughter of Wm Clayton of Marden in Surrey. Esq;

Roger Bradshaigh, Esq; Son and Heir of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, of Haigh in Lancashire, Bart. to Miss Mellingham, of Preston.

8. John Edwin, Esq; Son of the late Sir Humphrey Edwin, Bart, to Miss Bradshaigh, Daughter of Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Bart.

Francis Wilks, Esq; Merchant and Agent for his Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-bay, &c. in New England, to Miss Jeffereys of Hatton-Garden.

20. Jasper Aris Borradaile, Esq; one of the Clerks of the Admiralty to Miss Tindal of Covent-Garden.

The Son of Mr Graves of Baldock in Hertfordshire (a Lad of 14 Years of Age) to Mrs Luke, Daughter to Sir Samuel Luke, a Maiden Lady, aged 70.

23. John Day, of Winchester, Esq; to the Relict of Thomas Crane, Esq;

Thomas Geers, Esq; Member of Parliament for the City of Hereford, to Miss Sarah Lutwyche, Daughter of Thomas Lutwyche, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council at Law. Mr Geers is to change his Name to Winford Sir Thomas Cook Winford having settled upon him a considerable Estate upon the Marriage.

John Gray of Hampshire Esq; to Miss Partington, Daughter to Capt. Par-

Partington, Commander in the Royal Navy.

Francis Hutchenfon, Esq; Nephew to the Lord *Effingham Howard*, and Sewer to her Majesty, to the eldest Daughter of *Thomas Tyrrel* of *Gripping-Hall* in the County of *Suffolk*, Esq;

28. *Barnard Couchmaker*, of *Westminster*, Esq; an eminent Brewer, to Miss *Knops*, Daughter of a Dutch Merchant of this City.

MALEFACTORS Try'd or executed

Pall Bromhead, and *William Glasby*, condemn'd at the Assizes held at *Lincoln*, were executed the 26th of *March* last. Both confess'd the Facts for which they suffer'd. *Bromhead* said, he was aged 22 Years, born at *Edworth* in *Lincolnshire*, of honest industrious Parents, who bound him Apprentice to Mr *Burton* of *Gainsborough*; and that a criminal Correspondence with a lewd Woman was the first step to his Ruin. Own'd that he wrote and sent the Letter to Mr *Hadwick*, of the following Purport, viz. *I Desire you to leave 10s. under a Stone at Kirton great Gate, which joyns to the Common; if you do not, you will be shot, and your House set on fire.*

William Glasby, executed at the same time, aged 50, declar'd himself innocent of the Fact (viz. Horse stealing) for which he suffer'd; said, he was born of honest Parents, and brought up to Hushandry, got his Living honestly, and wrong'd nobody, but was deceiv'd by one *John Hague*, whom he freely forgave.

At the Assizes held at *York*, the 3 following Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death. viz. *Benjamin Armitt*, *James Wood*, and *John Ward*, *Mitshew Blackburn*, capitally convicted at the same time, had his Pardon being made Hangman. The 3 first were executed at *Tyburn*, near *Park*, *March* 29th.

Five were sentenc'd to Transportation, and 3 try'd for sending threatening Letters, acquitted.

Benjamin Armitt, was born at *Eskirk*, of honest Parents, and brought up a Miller at *Landmill*. Declar'd that he took the Boy (for whose Murder he was about to suffer) in *January* last, and kept him as one of his Family till the first of *March*, when he died; that the Boy being but indifferently manner'd and spoiling the Bed, he beat him with a Switch, put a Belt about his Neck, threatening to hang him, threw Dung at him, as he pass'd by him, which fell'd him down, and said he would bury him with it, being what he lov'd, but without design to hurt his Life, and begg'd pardon of God and Man for his past Offences.

James Wood, condemn'd for breaking open the Mayor of *Pontefract's* Shop, and stealing from thence 25 *l.* own'd himself guilty of that and another Burglary at *Doncaster*; but denied several others laid to his Charge.

James Ward, born at *Partington*, aged about 20; convicted of robbing Mr *Wriscoe*, own'd that and some other Robberies, and died penitent.

At the Assizes held at *Presleigne* in *South-wales*, *March* 31st, *William Williams*, was try'd for the Murder of *John Williams*, his elder Brother, upon the 4th of *Jan.* last, in the Night time, (as related p. 30.) of which he was found guilty. He was executed the 14th Instant, on a Gibbet erected at *Glasbury Common*, and afterwards hung in Chains. He confessed the Fact, and died penitently.

William Crowne, was executed at *Gloucester*, having been condemn'd for a Robbery on the Highway. His Behaviour from his Condemnation to his Execution, manifestly argued the Sincerity of his Repentance for his past Sins, none of which he lamented so much as his Undutifulness to his Indulgent Mother, he being her only Child, and about 28 Years of Age. He utterly denied the Fact for which he suffer'd, and left a Paper with the Under-Sheriff to the following purpose

That he most solemnly declared his Innocence of the Crime laid to his Charge; and that he was never guilty of Robbery, Murder, or Theft; that he was descended of honest Parents, and educated tenderly; but disregarding their kind Admonitions, was brought to this shameful End; that he died in Charity with all Men, and forgave his Prosecutors.

Warp Lynn, condemn'd last Assizes for the County of *Norfolk*, was burnt at the Stake, for being concern'd in the Murder of her Mistress; and **Smith** the Principal, was hang'd for the same Fact. She deny'd her being guilty, and said **Smith** could clear her if he would. She behaved with Decency, and died Penitent. **Smith** was drunk at the Gallows, and seem'd to have but little Sense either of his Crime or Punishment; however, desir'd all Masters to pay their Servants Wages on Saturday Night, that they might have money to spend, and not run in Debt. *My Mother always told me I could die in my Shoes, but I will make her a Lie; so threw them off.*

Robert Sealp, a Horsestealer, condemn'd at the Assizes held at *Taunton*, for the County of *Somerset*, was executed Apr. 7. at *Ilchester*; **Henry Cuth** condemn'd for stealing a Mare. **Joseph Peniston** for Housebreaking; **James White**, for Felony, were all three reprieve'd. Eight discharg'd on paying their Fees, no Evidence appearing against them. *viz.* **Tyler** and **Edward Burfield**, who was Ned the Plasterer, charg'd with writing and dropping threatening Letters: **John Power**, **Bethel Weston**, **William Coffey**, and **John Maddison**, charg'd on Suspicion of setting fire to **Packer's House** in *Eristol*; **Sarah Pether**, charg'd with the Murder of **Mary Chapman**, and **Philip Timewell** with robbing the *Taunton Coach*.

Foreign Affairs. Naples, March 25. N. S.

ON the 20th instant, about 4 in the Morning, an Earthquake was felt here for 3 Minutes, which alarm'd the whole City, many People running out of their Houses to the open Places, and those that had convenience remained abroad in Tents the next and the 3 following Nights. There has been a Repetition or Damage done here-

abouts; but *Foggia*, a City in *Apulia* about 100 Miles off, is two thirds demolish'd, and near 2000 Persons buried under the Ruins; *Astoli* and some other Towns in that Neighbourhood, have suffer'd much.

An Account from *Rouen*, lays, that the Wife of *Mr Demay* being in labour of her first Child, and in Danger of losing her Life, *Father Breard*, a *Jesuit*, was sent for to administer spiritual Consolation, who finding the Lady could but be delivered of a dead Child, the good Man resolv'd to try to baptize it in the Womb, and accordingly made use of an Instrument for that purpose.

Leiden, Ap. 10. They write from *Tboulon*, that *Father Girard*, Rector of the College of *Jesuits* there, had seduced a young Damself nam'd *Cadriere*, to whom he had been several Years Confessor: this reverend Father had suggested to her by Visions and Inspiration, and so wrought upon her as to make her believe, that it was necessary she should commit with him the Sin of Fornication, in order to release a Soul out of Purgatory: the Young Woman, confiding in all that the Confessor told her, consented to his Demand: and a little time after it appear'd that this *Jesuit*, by pretending to release a Soul out of Purgatory, had procreated another. Her Mother, sensibly touch'd with the Dishonour done to her Daughter, complain'd immediately to the Bishop and Magistrates of *Tboulon*; but instead of having the Justice done her which She had Reason to promise herself, they detam'd the Damself, and took it as an Affront done to the Father, and had her shut up in a Convent of the *Ursulines*; this Extremity oblig'd the Mother to appeal to *Cardinal de Fleury*. See p. 453.

'Tis written from *Rome*, That *Cardinal Coscia*, being cited to appear according to Law, thought fit to withdraw. His Brother, the Bishop of *Torga*, was order'd into a Convent.

Vienna, Ap. 10. Yesterday the Court receiv'd an Expres from *Constantinople*, with Advice that the *Janizaries* had revolted again; so that the Grand Seignor was oblig'd to retire to *Adrianople*, and that the *Turks* breath'd nothing but War against the Christians.

Extract of the Treaty of Peace between the Emperor, and King of Great Britain, concluded and sign'd at Vienna the 16th of March last, N. S.

I. There shall be a general Peace and Tranquillity between the contracting Powers, who shall mutually guaranty the respective Territories which they now actually do, or may hereafter possess.

II. The King of Great Britain and the States-general shall guaranty to the Emperor the Pragmatic Sanction of his Territories, as it is recited at large in the present Treaty.

III. The Emperor consents not only to the Introduction of 6000 Spaniards into the respective States of *Tuscany*, *Parma*, and *Piacenza*, but moreover promises to make use of his Sovereign Authority for the Execution of this Article; and that he will procure the Consent of the Dyet of *Ratisbon* in

IV. The

- IV. " The foregoing Articles shall not be changed or altered.
- V. " The *Offend* company is from this time and for ever hereafter abolished; and the Inhabitants of the *Austrain Netherlands* shall not be permitted to establish in the *Netherlands*, or in any other Place which was formerly under the Government of King Charles II. of Spain, and is now in the Emperor's Possession, any Traffick, Commerce, or Navigation to the *Indies*; only they shall be permitted, once for all, to send from the Port of *Offend* to the *Indies* two Ships, to bring home the Merchandizes, Goods, Effects, &c. which remain there; and the said Effects, so brought home, freely and publickly to expose to Sale.
- VI. " Commissaries on both Sides shall be sent to *Antwerp*, to settle the Tariff; which shall be finished within two Years. The other Differences shall likewise be amicably adjusted, without having Recourse to Arms.
- VII. " The Commerce of *Naples* and *Sicily* shall remain upon the same Foot, as it was settled in the Time of K. Charles II.
- VIII. " It shall be free for all Princes and States to enter into the present Treaty

- " within the Space of six Months, provided it be with the Consent of the contracting Parties.
- IX. " The Guaranty of the Pragmatic Sanction does not comprehend any Obligation against the Emperor of the Turks.
- " There is annex'd to this Treaty, a Declaration touching the VI. Article; whereby they engage to put an End, as soon as possible, and in a friendly way, to the Dispute about *East Frisland*.
- " It is farther declared, that the Imperial Troops shall quit the *Dutchies of Parma* and *Piacenza*, whether the *Dutchies* do agree to be with child or not, as soon as the Spanish Troops shall enter the same, in order to take Possession thereof.
- N. B. " For what regards the Misunderstanding between the Imperial Court and the Electorate of *Hanover* about the Affairs of *Mecklenburg*, that is adjusted by a separate Treaty.
- Seville, April 24.* The K. of Spain signs an order for the immediate Commencement of the delivering the *Flota's* Treasure to the Commerce on the ancient *Indulto* of 5 per cent. which was very agreeable to the Merchants.

BOOKS published in APRIL, 1731.

1. THE Fools Opera, &c. by Mat. Medley, price 6d.
- The Gentleman's Pocket Farrier, &c. By Capt. William Berdow.
- The original of Pain and Evil, &c. By John Henley, M. A. pr. 6d.
2. A second Letter from a Hawker and Pedler in the Country to a Member of Parliament in London, pr. 6d.
3. The present State of the Republick, of Letters for February, pr. 1s.
- Casilda: An Opera, after the manner of the Beggar's Opera.
- The Religion of Nature considered: with a Postscript on Mr Chubb's Discourse concerning Reason, &c. pr. 2s.
- The Interest of England, with respect to the Woollen Manufactures: with Remarks on some Thoughts, &c.
- A Literary Journal for January, February, and March. pr. 2s.
4. The Gentleman's Magazine, &c. No. III. for March.
- Reasons for deferring or amending the Bill that all Proceedings in Courts of Justice shall be in the English Language, pr. 3d.
- Considerations on the Dispute now depending before the Hon. House of Commons, between the British Southern and Northern Plantations in America, pr. 6d.
6. The Strength and Weakness of human Reason, &c.
- Miscellaneous Observations on Authors, ancient and modern. No. IV.

- The great Duty and Happiness of living quiet and peaceable: an Aitiz Sermon at New Sarum, March 6. 1730. By Robert Clavering, Rector of St Peter's in Marlborough.
7. The Reasonableness of Church and College Fines, &c. in answer to an Enquiry into the customary Estates, &c.
8. The Importance of the Sugar Colonies to Great-Britain stated, &c. pr. 6d.
- The monumental Inscription on the Column at Blenheim-house, &c. pr. 6d. [See p. 181.]
- A true Estimate of the Value of Leasehold Estates, Annuities, &c. in answer to Isaac Newton's Tables, &c.
- Animadversions on a Rev. Prelate's Remarks upon a Bill to prevent Suits by Tythes: By a Member of the House of Commons, pr. 6d.
- A Defence of the Church's Right in Leasehold Estates: in answer to an Enquiry into the customary Estates and Tenant Rights, &c. By W. Derham, D. D.
9. The Life of Mr Cleveland, natural Son of Oliver Cromwell: written by himself. Vols. 12mo.
- The Political State of Great-Britain, March, pr. 1s.
10. Oræles: a dramatic Opera: written by Mr Theobald.
- The 11th Volume of the civil History of Naples: written in Italian by Pietro Giannone, and translated by Capt. James Ogilvie.
- The occasional Historian, Nov. II. By M. Earbery, pr. 1s.

12. Plain Reasons for the Growth of Solomy in England, with effectual means to prevent the same, &c. pr. 6d.
Latin Verbs formed, conjugated, declined with the English Verbs, &c.

Some Observations on the present State of Ireland, &c.

13. The Happiness or Misery of a Nation dependent upon the Principles and Conduct of its Governors, an Abridged Sermon at Taunton, March 14. 1730-1. By Thomas Coney, D. D.

The Constant Lovers: being an entertaining History of the Amours and Adventures of Solenus and Ferrigonia, Alexis and Sylvia, &c. By John Littleton Costeker, Gent.
The Historical Register, No. 61.

The Gardener's Dictionary: By Phillip Miller, F. R. S.

The Mourner; or, the Afflicted relieved: By B. Grosvenor D. D.

Some Observations on the present State of the dissenting Interest, pr. 6d.

Lecture, II. on the Belles Lettres, and forming a fine Taste, By John Henley, M. A.

14. A Dissertation on Estates upon Lives and Years, whether in Lay or Church Hands &c. By Edw. Lawrence, pr. 1s.

The Perspective: or Calista dissected, &c. The St James's Miscellany, &c. pr. 6d.

A Letter to a Member of the House of Commons, relating to the Treaty concluded at Vienna, March 16. N. S. with Remarks on the said Treaty, pr. 1s.

A Collection of Poems, &c. By the Author of the Duel, a Poem, pr. 1s.

17. A Letter to the Vicar of St Aldates Oxon, occasion'd by some Passages in his Sermons lately published, pr. 6d.

19. A Letter to his Excellency Mr Ulrich D'Iprez, chief Minister to the King of Sparta &c. By Ensigne Budgett, Esq; pr. 1s.

20. The Church of England Man's Instructor, being an Explanation of all the Fasts and Feasts of the Church of England &c. illustrated with Cuts.

21. A mechanical Dissertation upon the Lnes Venerea, &c. By J. S. pr. 1s.

22. The present State of Europe, for March.

The second part of a critical Examination of the late new Text and Version of the new Testament in Greek and English, &c. By Leonard Toulis.

23. A new Account of the Confusion of Tongues, &c. By J. H.

24. An Answer to the Remarks upon the Bill concerning Tythes, lately published in the Whitehall Evening Post, pr. 6d.

The History of Bendinar the great, Prime Minister to Muley Mahomet, and Muley Moluch, Emperors of Morocco, &c. pr. 1s.

A Defence of the Courage, Honour, and Loyalty of the Irish Nation, in Answer to the scandalous Reflections of the Free-Britain &c. By Charles Forman, Esq;

A Journey to Bristol: or the honest Welchman, a Farce of 2 Acts: written by John Hippisley, Comedian, pr. 1s.

26. The Religious Ceremonies and Customs of the several Nations of the known World, &c. Translated from the French.

A Dialogue on Beauty: in the manner of Plato, By George Scutts, M. A.

27. Lecture IV. on the Languages Ancient and Modern, By John Henley, M. A.
Mr Stackhouse's Defence of the Christian Religion, from the several Objections of Modern Antiscripturists.

Some Reflections on Prescience, in which the Nature of the Divinity is enquired into, pr. 1s.

Fabular Observations recommended, as the plainest and surest way of practising and improving Physick: by Francis Clifton M. D. pr. 6d.

Morgan's Phoenix Britannicus, No. 1. 4to. pr. 2s. 6d.

The Ecclesiastical History of M. L'Abbe Fleury. No. 15: vol. v. p. 2.

28. Historia Literaria, No. IX Vol. II. P. 3. pr. 1s.

29. The Present State of the Republick of Letters, for March 1731.

A Letter from Whitwell Longhead Esq; of Freeland Manor in the County of Bucks, to his Friend Sir Pollick Woodbe, President of Weekly Assembly of Quidnuncs, near the Royal Exchange London.

Observations in GARDENING in MAY, 1731.

IF ill weather or other Accidents has prevented a Gardener from performing what has been recommended for the Works of the last Month, let them be no longer delay'd than the first Week in this; for now the Season is so far advanced that a Day lost is equal to a Week in Jan, Feb. or March.

About the beginning of this Month Sow Cucumbers in the natural Ground, put about twelve Seeds in each hole, but leave only 4 or 5 when they come up.

Replant Imperial and Silesia Lettuce if you have any big enough, and if any of the Imperial Lettuce are Cabbag'd, cut the top cross-ways that the flower stems may the more readily shoot for seeding.

Sow some of the Dutch brown Lettuce, to be planted out for Cabbaging in June.

Transplant Colly-Flower plants, and make your first Drills for Sellery, if your plants are large enough.

Sow Rounceval Pease, and towards the end, earth up and plant those which were sown in the former Month.

Sow Parslane upon the natural Ground and Cabbages.

We may now sow some Endive very thin to be blanch'd without transplanting.

Sow Sweet Marjoram, Basil, Thyme, hot and Aromatick herbs, and plants which are the most tender.

Prices of Goods, &c. in APRIL, 1731.

18

Towards the End of the Month.

Course of Exchange.

Amsterdam	--31 11
Ditto at Sight	34 8
Hamburgh	---33 6
Rotterdam	-3 a 34 11
Antwerp	----35 10
Madrid	-----42
Bilboa	-----41 $\frac{3}{4}$
Cadiz	-----41 $\frac{1}{8}$
Venice	-----48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leghorn	-----50 a $\frac{3}{4}$
Genoa	-----53 $\frac{7}{8}$
Paris	-----31 $\frac{2}{8}$
Bourdeaux	-----31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oporto	-----5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lisbon	- - -5 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Dublin	- - -11 $\frac{1}{8}$ a 11

STOCKS.

S. Sea	103 $\frac{3}{8}$
--- Bonds	51. 17s.
--- Anna.	106 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bank	147
Equiva.	105
Mil. Bank	110
India	198 $\frac{1}{4}$
--- Bonds	61. 1s.

African	51
Royal Aff.	99 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lon. ditto	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
York Build.	24
Dit. 3 per C.	96 $\frac{1}{4}$
Eng. Copp.	31
Welsh ditto	21. 11s.
Lon. Tick.	101. 10s.

Price of Grain at Bear-Key, per Qt.

Wheat	29s. to 28s. 6d.
Rye	12s. to 16s. 0d.
Barley	13s. to 20s. 0d.
Oats	12s. to 15s. 0d.
Pease	15s. to 21s.
P. Malt	22s. to 24s.
B. Malt	18s. to 22s.
Tares	19s. to 22s. 0d.
H. Pease	12s. to 16s.
H. Beans	14s. to 22s.

Prices of Goods, &c. in London.

Coals per Chaldron	24s. to 26s.
Old Hops per Hun.	25 to 42
New Hops	46 to 48
Rapa Seed	11 l. to 12 l. 00s.
Lead the Fodder	19 Hun. 1 half
on board, 16l.	10 l.
Tin in Blocks	41. 00 s.
Ditto in Bars	4 l. 02 s. exclusive
of 3 s. per Hun. Duty.	
Copper Eng. best	5 l. 14s. per C.
Ditto ordinary	41. 14 s. per C.
Ditto Barbary	31. 10s to 41.
Iron of Bilbao	15 l. to 1 s. per Tun.
Dit. of Sweden	16 l. 10 s. per Ton
Town Tallow	40 to 36s. per C.
Country Tallow	1 l. 17s. 0 d.
Cochineal	17 s. 3d. per lb.

Sugar Powder best	59s. per C.
Ditto second sort	49 per C.
Loaf Sugar double refine	09 d. 10 s. 10 d.
per lb.	
Ditto single refine	60 s. to 70 s.
per C.	
Cinnamon	7 s. 9 d.
Cloves	9 s. 1 d.
Mace	16 s. 6d. per lb.
Nutmegs	8 s. 7d. per lb.
Sugar Candy white	12 d. to 17 d.
Ditto brown	6 d. Halfpenny per lb.
Pepper for Home consump.	14 d.
Ditto for exportation	10 d. farthing
Tea Bohea fine	12 s. to 14 s. per lb.
Ditto ordinary	10 s. per lb.
Ditto Congo	12 s. to 16 s. per lb.
ditto Pekoe	18s. per lb.
ditto Green fine	12 s. to 15 s. per lb.
ditto Imperial	14 per lb.
ditto Hyson	35s. to 00 s.

Hay 21. a Load.

Massick white	4 s. 6 d.
Opium	10 s. 0 d.
Leichsilver	4 s. 4 d.
Rhubarb	18 s. a 20 s.
Sassaaparilla	3 s. 0d.
Saffron Eng.	26 s. 00 d.
Wormseeds	4 s. 6 d.
Balsam Capiva	2 s. 10 d.
Balsam of Gilead	14s. 00 d.
Hopocacuanha	51. 6d.
Ambergreece	per Oz. 14 s. 00

Wine, Brandy, and Rum.

Oportoverd.	per T. 68 l. a 72 l.
Ditto white	60l.
Lisbon red none	
ditto white	46l.
Sherry	30 l.
Canary new	28
ditto old	32 l.
Florence	
French red	36 l. a 50l.
ditto white	20 l.
Mannain malaga old	24 l.
ditto new	23 l.
Brandy Fr. per Gal.	61. to 61. 6d.
Rum of Jam.	7 s. to 7s. 4d.
ditto Low. Islands	6s. to 7s. 0d.

Gracery Wares.

Rafins of the Sun	25 s. new per C.
Ditto Malaga	
Ditto Smirna	new 17s.
Ditto Alicans	15s.
Ditto Lipra	new 16s.
Ditto Belvedere	18s.
Curranis none	
Ditto new	42
Prunes French	17 s.
Figs	18 s.

Drugs by the lb.

Balsam Peru	16 s.
Cardamoms	31. 4 d.
Campfire refine	24 s.
Crabs Eyes	22 s. 8d.
Jallop	3 s. 9d.
Manna	1 s. 6 d. to 2s.