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T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

M A Y, 1731.



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

The Craftsman, Saturday, April 1.

The Monumental Inscription, &c.



THE Castle of *Blenheim* was founded by Q. ANNE, in the 4th Year of her Reign, in the Year of the Christian *Æra* 1705, a Monument designed to perpetuate the Memory of the great Victory obtain'd over the *French* and *Bavarians*, near the Village of *Blenheim*, on the Banks of the *Danube*, by JOHN Duke of *Marlborough*; the Hero, not only of his Nation, but his Age, whose Glory was equal in the *Council* and in the *Field*; who by *Wisdom*, *Justice*, *Candour* and *Address*, reconcil'd various and opposite Interests; acquir'd an Influence which no Rank or Authority can give, nor any Force but that of superior *Virtue*; became the fixed important Centre, which united in one common Cause the principal States of *Europe*; who by military Knowledge, and irresistible Valour, in a long Series of uninterrupted *Triumphs*, broke the Power of *France*, when raised the highest, when exerted the most; rescued the *Empire* from *Desolation*; asserted and confirmed the Liberties of *Europe*.

PHILIP, a Grandson of the House of *France*, united to the Interests, directed by the Policy, supported by the Arms of that Crown, was placed on the

Throne of *Spain*. King WILLIAM the Third beheld this formidable Union of two great, and once rival Monarchies. At the End of a Life spent in defending the Liberties of *Europe*, he saw them in the greatest Danger. He provided for their Security in the most effectual Manner. He took the Duke of *Marlborough* into his Service.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the *States-General* of the united Provinces.] The Duke contracted several Alliances before the Death of King WILLIAM. He confirmed and improved these. He contracted others, after the Accession of Queen ANNE; and re-united the Confederacy, which had been dissolved at the End of a former War, in a stricter and firmer League.

Captain General and Commander in Chief of the Forces of *Great-Britain*.] The Duke led to the Field the Army of the Allies. He took, with surprising Rapidity, *Venlo*, *Ruremonde*, *Stevenswaert*, *Liege*. He extended and secured the Frontiers of the *Dutch*. The Enemies, whom he found intrenching at the Gates of *Nimeghen*, were driven to seek for Shelter behind their Lines. He forced *Bonne*, *Huy*, *Limburg* in another Campaign. He opened the Communication of the *Rhine* as well as the *Maas*. He added all the Country between these Rivers to his former Conquests. The Arms of *France*, favour'd by the Defection of the Elec-

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Chor of *Bavaria*, had penetrated into the Heart of the *Empire*. This mighty Body lay exposed to immediate Ruin. In that memorable Crisis, the Duke of *Marlborough* led his Troops with unexampled Celerity, Secrecy, and Order, from the *Ocean* to the *Danube*. He saw, he attack'd; nor stopp'd, but to conquer the Enemies. He forc'd the *Bavarians*, sustain'd by the *French*, in their strong Intrenchments at *Scheibenberg*. He pass'd the *Danube*. A second royal Army composed of the best Troops of *France*, was sent to re-inforce the first. That of the Confederates was divided. With one Part of it the Siege of *Ingolstadt* was carried on; with the other the Duke gave Battle to the united Strength of *France* and *Bavaria*. On the 2d Day of *August* 1704, he gained a more glorious Victory than the History of any Age can boast. The Heaps of Slain were dreadful Proofs of his Valour. A Marshal of *France*, whole Legions of *French*, his Prisoners, proclaim'd his Mercy. *Bavaria* was subdued. *Ratisbon*, *Augustsburg*, *Ulm*, *Meninghen*, all the Usurpations of the Enemy, were recover'd. The Liberty of the *Diet*, the Peace of the *Empire* were restor'd. From the *Danube*, the Duke turn'd his victorious Arms towards the *Rhine* and the *Moselle*. *Landnagh*, *Treves*, *Traerbach*, were taken. In the Course of one Campaign the very Nature of the War was chang'd. The Invaders of other States where reduced to defend their own. The Frontier of *France* was exposed in its weakest Part to the Efforts of the Allies.

That he might improve this Advantage, that he might push the Sum of Things to a speedy Decision, the Duke of *Marlborough* led his Troops early in the following Year once more to the *Moselle*. They, whom he had sav'd a few Months before, neglected to second him now. They, who might have been his Compani-

ons in Conquest, refused to join him. When he saw the generous Design he had form'd frustrated by private Interest, by Pique, by Jealousy, he return'd with speed to the *Maes*. He return'd: and Fortune and Victory turn'd with him. *Leige* was reliev'd. *Huy* re-taken: the *French*, who had press'd the Army of the States-General with superior Numbers, retiring behind Intrenchments, which they deemed impregnable. The Duke forc'd these Intrenchments, with considerable Loss, on the seventh Day of *July* 1705. He defeated a great Part of the Army, which defended them. The rest escaped by a precipitate Retreat. If Advantages proportionable to this Success were not immediately obtained, let the Failure be ascribed to that Misfortune, which attends most Confederacies: a Division of Opinions, where one alone should judge; a Division of Powers, where one alone should command. The Disappointment itself did Honour to the Duke. It became the Wonder of Mankind how he could do so much under those Restraints, which had hinder'd him from doing more.

Powers more absolute were given him afterwards. The Encrease of his Powers multiplied his Victories. At the opening of the next Campaign, when all his Army was not assembled, when it was hardly known that he had taken the Field, the Noise of his Triumphs was heard over *Europe*. On the 12th of *May* 1706, he attack'd the *French* at *Ramilies*. In the Space of two Hours their whole Army was put to flight. The Vigour and Conduct with which he improved his Success, were equal to those with which he gained it. *Louvain*, *Brussels*, *Molmes*, *Liere*, *Ghent*, *Oudenard*, *Antwerp*, *Damme*, *Bruges*, *Courtray*, surrender'd. *Ossend*, *Menza*, *Dendermond*, *Aeth* were taken. *Bras-*

ant and *Flanders* were recover'd Places, which have resisted the greatest Generals for Months, for Years; Provinces disputed for Ages, A were the Conquests of a Summer. Nor was the Duke content to triumph alone. Sollicitous for the general Interest, his Care extended to the remotest Scenes of the War. He chose to lessen his own Army, that he might enable the Leaders of other Armies to conquer. To this it must be ascribed that *Turin* was relieved, the Duke of *Savoy* reinstated; the *French* driven with Confusion out of *Italy*.

These Victories gave the Allies an Opportunity of carrying the War on every Side into the Dominions of *France*. But she continued to enjoy a kind of peaceful Neutrality in *Germany*. From *Italy* she was once alarmed and had no more to fear. The entire Reduction of this Power, whose Ambition had caused, whose Strength supported the War, seemed reserved for him alone, who had so triumphantly begun the glorious Work.

The Barrier of *France*, on the side of the Low Countries, had been forming for more than half a Century. What Art, Power and Expence could do, had been done to render it impenetrable. Yet here she was most exposed; for here the Duke of *Marlborough* threatened to attack her.

To cover what they had gained by Surprise, or had been yielded to them by Treachery, the *French* march'd to the Banks of the *Schelde*. At their Head were the Princes of the Blood, and their most fortunate General, the Duke of *Vendosme*. Thus commanded, thus posted, they hoped to check the *Victor* in his Course. Vain were their Hopes. The Duke of *Marlborough* pass'd the River in their sight. He defeated their whole Army. The Approach of Night con-

ceal'd, the Proximity of *Ghent* favour'd their Flight. They neglected nothing to repair their Loss, to defend their Frontier. New Generals, new Armies appear'd in the *Netherlands*. All contributed to enhance the Glory; none were able to retard the Progress of the Confederate Arms.

Lisfe, the Bulwark of this Barrier, was besieged. A numerous Garrison, and a Marshal of *France* defended the Place, Prince *Eugene* of *Savoy* commanded; the Duke of *Marlborough* cover'd and sustain'd the Siege. The Rivers were seized, and the Communication with *Holland* interrupted. The Duke opened new Communications with great Labour, and much greater Art, Through Countries over-run by the Enemy, the necessary Convoys arriv'd in Safety. One alone was attack'd. The Troops which attack'd, were beat. The Defence of *Lisfe* was animated by Assurances of Relief.

The *French* assembled all their Force. They march'd towards the Town. The Duke of *Marlborough* offered them Battle, without suspending the Siege. They abandon'd the Enterprize. They came to save the Town. They were Spectators of its Fall.

From this Conquest the Duke hasten'd to others. The Posts taken by the Enemy on the *Schelde*, were surpriz'd. That River was pass'd the second time; and, notwithstanding the great Preparations made to prevent it, without Opposition.

Brussels besieg'd by the Elector of *Bavaria*, was relieved. *Ghent* surrender'd to the Duke in the middle of a Winter remarkably severe. An Army, little inferior to his own, march'd out of the Place.

As soon as the Season of the Year permitted him to open another Campaign, the Duke besieged and took *Tournay*. He invest'd *Mons*. Near

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this City the *French* Army, covered by thick Woods, defended by treble Intrenchments, waited to molest, nor presumed to offer Battle. Even this was not attempted by them with Impunity. On the last Day of *August* 1709, the Duke attack'd them in their Camp. All was employ'd, nothing avail'd against the Resolution of such a General, against the Fury of such Troops. The Battle was bloody: The Event decisive. The Woods were pierced. The Fortifications trampled down. The Enemy fled. The Town was taken. *Dorway, Batbune, Air, St. Venant, Bouchain* underwent the same Fate in two succeeding Years. Their vigorous Resistance could not save them. The Army of *France* durst not attempt to relieve them. It seem'd preserv'd to defend the Capital of the Monarchy.

The Project of this extreme Distress was neither distant, nor dubious. The *French* acknowledge their Conqueror, and sued for Peace.

These are the Actions of the Duke of *Marlborough*, performed in the compass of few Years, sufficient to adorn the Annals of Ages. The Admiration of other Nations will be conveyed to latest Posterity, in the Histories even of the Enemies of Britain.

The Sense, which the British Nation had of his transcendent Merit, was expressed in the most solemn, most effectual, most durable Manner.

The Acts of Parliament, inscribed on this Pillar shall stand as long as the British Name and Language last, illustrious Monuments of *Marlborough's* Glory and of Britain's Gratitude.

Universal Spectator, May 1. No. 134. H

Self-Opinion.

There is no Body, he says, however worthless and insignificant, but what sets an infinite Value on

himself. *Self-Love* and *Pride* conspire to conceal our Imperfections from us: hence it is that so many complain of Fortune's Unkindness, without considering their own too-little Merit: even those who envy the Wealth and Splendor of their Superiors, are perfectly easy and satisfied with their own Share of Goodness and Understanding.

This Self-Opinion, he observes, prevents our improving in Virtue and Wisdom, and lays us open to Flattery, and is the Source of Impertinence, Affectation, Haughtiness, Obliviousness, and other Follies; that a pretty Woman with a Circle of Admirers, and a great Man with his Train of obsequious Dependants, are Instances of this.

Whoever therefore would be truly valued, must pass a Self-Examination; for nothing makes a Man more contemptible, than to assume a Merit he has no Right to. This makes Debauchees set up for Preachers of Morality, and harmless Country Girls affect the study'd Airs of designing Jilts.

While this Self-conceit is confin'd to Conversation and Behaviour, he says, it only renders us ridiculous; but when it influences the Management of our Fortunes and the Conduct of Life, it exyoses us to Ruin. Thus *Portico*, to be thought a Master in Architects; squanders away in Building what should maintain his starving Family; *Froth* sets up an Equipage he can't support; and *Seimwell* keeps open House, tho' he is dun'd for the Bread he eats.

As Self-Love puffs up a fond Conceit of our own Excellencies, so an over-earnest Desire of appearing happy to others, often makes us miserable. This, he says, proceeds from the false Idea we form of Happiness, which we are too apt to place in the Gifts of Fortune, in the room of Health, Wisdom and Content. Such wrong Notions, he

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remarks, are the Causes of Extravagance and empty Ostentation; but yet are beneficial, when kept under the Check of Reason, and excite Mankind to noble and generous Actions. It is the grand Motive to Learning, Generosity, Valour, Wisdom and Virtue, amongst the Men, nor does a little contribute to preserve the Characters of Women unblameable. He does not therefore wish to root it out of humane Nature, but that we may enjoy the Good of it, void of those pernicious Qualities, which impair the Understanding, and make us Fools or Coxcombs.

Frederick's Journal, May 1.

OF LABOUR and RECREATION.

Pythagoras's Maxim was, says our Author, that we may soften the Cares of Life, but not lay 'em down. That is, that Labour and Recreation ought to be kept in a regular Succession. The Earth it self would fail and be burnt up, if there was no remission from Heat; or soon become desolate and barren, if it had no rest.

Observes, that Men the most remarkable for Learning and Wisdom, have indulg'd themselves in Recreations. That *Cyrus* and *Alexander* admir'd Hunting; *Cicero* would play like a Kitchen; *Socrates* would gallop about with Children upon a Hobby-Horse; with *Plato* would turn Pedlar; *Poisonius*, the Stoick Philosopher, under the most violent Paroxysms of the Gout, would only Enile and 'ay, Pain! all thy obliging Services are to no purpose; thou may'st be a little troublesome; but I will never own thee for an Evil.

Every Man has his favourite Pastime. Some delight in luxurious Living, others in Dice and Gaming. *Plato*, he says, remarks, that those destructive Games were invented by a certain Devil call'd *Truth*, who afterwards instructed *Thamus*, King of *Egypt*, in the Use and Manner of Play. *Aristotle* treats Gamesters as Thieves, Pick-Pockets and Robbers.

Cards, he mentions, as another Diversion, but as at present manag'd, is rather a Trade than an Amusement, and Covetousness to the Motive of Play.

The *Chace*, which was an elegant Refreshment to our Forefathers, is to degenerated, that their Successors seem as if they thought they were born for no other purpose.

Our Author, whose Pleasure is in Books, having laid in a large Stock of Pamphlets, and made a Collection of the worst of them, has piled 'em up in an Heap, and exercises himself and Hour every Day in threshing 'em with a Flail.

Admires the Game of *Chess*, because it both diverts and instructs; ascribes the Invention of it to one *Xexes*, a Scarefawn, who about the Year of the World 2638, used it as a political Engine to instruct his Master, whom it was not safe to admonish another way.

Cyrus Minor, King of *Perſia*, was as glorious in Virtue as Power, yet delighted himself in Gardening and Orchards of his own planting.

By *Draco's* Law, Idleness was punish'd with Death.

Cyrus, by an Edict, forbid the Exercise of any but ludicrous Occupations, whereby that warlike Nation was to be debilitated through Effeminacy, Ease and Luxury, that a Regiment would have put 50,000 of them to flight.

Frederick's Journal, May 1. No. 13.

Entertains his Readers with Quotations of a Pamphlet just published, entitled, *A Letter from Justice Budget, to his Excellency Mr Ulrick D'yres, in Answer to his Excellency's two Letters lately published in the Daily Courant.*

Who this *Ulrick D'yres* is, he says, he cannot tell, but has read of one *Ulrick*, a low black-guard Fellow, that follow'd the Court, was kept to be laugh'd at, and had a Patent, at least a Privilege of being fawcy.

Whether this be the same *Ulrick*, or another, who from a Similitude of Parts, Manner and Behaviour, has adopted his Name, will not determine.

Proceeds to acquaint us, that the Author has given us the History of one *Xunchi*, first Minister in the Kingdom of *Tonquin*, situate on the Borders of *China*, describes him as a Man of low and ordinary Parts, who made himself remarkable for his Hatred to Men of Parts and Learning; and because he would not be eclipsed, he introduc'd none into publick Affairs, but the most insignificant Persons he could find; so that the Person he sent to the polite Court of the Emperor of *China*, was a meer Buffoon, by which means *Tonquin* was over reach'd in all her Negotiations, which

which occasioned Murmurs and Discontents among the People of *Tonguin*.

He then recites several Passages out of the said Pamphlet; but as they contain no more than Illustrations of the same Argument, we think it useless to repeat them.

London Journal, May 1. No. 614.

THE *Craftsman* having in his Paper of April 24, arrogated to himself the Merit of influencing all the Affairs of *Europe*, of correcting the Blunders of the Ministry; and of settling the present happy Situation of Affairs by the Light he has held forth, and by the Measures he has recommended; Mr Osborne banters him by retorting his own Words; and then proceeds to answer some of his Arguments: One of which was, *That if the present Measures are right, then all the former are wrong*; as if because the Measures are different, therefore they must be wrong.

A Quere put by the *Craftsman*, whether we could not have been reconciled to the Emperor long ago, on the same Terms we are now? Osborne answers in the Negative, because things were not ripe for it.

To Mr Osborne's Letter is added a Postscript to this effect, That in the last *Craftsman* there are these Words, viz. *We meant in writing that Passage (about the Dependency of Parliaments upon the Crown) to reflect on a scandalous Doctrine propagated in a Pamphlet entitled, Clodius and Cicero*, Mr Osborne having read over that Pamphlet, affirms, that there is not a Word in it about Dependency, or Independency of Parliaments.

free Briton, May 6. No. 75.

The History of PATRIOTISM continued.

HAVING in his former Papers made some Reflections on the Merits and Injuries of an illustrious Ministry, the Glory and the ill Treatment of the D. of *Marlborough* and the E. of *Godolphin*, proceeds in this to show, that

the same ambitious Demagogues are now reviving the Practice of those wicked Arts by employing them against the present Administration.

The Reason of his describing the ill Usage of the D. of *Marlborough*, he says, is to show, that those who could thus inhumanly treat the D. of *Marlborough*, would not scruple to abuse and injure a Minister of humbler Fame, formed to rise by peaceful Arts, and in the lower Rank of Glory.

Makes some Reflections on the Author of the *Craftsman*. for making his Court to the Duke's Family now he is dead, whom they envy'd and defam'd when living.

As to saying it would have been ridiculous to challenge the Duke's Friends to have particularized any Service he had done his Country, in order to suggest, that a certain Gentleman now in Power hath not the same Merits to produce, is nothing to the purpose; For if Success in War is the only Mark of Merit, the E. of *Godolphin* was an unprofitable Servant to the Publick.

Concludes with observing, that as no monumental Marble or Inscription can add to *Marlborough's* Glory; so no Recitals of those Inscriptions in the *Craftsman* can take away from B — — — — — his Ingratitude.

Grubstreet Journal, May 6. No. 70.

INSERTS a Letter wrote by a *Welshman*, giving an Account of the antient Laws and Language of his Country. Says, that Dr *Wotton* collected the Laws of their good King *Hoel* into a Body, which he entitled, *Cyfeirbyddu Hywel Dda ac eraill, seu Leges Wallice Ecclesiasticæ & Civiles Hoeli Boni, &c.* This King *Hoel* he supposes to have lived about 800 Years ago.

The Book informs us, that one of the chief Officers to the King's Court was the Foot-scratcher, who held the King's Feet in his Lap from Dinner till Bed-time, and scratched him: He supposes it also a *Scotch* Custom, which occasioned K. *James I.* to say, *That*

Scratch,

Scratching for the Itch was too great a Pleasure for a Subject,

The third Officer was the Yeoman of the Cow-dung, who look'd after the King's Cattle, and had the Honour of sleeping in the Buttery.

The fifth Honour was given to the Porter, who had the Milt or Gut of every Animal kill'd for the Kitchen, as a Perquisite. He was allowed also what was left of the King's toasted Cheese. Cheese was esteem'd a great Rarity, as appears from the great Value set on a Cat. This Animal, as soon as it could catch Mice, was valued at four Pence, the Price of a Goat. The Qualities of a good Cat were, she must have good Ears, Eyes, Teeth, Claws and Tail, be a good Mouser, and not eat her Kittens. If any one kill'd a Cat, he was fined so much Wheat as the Cat being hung up by the Tail, with her Head touching an even Floor, would, heap'd above her, reach to the Tip of her Tail. The Porter was likewise employ'd in providing Straw for the King's Bed; this was a little troublesome, because the King had clean Straw every Night.

The Royal Palace was thatch'd, and sustain'd by six Columns or Posts. The Penalty of burning down one of these Posts was 40*d*. The Roof was valued at 80*d*. The Palace of a Nobleman was valued at half the Price, &c.

London Journal, May 8. No. 615.

On Bankrupts.

There having been a Bill depending in Parliament about Bankrupts, Mr. Osborne takes occasion to treat of that Subject.

The Bulk of Bankrupts, are, he says such as over-trade themselves, or spend in Luxury and Extravagance more than their Profits or Income; H Gamesters and Stock-jobbers; lastly, those that get all the Credit they can

with a Design to cheat their Creditors.

Proposes, that all Bankrupts should produce their Books; which if they can't do, to be taken for granted they have destroy'd their Books to conceal ill Management or Roguery, and ought to be severely punished.

Hence takes Occasion to mention the Case of the *Woodwards*, whose Insolvency has been more calamitous to the Merchants and Traders in this City, than any Accident since the fatal Year 1720.

Recommends it to the Assignees to mitigate the Hardships of Creditors by hastening a Dividend and in the mean time to acquaint them what they may reasonably expect for their Debts, that none may be induced to sell their Interest for less than the Value or purchase that of others for more than it is worth.

Craftsman, May 8. No. 253.

Remarks on the History of England.

Takes notice, that in their Paper of March 18. they spoke of the State of Parties at the Accession of K. *James*, now makes Observations on his Management of them.

In the first Month of his Reign, our Author says, he expos'd himself to the shedding of Blood, by espousing the Passions of a Party; instances in *Grey*, *Cobham* and *Raleigh*.

Observes there were no Parties at this Time in the Nation, but what were founded on religious Differences; and it was Queen *Elizabeth's* Policy to keep all Parties within those Bounds. She thought that Consciences ought not to be forc'd, but won by Truth, Time, Instruction and Perswasion; and that Causes of Conscience lose their Nature, when they exceed their Bounds, and grow Matters of Faction.

Opposite to this was the Conduct of K. *James*; who, in haste to show his Parts, held a Conference between the

the Bishops and the puritan Ministers at *Hampton Court*, quickly after his Accession, where he made himself a Principle in the Dispute. But the A King was so far from trusting to the force of Truth, and the Aid of Time, that in this Conference he threatned another kind of Force. The Consequence of which was, those Sects, which were not dangerous at first, B became so at last. Nor was this all, he made those Sects his Enemies, and gave them great Advantages of Popularity and Strength; first by the great Indulgence he shew'd to *Roman Catholics*; secondly, by ranking among the Puritan Party all those who stood up in defence of Civil Liberty. No King, no Bishop, was the Language of the Court: no Bishop, no King, that of the Church.

These Evils, says the *Craftsman*, were aggravated by conducting our National Interest abroad against the Sense of the Nation.

That the Treaty he made with Spain 1504, was generally censur'd. He courted the Power of Spain, which Q. Elizabeth had broke, and which E would have courted him had he known how to put so much as Dignity on his Proceedings. He disoblige'd the Dutch, yet suffer'd their Affronts; signed two Treaties with F them, yet scrupled not to call them Rebels. As to the Part he took in the Troubles of Germany, he put himself on such a Foot, and acquired such a Character, that he had not Credit among the Protestants, nor much Influence over his Son-in-Law, the Elect. Palatine; and the Catholic Party, sure of amusing him, neglected and despised him.

Read's Journal, May 8. No. 320.

Extravagance in Dress.

OBServes, that there are some things which in all Ages have afforded Subjects for Ridicule. In the first Rank of these he reckons

Dress. This, at first View, may seem trifling, appears otherwise when we consider how far a Man must sink below the Dignity of his Nature, before he can suffer his Thoughts to be wholly employ'd in ornamenting his Body. Should this be said to young *Papilio*, who, from a meer Country Booby, in nine Months acquaintance with the Town, is grown a compleat Pop and arrant Debauchee, it would be answered, that Garb was the most essential Part of a modern fine Gentleman, and drew the Eyes and Respect of the Beholder. Answers this with a Story C out of *Plutarch*, viz. A Persian Nobleman coming into a Painter's Shop with a magnificent Equipage, ask'd several simple Questions about his Art: To which the Painter reply'd, *Whilst thou wert silent, I paid a Deference to the Ecclat of thy Purple and Gold; but now by Speaking thou hast made thyself the Jest, even of the Boys that grind my Colours.*

To dress in a Manner inconsistent with our Condition, he says, is to throw away our Money and Time, purely to make ourselves ridiculous.

Mentions, as an Instance, Mr. *Noraley*, the Hosiery's Wife, going to a Ball to tell the People her fine laced Head cost 300*l.* the Consequence of which was, she was laugh'd at; half of her Husband's Customers left his Shop to deal with those they thought had more occasion for it; and his Creditors grew uneasy, fancying that Money might fall short when his G Wife's Head came to be paid for; verifying the Spanish Proverb, *When Pride gallops hard, Poverty rides behind on the Crupper.*

Universal Spectator, May 8. No. 135.

Academical Education.

A Gentleman, who has been lately at one of our Universities, for his Diversion, gives our Author some

Some Account of their Methods of Education.

Says, he found in the younger Part A of the University a generous and noble Spirit reigning, and good Sense improv'd and elevated by a valuable Stock of choice and useful Learning, wisely differently from the usual Run of young Fellows about London, whose utmost B Stretch of Learning is to repeat Scraps out of Plays or Poetry, or perhaps produce a few stale Arguments against Christianity.

But takes notice of one general Fault among them, *i. e.* the Distance observ'd by Tutors to their Pupils; whereby the C maternal and filial Affection which should subsist between them is prevented, and Misunderstanding and Dislike occasion'd. For nothing wins more upon young People than a good-natur'd open Treatment.

To this Distance and Reserve may D be attributed that so few Friendships are contracted between Tutor and Pupil: The Haughty and Dogmatical are substituted in the room of the Friendly, Benevolent and Obliging.

Hereby likewise, he says, they frequently embroil themselves with their E Pupils, to the great Uneasiness and Prejudice of both. Knew a sober ingenious Youth treated with the utmost Severity, on no other Account than his Tutor's Ignorance of his Temper and Genius. F

As to the Objection, that Familiarity may breed Contempt, he answers, It may be just with respect to those Tutors, whose only Qualifications lie in Form and Distance, but not to those of real Merit.

A Tutor, he thinks, should delight G in the Conversation of his Pupils, make their Studies agreeable, and endear himself by Gentleness and Courtesy, whereby he would let himself into the Knowledge of their Tempers, and thereby be ready to amend the Bad, and cherish H the Good.

Fog's Journal, May 8. No. 131.
The Behaviour of the dignify'd Clergy.

A Certain Author, he says, tells us, that the Reason why the Clergy

are dignify'd with Titles, and rais'd to the Rank of Nobles, was owing to the Wisdom as well as Piety of our Ancestors, who judg'd that thereby the Cause of God would be more effectually advanced amongst the Rich as well as the Poor.

If the Conduct of a Clergyman be servile, base and designing; or his Actions have a Tendency to worldly Advantage, his Preaching once a Year will be interpreted only as a formal Compliance with his Profession.

For a Prelate to think of nothing but establishing private Grandure upon the Endowments of the Church, contradicts the Design of those Endowments, which the Piety of Laymen first instituted for advancing Religion and the Service of God.

When a Bishop betrays the Dignity of his Function by base Flattery, or servile Compliance with bad Men, it is an Affront to Divine Majesty itself.

Thus far his Author; who, *Fog* says, has several other Reflections, which cannot be too severe, while they are confined to Vices and spare the Order.

Speaks this with an Eye to a Pamphlet entitled, *Animadversions on a Reverend Prelate's Remarks on a Bill now depending in Parliament, entitled, A Bill to prevent Suits for Tythes, &c.*

The Book is very satyirical upon the dignify'd Clergy; says, 'Tis an intolerable Grievance, that some Bishops who cant and whine for the Maintenance of the Clergy, do at the same time possess immense Revenues. Bids them first show Examples of Charity, and augment poor Livings by the Division of exorbitant Church Endowments, and quit their Antichristian Cures in *Commendam*.

Supposes, that if a Bishoprick of 5000 *l. per Ann.* should be reduced to 500 *l.* how many Parishes would the Residue, duly distributed, honourably endow? if to this should be added six Deaneries, Chapter Lands, Prebends and Sine Cures, what a Fund would this raise for the Cure of Souls without

out one Farthing raised in Tythes? only some Thousands *per Ann.* abated in Spiritual Luxury.

Closes his Paper with some Observations wrote by a Man in holy Orders; in the Conclusion of which 'tis said, that if the Priesthood grows base and worldly, it will be soon despised; when they are despised, Religion declines of Course; and when Religion is gone, we have lost the best Support of this Life, as well as the other.

Weekly Register, May 8. No. 56.

ON CONVERSATION.

NEXT to the Pleasure arising from a good Conscience, and the standing in Favour with God and Man, he says, are those of Conversation; because the several Kinds of Pleasure, rational, moral and sensitive, are there agreeably blended. The Design of Conversation is to give and receive Pleasure; to promote good Humour and good Manners; to increase in Knowledge and Virtue; and to tie the Knot of Friendship closer and stronger.

To make a perfectly good Companion, a Man should have so much Learning as to enable him to taste the *Greek* and *Latin* Authors; an extensive and general Knowledge of Men and Things; Judgment, Wit, Vivacity, Humour, good Nature, or a strong Desire to please. But as all these are not to be expected in one Man, 'tis however necessary he should have two of them, *viz.* Knowledge and good Nature. The more general our Knowledge is, the better. For he who is Master of but one or two things is usually a Pedant; wise in one thing, and a Blockhead in every thing else. Our Knowledge should be in the first Place that which is most useful, then that which is most fashionable and becoming a Gentleman. Moral Knowledge, or the Science of Life, is absolutely necessary for our own happy Conduct. Natural Philosophy entertains and fills the Mind with great and sublime Ideas of the *first Cause*. The History of Men

in all Ages and Countries, their Manners, Customs and Laws; which to read with Advantage, 'tis necessary to understand Geography and Chronology. Bids us study the History of our own Country, and read Poetry to improve our Imagination and Language.

But as 'tis impossible to prevent Disputes in Company, recommends it as highly necessary to know how to differ with good Manners.

Grub-street Journal, May 13.
No. 70.

Impudence, or Mr. HENLY pictur'd.

A Letter address'd to Mr. *Bavins* intimates, that in a former Essay upon Impudence he had done Mr. *Henly* the Honour of making him the Heroe of his Work, and is surpriz'd to find that he takes it ill; but sees no Reason why he should be angry with him for what he said in his Praise, Impudence being almost the only Recommendation to Preferment; and says, It would be as bad for him to disown it, as it would be to disown his Name or Being. Was, says the Letter-writer, that steady Face of his, that goodly Brouze, that more than *English* or *Welsh* Copper in his dun and dusky Countenance, given him for nothing? Is not the most consummate Impudence exerted in all his Words, Actions and Gestures, and diffused over his whole Person? Could any thing but the Heighth of Impudence make him promise to perform Impossibilities; engage in Attempts perfectly shocking to human Nature; pretend to correct the whole learned World, proving them to be all in the *wrong*, and himself alone in the *right*; to teach Oratory, Poetry, and all the *Belles Lettres*, without having the least Genius for them, or Taste of them; to make his own single Person an Academy of all Arts and Sciences, without understanding any! His Medals, which, tho' of three different Metals, are all *Brass*; and these *modest* *Motifs* of his, *Ad summa*, and *Aut inveniam viam, aut faciam*, are other illustrious Proofs of this Truth.

Another

Another Argument produc'd to prove his Title to the Palm of *Effrontery* is his *Italian and French Grammars*; out of which several Passages, to show that he neither understood common sense, nor the Languages he pretended to explain and teach, are quoted in this Paper, which taking up two Columns thereof, are too long to insert here, so we must refer the Curious to it.

free Briton. May 13. No. 76.

The History of PATRIOTISM continued.

THE Author proceeds in describing the Measures taken by the *Tory* Faction in Q. Anne's Reign, to bring about a Revolution in the Ministry.

The Engines employed, he says, were the Press and the Church. The Nation in general was satisfied with the Administration, till an Inundation of Libels produced that Alteration few could foresee, and all honest Men lamented.

The Church was drawn into the Quarrel by vile Insinuations of her being in Danger; hereby the Clergy was made ripe for any Enterprize against the Ministry; and the Sovereign too having an *undistinguishing* Kindness for the Church, was led into such Measures, as brought about the Disgrace of her truest Friends, the Change of her Ministers, and of the *H. of Commons*.

In the next Election, says our Author, the whole Weight of the Church was employed against the *Whigs*. The first thing this Parliament did was to censure the last Administration.

They laboured to find a Mismanagement of Money under the late Administration; and made a Charge, that 35 Millions Sterling were not accounted for; which was fully confuted, it appearing that Accounts had been duly rendered for all, except 4 Millions. The Intent of this Charge was to censure Lord-Treasurer Godolphin, whom they voted guilty of a *notorious Breach of Trust, and high Injustice to the Nation, for not compelling the respective Accountants to pass their Ac-*

counts. This they did before the only Evidence (that of the Deputy-Remembrancer) which could set this Matter in a true Light, was laid before them.

The D. of Marlborough likewise suffered their Resentment; the known and usual Perquisites of the General are voted *publick Money, and to be accounted for*. A new General is appointed, and 6000 *l.* immediately paid him for his Equipage, and 600 *l. per Mensm* for his table; neither of which the other ever had, or asked; at the same time he was *Ld Lieut. of Ireland, Col. of the First Regiment of Foot-Guards, and of a Regiment of Horse*; the Incomes of which added to the Sums above-mention'd, it will be seen, that a good Manager might farm them at 40,000 *l. per Ann.* and be very well paid for his Trouble. Such frugal Management, concludes he, may be expected from our present pretended Patriots and Reformers.

Daily Courant, May. 11.

Inserts a Letter signed, *The Cursory Observer*; who having about 11 Months since made some Remarks upon the antimonarchical Proceedings of our modern Patriots, and brought Parallels of some Gentlemen who were in the Parliament of 1640, was answered by *Humphry Oldcastle* in the *Craftsman* June 27, 1730. In which Answer Mr Oldcastle promises a more particular Reply to the said Remarks, when he comes to apply his general Propositions to the *English History*, and that the Example the *Observer* had chosen, will come out against the very Purpose he had applied it to.

But Mr Oldcastle having not been so good as his Word, the *Observer* calls upon him now to do it, and not to substitute *bad Jokes* in the room of good Reason; nor answer by *Quibbles*, when he is called upon for *Proofs*.

Craftsman, May 15. No. 154.

Remarks on the History of ENGLAND continued.

MR Oldcastle pursues his Remarks on the Reign of K. James I. by

observing, that this King had been bantered and abused by the *Spaniards* in treating of a Marriage for his eldest Son Prince *Henry* with *Anne of Austria*; yet no sooner was an Overture made A to him from *Spain* of marrying the Infanta *Mary*, 2d Daughter of *Philip III.* to *Pr. Charles*, but he caught the Bait, and hung upon it for 7 Years.

A Plan was laid by the House of *Austria*, and other Roman Catholick B Princes, for oppressing the Protestants, and invading the Liberties of *Germany*: to effect which, they amus'd K. *James* so as to keep him from diverting the Forces of *Spain*; charges him with endeavouring to establish Popery in C *England*, which he proves by referring to the Marriage Articles sworn to both by him and the Prince of *Wales*, by which they engaged to suspend, and even abrogate all Laws made against Roman Catholicks; never consent to the making any new Laws of the same Kind; the Children born of that Marriage to be educated by the Mother till 10 Years old, which the Prince promised to lengthen to 12 Years, at the Request of the Pope.

The Parliament, he says, foreseeing the fatal Consequences of this Negotiation, endeavoured all they could to prevent them, by forcing K. *James* into a War for recovering the *Palatinate*; but he meant nothing less. Some Money he got by this Trick, but could get no more. Therefore he dissolves them in a Rage, and imprisoned several of their Members.

He proceeds to mention other Instances of the King's ill Conduct; that G of breaking off the Match with *Spain*, and concluding another with *France*. Ships were sent to the K. of *France* against his Protestants Subjects; yet the Prosecution of his Protestant Subjects was made the Pretence of a Rupture with him.

Observes farther, that K. *Charles* followed his Father's Steps and Principles of Government; and to compleat his Misfortune, put all his Confidence in a Madman, viz. *Buckingham*; Par-

liaments were laid aside, and he governed without any for 12 Years together. Jealousies about Religion and Liberty were now at the Height; which, had they been cured in time, might very probably have prevented the ensuing Rebellion. The K. had in a manner renounced the Constitution and governed by illegal Acts of Power, which the Council, the Star-chamber, and the High-Commission exercised. The Judges became the Instruments of arbitrary Power; and the Law by them so corruptly interpreted, That says my *Ld Clarendon*, the Foundations of Right were, to the Apprehension and Understanding of wise Men, never more in danger to be destroy'd.

Another thing contributing to King *Charles's* Misfortunes, was refusing the Project of Modelling the Church of *Scotland*, which K. *James* had begun. Arch Bp. *Laud*, who had neither Temper nor Resolution, conducted the Enterprize, and precipitated the public Ruin. The Puritans of *England* and those of *Scotland* united, and an Army was raised. A Parliament was call'd in 1640, and had the King but a little condescended to the Counsels they gave him, he might have prevented the Troubles that ensued; but he us'd them now as he always did, regarding them only as *Tax-layers*, and dissolved them after they had sat about a Month, but quickly repented of his Rashness.

Here the *Craftsman* puts an End to his Remarks by observing, 1. That if the Spirit of Liberty had once relaxed in the Space of 40 Years, Liberty must have been swallowed up by *Prerogative*. 2. The Spirit of Liberty always determined to defend the People, but unwilling to offend the King; and the Spirit of Faction is answerable for all the Ills that follow'd.

II London Journal, May 15. No 616. Observations on Mr Oldcastle's Remarks upon King James's Conduct, with relation to Parties, and the Affairs of Germany.

MR Oldcastle, as Mr Osborne conceives, having drawn Parallels be

between several Transactions in King James I. Reign, and the Conduct of the present Times, this Paper is wrote with a Design to show that there is no Resemblance or Agreement either in Facts or Circumstances.

To this Purpose *Osborne* makes Remarks on two Passages of the last *Craftsman*, No. 253.

The first is, *That K. James met with no Parties in the Nation, but such as were founded on Religious Differences; but drew himself into Trouble by disgracing and proscribing Men, who had no Crime but their Attachment to the late Queen.*

Says, the Case was very different when the present Royal Family came to the Crown, who found Parties already formed, not caused by Religious Differences, but as distinguished by being for or against the *legal Constitution of England*; for or against the Revolution; for or against the Settlement of the Crown in their House; and for and against the Liberty of the Subjects religious and civil; and it would have been the most absurd thing in the World, had the late King put the Admiration of Affairs into any other Hands than those who had always shown themselves warmly for the Liberties of his People, and the interests of his House.

The second Passage he remarks upon is *K. James's* Conduct with relation to the Affairs of Germany; Which (however blameable) does not (the *Craftsman* says) authorize our taking Part in every German Quarrel, by paying Subsidies, maintaining Armies, and involving ourselves in all Affairs on the Continent.

To which *Osborne* replies, That, laying aside the Consideration of the *Hanover* Dominions, which we ought in Point of Gratitude to defend, it was incumbent upon us from the Nature of our late Circumstances and Alliances, to have foreign Troops, and pay foreign Subsidies, and it will be eternally our Interest to support the Protestant Cause, as that Cause is the Cause of Liberty.

He adds, by Way of *Postscript*, a Recommendation of a Pamphlet lately published, entitled *A Letter from Wall-well Longhead, Esq;* in which the Conduct of the Ministry is set in a clear Light, and their Measures justify'd from Principles of Reason.

Fog's Journal, May 1; No. 132.

IS a Dissertation on the Pamphlet last mentioned in the preceding *London Journal*, written by *Waiterell Longhead, Esq;* or, as *Fog* calls him, *Loggerhead*, or *Ulrick D'ypes*; who, he says is the same Person, whatever Character he may assume.

Fog says, it should be known, that *Ulrick*, in his last Pamphlet signed *Longhead*, or *Loggerhead*, has not only taken much Pains to convince us of the Happiness we have enjoyed for some Years past, in having such wise and able Ministers, but he has likewise maul'd off the Dissaffected: for in the first Paragraph, he describes them as a kind of popular Spectrants, who pass unobserved, nay often esteemed by the Generality of Mankind. — Now to be unobserved and esteemed too, is something extraordinary; but here lies the Art, for a Man to write so that his Adversaries cannot lay hold of him. — *Ulrick* knows how ready the Dissaffected are to cavil; let them make the most of that! *Fog*, on the same Manner, ridicules every Argument advanced by Mr *Longhead* in Behalf of the Administration; then adds, I beg your Pardon, Master *Ulrick*, I forget that you writ with a Design not to be comprehended.

Universal Spectator, May 15. N. 136.

ENTertains his Readers with a Description of the Spring; but as it is impossible to paint it so beautiful as Nature has represented it, we rather chuse to refer our Readers to a View of the Original itself, and conclude with some Lines of Advice, which he quotes from *Thompson's* Poems on the Spring.

———— Ah

— Ah now ye Fair!

Be greatly cautious of your sliding Hearts;
Dare not the infectious Sigh, the pleading Eye.
In meek Submission dress'd deject and low,
But full of tempting Guile--Let not the Tongue
Prompt to deceive, with Adulation smooth,
Gain on your purpos'd Wills--Nor in the Bower,
Where Woodbines flant, and Roses shed a *Couth*
Where Evening draws her crimson'd Curtains
[round;
Trust your soft Minutes with betraying Man.

Grubstreet Journal, May 30. No 72.

Sir Isaac Newton's CREED, supposed
to be written in Imitation of St.
Athanasius's Creed.

THis Being governs all Things, not
as a Soul of the World, but as
Lord of the Universe; and upon Account
of his Dominion, he is stiled Lord God,
Supreme over all. The Supreme God
is an Eternal, infinite, absolutely per-
fect Being: But a Being, how Perfect
soever, without Dominion, is not Lord
God. The Term God very frequently
signifies Lord; but every Lord is not
God. The Dominion of a Spiritual
Being constitutes him God; true Domi-
nion, true God; supreme Dominion,
supreme God; imaginary Dominion,
imaginary God. He is not Eternity
and infinity, but Eternal and infinite.
He is not Duration and Space, but has
Duration of Existence, and is present;
by existing always and every where, he
constitutes Duration and Space, Eternity
and infinity. Since every Part of Space
and every indivisible Moment of Dura-
tion is every where; certainly the Ma-
ker and Lord of all Things, cannot be
said to be in no Time, and no Place.
He is Omnipresent, not by his Power
only, but in his very Substance; for
Power cannot subsist without Substance.
God is not at all affected by the Mo-
tions of Bodies, neither do they find any
Resistance from the Omnipresence of
God. He necessarily exists; and by the
same necessity, he exists always and e-

very where. Whence also it follows,
that he is all Similar, all Eye, all Ear,
all Brain, all Arm, all Sensation, all
Understanding, all active Power; but
this not in a Human or Corporal, but
in a Manner wholly unknown to us;
therefore not to be worshipped under any
corporal Representation.

B Free Briton, May 20. No 77.

The History of PATRIOTISM continued.

PROceeds in his Review of the Mea-
sures taken to disgrace the Duke of
Marlborough and E. Godolphin: This
he does by examining whether the
Faction did really think them such
wicked and unskilful Ministers as they
represented them.

The Noble Person, who was the most
strenuous Opposer of the Duke and his
Friends. left his solemn Declaration
on the Rolls of Parliament, 'That her
' Majesty Q. Anne was pleased about
' Aug. 1710. to readmit him, among
' others, to a Place in her Councils,
' and to require his Services, in Offices
' of Trust; to which he submitted,
' purely in Obedience to her Majesty's
' command, with great Reluctance, &c.

Says, 'tis an irrefragable Argument
to prove the Justice of the former Ad-
ministration, since their worst Enemies
avowed their Measures when they suc-
ceeded to their Employments.

F As an Instance of this, produces the
Declaration of the H. of Commons,
that 'exceeding the parliamentary Pro-
' visions was a new and illegal Practice,
' and a dangerous Invasion of the
' Right of Parliament,' delivered in a
Representation to the Queen, May 24,
1710; Yet (says the Author of the
Short History) the Exceedings of the
next Year, with respect to the Sup-
ply granted for the Navy, was above
600,000 l. and for the Year 1712,
500,000 l. These Exceedings were
laid before the Parliament; but by the
Management of a certain Earl, no
Notice was taken of 'em.

On

On the other hand, *This House of Commons, who thought the Burthen of Taxes intolerable, and that the deplorable Circumstances of the Nation made almost any Peace desirable, raised and levied more Money upon the Subject in two Years, in which nothing at all was done, than was raised in any two of the most glorious successful Years of the War.*

Concludes with a Quotation from a Paper entitled, *A brief Account of the publick Affairs, written by the late B. of Oxford, and sent to the Queen, wherein he tells her Majesty, That his Projects for easing the Nation of about Nine Millions of Debts, by establishing the South Sea Company, gave Offence to some of his Fellow Servants, who told him plainly, if he would not get Money himself, he ought to let his Friends share an Hundred Thousand Pounds, which would not have been felt, in so vast a Sum. To this Principle was owing the setting on foot the unhappy Voyage to Canada: which his Lordship says he opposed. But June 4, 1711, three Days after he was sworn into the Treasurer's Office, he was surprized with a Demand of 28,0361. for Arms and Merchandize said to be sent to Canada. When he scrupled this, Mr Secretary St John and Mr Moor came to him with much passion on this Affair. About a fortnight after the Secretary of State, signified the Queen's positive Pleasure to have that Money paid, and accordingly her Majesty signed a Warrant, June 21, and the Treasurer not being able then, with all his Precaution to discover further light, the Money was paid July 4, 1711. After the return from their Expedition, his Lordship observes, it was discovered, the Publick was cheated of above Twenty Thousand Pounds. His Lordship adds, *There is Reason to be more particular upon this Head, because it was one of the things never to be forgiven him; and Ld Chancellor Harcourt told him more to that purpose. They told him, that no Government was worth serving, that would**

' not let them make those Advantages, and get such Jobs.' See p. 160. 194. 199.

Craftsman, Sat. May 22. No 255.

CONTAINS Mr Oldcastle's concluding Letter on the general Subject of his Discourses, which, running in a Strain of personal Altercation with his Adversaries, we shall confine ourselves to the latter part of his Discourse, wherein he endeavours to justify two Gentlemen from several Calumnies thrown upon them (he says) by the Writers on the opposite side.

One of these Gentlemen, he tells us, is charged with leaving his *Friends and party*, and that he is urged to oppose the M——r by the *Stings of disappointed Ambition*. This, Oldcastle says, is ridiculous, and defies his greatest Enemies to show, that he hath renounced the Principles of good Policy which he formerly professed; that he still inveighs against publick Profusion, and private Corruption, and that they who oppose him, have left both *Him and Virtue*.

The latter part of the Charge, he says, is no better founded; that it is begging the Question, and asks whether *Measures*, which he fears are wicked, dangerous *Ambition, insatiable Avarice*, and insolent Behaviour may not be his Provocation? That he possessed two considerable Employments in the State, one of which he voluntarily laid down, and behaved with unspotted Integrity in both, and is persuaded he will not accept of a third.

As to the *Defamation* display'd against the other Gentleman, he affirms, it will appear, if examined, equally false, and perhaps more scandalous: because the *accused*, by his Situation, is deprived of the opportunity of making his Defence against the Crimes laid to his Charge, which are *Ingratitude and Treachery*, particularly

cularly to the late D. of Marlborough and E. Godolphin; for whose Memories he professes a high Veneration, but knows no *Obligation of Honour or Gratitude* he lay under to continue in their Administration, when the Measures of it were altered; that he came to Court on the Call of the late *Queen* in opposition to *Them*.

Another part of the Charge is, his *Ingratitude* to the late King. This he answers by gratefully acknowledging the *Clemency and Goodness* of his late Majesty, as it was unasked and unearned but disclaims any Obligations to the M—r; and that his Majesty's further gracious Intentions towards him were not fulfilled, was owing solely to the M—r.

Owens, that *this Gentleman* was engaged in the Cause of the Pretender; that he served him unfaithfully was false; that he did not engage with him till he was attainted; and that since he has been disengaged, he hath had no *Commerce* direct, or indirect, in favour of *that Cause*; and for the truth hereof appeals to a *Noble Lord*, by whose Testimony he is willing to stand or fall. See p. 252, 291.

Fog's Journal, May 22. No 133.

Cavils of the Disaffected.

IN two preceding Discourses, Fog, in his ironical Way, had set forth the Artifices of the Disaffected; in this takes notice of some Cavils made to the Writings of Osborne and Walsingham, For Instance, That they assert Facts contrary to Demonstration, draw Conclusions without Reason, and make Liberty it self nothing but a Licence for Writers for Men in Power, to assert the most palpable Falshood. This, tho' it sounds like a heavy Charge, he says is of no weight; for allowing it to be true, certainly those who write for Men in Power, ought to enjoy some Privi-

ledges beyond other Authors; nor can it be deny'd, but Ministers of State themselves, and publick Ambassadors may lie upon occasion; and what a Man may legally act himself, he may by his Attorney.

Again, says he, Authors of all kinds bear some relation to Poets, who often swell a *Mole-hill* into a *Mountain*, by the use of a certain Machine called the *Hyperbole*.

If therefore, says Fog, I was to defend the late Measures of our Administration, I would begin by asserting, there was a larger Demand than ever for our home Manufactures; that our Trade was more extensive than formerly; that there was a greater quantity of Species in the Kingdom than heretofore; and that the publick Debts were considerably diminished within a few Years; and that the Facts should be granted me I would produce my *Licentia Ministeria*, or Privilege for L—ng.

Another Accusation is, that they are daily asserting or denying the same Facts, with disproving and contradicting their own Arguments.

To this he answers, That 'tis very hard, if, in a Land of Liberty like this, a Gentleman should not be allowed to do what he pleases with his own Arguments.

Another Charge against these Gentlemen is, That it is their constant Custom to *hull* their Readers to sleep. But this Clamour, he plainly sees, raised by the *Apothecaries*, who would suffer no Persons to administer *Opium* but themselves: Besides, he observes, the Writings of the *Craff-man*, and others (meaning here his own) have a quite contrary Effect, whose professed Design is to keep the *People awake*.

Another Cavil is, that these Gentlemen are not only serious without Sense or Arguments, but attempt to rally without Wit.

But pray, says he, why may not Gentlemen be grave without Sense, and arch without Wit, if they can? And there any Law in force against it? — God long preserve our wife and able —

London Journal, May 22. No 617.

MR Oldcastle, in the *Craftsman*, B having concluded his Historical Remarks, Osborne here takes his leave of him, by giving his Readers a Specimen of all his Works, and an infallible Way to preserve themselves from being deceived and corrupted; which is, that he (*Oldcastle*) has carefully put down in *Italicks* certain Words and Sentences, he would have understood as Parallels to the present Times; for Instance (not to mention K. James I.) that K. Charles I. came a *Party-Man* to the Throne, and believed he might do what he pleased with the *Constitution*, the *Laws*, and the *People* of England, that he might renounce the Constitution he was sworn to preserve; break the *Laws* he was sworn to keep; and destroy the *People* he was sworn to protect. Nay, adds the *Craftsman*, he broke the few Ties of Union which remained between himself and the Nation, that he might screen some of the most unworthy Men that ever disgraced a Prince, or dishonoured a Court.

Osborne then shews, that neither the Particulars, nor any *Foreign* or *Domestic Affairs* of those Reigns, bear the least Resemblance to ours; and concludes, that great as the Difference is, Endeavours are vilely used to represent them to the People in the same Light, and draw them in the same odious Characters.

Universal Spectator, May 22. No 137.

ON IMPERTINENCE.

HE defines it to be a certain Giddiness in the Mind, occasioned by a redundant Liveliness of Imagination; accompanied usually with a Stupidity of Judgment; from this In-

congruity in the intellectual Economy, arises an Absurdity of Behaviour, and ridiculous Vagaries.

This he diversifies with several Instances. *Silvia*, he says, is of an alert Disposition, but infected with this Distemper; her Actions, Words and Looks, are full of it. No sooner she comes into the Room but she engrosses the Talk, and you must be acquainted with all her Concerns, from the Beginning of her first Courtship down to the Birth of her last Child.

Novellus is continually informing us of News from Abroad. You never meet him but he is in as great a Hurry as an Express, and he never visits you, without bringing as many Advices as a Foreign Mail.

Describes a certain Family in Town which seems to have contracted the whole Circle of *Impertinence* within itself. Happening to dine there, in the Afternoon came in Captain Petard, a young Officer, who at the request of *Clarissa*, gave the Company a Song, which was but little more than ended before *Clarissa* sung half a dozen *Italian* Airs in a Breath, and followed them with as many more from the *Beggar's-Opera*. As she was running on, her Aunt *Prisilla* interposed, by wondering where Girls learn all this Stuff, and then proceeded to give an account of her Education, Management, Housewifery, &c. *Mardonius*, the Father, interrupted her, by telling her what influence the Stars had at his Neice's Birth, and over her Fortune.

The Cure which he proposes for this Malady, is to treat in their own way such as are infected with the same Vice; for *Impertinence* offends none so much as the *Impertinent*.

The last Species he mentions is what he calls the *Manual Impertinent*, that divert themselves with scratching a Plate, or cutting the Table, as if they did not see Forks, or, what is worse, despised them. These ought to be disregarded in their Turn, and cut off from Society till they reform.

The

The Daily Courant, May 22.
 Of W. P. Esq; and Lord B——
 HOG having in his last Journal (vide
 p. 204) in a sneering ironical Man-
 ner justify'd the Writings of Osborne
 and Walsingham, a Letter is here in-
 serted, signed Oldcastle, which in the
 same Strain ridicules the last Craftsman
 under a Pretence of applauding him.
 The Letter runs thus :

Sir, You and I are engaged in the
 Cause of Liberty, that is a Right of
 thinking and acting as we please; all
 Laws Human and Divine to the con-
 trary notwithstanding — The Fellows
 that write against us are *Rascals* and
Insects; and to be sure some of them
 have *Pensions*. Their being angry with
 us for writing about Liberty, such as
 I have defined it, is a Proof that they
 are in the Wrong, and a Justification
 of all you have written in that Strain.
 He that sets them on is a Rogue, and
 keeps our Friends out of Power and
 Places; and, between you and I, is no
 great Friend to the present Establishment.
 I could prove him a *Jacobite*,
 if I would; for he has some private In-
 terest at heart, besides that of the Es-
 tablishment.

Now, Sir, some of those Writers
 have had the Assurance to abuse two
 very good Friends of ours; which, to
 be sure, was a shameful thing. The
 first of them they charge with *forfeiting*
the Friends and Party, whereas his
 Friends and Party forlook him. If he
 is angry with the Ministry, he has
 Reason. He had two good Places,
 one of which the Ministers took away
 from him. See p. 203.

Then, Sir, the other Gentleman is
 charged with the Devil and all of Vil-
 lany and Treachery; which, to be sure,
 cannot be true; for as it was all acted
 in the Dark, no Body can prove it
 against him. He is accused of Ingrati-
 tude and Treachery to the Duke of
 Marlborough and Lord Godolphin. But
 this is such a Mistake! — Why, he was
 their Friend, and not their Creature;
 and sure there's a Difference between

Breach of Friendship and Ingratitude. —
 If he was in the Pretender's Service,
 he was attainted and outlaw'd here;
 and it's a hard Case, if a Man be turn'd
 out of one Service, if he may not pro-
 vide himself another Master. See Ex-
 tract of the Craftsman, p. 203.

Subsriber Journal. May 27. No. 73.
 Disadvantage of appearing in Business.

Thomas Trim of the Middle Temple,
 Esq; by Petition to the Grievance
 Society, complains, that notwithstand-
 ing he has for the Space of three Years
 last past cautiously avoided the least
 Application to, or Appearance of Busi-
 ness, and at the same time most diligent-
 ly studied all the modern Fashions and
 Gallantries of the *Beau Monde*, yet finds
 it impossible to get over the Prejudice
 and Imputation of being treated and
 considered as a Lawyer upon all Occa-
 sions, and in all Places, except the
 Courts of Justice, and the Temple a-
 foresaid; from whence result the fol-
 lowing Inconveniencies.

1. Hereby he is subjected to the vi-
 lest In dignities, and to allow the great-
 est Disparities between him and his
 Acquaintance; insomuch, that Sir Es-
 ling Flutter (tho' his good Friend) will
 not admit his having the least Taste
 for Drefs, notwithstanding he has us'd
 Sir Fopling's own Taylor, &c. Nor
 durst he mention the least Amour, In-
 trigue, Drefs, Equipage, or Name of
 any Person of Quality in the Presence
 of Wm Courtley; altho' the Petitioner
 is Heir to a good Estate, and the said
 William but a 2d Son.

2. That he had been very careful to
 avoid the Use of the Words *Chambers*,
Laundress, &c. yet having bought some
 Lace of Dolly Ogle in Pall-Mall, the
 very pertly told him, it should be safe-
 ly delivered to his Clerk.

3. That he is utterly undone, so
 that he is excluded from the least Hope
 of Favours from the Ladies; who, by
 the Number of about 13000, Male
 Wives and Widows, that had look'd
 a full Approbation of his Drefs, Pa-

son and Parts, by the mere sound of the Word *Templer*, had turn'd all their Kindness into Indifference and Contempt.

The Premises considered, he humbly hopes the Society will think it worth their greatest Care to correct those Discouragements to Wit and Pleasure, which may drive many hopeful young Fellows back to Business, and severer Studies, and deter them from those Courses which have produced the incomparable J-M-S. and your Petitioner.

Free Briton, May 27. No 78.

The History of Patriotism continued.

THE Authors give the Substance of two Letters addressed to the late Q. Anne by the Earls *Godolphin* and *Oxford* in the Decline of their Power, to shew the remarkable Difference between them. *Godolphin* tells her Majesty in his Letter, *That she was suffering her self to be guided to her ruin and Destruction. To bring a Person into her Service, who had voted with Mr. Harley, what Consequence could it have, but to make every Man that was in her Cabinet uneasy, and run from it as from a Plague? Leaves it to her to judge, what effect this change of her Ministry would have among her Allies abroad; and how the War would be carried on by those who had all along opposed and obstructed it, and who would like any Peace, the more it left France at liberty of imposing the Pretender upon this Country. Adds, That her Majesty would lose all the Reputation that her Arms had acquired by the War, and the Kingdom all the Fruit of the Conquests obtained by its Arms. And can any body imagine, said he, that after so great a Disappointment in the Kingdom, there will not be an Enquiry into the Cause of it? I am very much afraid your Majesty will find, when too late, a difficult Task, for any Body to stand against it. In the*

close, begs her to read this Letter again at Christmas, and then to judge who has given her best and most faithful Advice.

Oxford, in his Letter to the Queen, puts himself wholly on her Majesty's transcendent Goodness and Mercy; prays God to direct her, and to do with him as she pleased. Charges his Colleagues with Division, Ambition, and voracious Corruption; with cheating the Publick, and grievous Embarrassments of Money; making it a Merit in himself, that he had used all his Skill and Credit to prevent the Enquiries of Parliament into those Frauds and Embarrassments.

He concludes with giving a great Character of the Lord Treasurer *Godolphin*, and exposing the Behaviour of a certain Person who once betray'd his Country, and yet wants to be trusted again.

Weekly Register, May 29. No. 59.

Sir John Falstaff, in the Shades, to the Modern Patriots.

A Letter, sign'd *Falstaff*, supposes a Resemblance between the Characters and Behaviour of Old *Sir John Falstaff*, as drawn by *Shakespeare*, and the modern Pretenders to Patriotism, in the following Particulars, viz.

In his (*Falstaff's*) time, Men used to take a Purle, or so, on the Road, only for a Frolick; these make War upon a whole Nation, and put the Publick to Contribution. As he, so they love to fish in troubled Waters; he, indeed, in a few Rivulets, they engross the whole Ocean; the same Genius that lend him to the Highway, made them *Patriots*, and his Loyalty the only Difference between them.

In his first Conversation with *Pr. Hal*, he desires that Men of Courage might not be filled Thieves and Ruffians, but *Diana's Foresters*, Gentlemen of the Shade, Minions of the

C c Moon,

Moon, &c. What is this, says he, but turning Faction into *Patriotism*? In the same Scene he intreats, *that no Gallows might be standing in England*; and complains heartily of the Law as a Curb to his Pleasures: This, says he, resembles their Terrors of the Pillory, Fines, &c. and their Cries for the Liberty of the Press.

He counterfeits the Whine of Penitence, and resolves an Amendment, or to write himself a Villain; but no sooner is ask'd, *Where shall we take a Purse to-Morrow?* but he answers, *Where thou wilt, Lad, I'll make one*—Is mistaken, if this does not tally with our modern Cables.

The Master-Piece of his Conduct, and the Model of theirs, is to cover a bad Action with a Shew of fullen Bravery; as it was his Business then, 'tis theirs now, to find Fault right or wrong.

His next Artifice was to magnify Danger; in which they weekly imitate him in the Absurdities which every *Saturday* teems with? that, like *Fame*, have small Beginnings, but grow in their Hands to Giants, and end in the Clouds.

The next Point he mentions, is, when his Prince *Hal* took Possession, he expected to be made Prime Minister, but was left to live on *Patriotism*. Being in Disgrace, he rail'd at the Government, and made his Court to the People, and dy'd a Martyr to the Cause: He forwarns them of the same Fate.

Universal Spectator, Sat. May 29.

OF SINCERITY.

Sincerity, our Author says, is generally profess'd, but scarcely found. *Honesty*, *Plain-dealing*, and *Simplicity of Manners*, are laid aside for *Good-Breeding*, *Politeness* and *Complaisance*: Which, interpreted by Actions, mean little else but *Disimulation*, *Flattery*, and *Deceit*.

Says, as he was walking in *Westminster-Hall*, he saw an old Acquaintance most affectionately embrace a Gentle-

man, whom he no sooner parted from than he call'd him *as worthless a Dog as ever liv'd*. On Mr. *Spectator's* enquiring the Reason, adds he, *You must know he keeps an open Table, where one meets the best Company, and a Glass of excellent French Claret, which makes him careless, tho' a Fellow of the most execrable Principles*.

These Expressions put our Author upon considering the State of Friendship, as it stood among the *Antients*, compared with what we find it according to the *Moderns*.

Antient Friendship was raised upon some extraordinary Accomplishment: was open, hearty and generous; full of *Affection*, *Confidence*, *Sincerity*, *Truth*, and *Favour*: That of the *Moderns* is founded wholly upon Interest; and made up of *Craft*, *Hypocrisy* and *Flattery*; from whence spring *forgetfulness of Benefits*, *Ingratitude*, *Treachery* and *Injuries*.

Fog's Journal, May 29. No. 184.

THE first Part of this Paper is fill'd with Quotations from a Pamphlet entitled, *An impartial Review of the Forces lately levied for and against Cleomenes King of SPARTA*, giving Characters of some Party-Writers.

In another Part is inserted a Petition from the underwritten Deputy Lieutenants of the Militia of the County of *Middlesex*, to his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, Lt. of the same, setting forth the great Burthen which the frequent drawing out of the Militia has brought upon the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of *Westminster*, which had occasion'd Calumours and Complaints among the People, who apprehend Frauds and Abuses in levying and collecting the Money.

They give it as their Opinion, that it is reasonable and prudent to ease the People in this Particular; especially considering the Load of necessary Taxes the Number of regular Forces, and the Tranquility of the Times; and that the Militia has been called out, of late

on no other Account but Reviews and Multers.

They are inform'd, that near all the Counties in England are freed from this Burthen, and this seems more particularly intituled to such Relief, in Regard it has many local Taxes, which affect no other County, and is constantly obliged to furnish Quarters for 4000 Men; wherefore they hope it will be more for his Majesty's Service to dispence with calling out the Militia, or raising Trophy Money, unless on some extraordinary Occasion.

H. Fetherston. W. Pultney. Gid. Harvey. J. Chetwynd. J. Rushout. N. Blackerby. Rob. Hucks. Fife. Tench. J. Lerache. John Cresse. Wm. Hucks. P. Jennings. (See p. 369. C.) J. Milner.

Fog adds to this some further Arguments, viz if we have a standing Army, what Occasion to muster the Militia? If the Militia is kept up, what need of an Army? and then bansters the Expeditions and sham Fights annually made by the train'd Bends.

Craftman, May 29. No. 256.

A Rumour being spread that this Paper was design'd to be dropt, occasion'd, the Author supposes, by that Project of a Convention between Him and R. Lyn, Esq; formerly mention'd, says, 'tis utterly false, and is sorry to acquaint the Publick that this Treaty, like Others, is come to nothing; to which his old Ally Mr. Fog has not a little contributed by his strongly remonstrating against this separate Treaty, and seem'd determin'd not to accede to it. However, Mr. D'anvers is resolv'd in one Point to act the Man of Honour, and communicate the most material Articles of the Treaty to the Publick.

Extract of a Treaty of Peace, Friendship and mutual Guaranty concluded at Covent-Garden, between

Caleb D'anvers, Esq; and Rupert Lyn, Esq; on the 28th of April, 1731.

TO all Persons, &c. Be it known that the serene Caleb D'anvers, Esq; Benchor of Gray's Inn, &c. the most puissant Rupert Lyn, &c. and the High and Mighty States General of the United Provinces of Grubstreet, considering the Differences which have long subsisted between the said Societies of Gray's Inn and Lincoln's Inn, have at length agreed upon Conditions, which may serve as the Basis for settling these Disputes.

For which Purpose, on the part of Caleb D'anvers, Esq; Mr Richard Franklin; on the part of the said Rupert Lyn, Esq; Mr James Roberts, and Mr John Peele; and on the part of the said States of Grubstreet *** agreed upon the following Articles and Conditions.

1. That there shall be from this time forward, and ever more, between the contracting Partier, a firm, sincere and inviolable Friendship for their common Interest, who shall be obliged to a reciprocal Guaranty of all Rights, &c. which they enjoy or ought to enjoy.

2. It having been often remonstrated on the part of Caleb D'anvers, Esq; and the State of Grubstreet, that to establishing a lasting Peace, the Liberty of the Press ought to be maintained, and a general Guaranty of their Papers, the said Rupert Lyn, Esq; takes upon him the Guaranty of those Papers, promising to defend and maintain them to the utmost of his Power.

3. It having been frequently represented on the part of the said Rupert Lyn, Esq; that the Peace so long desired, could never be firmly established without putting a stop to all Hostilities against the said Mr Lyn, the said Caleb D'anvers, and the States of Grubstreet, promise that they will not molest

make him any longer in the Possession of his Privileges.

To this Treaty are added several separate Articles, among which 'tis stipulated, *That the said Rupert Lyn, Esq; will support the Craftsmen with all his Force, but on Condition, that the said Caleb D'anvers, Esq; does not write or publish any Paper, Doctrine, or Position contrary to the View and interest of the said Mr Lyn.*

That the said Mr D'anvers hath undertaken to Guaranty the said Rupert Lyn, Esq; the secure Possession of all his Posts of Honour, &c. yet no longer than the said Mr Lyn shall appear to act for the Honour and interest of that Society to which he belongs.

That tho' the States of Grubstreet are mentioned as a contracting Party, yet the Nature of their Paper not allowing their immediate Concurrence thereto; it is therefore agreed between the said D'anvers and Lyn, that they will jointly endeavour to get this Treaty signed and ratify'd by the said States within three Months, &c. &c.

London Journal, May 29. No 618.

Remarks on the Characters of two Gentlemen drawn in a Letter to the Craftsman. (See p. 203. 206.)

MRS Osborne asserts, that the Letter to the Craftsman, was wrote by one of the Gentlemen therein defended, which appears from that Sentence in it; *We speak on our Knowledge, when we affirm, that the false imputations which the Accusers bring, are screen'd from absolute Detection, by nothing but the Honour of the Accused.*

This, he says, no Man can speak of his own Knowledge but himself; nor is there a Man upon Earth, but the Accused, who thinks the Accused has any Honour.

This once-noble Person, says Osborne, maintains the Characters of another Gentleman and himself against the ac-

cusation of Slanderers, who had said that a certain Gentleman had left his Friends and Party, and is urged to oppose the M——— by the Stings of disappointed Ambition. But this, says our Author, is not fairly put; for a Man may leave his Friends and Party honourably and for good Reasons; but what is objected to him, is, that he left them without, nay, against Reason, when they had shown no disregard to the Constitution, or publick Happiness. There are no signs that his Friends and party have left their principles, or changed their practices, but are the same as when he joyned them in their publick Actions.

As to the other Character, therein defended, he says, it cannot be blackened; scandalous in private Life, and infamous in Publick; who, a little before the Queen's Death, being told, that 'twas apprehended there was an intention to bring in the Pretender, which would make England a Field of Blood, reply'd, *He could not help that, England was the best Cockpit in the World; yet now cries aloud for publick Virtue, and sighs for the Danger of his Country.* We have his own word for it, the word of a Traytor, that *He is a Man of Honour; and that the late King extended his Mercy to him unasked and unearned.* The worst Action in the late King's Life, says Osborne, was pardoning him. Forgiveness to him is an Act of injustice; Mercy to such a Man is Cruelty to the Nation; and we have the greatest probable Evidence, that he discovered the Designs of his party abroad, and made strong Applications to the Regent of France, who wrought upon the good Nature of his late Majesty, to rescue him from that Destruction, to which his Country had so justly devoted him.

Concludes with saying, that he is sorry there is a Gentleman in the Kingdom, who thinks he ought to be

to his Friend; for a Friend to him,
an Enemy to Mankind.

In Majesty's most gracious Speech to
both Houses of Parliament, on Friday
the 7th Day of May, 1731.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is a great pleasure to me, that at
the Close of this Session of Parliament,
I am able to acquaint you, that the Hopes
I had conceived and given you, of seeing
very suddenly a happy Period put to the
Tumblers and disorders, which had been
so long apprehended, are now, by the
Treaty signed at Vienna, answered and
accomplished.

A Project of a Convention betwixt the
Emperor and the Maritime Powers, for
accommodating the Differences and Dis-
putes that were subsisting, having been
signed, the Treaty is concluded and sign-
ed by His Majesty the Emperor, and is now
under the Consideration of the States
General; the Terms of that Government
admitting a previous Concert in a
Negotiation of this Nature. And, as this
Treaty principally regards the Execution
of the Treaty of Seville, it is likewise
communicated to the Courts of France
and Spain, as Parties to the Treaty of
Seville: And I have just received Ad-
vice, that the Ratifications between His
Majesty the Emperor are exchanged.

The Conditions and Engagements,
which I have entered into upon this Oc-
casion, are agreeable to that necessary
Concern, which this Nation must always
have for the Security and Preservation
of the Balance of Power in Europe;
and as the uncertain and violent State
of Affairs, to which Europe was reduc-
ed, and the Mischief of an immediate
General War, which began to be thought
unavoidable, are now removed: This
Turn duly improved, with a just
regard to our former Alliances, which
shall be my Care to preserve, gives us
an honourable Prospect of seeing the pub-
lic Tranquillity re-established.

Gentlemen of the H. of Commons,
I return you my Thanks for the ef-

fectual Supplies, which you have granted
me for the Service of the present Year,
and for the proper Disposition you have
made of the publick Funds, towards less-
ening and discharging the National
Debt; the remarkable Dispatch and
Unanimity, which you have shewn at
this critical Conjunction, has added
very much to the Credit and Weight of
your Proceedings; and you shall find as
great a Readiness on my Part to ease
the Burthens of my People, as soon as
the Circumstances and Situation of Af-
fairs will admit of it, as you have
shewn to raise the Supplies necessary for
the Service of the Publick.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I hope at your Return into the Coun-
try, you will find all Attempts to raise
a Spirit of Discontent among my People,
by unjust Clamours and Misrepresenta-
tions, vain and ineffectual. All mali-
cious insinuations to the prejudices of my
Measures must surely vanish, when it
shall appear, that my first and prin-
cipal care has been for the interest and
honour of this Kingdom: Let it be your
Endeavour to remove all groundless Jeal-
ousies and Apprehensions, that the Sa-
tisfaction of the Nation may be as gene-
ral, as it is my earnest Desire that their
Happiness may be; let all my People
let all Orders of Men enjoy, quietly and
uninterrupted, the Rights, Privileges, and
indulgences, which by Law they are in-
titled to; let no innovations disturb any
part of my Subjects in the Possession of
their legal Property; let all that are zealous
in the Support of me and my Go-
vernment, partake in common the Bene-
fits of the present happy Establishment;
and let your Good-will to one another be as
extensive as my Protection, which all my
good and faithful Subjects have an equal
Right to, and may equally depend upon.

At the same time his Majesty gave
the Royal Assent to the following Acts
of Parliament.

An Act for raising 1,200,000 £. by
Annuities and a Lottery.

That all Proceedings in Courts of
Justice in England, and in the Court
of

of Exchequer in *Scotland*, shall be in English.

For continuing the Duties for encouraging the Coinage of Money.

To prevent Frauds in the Excise, with respect to *Starch*, *Coffee*, *Tea* and *Chocolate*.

For importing from *America* Goods not enumerated in any Act of Parliament.

For encouraging the Manufacture of British Sail-cloth.

To prevent the inhancing the Price of Coals in the River *Thames*, by keeping Turn in delivering of Coals there.

For obviating a Doubt concerning Letters sent by the Penny-Post to Places out of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and Borough of *Southwark*.

For the more effectual punishing Stealers of Lead, Iron Bars, or any Fence belonging to Houses.

For granting an Allowance upon the Exportation of *British* Gun-powder.

For more effectual preventing Frauds in Tenants.

For rebuilding the Church of *Gravesend*, as one of the Fifty.

To explain and amend a Clause in an Act for making more effectual several Acts relating to Watermen, &c.

To explain a Clause in an Act of the 7th of *Queen Anne*, for naturalizing foreign Protestants.

To prevent the stealing of Linnen, &c. from Places used for whitening, &c.

To enable Ideots and Lunaticks to make Conveyances, &c.

For continuing the Hop-Market in the City of *Worcester*, &c.

For repairing, and keeping in repair the Pier of *Isfordcomb* in *Devonshire*.

The *Oxford*, *Bristol*, *Preston*, and *Fulham* Road Acts.

And to about 26 private Acts.

An Abstract of the Speaker's Speech on presenting the Bills.

Y Our Majesty hath perfected the great Work (of Peace) of which all your Subjects will share the Benefit, and may you long enjoy the Fruits of it, in the quiet Aff-

fections, and Gratitude of your People; may you have leisure to do what your Majesty desires, in adorning your Country with those things so desirable: No doubt, Sir, several of them have been under Consideration of your faithful Commons. May you ever find your Parliament ready to effect those great Ends, so that you may be remarkable for the Blessings of Society, for the Honour of Government, and Liberty of the People; and may your faithful Commons always attend the Throne with that Duty with which they now leg Leave to present to your Majesty these Bills.

The Act relating to Starch.

ENacts, 1. That from and after June 24, 1731. if any Maker of Hair-powder, Perfumer, Perruque maker, Barber, shall mix any Powder of *Alabaster*, *Plaster of Paris*, *Talk*, *Chalk*, *Whiting*, *Lime*, or any other Materials (*Rice* first made into *Starch*, and sweet Scents only excepted) with D *Starch*, or Powder of *Starch*, to be used for Hair-powder; or shall use, sell, or offer to sell Powder so mixed, shall forfeit the said Powder, and the Sum of 20 l.

2. That all Dealers in Hair-powder E having in their Possession any of the Materials hereby prohibited, shall forfeit the said Materials, and 10 l.

3. And shall enter their Place of Abode and Work-houses at the next chief Office of Excise, on the Penalty F of 20 l.

Of the Bankrupt Bill.

A Mong other Reasons offered for dropping the Bankrupts Bill, one was, That the Privileges of the Peers was in the greatest Danger, since a Power was given to the Commissioners, to summon and examine all Persons whatsoever; and if they refused to give their Oath, they are liable to be imprisoned by Order of the Commissioners; and that supposing a Peer should be imprisoned, the Judges could not relieve him, inasmuch as they could not dispense with the Law.

Substance of the Act for Naturalizing, &c.

I T declares natural-born Subjects, all Intents and Purposes, such Children as are or shall be born out of the geance of the Crown of *Great-Britain* whole

whose Fathers were natural born Subjects, and not at the Time of the Birth of their Children, in the Service of any Foreign Prince at Enmity with us, *A* or attainted of High-Treason, or Outlaw'd; and in case their Fathers were under such Attainder, &c. if the Child hath come into *Great-Britain or Ireland*, and between Nov. 16. 1708. and March 25, 1731. resided there 2 Years, *B* professing the Protestant Religion, or hath been in Possession, or taken the Rents and Profits of any Lands, Tenements, &c. one whole Year, or hath convey'd or settled Lands, &c. and any Person claims Title thereto, and hath been in Possession thereof for the Space of 6 Months, between the 16th Day of Nov. 1708. and the 25th of March 1731. every such Child shall be deemed and taken to be a natural-born Subject of the Crown of England.

Of the Act for Englishing the Law.

THIS Act commences at Lady-day 1733. and contains in Substantance, That Writs and Proceedings in any Courts of Justice in England, and in the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, shall not only be in the English Language, but shall be written in such a legible Hand as Acts of Parliament are engrossed in, not Court Hand; and the Lines and Words as close as the said Acts usually are, and in words at length.

For every Offence against this Act, the Transgressor is to forfeit 50 l. to the Prosecuter.

'Tis enacted also, That Mis-translation, Variation in Form by reason of Translation, Mis-spelling or Mistake of Clerkship, in Pleading or Proceedings begun before the 25th of March 1733, being part in Latin and part in English, shall be no Error, nor make void any Proceedings by reason thereof, but that they may at any time be amended, whether in Paper, or on Record, or otherwise, before or after Judgment, on payment of rea-

sonable Cost only. But nothing in this Act is to extend to certifying beyond the Seas any Cause or Proceedings in the Court of Admiralty, in which Cause the Commissions and Proceedings may be certified in Latin as formerly.

Finally, 'Tis enacted, that all Statutes for amending the Delays arising from any Jeofails shall extend to all Forms and Proceedings in the Courts of Justice, (except in criminal Cases) where the Proceedings are in English, and that every Error which might be remedied by any Statute of Jeofails, if the Proceedings had been in Latin, shall be, when the Terms are in English, remedied by the Statutes now in force for the amendment of any Jeofails. The Debates relating to this Bill were to this effect, *viz.* Those who were against it apprehended that great Difficulties would arise in translating the Law out of Latin into English, and might multiply Law Suits, in regard to the interpretation of English Words. And a certain Lord, and great Lawyer, said, *That if the Bill passed, the Lawyers ought also to be translated into Welch, since many in Wales, did not understand English.* To which the Duke of Argyll replied, *That the Meaning of the Law had been long understood by the interpreters (Judges) thereof, and would surely be so when translated: That our Prayers were in our native Tongue, that they might be intelligible, and why should not the Laws, wherein our Lives and properties were concerned, be so for the same Reason?* and added, *that he was glad to hear that the said Lord had nothing else to say against the Bill than a Jeok.* Other Lords instanced, That in the Reign of Edward III. an Act of Parliament passed for having the Laws in English, and not in French (as they were then) for the ease of the People. After which a Debate arose about Law Pro-

Proceedings wrote in a plain legible Hand, and not in Court Hand, wherein the Earl of *May* said, That in *Scotland* they were come to that pass, that the Sheriffs know nothing of the Contents of the Writs they executed; and therefore moved, that the Proceedings in the Exchequer in *Scotland*, which were in the English manner, might be also wrote in a plain Hand which was agreed to; as likewise that Records be wrote in the same Hand as Acts of Parliament are engrossed; and that the time allowed the Lord Chancellor and Judges for translating the Law into English, be till the Year 1733.

Of the Irish Wool-Bill.

ON the second reading of the Bill in the House of Lords for preventing the Running of Wool and Yarn from England and Ireland to Foreign Parts, and for taking off the Duties on the importation of Wool, Yarn, &c. Those who spoke against it, alleged, that the Importation of Yarn, would be a great prejudice to our laborious Poor; particularly the Spinners, and that it seem'd calculated for the service of Ireland only. Those who were for the Bill observed, That formerly 300000 Stone of Wool were imported yearly from Ireland and then our Manufactures were at the height, and most, or all foreign Markets were supported by us, and which we may again do, if we can have the Manufacturing of our Wool and Yarn here as formerly. 'Twas likewise remarked, that some Years ago, when *Barbados* permitted the importation of Sugars from the *French*, and other Colonies, that Island was the Channel thro' which all Sugars were conveyed; but they no sooner prohibited that Importation, than the foreign Colonies found other Markets for it. And it was the same with re-

gard to *Irish* Wool and Yarn. At last it was refered to the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, to draw up a Scheme to be laid before the Parliament the next Sessions.

Daily Post-Boy, May 8.

Extract of a Letter from Cambridge, enquiring on what Grounds some of unblemished Characters opposed the late Pension-Bill.

THE Writer first gives the Substance of the Oath that every Member was to take, and the Penalty of his neglecting or refusing so to do, and then makes some Remarks upon the whole.

Each Member was to swear to this effect, That he will not directly or indirectly, take or receive any reward or Gratuity from the Crown, during the time of his being a Member: Or that if he does receive any Gratuity or Reward, he will declare it to the House of Commons within 14 Days. If any Member neglects or refuses to take this Oath: Or if taking a Gratuity or Reward afterwards, he does not declare it to the House, he is made subject to the Pains and Penalty of Perjury, &c. The same Provision extends to Places and Pensions.

Upon which the Writer observes, that Members might take what Rewards, what Gratuities they please, provided they declare what they take in 14 Days to the House of Commons.

Asks what use is to be made of their Declaration? Answers, That must be determined by the House of Commons only, and must be Discretionary and Arbitrary; for there is nothing in the Bill to direct or limit the Use to be made of it; the Consequence of which he fears would be erecting such a Judicature as would be injurious to the Constitution, encroach upon the Prerogative of the Crown, and establish a Power unknown to us before.

A Power of approving or disapproving what is given by the Crown, and explaining the Word *indirectly*; which added to that of giving Money, determining disputed Elections, calling every Officer in the Kingdom to account, and other Rights, would make the Commons so uncontrollable, that he can't see why the Speech of a learned Prelate against the Bill, should deserve so wicked a Construction as has been put upon it. See the said Speech p. 160.

The Lords undersigned, who protested against the said Bill's being rejected, did not seem to apprehend any bad Consequence, but on the contrary conceiv'd, that nothing of Weight had been objected to it; that it would be unkind a second time to refuse to concur with the House of Commons, in what *solely regarded their own Members*, who seem to think such a Bill wanted. That it is earnestly desired by the People, and very wisely contriv'd, as containing a proper Expedient to preserve the Innocence and Independency of elected Legislators, by preventing any unjustifiable Influence being made on them, by any of his Majesty's Servants, through an improper Use of that large Revenue which a Parliament, liberal beyond any of their Predecessors, gave him.

Berkshire	Willoughby de Bathurst
Bruce	Brook Cadogan
Plymouth	Strafford Brissol
Bedford	Northampton Coventry
Foley	Thanet Bridgewater
Gainsborough	Warrington Boyle

Gower	Aylesford	Oxford and
Abergawenny	Abington	Mortimer
Maynard	Ancaster	

Towards the Conclusion of the Sessions, upon Advice of the Treaty being signed with the Emperor, a Motion was made in the House of Lords, and the Question put, to address his Majesty that he would be pleased, for the Ease of his Subjects of this Kingdom, to give Orders for discharging the *Hessian Troops* in *British Pay*, it passed in the Negative 73 against 22; in the H. of Commons 210 against 89.

Amount of the National Debts on the 21st of December 1729.	1.	5.
	9795755	6

Dirto Dec. 31. 1730. ---	49301855	6
Increased between the said Terms.	550000	6

Paid off within the said Time.	1043900	6
--------------------------------	---------	---

Produce of the Sinking Fund in that Time.	1164190	12
---	---------	----

Money issued towards discharging the National Debt.	1000513	16
---	---------	----

Charge for the Service for 1730.	2655462	8
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Grants for the same. ---	2521149	14
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Deficiencies of the Grants Anno 1730.	134312	14
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Produce into the Exchequer of the Land Tax, at 4s. per Pound for the Year 1727.	1980888	11
---	---------	----

For the Year 1729, at 3s. ---	1393430	10
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For the Year 1730, at 2s. ---	306796	10
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For the Year 1731, at 2s. ---	992187	14
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Of Mr WOOD's Iron Project.

Mr Wood's Operators failing in their last Trial at *Chelsea* the 11th instant, their Iron breaking to pieces when it came under the great hammer; to excuse it they had given out that the undermentioned Spectators of the Work person'd the Iron; therefore to satisfy the Publick of the falsehood of this accusation they have made the following Affidavit, viz.

Wm Goostrey, Rog. Woodhouse, John Crammage, and Peter Fuller, severally make oath, that on the 11th Instant

they were permitted to watch and observe the Workmen, to prevent frauds; that they (the Deponents) put nothing into the Furnace, or amongst the Coal Ore, or Metal, or did any thing to prejudice the Operation; nor had they an opportunity, Mess. Woods and their men standing by all the time; and that they are ready to be examined upon Oath touching any matter relating to the said Experiment: To which they add, it is no new thing for Mr Wood's Iron to break under the hammer.

Of the PENNY-POST Act.

The Act relating to the Penny-Post confirms the Practice of taking a Penny for delivery of each Letter out of the

Cities of London and Westminster, and the Borough of Southwark; the Legality of which was before doubted.

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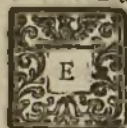
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THE Monthly Intelligencer.

M A Y, 1731.

Saturday, MAY 1.



ENDED the Sessions at the Old-Baily on *Middlesex* Side, when 9 Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz. *James Berry* for Horse-stealing; *Rich. Cooper* and *Francis Woodmaist* for Murder; *Richard Trap*, alias *Blue Dick*, for the Highway; *John Peverly*, a Lad about 13, for stealing 48 Guineas; *Robert Butler*, and *Fran. Lynn*, alias *Glynn*, for a Street-Robbery; *James Owen* for stealing a Bank Note; and *Ambrose Newport*, for stealing a Mare.

Sunday, 3.

Theodore Willet, was try'd at the Old-Bailey on the Statute of the 18th of Henry VIII. for embezzling the Sum of 8000*l.* deliver'd to him by his Masters Mess *Woodwards*, Bankers, on the 3d of March last. But it being allow'd, that he had paid and receiv'd great Sums of Money since that Time, and it not being prov'd he had embezzled 40*s.* of that individual Money, the Jury unanimously agreed it did not come within that Statute, so acquitted him of the Indictment. See p. 403.

Tuesday, 5.

Winchcomb Howard Packer, Esq; chofen Kt of the Shire for the County of Berks.

Thursday, 6.

The Lords of the Admiralty chose 104 poor disabled Seamen for *Greenwich* Hospital, which makes the Number 900.

Most of the Admirals and General Officers of the Navy that were in Town, sign'd the printed Scheme agreed unto by their Lordships, for Relief of Widows and Children belonging to the Commission and Warrant Officers of the Navy, by the Abatement of 3*d.* in the Pound out of each Officer's Wages.

The Ld Viscount *Lonsdale* resign'd his Place as Constable of the Tower.

Friday, 7.

An End put to the Sessions of Parliament which was prorogued to the 27th of July.

Miss Holliday, for whose Benefit a Play was acted last Night at the Theatre in *Lincolns-Inn-fields*, received from the Royal Family, over and above the usual Present, a large Gold Medal, weighing about 50 Guineas, with the Bust of her Majesty as Electress of *Hanover* on each Side.

Bapt. Bulfinch Lamb, late Factor for the Royal African Company at *Jacquin* on the Coast of *Guinea*, went to Bour with *Adamo Oronoko Tamo*, sent by the Grand Trudo Audato *Powefaw Tangerevia Surveveto Ene Mottee Adde Powe Powfo Cottullo Necrefy*, King of *Dawhomay*, and Emperor of *Pawpaw*, who lately conquer'd the great Kingdoms of *Ardab* and *Whidab*; with the said Emperor's Letters to his Majesty. Capt. *Lamb* was taken Captive at the Conquest of *Ardab*, and was carried before the Emperor, who, having never seen a white Person before, he detain'd him ever since, us'd him with great Respect, and enjoined him to return.

The Lords of the Treasury directed that the first Payment for Tickets on the Lottery, shall be made on or before June 1. and the second Payment on or before August 20.

The E. of *Abburnham* resign'd his Place of Gentleman-Usher of the Bed-Chamber to his R. H. the Prince, on Account of his being extremely afflicted with the Gout.

Wednesday, 12.

The Court removed from St *Fames's* to *Richmond*, where the Royal Barges were ordered to attend during their Majesty's Residence there.

Friday, 14.

Richard Cooper, *Francis Woodmaist*, &c.

Berry, Amb. Newport, and Richard Trap, alias Blue Dick, were executed at Tyburn. George Robinson, of Lombard-street, Esq; chosen Representative in Parliament for Great Marlow in Buckinghamsh.

A Gentleman presented to St Bartholomew's Hospital a Bank Note for 500*l*.

Monday, 17.

Edward Lisle, Esq; was elected Verdur for the New Forest in Hampshire, having 2613 Votes, and Henry Knollys, Esq; but 1995.

A Squadron of 17 Ships of the Line were ordered to be fitted out for the Mediterranean, under the Command of Sir Charles Wager, Sir George Walton, Vice-Admirals, and Rear-Admiral Balchen, consisting of

SECOND RATE.

Ships Names.	Capt. Names.	Guns.	Men.
Namure	Falkingham	90	680

THIRD RATES.

Princess Amelia	Reddish	80	520
Cornwall	Ld Forbes	80	520
Norfolk	Roberts	80	520
Berwick	Norbury	70	440
Hampton Court	Ld V. Beauclerc	70	440
Grafton	Haddock	70	440
Kent	O Brian	70	440
Edinburgh	Sir Chal. Ogle	70	440
Orford	Brown	70	440

FOURTH RATES.

York	Vanbrugh	60	365
Canterbury	Hooke	60	365
Sunderland	Man	60	365
Exeter	Durell	60	365
Dreadnought	Gaddis	60	365
Portland	Rouzier	50	280
Romney	Medley	50	280

Tuesday, 18.

A Board of Treasury sat, and appointed the following Gentlemen Commissioners of the Lottery for this Year, viz.

Peter Wentworth,	James Gambier,
Grey Longueville,	Gabriel Johnson,
James Cresset	William Huggins,
Joseph Martin,	Matthew Kenrick,
Charles Shelly,	Wm Kitchingham,
William Vincent,	William Leigh,
Roger Tuckfield,	Thomas Lenard,
Francis Clark,	Robert Manning,
Edward Compton,	George Morley,
Christopher Lowe,	Mallory Pierfon,
John Bagnall,	Christopher Rhodes,
Thomas Baynton,	James Rivet,
Samuel Bull,	Thomas Ronne,
Thomas Cornwallis,	Henry Weston,
Mark Frecker,	William Sharpe,

Peter Le Heupe,
John Felton,
Edward Dennis,
Claudius Devins,
Kenelm Fawkenner,
Jeremiah Hall,
Richard Hammond,
Esquires

Edward St Hill,
John Savoy,
John Snow,
Thomas Whitaker,
Leonard Wested,
Edmund Beagham,
James Lidderdale
Esquires.

Wednesday, 19.

The Treasurer of the Corporation of the Charity for Relief of the poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, received from an unknown Hand 500*l*. for the Use of that Charity.

Near 100,000 Pieces of Eight, brought from the Spanish West-Indies on Account of several Merchants of this City, were paid into the Bank.

Dr Peploe, Bp of Chester, preach'd the Spittle-Sermon at St Brides before the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs.

John Cambel was executed at Bainsborough, for counterfeiting the 20*s*. Notes of the Scotch Bank. He confessed the forging of 500, and counterfeiting the Gold and Copper Coin.

Thursday, 20.

George Venables Vernon, Esq; elected Member of Parliament for Litchfield, in the room of Walter Chetwynd, Esq; made Governour of Barbados.

Friday, 21

The Rev. Dr Mangey preached before the Lord-Mayor, Alderman, &c. at St Brides Church.

Sunday 23.

Col. Williamson of the Tower entertained at Dinner all the poor Soldiers of Chelsea-College, who serv'd in the same Regiment with him in Flanders, and afterwards gave each of them a Shilling.

Tuesday, 25.

Mr Payne, an Apothecary, presented the Arch-Bp. of Canterbury two Greek Manuscripts of great Antiquity; one of the New Testament, the other of the Acts of the Apostles and the Epistles, being sent from Turkey by his Brother the Rev. Mr Thomas Payne, Chaplain to the British Nation at Constantinople.

Richard Arundel, Esq; re-chosen Member of Parliament for Knaresborough in Yorkshire, his Seat being vacated by his accepting the Offices of Keeper of his Majesty's Private Roads, &c.

Wednesday, 26,

A Tipstaff of the L. C. J. Raymond's was committed by his Lordship to the King's-Bench Prison, upon a Complaint against

against him for Extortion in the Execution of his Office.

Thursday, 27.

The Sum of 1500*l.* ordered to the Managers of the State-Lottery, which will begin drawing in *October* next.

At a Meeting of the Royal Society, were elected Fellows, Sir *Joseph Ayloffe*, Bar. Sig. *Giralamo Ghiuntini*, a Florentine Physician; and Mr *Bentinck* (Uncle to the present, and Brother to the last D. of Portland) was proposed as a Peer's Son, and elected. Several Experiments of Electricity were shewn by Mr *Grey*, and Mr *Hadley* offer'd an Instrument he had invented to discover the Longitude; a Discovery of some ancient Sepulchres near the Cathedral of *Lincoln* was read; also a concise Account of Mr *Miller's* Book of Gardening.

Sir *William Wentworth* chose Member of Parliament for *Malton* in *Yorkshire*, in the room of *Wardel George Westby*, Esq; now a Commissioner of the Customs.

Monday, 31.

This Evening was a Ball at the Princess Royal's at *Kew-Green*, on Account of the Birth-Day of the Princesses *Annela* and *Carolina*, which was the Day before.

Japhet Croke, alias Sir *Peter Stranger*, received Sentence to stand in the Gallows, have both his Ears cut off, his Nose slit, his Body imprison'd for Life, and his Goods and Chartels forfeited to the Crown for forging Writings to an Estate.

The Lady *Lawley* was sentenced to pay 300 Marks, and to be imprison'd one Month, for spiriting away an Evidence against him.

Plantation Affairs.

FROM *New-England* 'tis advis'd, that Governor *Belcher* having convoked a new General Assembly, acquainted them with his Majesty's Commands of settling a Salary upon the Governor, and represented the dangerous Consequences of their Refusal, and his Return to *Great-Britain*, might produce.

But notwithstanding the Governor's utmost Endeavours to persuade them into a Compliance, they have positively refused it.

Barbadoes, Feb. 19. A French Man of War has taken at *Sancta Lucia* 9 or 10 British Vessels, on Pretence of that Island belonging to the Crown of France. The

Crop here is like to be very small because of the Drought.

At a Meeting of the General Assembly Feb. 15. a Committee was appointed to prepare a Representation of the Grievances of the Island; who reported, that in a Petition sent over to *Great-Britain* it was set forth, That in the Year 1722, when Governor *Worsley* took the Administration upon him, and many Years before, the Inhabitants have been harass'd with Parties and Divisions: To end which, a Salary of 6000*l.* per Ann. was settled on the Governor; that the Island had reap'd no Benefit from this Act of Generosity; the publick Good had been neglected, and no Grievances redress'd: the Militia neglected; the Fortifications gone to ruin; the publick Stores imbezelled and wasted, and all Officers busied in nothing but how to raise their Fortunes on the Ruins of the People; and in general, accuse the Governor with a great deal of Male-Administration.

After this Report of the Committee was read, an Address of that House was order'd to be prepared to be laid before his Majesty pursuant to the said Report.

Antigua, March 28. There is a great want of Rain, little Sugar, and many Ships waiting for it; and if Rain don't fall, there will be no Crop next Year. The young Canes are much burnt. The Crops are very short at *Nevis* and *Montserrat*. The Ponds are almost dry; and Water so scarce, that a Pail of Cistern-Water is sold for 3*s.*

The last Letters from *Jamaica* advise, that Adm. *Stewart* having receiv'd Orders to cruize upon the *Spaniards*, as well Merchant Ships as *Guard de Costas*, the Traders and Merchants there residing, had represented to him the many Inconveniencies of such a Procedure; and desired him to suspend the Execution of that Part of his Order which related to the Taking of *Spanish* Merchant Ships, and only cruize on the *Guard de Coastas*.

Substance of the first Speech of Robert Johnson, Esq; Governor of S. Carolina, to the Council and Assembly on the 6th of January, 1731.

THAT as the King had appointed him Governor of that Province, he did not doubt but they would cheerfully concur with his Majesty's Council in concerting Measures for the Support of his Government

vernment, and the Good of the Province, which was capable of being one of the most considerable on the main Land. See No. XX. p. 894, 895, 896.

That his Majesty, at their Request, and at a great Expence, had purchased 7 Shs of the late Ld Proprietor's Charter, whereby they were become under his immediate Government, and whereby they enjoy'd Safety in Trade, Protection at Sea by his Ships of War, at Land by an Independant Company of Foot.

Assures them, that his own Interest among them, is the least Motive to do all in his Power to further the Prosperity of a Province in which he had spent so great a part of his Life.

Enjoins them to put in execution the Laws against Immorality and Impiety, and recommends them to promote and encourage the publick Schools, particularly that near *Charles Town*.

Tells them, the ruinous Condition of *Charles Town*, *Johnson's Fort*, and others requir'd immediate Repair.

Acquaints them with the Treaty which his Majesty had order'd the Lords of Trade to settle with the *Indians*, whom he had brought safe back with a considerable Present.

Lastly, That his Majesty had instructed him to encourage useful Manufactures, and that the Parliament had already given a Discount upon Hemp.

To which (Speech) they return'd very dutiful and loyal Answers, and there is a perfect Harmony betwixt him and them, the Assembly having fixed a Salary on him agreeable to his Desire, and done every thing that was asked, being greatly pleas'd with the Change from a Dependency on the late Proprietors, to his Majesty.

They have also transmitted a very loyal Address to his Majesty, acknowledge his Bounty in remitting their Arrears for Quit-Rents, and his Goodness in continuing the Bills of Credit, for enlarging their Trade, &c.

BIRTHS.

May 7. **T**HE Lady Boyle, was delivered of a Daughter at her Lords House in *New Bondstreet*.

26. The new-born Son of the Lord *Milnes*, was baptized at his Lordship's House in *Arlington-street*, by the Name of *Frederick*; the Prince of Wales and the

E. of *Granham* standing Godfathers, the Lady *Anne Cholmondeley*, Godmother.

12. The Lady of the E. of *Plymouth* deliver'd of a Son, since baptized in the Church of *St George Hanover Square*, by the Name of *Other Lewis Windsor*.

DEATHS.

May 2. **T**HE Marquis of *Brackley*, eldest Son to the D. of *Bridgewater*, in the 6th Year of his Age, dy'd of the Small Pox inoculated.

The Relict of *Sir Charles Gerrard*, Bart, at *Hampstead*; she was Daughter to the Lord *Seymour*, and Sister to the D. of *Somerset*.

The Relict of *Thomas Andrews*, of *Ormondstreet*, Esq; at the Bath. She was Daughter of the late *William Westbrook*, of *Ferring*, in the County of *Suffex*, Esq; formerly Member of Parliament for the Boroughs of *Arundel* and *Bramber*.

3. Mrs *Brodrick*, Aunt to the Lord *Middleton*, at her House in *Staffordstreet*. *Henry Boucher*, Esq; formerly in the Commiſſion of Peace for *Westminster*.

Dr *William Mullens*, lately at *Salisbury*.

7. Mr *Francis Williams*, Clerk of the *Coopers Company*.

The Relict of *Francis Wead*, Esq; at *Epsom* in *Surry*.

Philip Weake, Esq; lately at *Grand Cairo*, where he was Consul.

12. Miss *Peers*, at her House in *Great Ormondstreet*, she has left 50*l*. to the Charity-School of *St George Queen's Square*.

William Harvey, Esq; at the Seat of his Uncle, the Hon. *Edward Harvey*, of *Comb*, in the County of *Surry*.

The Rev. Dr *Goddard*, one of the *Canons of Windsor*.

Mrs *Salmon* at *Hitchin* in *Hertfordshire*. She was the Relict of the Rev. Mr *Salmon*, formerly Minister of *Mepſell* in *Bedfordshire*. She left 3 Sons, *Nathaniel*; a Clergy-man in *Essex*; *Thomas Salmon*, well known for his *Modern History*; the third, a Clergy-man in *Devonshire*; and a Daughter, in the Bishop of *Canterbury's* Family. Note, This Gentlewoman was not Daughter to Serjeant *Bradshaw*, who sign'd the Warrant for Executing *K. Charles I.* as the Publick Papers asserted.

James Medlycott, Esq; formerly a Master in Chancery, and Member in *Parliament*.

veral Parliaments for *Milborn-Port* in *Somersetshire*.

12. Th Lady of Sir *Clement Cottrell*, Kt, Master of the Ceremonies.

13. The Rev. Mr *John Lehunt*, Master of the King's School at *Canterbury*, and Vicar of *Brookland* in *Kent*, by a Fall from his Horse.

Sir *Nicholas Hooper*, Serjeant at Law, at *Barnstable*, in *Devonshire*, which Borough he represented in several Parliaments.

17. Dr *Samuel Bradford*, the 90th Bp of *Rochester*, Dean of *Westminster*, and Dean of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, Master of *Corpus Christi* College in *Cambridge*, and one of the Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign Parts, consecrated Bishop of *Carlisle*, Jan. 1, 1718, and July 19 promoted to the See of *Rochester*, in the room of Dr *Atterbury*, who was deprived and banished.

19. The Wife of *Christopher Wyvil* of *Hatton Garden*, Esq; Niece to the late Adm. *Leake*.

According to a Letter from *Jamaica*, Col. *Hays*, Maj. *Brandreth*, Capt *Molloy*, Capt. *Ballandine*, and several inferior Officers of the Regiments that embark'd at *Gibraltar* for that Island, have dy'd lately there.

The Lady of Sir *Strange Josselin*, Bar. at *Hide* in *Hertfordshire*.

— *Talbot*, Esq; a Justice of Peace for *Middlesex*.

20. The Rev. Mr *Thomas Cooke*, Minister of *St Bennets Pauls Wharf*; where, being situated near the Commons, he had solemniz'd about 13,000 Marriages.

21. The Rev. Dr *William Norton*, Preacher of *Grays-Inn*, Vicar of *Deptford* in *Kent*, and Rector of *Walkern* in *Hertfordshire*.

Jezreel Jones, Esq; former Consul at *Algiers*, and many Years Interpreter to the Ambassadors from those Parts.

John Ogburn, Esq; Brother to Sir *William Ogburn*, Carpenter to the Office of Ordnance in the Tower.

22. *James Brown*, Esq; Page of Honour to her Majesty.

The Abbot Fitz *James*, at *Paris*, Son to the Duke of *Berwick*, aged 19.

23. *James Mines*, Esq; at *Greenwich*.

Mr *William Aubrey*, Son-in-Law to the late *William Penn*, Esq;

24. *Robert Gordon*, Merchant in *Aberdeen*; a little before his Death he mortgaged his Estate to the Sum of 10,000 l. for erecting an Hospital towards the

Maintenance and Education of Boys of the City of *Aberdeen*.

Mrs *Astell*, Author of several ingenious Pieces, at *Chelsea*.

25. The Dutchess de la Force, Grand-mother to the Present Duke de la Force, a Marechal and Peer of France, at her House in *St James's Place*.

Peter L'Abbe, Esq; Steward to the D. of *Richmond*.

Francis Cudworth Masham, Esq; only Brother to the Lord *Masham*. He was Accountant-General to the Court of Chancery, Foreign Apposer in the Court of Exchequer, and one of the Masters in Chancery.

Peregrine-Hyde Osborne, D. of *Levis* Marquis of *Carmarthen*, E. of *Darby*, Viscount *Latimer*, Baron *Osborne*, Viscount *Dumblane*, and Bar; in which Honours he is succeeded by his Son *Thomas* aged near 19.

The Rev. Mr *Joshua Smith*, Rector of *St Mary Aldermanbury*, and Lecturer of *St Mary le Bow*.

Mr *Faukes*, noted for his Dexterity of Hand, said to die worth 10,000 l.

Edmund Gibson, Esq; Fellow of *Clare-Hall*, *Cambridge*, eldest Son of the Bp of *London*.

Mr *John Caswell*, a *New-England* Merchant at his House in *Queen-street*, *Cheapside*.

25. At *Edinburgh*, the Councils Downager of *Stair*, in an advanc'd Age.

Thomas Evans, Esq; Surveyor of Tobacco at the Custom-House, a Place worth 200 l. a Year.

26. The Lady of Serjeant *Webb*, at his Chambers in the King's Bench Walk, *Inner-Temple*.

The Lady *Kennedy*, in Child bed, at *Maidston* in *Kent*.

30.—*Prescott*, Esq; Head Clerk of the Navy Office, at his House on *Tower-Hill*.

PROMOTIONS.

THE Councils *Delorain* appointed Governors to the Princesses *Mary* and *Louisa*.

10. Mr *Richard Robins* of the Accountant Office, appointed Auditor of the *India* Accounts.

Walter Burton, Esq; sworn one of the Six Clerks in Chancery, in the room of his Father who resigned.

Mr *Smith*, Foreman of the King's Bench at *Deptford*, made Master *Smith* of the Bench at *Sheerness*.

The Bishop of Durham appointed *Ld* Lieut. of Durham.

12. *Thomas Williams*, Esq; Brother to *Sir Nicholas*, made Chamberlain and Chancellor in the several Counties of *Carmarthen*, *Pembroke*, and *Cardigan*.

Earl Ferrers is appointed Lord Lieut. and Custos Rot. of the County of *Stafford*.

17. *Thomas Henrietta*, Esq; appointed a Lieut. Capt. in Brig. Gen. *Pocock's* Regiment of Foot.

16. Lieut. *Knowle* presented to a Company in the E. of *Scarborough's* Reg. of Guards.

18. *Edward Hammond*, Esq; Nephew to *Sir Robert Walpole*, appointed Foreign Apposer in the Court of Exchequer, in the room of *Francis Cudworth Masbam*, Esq; deceased.

21. *Mark Thurston*, Esq; Master in Chancery, appointed Accomprant-General in the said Court, in the room of *Francis Cudworth Masbam*, Esq; dec.

Mr *Thomas Beaumont*, made Page of the Presence to her Majesty.

Mr *Robert Nicholson*, Pewterer, appointed Purveyor to his Majesty in the room of *James Nicholson*, Esq; dec.

Stephen Pointz, Esq; made Governor to his R. Highness the Duke.

Serjeant Urrling made Deputy-Recorder of London.

Thomas Spicer, Esq; Secretary of the Presentations under the Lord Chancellor made a Master in Chancery in the room of *Francis Cudworth Masbam*, Esq; dec.

Ecclesiastical Perferments.

DR Niblet presented to the Rectory of *Lithburne* in *Warwickshire*.

Mr *Robinson*—to the Rectory of *Nickeliffe*, in the Diocese of *Chester*.

Mr *Smalbridge*, Son of the late Bishop of *Bristol*, appointed Prebendary of *Worcester*.

Dr Lynch, collated to the Rectories of *Arbam* and *Bishopburne*, with the Chapel of *Barham* and *Well*, in *Kent*.

Mr *Thomas Guilding*, famous for his fine Voice, and great Skill in Music, placed Vicar of *Lincoln* Minister.

Robert Bluet, of *Holcomb Court*, in *Devonshire*, Esq; a young Gentleman of an ancient Family, and of 2000 *l. per Ann* having lately taken Holy Orders, was

presented to the Rectory of *Berrynarben*, in that County, upwards of 300 *l. per Ann*.

Mr *Davis*, presented to the Vicarage of *Great Berling* in *Essex*.

21. Mr *Grey* (Author of the *Abridgement* of *Bp Gibson's Codex*, and of a *Treatise on the Art of Memory*) was made a Dr in Divinity in full Convocation at *Oxford*. See p. 878.

Mr *Morison*, Lecturer of *St Bennet Fink*, presented to the Living of *St Bennet Paul's Wharf*.

25. Mr *Sandford*, chosen Rector of *Aldermantury*, in the room of Mr *Smith*.

Mr *Bate*, Fellow of *St John's College Cambridge*, late Chaplain at *Paris* to *Horatio Walpole*, Esq; presented to the Rectory of the New Church at *Driftford*, vacant by the Death of *Dr Norton*.

26. Mr *Gough*, chosen Lecturer for the United Parishes of *St Mary le Bow*, *St Pancras Eoper-lane*, and *Allhallows Honey-lane*.

CASUALTIES.

May 1. A Farmer's Son at *Bristol* *Causey*, having stay'd out late, lay'd in his Father's Barn, which took fire, and he was burnt with it.

2. As Mr *Richards*, Clerk of *Guildhall Chapel*, was viewing a Windmill by *Bow* the Sweeps turning of a sudden dash'd out his Brains.

3. A Man run over and kill'd in *Old-street*.

A Man was found smother'd in a Bog-house in *Sun-Tard*, *Bishopgate-street*.

A Gentleman's Son kill'd in a Windmill at *Wymondham*, in *Norfolk*.

Eight Houses, with Barns, Stables and Malt-house, and 300 Quarters of Malt consumed by Fire at *Uppingham* in *Rutland*.

15. A Lad fell into *Fleet Ditch* and was smother'd.

20. A Fire broke out at *Gravesend*, which consumed seven Houses; one was blown up. The Damage is computed at between 4 and 5000 *l*.

A Man jump'd from the Drawbridge into the *Thames*, for a Wager of half a Crown, but was drowned.

A Fire at *Ranisay*, in *Lincolnshire*, consum'd great part of the Town: It began in an Oven, and spread so fast, that two Engines brought to extinguish the Flames, were burnt therein.

26. A Servant at a Livery Stable in *Finsbury*, fell from a Hayloft, and died immediately.

A Wherry overset in *Wandsworth* Reach by a West-country Barge, a Passenger

222 Marriages and Bankrupt, &c. in MAY, 1731. No. V.

finger and the Waterman drowned.

24. A Coachman watering his Horses in the Thames near Richmond, venturing too far, was drowned.

A young Man sitting carelessly on the side of a Lighter, fell in and was drowned.

MARRIAGES.

May 1. **S**IR William Sanderson, Bart. Deputy-Usher of the Black Rod, marry'd to Mrs Bignel, a Relation of the Lord Viscount Falmouth.

Mr Rawlinson, Wine Merchant to his Majesty—to the first Countess Dowager of Winchelsea.

Lord Polworth, eldest Son to the E. of Marchmont,—to Miss Ann Western.

1. Thomas Clutterbuck, Esq; late Secretary to the Lord Cavert as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—to a Sister of the E. of Esart.

Mr Talman, the German Resident at Constantinople,—to the eldest Daughter of Mr Robert Constantine, an English Merchant there.

14. —Ogle, of Northumberland, Esq; —to the Relict of Ralph Scourfield, Esq; a Lady of 30,000 l.

20. John Shafto, Esq; Member of Parliament for the City of Durham, — to

Miss Jackson, only Daughter of Thomas Jackson, Esq; Town-Clerk of this City.

26. Mrs Elizabeth Steel, Daughter of the late Sir Richard Steel, for whom a Duel was lately fought at the Bath, was there married to James Phillips of Penty Park, in Pembroke-shire, Esq;

27. The Rev. Dr Young, and ingenious Author,—to the Hon. Lady Betty Leigh, Sister to the E. of Litchfield.

BANKRUPTS.

Charles Jordan, of Gatehead, Durham, Mercer.

James Timmings, of Shoreditch, Middlesex, Grocer.

James Austin, of London, Carman.

In Fryer, of Horton, Dorsetshire, Mercer.

Rd Hambridge, of Stow in the Wood, Gloucestershire, Tallow-Chandler.

Alex. Grey, of London, Linnen Draper.

Bircher Meddin, Southwark Surry, Salter.

John Dykes, Deptford, Kent, Oylman.

Eliz. Dent, Widow, London, Hosier.

Benjamin Cole, of Bloomsbury Market, Middlesex, Linnen Draper.

Robert Edwards, of Colchester, Essex, Bay-maker.

Elenor Rogers, Widow, of London, Milliner.

FOREIGN ADVICES in MAY, 1734.

The Treaty lately concluded at Vienna, of which we gave an Account our last Number, having been communicated to the States-General, they have made the following Remarks upon it, which are the subject of their High Mightinesses present Deliberations, viz.

1. That with regard to the mutual Guaranty mentioned in the 1. Article, a Declaration may be made, that it is to be understood only of the Territories now actually possessed by the contracting Parties; and that the Contingent be stipulated, which every one is to furnish.

2. That for what concerns the pragmatic Sanction, the Emperor should declare that he would not marry the Arch Dukes to any Prince that can prejudice the Balance of Europe.

3. That the said Guaranty shall extend only to the Successors of the present Emperor.

4. That all the Territories which formerly belonged to the King of Spain, Charles II. and are now under the Domi-

nion of his Imperial Majesty, shall be prohibited trading not only to the East and West Indies, but also to Africa.

5. That the Number of Tons be specified of the two Ships that are to go once in all to bring home the Company's Effects.

6. That a time be fixed for the return of these two Vessels.

7. That the said Ships be oblig'd to return directly to the Port of Ostend without touching at any other.

8. That no Ship, of what Nation so ever she be, coming from the Indies, shall enter the Harbour of Ostend.

2. With respect to the Tariff of duties to be settled upon Merchandise brought by the Hollanders into the Austrian Netherlands, it shall make a separate Article by itself.

Extract of a Letter from Utrecht, concerning the States-General acceding to the Treaty of Vienna.

After some general Reasoning, two Objections to the Guaranty of the

Pragmatick Sanction are introduced
1. France will take it in Dudgeon. 2. We
cannot enter into it without disgusting
the Princes of the Empire.

The first is answer'd thus: The En-
gagement propos'd is not contrary to those
we (the Dutch) have entered into with
France, we are at liberty to enter into
this, and no Injury is thereby done to that
Crown, and she has the less Reason to
take Exception at it, because by the 1d
Article of the Quadruple Alliance, she
herself guaranteed to his Imperial Majes-
ty, and to all his Descendants, without
Distinction of Sex, all his Countries and
Estates.

With regard to the second Objection,
there are only the Electors of Saxony and
Bavaria, that can pretend to find fault
with our Guaranty, nor can they do it
with any Reason, since they have in the
most solemn Manner, renounced all Pre-
tensions to the Emperor's Succession, and
have guaranty'd all the Hereditary Coun-
tries whatsoever.

But what do we concede, or how far
do we engage ourselves by the Guaranty?
Only to hinder the Ruin of the House of
Austria; i. e. to maintain the Balance of
Europe, upon which our Safety depends.

Rome. Letters from Turin give us to
understand, that their Sovereign has for-
bid his Bishops to ordain any Priest with-
out his Participation; which, if true,
will much increase the Bitterness of our
Court against the Proceedings of that.

Constantinople, March 26. On the 13th
broke out a 2d Rebellion, which increas-
ed to 2 or 3000 Men; but the Grand
Visier and Janizary Aga sallied out of the
Seraglio by Day-break, with Mahomer's
Standard, accompanied by most of the
Grand Seignor's Attendants. They
marched towards the Rebels Rendezvous
at Ermedan, and in the Way met a Party
of about 250, who defended themselves
very bravely at first, but were soon over-
powered. This struck such a Terror in
the Rebels Camp, that they run to the
Janizaries Chambers for Protection;
which made it clear to the Ministry, that
the chief of the Soldiery, were against
them; wherefore they have broke most
of the Officers, and dispatched near 5000
Janizaries up the Black Sea in their Way
to Persia.

Foreign Occurrences.

The Sieur de la Motte underwent the
25th past, at Paris, the Torture of eight

Pots of Water, which he swallow'd, con-
fessing nothing. The Judge ask'd him if
he had not some Concern with *la Bruin*,
Widow of a Coffee-man whom he was
accus'd of having murder'd: He answer-
ed, *Sir, she was not handsome enough for
that; besides, if I had killed all the Hus-
bands I had made Cuckolds, I should have
enriched the Undertakers of Funerals.*

At Orbitello in Tuscany, a Shepherd
having for want of Pasture, lost 380
Sheep out of a Flock of 400, in Despair
kill'd the remaining 20, and then hang'd
himself.

At Anger in France, a young Lady,
being affrighted at the sudden Death of
her Gallant in Bed with her, running out
of the House in her Shift, was torn to
pieces by a large Maltiff-Dog in the
Yard.

A Relation of the Earthquakes which
happened at Foggia in the Kingdom of
Naples.

THE first Shock was felt about four
in the Morning, March 20: It was
so violent and so sudden, that most Part
of the Buildings were overturned, and
many People buried under the Ruins, be-
fore the Inhabitants perceived there was
an Earthquake. This first Shock lasted
five Minutes, and a Minute after they felt
a second Shock as violent, so that the
Water in the Wells, tho' 30 or 40 Foot
deep, issued out of the Top, and caused
considerable Inundations.

It is not possible to express the Con-
sternation of the Inhabitants. Those who
had the good Fortune not to be crush'd
by the Fall of the Houses, saved them-
selves as well as they could. The thick
Clouds of Dust, the Confusion of the
Night, the Embarrassment of the Stones
and Rubbish, the Cries and Groans of those
who were half buried, increased the Hor-
ror with which they were seized, especi-
ally when at break of Day there were
seen in the Plain, Men, Women, and
Children almost naked, pale, trembling,
and covered with Dust. They were
scarce got thither but a third Shock hap-
pened, as violent as the two former,
which compleated the Destruction of that
unhappy City. As Day appeared the Cries
and Groans of the Inhabitants were re-
doubled; Children were seeking their Pa-
rents, and Parents their Children; and
that which tendered them more sensible
of their Misery, was a piercing Cold, by
which their Limbs were benumbed.

E c c

There

There are only the Convent of *Capuchins*, that of the Conservatory of Penitenc Nuns, and the Bishop's Palace, and some small Houses in the Square of *Majors*,

standing. The Number of Persons buried under the Ruins appears to be 4600, and they reckon that in that and some following Days they had no less than 50 Shakes.

BOOKS published in MAY, 1731.

MAY 1. **O**bservations on the Case of the Northern Colonies, pr. 6d.

An Explanation of the Nature of Equation of Time, and the Use of the Equation Table, &c. pr. 1s.

Reasons against the Bill for viewing, searching, and examining of all Drugs, Medicines, &c.

A Rod for the Hyp-Doctor, made out of his own Broom, &c. By *Tim. Scrub*, &c. of *Rag-Fair*, Esq.

Histoire d'Angleterre, par M. de Rapin Thoyras. No. 40. Vol. VII.

The Rights of Churches and Colleges defended, in answer to an Enquiry into the customary Estates, &c. By *Edward Fleetwood*, Esq. pr. 1s.

Verbes to the Rev. Father in God *Edward* Ld. Bishop of *Durham*; with an Essay towards the restoring the original Texts of Scripture, and reconciling the *Hebrew* and *Septuagint* by the original Languages. Fathers, &c. pr. 6d.

A new English Grammar, &c. by *Daniel* *Duncams*, M. D.

Narcanes; or the injured Statesman, &c. price 1s.

4. A Vindication of the Truth and Authority of Holy Scripture, made English from the Latin of *Socius*, &c. by Mr *Combe*, pr. 2s. 6d. in Sheets.

A Sermon occasion'd by the Death of the late Rev. *John Kinch*, L. L. D. preach'd April 11. By *Jer. Hunt*, D. D. pr. 6d.

An humble Attempt toward the revival of practical Religion among Christians, &c. By *J. Watts*, D. D.

5. Modern History, &c. By Mr *Salmon*, No. 80. Vol. XIV. 1.

Bob, or, the Worldling's Downfall, &c. Price 6d.

Peace. A Poem, pr. 6d.

A full and true Account of the sad and deplorable Death of *Caleb D'ancers*, Esq. &c. Price 6d.

6. An Essay concerning the Nature of Aliments, and the Choice of them, according to the different Constitutions, &c. By *John Arbuthnot*, M. D.

Miscellaneous Observations on Authors, ancient and modern, No. V. pr. 6d.

The Judgment of *Paris*; a Pastoral Ballad Opera, pr. 6d.

The Justices Case Law, &c. pr. 4s.

The great Tendency of the positive Precepts of the Gospel to promote the Observance of Natural Religion. A Sermon at *Farringdon*, Berks, Dec. 25. by *Ric. Peers*, M. A.

7. The Gentleman's Magazine, No. IV. for April, pr. 6d.

A Literary Journal, for Jan. Feb. and March, pr. 2s.

The Travels of an adventurous Knight thro' the Kingdom of Wonder, pr. 6d.

A Philosophical Enquiry concerning the Connection betwixt the Doctrines and Miracles of *Jesus Christ*, pr. 1s.

8. The Fittness of the Witnesses of the Resurrection of *Christ*, &c. By *William Webster*, M. A. pr. 6d.

Memoirs of the Life and Conduct of *William Putney*, Esq. &c. pr. 1s.

Roberti Weissi Centamen de variis hominum naturis, remediisque ad singulas accommodatis, &c.

The Lords Protest on the second rejecting of the Pension Bill, &c. pr. 1s.

Mother *Needham's* Lamentation, pr. 6d.

The Monthly Chronicle for April pr. 6d.

11. The Political State of Great-Britain for April.

A Projection of the Longitude at Sea, &c. By *Ben. Parker*, pr. 6d.

The Bp of *London's* third Pastoral Letter to the People of his Diocese, pr. 1s.

13. Human Wisdom display'd: Or, a Guide to Prudence and Virtue, pr. 1s.

The present State of the Cape of Good Hope, Vol. II. written in High German, by *Peter Kolben*, A. M. done into English by Mr *Medley*.

14. A Letter from a Member of the House of Commons to a true-born Englishman of the House of Lords, anatomizing, dissecting, and delineating some Measures; with proper Remarks on the much applauded Treaty of *Vienna*, pr. 1s.

Remarks upon a scandalous Book, lately published, call'd *The History of the Royal House of Stuart*, &c. pr. 1s.

The Proceedings of the Sessions in the Old Bailey, No. IV. for 1731, pr. 6d.

La belle Assemblée, adorn'd with Cuts, Vol. III.

Quinque Libri *Moyſis* prophete in lingua *Aegyptia* ex MSS. *Vaticano*, *Parisienſi*, & *Bodleiano* descripti, ac Latine vertit *David Wilkins*, S. T. P.

Histoire d'Angleterre, par M. de Rapin Thoyras, No. 14. Vol. VIII. 1.

A new Survey of the Globe, curiously engraven on 35 large Copper-Plates, &c. By Mr *Thomas Templeman*.

A Persuasive to Impartiality and Candor, in judging of the present Administration, address'd to the People, &c. pr. 6d.

A Poem on the glorious Peace of *Utrecht*, &c. By *T. Higgins*, Esq. pr. 6d.

A new German Grammar, &c. By *Beneditus Boiler*.

An impartial Review of the Forces lately
 employ'd for and against C'temene's King of Sparta,
 &c. pr. 6d.
 Good Advice, in a Letter to a Friend,
 concerning the modern Way of Free-think-
 ing, &c. pr. 6d.
 The Phaeton Entertainment: Or, the
 Mischance, &c. pr. 6d.
 New Experiments and Observations upon
 Mineral Waters, &c. by Dr Fred. Hoff; ex-
 tracted from his Essays, with Notes, by Peter
 M. D.
 Some Observations on the present State of
 the Dissenting Interests, &c. pr. 6d.
 A Treatise of Gunnery; by John Gray.
 Remarks on the Defence of a Plea for hu-
 man Reason, pr. 1s.
 The Triumphs of Bacchus, &c. pr. 6d.
 Insolence rebuk'd: Or, an Answer to a
 Letter on the Subject of Infallibility, &c. by
 John Rhy, M. A.
 An experimental History of Road Water in
 Hampshire, &c. By Stephen Williams, M. D.
 pr. 1s.
 The King's son Atalanta: Or, Woodward's
 Miscellany, &c. pr. 1s.
 The present State of Europe, for April.
 Lecture V. On the English Tongue, by John
 Henry, M. A. pr. 6d.
 The Doctrine of the most Holy and
 ever Blessed Trinity briefly stated and proved,
 &c. as delivered at the Lady Moyer's Lecture
 in 1729, and 1730, by Joseph Trapp, D. D.
 Remarks on a scurrilous Libel intitled, *A
 Reflexive to Impartiality and Candor in judg-
 ing of the present Administration*, &c. pr. 1s.
 Observations on the Animadversions on
 Rev. Prelate's Remarks upon the Bill to
 prevent Suits for Tythes, &c. pr. 6d.
 A Collection of loyal Songs between the
 years 1639, and 1661, in 2 Volumes.

Remarks on Christianity as old as the Crea-
 tion, &c. by John Jackson, Rector of Rossing-
 ton, &c. pr. 1s.

25. Remarks on an Historical Play, call'd
The Fall of Mortimer, &c. pr. 6d.

Modern History: Or, the Present State of
 all Nations, by Mr Salmon, No. 81. Vol. XIV.
 Histoire d'Angleterre, par M. de Rapin
 Thoyras, No. 42. Vol. VIII. 2.

26. The Mure. A Tale in Hudibrasick
 Verse, pr. 6d.

The Picture of Love: A Poem in English
 and Latin, 4to.

27. State Trials and Proceedings upon
 High-Treason, &c. in 3 vols 8vo to com-
 plete the 6th Vol. formerly published.

Poems on several Occasions, by Mr Gray.
 in 2 vol. 12mo.

28. A short View of some of the most no-
 torious Inconsistencies, Absurdities, &c. in a
 late Book, falsely intitled *The Usefulness
 Truth, &c. of the Christian Revelation defend-
 ed*, pr. 6d.

An Enquiry into the Grounds and Reason
 of the Peoples Apprehensions of a Rupture
 with France, and a War with Spain, &c.

29. A brief Vindication of those who have
 conform'd, from the uncharitable Censure
 of a Pamphlet, intitled, *Some Observations
 upon the present State of the Dissenting Interests*,
 &c. pr. 6d.

Vera Fides: A Poetical Essay in 2 Cantos,
 by Geo. Adams, M. A.

A Letter to his Grace the Archbishop of
 Canterbury, concerning Mr Henley's Oratory,
 pr. 3d.

South Britain. A Poem, pr. 6d.

The Fall of Mortimer, an historical Play.

31. Alkibla: P. II. A Disquisition upon wor-
 shipping towards the East, &c.

Observations in GARDENING for JUNE, 1731.

YOU may now sow Rouncival Pease
 about four or five Inches apart, allow-
 ing two foot Distance between the Lines;
 and these will afford a good Crop in September.

Replant Cabbage-Lettuce which are large
 enough for that Purpose.

Sow Kidney Beans; you may also sow Ra-
 dihes and Endive with some Lettuces for
 Cabbaging. It is now a proper Time to clip
 Edgings of Box, &c. especially after Rain.
 If the Weather be dry gather Herbs for Drying,
 to lay up for Winter Use; those are commonly
 sage of Vertue, Mint, Cardus, Sweet Mar-

joram, Thyme, Lavender, Rosemary, and
 the Flowers of Marygolds.

About the 20th, transplant Leeks in light
 rich Ground, at six Inches Distance from each
 other; but after the first Week in this Month
 you are to cut no Asparagus, by reason it will
 impoverish the Roots. Continue to mow
 grass Walks early in the Morning after Rain.

Destroy Weeds as in the former Months.
 The Season is now very proper for budding
 or inoculating of Peaches and other stone
 Fruits.

Prices

[Course of Exchange.]

Amsterdam	34 9
Ditto at Sight	34 6
Hamburgh	33 9
Rotterdam	34 10
Antwerp	35 8
Madrid	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bilboa	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cadiz	41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Venice	48
Leghorn	50 $\frac{1}{4}$
Genoa	53 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bordeaux	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oporto	5 5
Lisbon	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dublin	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

STOCKS, June. 28.

S. S.	102 $\frac{2}{8}$
—Bonds	5 l. 11 s.
—Annuities	106 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bank	145 $\frac{1}{2}$
—Circulation	
Million Bank	110
India	196 $\frac{1}{8}$
—Bonds	5 l. 13 s.
African	52 $\frac{1}{2}$
Royal Ass.	98 $\frac{3}{4}$
London Ass.	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
York Buildings	22 $\frac{1}{4}$
Equivalent	105
Eng. Cop.	3 l. 00 s.
Welch ditto	2 l. 09 s.

Monthly BILL of Mortality
from May 4, to June 1.

Christned	Males 828	167
	Femal. 843	
Buried	Males 1155	182
	Femal. 1126	
Died under 2 Years old	---	84
Between 2 and 5	---	28
Between 5 and 10	---	12
Between 10 and 20	---	8
Between 20 and 30	---	17
Between 30 and 40	---	10
Between 40 and 50	---	10
Between 50 and 60	---	16
Between 60 and 70	---	13
Between 70 and 80	---	6
Between 80 and 90	---	6
Between 90 and 100	---	1

Prices of Grain at Bear-Key, per Quarter.

Wheat 25s. to 29s. od.	Pale Male 20s. to 22s. od.	Oats 12s. to 15s. od.	H. Pease 15s. to 16s. od.
Rye 15s. to 16s. od.	B. Male 18s. to 22s. od.	Pease 16s. to 21s. od.	H. Beans 20s. to 22s. od.
Barley 12s. to 18s. od.	Tares 18 s. to 21 s. od.		

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 3 l. 15 s. a Load.

Coals in the Pool 25 l. to 27 s.	Sugar Powder best 59 s. per C.	Mastick white 4 s. 6 d.
Old Hops per H. 32 s. to 49 s.	Ditto second sort 49 s. per C.	Cinnamon 11 s. 00 d.
New Hops 3 l. to 5 l.	Loaf Sugar double refine 9 d. per lb.	Quicksilver 4 s. 3 d.
Rape Seed 1 l. to 12 l. 00 s.	Ditto single refine 60 s. to 70 s. per C.	Rhubarb fine 25 s. 430 s.
Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half on board, 16 l. 12 s.	Cinnamon 7 s. 9 d. per lb.	Saffron Eng. 3 s. 6 d.
Tin in Blocks 4 l. 00 s.	Clover 9 s. 1 d.	Wormseeds 4 s. 4 d.
Ditto in Bars 4 l. 02 s. exclusive of 34. per Bar. Duty.	Mace 16 s. 6 d. per lb.	Balsam Capiva 2 s. 10 d.
Copper Eng. best 5 l. 15 s. per C.	Nutmegs 8 s. 6 d. per lb.	Balsam of Gilead 14 s. 00 d.
Ditto ord. 4 l. 16 s. per C.	Sugar Candy white 12 d. to 17 d.	Hipocistana 6 s. 05.
Ditto Barbary 3 l. to 4 l.	Ditto brown 6 d. Half penny per lb.	Ambergreece per oz. 14 s.
Iron of Bilboa 14 l. 10 s. per Tun	Pepper for Home cons. 14 d.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Dit. of Sweden 15 l. 10 s. per Tun	Ditto for exportation 11 d.	Oporto red, per Pipe 32 l. 4 s.
Tallow 36 s. per C. or 5 d. Bar.	Tha Bohea fine 12 s. to 14 s. per lb.	ditto white 40 l.
Country Tallow 1 l. 17 s. 6 d.	Ditto ordinary 10 s. per lb.	Lisbon red 36 l.
Cubbinall 17 s. 9 d. per lb.	Ditto Congo 14 s. to 16 s. per lb.	ditto white, 26 l.
Grocery Wares.	ditto Pekoe 18 s. per lb.	Sherry 27 l.
Resins of the Sun 27 s. od. per C.	ditto Green fine 12 s. to 15 s. per lb.	Canary new 26 l.
Ditto Malaga Frantes none	ditto Imperial 14 s. per lb.	ditto old 36 l.
Ditto Smirna new	ditto Congo 30 s. to 35 s.	Florence 30 l. per Chest
Ditto Alicante, none	Drugs by the lb.	French red 36 l. 4 s. 0 l.
Ditto Lipra new 20 s.	Balsam Peru 16 s. to 00 s.	ditto white 20 l.
Ditto Belvedere none	Cardamoms 3 s. 4 d.	Mountain malaga old 28 to 30 l.
Currants new none	Camphire resin'd 15 s.	ditto new 20 to 24 l.
Cones French 17 s.	Crabs Eyes 22 d.	Brandy Fr. per Gal 6 s. to 6 sh.
Figs 18 s.	Jallop 31 s. 9 d.	Rum of Jamaica 6 s. od. to 7 sh.
	Manna 1 s. 6 d.	ditto Lew. Islands 6 s. 4 d. to 7 sh.