

The Gentleman's Magazine:

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Or, MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER.

NUMB. VI. for JUNE, 1731.

CONTAINING,

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

- I. A VIEW of the Weekly *Essays and Entertainments*, viz. Of Self-Interest, Popularity, Indolence, Wit and Fool, Whig and Tory, Criticism, Plays, *Shakespear*, *Marius* and *Sylla*, Art of rising, Servants; Lying and Veracity; Church-Preferment-Hunters and Authors.
- II. Controversial Points. viz. the *Craftsman's* Dedication; *Caleb's* peace; the Alphabet in parties; Conduct of the M—ry; their Skill and Address; their Wickedness and Weakness; Dependency of Parliament; Pension Bill; Mr. *Walpole's* Case; the *Craftsman's* Vindication of Mr. P— and Ld B—; Remarks upon it; Answers to the Remarks, Observations on the Answers.
- III. POEMS on several Occasions.
- IV. DOMESTIC Occurrences, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Preferments, Casualties, Burials and Christenings in *London*.
- V. Prices of Goods, Stocks, Grain, a List of *Bankrupts*.
- VI. FOREIGN Affairs.
- VII. Fires and Accidents.
- VIII. Books, &c. published.
- IX. Observations in Gardening.
- X. A Table of Contents.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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The Gentleman's Magazine.

JUNE, 1731



HEMEROTECA
MUNICIPAL

MADRID

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

free Briton, Thurs. June 3. N. 79.

Animadversions on the Craftsman's Dedication, prefixed to his Collection of Papers in 7 Vols,



He considers this Piece under two Articles; first as an Apology; secondly as a Panegyrick.

The *Craftsman's* Political System is, he says, to charge all the Evils which have happened since the Treaty of *Utrecht*, to the close Conjunction then cemented, between *Great Britain* and *France*, which must appear false to those who remember the Treaty of *Vienna*.

As an Aggravation 'tis alledged by the *Craftsman*, that *Santa Lucia* was settled, and *Dunkirk* opened. The first a notorious Falshood; the other a partial Charge; since it should have been said, that as it was opened, so it was shut up again.

Another Position of the *Craftsman* was, That great Sums of Money were thought necessary to be raised, at a time when the People were least able to bear, and had the least Reason to suspect any extraordinary Burdens.

This our Author calls a Contradiction: For if this Nation was in such Distress as the *Craftsman* represents it, could the People at that time least expect the Demands of such Supplies?

The general Principles of Liberty, says the *Craftsman*, have been the sole foundation of all his Arguments, and

the general Interest of *Great Britain* the sole Object of them.] A Pretence, says our Author, that will at no time be omitted by any Man who opposes the Government, be his Discontent of what kind soever.

Nothing, says the *Craftsman*, gave me a more sensible Pleasure, at his present Majesty's Accession, than the Prospect it opened of a Coalition of Parties.

This, says our Author, he knows to be impossible, unless it could likewise cure the Corruption of Men's Hearts, or abate their Avarice and Ambition; prevent their Competitions, or reconcile their Opinions.

Concludes with observing, that as to the Coalition which they pretend to desire, it is really this, that whilst they are dividing and carrying off his Majesty's Friends, they endeavour to carry them over to and unite them with his most inveterate Enemies.

Grubstreet Journal, June 3. N. 74.

Remarks on the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and mutual Guaranty, concluded at *Covent Garden*, between *Caleb D'anvers, Esq;* and *Robert Lyn, Esq;* as inserted from the *Craftsman*, p. 209, to which the *States General* of *Grubstreet* were invited to accede; but that either thro' the Forms of their Paper, or the Influence of *Mr Fog*, who had remonstrated strongly against it as a separate Treaty, they had not yet agreed to it.

MR. BOWIUS in behalf of the *States* of *Grubstreet*, says, — Artic. I. contains an unreasonable Stipulation,

F f 2

viz.

viz. *That the contracting Parties should be obliged to a mutual Defence, or a reciprocal Guaranty of all Rights, &c. which each of them enjoy, or ought to enjoy.*] Who, says he, is to determine what Rights and Privileges any of the Parties ought to enjoy? This may be construed such Rights, &c. as no Party perhaps has a right to.

Art. II. *Rupert Lyn, Esq; guaranties the Liberty of the Press, and the Papers of Grubstreet, and promises to maintain and defend 'em against all Persons.*] The Grubeans insist upon further security; for they remember, that some Years ago Mr Lyn declared strongly for the Liberty of the Press, yet lately, they have reason to believe, he endeavoured to get that Liberty suppressed. They are therefore of Opinion, that Mr Lyn ought to grant a general Protection under his Hand and Seal against all Messengers, to secure them from Fines, Imprisonments and Pillories.

Art. III. *To put a stop to all Hostilities against Mr Lyn, and to suffer him to enjoy all his Posts of Honour, &c. which he enjoys at present, and to guaranty them to his Successors.*] This, they conceive, would be to oblige themselves to perform things of which they are entirely ignorant, or impossible to be done.

Art. IV. *The other Points remaining to be settled, shall be discussed and decided, as soon as possible, without any Delay.*] This, say they, obliges to nothing, and rather think that a precise Time ought to be limited.

They therefore insist upon a separate additional Article, That each Society shall grant no Protection to the Renegade Members of the other.

They observe further, that Mr D'auvers has given Offence by his *Remarks on the History of England*; it being hard to know with what View they are written, some affirming the *Jacobite* lies concealed in the Republican, and that in them the aristocratical Form of Government is recommended

by rendering the Monarchical ridiculous. Mr Fog's Conduct they also object against, and therefore they are resolved to act with the greatest Deliberation in this critical Conjunction, and not accede too precipitately to a Treaty, which may engage them in the Support of Tyranny and Oppression, or of Anarchy and Confusion.

Universal Spectator, June 5. N. 139.

Examines some Sentiments advanced by Modern Writers, founded on this Principle, that *Self-interest* is the Motive to all our Actions, and the Pretensions to *Virtue* are only a *Vain*. *Rochefaucalt* first brought these Notions in Vogue, which are adopted by our Free-Thinkers. *Glory, Love of Country, and Virtue*, with them are chimerical, and the *Heroes of Antiquity*, a Pack of *self-interested Rascals*. Gives several Instances of ancient Worthies, who bravely sacrificed their Lives for the Good of their Country, and who could not possibly have any private View. The Satisfaction they took in such heroick Actions, gave Birth to that philosophical Maxim *Virtue is its own Reward*.

Detraction, and calumniating brave Exploits, he says, is the Product of Envy, the Offspring of a mean Heart, and of a narrow Understanding.

Virtue, say these self-interested Gentlemen, is a political Invention for the Benefit of Society; by which Men are deceived into doing Actions for the publick Profit, tho' to their own private Disadvantage.

Gives the Example of *Julius Caesar* who is celebrated for his Clemency, and who, altho' a wicked and ambitious Man, yet his *Mercy* ought not therefore to be placed in the Catalogue of his *Vices*; nor should we represent the Compassion of *Caesar* either as Weakness or Artifice, but rather place this Part of his Character in the fairest Light.

In fine, let us practise *Virtue*, from a Desire of living happily ourselves, and commend it through that natural Affection

Affection that ought to warm us for Posterity.

Read's Journal, Sat. June 4.

Conversation is the Subject of this Discourse, which the Author says, affords a rational Satisfaction to the Mind, exalts the Faculties of the Soul, and diffuses an inexpressible Delight through the Bosoms of those who are capable of enjoying it. Describes one he met with at a Visit he made at the House of *Faustinus* in the Country. The Company consisted of three Ladies and two Gentlemen. *Macrinus*, a Batchelor of 35, is studious, has Wit, sings well, and is turned for Poetry. His Sister *Silvia* is much of his Temper; *Belliza* has more of Vivacity. *Sophronia*, near her grand Climacterick, has good Sense and Pleasantness of Humour. Her Grandson *Florio*, a Wit, and a Beau. The subject of their Conversation was *Dependence on great Men*. *Sophronia* relates an Instance to that purpose in King *Charles II*'s time. The late *E. of St Albans*, Secretary to Queen *Henrietta Maria* in all her Misfortunes, found himself at the Restoration but in an indifferent Condition. Happening one Day to make a Party at Pleasure with his Majesty, where all Distinctions were laid aside, a Stranger came with an importunate Suit for an Employment, just vacant, of great Value. The King ordered him to be admitted, and the Earl to personate his Majesty. The Gentleman made his Addressee accordingly, enumerated his Services to the Royal Family, and hoped such a place would not be thought too great a Reward for them. *By no means*, reply'd the Earl, *and I am extremely concerned, that, as soon as I heard of the Vacancy, I conferred it on my faithful Friend there, the Earl of St. Albans* (pointing at the King) *who has constantly followed the Fortunes both of my Father and my self, and has hitherto only enjoy'd my Favour in return: But when any thing of this kind happens again, worthy your*

acceptance, pray let me see you. The Gentleman withdrew. The King smiled at the Jest, and confirmed the Grant. Thus the Earl ow'd that to Chance and quickness of Thought, which the most faithful Services could never procure him.

Fog's Journal, June 5. No. 135.

There having been lately published, a Pamphlet under the Title of *A Persuasive to impartiality and Candor in judging of the present Administration, particularly with regard to our Difficulties and Transactions abroad.*—addressed to the People. This Title, Fog says, was affixed by mistake, that designed being *A persuasive to the People of England to go to sleep during the Administration of our present wise and able*

However, he is persuaded, that it must be the Child of some old Woman's Brain;—for old Women forget what has been said to them; so does this Pamphleteer what has been proved over and over:—Old Women love to tell a Story twice, so does this Author; and observes the Rule which himself lays down, he that would make others sleep, must seem at least to sleep himself; and concludes with himself, that the intoxicating Vapours of *Gin* having shed their drowsy Influence over the old Woman's head, sleep did its Office and produced this Dream.

Picks several Paragraphs, which instead of seriously answering, he turns into Jest, and concludes in like manner as he began, that perhaps he may be laughed at for spending so much Time about an *Old Woman's Dream*; but if it should have the same effect upon his Readers as it had upon him, he should deserve their Thanks for giving them a comfortable Nap.

Craftsman, Sat. June 5. No. 257.

From the Folly of Superstition for particular Days, Letters or Words, takes occasion to discourse of the prevalent Humour among us of dividing the

the Alphabet into Parties, and setting the 24 Letters together by the Ears. One set of Writers have an Aversion to the Letter P. But why? it stands for Protestant as well as Papist; Pensioners A and Patriot; and marks out a Pym, a P—lb—m, P—y. Another Set of Men are disgusted with the Letter W, tho' it be the initial Character of Walsley and Wentworth, Walsingham B and W—le.

But of the whole Alphabet, he thinks the Letter R hath had the worst Usage; tells us of an old Country Gentleman, who is insuperably prejudiced again the word Robin, which has a disagreeable Equivocal in the very Sound of its Name, as if incompatible with the Trust of publick Money; and can hardly believe a Man to be perfectly honest whose Name is Robin.

Instances in Robin Hood, and says, D that from him Thieves and Highwaymen are called Robertsmen. Mentions one thing recorded to his Honour, that he was generously repacious; that he prey'd upon the Rich, and spared the Poor.

Another Instance he gives, is that of Robin Goodfellow, which he will not allow to be fabulous, but will have to be a prime Minister to one of our old English Kings; and being a jovial laughing Fellow, led his Majesty by ill Advice, into a continued Series of Difficulties; and from him all kinds of Ignis fatui, or false Lights, are proverbially call'd by his Name. He was such an notorious Lyar, that from him Shakespeare puts the following words into the Mouth of Hecate in Macbeth.

LYAR ROBIN.

You must Bob in.

His next Instance is Robin Dudley, E. of Leicester, a great Favourite, and a voracious Plunderer under Q. Eliz.

Sir Robert Carr, Knt. he mentions H as another publick Robber.

But what delighted him most, was that notorious Scotch Rebel and Plunderer Rob Roy; that is, said he, either King Robin, or Rabbing the King.

Lastly, mentions the Method used by Sailors when they mutiny, by signing their Names in an orbicular manner, which they call, a round Robin; whence the Phrase, We have him as round as a Robin.

P. S. Mr Oldcastle being called on by the cursory Observer, (See No. V. p. 199.) for a more particular Defence of his antimonarchical Proceedings, promised by him in his Remarks concerning Lord Falkland's Behaviour in 1640. Mr D'auvers takes the Omission of it in himself, and says, will perform it, when he thinks proper to continue his Remarks to 1641. but that in the mean Time the Observer may discover his Answer by considering Rapin's Reflections on that Year.

London Journal, June 5. No. 619.

The Conduct of the Ministry considered.

W Hether, says Osborne, our national Affairs have been conducted by Wisdom, or not, they look as tho' they had, and that's as well: A View has been had to this one Point, Better submit to a few inconveniences, than involve Europe in a general War.

National Bravery is National Folly and Madness, where there is no Probability that the Effect will be National Happiness.

Says, 'tis agreed, that the Vienna Treaty was the Cause of all the Disorders for some Years past; that our refusing the sole Mediation, after the Breach between France and Spain, has been urged as the Reason; but the Emperor and Spain had no Right to demand our Acceptance. We might know too, that the Mediation was offered only nominally, and that those two Powers were then actually forming a Plan of the Vienna Treaty, or, as some say, had made it.

When the Treaty was finished, 'twas Time for us to put ourselves in a Posture of Defence. Then it was, a closer Alliance with France was thought necessary,

cessary, yet was it against our Interest to go to War in Conjunction with FRANCE. This *Juncture* of Affairs required the utmost Skill and Address. To keep off a War, we submitted to A some Injuries from Spain, and certain Encroachments from France. Had we struck up with the Emperor first, Spain would have thrown herself on France; but the *Seville Treaty* solved the Diffi- B culty, and paved the Way for the present Treaty with the Emperor, and disposed him to an Agreement, and induced him to give up the *Ostend Com-* C pany, and settle Commerce upon the antient Foot; Spain likewise must come in, because France can give no Equivalent for the Advantages which they are to receive by their Accession; the States of Holland have no particular Interest against it; and France, if she D has any, must submit to a Treaty, which answers all just Pretensions of contending Parties.

Grubstreet Journal. Thursday June 10.
No. 75.

R Efers his Readers to his 68th Journal, April 22. wherein some Account was given of Dr Tindal, Author of *Christianity as old as the Creation*; in this, the same Subject is resumed; and some Arguments extracted F from Mr Law's *Case of Reason and natural Religion*, fairly and fully stated, opposed against the said Book in Defence of Revelation. (See p. 159.)

The Dr's Position is, That God must G act according to the Relation he stands in to his Creatures. From whence Mr Law shews the Incapacity of human Reason to judge truly of God's Proceedings in regard to Divine Revelation.

If the Fitness of Actions results from H the Nature and Relation of Beings, then the Fitness of God's Actions, as he is an Omniscient Creator and Governor, must be to us very incomprehensible.

This, says Mr Law, will solve those Questions, *Why God did not as*

all times communicate his gracions Designs to Man; and why he deferred the doing of it till the time of Tiberius? God deferred a certain Revelation to the Time of Tiberius, because he foresaw it would then be an Act of the greatest Goodness, and have its best Effects upon the World.

The Dr asks, *How it is consistent with the Notion of God's being universally benevolent, not to have revealed it to all his Children who had equal need of it?* But if they had equal need of it, yet if they were not equally fit for it, but in a State tending rather to increase their Guilt by it; then God's Goodness is manifest by with-holding it from them.

If Divine Revelation be the Effect of Mercy, How, (says the Author of Christianity, &c.) can a Being be denominated Merciful and Good, who is so only to a few, but cruel and unmerciful to the rest? Mr Law answers. 1. Justice in God is not without Mercy, nor Mercy without Justice. 2. A Divine Revelation is owing to the Goodness, Mercy and Justice of God, governed and directed by his eternal Knowledge of all the Effects of every Revelation at any or all Times.

Objection. *How can we be blamed for rejecting this, or receiving that, if we can't comprehend the Reasons on which every Revelation is founded, both as to its matter and manner?* Answer. 1. Just as we may be blamed or commended for some Notions of God; as believing false Revelations, and Idolatry. 2. Tho' we are insufficient to comprehend the Reasons of Divine Revelation, yet we may be so far sufficient Judges as to make our Conduct therein justly accountable to God.

Craftsman, June 12. No. 258.
Of Dependency of the Parliament on the Crown.

T HIS Subject he considers in some Reflections on a Letter from Cambridge, in Justification of a certain Position advanced by a learned Prelate against

against the *Pension Bill*, published in several New Papers.

The Position at large the Reader will find p. 160. No. 4. beginning at these words, *Tho' this seems to be a self-denying Bill*, &c. and the Letter from Cambridge, p. 214. No. 5.

Upon this the *Craftsman* observes, that the manifest Intentions of the *Commons*, was only to prevent all *pecuniary Influence* over the Members of *B* their own House; that all such Influence is a *corrupt Dependence*, and as such, tends to break the balance between the Powers essential to the Constitution, by giving so much strength to the Crown, as to make it able to over-bear the rest. C

As to that part of the Position that an independent H. of Lords or Commons, is as inconsistent with our Constitution, as an independent or absolute King, he replies, That the several Estates of the Legislature are dependant on each other; but this Dependency rises from the Wisdom and Happiness of our Constitution; from the Necessity of a mutual Agreement, founded on mutual Interests; whereas if corrupt Influence should be allowed, one Branch of the E Constitution would gain such an Ascendant over the others, that the Balance of our Constitution would be broken, and the concurrent Assent of the Legislature might not arise from the mutual Interests of those who constitute F it, but from a Dependence created by Corruption. [See p. 247.]

He concludes with challenging his Lordship to defend or disclaim this dangerous Doctrine and Position, published G in his Name, or confine it to that legal Dependency which our Constitution hath formed.

Fog's Journal, June 12. No. 136.

Popularity in Statesmen.

F O G allows to be both Wise and H Honest, if the Measures to obtain it fall in with the Genius, Inclination and Interest of the governed. But the Mischief is, those who are not capable of doing any thing good or

worthy, thirst after the Glory of it more eagerly than the Deserving, asserting themselves to have been the Promoters of Measures which they openly opposed.

Applies this to some Transactions in Parliament. In the last Sessions but one, an Act pass'd for preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Election of Members of Parliament. This Bill had met with great Opposition, especially in the Upper House, who made such Amendments to it, as 'twas thought, would endanger it in the other House. The Gentleman who brought in the Bill was highly offended, urging, that the Amendments were direct Encroachments on the Privileges of the Commons; this Artifice deluded the Opposers of it, to leave it to the Patriots to throw out their own Bill. The Amendments were reconsidered in the House, when few but Friends of the Bill attended, and so the Bill pass'd to the Surprize of all the World.

Another Affair of the same nature he mentions, is the Bill brought into the House the last Sessions, *To prevent vexatious Suits concerning Tythes.*

This Bill, *Fog* allows, took its rise from a Dispute between a wealthy City Kt and a Clergyman (See the Free Briton in the next Page.) With whom, says he, was it necessary to concert such an Affair but those with whom he had constantly voted? he did so, and the Brother of a certain great Man supported him in his Motion.

Shortly great Clamours arose, and the inferior Clergy (whom *Fog* praises much in this Journal) were induced to believe there was a Design to violate their Property.

At this Juncture, says *Fog*, a certain cunning B — whom he calls Cardinal *Cassia*, went to the M —, and assured him he would engage to bring all the inferior Clergy, and a Majority of both Universities into his Interest, if he would oppose the Bill. He did so, and the Bill was dropt, notwithstanding

ing his *Promise* to the Gentleman who moved it.

He concludes with some Reflections on the dignified Clergy, and *political Lying*; which last, he says, some *Persons* are so fond of, as if they thought *A* no Business could prosper without it: But, adds he, if they ever *deceive us* again, *they must deceive us with Truth.*

Free Briton. June 10. No. 80.

Animadversions on the Craftsman's Dedication.

(Continued from his last Paper.)

In this he considers the *Impartiality* which the *Craftsman* professeth in that Instance relating to the Clergy *C* and Laity, as *two distinct* Bodies of the State; and that Passage where he says, *He would not deprive the Clergy of their just Rights, nor exalt Ecclesiastical Power above Civil Liberty, and scorns to make a pretended Concern for their Rights, a Stalking Horse for his own Designs.*

This Passage, our Author says, is generally understood to be an *invidious* Comment upon that Part of the King's Speech, wherein the Assurances of equal *E* Protection are made to all Orders and Degrees of Men. We'll not strain this Passage to a mean Reflection on the King, but if offered against a Minister without Proof or Truth, 'tis equally *immoral.* The Asperision lies against a *F* great Minister, on account of the late Bill to *restrain Suits for Tythes by a certain Limitation of Years.* The Clergy are alarmed; the Minister opposes and prevents it, and his Majesty assures them of Protection. This Bill, the *Craftsman* suggests, was the Minister's Contrivance to make a false pretended Concern for their Rights, a Stalking Horse to his own Designs.

To support this Accusation, the *Craftsman* must suppose this great *H* Person practising on the Gentlemen who managed for the Bill; the chief of whom were Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Mr Plummer, and Mr Heathcote. The first is a Gentleman so well known,

that the least Imputation of his acting an *under part*, would be received with universal Indignation. Every Body knows this Bill arose entirely from himself, from his own Opinion, and from particular Grievances he thought he had reason to complain of; nor can it be imagined, that *two* such *worthy* Patriots, as Mr Plummer and Mr Heathcote, could be taken in the *Ministerial* Snare, Gentlemen who act in open Contradiction to the Minister we speak of, oppose the Court in every thing, and indefatigably labour to obstruct all the Measures of his Administration. Can any one imagine that they should stoop so low, to give him Credit with the Clergy? [*The Daily Courant*, observes here, that this supposed Refinement of Politicks in the Minister to overreach some of the wisest Heads and firmest Hearts of the opposite Party, is very *inconsistently* said in *Fog* and *D'auvers*, who for 5 Years together have represented him as the greatest of Bunglers.]

The *Free Briton* tells the *Craftsman* what, says he, all know to be true, that his *worthy Patrons*, whilst this Bill was depending, stood by as neuter, very willing that it should pass the House of Commons, in any manner, that *the Administration might thereby incur the Hatred of the Clergy.*

The *Impartiality*, Concern and Zeal which the *Craftsman* professes in behalf of Trade, the *Free Briton* says is meer Pretence; for that he and his Patrons would have sacrificed the Northern to the Southern Plantations, to the Destruction of our Shipping, and enriching the *French*. — See the *Free Briton* on this Subject, p. 157.

London Journal, July 12. No. 620.

An Address to the People of England occasioned by the Craftsman's Dedication.

THE general Reason given by the *Craftsman* for his Writings, is, that *they were undertaken in the Peoples Cause; and to rouse them from a state of Supineness, Indolence and Lethargy.*

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But, says Osborne, Mr D'auvers mistakes the Case; what he calls a *Lethargy*, was a *wise Acquiescence and just Submission*; and the true and real Design of the *Craftsman* was to get the Ministry removed. To this purpose he has made a Jest of every publick Measure entered into for these five or six Years last past; praised those in Alliance against us, and disgraced those allied with us; mourned at our Success; put every thing for the Government in the worst Light, and every thing against it in the best. In *Domestick Affairs* he has behaved much worse. All Mr *Oldcastle's* Papers were published to insinuate into the Minds of the People that their Liberties were in danger, their Properties going to be invaded, and the Court in a Conspiracy to subvert the Constitution.

Mr D'auvers, in another Part of his Dedication, gives his Opinion. That no Work was ever carried on so long, with more Variety of useful INSTRUCTION, and agreeable Entertainment, supported with solid Arguments, illustrated with a multitude of Authorities and Examples, seasoned with Humour, enlivened with Wit, and diversified with all the Embellishments such a Work is capable of.

To this Osborne replies, that there never was a Paper so generally receiv'd in which was less Instruction; but few of them writ upon general Plans; or which contain Discourses supported by Reason and Argument, upon Natural, Moral, or Political Subject; some things indeed are well said, but not one proved. They are only occasional and temporary things which die with the reading, or one eternal round of scandal against one Man. The Wit and Humour of it often degenerate into Ribaldry; and the Satire into Billingsgate. The Authorities and Examples he brings are of the worst Villains in all Ages, to throw at the Head of one Person. His fine Embellishments are taken from monkish Chronicles, and old Ballads, such as *Robin Hood*, *Robin Goodfellow*, and *Rob Fy.*

Universal Spectator, Sat. June 12.

THE Maladies of the Body and Mind, says our Author, have a great Resemblance in their Operations. As there are Distempers which make slow Attacks upon our Constitution; so there are Vices which become insensibly Masters of our Hearts.

Indolence he places in the first Rank, which enervates the Vigour of the Mind, and renders its Faculties lazy and inactive. *Aristo* in his Youth, was a compleat Gentleman, and by his Economy maintain'd himself as such, tho' his Estate was but narrow; but, by the Death of a Relation, coming to a large one, it open'd a Passage to his *Indolence*, which has undone him. He dreams away his Life, and his whole Time is spent in doing just nothing. *Aristo*, who lived genteely on 300 l. per Ann. is necessitous tho' now he has 3000 l.

Refers us to History; tells us, it (*i. e.* *Indolence*) invaded *Augustus*; and that the ambitious *Tiberius* quitted Empire, and retired to the little barren Island of *Caprea* to indulge it. *Sardanapalus*, the last of the *Assyrian* Monarchs, when he could enjoy it no longer, burnt himself, his Wives, Children and Palace, altogether out of Madnes.

The modern Maxims of female Education, has established Dulness as a Virtue, and brought *Indolence* into Fashion. *Almira* sits two Hours together taking Snuff, and looking at the Fire; asks her the Reason, she yawns and tells you, She's out of Humour, and can't employ herself.

Gives several other Examples of *indolence*, and its Evils, and concludes with an Instance of one cured of it.

Eudocius, a Student at Cambridge, was handsomely supported by his Father, and so long *Eudocius* was the most remarkable Lowenger of his College. His Father happen'd to be ruin'd. Necessity obliged the Youth to accept of an Opportunity of going abroad, where he became a fine Gentleman, whom a Continuance of Fortune would irreparably have made a Blockhead.

Mr

Grubstreet Journal, June 17. N. 76.

MR Dryden observes, *That Wit and Fool were Consequences of Whig and Tory*; each Party extolling the Wit of its Champions, and exposing the Folly of its Antagonists, each Party strictly adhered to the Principles they proposed: But when the two Parties had changed their Ground, Whig and Tory Principles, and consequently Wit and Folly, were blended together by each Party, every Person of either must be partly a Wit and partly a Fool.

On a Division of the grand Parties into lesser, under the Conduct of two different Leaders, one of them gets all the Places of Honour and Profit, and therefore has given the most evident Proofs of the Superiority of their Intellects.

Exemplifies the truth of these Observations in the case of the *London Journal*, and the *Craftsman*; extracts a Character of the latter from the *London Journals*, of Feb. 20. May 1. and June 12. to which we refer.

Next gives us a Dialogue, or an Agreement between *Marius* and *Sylla*, in substance as follows;—To make our way in the World, we should study Mankind, and trust no Man, but when it is his Interest to be true to us; it is our Business to make Friends of the Rich. What signifies being valued by those who have no Power to serve us? Or our acting in a disinterested manner, who can so little afford it, when we see all our Neighbours following their Interest? We must submit our Pride to our Ambition, in order to make our rich Inferiours subservient to our Ends; which done, we will lay 'em aside as useless. Nor need we apprehend any danger of being suspected of Self-interest; for all the World is governed by it. But tho'

we act with Interest towards the rest of the World, let us observe the strictest Rules of Honour towards each other, taking *Castor* and *Pollux* for Examples, and imploring the Assistance of *Plutus*: for tho' Gold won't purchase us Wit, it can purchase us the Reputation of it, and that is all that is valuable in it. Let us have no such troublesome Companions as Wit, Conscience and Honour, that may be a Hindrance to our Pleasures or Profit. This is the sum of our Policy, we are to suspect all Mankind; trust no Man; keep the Reputation of Honour without having any; direct our whole View to our own Interest, pretending a publick Spirit.

These Gentlemen continued their Friendship through several Degrees of Preferment, till they had almost reached the highest Place in the Common-wealth, which they found like a Pyramid, broad at Bottom, but too narrow on the Top to hold two Persons. Here their Friendship ended; *Sylla's* good Fortune prevailed, and then *Marius's* chief Delight was to declaim at *Sylla's* Self-interestedness and Ambition, to expose his Errors, and persuade the People that all their Misfortunes were entirely owing to his Management. By this means *Marius* supplanted *Sylla*, and placed himself in his room; but the People were soon convinced, that the displacing of one great Man for acting for his own Interest, is like cutting off a *Hydra's* Head, two or three growing up in the room of it.

The Free Briton, June 17. No 81.

IN the close of his last Paper Mr. *Walsingham* took notice of the Opposition the *Craftsman* made to the Administration, and begins this with citing a Passage from the *Dedication* to the same purpose, *Thy*

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have, says he, given great and grievous Offence to their Country, by a constant Opposition to that Publick Cause which we have espoused. An Instance, says our Author, of modest Competition. Something like the Cock and Horse in the Fable, Pray Gentlemen, says the Cock, Take care of us, lest we tread upon one another.

The Craftsman owns, That he had been unwillingly drawn into some personal Altercations, not immediately to the purpose of his general Design.

His Unwillingness, says Walsingham, will appear from a View of his Controversies, wherein he first begun and continued to provoke the most severe, unfair and ungentleman like Usage. That he was provoked to it, is false; of which the Case of a Rev. Prelate is an Instance, whom he treated without any regard to Truth and good Manners, calling him *prelatical Incendiary*, abusing him with Names not fit to be mentioned, for Papers he never wrote, and for Journals, he had never seen, and which the Craftsman was assured the Bishop was not concerned in.

Observes, that little Notice was taken of his Writings, till the *Vision of Camilick*, which abused one of the greatest Men in Britain. The most commonly Invectives have been practiced; the *Lens of the Eye*, and the *Loss of a Tooth*; Negligence of Dress, and the Frame of the Body; the Air, Turn and Manners of Men in private Life have been Topicks of Satyr. They fell upon a great Minister, even as a bad Father, and attacked him in the Relation of a Brother, when his Family was distressed with Divisions. He hath spared no Character however Sacred, invading the Prince on the Throne, his Royal Consort, his tender Offspring, his private Life, and domestic Peace: broke in upon the Sacred Recesses

of Family Concerns, and endeavoured to wound him in the most tender Affairs.

The Craftsman having maintained his Right to oppose Ministers when they pursue wrong Measures, our Author replies, That tho' we have such a Right, yet we have no Right to oppose all Measures, since we cannot think that every Measure of Government is Wrong, if we have common Honesty or common Sense. The only good Reason for suffering this Evil, is for the sake of avoiding a greater.

Again, tho' a vigorous Opposition to wrong Measures, is often attended with good Consequences, yet a violent Opposition to all Measures, may be attended with bad Consequences. The Faction in Holland for the Prince of Orange, against the Pensionary John de Witte, made their Country an easy Prey to the French, who swallowed up five of the seven Provinces. Remembers an Observation of Sir William Temple, that the Passions and Animosities of the British Nation in Charles II's Time, concerning a Popish Successor, could never be oversteemed, with regard to our publick Interest.

He cannot allow, That because Ministers of State ought to have some Checks upon them, besides the controul of their Prince, therefore they ought to be distressed in all their Measures, made uneasy both in private and publick Life, not allowed those common Privileges which the meanest Subjects of the State enjoys.

Lastly, observes, however bad Men may be restrained by being narrowly watched; however, the Dread of Punishment may prevail over the wantonness of Power; yet will it not follow that this Right of inspecting, or distrusting the Measures of Ministers should be the Ground of Accusations, or the Foundation

of Censures. This way of reasoning indeed may be agreeable to the cruel Politicks of Monks and Pendants; like the Primate of Poland's Procedure against an unfortunate Heretic. To rectify his Apprehension, he cut Slices out of his Flesh. By this means a Minister may be destroyed, before he hath any bad Designs to be restrain'd; and a Heretick cut up into Steaks before his Soul can be sav'd.

It may be allow'd, says he, that the Opposition of the worst Malecontents, hath often furnished the best Ministers with Lessons of Patience, Modesty and Caution: But this is no Complement to the Proceedings of those Malecontents; no more than it is a Panegyrick on the Plague, to say, it puts us in mind of our latter end.

The Craftsman suggests, that some Acknowledgments of the Merits of his Writings, with Regard to Foreign Affairs, have been lately dropt, not very discreetly, by a Gentleman in the House of Commons. 'Tis answer'd, what was then said was in the way of Ridicule and Banter, introduc'd with this Apology, That since the Person who spoke before him (meaning Mr. P.) had been 35 Minutes before he came to the Point in debate, therefore he himself would likewise address a few Observations to the Gallery, after the Example of that worthy Patriot.

Many other just Reflections, he says, are made on this Dedication in the Lond. Journ. (see p. 241, 242.) and concludes with observing, that when this Writer owns the vast Assistance he hath had, he confirms what the Author of Sedition and Detraction displayed, said to the Patrons of the Craftsman, That they had lent their helping Hands to his most remarkable Performances, though their Modesty made them conceal their real Names under the fictitious ones of Oldcastle and Trot.

Craftsman, Sat. June 19. No. 259.

Reflections on the Latin Motto placed in the Front of the Craftsman's Works.

THE Account which he gives of Verres (the subject of that Motto) is, that he was a Proconsul of Sicily, where he employ'd himself in plundering and harrassing the People, by which he had amass'd incredible Riches, giving as a Reason of his Rapine and Avarice, that the Plunder would secure him against any Punishment due to his Crimes. He manag'd all publick Business, many Years almost singly, but weakly and wickedly; suffer'd Sailors and Soldiers to perish for want; and large Fleets ignominiously to be lost and destroyed. The Motto is taken out of Tully's first Oration against Verres, to the Effect following, viz. I have brought before you a great Offender, Caius Verres, by the People already condemn'd; in his own insolent Defiances, acquitted; you have a Criminal before you, by the Punishment of whom, you may give Satisfaction to Foreign Nations; a Plunderer of the Treasury; the Grievance of Asia and Pamphilia; an Invader of the ancient Rights of the City; the Scandal and Curse of Sicily; against whom if you give a righteous Decree, your Authority will remain; but if you suffer his Wealth to defeat a just and impartial Judgment, yet I am resolv'd that Justice shall be deny'd the Publick, rather than a guilty Man shall escape without Accusation.

The Person and Parts of this wicked Minister, he describes from an old Latin Manuscript lately put into his Hands. His Person was, as Sir John Falstaff is describ'd, A whoreson round Man, of a brazen Complexion, which, when he was about 50, became fixed and turn'd into a high Copper; a pleasant, laughing Creature. who

who would not stick at a *Fib*; who, tho' he was not witty himself, was the Occasion of *Wit* in other Men; his great Delight, like Sir *John's*, was in robbing the *Exchequer*. The A pleasant sat Knight says, He was joined with no Foot Land Rakers; no long Staff sixpenny Strikers, but with Nobility and Tranquility. *Verres* would affirm to the Senate a Fact to be true one Day, and the next deny that ever he affirmed it. Fat Hal cries B out, Would I knew where a Commodity of good Names were to be bought! *Verres* actually attempted to buy this Commodity, and hired dull Scribes to write weekly Letters to declare he was a wise, righteous and just Man. See *London Journal*, p. 260.

He runs on his Parallel between *Falstaff* and *Verres* in other particulars, but as we have already treated of the merry Knight in the same Capacity, we shall refer our Readers to it, p. 207.

Weekly Register, Saturday June 19.
No. 62.

Justifies the Care and Tenderness of the present Administration in continuing the Peace, against the Clamour of the Craftsmen, who have laboured to prove the Necessity of a War.

Peace, says he, is the natural State of Mankind; it breathes the Dictate of Reason, and settles the Peace, by Reason, whatsoever intricates the necessary Revolutions of Time bring in Debate; it makes the Inhabitants of the Globe Countrymen and Fellow Citizens: it wears away national Prejudices, which national Injuries leave upon the Mind, and inspires mutual Friendship and Benevolence.

War, he calls the last Resource of Policy, never to be practised till it becomes a Deed of Prudence and Honour; is frequently the Tool of

Ambition; seldom the Means of Justice; always the Instrument of Calamity and Distress. Is a Nation incumbered with Debts? War doubles the Load. Is it hurt in Commerce, or deceived by its Allies? War, with ill Fortune, makes Redress still more precarious, and Alliances more unfaithful and vain. It is trusting the Event of things wholly to Chance, which a wise Man would not make his Arbitress, but be wholly guided by his Reason, and make it his Glory to surmount, by Wisdom, whatever Obstacles Chance had thrown in his Way. When Men of Reason and Sagacity gravely determine on mutual and general Destruction, in complement to some imaginary point of Interest and Honour, is amazed at their Conduct, and concludes, that Providence has insatuated their Judgment in resentment to Mankind.

Stog's Journal, June 19. No. 137.

Pretends to lay aside all Politicks for this Day, to treat of Dramatick Poetry. Takes notice of a Censure brought on our modern Writers of Tragedy, that they never raise a Distress but on the Passion of Love.

Shakespeare, he says, seldom makes Love the Subject of his Play; not that he wanted a Genius for it, as appears by his *Romco* and *Juliet*; but his Judgment taught him that Ambition and publick Spirit were more noble Subjects, and furnished Matter for more useful Instruction.

Mention a Play of this kind lately revived, called *The Fall of Mortimer*, which, he says, has been much admired and followed. Does not think it a finished piece, nor the Sentiments and Diction worthy of the Subject; yet could prove, that there's not a Scene in it but would interest and engage an Audience beyond any Love Scene in modern Tragedies.

To

To prove which he quotes part of the first Act, where the Persons speaking, are the Lord Montacute, Sir Thomas Delamore, and Sir Robert Holland, as Sticklers against Mortimer's Administration.

Ld Mone. 'Tis full three Years since Mortimer began

To lord it o're us by the Queen's sole Favour;
He stalks as on a Mountain, by himself,
While we creep humbly on the Vale below,
And eye, and curse what we're afraid to reach at
Sir Rob. Holl. In this short Space, he and his Brother Devil

Have made, undone, new fram'd, shuff'd and
The ancient Customs of our native Soil (cost
So very often, that the Kingdom staggers
Under the heavy Burden of the Charge.

Ld Mont. What are our Princes? — what
our Nobles now?

Are they not Vassals to this Upstart's State?
No more the Fame of our Nobility
Recall'd in Mind, — who, when usurping Powers
did but attempt to innovate our Laws,
With their keen Swords, like Guardian Angels
stood

And kept their Harpies from the sacred Fruit,

London Journal, June 19. No. 621.

A Defence of the Bp of B — ng — r a-
gainst the Remarks of the Craftsman,
upon a Letter from Cambridge.

FIRST lays down the Position in F
the Bishop's own Words (which
p. 160.) 'Tis plain the Words re-
late to a Constitutional Dependency, not
to be created by Bribery or Corrup-
tion. His Lordship does not argue F
against the Design of the Pension
Bill, but against the Bill itself, as
ineffectual to answer that Design,
and as naturally tending to give such
an Enlargement of Power to the House
of Commons, as might in time break
the Balance between the three Powers
essential to our Constitution.

By this Bill, says the Bp. there
would be a Power in the House of Com-
mons of doing what they pleased with
every Member who had any Gratuity H
Reward from the Crown.

The House of Commons, says Of-
ficer, are already Judges of the Elec-
tion of their Members, and should

they be Judges of their moral Qua-
lifications too. they may in time come
to MAKE a House of Commons; by
continuing in, and turning out, just
as they please; and so the Right of
the People in Elections will signify
nothing, and they, by getting all
Power into their Hands, be independent,
which would destroy the Constituti-
on.

Grubstreet Journal, Thurs. June 24.
No. 77.

On Authors, Henly, &c.

MAKES some Reflections on that
remarkable Humour in Au-
thors, of persisting in and defend-
ing their own Opinions, right or
wrong; but presumes this can't be
applied to the Authors of this Jour-
nal; for they have laughed, and
been laughed at; have pointed out
Ridicule, and the Weapon may
have been turned upon them; — The
better still. But assures the Reader,
that when our barbarous and gothick
Relish shall cease, this Paper shall be
laid down.

Gives an Extract of a Conversa-
tion upon the general Design of this
Journal, in regaining a Taste to our
polite Youth, by destroying upstart
Authors, which was thus defended. —
The grand Master of Rhetorick com-
mends the nicely sifting and examin-
ing all appearances of the grave, the
formal, and the methodick, by the
Taste of Wit and Pleasantry: And
lest Wit itself should impose on us, to
bring this even to the Test, and to
examine it by the formal Rule of com-
mon Sense. Instances in those cele-
brated Lines in Cato;

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains
Of rushing torrents, and descending rains,
Works itself clear, and as it runs, refines;
'Till by degrees the floating Mirror shines,
Reflects each flower that on the border grows,
And a new heaven in its fair bosom shows.

Here, says he, Ridicule would in
vain try its edge. But when he reads
of

of a Man that

*Rises against a Load of Woes,
And thanks the Gods that threw the
weight upon him,*

it puts him in mind of Jack in the Tale of a Tub, who would cry to a Passenger, *Worthy Sir, Give me the Honour of a good Slap in the Cheeks.* And when by such earnest Solicitations he had procured a good basting, he would return home extremely comforted with his *Load of Woes*, and perhaps *thank the Gods.*

His next Piece of Entertainment B is some Remarks made by Mr *Bavins* on Mr *Wells*'s Narrative of Mr *Henley's* Oratory Transactions, No. 1. An Abstract of which we gave p. 163. The Preface he, says, C signed *J. Henley*, tho' not consisting of two full Pages, has three or four Instances either of bad Sense, or bad Language. Having criticised on several Passages as such, or as reflecting on the Clergy and commending himself, sums up the Account, viz. D This learned *School-Master*, and *Orator* came to London as a Preferment-hunter, where he caught a small *Living* in the Country of 80 *l.* a Year, and a *Lecture* in the City. But not E being able, after several Years following the Scent, and beating the Bush, to get any thing more, determines to put in practice his former Resolution of entering his Pro- F test against the Slavery of Education. Accordingly set up his Oratory, believing he should get more by it, and that the Publick would be a more hospitable Protector of Learning and Science, than some of the upper World in his own Order. — Which last Terms (among others) *Bavins* proves contradictory; and expresses his Wonder, how a Person that has just reviled a whole Order of Men, can complain of being reviled himself! Says, after publishing such Encomiums as he has on himself, and to

pretend to Modesty, is a higher degree of Impudence; and concludes it's evident, that neither the Biographer, nor this Grammarian, Orator, and Universal Scholar, have written in this Performance, as if either of them understood English.

Free Briton, Thursday June 24.

THE Enemies of Sir R. W. having of late revived and objected to him the Censure which passed upon him in the House of Commons in the Year 1712, for being guilty of Breach of Trust, and notorious Corruption, on account of two Contracts for Forage for Troops quartered in North Britain, made by him when Secretary at War, Mr *Walpole* examines the Case, and defends it at large, from a Pamphlet printed in the Year 1712; by which it appears that the first part of the Charge was entirely groundless, and that the latter part, viz. notorious Corruption was supported only by *baseless Presumption*, against which, there was positive and express Evidence upon Oath on the Behalf of Mr. *Walpole*.

From which it is manifest, that Mr *Walpole* had no Share in the Profit of the Contracts; that his Name was made Use of only as a Matter of Form; and that Mr *Mann*, as a Partner, had the sole Benefit, which amounted to 500 *l.* each Contract, the Contract being for 20,000 *l.* a Year.

Craftsman, Sat. June 26. No. 260
Of the Dependency of Parliaments, in answer to the Cambridge Letter.

AGREES with the Letter Written that the Question is not whether Bribery is bad; which neither the honest nor dishonest will dispute — But is wrong, if he imagines, that the Pension Bill related to Place Penfions, and all Rewards and Graces whatever from the Crown, where

whereas he says, it related only to secret pensions during pleasure, or for any number of Years, or any Offices held in Trust, for Members of the House of Commons. — No Officers A Civil or Military (near 200 of whom are now in the House) which were not before incapacitated for a Seat in Parliament, are in the least affected.

Recites the Oath to be taken by every Member, according to this Act (see p. 214.) upon which the Letter Writer had made this Remark, That any Member who refuses or neglects to take this Oath, is made subject to the pains and penalties of perjury; whereas the Penalty of such Refusal or Neglect, is only the forfeiture of his Seat, and for sitting and voting in the House; without taking and subscribing it, 30 l. per Day, to be recovered in Westminster Hall, with full costs.

The Letter Writer says further, The Members may take what Rewards, what Gratuities they please, provided they declare what they take within 14 Days to the House of Commons. Asks what must be done in consequence of this Declaration? Mr D'auvers answers, that the intended use of this Declaration was to put other Laws in force already made to this purpose, by detecting those who would violate, or invade them, by accepting of a secret pension, or having an Office held in trust for them; which appears from the Title of the Bill.

Another Objection started by the Letter Writer is, that whatever use is to be made of this Declaration, it must be by the House of Commons only, in a manner Discretionary and Arbitrary. This, says the Craftsman, is a Misconstruction of the Bill; for all Offences against it are left to the Cognizance of the Law already in Being.

Assume, there is one eternal Fallacy runs through this Letter, viz. that it would be erecting a new power, unknown to our Constitution; a kind of supreme Judicature in the House of Commons; whereas, says the Craftsman, the Letter Writer himself acknowledges, that the Bill creates no new Incapacity; and it would give the Commons no new Power, unless the effectual Execution of our present Laws may be call'd such.

Concludes thus; here lies the Stress of the Argument; the Letter Writer contends for an Influence over the House of Commons, to be created by Rewards and Gratuities from the Crown; the Craftsman leaves the World to judge, whether such a Dependency is consistent with that legal Dependency of one part of the Legislature on the others, which is the Foundation of our Constitution.

In a Postscript explains his Charge that some Court Writers had not scrupled to assert the Necessity of making Great Britain in some sort, a province to foreign Dominions; which he does by quoting from the London Journal a Passage, arguing the Necessity of our defending his Majesty's German Dominions. (See p. 201.)

Universal Spectator, June 26.
No. 142.

THERE is no Grievance, says our Author, more universally complained of, than that of bad Servants. This Depravation of their Manners is ascribed to various Causes, and as many Remedies proposed, although hardly practicable,

Different, he says, are the Recommendations of Servants to what they were among our wise Ancestors; they never took a Servant without an attested Character from his former Master; but in this polite Age, few insist upon such Recommendations, because it is the Mode to give Characters

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raſters without the leaſt Regard to Truth. Hence it follows, that Servants are very regardleſs about their moral Conduct, and ſtudy other Accompliſhments more likely to recom-

Claules of the Statute before recited in Execution, under the Penalties aforeſaid.

Fog's Journal, June 26. No. 13

Of Lying.

Obſerves, that our Laws are not ſo defective as the Magiſtrates, who, to be popular, palliate their Rigour, and ſcreen inſolent Servants from de-

THIS, he ſays, is a little low Vice, which diſtinguiſhes the Character of Pages, Chambermaids, and blundering Miniſters.

We muſt beg Mr *Speculator's* excuſe, for contradicting him in regard to the Negligence of Magiſtrates, by one Inſtance we find to the contrary C in the *Glouceſter Journal*, which might not come to his Knowledge : It is an Order made by the Juſtices at the General Quarter-Sessions of the Peace held at *Glouceſter*, April 27. 1731. to this Effect, viz.

Cicero had ſuch a Deteflation of it that he thinks, if a Man ſhould promiſe any thing with a Sword at his Throat, he ought to make it good, becauſe a Man of Honour ſhould rather die, than promiſe any thing it would be his diſgrace to perform.

To illuſtrate this Agreement, quotes ſeveral Inſtances from the Tranſlation of *Tacitus*, of the moſt notorious for Falſhood, and the moſt remarkable

Whereas great Inconveniencies ariſe from neglecting to obſerve that part of the Statute made in the fifth Year of Q. *Elizabeth's* Reign, whereby it is enacted, That no hired Ser-

D for Veracity ; among the former were ſeveral of the *Roman Emperors* as *Caligula*, *Tiberius*, *Nero*, &c. among the latter was Q. *Elizabeth* who committed her Confidence, under God, to her People, and they to her their chiefſt Treafure upon Earth.

Henry IV. of France, to his other great Qualities, added that of *Veracity*.—But *Henry III.* for his known want of Faith, ſo often given and broken, was abandon'd by his Subjects ; whiſt the King of *Navarre*, who had never failed in his Word, was truſted even by his Enemies, who reſuſed his Hoſtages.

For the redreſſing ſuch inconveniencies for the Future, the Court ordered, that all the Inhabitants of the County of *Glouceſter* do put the

After quoting ſuch Paſſages, he exerciſes his Wit on ſome blundering Writers who have contradicted him, he ſays, againſt matter of Fact in the Affair of the Tythe Bill (ſee our Abſtract of the *Free Briton*, p. 253.) (and againſt common ſenſe on the head of the Militia of *Middleſex*, (ſee p. 208.) the yearly drawing out of which he affirms, they abſurdly argue for, upon Reaſons that make againſt it, conſidering we have now a ſtanding Army, and are loaded with Taxes.

Mr

Mr FOG having recommended the following Method as an impartial one, and a good help to judge of a Controversy, we have taken the Hint, and set some Matters of Dispute between the *Craftsman* and his Adversaries in opposite Columns. ——— (*Audi alteram Partem.*)

The Craftsman's Vindication of his two Patrons, taken from his Paper May 22.

Craftsm. **T**HEY who would have declined a Contest with him, (Lord B.) whilst he was in a Condition to answer for himself, have not blushed to declaim against him in another Condition.

Cr. His Accusers have experienced in his Case, that the Unfortunate are not *Friendless*; They may live perhaps to experience in *their own*, that the guilty are so.

dark Cabals of Jacobites at home; among discarded Statesmen, disappointed Whigs, Ambitious Malecontents, and Veteran Tories.

Cr. Another advantage taken against this Gentleman arises from the various Scenes of Life through which he hath passed; some distant in Place, some secret in their Nature. Here Calumny hath room to assert, and Innocence less opportunity to defend. Common Honesty in some cases, Decency in others, shut the Mouth of the Man who carries these Qualities about him.

Cr. No Man acknowledges more sincerely than this Gentleman, the superior Merit of those two illustrious Ministers (Marlborough and Godolphin) or wishes more ardently that they were now alive; and had the Conduct of the Affairs of Great Britain; but knows no Obligation of Gratitude or Honour to continue in that Administration when the Measures of it were altered. They might have very good Reason for altering their Measures, he could have none in Point of Honour; for complying with that Alteration. Some of the Enemies

Extract of a Pamphlet entitled, *Remarks on the Craftsman's Vindication, &c.* (See p. 256.)

Rem. **W**Hilst he was in a Condition why did he not answer? Who disabled him? Who changed his Condition? Or declined the Contest, but himself? He first flies from Justice, and then pretends his Accusers would never meet him at the Bar.

Rem. Little is this to be feared by any Man, when so much Guilt as fell to his share has not excluded him from Friendship. His Friends, setting aside the ties of Blood, are found in the Pretender's Court abroad, and in the

Rem. Shall they insist upon better Terms for the Character of one whom they acknowledge to have been a Traitor to his Country, and an Agent of the Pretender, than ever they would allow to a Person eminently trusted in the Councils of the Crown? Did ever Honesty or Decency shut the Mouth of Innocence? Or Honour basely submit to Insamy? Conscious Honesty is open; nor Decency or Modesty forbids a just Defence.

Rem. 'Tis false that the D. of Marlborough and E. Godolphin altered their Measures. All know their Administration was uniform. Their joint purpose was to secure the Liberties of Europe, nor did they ever vary from their Plan. There is no need to insist on his Right to differ from them, but how will he prove that malicious Defamation of their Persons, which he set on foot, and assisted with his own Pen, was an act of Gratitude or Friendship? Was he the Duke's Friend when he promoted the Censures against him in the H. of Commons, or the Prosecution

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mies of this Gentleman came into the World on such a Foot, that they might think it Preferment to be *Creatures* of any Men in Power: He who came into it upon another foot, was the *Friend*, but not the *Creature*, of those great Men; and proved himself such, at least to *one*, at a time when they could do him neither Good nor Hurt.

to defend them zealously in *Disgrace*, not a fairer or worthier Character can be produced. But if to serve them for mercenary Views, and to desert them, if not gratified; if to supplant their power by the vilest Arts, and insult their persons with the most groveling Malice, if this is the part of a *Friend*, and not of a *Creature*, the late Lord B — then was such to the D. of M. and the E. of G.

Cr. That he came to Court on the Call of the late Queen, in opposition to them, and exerted himself in her Service, when they served her no longer, will not be objected against him by any Man, who thinks more *Allegiance* due to the prince than to the Minister,

Cr. This Gentleman had no patron, or patroness, but the late Q.

to her Council, but thro' the late E. of Oxford's influence, nor made her principal Secretary of State, but with that Favourite's Approbation. What his Gratitude was in return, appears from the Earl's Memorial and Overthrow.

Cr. He neither projected nor procured the *Disgrace* of her last Minister (the E. of Oxford;) nor knew that it was resolved, whatever he might suspect, till he heard from herself it was so.

Queen? and how could she tell him her

Cr. The Mercy of the late King was extended to him unasked and unearned,

1725. That this Gentleman had, about 7 Years before, made this humble Application and Submission, with assurances of Duty, Allegiance and Fidelity to his Majesty.

Cr. What followed many Years afterwards, in part of his Majesty's Intentions, was solely due to the late King; that they were not fulfilled

in the Court of Exchequer, so injurious to his superior Worth? Would he so gratefully oppose and disapprove the Pass which his Grace desired to go into Flanders? Was he the Earl's Friend when he so zealously carried on that Charge in the House of Commons for notorious breach of Trust (as mentioned before, P. 199. Col. 1.) If to be the Creature of Ministers, is to serve them faithfully in Power, and

Rem. The Craftsman knows that this Gentleman came to Court without her Majesty's Call, only to oppose her Ministers, whom he supplanted in her Favour, succeeding to the great Offices of State by imposing on her Understanding, and not in pure Obedience to her Commands. All this was done while the Duke was actually abroad in her Service, and in the full Career of Success.

Rem. The Craftsman knows it to be utterly false, and that this Gentleman would never have been readmitted

Rem. This is false, as will appear from the Earl's Memorial to the Queen. To suggest that he knew not the Earl's *Disgrace* till the Queen told it him, is a foolish jesuitical Evasion; for who could tell him sooner than the Resolution before she made one.

Rem. That it was unearned is probable enough; that it was unasked is false; it appears by the Journal Book of the H. of Commons, Apr. 20.

Rem. It is notorious, that the Minister here absured, found it difficult enough to obtain from the House of Commons that Indulgence to the attainted Lord,

filled, is solely due to the M——r. His Ambition, his insatiable Jealousy, and private Interest, continued a sort of Postscript, with much cruelty, to the Person concerned, and little regard to the King's Declaration.

Lives 'twas hardly in the Power of the Crown to have reversed the Attainder. It would have been highly criminal in any Minister not to have represented to his Majesty the dangerous Tendency of fulfilling such Intentions and Declarations. As to private Interest, this Gentleman's Usage of all the Ministers in his time, sufficiently justify any Discouragement he may have met with from the present.

Cr. That this Gentleman was engaged in the Cause of the Pretender, is true, that he served him unfaithfully, is false. He never entered into these Engagements, or any Commerce with him, till he had been attainted, and cut off from the Body of his Majesty's Subjects.

testant Succession in the House of Hanover.

Cr. For the Truth of which I appeal particularly to a noble Lord, who by the Post he was in, when most of these Transactions passed, must have had the best Opportunity of knowing the Truth of them.

the scandalous Negotiations this Minister carried on with the French, even when he assured the Dutch, in the Queen's Name, her Majesty would act in concert with her Allies; how he treated with the Agent of France, then in open War with this Kingdom; how he sent the D. of Ormond Orders not to assist the Confederates against the French Army; and yet at the same time opened a Correspondence with France; insisting that the Foreign Troops in English pay should withdraw from the Confederates, or forfeit the Subsidies of Britain; how he gave the French Court special instructions whereby they might force Tour-nay out of the Hands of the Dutch; how he stupidly ordered our Minister in Spain to acknowledge King Philip's Right to that Monarchy, before he had promised one Point in favour of the British Nation; how he, when the brave Catalans were delivered over to Destruction by British Perfidy, affirmed in the most solemn manner, That every thing was doing for their Preservation. If to him was owing the Schism Bill; those Speeches and Messages the late Queen made to her Parliament in her four last Year against the Liberty of the Press: If these were his Merits, how worthy must he be to sit in the British Parliament, where he would not allow the present King to be as D. of Cambridge, although his undoubted Right? and how wicked they are who will not restore him to that Peerage; let the noble Lord to whom he appeals, judge.

Lord, here called part of the King's gracious Intentions; was very much blamed by Friends and Enemies for the Share he had in obtaining that Favour and Indulgence, against the Sense of the Nation: And, such was the Opposition made to it every where, that he be-

Rem. This gives the Chevalier the Lye. That this Gent. never entered into Engagements with the Pretender till he was attainted, is a poor Excuse. As if it was reasonable, that because he would not justify his Crimes, therefore he must subvert our Constitution. In 1702. he was one of the 117 who voted against settling the Pro-

(See the following Page.)

Rem. If they would let us know who this noble Lord may be, or the Points they desire him to speak to, we might obtain some useful Informations by proper Interrogatories. Were he to give his Opinion freely, it may be presumed his Lordship would inform us of

Ex-

Extract of a (final) Answer to the Remarks on the Craftsman's Vindication, &c. of Ld B.

THE Author begins with assigning the Reasons that induced the *Craftsman* to vindicate the Character of two Persons his supposed Patrons; the chief of which was, that it has been constantly laboured to make all Disputes about national Affairs, to pass for nothing more than *Cavils*, raised by the Pique and Resentment of one Man, and the Iniquity and ill Designs of another.

Par nobile Fratrum, the Motto prefixed to the Remarks, he applies to the noble Pair of Brothers, Patrons of the Remarker, and then proceeds to refute the Charge of *High Treason* confessed by his shameful Flight.

If, says he, to decline in certain Circumstances a Trial; if to go into voluntary Exile, were Proofs of Guilt, many greater and better Men than the Person accused would deserve our Censure.

This Gentleman's being engaged with the Pretender after his Attainder, he owns; but, as an Alleviation, pleads the Strength of human Passions, and the Weakness of Reason, the Hardship of Persecution, and the natural Desire of Redress. Does not excuse these after Engagements with the Pretender, but insists that there's no Proof that he was under them before; or that his leaving the Kingdom is a Proof that he was a zealous Jacobite, or attached to the Pretender in the late Queen's Reign.

He gives no Answer to the Charges mentioned in the latter part of the preceding Page, but takes notice of a wrong one the Remarker had made, viz. that Ld B. was one of the 117, who in the Year 1702 voted against the Protestant Succession. To this our Author replies, that this Bill in the Year 1701, not 1702, passed Nem. contrad. That in January following,

a Bill was brought in for the further Security of his Majesty's Person and Succession, and extinguishing the Hopes of a Pretender, &c. This Bill, he says, was prepared and brought in by Sir Charles Hedges, and one Mr St John, and passed without any Division. That indeed there was a Division of 117 against 118 upon a Clause in a Bill for enlarging the time for taking the Abjuration Oath, &c. But whether this Gentleman voted against this Clause is not able to say.

As to his opposing his present Majesty when he demanded a Summons to Parliament; and causing the Hanoverian Minister to be forbid the Court for demanding it; This he flatly denies, and appeals to the Annals of Q. Anne.

'Tis further said, that the Remarker might have known that his Majesty's Mercy had been extended to this Gentleman two Years before the 7 he has mentioned, and that it did not consist only in Encouragement to hope, but in a gracious and absolute Promise of his Favour.

The Remarker thinks that no Reasons of Honour, Prudence or Decency, ought to shut the Mouth of innocency, that Shame and Guilt alone are silent in the Day of Enquiry.] Replies, that there are many Cases wherein it is not honest, in others not prudent, to say all that might be said in defence or excuse of ourselves, when such Defence must affect others not concerned in the Debate.

Great Advantage, the Author says, has been taken of a Memorial sent to the late Queen, by the late Earl of Oxford, wherein this Person is severely reflected on.

He answers, that he could shew that the Accusations were groundless, and can point out the unjust Causes of Suspensions, and the Motives to writing that Memorial, but will give the Malicious no Handle of inveighing against the Dead.

The

The Craftsman's Vindication of Mr P— from the Charge of being urged to oppose the M——r by the Sting of disappointed Ambition.

Extract of the Remarks upon the Craftsman's Vindication of Mr P——

CR. How ridiculous is this Charge? Hath he changed his Notions of Right and Wrong in Matters of Government? Hath he renounced the Principles of good Policy, which he formerly professed?

Rem. IF the Gentleman was educated in *Whig* Principles; if the fundamental Maxim of his Education was the Establishment of this Government in the present Royal Family; if this Royal Family have governed the Kingdom by Law and allowed the People

greater Liberties than ever they had before: If notwithstanding this, he hath attacked the Royal Title to the Crown, and invaded the Prince on the Throne, charging him in open Parliament with having broke the Terms of the Act of Settlement; by insisting that that Act is his Majesty's only Tenure by which he holds the Crown; suggesting that his Care of his Foreign Dominions was in Breach of that Act; consequently, that as the Terms were broken, the Title was forfeited, and the Throne thereby vacant. If he has joined the Tories, and is governed by veteran Jacobites; if he acts in concert with and by the Dictates of those who opposed the Revolution, and for thirty Years together have laboured all their Might to impose the *Pretender* upon the *British* Nation; if he opposes the King's Affairs in general; if he endeavoured to put off the common Supplies of the present Year; if he now condemns those Measures which he once advanced, the Treaties he voted honourable, and the Alliances he then asserted necessary: If this be true, he hath departed from the Principles of good Policy which he formerly professed; nor pursues the same general Principles with which he set out; for whilst he concurred with the Government, he never opposed either publick Profusion, or private Corruption; but shared the Bounties, and added to the Pensions of the Crown. All his life time he has been upon Extremities; either slavishly compliant to the Views of the Government, or unreasonably loud and vindictive in opposing their Measures; and that he once thought it the highest Honour to be ranked among that Great Man's Friends, whom he now reviles. (See Mr P's Answer in the following Page.)

Cr. He assisted a Minister in his Rise to Power; he opposes this Minister's Power; *Ergo*, Spite and Resentment are his Motives.

Rem. Their *Logick* is as false as their *Politicks*. The Syllogism fairly stated is thus, He concurred with a Minister whilst this Minister's Power was favourable to his Wishes: He opposed

this Minister when he found him no longer favourable to his Wishes.

Cr. May not the Abuse which he apprehends this Minister makes of his Power; may not measures, which he fears are *wicked*, knows to be *weak*, and sees obstinately pursued, be his Motives?

Rem. Did he not expect and insist on a great Employment? Was he not disappointed and refused in this Expectation and Demand? Did not his Patriotism and Opposition begin from this Fact?

Cr. Whose Circumstances most demanded, whose Family most required an Increase of Wealth and Fortune? — the Gentleman, or the Minister?

Rem. The Gentleman possesses an enormous Estate of above 9000 *l.* per Ann. all acquired by a *Secretary* of the Treasury. The Minister's Estate, far from being exorbitant, was acquired, at the

the *Head of that Treasury* where the Gentlemen's little Possessions were picked up by the *Secretary*, and which he obtained the *Free Simple* of, on easy Terms, by the Favour of that *Minister*, whom he hath sworn to destroy.

Cr. There is not the least Colour of Reason to suppose that the Gentleman's Opposition proceeds from a Spirit of Ambition, or a Design to push himself into the Administration.

and opposed 'em, that he might compel them to make him *Principal Secretary of State*. And since he has despaired of gaining upon his Majesty's Favour, or of removing his faithful Servants, he hath made a *solemn Vow* never to accept a Place of Trust, or share in the Ministry as long as he lives.

Concludes the Pamphlet with observing the virtuous and uniform Conclusion Mr *Oldcastle* lately made of his Undertakings in the *Craftsman*. He begun by raising a *Spirit of Liberty* against the Administration, went on with libelling all the *Royal Family*, and ended with a Vindication of the late *Ld B*—

Extract of an Answer to the foregoing Remarks, in which the Character and Conduct of Mr P. is said to be fully vindicated.

THE Answerer calls the Remarks A an infamous Libel, and ascribes it to a most noble Author, and says notwithstanding his Rage against Printers and Bookseilers, while there is Pen and Press, his infamous Scurrility, shall not go unanswered. He apologizes for Mr P. joining with Lord B. May not two Gentlemen, who formerly differed about publick Affairs, agree at present, without any imputation on their Characters? Then proceeds to defend him from the Charge of having attacked the *Royal Title to the Crown*, and invaded the prince on the Throne, &c. by saying, that he, Mr P. thought himself obliged to oppose the Continuance of 12,000 *Hessian Troops*, which amounts to a yearly Land Tax of 6 d. in the pound, and has already cost the Nation above 1,000,000 *l.* Owns that on this Occasion he mentioned the *Act of Settlement*, which provides, that Great Britain shall be at no Expence for Foreign Dominions, without Consent of parliament; and might observe at the same time, that the *Act of Set-*

Rem. He laid down the *War Office* for the sake of this Minister, who, he supposed, would be able to give him a better place. When the Minister came into Power, this Gentleman was made *Cofferer to the Household*; which he forced the Ministers to take from him,

lement was the only Tenure by which his Majesty holds the Crown, and desires the Remarker to mention any other, or better. See p. 277, 278.

As to *Jacobitism*, charged on Mr P. by his Adversaries, believes the Insinuation will gain Credit no where but in a certain Closet, where 'tis reported, the Person with whom he converses there hath lately told him he ly'd, and gave him *Appellations* too harsh to repeat.

As to Mr P. deserting his old principles, and going over to the *Tories*, he says the Charge will equally include all the Gentlemen in the Minority within Doors, and the great Majority of the Nation which openly inveigh against his Opponent's Measures without Doors.

Desires him to prove that Mr P. opposes the King's Affairs in general, or attempts to distress the publick Service, or obstruct any thing calculated for the true Interest of the Nation; on the contrary, that several national Points are chiefly owing to him. See p. 278.

If Mr P. did endeavour to put off the Supplies of the current Year, he could produce Instances, by the Remarker's Example, when the com-

mon

Supp'les have been oppos'd in a Whig Parliament; and also to diminish a corrupt Minister, whom they did not think proper to intrust with the publick Money.

As to Mr P. having declar'd, *That not one Treaty sign'd within these 16 Years, was made, or even intended for the good of these Kingdoms*; he owns, that not one of the Treaties made within that time would have been necessary, if it was not for his Majesty's German Dominions.

Says, that tho' the Remarker was educated a Whig, yet on several occasions, he has himself acted in concert with Tories, and adopted their worst Principles; that scarce two Years of his Life together have been of a Piece; that he has been a Zealot against, and a Dupe to France; that he has courted and provok'd Spain by turns in the same capricious manner. (See p. 278.)

Mr P. is slander'd with having shar'd the Bounties, and added to the Pensions of the Crown: He denies the World to prove that he ever receiv'd any thing from the Crown, but a Present made him by his late Majesty of the Journals of Parliament, and retorts the Charge home on his Adversary. (See p. 278.)

Vindicates Mr P. from the Charge of acting from Motives of Disappointment and Revenge. Says, that for want of Facts against him, of which every body is a Judge, he is accus'd of acting from bad Motives, of which God only can judge, which yet is call'd a positive Charge.

Disclaims the Imputation of Avarice, owns his OEconomy, and maintains it necessary to keep a Man independent of the Smiles or Frowns of a Court; and adds, that such Virtues cannot be agreeable to the Measures of a Man who seems to have a Design of *beggering the Nation*.

Asks, what Instances his Adversary can give of his *frank liberal Heart*?

Whether he calls the Profusion of the publick Treasury on a crew of *Pimps, Spies, Projectors, and Scribblers*, for his own secret Service, Instances of *personal Generosity*!

Another Paragraph to be answer'd by this Gentleman, relates to a *Rent-Roll* given of his Estate, and an Account how he came by it; 9000 *l. per Annum*, of which 'tis affirm'd, was acquir'd by a *Secretary of the Treasury*. To this he replies, that indeed the *Secretaryship of the Treasury* is a very good Employment, and for that Reason his Opposer is in the Right to have always a Brother or a Son in it. The *Secretary* mention'd, tho' he enjoy'd that Employment almost through three successive Reigns, yet at his Death did not leave 40,000 *l.* in Money, great part of which he rais'd by Sale of his *Paternal Estate*, and not above 5000 *l. per Ann.* in Land. This Estate therefore could not, as insinuated, be a *Fee-Simple* obtain'd of the Crown. Owns Mr P. has a very large Estate, which hath been in his Family for many Generations. (See p. 279.)

Having given this account of his own Estate, enquires into that of his Adversary; which, should he be particular therein, says, it would be entertaining to read how much he has got at the *Head of the Treasury*; how much in *Exchange Alley*; what *Jobs* contributed to building his *fine House*; and what Manors were bought with the sale of *Honours, Places, Pensions and Pardons*; Acquisitions by *Secret Service Money, Navy Bills, Army Debentures*, and other *publick Securities*, from the infamous *Bank Contract*, down to the last Bargain, with the *E. India Company*. Knows but one other Estate in England *seraped* together by such means, and questions whether the Proprietor of it will not be allow'd to be the honestest Man; viz. Him he lately sav'd from the Gallows.

II

Gives

Gives a Point of *Secret History* concerning the Reconciliation between his *present M—y*, and the late *K—*, and avers upon his *Honour*, that this *Gent.* (his *Adversary*) told him of the said Reconciliation; and that a Bargain was made for those *Whigs*, who had resign'd their Employments, to be put in by Degrees. To this he reply'd, *Who, pray, is it, that has had Authority to make this Bargain?* The Answer was, *I have done it with the Ministry; and it was insisted on, that Ld Townlend should know of the Transaction.* Neither *Ld Cowper*, the Speaker, nor any other else, knew it, and therefore we hope you will not take it amiss that it was kept secret from you.—Not I, said he, but I think it very odd, that any one should presume to take a plenary Authority upon himself to deal for such Numbers as were concern'd in an *Affair of this Consequence.* 'Twas reply'd, *We have not had our own Interests alone in view: We have bargained for all our Friends. I am to be at the Head of the Treasury. Lord Sunderland would be the Disposer of the Secret Service Money, but I would not consent, knowing that the chief Power of a Minister depends on the Disposition of it; we know that you value nothing of this kind; and so have obtain'd a Peerage for you.* To which he reply'd, *Since you acquaint me with the Terms you have made for me, what are those you have made for the P—?* To this the said Gentleman answer'd with a Sneer, *Why, he is to go to Court again, and will have his Drums, and his Guards, and such fine Things.* Being ask'd, Whether the P— was to be left Regent again, as he had been, when the King went out of England, answer'd, *No, why should he? He does not deserve it. We have done too much for him; and if it was to be done again, we wou'd not do so much.* (See p. 280.)

This Pamphlet contains a deal of Recrimination and Threats; but for

a Testimony of his Zeal, concludes with praying, that his *present Majesty's* Reign may be long and glorious; even much more glorious than it hitherto hath been! And may he, in good time, be deliver'd from your *Administration.*

From the Daily Courant, June 22.

Sober Reflections on the Answer to the Remarks on the Craftsman.

THE Answerer had said *certain Insinuations will never find credit in any Place, unless in a certain Closet.* This Writer presumes, no body can be at a loss to guess either at the *Closet* or the *Person* with whom this Minister converses there; and submits it, what *Respect* that *Person* is treated with, who is represented as the only Person in the *Kingdom* the Minister can impose on.

As to the Dialogue relating to the Minister's Treatment of his present M— when Prince of W— which Mr P. avers upon his Honour, he says, it his Honour be as great as his Memory, no Attestation can be more Sacred; for it is surprizing that he should be so particular, at the distance of 12 Years, in a Conversation of such a Length; but if the Minister should deny it, he shall believe him for a Reason given by the Author, (*viz.*) That in all Points of a secret Nature, where no Proofs can be had but the Honour of the Persons, the World has nothing else to decide upon but Characters.

Notes two Facts related in this Pamphlet, by which to guess at the Characters and Honour of the Parties in this Case. One had the Humanity to leave his Bed at Midnight, to give his sworn Enemy Notice of a Danger that threaten'd him. The other publicly boasts of betraying a Conversation held between him and an intimate Friend.

The

The Daily Courant, June 24.

A Correspondent undertakes to refute some things advanced in the *Answer to the Remarks on the Craftsman's Vindication of his two honourable Patrons*.

The Remarker had charg'd Mr P. with invading the Royal Title to the Crown. To which the Answerer reply'd, That he only endeavour'd to persuade the House of Commons not to dispense with the Limitation in the Act of Settlement.

This, our Author says, is false, and appeals to every Man that heard him. He never us'd the words *Limitation, Terms,--Conditions,*--by which his Majesty holds his Crown; but these were his Expressions. That the Act of Settlement was the only Tenure by which his Majesty holds the Crown.

Upon this, two learned and honourable Gentlemen explain'd the Nature of the Act of Settlement; and demonstrated to the satisfaction of the whole House, that Mr P. had entirely mistaken and misrepresented the sense of that Act. To which Mr. P. made no Reply.

Makes several Reflections on his insolent Defiances, and indecent Behaviour to his Majesty; and concludes with this Observation;--Let no honest Man be terrify'd from the growing Rage and Madness of these Men, with the Apprehension of any Evils or Calamities hanging over his Country. The more outrageous these Men grow, the more Reason he has to rejoice and be satisfied, that it is a true and certain Token our Happiness is near at hand.

Weekly Register, June 26. No. 63.

Mr P's Defence considered.

Would any one, says the *Register*, who reads the *Answer to the Remarks on the Craftsman*, May 22, ever imagine it was writ-

ten in opposition to the Power of an arbitrary Minister? Would any one surmise the Liberties of that People in Danger, where such an Audaciousness was tolerated? Among all the real Champions for Liberty against the most profligate Princes, among all the *Catalines* that have usurp'd the Character, never was an Instance of such brutal Opposition, such Indecency and Presumption, as to make the most eminent Names the Ridicule of the Vulgar-----Who, says he, in private Life, dares charge his Neighbour with Crimes he can't prove? yet in Affairs that relate to the Welfare of

whole Kingdoms, a little impertinent Scribbler presumes to make an open Charge of corrupt Administration, against the Virtue that is above his Acquaintance. Yet while he condemns the present, he justifies an Administration, which had been universally condemn'd, and gives the Preference, where even the Comparison was a greater Honour than it deserv'd.

Examines the avow'd Conspiracy of this *Extraordinary Craftsman* against a great Man's Life, and a publick Ratification of the bloody Vow which he has receiv'd the Addition of Numbers to make it more formidable. But, says our Author, let 'em be faithful in their Enquiry, and just in their Determination, and the *great Man*, who has been so long the Mark of Envy and Resentment, will appear as worthy of their Affection, as of the Favour of their Prince, and that his Merit and Success only have render'd him obnoxious to his Enemies.

Head's Journal, June 26.

HCrato here undertakes to point out the several Steps by which the *Roman Commonwealth* first fell into Confusion, and was afterwards brought to final Destruction. The Tyranny of the Nobles, who would make

make the People Slaves stirr'd up the Resentment of the People against them. The Broils in the State, which these Contentions occasioned, gave *Marius*, a Commoner, an Opportunity of seizing on the Consulate, which obtaining against Law, he exercised with the most horrid Cruelties and Oppressions. But what gave the finishing Stroke was the Ambition of the Nobility, who rather than not attain the Dignities to which they aspir'd, join'd with the Commons against their own Body, till first *Sylla*, and then *Cæsar*, laid hold of the Situation of the Times; and the latter gaining on the Affections of the People, at length rais'd himself to be their absolute Lord.

London Journal, June 26. N^o 622.

Modern Politicks.

THE present Way of writing Politicks, says *Osborne*, is very surprizing; instead of showing that the Administration is either weak or wicked, by Argument or Fact, Papers and Pamphlets have spread *Insinuations of Guilt*, and *Scraps of secret History*. (See p. 258.)

Gives a Specimen of this from the last *Craftsman*, under the Character of *Verres*. The Method he observes they take, is to find out some infamous Wretch of two thousand Years standing in History, who if he happens to resemble in Office or Power a Gentleman in the Administration, then the History of that great wicked Man is laid before us, to insinuate that a Person now at the Head of Affairs is guilty of the same Crimes, because he has the same Power.

Verres was at the Head of the Treasury, and he was fat and round, and laugh'd and made others laugh, and was a thorough compleat Villain; therefore if there happens a Treasurer of the same Size and risible Qua-

lities, he is guilty of all the Vices charged upon *Verres*, tho' innocent of all.

Another Method us'd by these Politicians, he says, is to rake into *Secret History*. Instances in the Answer to the Remarks; one infamous Story of which he examines; that is, a Point in Mr P---'s Defence concerning the Reconciliation between his present M---y and the late King, in a Conversation between him (Mr P.) and a most noble Person; in which the said noble Person is represented as saying things very slighting of the Pr---. This Story, says *Osborne*, is not to be credited, because he speaks in Passion, of an Enemy too, whose Destruction he has avow'd. It is further improbable from another Circumstance, that is, he went full of Resentment to tell the P--- whatever might incense him against the noble Person, yet omitted that which must have effectually done it.

The Daily Journal [June 25.] remarks on this Head, that the noble Person could not tell Mr P. that that he was to be at the Head of the Treasury; or could stipulate for a share of Royalty for himself; because the P. return'd to Court in April 1720. In June following the Ld Sunderland was put at the Head of the Treasury; June 11. the Lords Justices were declared, Secretary Craggs being the only Commoner amongst them; and the noble Person did not come into the Treasury till April, 1721.]

As to what Mr P--- says about his arguing against the Civil-List Bill and his voting at last for it; and his Reason, that as a Representative of the People, he argu'd against it, and as a Servant of the Crown, he voted for it, is such a fine Distinction as any Man in a publick Station, by virtue of this Salvo, may become the greatest Villain upon Earth.

An Elegiac POEM by Mr H.

On his only Daughter, who dy'd aged 11.

A Common Theme a Hart'ring Muse may fire,
To raise our Passions, when the lings tor
hires

She may our wonders or our praises steal
By fing'ring Transports, which she does not feel;
But when the Song from inbred Love proceeds,
And paints the Torment of a Heart that bleeds;
The mourning Muse exerts superior Skill,
And dips in Tears th' inconsolable Quill;
Our Bosoms then with real Transports glow,
And genuine Sorrow will from Nature flow.

Ah! what is Life, that thoughtful With all?
A Drop of Honey in a Draught of Gall.
A half Existence, or a waking Dream:
A bitter Fountain with a muddy Stream:
A Tale, a Shadow, or an empty Sound,
That's lost with sorrow and with anguish found:
A fading Landscape, painted upon Clay,
The source of Woe, and Idol of a Day?
The sweet Deluder of a restless Mind,
Which, if 'twas lost, how few would wish to
find!

Untimely thus the infant budding Rose
Is crop'd by some rude Hand before it blows;
Away the little Soul of Fragrance flies,
And Beauty in its Bloom unheeded dies.

Can the dumb, when Love and Nature cries,
That I have lost the Darling of my Eyes?
Tho' 'tis in vain to wish for her Return,
Yet all the Ties of Nature bid me mourn.
Can you check the unrelenting Sea,
And make the jarring Elements agree?
Can you forbid the Tide to ebb and flow?
Can you restrain the Fall of Hail and Snow?
Can you command the Thunder not to roar,
Or drive the beating Billows from the Shore?
Have you the Art to lull a storm to sleep?

Then may your Words persuade me not to weep.
Of give me Licence to lament her Fall,
As David mourn'd for Jonathan and Son;
Or, (if it may with Innocence be done)
As he lamented Absalom his Son.

When in the Anguish of his Soul he cry'd,
Wald God, my Son, in thy Place had dy'd!
Then lend your aid (if any such there be,
That love a Child, or mourn for one like me)
Let your kind Sighs with me in Comfort join,
And add your sympathizing Tears to mine!

But if there's none commiserates my Case,
And in no Breast Compassion finds a Place,
Let not your Censures add to my Concern,
Nor smile, whilst I immerse in Sorrows, mourn!
If you are void of Trouble, free from Pain,
Increase not mine, nor wonder I complain.
I know the Stroke is from the Hand divine,
To whom I will submit, and not repine;
Tho' I deplore my loss, and wish it less,
Yet I will kiss the Rod, and acquiesce;
A Saviour's Blood shall supersede my Fears,
And Love Paternal justify my Tears.

When Death at first belieg'd this little Fort,
The feeble Outworks were the Tyrant's Sport;
A Fever made the first Attack in Form,
And then Convulsions took it soon by Storm.

Succours from Art were weak, like those within,
The Guards were sickly, and the Walls were
thin,

In bad Repair the Gates and Citadel,
And then no Wonder with such Ease it fell;
Death's icy Hands the lovely Fabrick spoil'd;
He got a Victim, but I lost my Child.

Five mournful Days with trembling Hand and
I play'd the whole Artillery of Art: [Heart,
Five Nights I pall in Snow like the Day,
And almost mourn'd my own sad self away;
But when the whole that Art could do wast'ry'd,
Her Lease of Life was cancell'd, and she dy'd.
She dy'd--the conscious, whist'ring Winds re-
And I (unhappy Father!) saw her diel [ply,
I saw her die!—Can I the Deed forgive?
How can I bear to say I did—and live!

Tho' long her Reason suffer'd an Eclipse,
No sinful Words proceeded from her Lips;
And tho' oppress'd with agonizing Pain,
She utter'd nothing indiscreet or vain, [Sin,
Which gives me hopes her Soul was wash'd from
And Grace abounding was at Work within.

Whilst Nature yet maintain'd the doubtful
Strife,
And Death sat brooding on the Verge of Life;
Even then—when all the Hopes of Life were
red,

I and the Angels waiting round her Bed,
(They, to conduct her to the Realm of Day,
And I, to weep, to sigh, to mourn, to pray)
I kiss'd her Lips, and wip'd her dying Face,
And took the Father's and the Nurse's Place;
Her dying Groans were Daggers in my Heart:
We knew we must, but Oh! were loth to part!
I mourn'd, I wept, I gave a Loofe to Grief,
And had recourse to all Things for Relief,
But all in vain--the last Effort I make,
I gave--but Oh! she had not Strength to take;
Her fluttering Pulse with Intermision play'd,
And then her Heart its Palpitation lay'd;
And thus thro' all the Forms of Death she pass'd,
'Till with a Groan my dear one breath'd her last.

But who can paint the Horror, or the Pow'r
Of Nature's Conflict in so dark an Hour?
The Wound was such that Time can never heal,
No Balm can cure its and no Art conceal.
May that sad Day be banish'd from the Year,
Or cloath'd in Sable, if it must appear!
Or, may the Sun withdraw his Beams at Noon,
And solid Darkness veil the Stars and Moon!
May all the Sands be stagnant in the Glass,
And (as that Hour returns) relute to pass!
All Clocks be dumb, and Time forget to fly,
And may all Nature be as sad as I!

Let Mourning in its blackest Drels appear,
And she be never nam'd without a Tear!
Her Name shall live, and yield a sweet Perfume,
And (tho' in Dust) her Memory shall bloom.

Oh! where are now those dear, obedient
Hands,
So pleas'd to execute my whole Commands?
Where are those Feet, so early taught to run?
As Lightning swift, unweary'd as the Sun?
Or where those Arms, that with such Passion
drove
To clasp my Neck, and stifle me with Love?

Where

Where those dear Lips, where mine were fond
to dwell?

And where that Breath, that ravish'd with the
Smell?

Where is that Tongue, whose Prattle pleas'd
mine Ears!

Where fled the hopes of my declining Years?

Where is that Face, so pleasant when the Smil'd?

Or where's the Woman acting in the Child?

Where those dear Eyes, that with such sweet-
ness shone?

Or rather, where are all my Comforts gone?

Where is that Heart, so near to Truth ally'd?

And never disobey'd---but when she dy'd?

Where is that Breast, where Virtue once did
grow,

As Roses sweet, and white as falling Snow?

They're bury'd all in the voracious Grave,

Where Kings are level'd with the meanest Slave.

The Wife and Great, when there they make
their Bed,

Are equal'd with the Wretch that begs his
Bread;

But there the Wicked can no more oppress,

And there the Weary find a calm Rest.

Alas! the wretched Hope in this alone!

And hence I go with Sorrow mourning down.

Till then, this Thought shall mitigate my Woe,

And dry those Tears that now profusely flow,

That when by Heaven's Command I quit the
Stage,

Bow'd down by Time, and quite fatigu'd with
Age:

My Flesh shall rest in Quiet by her Side,

Like a fond Bridegroom sleeping by his Bride;

Till the last Day shall both to Life restore,

When Death shall die, and Time shall be no more.

This distant Hope does equal Pleasure give,

As now my Soul is conscious that I live.

And thou shalt waite my Delight and Pride,

In whom I hop'd to have a Nurse and Guide,

When tasteless Days should bow my hoary Head,

And Pain or Sickness fix me to my Bed,

If I may guildless call upon thy Name,

And ask a Boon without incurring Blame:

Tho' thou art happy now amongst the blest,

Indulge a tender Father's last Request.

When some kind Angel from this World below

Shall bring the News (for sure the Angels know)

And shal to Thee and other Spirits tell,

That mine has Orders to forsake the Shell,

And be transplanted to the Realm of Light,

Where Faith and Hope are swallow'd up in Sight.

Do you with heav'nly Raptures meet my Ghost

On th' utmost Limits of that happy Coast:

Let me receive Increase of Joy from you!

Till then, my little Saint, *Adieu, Adieu.*

Dawley FARM.

(By an Admirer of Lord *Bolingbroke.*)

See an Answer, No. VII.

'TIS sung, that exil'd by Tyrannick Jove,
Apollo from the starry Realms above,

To Sylvan shades, to grots and streams retir'd

And that new scene, and that new state admir'd

Admir'd, but found (with pleasure and surpris'd)

Himself the same on Earth as in the skies;

A simple Majesty, and easy grace

Compos'd his steps, and lighten'd in his face

The wond'ring Swains and Nymphs, where'er

he trod,

At distance gaz'd, and recogniz'd the God;

Where'er he pass'd, the world his influence

knew,

And learning, arts, and wisdom, round him grew

Still, tho' in silent privacy, he gave

His wonted aid: inspir'd the wife and brave;

Taught patriots policy; taught poets sense;

And bade all live, or die, in Liberty's defence,

Sure this is verity'd; what here we view

In *B—g—*, has made the fiction true.

See! emblem of himself, his *Villa* stand!

Politely finish'd, regularly grand!

Frugal of ornament, but that the best,

And all with curious negligence express'd.

No gaudy colours stain the rural hall;

Blank light and shade discriminate the wall:

Where thro' the whole we see his lov'd design

To please with mildness, without glaring finery

Himself neglects what must all others charm,

And what he built a palace, calls a *Farm*.

Here the proud trophies, and the spoils of war

Yield to the scythe, the harrow and the car;

To what'er implement the rustic wields,

What'er manures the garden, or the fields.

Contraste of scenes! behold a worthless tool,

A dubb'd pibeian, fortune's fav'rite fool,

Laden with publick plunder, loll in state

'Midst dazzling gems, and piles of massy plate,

'Midst arms, and kings, and gods, and heros

quaff,

His wit all ending in an idiot laugh;

Whilst noble *St J—* in his sweet recess,

(*By these made greater who would make him less*)

Sees, on theigur'd wall, the stacks of corn

With beauty more than theirs the room adorn,

Young winged *Cupids* smiling guide the plough,

And peasants elegantly reap and sow.

The *Mantuan* genius, thus in rural strains,

Adds grace to courts, and dignity to swains,

Makes *Phaërus* self partake the farmer's toil,

And all the muses cultivate the soil.

While free of heart, and eloquent of tongue,

His speech, as tuneful as that heav'nly song,

Suspends in rapture each attentive guest;

Words more delicious than his generous feast;

Wit more inspiring than his flowing bowl;

The feast of reason, and the flow of soul.

O Britain! — But 'tis past — O lost to fame

The wond'rous man, thy glory, and thy shame,

Conversing with the mighty minds of old,

Names like his own in time's bright bills in-

roll'd,

Here splendidly obscure, delighted lives,

And only for his wretched country grieves.

While thou, ingrate, infamous, as thou art,

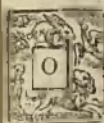
Of thy mad conduct long shalt feel the smart.

Long mourn the folly which thy woe destroys,

And rue the bliss retirement he enjoys.

THE Monthly Intelligencer. JUNE, 1731.

Tuesday, June 1.



ONE hundred and six poor disabled Seamen were ordered by the Lords of the Admiralty, to be admitted Pensioners of *Greenwich Hospital*,

Wednesday, 2.

The R. Hon. Sir *Rob. Walpole* gave an elegant Entertainment to the President and several of the Governors of *Christ's Hospital* on account of his being lately chosen Governor.

They write from *Steyning in Sussex*, that ripe Barley is now growing there, and ready to be cut, yielding, as guels'd, 16 Bushels per Acre.

Thursday 3.

Justice *Webster* and Mr *Carleton* were try'd before the Ld Ch. Justice *Raymond* on an Indictment for assaulting Justice *De Voil* (see p. 125.) and were both found guilty.

The Sessions began at the *Old Bailey*, in the Course of which the following Persons were capitally convicted, *viz.* *Richard Cooper* for forging a Bond, in the Penalty of 50*l.* for the Payment of 26*l.* *Thomas Martin*, and *Elizabeth Cooper*, for robbing a Person of several Guineas in *Poplar Fields*; *William Burrows* and *Charles Ogilby* for the Highway; and *Samuel Curtis* for Horse-stealing. *Martin* and *Curtis* were repriev'd.

Was a Meeting of the R. Society when, after the Admission of *M. Laur. Garcin*, and Sir *Jos. Ayliffe*, were pro-

duced some curious Impressions made on *Plaster of Paris*, of Flowers, Plants, Coins, &c. colour'd after the Life. A Letter was read from Sir *Thomas Dereham* (a Fellow, and Gent. of the Bedchamber to the present D. of *Tuscany*) giving an account of a Lady of Quality, whose Body was found burnt partly to a Cinder, and partly to Ashes, in her Bedchamber, as it is judged, from a lighted Lamp which stood in the midst of the Room, and surprized her in a Fit; in the Morning only her Legs, Hands, and part of her Skull with Hair were undestroy'd.

The first Stone was laid for the rebuilding of *Gravesend Church*.

D

Friday, 4.

Was try'd before the Ld Ch. Baron *Reynolds*, a Cause between the Rev. Mr *Wood*, Vicar of *Heston* near *Hounslow*, Plaintiff and *Richard Bullstrode*, Esq; Def. the Plaintiff claiming Tythes for a Farm which ever since *K. Henry VIII.* was exempted, being one of the dissolved Monasteries of the holy Trinity of *Hounslow*. A Verdict pass'd for the Def.

Saturday 5.

The 3 Regiments of Foot-guards passed in Review, and exercised before their Majesties, and the Prince of *Wales* in *Hide-Park*; they fir'd 12 Vollies, and made a fine Appearance.

H

Thursday, 10.

Japhet Crook, alias Sir *Peter Stranger*, stood on the Pillory and suffer'd the

the other Parts of the Sentence passed upon him by the Court of *King's-Bench*, May 31. See p. 218.

An Action was try'd before the L. *Raymond* brought by a Nobleman against a Wharfinger for short Measure, and lending in Coals in Sacks unsealed, contrary to the late Act of Parliament; and a Verdict was given against the Wharfinger.

Friday, 11.

The Prisoners in the *Fleet Prison* caused a Riot and insulted the Keepers, upon which the Warden procur'd from the Tilt-yard two Files of Musketeers consisting of 12 Men. The Prisoners alledg'd they were ill-us'd, and stood up for their Rights and Privileges.

His Majesty has bestow'd the Sum of 1000 *l.* on the poor Sufferers at *Tiverton*, and the like Sum on those at *Blandford*. And very considerable Sums were raising at *London*, *Westminster*, *Bristol*, *Bath*, &c.

The following Gentlemen have paid their respective Fines into the Chamber of the City of *London* to be exempted from serving the Office of Sheriff of the said City and County of *Middlesex*, viz. *Samuel Ball*, Esq; Citizen and Salter; *Stephen Ram*, Esq; Citizen and Goldsmith; *John Hopkins*, Esq; Citizen and Dyer; *Christopher Spicer*, Esq; Citizen and Fishmonger; *John Gould*, Esq; Citizen and Draper; viz. 400 *l.* and 20 Marks each.

Saturday 12.

James Monaghan, a Butcher, was hang'd and quarter'd at *Stephen's Green*, *Dublin*, for the Murder of his Wife. (The Hangman rode to Execution in a Suit of flower'd Fustian, presented him by the Master Weavers, in contempt of foreign Manufactures.)

Wednesday, 16.

Burroughs, *Ogilby*, *Cooper*, and *Curtis*, executed at *Tyburn*. (See their Crimes under June 3.)

Thursday, 17.

Was a Meeting of the R. Society when the Envoy of the King of *Poland* was proposed as a Candidate. Dr *Mortimer* communicated a curious Discourse concerning the strange Effects of a Distillation from the Leaves of the *Lauro-cerasus*, on the Bodies of three Women and several Dogs in *Ireland*. 'Twas observ'd that the *Irish* had us'd it in Brandy, which it enliven'd without any danger; but some Women taking too large a Quantity of it, by way of Cordial, it poison'd them; causing scarce any Alterations in the Intestines or Brain, none externally in the Body; in Experiments made on Dogs it threw 'em into Convulsions which they seldom surviv'd; and that in visiting their Inwards after their Deaths, the Blood appear'd more florid than usual. Afterwards an Experiment was made of an Air-gun, loaded with 7 Charges of Goose-shot and Balls, discharged at 7 several times, with loud Reports. For this Invention we are beholden to *Italy*; for its Improvement, to our R. Society.

Saturday, 19.

A Grant from the Crown passed the Seals for allowing the Heralds of Scotland the same Fees as the *English*.

Benjamin Loder, of *Lyford*, near *Wantage* in the County of *Berk*, has a Son, born March 10, 1725, who is almost 5 Foot high, and his Arms, Legs, and other parts proportionable; carries 13 Score with ease, takes up 100 Weight with one Hand, and half a hundred with one Finger.

Tuesday 22.

The Bailiffs, Aldermen, Recorder, &c. of *Kingston upon Thames* waited on their Majesties at *Hampton Court*, when their Recorder made their Compliments, and thank'd his Majesty for his Royal Donation of 500 *l.* towards rebuilding their Chapel.

A Certain Doctor of *Trinity-Hall*, *Cambridge*, has been lately detected and

and confes'd the stealing several Books from the Library of *St John's College*. See his Sentence, p. 351.

Thursday 24.

Samuel Russel and *Thomas Pindar*, Esqs, were elected Sheriffs of this City; and *Mr Smith*, and *Mr Bosworth*, Auditors.

The *Pr. George*, a Ship belonging to the *English* Gentlemen in *Bengall*, was lost in *October* last, in *Juncan Bay*, 45 Leagues to the Westward of *Canton*, and the Captain and other Officers and Sailors, to the Number of 58, were drowned; the Super-cargoes, Purser, two of the Mates, and 42 Seamen were saved. Her Cargo, worth 60,000 *l.* was lost except 5 Chests of Treasure. The Emperor of *China* being inform'd of their Misfortune, order'd his Officers to make them the following Presents in his Name, viz.

| To | Tales L. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| <i>Jn Stevenson</i> Ch. Supercar. | 4500 1500 0 |
| <i>Sam. Harrison</i> , 2d Super. | 350 116 13 4 |
| <i>Alex. Wedderburn</i> , Purser | 250 83 6 8 |
| <i>Sam. Barlow</i> , 3d Mate | 150 50 0 0 |
| <i>Ben. Adams</i> , 4th Mate | 150 50 0 0 |
| 42 Seamen each | 15 210 0 0 |

Letters from all parts of the *West-Indies* mention a great Drought, and particularly at *Antigua*; at which Place a Pail of Water, containing about 3 Gallons, had been sold at 7 *s.* that Country Money, or 4 *s.* 8 *d.* Sterling.

SHIP News this Month.

The *Rebecca*, Capt. *Jenkins*, was taken in her Passage from *Jamaica*, by a *Spanish* *Guarde Costa*, who put her People to the Torture; part of which was, that they hang'd up the Capt. three times, once with the Cabin-boy at his Feet; they then cut off one of his Ears, took away his Candles and Instruments, and detain'd him a whole Day. Being then dismiss'd, the Capt. bore away from the *Havanna*, which the *Spaniards* perceiving stood after her, and declar'd,

that if she did not immediately go for the *Gulph*, they would set the Ship on Fire; to which they were forc'd to submit, and after many Hardships and Perils arriv'd in the River *Thames*, June 11. The Captain has since been at Court and laid his Case before his Majesty.

The *Bacchus*, Capt. *Stevens* arriv'd, about the middle of this Month, at *Bristol*, from *Jamaica*, was taken April 27, between the *Havanna* and the *Gulph*, by a *Spanish* *Guarde Costa*, which fir'd a Gun at her, and she return'd; upon which they hoisted a Flag, with a Death's Head, then the *Bacchus* struck. They plunder'd the Ship, and stript the Captain and People of their Cloaths, &c. and threatn'd them with immediate Death, if they did not discover their Money, and had Ropes rec'd at the Yard Arm ready.

The *Runlet Sloop*, Capt. *Brin* of *Rhode Island*, was taken with the *Bacchus*. They treated her Men barbarously, torturing their Fingers with Gunlock-Screws, and lighted Matches, to extort a Confession where their Money lay; then stript 'em of their Cloaths, and plunder'd the Ship.

These Rogues reported that the Day before they took the *Humber Sloop* of *Rhode Island*; Capt. *Rogers*; they left one of their Men on board the said Sloop drunk, and Captain *Rogers* had Orders to keep them company that Night, but a Gale springing up the Captain sheer'd off.

At *Ballyheighe* in the County of *Kerry* in *Ireland*, several Villains broke into the Place where the Treasure lay that was saved from a great *Danish* Vessel, wreck'd on that Coast, forc'd through the Guard, and took to the Value of 23,000 *l.* leaving 5000 *l.* design'd for salvage Money; but being pursu'd, the Treasure was recover'd, which, while they were securing, the Rogues made off.

K k

The

The last Year's Account of the HOSPITALS.

| Christ's-Hosp. | Wethlehem. | St. Batho- | St. Tho- | Bridewell. |
|------------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|
| Apprentic'd & discharged 133 | Admitted 142 | lomeſo. | mag's | Vagrants, &c. |
| Buried 15 | Cured 105 | Cured 4296 | Cur'd 5162 | Received 572 |
| Remain. 1117 | Buried 28 | Buried 381 | Buried 387 | Brought up to Trades 97 |
| | Rem. 165 | Rem. 550 | Rem. 656 | |

DEATHS.

5. **SIR William Compton**, Bart, of *Hurs* near *Oakingham* in *Berkshire*, and of *Hartbury* in *Gloucestershire*.

Wigley Stratham, Esq; Son of Sir *John Stratham* of *Wigwall*, *Derbyshire*.

Mr *Paul Heeger*, Son-in-law to the late Sir *Peter Meyer*.

The Rev. Mr *Thomas Breton*, Vicar of *Boughton-Aluph*; *Northamptonshire*.

9. *John Stafford*, Esq; a Merchant at *Edmonton*.

The Rev. Mr *Owen Griffith*, Rector of *Blechnigh*, in *Surry*.

12. The Rev. Mr *Roper*, Rector of *St Dunstan's* in the East.

16. The Rev. Dr *Roper*, Rector of *St Nicholas Cole-Abby* in *Old Fish-street*.

The Rev. Dr *Tafwel*, Rector of *St Mary Newington*.

Mr *Josua Simmonds*, Surgeon to *St Bartholomew's Hospital*.

19. The Rev. Mr *George Waite*, Lecturer of *Islington*.

22. Mr *Edward Ward*, celebrated for his Writings.

21. *John Dupree*, Esq; formerly a Colonel in the *French Service*.

Mrs *Ward*, Wife of *John Ward*, late of *Hackney*, Esq;

Robert Gray, Esq; Factor for the *E. India Company* at *Fort St George*.

22. The R. Hon. *Edward Howard*, E. of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, and Baron *Howard of Walden* in the County of *Essex*. He was succeeded by *Charles Howard*, Esq; his Brother.

24. Mr *Nehemiah Eastman*, a Dry Salter in *Watling-street*.

Francis Oldfield, Esq; formerly Col. in the *Guards*.

The Relief of the late Major General *Shrimpton*.

The Lady *Ellwill*, Relief of the late Sir *John Ellwill*, Bart Since his De-

cease marry'd to — *Bartlett*, Esq; Nephew to the R. H. the Ld Mayor.

Mr *William Tench*, youngest Son of Sir *Fisher Tench*, Bart.

The D. of *Wharton*, dy'd the last of *May*, at *Rens* near *Barcelona* in the Monastery of the *Franciscans de la Puella*. He has left all his Jewels to Mrs *Higgins*, Daughter of the late Doctor of that Name, an Irishman and Physician to his Catholick Majesty.

The youngest Son of the Ld *Lynn*, of the Small-pox.

The Wife of *John Jolliffe*, Esq; Nephew to Sir *Wm Jolliffe*, at *Petersfield* in *Hampshire*.

PROMOTIONS.

Appointed Commissioners and principal Officers of the Navy, viz.

James *Mighells*, Esq; Commissioner to be Comptroller of the Navy.

Sir *Jacob Ackworth*, Knt. Surveyor.

Thomas Pearse, Esq; Clerk of the Accompts.

Sir *George Saunders*, Kt. Com. to Comptroll the Treasurers Accompts.

John Fowler, Esq; Com. to Comptroll the Victualling Accompts.

William Cleveland, Esq; Com. to Comptroll the Storekeepers Accompts.

Tho. Kemphorhe, Esq; for his Majesty's Yards at *Chatham* and *Sheerness*.

Sir *Nicholas Trevanion*, Knt. Com. for his Majesty's Yard at *Portsmouth*.

Robert Byng, Esq; 2d Son to Vis. *Torrington*, made a Commissioner.

PREFERMENTS.

5. **M**r *Webster* was chosen Clerk of the *Coopers Company*.

Thomas Stiles, eldest Son to Sir *Tho. Stiles*, of *Wateringbury-park* in the County of *Kent*, Bt. made Page of Honour to his Majesty in the Room of Sir *Wm Irby*, Bt. Equerry to the Pr. of *Wales*.

Capt. *Wm Strogade*, of a marching Reg. succeeds the Hon. *Ch. Murray*, Brother to the E. of *Dunmore*, as Col. of a Reg. of Foot Guards.

Mr *Geo. Inglisb*, made Ensign in Brig. *Jones's* Reg. in the *Leeward Islands*.

Mr *Rich. Mitchell*, Ensign in Col. *Kane's* Reg. in the room of Mr *Inglisb*.

Wm Surie, Esq; appointed Receiver General of the County of *Northum.*

11. Ld *Delaware*, made Treasurer of the Household.

Major *James Cholmondeley*, made Col. of the 3d Troop of Horse-Guards.

Col. *Bragge*, of the 3d Reg. of Foot Guards, appointed Aid-de-camp to the D. of *Dorset*, Ld Lieut. of *Ireland*.

Capt. *De Stroung*, appointed Major of the 1st Troop of Guards.

Ld *Baltimore*, appointed Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his R. H. the Prince, in the room of the E of *Asburnham*.

Herbert, Esq; second Son of the E. of *Pembroke*, succeeds the Ld *Delaware* as Col. in the 1st Reg. of Foot Guards; and Capt. *Brackley* succeeds Capt. *Herbert*.

The Lady *Sus. Hamilton*, appointed Lady of the Bedchamber to her R. H. Princess *Carolina*.

Dan. Sadler, Esq; appointed first Clerk in the Old Annuity Pell Office, and Mr *Chambers*, first Clerk of the new Annuity Pell-Office.

Counsellor *Ballard*, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, appointed Dep. Chamberlain, and Mr *James Smith*, one of the Clerks of the Tally-Court in the Exchequer.

Robt Smith, Esq; appointed Master of the Mathematicks to his Majesty.

James Pitt, Esq; Author of the Letters sign'd *Osborne* in the *London Journal*, appointed Surveyor of Tobacco, in the room of Mr *Evans*, dec.

The Rt Hon. *Henrietta Howard*, Countess of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, appointed Groom of the Stole to her Majesty, with a Salary of 100 l. per Annum.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

3. Mr *Henry Bund*, Fellow of *Worcester College* in *Oxford*, chosen Lect.

of *St Mary Aldermanbury, London*.

Henry Gally, D. D. presented to a Prebend in the Cathedral of *Norwich*.

Dr *Tymms*, presented to the Living of *Raunds* in *Northamptonshire*.

Mr *William George*, made Prebend of *Windsor*; and

Dr *Alured Clarke*, Prebend of *Westminster*.

Mr *Poff*, Fellow of *Queen's College, Cambridge*, presented to the Rectory of *Cheverel Magna*, in *Wiltshire*, and elected Rector for the ensuing Year.

Mr *Crownfield*, presented to the Rectory of *Eversden parva*, in the Diocese of *Ely*.

Dr *Herring*, Preacher of *Lincoln's-Inn*, presented to the Rectory of *Blechingly* in the County of *Surry*.

Mr *Ward*, presented to the new Church at *Pendle* in *Lancashire*.

Mr *Joseph Sugar*, presented to the Rectory of *North Tidworth*, in *Wilts*.

Mr *Davies*, Rector of *Westcot* near *Stow* in *Gloucestershire*, to the Rectory of *Drayton* near *Banbury* in the County of *Oxford*.

MARRIAGES.

Richard Mills, of *Neckington, Kent*, Esq; married to the eldest Daughter of *Richard Warter*, of *Westfield, Norfolk*, Esq;

Richard Tomlinson, Esq; to Miss *Baskett* of *Wickham*.

John Egerton of *Oulton, Cheshire*, to Miss *Catherine Upton* Daughter of *Wm Upton*, Esq; of *Lupton, Devonshire*.

The Rev. Mr *Roger Waind* of *York*, about 26 Years of Age, to a *Lincolnshire* Lady upwards of 80, with whom he has 3000 l. in Money, 300 l. per Annum. and a Coach and four during Life only.

BANKRUPTS.

Nicholas Carrick, of *Tyberst, Suffex*, Salesman.

John Waters, of *Ralsenden, Kent*, Shopkeeper.

William Humphreys, of *Petter-lane, London*, Upholster.

Isaac Helbut, of *Fenchurch-street, London*, Merchant.

George

George Dunn, of *North-allerton*, *Yorkshire*, Grocer.

Edward Smith, of *Wetleigh*, *Devon*. Merchant.

William Wickes, of *Hyde*, *Gloucestershire*, Clothier.

Richard Lowry, of *Milk-street*, *London*, Haberdasher of small Wares.

Thomas Marsh, of *Hackney*, *Middlesex*, Brewer.

Ralph Chamberlain, of *Smithfield*, *London*, Innholder and Vintner.

Thomas Fry, of *Cabre*, *Wiltshire*, Woolstapler.

Edward Davis, jun. of *Studley*, *Wiltshire*, Clothier.

John Wright, of *Birmingham*, *Warwickshire*, Ironmaster.

Bilby Laycock, of *Tamworth*, *Staffordshire*, Ironmaster.

John Whistshaw, of *Lad-lane*, *London*, Mercer.

Peter Williams and *John Williams*, Merchants and Copartners, of *Exon*.

ACCIDENTS.

MR *Scott*, a Relation of Sir *Edward Dering*, fell off his Horse and was kill'd.

At *Cheltenham* in *Gloucestershire*, a Storm of Thunder, Lightning, and Hail did upwards of 2000 *l*. Damage to the Corn, Fruit, Windows and Houses.

After the Races were over at *Guildford*, a Hare ran in view, which Mr *Luff*, a Brewer in *Hedge-Lane*, following, was thrown from his Horse and dy'd in an Hour after.

A Clergyman fishing in a River near *Uxbridge*, found a dead Body with many Tokens of it's being murder'd, which prov'd to be that of one *Lock*, who was seen the Day before to go out with a young Woman of that Place, on which she was taken up, with two of her Intimates, and imprison'd.

A Washerwoman in *Aldersgate-street* hang'd herself with 2 Packthread.

19. As Capt. *Pigott* and another Gentleman were playing at Billiards at a Coffee-house near *Leicester-Fields*, the Capt. gave the Boy a Blow on the Head with his Billiard Mallet, of which the Boy dy'd in a few Hours after.

23. Mr *Stafford*, a Gentleman of Quality, sent one *Maynwaring* a Porter, who apply'd about *Gray's-Inn Gate*, on an Errand. The Porter, on his Return, insiling on more than the Gentleman thought fit to give him, the Gentleman drew his Sword and wounded him in the left side, of which he instantly died. The Coroner's Inquest gave their Verdict *Wilful Murder*.

22. *Dublin*. A young Catholick Clergyman was poison'd by a Receipt ignorantly mix'd, and dy'd bleeding at Ears and Nose. — Four Watchmen tell upon and wounded *Thomas Heffran*, a Taylor, who dy'd in 24 Hour; and the Coroner's Inquest gave it in *Wilful Murder*. — 24th One *Kerry*, a Watchman was shot dead in a Fray with 4 young Sparks, 3 of whom were taken. 25 Officers of the Customs suspended for neglect of Duty.

21. *Edinburgh*. Three Men fell into a Coal-pit at *Port Setton*, and were kill'd. — At *Cockeny* some of the Houses belonging to the Glass-works, suddenly sunk down, and the Waters rushing up, several of the Servants perished.

26. One *James Henderson* a Smith, dy'd on his Knees at Morning Prayers in *St Nicholas Church*, in *Newcastle upon Tyne*.

22. Mr *Robert Brough*, a substantial Farmer at *Winkley* near *Macclesfield* in *Cheshire*, in his Return from Market, was barbarously murder'd by one *Naden* his Servant. The Villain first knock'd him down, then cut a great Gash under his Nose, and another on his Wrist, and having almost separated his Head from his Body, left him; but being quickly pursu'd was taken. See p. 396.

30. A Gentleman kill'd by a Vindictor at *Windjor*, who, on a Quarrel about a Reckoning, threw him over a Table and broke his Ribs.

Account of Losses by Fire, this Month.

4. A Fire broke out at *Blondford* in *Dorsetshire*, which consumed the whole Town (except 26 Houses) together with the Church. The Consumption of the People was so great and the Fire so quick, that few saved any Goods;

Goods; near 300 Houses were laid in Ashes, and the Town in such a Confusion, that 'twas difficult to find a Road thro' it. Near 3000 Persons lay in the open Fields without Cloaths or Victuals; 150 of whom had the Small-Pox upon them, and were carried out of their Beds into the Meadows, and several dy'd and remain'd unbury'd. A Village beyond the Bridge, was also consumed.

At *Castle-carey* near *Bruton* in *Somersetshire*, were burnt several Houses.

5. A dreadful Fire happened at *Tiverton*, in *Devonshire*, which consum'd 200 Houses, ten of which cost 10,000*l*. Building; the whole Loss was computed at 1,500,000*l*. a small Quantity of Goods was sav'd that was thrown into the Churches and Meeting-houses, and the Fields adjoining, where a great many hundred poor Persons lay for want of Beds. [This Town was almost burnt down by a sudden Fire *April* 3, 1598. (says, a certain Author) for the

Peoples 'great Profanation of the Lords Day; after that, was burnt again *August* 5, 1612.]

A Fire broke out at *Wilson*, in *Norfolk*, and burnt down several Houses.

Mr Pitt, of *Newton St Cyrus*, sent two of his Servants to burn some Rubbish; the Flames set Fire to a Field of Barley, and to another of Pease, which were entirely consum'd; to the Damage of 50*l*.

6. The House of Farmer *Bryan* in *Old Windsor* took Fire, which with most of the Barns and Stabling were consumed, and an ancient Husbandman perished in the Flames. It was occasioned by his firing a Gun.

8. At *Uxfont* near the *Devizes* in *Wilts*, a Fire consumed 27 Houses, besides Outhouses, and great Quantities of Hay and Corn.

9. A Fire broke out at the House of a Milliner by little *Turn-stile*, *Holbourn*, which consumed that and about 30 more.

Observations in GARDENING for JULY, 1731.

TRUST not too much to the sudden Showers which may not fall, for they are of little help to the roots of Plants; neither neglect to water those Plants which stand abroad in pots or cases, for they have yet less benefit from the rains in this season than the Plants in the open ground.

You are to sow Kidney Beans and some Pease to bear in September and October, they are to be sown where they may have shelter from the frosty nights in those Months. Have an eye to such herbs as are now seeding, water them plentifully; for about this time the seeding-vessels of many are forming, and a good watering or two is very helpful to the filling of the seed.

Sow Cucumbers upon beds made with dry horse-litter, and covered with light earth ten inches thick: They must be cover'd at night in September with a common frame and glass to keep them from frost and rain, and by this

Method you may have some Cucumbers till Christmas.

Sow royal fidecia and brown dutch Lettuces about the middle of the month, some of which will be cabbaged for winter use, and may then be planted close together, where they may be shelter'd with glasses and have the benefit of the Sun. But we must note that they should be secur'd before any frost pinch them or they will rot.

Sow chervil and also carrots, turnips, and onions, to stand the winter. Plant Cabbages, and favours, for autumn and winter use; plant colly-flowers to blossom in September. Earth up sal-lery in drills and plant a new parcel to succeed the former.

We take up this Month shallots, garlick, and gather rochambole when the stalk turns yellow.

Transplant Endive for blanching against winter.

Courst

Declaration signed by the Ministers of their Britannick and Catholick Majesties by virtue of the Orders of the Kings their Masters.

THE King of Great-Brittain having caused the Treaty which he lately concluded with the Emperor, to be communicated to his Catholick Majesty, and having declared that he has thereby given the most evident Proofs of the Sincerity of his Intentions for the Execution of the Treaty of *Seville*, as well with respect to the effectual Introduction of the 6000 *Spanish* Troops into the strong Places of *Parma* and *Tuscany*, according to the Dispositions of the said Treaty, as to the immediate Possessions of the Infante *Don Carlos*, pursuant to the Tenour of the Vth Article of the Quadruple Alliance, without any Necessity, on the part of the most Serene Infante, or of his Catholick Majesty to dispute, debate or remove any Difficulties whatsoever which might arise under any Pretence whatever; his Catholick Majesty declares, that, provided every thing above specified be readily executed, he will be fully satisfied therewith; and that notwithstanding the Declaration made at *Paris* the 28th Day of *January* last, by his Ambassador Extraordinary the Marquis *de Castellar*; the Articles of the said Treaty of *Seville*, wherein the Two Crowns are directly and reciprocally concerned, shall subsist in their full Force and Extent; and the Two Kings abovementioned do equally promise to cause the Conditions in the said Articles expressed to be punctually executed, to which they engage and bind themselves by the present Instrument. Provided, however, that his Britannick Majesty shall cause the 6000 *Spanish* Troops to be effectually introduced into the States of *Parma* and *Tuscany*, and put the Infante *Don Carlos* into actual Possession of

the States of *Parma* and *Placentia*, pursuant to the Vth Article of the Quadruple Alliance, and to the Eventual Investitures, within the Space of Five Months, to be reckoned from the Day of the Date of this Instrument, or sooner, if it can be done.

And his Catholick Majesty does further intend and declare, that as soon as the said Introduction and Possession of the States of *Parma* and *Placentia* shall be effectuated, his Resolution is, that without any Occasion for another Declaration or Instrument, the abovementioned Articles of the Treaty of *Seville* shall subsist; together with the Enjoyment of all the Privileges, Concessions and Exemptions, in favour of *Great Britain*, which have been stipulated, and are literally contained in the said Articles, and in the antecedent Treaties between the Two Crowns, confirmed by the Treaty of *Seville*, to be reciprocally observed and punctually executed. Done at *Seville*, the 6th Day of June, 1731.

Gibraltar, June 2. The *Spaniards* having begun and carried on Works opposite to this Place, our Governor has caus'd several Fortifications to be made under one Side of the Mountain; and others to be marked out, in order to build a strong Fort in the midst of them; and when that is done, the Ships that come into this Bay need not be afraid of any Insult or other Inconvenience whatsoever. See p. 430.

Letters from *Dunkirk* advise, that on the Report of the *English* having fitted out a large Squadron for the Sea, several Troops were arrived there to garrison or fortify that Place.

On the other Hand, a Battalion of Foot Guards and a Detachment of Horse are ordered into *Kent* to guard our Coasts. And more Ships of War are to be put in Commission.

June

VOL. I. Prices of Goods, &c. in JUNE, 1731. 271
Towards the End of the Month.

| Course of Exchange. | Stocks, June. 28. | Monthly B I L L of Mortality from June 4. to June 29. |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Amsterdam 34 9 | S. S. 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Chrstned } Males 614 } 804 |
| Ditto at Sight 34 6 | — Bonds 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 17 s. | } Femal. 190 } |
| Hamburgh— 33 9 | — Annuities 107 $\frac{2}{3}$ | Buried } Males 872 } 1751 |
| Rotterdam 34 10 | Bank 146 $\frac{1}{2}$ | } Femal. 879 } |
| Antwerp — 35 8 | — Circulation 87. os. | Died under 2 Years old --- 726 |
| Madrid — 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Million Bank 108 | Between 2 and 5 --- 155 |
| Bilboa — 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | India 196 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Between 5 and 10 --- 85 |
| Cadiz — 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ | — Bonds 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 00 s. | Between 10 and 20 --- 63 |
| Venice — 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ | African 51 | Between 20 and 30 --- 144 |
| Leghorn — 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Royal Ass. 98 $\frac{2}{3}$ | Between 30 and 40 --- 140 |
| Genoa — 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ | London Ass. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Between 40 and 50 --- 142 |
| Paris — 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | York Buildings 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Between 50 and 60 --- 114 |
| Bordeaux — 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 per C. Ann. 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Between 60 and 70 --- 92 |
| Oporto — 5 5 | Eng. Cop. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 00 s. | Between 70 and 80 --- 58 |
| Lisbon — 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Welch ditto 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 00 s. | Between 80 and 90 --- 29 |
| Dublin — 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 | Lottery Tick. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Between 90 and 100 --- 3 |

Prices of Grain at Bear-Key, per Quarter.

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Wheat 28s. to 32s. od. | Pale Malt 22s. to 25s. od. | Oats 12s. to 16s. od. | H. Pease 20s. to 23s. 6d. |
| Rye 13s. to 18s. od. | B. Malt 18s. to 28s. od. | H. Pease 13s. to 16s. od. | H. Beans 20s. to 24s. 6d. |
| Barley 12s. to 19s. od. | Tares 18 s. to 22s. od. | | |

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ a Load.

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| Coals in the Pool 25s. to 28s. | Sugar Powder best 59s. per c. | Moslick white 4s. 6d. |
| Old Hops per H. 39s. to 41s. | Ditto second sort 49s. per c. | Opium 11 s. 00 d. |
| New Hops 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 s. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Loaf Sugar double refine 9d. Far- thing per lb. | Quicksilver 4 s. 6d. |
| Rape Seed 13d. to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 00s. | Ditto single refine 61s. to 70s. per c. | Rhubarb fine 20s. a 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half on board, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 s. | Cinnamon 7 s. 9 d. per lb. | Sarsaparilla 3 s. 6 d. |
| Tin in Boxes 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 00 s. | Cloves 9 s. 1 d. | Saffron Eng. 26s. 00 d. |
| Ditto in Bars 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 02 s. exclusive of 3 s. per Hun. Duty. | Mace 15 s. 6 d. per lb. | Wormferds 4 s. 6 d. |
| Copper Eng. best 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 s. per c. | Nutmegs 8 s. 6 d. per lb. | Balsam Capiva 2 s. 10 d. |
| Ditto ord. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 14 s. per c. | Sugar Candy white 12 d. to 17 d. | Balsam of Gilead 18 s. 00 d. |
| Ditto Barbary 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Ditto brown 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ Halfpenny per lb. | Hippocastane 6 s. 0 s. |
| Iron of Bilbao 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 s. per Tun | Pepper for Home cons. 14 d. | Ambergreece per oz. 34 s. |
| Dit. of Sweden 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 s. per Tun | Ditto for exportation 10 d. | Wine, Brandy, and Rum |
| Tallow 25 s. per C. or 5 d. Far. | Tea Bohoa fine 10 s. to 12 s. per lb. | Oporto red, per Pipe 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| p. lb. | Ditto ordinary 10 s. per lb. | ditto white 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Country Tallow 11 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Ditto Congo 10 s. to 14 s. per lb. | Lisbon red 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gubineal 17 s. 6 d. per lb. | ditto Fidoes 14 s. per lb. | ditto white, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Grocery Wares. | ditto Green fine 10 s. to 13 s. per lb. | Sherry 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Raisins of the Sun 26 s. od. per c. | ditto Imperial 12 s. per lb. | Canary new 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto Malaga Frailes 15 s. 6 d. | ditto Hyson 35 s. | ditto old 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto Smyrna new 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Drugs by the lb. | Florence 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cheff |
| Ditto Alicante, none | Balsam Peru 16 s. to 00 s. | French red 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto Lipra new none | Cardamoms 3 s. 4 d. | ditto white 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Ditto Belvedere none | Camphire refine'd 17 s. | Mountain malaga old 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Currants new 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Crabs Eyes 22 d. | ditto new 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Prunes French 19 s. | Jallop 3 s. 9 d. | Brandy Jr. per Gal 6 s. to 6 s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Figs none | Manna 1 s. 6 d. a 16 s. | Rum of Jamaica 6 s. od. a 7 s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | | ditto Lew. Ind 6 s. to 7 s. |
| | | Spirits Eng. 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ton. |

June 3. **T**HE present State of the Republick of Letters, for May, *pr.* 11.
Authentick Memoirs of the Life, Conduct, &c. of Henry S. John, late Visc. Bolingbroke, &c. *pr.* 11.

Some account of the Life of *Japhes Crook* in 3 Ballads, *pr.* 6d.

The Glory of divine Grace consider'd, &c. *pr.* 6d.

Onanism display'd, &c. Done from the *Frensh*, *pr.* 11. 6d.

S. Q. *Sepr. Florentia Tertulliani*, adversus Praxean, sive de Trinitate, liber. Recensuit, notisq; Illustravit E. *Welchman*, A. M. Archidiaconus, Cardig.

Hillogia Literaria, No. 10. Vol. 2. Part 4.

9. Gentleman's Magazine, for May, No. V. A Sermon Preached before the Ld Mayor, &c. on Tuesday in Easter Week, by *And. Snape*, D. D.

Philosophical Transactions, No. 416. ending Vol. 36, for 1729 and 1730.

The amiable Quality of Goodness, as compared with Righteousness, consider'd: a Sermon at *Guildford*, May 2. By *Geo. Stephens*, M. A.

Forms of Prayer vindicated, and the Liturgy recommended in a Sermon, April 26. By *Jos. Watson*, D. D.

A Letter to the Right Hon. *Caleb D'auvers*, Esq; with some Reflections on the late Pacification of *Vienna*, *pr.* 4d.

A Craftsman Extraordinary: or, a full Answer to the Remarks upon the Craftsman's Vindication, &c. *pr.* 6d.

News from the *New-Exchange*, or the Commonwealth of Ladies, *pr.* 6d.

The Trial of *Justice Webster*, and *John Cartleton*, &c. *pr.* 6d.

S. The Political State of *G. Britain* for May. The Monthly Chronicle for May.

Lecture VI, on Wit and Imagination. By *John Henley*, M. A.

10. A Vindication of the late Ld Visc. *Bolingbroke*, &c. *pr.* 6d.

An Explanation and Vindication of the Rubrics before the new Office for June 11, &c. *pr.* 6d.

The Insufficiency of the Law of Nature: a Sermon before the University of *Cambridge*, April 4. by *Thomas Johnson*, M. A.

The Layman's Defence of Christianity, &c. *pr.* 9d.

To join in Prayers, and to receive the Sacrament, in an establish'd, consecrated Place, Morning and Evening every Day, Christian Duties: a Sermon at *Market-Drayton*, in *Shropshire*, Jan. 27, *pr.* 6d.

11. Free Parliaments: or an Argument proving some of their Powers to be independent, &c.

A Letter to the Author of the *Plea* for Human Reason, &c. By *John Browne*, M. A. *pr.* 11.

A Defence of a Discourse on the Impossibility of proving a future State by the light of Nature: by *Joseph Hallet*, jun.

14. The Proceedings at the Sessions at the *Old Bailey*, June 21, 3, 4. &c. Numb. V. *pr.* 6d.

15. State Hieroglyphicks: or *Caleb* decipher'd: containing an exact Account of the new Edition of the Craftsman, &c. *pr.* 6d.

Jefes the Son of *David*: or a full Solution of all the Difficulties about his Genealogy, &c.

Morgan's Phoenix Britannicus, No. 2. 4to.

17. A modest Argument, and Pro and Con, enquiring into the Cause why base and mean Actions should be committed by the Irish, &c. *pr.* 6d.

The Knight and the Cardinal: a new Ballad, *pr.* 6d.

Observations on the present State of Affairs of *G. Britain*, &c. *pr.* 11.

18. The Statesman: a new Court Ballad, *pr.* 6d.

19. An Answer to one Part of a late infamous Libel, intitled *Remarks on the Craftsman's Vindication of his two honourable Patrons*; in which the Character of Mr P. is fully vindicated, *pr.* 11.

22. Specimen animadversionum in Prelegomena in N. Testam. Græc. editionem accuratissimam nuper Amstelredami edita, *pr.* 4d.

A new Adventure of *Telemachus*: by the Author of the Dialogue on Beauty.

Observationes in morbos nautarum, &c. Authore Hen. *Huntley*.

23. A select Manual of Divine Meditation and Prayers, &c. by the late Rev. Mr *Joshua Smith*, *pr.* 21.

A final Answer to the Remarks on the Craftsman's Vindication, &c. and to all the Libels which have come, or may come from the same quarter, against the Person last mentioned in the Craftsman of May 22, *pr.* 6d.

26. Sermons by *Sam. Clarke*, D. D. Vol. IX and X.

A political Resemblance of a War in the Behaviour of all Countries, &c. *pr.* 6d.

The unparallel'd Impostor: or the who'se Life, &c. of *Japhes Crook*, &c. *pr.* 11.

27 The present State of Europe, &c. for May.

The Welch Opera, &c. *pr.* 11.

The Ship and Supercargo Book-keeper, &c. *pr.* 21. 6d.

The Life of *Philip late Duke of Wharcon*, &c. *pr.* 11.

Observations on a Pamphlet intitled, An Answer to one part of a late infamous Libel, &c. *pr.* 11.

29. The Ecclesiastical History of *M. L'Atte Fleury*, No. 26. Vol. V. P. III.

The Filver-piere: a Collection of Miscellaneous Poems, by several Hands.