

Lord Gazette
 Lord's Jour.
 Fog's Journ.
 Applebe's
 Grad's : :
 Craftsman :
 P. Spectator :
 Grubstreet
 Dip Register
 Free Briton
 Day Doctor
 Daily Cour.
 Daily Post
 Dai. Journal
 D. Post and
 D. Advertiser
 Evening Post
 St James's Cl.
 Whitehall Cl.
 London & Belg.
 Kling's Post
 Hook's News
 Dublin 6 : :



Edinburgh 2
Bristol : : :
Norwich 2 : :
Exeter 2 : :
Worcester : :
Northampton : :
Gloucester : :
Sreinfurd : :
Parringham
Burn Jount.
Chester ditto
Derby ditto
Apsheich dit.
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For JULY, 1731.

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 Wit, Lying; Moral Virtue; *Westminster-Abbey*; Beauty; Antediluvian Precepts; the late *Czarina* a Heroine; Female Fashions; Relaxative Diversions; Self-Interest; Greatness of Soul and its Contrary; *Solon*, and *Pisistratus*; Constancy and Resolution; *Alexander* and *Luther*.
- II. Controversial Points, viz. Answer to the Remarks detected; Mr P—y justified; the M—ry fairiz'd; Mr P— condemned; Measures of the Ministry about Peace and War; Mr P—'s additional Defence; the *Middlesex* Grand Jury's Presentment; Text of

- Parties; Political Honour and Honef-
ty; Ld *Shaftsbury* and Mr *P*— com-
pared; an evil Minister; Remarks on
the Final Answer, and Ld *B*—*ke*;
Craftsman's Justification; *Free-Briton's*
Talent; Mr *Piers* and Mr *Budgell*.
- III. Poetry, viz. Odes, Epitaphs, Epi-
grams, Riddles.
- IV. Domestic Occurrences, Births, Deaths,
Marriages, Preferences, Casualties, Bur-
ials, and Christenings.
- V. Prices of Goods, Stocks, Grain, Courfe
of Exchange, and a List of Bankrupts.
- VI. Foreign Affairs.
- VII. Books, &c. published.
- VIII. Observations in Gardening.
- IX. A Table of Contents.

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The Gentleman's Magazine.

JULY, 1731.

A View of the WEEKLY ESSAYS in this Month.

The Free Briton, July 1. No 83.

By Fr. Walsingham, Esq;

Detection of Mr. P——'s infamous Answer to the Remarks cited p. 255, of No. IV.



EGINS with declaring himself the sole Author of the Remarks, &c. and that the Hon. Gentleman who hath made this a Pretence to abuse

a great Minister of State, as the Author of it, hath acted in an unwarrantable and outrageous manner.

This Gentleman, (Mr. P.) he observes, will not defend the Measures or Ministry of Q. Anne in her four last Years, yet makes the Removal of those Ministers, the meer unhappy effects of Party Prejudices.

They labour, says he, to excuse their Crimes, because they are 20 Years old. Why, *Sejanus* has been dead above 1600 Years, yet his Name is as infamous now as when alive. Must B ——— he then be restor'd to his Fame in 16 Years? Shall *Wolsey* and *Villars*, Men of better Characters, find worse Usage, than one of the worst Ministers of our own Times, while he is still alive?

They alledge, that if his Administration was bad, the present is worse. Asks in what? Where are the Canada Expeditions? The Catalonian Breach of Faith, the Grand

Alliance betray'd, &c. Shall we continue a Minister who opposed these Crimes, and redress'd them? Or shall we exchange for another who committed them, and would repeat them?

It was affirm'd by the Remarks, that Mr. P. had attack'd the Royal Title to the Crown, by charging his Prince with having broken the Terms of the Act of Settlement, and leaving others to conclude, that as the Terms were broken, the Title was forfeited, and the Throne vacant.

In answer to which Mr. P. reply'd, That the Occasion of that Debate was the *Hessian Troops*. This *Walsingham* denies, and says, it was the *Wolfenbuttle Snubbery*; for he heard him speak, and heard him persuade the House, that the King himself had by the Treaty illegally dispensed with the Limitation of the Act of Settlement. As to Mr. P. ———'s saying, he only put the House in mind, that it tended to invalidate, and was in contradiction to that Limitation, our Author insists, that he spoke ad Regem, and his Words were, Put the King in mind of the Act of Settlement, that Act by which he is King of me, that Act by which he hath his only Tenure to the Crown.

The Limitation is this, That no War should be made on account of foreign Dominions, without consent of Parliament. The King had asked and obtained that Consent previous to his Measures. Both Houses of

L 1

Parlia-

Parliament assur'd his Majesty, by Address, of their Support and Assistance to defend his *Foreign Dominions*, before a Treaty was made with the *Landgrave of Hesse*, which depended likewise on the Pleasure of the *British Parliament*. Yet still Mr. P. insists upon it as a *Contravention of the Act of Settlement*; which is a Charge against the King, for he alone could possibly contravene it, because it could restrain none but his Majesty.

The Act of Settlement, Mr. P. had observed, is a complicated Bill, containing several Limitations, some *fundamental*, others *less important*. But who, says *Walsingham*, shall distinguish *Fundamentals* from *Non fundamentals*? The Legislature hath not done it, and the Law cannot do it. All the Limitations are equally binding and restrictive.

Mr. P. says, *Is there not a manifest Difference between the King's obtaining the Consent of Parliament upon occasion, and breaking thro' the Limitations without their Authority?* Yes, certainly; but then, why did he treat the King in this manner, *only for applying to Parliament for their Consent, as if he had already done the Thing even without their Consent?*

Mr. P. does not believe there was one Man in the whole House apprehended his Meaning in this Manner. So far from that, says our Author, that it occasion'd a warm Debate, and Mr. P. was told, *That such Language had been attended with terrible Consequences, and might again; that Mr. Ogletborpe who was never call'd a Courtier, said, that he Trembled to see the King's Title thus drawn into question.*

The Charge of going over to the *Tories*, Mr. P. would palliate by retorting it against the present Minister. But, says *Walsingham*, Mr. P. knows that this Minister never was

in the Confidence or Cabals of the *Tories*; never implicitly voted with them, frequently against them, even during his Opposition to the Court; that while he was absent from the Councils of the late King, he was highly in Favour with his present Majesty, and defies them all to give one Instance to the contrary.

Mr. P. had forgot, it seems, that he endeavour'd to put off the common Supplies of the present Year, notwithstanding he labour'd it hard, and even divided upon the Question.

Mr. P. had said, he never had any thing from the Crown but a *Present* of Parliament Rolls. *Walsingham* tells us, this BUT cost the King 1637 l. 17 s. which was on the memorable occasion of drawing up when Chairman of the secret Committee, that famous Report against the late Bishop of Rochester.

Takes notice of one boasted Proof of this Gentleman's self-denying Virtue, mention'd Vol. 2. No. 79. of the *Craftsman's Works*, that is, That when Mr. P. came into the War-Office, he gave up 1000 l. per ann. there being then but 7000 Men upon the Establishment, not thinking it reasonable to take that additional Salary, when the Army was larger.

Walsingham allows that Mr. P. did give up 1000 l. a Year. Accordingly his first Warrant was dated the 20th of July 1715 for 1455 l. for himself and Clerks. But Jan, 1715-16, he comes again for the very same additional 1000 l. a Year, to be paid him without Deduction or Account, and makes it commence from the 24th of June then last past, the very time he did not think it reasonable to receive it. See p. 257.

To match these Absurdities, Mr. P. recriminates on a certain great Minister's appointment as *Secretary of State* during the Absence of the late King: But without Reason; for the Salary is part of the Patents and as

to the *Plate*, the proper Officer certifies to the Treasury, that such Quantity is regularly due, which was 1000 Ounces, the Charge about 400 *l.*

The next Point which makes Mr. P. angry, is that it should be said that the *Cofferer's* Place was given him, and that the Lord who quitted it was appointed *Groom of the Stool*, in Compensation of his resigning his Employment to Mr. P.] The Salary of this great Office is 5000 *l.* per ann. and had been vacant from the E. of *Sunderland's* Death; and which his late Majesty resolv'd to suppress, to make a saving to the Revenue; Mr. P. comes and insists on the *Cofferer's* Office, and *Ld. Godolphin* was prevail'd on to quit it; and the Crown was oblig'd to revive that *expensive* and *chargeable* Office.

Next he proceeds to examine the Charge of *Ambition* and *Disappointment* brought against Mr. P. For this see p. 256. No. VI.

In the next Place Mr. *Walsingham* acquits himself of the Charge of having brought a *Writ of Enquiry* against Mr. P's Estate; (the Substance of which see p. 255, and Mr. P's Answer, p. 257.) This he does by affirming what he had asserted in the *Remarks* to be true, and explaining the matter of Fact thus; He did not say that the *Secretary of the Treasury* (mentioned in the *Remarks*) left him the Estate at his Death, for he gave the greatest Part of it to Mr. P's Family whilst he was alive. Says, he did not design to give a *Rent-Roll* of Mr. P's Estate, but desires him to produce one, and shew, that his Estate did not originally belong to the Publick; that his Grandfather Sir *Wm. P.* had not his Grants pass'd both in King *Charles II's* Time, and in the Reign of the late *K. William*, during the *Credit and Influence*, and by the Means and Procurement of the

said *Secretary*. Was he not an *Executor* of Sir *Wm. P's* Will, and Trustee of his Estate? Was he not a Petitioner in the Behalf of the Family for the Grant obtained in 1693? Was not his Land of Inheritance obtained of the Crown, and by the Secretary? [Sir *T. C.* and *H. G. Esqrs.* his Grandfather's Trustees, do by their Petition to *K. W.* 3. in 1693, aver that the whole yearly Value did not exceed 650 *l.*]

Shews, that the Land which Mr. P. obtain'd for 99 Years by a Grant from *K. William*, and which he values at 12 or 1300 *l.* per ann. which, by an Act of the late *K. George*, was made *Fee-Simple*, was valued at 2047 *l.* 17 *s.* per ann. by his Friend Mr. *Cholmley*, who, as Surveyor, set the Fine at 500 *l.* only; and the Charges of an Act of Parliament are not 100 *l.* So that instead of giving one Year's Purchase, he obtain'd this *Freehold* at a little more than a Quarter's Purchase. Whereas had the Fine been rated by the Valuation of the Estate, at 4 *l.* per Cent Compound Interest, he should have paid above 1000 *l.* Fine. (See p. 257.)

He comes next to consider Mr. P's private Scandal, and the simple Story, as he calls it, about plundering his House—a Penny-lost-Letter, &c.

Thus he explains the Fact: Some Years ago this honourable Person receiv'd a Letter as he was going to Bed, from a Person of Reputation, who coming late that Night through *St. James's Square*, hearing some People talk together about this Gentleman and his House, about setting it on fire, the Manner how, and special Directions not to mistake it, went up to them, and asked them the Reason of their Discourse. They beat him, and left him wounded. Mr. *Geekie* the Surgeon, who now lives in *Charles Street*, dress'd him, and still remembers the Message sent.

to the honourable Person concerned.

It being a *case of Fire* and a whole Neighbourhood concerned, could Mr P. think it ridiculous, that this should be made known to him, even by one whom he treated as an Enemy? Upon this Mr P. himself was so much alarmed, that he *set Watches all Night both in and without his House*.

Lastly, makes some Remarks on Mr P's Story of the Reconciliation between the *late King* and Pr—— of W—— (related, p. 258.

That this Story is groundless may appear, he says,

1. From the improbability of it. it being ten Years since, and now trumpet up in anger, with views of Revenge.

2. It is utterly incredible, that when Mr P. had given reproachful words in the first part of their Conversation, that the Minister could think him fit to be trusted with dangerous Secrets.

3. The Honourable Person could not say, that none but Lord T. and himself were suffered to be in the *Secret*, because the late D. of *Devonshire* was equally entrusted.

4. Neither could Mr P. object, that the Honourable Person should take upon him such *plenary Power*. His *present Majesty* allowed him to treat, his *late Majesty* appointed others to treat with him: Is it possible, that he should at that time, treat his *Royal Highness*, as not deserving what had formerly been done for him?

5. *Facts and Dates* are against this wicked, foolish Story. For, on the Reconciliation, the present Minister was made *Paymaster General*, 1720. And it was a full Year after that he came to the Treasury, upon the *issue of the S. S. Scheme*.

6. How came they to be so exact in their Narration? Did Mr P. treasure up this private Conversation,

purposely to betray it ten Years afterwards? Will he be trusted with any intimacy or confidence after this proof of his Honour? If the Story be false, who can be safe in his *Acquaintance* and *Conversation*?

8. There is a Contradiction in the terms of the Story. He went to the Prince and told him he was sold to his Father's Ministers by the Honourable Person; this, he says, *had some weight with the Prince*; but at the end, makes an Erratum thus, *this was thought to have had, &c.*

Concludes with stipulating one Point for himself, that where he speaks of *Debates* in the *H. of Commons*, they are to be understood to come from a *private Man*, who was suffer'd to attend in the Gallery; and being one of the Audience to whom Mr P. usually addresses himself, thinks his Right incontestable to remember and recite his Expressions.

The Grubstreet Journal, Thursday July 1. No. 78.

HAS a Letter dated at *Boulogne* sign'd N. M. charging the Journalists with acting a malicious part in printing a Letter of his in their 17th Journal, the effect of which was, he was blown up for a Wit; thereupon his Creditors immediately came upon him, his Cusomers left him, and he was brought to his Wits end.

Cautions them how they persuade others to live by their Wits, which is inconsistent with a thriving Character. What, says he, would become of the Bank, if Wits should be chosen Directors? The Proprietors might divide a Madrigal, or so, at the years end, but not a penny of Money.

After descanting thus upon Wit, he recommends lying as the most profitable, most practiced Species of it. Mr *Bavius* then gives two Letters

ters to shew his impartiality in a matter of a dispute.

The first, signed *Wm Piers* from *North Cadbury*, contradicts a charge advanced by *Mr Budgell*, in his Book entitled, *A Letter to Cleomenes King of Sparta*, which is a false and malicious insinuation, that he (*Mr Piers*) was assisted by some rich and powerful person to ruin him.

The second is *Mr Budgell's* Answer, which he gives by shewing how improbable it is *Mr Piers* should be able to carry on a long expensive Law Suit at his own Charge, who is an infirm and ancient Clergyman in the Country, has no visible income but a Parsonage, grew old in a College, left it not many years since, and was at that time notoriously known to be deeply in debt.

Craftsman, Sat. July 3. No. 261.

Justifies the Method *Mr P.* has lately taken in recriminating upon his Adversaries, who, the *Craftsman* says, have most virulently attacked him for above four years past, without the least proof of misbehaviour in those Employments thro' which he has passed; his private Character has been blackened, and for want of *Facts*, bad Designs are positively charged. All this has arisen, he says, from *Mr W's* exposing the Designs and Measures of the present Minister, who, to turn off the publick Attention, made a personal Attack upon his Oppolers.

It had been assured that *Mr P.* insisted on being made Secretary of State, which being refused, his Patriotism and Resentment then commenced.

This, and other slanderous Assertions made it necessary for him to detect the Falshood, and produced a suitable Answer.

Makes some Observations on two or three Points which his Adversaries

had been severe upon. The first is *Mr P.'s* behaviour about paying the Civil List Debt in his late Majesty's Reign, which he opposed while in debate, and at last voted for it. Refers to his Defence, which the Reader may see answered p. 206.

Is not in the least surprized that the Combination founded against the Minister, should find matter for Exclamation. But says he, Ought not this Man to be called to an account, and divested of his Power which he hath so scandalously abused, especially when he is so insolent to boast that he knows their price (the Conspirators) and can have any of them when he pleases. (See p. 249.)

The next Point, upon which the ministerial Advocates have raised a clamour, he says, is that part of *Mr P.'s* Defence, which relates to private History, and secret Correspondence. (Of this see at large p. 258. and Remarks on it p. 260.) Here he leaves it to be considered, whether a Man of Honour, when he is calumniated in his private and publick Character, ought to remain passive. The Question therefore is, Whether *Mr P.* was not first attacked? To prove this, tells us of his being accused of sending a Letter of Submission to the late King, for something he had said in the House of Commons; the Contents of which had been divulged by somebody to whom the late King might impart it.

Another proof he brings of his being first attacked, is the Remarks assigning the day and hour of his patriotism, namely, when he insisted on being made Secretary of State. Asks, who could give this punctual account but the Minister, who is said to refuse him that Employment? If true, 'twas a Secret Transaction, and therefore not to be published. If false, how could the Gentleman so effectually clear himself of the Charge, as by relating

relating these Transactions to the World as they had passed between them.

Concludes, if this is not a sufficient Justification of Mr P. would know in what cases *Decency* and *Honour* will allow us to defend a Character under Accusation.

Fog's Journal, July 3. No. 139.

PROCEEDS in his usual way of drolery, to satirize the Administration, and present Minister, by Subjects singled out for that purpose, as in his last, p. 250. which was presented by the Grand Jury of *Middlesex*. See p. 287. That he declaims from in this *Journal*, is the Pamphlet called, *Remarks on the Craftsman's Vindication of his two Hon. Patrons*, and the *Answers* that have been made in their Defence. What has been seriously and solidly argued on both sides the Question, we have impartially given from p. 251, to 260. and therefore we'll not trouble the Reader with ill-natur'd Sarcasms, when he may be better satisfied of the Merits of the Cause from a true state of the Case in the Pages referred to.

London Journal, July 3. No. 623.

A Letter to Mr P. occasioned by his late Book.

S I R,

IF you imagine you have the Applauses of your Country, are esteemed a Patriot, and a Man of publick Virtue, you are deceived. Your private Interest and publick Wickedness are equally insupportable. You had once a good Character, but you have lost Ground among the *Whigs*, and got none among the *Tories*; the first despise you, and the last look upon you as the Tool of their Ambition, and their interest. You have behaved indecently to the King, and taken the same liberty with the Legislature. You have charged the Government with Designs upon our Li-

berty, though in your last Book you own *We enjoy the Liberties we ought to enjoy*, but not more. That Book which is full of *Perfidy* and *Treachery*, *Madness*, *Brutality*, *Scurrility* and *Nonsense*, you have impudently sworn upon your Honour, even while you was violating all *Laws of Honour*; for if the Stories you tell are true, you are guilty of *Perfidy* and *Treachery*; if false, to what dreadful lengths have your *Ambition*, *Resentment* and *Passions* driven you! For now it appears, that 'tis not *Virtue*, but *personal Hatred*, and *Love of self*, which have determined you in all your Actions for some years past; 'tis *Malice* has engaged you in *Associations*, to ruin, murder and destroy a person who, notwithstanding all your Efforts to prove him criminal, appears innocent.

Mention *Patriotism* no more! You a Patriot! who voted for, after you had strenuously argued against, the *Civil List Bill* in the late King's time! You a Patriot! who voted for the *Civil List Bill* of his present Majesty, only thro' fear of being charged with want of Duty and Affection! Is it credible, because you did not directly ask for the *Seals*, that you did not wish for or expect 'em? I appeal to your self whether you did not depend on some Assurances given you?

I shall conclude with only adding, that your Conduct has made it our indispensable Duty to show you to the World in a true light, that you may be the less able to do Mischief.

I am, Sir, your best Friend,
F. Osborne.

Read's Journal, Sat. July 3.

IN this Discourse, he proposes to prove, that the Doctrine of the ancient Philosophers was inconsistent with moral Virtue, and ineffectual to form the Soul to true Patience and

and Contentment under Sufferings. The Arguments they used to administer comfort are taken,——

1. From Necessity; the Laws of Humanity subjecting us to Sufferings. He urges on the contrary, the more inevitable an Evil is, the more it afflicts us, and the Spirit is overcome by Impatience or Despair.

2. From reflecting on the Miseries of others. This, he says, proceeds from secret Envy and want of Charity; if a thousand drink of the Waters of *Marah*, they are not the less bitter.

3. Others eased their Sufferings, by remembering their former Pleasures. This, he argues, rather inflames the Distemper; for all things are more sensibly felt by Comparison.

The *Stoicks* cure of Afflictions was, to esteem them no real Evils. Thus *Pesidonius*, under the most acute Pains, in a Philosophical Discourse with which he entertained *Pompey* at *Rhodes*, would own no Evil in Pain, but said, *Nilil agis Dolor, quanquam sis molestus, nunquam te esse confibetor malum*. This he might say to commend his Philosophy, like a Mountebank, who swallows Poison to put off his Drugs.

Cato and *Brutus*, the most eminent Philosophers of the manly Sect, yet not able to bear the shocks of Adversity, laid violent Hands on themselves. *Cato* being prevented in his first attempt, fiercely tore open his Wounds, and *Brutus*, ready to sheath the Sword in his Breast, complained, *That Virtue was but an empty Name*.

Concludes, that their most generous Principles and accurate Precepts, were infinitely short of that Purity and Perfection wherewith real moral Duties are performed to the Deity, and our selves, for obtaining true Happiness.

Weekly Register, July 3. No. 64.

Reflections on Peace and War, with regard to the present Administration.

Continues his Discourse on these Topicks from his Paper, No. 62. which see p. 246. Recapitulates some of the Heads he there treated of, and then compares the Characters of their different Advocates. Our present Ministry have made Peace the Rule of their Conduct. For this they have removed Difficulties, and surmounted Opposition, conquered their Passion, and struggled with Faction; forbore Resentment, and sung a *Requiem* to Mankind, at the expence of their own quiet; on the other hand, the Sons of *Faction* have sought all Opportunities to sow the Seeds of Discord, and have made use of Falshoods, Rumours and Jealousies, to favour the Cause of our Enemies, and instill Confusion on their Country. For the truth of which he appeals to Facts, to common Occurrences, to the Benefits that result to the Community from the *first*, and to the Mischiefs that owe their Beginning to the *last*.

The next part of his Entertainment he calls a Vision of the Dead; or, a Conversation between a S—n, a Poet, a Physician, a B—p, and an Actress, (See p. 116.) as they are intombed in Westminster Abby.

The Author, taking a solitary Walk in *Westminster Abby*, and surveying the Monuments there, met with no Object but disposed him rather to Raillery than Seriousness; especially at the West end, where he lighted on the Groupe of Figures above mentioned. In this humour he went home, and in his Dream the following Vision was presented to him.

Metthought,

Methought, says he, I saw the Corps of the Figures I observed the day before, sitting upright in their Coffins, and talking to one another in the following manner. Madam, (says the Bp to the Actress) I would know by what Authority you have intruded your self among your Betters, or do taint this place with Pollution? (Replies the Lady) I presume a swinging Fine would have been thought Authority enough in your Days, and why not now? And as to Pollution, I have been forced to hold my Nose ever since I came into your Company. Well, (says the Bp) if we must bear with your Company, pray lie a little further. — Lie a little further, Sir! (Says the Actress) 'tis the first time I was ever treated so rudely. — But 'tis my comfort, I have lain with your Superiors, who have thought my Freedoms a Favour. Not so fast, Madam, (quoth the *Statesman*) Men of Quality generally pay for their Pleasures, and where we pay, there can be no Obligation. I assure you, Sir, (says she) I have not heard such a rude thing these twenty Years, and 'tis hard to be treated so ill at my first appearance in a strange place. Surely, (quoth the *Physician*) this Woman died Mad, and takes up her Lunacy here. Since you stand so much upon Form, why did not you send a Messenger to bespeak permission for your place? Aye, (rejoins the Bp) why did not you enquire first if we were fit for your turn? Because, (returns the Lady) I used to be welcome every where; and had you any Life amongst you all, you had gone together by the Ears for the next place to my Coffin. O Madam, (cries the Poet) Times are altered now, our Gallantry and your Beauty die together. Times are altered indeed, (answered she) when Poets give themselves such Airs. Don't I remem-

ber 20 of you together sneaking for a Look or a Smile? — Why really, (continues the *Bard*) 'tis frequently our hard Fortune to flatter what we hate; but Death does us all Justice, increases our Reputation, and humbles your Pride. — As a *Physician* (rejoins the *Doctor*) I must say, that one Woman with a Tongue like yours, would make a Purgatory of Paradise. And one Physician, like you, (says She) would make it a Desert, and destroy Immortality.

As soon as She had said this, a profound Silence ensued, as if her Adversaries had given up the Cause, for fear of being deafen'd with her Noise to Eternity.

The free Briton, Thurs. July 8.

The Detection of Mr P.'s additional Defence in the Craftsman. July 3.

IN the *Craftsman* 'tis insinuated that the World is well apprized who occasioned personal Altercations; *Walsingham* replies, 'tis true, and who continued to provoke them; that the *Craftsman* in his last dedication, owns himself and his Friends to be the *Aggressors*, and endeavours to vindicate such *Aggressorship*, but in this Paper denies it.

The *Craftsman* has given a long Detail of personal Abuses, which he has suffered for above four Years together, without the least proof of Corruption, Mismanagement, or any dishonourable Practice in those Employments, thro' which he hath passed. See p. 281.

This, says *Walsingham*, is exactly the Case of Sir R. W. since his publick Conduct was unblemished, his private Character has been blackened; low Education, mean Habits, and a narrow Fortune, imputed to the beginning of his Life, bad Designs have been alledged against him as a positive Charge; *Gibraltar* is to be betray'd;

tray'd; the Liberty of the Press restrained; *Acts of Grace* were to be obtained to indemnify himself; and Money raised for the *Expences of the Coronation*; a general *Excise* was to be imposed under a pretence of taking off the *Land Tax*, &c. The Prince on the Throne has been struck at, and his Royal Consort and tender Offspring virulently libelled in publick Invektives! All this for the sake of a *single Person*, who has resolved to distress and overthrow that Government which he could not engraft.

The *Craftsman* had asserted, that the Minister had no other Expedient left to turn off the publick Attention from him, than by renewing *personal Attacks* upon his Opposer; accordingly a Pamphlet is published, and several Crimes charged upon him. See *Remarks* p. 251. &c. which made it necessary to detect the Falshood of it, and produced a suitable Answer; which see p. 256, &c.

—This *Walsingham* retorts upon him in the same manner as in the last Paragraph; but drops the Parallel, where it is said, *To support this infamous Accusation, nothing at all was attempted.*

A Charge, says the *Free Briton*, of this heinous Nature produced an Answer entitled the *Remarks*, &c. which provoked Mr P. to publish his rash and raving Pamphlet, wherein he would avoid the Abuses heaped on the King, by falsely devising, or most treacherously discovering a *private Conversation*, pretended to happen *ten Years* ago. Gives several Arguments to refute the probability of such a Conversation; but as a great deal has been already said on that Head, we refer our Readers to p. 258, 260.

The Universal Spectator, July 3.
No. 143.

Entertains us with two Letters; the first is subscribed the *Panlour*

Looking Glass, directed to the beautiful *Angelica*, and runs in the following terms;

Madam, I have served your Ladyship some Years and have been favoured with a *Familiarity* that none of your other *Utenils* can boast of, tho' many of them my *bettors*. As you have hitherto approved my *Fidelity* you must pardon my *boldness*, if I discover to you some *Failings* in your self.

How many thousand times must you be told you are *handsome*? Your Person, 'tis true, is *amiable*, but would be more agreeable if you did not think it so. Whenever you stand before me dressed in all your *Charms*, you are apt to view your self with too much *pleasure*, which in time, may make others despise and ridicule you. How many *charming Creatures* have I *spoiled*, and made *Beauty* the greatest *Misfortune* that could befall them.

Keep off, dear Madam, from an unhappy Thing, pernicious to the *loveliest Creatures* under Heaven, or I shall infect you with the worst *Disease* incident to *Beauty*, that is *Vanity*. I am, 'tis true, a *useful Servant*, but if a Lady consults me forty times for once she goes to her *Prayer Book*, or *Bible*, I shall hurt her more than *Age* or *Ugliness*.

I am Madam, yours &c.

The next Letter is supposed to be written 200 Years before the Flood, is superscribed — *Pulgar* to his Daughter *Skual*, *Anno Mundi* 1500, wherein he advises her to learn *Wisdom* from his *Experience* — That, as the *Cedars* planted at her *Nativity*, she is now in the full Bloom of *Youth* and *Beauty*, having not yet seen 150 Years, yet bids her betimes consider she must die. What are 7 or 800 Years, which few exceed! Tells her, her Mother died in bearing her, when she had scarce reached 400 Years. Of 160 Children which she left him, but 90 now remain. Cautions her against the *Flatteries* of Men, lest they should

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swell her up with *Vanity* and *Pride*. Many whom she now saw decay'd and wither'd, not above 2 or 300 Years ago, were, as she, *admired* and *court-est*. My Days past, says he, are 820 Years, the *Earth* arose from *Chaos* but 1500 Years ago; Trees planted at my Birth are long since converted into Dust; *Marble* and *Metals*, in my Memory, are worn out and moulder'd quite away; *Mountains* are sunk into the *Valleys*, and *Rivers* have changed their Course; *Mankind* must be cast again in the *Womb* of *Nature*, as well as *Stones* and *Metals*—At present thou art young and beautiful, but *Age* and *Death* must come.

Daily Courant, Thursday July 8.

A Presentment delivered into the Court of King's Bench by the Grand Jury, for the County of Middlesex, July 7.

Middx. ff. **W**E the Grand Jury of Middlesex, being fully perswaded that the Civil and Religious rights, the liberty and well-being of the nation, are entirely dependent upon and can only be preserv'd by the Establishment of the Crown in the person of his Majesty, and the succession in the Protestant heirs of his royal family; and being convinced, that the best way to make any degree of magistracy or form of government useful to the people, for whose sake it was intended, is to keep up among them a proper respect and due veneration for such Magistrates and Governors as the law appoints; and that the contrary behaviour always tended to, and often ended in, the subversion of order and decency, and the introduction of anarchy and confusion into any State, wherein it was allowed to prevail. We cannot therefore, without neglecting the duty and allegiance which we owe to his present Majesty, and the proper concern which we have for the prosperity and welfare for our Country, omit taking notice, and complaining of that pre-

sumptuous and unprecedented licence which has been assumed by some, State-Incendiaries, for a few Years past, of inflaming, by false, seditious and scandalous Libels, the minds of the common people with pretended grievances, and alarming them with imaginary dangers.

We cannot but observe, that those Libellers have had the boldness and temerity, both directly and indirectly, to controvert, oppose, and disturb as far as in them lay, by seditious and contumelious Writings, and thereby also to explode, censure and ridicule such measures as his Majesty, in his great wisdom, hath thought proper to take for securing the peace, commerce and happiness of his subjects, and the general tranquillity of Europe; in high and manifest contempt of his Majesty's authority, and to the comfort and aid of his Enemies; From whence such mischiefs may flow as may be of pernicious consequence to this nation and people, by fixing, in foreign powers, an opinion, that we are divided among our selves; which may give grounds to extravagant demands in Negotiations on their parts, and thereby occasion an increase or continuance of our Taxes, in order to secure our own rights, and preserve his Majesty's honour.

We observe also with concern and indignation, that while some of these licentious writers have the insolence to recommend, by indirect and oblique suggestions and insinuations, in their weekly Libels and seditious Pamphlets, the interest of an abjured and attainted Pretender; others of them are artfully and wickedly inculcating in the people opinions equally dangerous and absurd, by insinuating, that it is indifferent who shall rule over us; or by more audacious canvassing, villifying, and misrepresenting his Majesty's undoubted right and title to the imperial Crown of these Realms;

Realms; or by detestable sophistry, endeavouring basely and trafterously to impose a belief upon the people, that he has forfeited such right and title; or by impudent ridicule, attempting to beget in them a contempt for his sacred person; or finally, by false representations persuading them, that his most faithful servants think and speak meanly and disrespectfully of him, with an intent to sow discord between his Majesty and his Subjects; all which plainly appears to us to be the design of a most malicious, false, trafterous and seditious Libel, lately printed and published, entitled, *An answer to one part of a late infamous Libel, entitled, Remarks on the Craftsman's Vindication of his two honourable Patrons, &c.* in violation of positive Laws provided against such vile practices.

We observe further, that these wicked Incendiaries, not content to publish and disperse printed Libels of such dangerous tendency, have also procured certain common strollers, infamous and vagabond persons, to exhibit under the form of stage plays, and common interludes, some false and scandalous representations, tending to propagate the vile suggestions and insinuations abovementioned, to the diminution of the reverence due to Magistrates, and to the scandal of the Government.

We therefore do present the said printed Book, and also the several other printed Books, Pamphlets and Papers, entitled as follows, viz.

The fall of Mortimer; an historical play. (See p. 246, 247.)

Robin's Reign, or, *Seven's the Main*; being an explanation of *Caleb D'anvers's 7 Egyptian Hieroglyphicks* prefixed to the 7 Volumes of the *Craftsman*.

Robin's Game, or, *Seven's the Main*; containing a Key to the State Hieroglyphicks,

The Chelsea Monarch, or *Money rules all*; a new Court Ballad.

The Country Journal, or, *The Craftsman*, Sat. Jan. 9. 1730. And

Fog's Weekly Journal, Sat. June 26. 1731, as false, infamous, scandalous, seditious, and treasonable Libels, written, acted, printed and published, against the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity. And we humbly pray this honourable Court to cause proper proceedings to be had, in order to apprehend and bring to condign and exemplary punishment, all the authors, actors, printers and publishers thereof, by due course of law, as a terror to all offenders of the like kind for the future,

George Walter, Kt.	Ja. Guerin, Gent.
Clifford Wm Phillips, Esq;	H. Binfield, Esq;
John Emes, Gent.	Robert Pax, Esq;
Tho. Liell, Esq;	Patt. Macky, Esq;
E. Aubery, Gent.	Ja. Winter, Esq;
M. Teshmaker, Gent.	Ar. Wolley, Esq;
D. Cooper, Gent.	Rich. Browne, Esq;
John Elliot, Esq;	John Priestly, Esq;
Tho. De Veil, Esq;	John Cleve, Esq;
	Edw. Paulin, Gent.

Craftsman, Sat. July 10. No. 262.

THE surest test, says the author of this *Journal*, to examine the pretensions of contending parties, who equally profess a regard for their country, is to observe their behaviour, when they hear of any losses or distresses which have befallen their fellow-subjects. If one party receives such accounts with unaffected compassion, and exert themselves to obtain redress; while the other hears of their misfortunes with coldness and indifference, and perhaps make a jest of their sufferings, it will be easy to decide which of them are most in earnest.

• He would not be thought to apply this observation to the present situation of affairs in Great Britain: yet says, we have frequent and melancholy accounts of the cruel treatment of our Countrymen abroad, which

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which a certain *faction* has made their standing joke in most of their papers and pamphlets.

Instances in the case of Capt. *Jenkins*, the barbarous usage he met with from the *Spaniards*, and their insolence to his Majesty, when they bid him carry his Ear, after they had cut it off, to King George.

The French he observes, and the Dutch have both Settlements in the *West Indies*, yet they are unmolested, and only the *British* nation is singled out to be plundered and cruelly used.

Capt. *Stevens*'s case he mentions, as little inferior in the cruel usage of himself and ships Company, to that of Captain *Jenkins*. See both, p. 263.

Five Years, says he, are now almost past, since Admiral *Hofier* acquainted the Secretary of State, that it was in his power effectually to demolish those nests of *Pyrates*, the harbours and towns in the *Spanish Islands* from whence they were fitted out.

Offers it as his opinion, that it would tend as much to the honour and advantage of the nation, to employ a fleet in the *West Indies* for this purpose, as to deprive our merchant ships of their hands, in order to introduce *Don Carlos* into Italy.

Applebee's Journal, [Sat. July 10.

Of the late Czarina.

THE author in this paper, undertakes to vindicate the fair sex from the aspersions generally thrown on them by the moderns, by informing us of the high opinions the ancients entertained of them, and by one instance of a modern date, as follows: The late Czar, *Peter* the great, piercing too far into an enemies country (*Turky*) the Grand Vizier took the advantage and by a proper distress, and reduced him and his army to the necessity of being made prisoners of war. In this dreadful distress the Czar prepared his army to sell their lives as dearly as they could;

and the same evening went to amuse an hour with his *Catherine*. The lady observing his concern, threw himself at his feet; if your Majesty, said she, would permit a woman to speak, I am apt to believe I have something to suggest which might extricate you from this troublesome state. Speak freely *Catherine*, reply'd the monarch. You know, sir, the covetous humour of the Vizier: Draw up something which may bear the face of a treaty, tolerably advantageous to the Porte, let us back these propositions with all the gold and jewels in the camp, as a present to himself, if it succeed. The Czar did as she advised. The Vizier comply'd; but the news was so ill received at *Constantinople*, that a bow-string was his reward. The Czar being thus extricated from so imminent a danger by this lady, in gratitude, raised her to a share of command over that Empire which she had saved.

Weekly Register, July 10. No. 66.

Female Fashions.

THE love of novelty is the parent of fashion, and, as the fancy sickens with one image, it longs for another; this is the cause of the continual revolutions of habit and behaviour. This affection is so prevalent, that a certain lady of humour and quality frequently invented some whimsical dress, which she was sure to become, that others might copy her, and be laughed at for their folly. Hence 'tis plain, that every novelty is not beauty, and that taste and judgment are requir'd to determine the modes of dress.

'Tis now some years since, says the *Register*, the hoop began to make a figure in the world, which he is willing to indulge under some restrictions, that is, if it do not eclipse the beauty above, or discover too much below. This the prudes in our days have revived in opposition to the *farthingale*, worn in *Q. Elizabeth's* time, and

and boast, that while they are in this circle, they are secure from temptation, and that it gave them all the chastity of that heroick princess, who died, as she had lived, a Virgin.

The *stay* he has an invincible aversion to, as giving a stiffness that is void of all grace, and an enemy to beauty; sometimes the *stomacher* rises almost to the chin, and a *modesty bit* serves the purpose of a ruff; at other times it reaches but half way, and the *modesty* is but a transparent shade to the beauties underneath.

Has no objection to the *ripper*, but allows it a beautiful ornament both in winter and summer.

The *breast knot* may be allowed for the ingenuity there is in the choice of colours and disposition of Figures. A beautiful purple, it seems, is the present mode, not so much from the beauty of the colour, as it is the ensign of an order, and hung out to distinguish a society who call themselves the *Gallant Schemers*.

The *Head dress* is the highest point of female elegance, where he finds such a variety of modes, such a medley of decoration, that he knows not where to fix. The ornament of the hair, stiled the *bow*, he is certain was calculated by some good natured lady to keep her spouse in countenance, and by sympathy the fashion has prevailed ever since.

Quarrels with the *high crowned hat*, because it seems to be a kind of masquerade; it would insinuate an idea of innocency and rusticity, tho' the park is not the likeliest place to be the scene of either; if a woman is dressed like a *wood nymph*, he expects the simplicity of manners, and full force of rural nature, inseparable from the character; but is generally disappointed.

The *bat* and *peruke*, part of a lady's riding equipage, is such an odd kind of affectation, that he knows not under what species to range it, but says,

that neither decency or elegance can justify it.

The *riding habit* singly, with the black velvet cap and white feather, is, he thinks, the most elegant dress that belongs to the ladies wardrobe.

Universal Spectator, Sat. July 10.
No. 144.

Relaxative *diversions*, he thinks, fall properly under the considerations of a *saturdays entertainment*. This he believes, may be deduced from the laws of nature herself, and seems to have the same relation to the soul as sleeping and waking has to the body; yet ought they to be under some regulation, both as to kind and continuance, and be such as neither reflect on our reason as men, or injure our innocence as christians.

The ancients owed much of their power and their reputation to the care taken by their *laws* to regulate their private oeconomy and their recreations. Does not justify every point in the management of the *Greeks* and *Romans*. Part of the exercises at the *Olympick* games where beneath the actors; and the *Roman* gladiators were bloody entertainments. But the judgment they both shewed in their care of *dramatick* performances, was a mark of their policy, and worthy of imitation: Therefore the advancement of the theatres was a large part of the publick expence, and the conduct of the scene worthy the notice of the *state*.

Hence proceeded that politeness of taste in *Greece*, that every citizen of *Sparta* was a *hero*, and the meanest *Athenian* artizan a *critick*.

Tho' 'tis acknowledged, that the *Romans* fell short of the *Greek* tragedy; yet in *Seneca*, the *Roman* tragedian, there is visible an exalted greatness of soul.

As to the authors of the same kind in our own language. The writers of the last age, tho' in order and method

thod less exact; yet in their thoughts are equally sublime and beautiful. But modern poets seem to imagine that the essence of *tragedy* consists in swelling verse, and a deep mouthed *actor*.

Laments the present inelegancy of taste, and our ridiculous diversions; particularly obscene dances, mimick operas, bear-gardens, cock-fighting, passing whole nights at cards, whole days at hazard; reading is disused, and conversation depraved.

Recommends the example of the *Italians*, who have academies erected in almost all their great cities; meely to improve a gentle and useful conversation, and to keep up a spirit of politeness. These are usually held in the apartments of persons of quality, to which any stranger, if he appears like a gentleman, is admitted.

Remembers some years ago, an institution of this kind in the north of *England*, which was opened with the following Ode set to musick.

DRIONS, once so famed in Story,
From this Sleep of Dulness start!
Warm'd with generous thirst of Glory,
Rouse to Virtue! — wake to Art!

Let your Fathers Fame invite ye!
To those Paths they trod to praise,
Let their glorious Deeds delight ye!
And just Emulation raise.

So by *Albion* still afforded,
Shall successive Worthies rise;
Unto future Times recorded,
Learned, Pious, Brave, and Wise.

So shall Ages still refining,
Feel each Muse's sacred Fire,
And new *Saccharissa's* shining,
Future Wallers shall inspire.

CHORUS. Britons, &c.

London Journal, July 10. No 624.

Remarks on the Craftsman, July 3.

AFTER having made several reflections on the manner of writing, observed by the authors of the *Crafts-*

man, their conduct towards the ministry, and their behaviour towards their adversaries, he comes to remark something on that observation of theirs, *That self defence is the supreme law; and since reputation is as dear to a man as life, liberty or property, this law will authorize the defence of it by any methods against the aggressor.*

These are pretty fellows, says *Osborne*, to talk of honour, who understand nothing of the first principles of honesty. He allows we ought to defend our selves, but not by any methods but what are just.

No wonder, says *Osborne*, these authors talk so warmly of leagues and associations, to destroy the noble person. He stands in the way of their advancement and reputation!

As to their assertion, that the noble person has given out in his libels, *lovees, and private conversation*, that he knows the price of members, and can do with them what he pleases; 'tis amazing, says he, that the members of the house will suffer such indignities to be put upon them. Let 'em prove this one assertion, and we will believe any thing of this noble person.

Daily Courant, July 6.

DRAWS a comparison between the late E. of *Shaftsbury* and Mr P. The Resemblances which the author observes between 'em, are these, viz. The Earl, as well as Mr P. was a profound Polititian, a great Patriot, often changed sides, and had a quarrel with a great and worthy man; namely, Mr *Denzil Hollis*, who had been an enemy to the said Earl, and was accused by the Parliament of having had some secret transactions with the King. There wanted nothing to ruin him but a sufficient witness. The Earl was called upon for this purpose, who, notwithstanding the enmity that subsisted betwixt Mr *Hollis* and him, yet positively refused to declare any thing to his prejudice, reckoning it a dishon-

dishonourable way of wreaking his revenge on a man that was his enemy, and, altho' he was threatned with the tower, persisted obstinately silent; and was very much applauded for the generosity of this action.

But Mr P. says he, has not only betray'd private conversation, but vow'd *Destruction to that honourable person who has hindred him from coming into an employment, to which he had no pretence of claim or merit.*

Fog's Journal. Sat. June 26. N. 140.

FOG says, he has frequently entertained his readers with relations of the fatal conduct of bad ministers; which we think is a sufficient reason of our curtailing here what he draws out into a great length. His story is of a minion called *Majone*, sole director of the affairs of *William* the first of *Naples*, afterwards distinguish'd by the name of *William the Bad*.

This prince he represents as unhappy and weak in his conduct, and the minister full of ambition, which he concealed with serenity and cheerfulness, aiming thereby to possess himself of the crown. To this end he used all the vile practices imaginable, still professing the greatest loyalty to that prince, whom he not only intended to dethrone, but also to assassinate; and being just ready to put his designs in execution, was killed by one *Bonello*, who despised him for the meanness of his birth, and hated him for his male-administration.

Free Briton. July 15. No. 88.

THE first part of this paper is taken up in making good the charge which *Walsingham* in his *Remarks* has brought against the late Lord B—— he, for his negotiations and conduct, his perfidy to the *Catalans*, and his treachery to the *British* nation in general, during his ministry in *Q. Anne's* reign, which we shall not repeat, because the reader

may see the same account of his transactions, p. 251, 252, 253. And having observed, that in his *final Answer*, he passes over all the crimes imputed to his conduct in the office of a *British* Minister, he comes to his affirmation, *That he never entered into any engagements or commerce with the Pretender, till he had been attainted, and cut off from the body of his Majesty's subjects*. This, he says in contradiction to the charge of being a zealous *Jacobite* in the late *Queen's* reign: To confirm which, *Walsingham* offers the following arguments, viz.

1. Why were the doctrines of Non-Resistance, and Passive Obedience; the *Jus Divinum*, the unalienable, undefeasible, hereditary Right, so strenuously asserted by his party, and patroniz'd by himself? Why was *Bedford* (author of Hereditary Right asserted) screened from punishment by a warrant from the L. Ch. J. *Parker*, counter signed by L. B—— he himself; or a principal secretary of State? Why was *Sacheverel* distinguished with a royal presentation, and why was that Parliament dissolved that condemned him? —

2. Why was Sir *Patrick Lawless* an Irish outlaw (under the guilt of high treason, a follower of K. James II. a professed agent of the *Chevalier*) received as the Spanish Minister at London? and paid large sums of money from the Treasury, in defiance of the Lords address, to remove him out of the Kingdom.

3. Requires L. B—— he to explain the commission and negotiations of Abbot *Gaultier* in this Kingdom, which were transacted with the utmost privacy and caution? Here he refers to a parliamentary report for some light in this matter, which says, A paper was left in L. B—— he's closet, dated at *Versailles*, Sept. 24. 1711. which gives an account that the *Pope's Nuncio* had declared to the King of France, that in case ENGLAND would not permit the PRINCE OF WALES to continue in his Realm, offers to give him

him an *Asylum* at ROME. To which the King replies, *That an Asylum for the P. of WALES would be no obstacle to the treaty.* He proceeds to quote several passages out of letters, discourses and memorials, which passed to and fro among the ministers on this occasion, to prove that this gentleman had a commerce with the Pretender in the Queen's time, carried on in her name, and in defiance of Parliament; and adds a passage out of a declaration which the Duke of Lorraine acknowledged to have received from the Pretender himself, viz. *That for some time past he had no reason to doubt of her late Majesty's good intentions towards him.*

4. Demands of Ld B ——— *he whether he never knew that military officers were closeted by the Queen, and asked if they were willing to support the Queen's measures?* Whether persons educated in the Pretender's service, were not sent over and chosen by court influence in the *british* Parliament?

5. Observes two *Facts* controverted by this gentleman, 1. That in the year 1702. he was one of the virtuous 117, who gave their vote against the protestant succession; see p. 254. *Walsingham* makes good his assertion from a *Medley* published O.T. 11. 1710, written by Mr *Maynwaring*; who states that matter thus; When the *House of Commons* took into consideration three amendments made by the *Lords* to a bill intitled, *An act for enlarging the time for taking the oath of abjuration, &c.* the debate was upon the second amendment, and those who were against giving that security to the *House of Hanover*, insisted on the danger of multiplying treasons. The first amendment was to be put first. They resolved to try their numbers by dividing upon the first. On the division, those whose names are in the printed list, under the title of *No's against agreeing with the Lords*, may be said to have divided against the a-

mendments. Therefore, although it may be logically true, that these gentlemen were not for throwing out the second amendment, because they did not just divide upon that clause; but it would be a moral lie, because every step they took that day was to throw it out.

He comes then to the other fact flatly denied by Ld B ——— That is, *That he opposed his present Majesty, when he demanded a writ of right, a writ of summons to sit in parliament; and afterwards caused the Elector of Hanover's Minister to be forbid the Court for demanding it.* See p. 254. The *Queen's* and Lord *Oxford's* letters to the court of *Hanover*, says *Walsingham*, shew, that the then ministry were vigorously bent against his present Majesty's coming into the Kingdom, so that at last it was treated as an affront to mention the Succession in any common address to the Throne.

It is said, that the late King's usage of *Baron Schutz*, who made this demand, at his return shewed his Majesty's disapprobation. As if, says *Walsingham*, *Baron Schutz* should make such a demand without special directions.

Now, says *Walsingham*, if the late L. B. ——— *he* could only find those two *facts* to cavil at in the whole pamphlet where numerous crimes of the blackest nature are imputed to him, and those two miserably misrepresented, how undeniably evident are all the articles of private ingratitude and public injustice, of breach of national faith, notorious corruption, and male-administration objected against him?

The last point he observes upon, is, the melancholly detail which this noble patriot gives of scandalous doctrines, of the dependency of parliament, standing armies, and the liberties of the people. Puts him in mind of his own letters, where he treated the poor *Catalans* as a most turbulent people, only for defending their liberties.

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The reason *Walsingham* gives for setting forth *Ld B* ———— *he's* character in this manner, is to answer the *Craftsman*, and to let the people see the Man whom *Mr P* ———— thinks it such a misfortune that the publick should be deprived of as a Minister, while such a *pedler in politicks*, as *Sir R. W.* is confirmed in Power.

Applebee's Journal, Sat. July 17.

Of Constancy and Resolution.

WHosoever applies himself to the study of wisdom, says *Epictetus*, must begin with acquiring steadiness and constancy of mind. It is a natural vanity which attends all men, to measure the perfections of human understanding by their own; to be equally angry at those who exceed, as those who fall below them. Great souls move in a superior orb, and are seldom admired before they reach the summit of their aims, and then it is not merit, but the *eclat* of success that commands applause.

Thus said it with *Alexander* the Great in his design of reducing the *Persian* empire, the extent and riches of which no doubt he considered; but to balance them, reflected on the order, discipline, resolution and virtue of his own troops, as capable of destroying the effeminate armies of *Darius*. Such reasons induced him to undertake, and enabled him to conquer. While the *Persians*, who were dazzled with the splendor of their grand Monarch, at first looked on his march as an act of madness; and so secure was *Darius*, that he sent orders to the governors of his frontiers, *That as soon as they had taken Alexander, they should chastize him with rods for his presumption*. But when *Alexander* had conquered their vast and unwieldy army, they then scrupled not to call him a God, that they might not be thought less than Men.

When a man is thoroughly convinced of the truth of any point, his constancy will prevail even against custom it self. Thus *Luther*, an inconsiderable Monk, by an inflexible adherence to this principle, gave the beginning to the reformed and protestant Religion.

Concludes with a saying of the *Pr. of Orange* to *Sir W. Temple*, STEADY, STEADY, which that great Prince had condescended to use from the Words of a Dutch Skipper to his steersman.

Weekly Register, July 17. No. 66.

The Craftsman proved the Spirit of Faction, and *Oldcastle* self-condemn'd.

BRings several charges against the authors of the *Craftsman*, 1. *Political Lying*: For were a falsehood never so notorious, if it sowed mischief among the people, they had their ends. Their wickedness resembles *Witchcraft*; both implacable in their hatred, and unwearied pursuit of revenge, till they have gratified their abominable resentments.

2. Their *Hypocrisy* is equally notorious. They have assumed the *Patriot*, to conceal the *Traitor*, and have declaimed on *Liberty* to propagate *Rebellion*. For the truth of which, appeals to *Mr Oldcastle's* minutes, and the *Answer* to the *Remarks*. *Mr Oldcastle*, in distinguishing between the *Spirit of Liberty*, and the *Spirit of Faction*, asserts two kinds of *Treason*, the one of the People against the Crown, the other of the Crown against the People. To prove this, gives *Remarks* upon the *English history*, thereby insinuating a parallel between the present and the most infamous of former reigns.

But if, says the *Register*, their opposition was necessary to secure us from future calamities, have they

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acted as if their sole endeavour was to recover the advantages we had lost, or confirm us in the possession of the remainder? Did they resign their places in complaisance to the common enemy, convinced that they could not retain them with honour? No; they have endeavoured to alienate the hearts of the people from their sovereign, to unite them to themselves. But supposing them sincere in their intentions, and just in their principles, how little progress have they made in doing justice to their country! How can these people insult our *Ministry*, and openly stile them *Blunderers*, when by them they have been defeated in all their measures, and reduced even to a dependency!

Asks, if 'twas the *Spirit of Liberty* that inspired the *Answer* to the *Remarks*? What, says he, have the idle ridiculous tales, or the serious sanguinary vows of vengeance, to do with national redress, and legal justice? the most rigid advocates for *liberty*, the most avowed enemies to the administration, are ashamed of an author, that has betray'd their cause, and only meant himself, when he pretended a concern for the nation. They publicly disavow the *faction*, and their infamous designs; and recal their hope, trust and confidence, from such abandoned agents, and place it wholly in his *Majesty*, their King, their Father, their *Protector* and *Guardian*.

London Journal, July 17. No. 625.

Of Parties.

TIS a miserable circumstance, says Osborne, when different parties pursue different ends of their own without regard to the publick: and it tends naturally to ruin us, that the very party that was always *actions* for, should be broke to pieces, and set up against the go-

vernment, at a time when our *liberties and properties* were never better secured, and when the *revolters* themselves can obtain no end of their own. In the heat of *personal animosities*, they have lost the true real interest of their country.

'Tis astonishing, says he, that under a government so *equally ministered*, there should be any party at all, but still more surprising, that when almost all parties seem quiet, the *Whigs* should be turbulent and outrageous, clamorous and resisting. The *Jacobites* are retired and silent, waiting what the *Whigs* will do for them. The *Tories* are modest and half satisfied, for the *Church* is out of danger. But the *Whigs*, who have all they wish for; that is, all the great ends and purposes of the *Revolution* answered, can't be at rest. His present Majesty, in his publick capacity, is *King of his people*, and in his private, an *Example of integrity and virtue*, and his Ministers are chosen from those men, who have been always *famed for liberty*. Nor should we have had any evils to complain of, were it not from the ambition and disappointment of a *few men out of power*; and for one *infamous Journal*, or *weekly Libel* against the court and ministry, the authors of which are continually raising in peoples minds *something to fear*; laying before them *tales of evils* which they never felt; and *reports of dangers* which they have no reason to apprehend.

Maintains, that we ought not at present to resent the injuries we may have received from the *Spaniards*, and concludes with advice to the *Whigs*, to endeavour to turn those who are misled from that *heat and fury* with which they act, in pursuit of an *imaginary interest*, against the *real interest of the nation*; for what real interest can any *Englishman* have,

have, in being of a party against a government which knows no party, and which has nothing so much at heart, as the interest of the whole.

Fog's Journal, July 17. No.

141.

OFFERS Reasons why the publick has paid greater regard to the *Craftsman*, and the writings from that quarter, than from those on the other side, namely, that the authors of the first had the glory, and the publick the misfortune, to see every thing they advanced justified by the events; the others, he says, are fallen under the publick odium, because they have said nothing to promote our interest, nor answered any arguments but with personal abuse of two or three particular Gentlemen.

Would be sorry to see this personal altercation continue any longer, lest it should divert the attention of the publick from national affairs, which he represents as not in the best Situation, then fills tooth and nail upon Mr *Walsingham*, author of the *Remarks on the Craftsman's Vindication of his two Patriots*. Dissuades those Gentlemen from entering the lists with such a low dirty fellow, contemptible fool, and scurrilous animal for in case they should prove him guilty of ignorance, nonsense and falsehood, he has no reputation to lose; and to take notice of such a writer, who he says, is hired to call names, would fix the ridicule, due to him upon themselves.

As to that assertion of *Walsingham*, that he wrote his *Remarks* without the direction, instruction, privacy or consent of any Minister; *Fog* hopes the Gentleman on the other side will believe it, and despise him as not a proper antagonist for them, but leave it to some mob Champion that may be a proper match for him.

Doubtful Spectator, Sat. Jul. 17.

Of Virtue and Self Interest.

A Correspondent, who subscribes himself *Philautus*, opposes the notion advanced in a former paper, which he p. 256. viz. That self-interest is the motive to all our actions. Allows this to be a plausible scheme, such as may warm a generous heart, to make the native Beauty and loveliness of virtue the ultimate Ground of its object; but this can advance virtue no higher than lifeless theory; for till 'tis considered as the Will and Law of a benevolent Deity, and enforced from the views of a future life, it will not be obligatory in difficult circumstances.

Man is a sensible Being, naturally seeks his own Happiness, nor can be divested of self-love. No man chooses evil as evil.

Vain therefore are the refined reasonings of the Moralists, who argue for Virtue from the abstract fitness of the thing it self, exclusively of any particular fitness of it to the party immediately concerned. Suppose this instance; what can be more fit than Honesty in the general? Yet it is not fit for one reduced to a state of the most abject poverty to slip an opportunity of supplying his wants out of another's abundance. The hazard of the attempt indeed may render it unfit; what then is it but acting upon prudential, that is, self-interested, considerations?

But when I am assured that all my sufferings and self denial for the sake of virtue here, will meet with a more than an equivalent recompence hereafter; the cause of honesty, what is it but self-love?

It may be objected, that benevolent affections towards our kind, are born with us, and that virtue founded upon these affections, may be justly called disinterested. Answer, To follow or comply with a benevolent impulse in our

our natures, *what is it but to follow the bent of our own hearts, or pleasing our selves?*

Believes that instances of true virtue among the Heathens were extremely rare, because they wanted that certain prospect of a future state, which is the only adequate support for it to rest upon.

In the oeconomy of providence is observed a mutual and indissoluble connection between Happiness and Virtue; and the wise author of nature has link'd obedience and advantage together by an inviolable attachment; and tho' the lines of duty and interest may cross upon each other here, yet all such inequalities of divine conduct shall be fully adjusted hereafter.

The *Grubstreet Journal*, July 8.
15, 22. No. 79. 80, 81.

IN these three Papers gives a state of the controversy between 1. The author of the *Remarks*. 2. The Answer thereto. And 3. the *Free Briton*; placing each in a column, and over them this motto, *sub judice Lits est*. Near the same method we had before observed on this controversy in our last number, from p. 251, to 258; and have prosecuted it again in this, p. 277, 288. So have nothing to take from them.

The *Free Briton*, Thurs. July 22.

The Art of Railing at Great Men. By the Author of the Craftsman; published in the Year 1723.

THE author of this pamphlet entitled as above, *Walsingham* says, *proves beyond contradiction, That writings against Ministers, are commonly libels against Majesty, that good Ministers are always abused; that the very same spirit, which vile incendiaries most profanely call the spirit of liberty, is generally asleep under the worst administration, and zealously active against the best.*

Lays down some rules whereby any

person may become a popular railer under any administration whatsoever.

The great secret of political railing, is to inveigh without nauseating, and to grumble securely in defiance of the secular arm.

In order to this, it will be necessary to renew the several styles and modes of scandal used in all ages of the world.

The first is the fabulous or allegorical mode: For, what can be easier than to say the same dreadful ill things of Beasts, which are daily uttered in Coffeehouses and Clubs against our rational governors?

There is another sort of allegory, less trite, which transforms the virtues, vices and passions of mankind into shadowy or imaginary persons, and makes them talk and act as the Great Ones, whom they would expose, are said to do.

Another mode of political satire, is the ironical or mock Panegyric, like the speech of Mark Anthony, in *Shakespeare*, upon the Death of *Cæsar*. Anthony knew Brutus was too popular a man to traduce directly, so craftily begins with a plausible Encomium on him and the other Assassins, often repeating that they were *honourable Men*, at the same time insinuates how well *Cæsar* had deserved of the People, and how unjustly he was slain, telling them *Cæsar* had made them his heirs, but then stops short and says but,

I have o'er shot myself to tell you of it, I fear I wrong the honourable men, Whose Daggers have stabb'd Cæsar!

Upon which the savage mob was in a rage against 'em, and cry'd Down with the Traitors, Villains, Murderers, &c.

Prescribes a rule or two to be observed by ironical defamers.

1. As the best man has some faults, and the worst some virtues, take care in your mock applauses to praise none for good qualities he possesses, but dwell upon those which he is known to want. Whatever be the state of the publick

publick, always make *that* the subject of your *Panegyrick* which other people complain of.

2. Would you banter a *publick proceeding* which is generally applauded, you are to give it another turn, and insist upon *such* topicks as will create *jealousy*. In case of a war, the necessary or unavoidable, represent it as the effect of a noble spirit that delights in danger and *Knight errantry*. If peace be negotiated, magnify the terms of pacification, and add articles never proposed.

3. The *ironical stile* will serve to ridicule the most solemn things, and notorious truths, if you put some fantastical expressions in the eulogium, or point some ambiguous words in significant *italick* characters.

Another mode of *political scandal*, is the *historical*, or that of drawing parallels, a practice much in vogue.

The *categorical mode*, which consists of broad insinuations of crimes against the Great Men of his own country, and the present age.

The *hypothetical modes*, which supposes Ministers guilty, and then declares their deserts.

The *lying mode*, which consists in a positive affirmation, that our present Ministers are guilty of none of the crimes before mentioned.

The *foreign mode*, which closes with a cautious declaration, that what has been said has no relation to our own times or nation.

The last and most useful mode, is the *seditious*, which alarms the apprehension with imaginary dangers and designs of the writers own invention; which gains the author the reputation of removing those that never had any foundation.

Applebee's Journal, Sat. July 24.

Of disinterested or selfish Principles.

THE design of the author in this Discourse, is to inspire his rea-

ders with sentiments of virtue worthy our nature. Distinguishes between a true greatness of soul, and a mean, cunning, or selfishness.

Illustrates this with an example from *Plutarch*. *Solon* and *Pisistratus*, were Citizens of *Athen*, relations, and sometimes friends. *Athen* then was torn with factions, the rich oppressing the poor. The poor began to grow seditious, and the rich fearful. Both of them choose *Solon* to be the umpire of their debates, and to establish such Laws as he shou'd judge best. Accordingly he founded such institutions as the *Athenians*, in a short time, found so excellent, that as a reward, they offer'd him the Sovereignty: But he refused it, saying, *He would not part with that reputation he had acquired for a diadem*. Accordingly departed out of the dominions of the state. Now *Pisistratus* came on the stage, and resolved, by an appearance of virtue, modesty, and selfdenial, to raise himself to the supreme power. *Solon* returned, and was heartily welcomed and caressed, particularly by *Pisistratus*. *Solon* saw through the disguise, but knowing his great abilities, sought not to ruin, but reclaim him, saying, *if one could draw this worm of ambition out of the head of Pisistratus, he would be the ornament of his country*. *Pisistratus*, taking his opportunity, appeared suddenly in publick, covered with wounds and blood, telling the people he had been well nigh assassinated for their sakes. *Solon*, old and infirm as he was, called out to him aloud, *Thou imitatest Ulysses ill*, *Pisistratus*: *He wounded himself, deceived his enemies, and served his country; but thou doest it, that by imposing on the people, thou may'st enslave the state*. Notwithstanding which, the people granted him a guard of 50 men, by the help of which he overturned the *Athenian* constitution,

constitution, and assumed the supreme command. But *Solon* preserved his integrity and virtue to his death.

Craftsman, Sat. July 24. No. 264.

MR *D'anvers* re-considers and compares his own conduct with that of his adversaries. To this end sums up what he proposed in his undertaking:

First, To establish the solid principles of Government, upon which the happiness and glory of this nation are founded. *Secondly*, To give a genuine account of all great transactions of state.

His adversaries, he says, not daring to attack the design it self, have endeavoured to fix other designs upon the *Craftsman*, by false interpretations of his writings.

Will not excuse some particular expressions, which he is ready to explain, or retract, and is sorry they should give an umbrage he did not intend.

Justifies his manner of writing, notwithstanding all objections thereto, which 'tis impossible to avoid—— If, says he, we forewarn our countrymen against measures in agitation, supposed dangerous, it is called *Furnishing arguments to the King's enemies*—— If we wait for the event, and then condemn the measures which produced it, we are charged with *defaming his Majesty's government*.

Mentions another objection, that their manners is personal, and always points to one man. This, says he, is unavoidable; because to animadvert on mismanagements in Government, notice must be taken of the author of them.

Great pains, he says, have been taken to interrupt his examination of the present times, by reviving the transactions of a former Administration.

To this his answer is, That had he wrote in *Q. Anne's* Reign, he should have condemned several measures of her Administration, yet impartially, and not by whole tale, but assigned to every man in power his share of blame.

Allows personal alterations to be of little consequence to the publick: But what he insults upon in his own justification, and condemnation of his adversaries, does not, he says, proceed from their different opinions, but from the general principles maintained on both sides. Reckons up some of their positions, which he calls monstrous, viz.

That the proceedings of the *Star Chamber*, and punishment of writers, ought to be made precedents; that corrupt dependency of the Parliament on the Crown, is necessary to preserve the balance of our constitution; that independency of Country Gentlemen ought to disqualify them from being chosen Representatives in Parliament; that the people of England are not long fit to be trusted with liberty; that a standing Army in Britain, is necessary to preserve the constitution.

Concludes, these are the men, and these are the doctrines I have opposed. It is a cause I will pursue at any hazard; which, should I be suppressed, would never want an asserter, as long as there remained in the hearts of Britons, the least degree of zeal for the laws and liberties of their country; nor fears to stand the test of all the Grand Juries in England where men of fortune, birth, and distinction attended.

The Daily Courant, July 20.

A Correspondent undertakes the cause of Liberty and Patriotism and distinguishes between the lover of Liberty, and the disturber of the Government, between the Patriot and

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power of sedition, and endeavours to fix some *Criteria* to shew the difference; to illustrate his arguments, quotes several passages out of the play called, *Venice Preserv'd*, wherein the *false Patriot*; or *clamorous Malecontent* is exactly described in the Characters of *Pierre* and *Jaffier*, two abandoned villains, yet strenuous asserters of Liberty.

The *Daily Courant*, July 22.

MR *Piers* replies to Mr *Budget's* answer to his letter; see both p. 281. justifies his former assertion, and adds, the *only* dispute between them, is a copy-hold estate, which Mr *Budget* claims, though he never gave one Penny for; on supposition that Mr *Piers* is not the son of Mr *Jo. Piers* of *Denton* in *Oxfordshire*, a thing notoriously known; for which, and other *bad conduct*, Mr *Piers* thought an imputation of *madness* to be the *best excuse* for what might deserve a s severer name. Declares, tho' his income be moderate, he has had œconomy to enable him to defend his just rights without any man's assistance. Says, he is not concerned with any combinations against Mr *Budget*, has nothing to do with great men, and wishes he had nothing to do with him.

London Journal, Sat. July 24.

MR *Osborne* directs the Letter to a country Gentleman to set him right in some doubtful matters relating to the present state of affairs as represented by the writers of the *Craftsman*, who affirm that we negotiate our selves into difficulties, and have more *courage*, but less *wit* than our neighbours.

Supposing this true, gives some reasons why it is so. One in particular is, that we are a *free people*, and therefore our councils are more open, and more known than in an

arbitrary Government. This evil might be lessened, if we did not misrepresent things in the grossest manner, raise *political lies* against the Government, and say worse things of our selves, than our worst enemies can say against us.

Among all the grievances they have given us a catalogue of, says, there is but one *real*, that is, the loss of our Merchants by the depredations of the *Spaniards*. — *Dunkirk* and *Gibraltar*, indeed, are popular subjects, but says, the *demolition* of the one, and *possession* of the other, will be cause of eternal quarrel. As to *Dunkirk*, it will be soon enough to fight with the *French* when they raise *Fortifications*, and all we can do about *Gibraltar* is to defend it when besieged, or destroy any works that may hurt our selves.

Proceeds to answer several questions propounded by the *Craftsman*; and concludes with some Remarks on a declaration of this author's, *viz.* that *Reason and Argument, Truth and Justice* are of their side. To which *Osborne* replies, that they never offered *Reason or Argument*; and have been convicted of almost as many *falsehoods*, as they have asserted facts.

Fog's Journal, July 24.

IS filled with large quotations from the Play called the *Fall of Mortimer*, for which not having room, must refer our readers to the specimen we have given of it from the same author, p. 247.

Daily Courant, July 27.

ULrick D'ypres, a former correspondent, entertains us, first, with a description of the characters of the *Craftsman* and *Fog*. The *Craftsman* he calls a Quack Doctor, who gets upon a stage, and tells lies to recommend his medicines; *Fog* is his

his *Zany*, who tumbles, plays tricks, and utters ribaldry to divert the mob.

Another point he considers, is their reproach against the Ministry, that they employ recruiting Officers, and raise a *taskish army of writers*. In answer to this makes a review of the forces of this kind who daily appear in print against 'em.

Imprimis, The Cavalry of the *Country Journal*, consisting of several troops, mostly *Dunciad Authors*.

Item, Some troops of *Dragoons* in *Fog's Journal*, better Men, but not so well mounted.

Item, Some shattered Infantry from *Grubstreet*, the forlorn Hope.

Item, Several troops of *Swiss*, commanded by *E — B —*, Esq; and his Lieut. *Tim. Scrub of Rag Fair*, Esq;

Lastly, Infinite numbers of *Banditti* and *Marauders*, sent from the fruitful presses of *Messieurs Walker and Rainer*.

The *free Briton*, July 29. No 87.

Reflections on the Measures of Queen Anne's four last Years Reign, and the Craftsman.

THE Writers of the *Craftsman*, says *Walsingham*, would justify their Conduct by their Design, and complain of reviving the Transactions of a former Administration, in order to interrupt them in their Examination of the present Times; and that had they wrote then, they should not have condemned those Measures by wholesale.

To this he replies, The Grievance consists in this, that a very worthy Personage is not able to defend the Measures of those Times wherein he was Minister, whilst he is daily condemning the present Times, and Ministers. Asks, whether this Administration is to be changed at the instances of such a Person, whose principal Motive of hating and opposing

it, is, that they brought him to the justice of his Country, which he wisely fled from.

It is undeniable, he says, that the Measures of the last four Years of Queen Anne's Reign were wrong, and ought to be written against. Was the Enquiry useful then, and is it not instructive now? The Merits of a good Administration, and the Follies and Iniquities of a bad, is a proper Contrast.

These writers, says he, would not have condemned those Measures by wholesale, but have given every Man his proper share, yet have made one Man accountable for all now.

The *Craftsman* owns it as an Omission, that no Tract of Ground was obtained for Britain about Gibraltar. If so, says *Walsingham*, must this Ministry make good former Omissions, without the Power and Opportunities of former Ministers?

As to what the *Craftsman* avers in relation to demolishing *Dunkirk*, that no Complaint had been made, is, he says, false. The Piles were not drawn out, but only levelled, and a Ground Work remains to serve another Occasion. The Works towards the Sea were to have been demolished in two Months, those towards the Land in three Months; yet not a stroke was struck in four Months. An Equivalent for that Demolition was to be put into the Hands of the French King before it commenced, which Equivalent was no where mentioned in any of the Treaties then concluded, nor could it ever be known what it was, though the House of Commons addressed on that Head. This alarmed the Nation, who feared this delay was for the sake of the *Chevalier*.

These guilty Negotiations, he concludes, obliged the late Viscount *B — —* to remove the Papers from his Office, when the late Queen fell ill.

ill. Is inform'd by a Gentleman now living, that he saw *that Minister's Office* in the utmost Confusion, Papers *openly* carried off, and his Lordship's Secretary told this Gentleman, that those which he was then sending away, were the *third Coachful* that Morning.

Grubstreet Journal, July 29.

No. 82.

Of Criticism.

A Critick he defines to be a *true Judge of what is really commendable and graceful in Writing*; nor can be impos'd on by the false and glaring Colours of a Pretender, but will as necessarily see the natural and genuine, as the false and surreptitious. Those among the Ancients who bore this Characteristick, were the *Stagyrite* himself, *Plato*, the *Dionysius's*, *Cicero*, and *Horace*.

Modern Authors have a natural dread of *Criticism*, and therefore screen their Works behind a *Dedication* to his Lordship; then a *Preface*. What is this but to mistrust one's own Cause? Would a *Raphael* or a *Corelli* do so?

Describes the *false Critic*, and gives a Specimen of *false Criticism*. To this purpose he supposes *Milton* an old Author, various MSS. extant, and many Editions; from which collated together, he intends to publish a new one. First, according to Custom, he seeks for the worst Edition, that his Notes may be the more numerous, and his Triumphs the more frequent. So turns Author, and begins his *Criticism* on the first six Lines of *Paradise lost*, which he pursues with trifling Remarks and insignificant Readings.

§. The next Part of his Entertainment is Mr. *Budget's* Answer to Mr. *Piers's* Letter publish'd in the *Constant*, see p. 281, 299, to which he replies, that he no where asserts that Mr. *Wm Piers* is not the youngest

Son of his deceased Father, Mr. *Jo. Piers*, but grants that it is so. Desires Mr. *Piers* to give a direct Answer to the following Queries,

1. Why he will not submit their Dispute to some eminent and indifferent Council?

2. Was not the Estate in dispute his Mother's *Jointure*? Did not he and his eldest Brother *John Piers* of *Denton*, go to *Robert Pazy* the Tenant, and assure him their Mother was *dead*, though really *living*?

3. Did they not actually *take Possession* of, and persuade the Tenant to accept of a *Lease* from them, which they both signed?

Why did Mr. *Wm Piers* persuade his eldest Brother, of whom Mr. *B.* purchased, to sign a *Lease*, if he thought he had no Right to the Estate?

5. Must not his *Old Mother* have wanted Bread, if Mr. *Cade*, her Son-in-Law still living, had not forc'd the two *Piers* to *restore* her *Estate*?

6. Can Mr. *Piers* except to Mr. *Cade's* Evidence?

Universal Spectator, July 31.

No. 147.

Rules and Maxims for publick Writers.

AN Author, says *Eusebius*, (who writes this Discourse) ought to consider the Effects his Writings may have upon the Publick. *Self-Interest*, *Pride*, *Prospect of Gain*, nor the *Desire of Fame*, should induce him to appear in Print, till he is satisfy'd no *Mischief* will ensue.

Does not with the *Liberty* of the *Press* restrain'd, yet would not have it turn'd into a licentious *Wantonness*, and employed in the Service of *Prophaneness* and *Immorality*.

Learning, *Wit*, and *Genius* are no longer valuable *Talents* than while they support *Virtue*, and whoever employs them otherwise, is accountable for the *Mischiefs* they occasion.

Rechercher and *Fountain*, eminent
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for the *Wit* and *Lewdness* of their Writings, were struck with such a Concern on this Account, that in their serious Hours they would gladly have given up all their *Reputation*, could they have suppressed the malevolent Effects of their juvenile Writings.

The practis'd *Debauchee* is not so pernicious as a *lascivious Writer*, nor indeed so culpable. The Violence of *Temptation*, the wild Sallies of *Headstrong Passion*, *Ignorance*, or *Inadvertency*, may plead for the one; but the other must stand self-condemned in as much as he writes with *Thought* and *Deliberation*.

Pernicious Authors likewise are those who not being principled in *Religion* and *Morality* themselves, would banter it out of others.

Another sort are such as perplex well-meaning People with their *Cavils* at *Revelation*, and the *established Religion*.

In the List of *hurtful Writers*, reckons those who broach *Scandal* and *Calumny*, who attack *Persons* instead of *Crimes*, and expose *Failings* and *Misfortunes* of *People* and *Families*.

But the *useful* and *valuable Writer*, is he that informs the *Judgment*, amends the *Manners*, and promotes the *Happiness* of *Mankind*, and endeavours to prevent the increase of *Vice* and *Falshood*, *Folly*, *Ignorance*, and *Impiety*.

The *Craftsman*, July 31.

No. 265.

MR *D'auvers* recapitulates some heads of the Treaty betwixt *Rupert Lyn*, Esq; and himself, signed May 29. which see p. 209, one of which was to refer their Disputes to the Decision of the *Press*. This Mr *Lyn* readily embraced, but soon, he says, prevaricated himself out of his Engagements, endeavoured to pervert the Meaning of the Treaty, and so evade the main Point, by a sudden

Transition into *Characters*. To this Purpose a Pamphlet was published by Mr *Lyn's* Authority, full of Adulation to himself, and Slander upon his Antagonists.

Says the whole Province of *Grubstreet* was taken into double Pay to defend it, although Mr. *Lyn* had disowned it. Gives a numerous List of Authors that have been employed against him, and in Vindication of Mr *Lyn*, the printing and dispersing of whose Writings must cost him 20,000*l.* per Annum, without including *Prosecutions*, *Evidence*, and some other Articles of *secret Service*. But all these, says *D'auvers*, proving ineffectual, he recurred to his usual Weapons, the *secular Arm* and *Violence*. He sent his Officers to molest their Agents in the lawful Exercise of their Trade; to seize their Effects; imprison their Persons; and extort Discoveries, by putting them in Mind of poor Captain *Jenkins*, and the Loss of their Ears.

Concludes with setting forth the dangerous Situation of Mr. *Lyn*, whom, he says, nothing can screen from publick Relentment, but publick Retribution, and hopes the World will excuse him from entering into any farther Negotiations with a Man who hath had Recourse to such wretched Artifices, and discovered a manifest Intention to sacrifice the Liberty of his Country to his own personal Security.

Applebee's Journal, July 31.

HIS Entertainment consists of two Letters from Correspondents. The first signed *Catherine Camister*, declares her Parentage, Fortune, and Qualities; her Father a *Tradesman*, who can give her 10,000 *l.* and herself, to her Misfortune, reckoned a Beauty. Says, she has made it the Business of her Life to render herself agreeable, but that of late her Endeavours have been ineffectual.

she is grave, her Acquaintance call her affected; if merry, foolish; if she goes to Church, 'tis not, say they, out of Devotion, but to shew her Finery, and to look a Husband. Nay, so great was their Malice, that they broke off an advantageous Match that had been offered to her Father for her. But some time after an Estate of 500 *l.* per Ann. being left her by an Uncle, her Lover renew'd his Addresses, and shew'd several Letters he had received, intimating, that handsome as she seem'd, she was afflicted with the King's Evil. To get rid of him, she went down to her new Estate; where instead of being welcomed and visited as a Stranger, no body came near her but the Parson's Wife. The reason of this Humour, it seems, was, *Truly it was beneath them to visit an Upstart, the Daughter of a Tradesman, though she had a great Fortune. The Creature was indeed pretty, but look'd vulgar, and weighing Tea behind the Counter would become her much better than a Chariot. Besides, they thought it dangerous to be familiar with her, for fear some of their Sons should be mean enough to fall in love with her, and disgrace their ancient Families.* Laughs at this fantastical Humour, that People whose Estates were not above 300 *l.* a Year, should be afraid of her running away with their young Squires; and concludes, that whenever she marries, she will have regard to the Virtue, Learning, and personal Merit of the Man, more than his Family or Estate.

The other Letter is from *David Doubtful*, just entering the 20th Year of his Age, and on the Point of going abroad to be bred a Merchant; but last Sunday saw a Lady at Church, which has altered his Inclination to staying at home. The lady is vastly his superior both in Birth and Fortune, therefore would be advised how to act; which Advice the Journalist gives in the following Lines:

IF for some lofty DAME you feel Desire,
And in your Breast observe a hope-
less Fire,

Let not your future Folly, Fortune blame;
But check, while yet resistable, the Flame;
Quick from your Heart, the kindling
Mischief tear,

E'er length of Time --- too strongly root
it there:

For Time gives strength --- to ripening
Time is due

That Grapes, once green, assume a purple
Hue;

In Time, plough'd Fields, with Crops
are cover'd o'er,

And that turns Corn, which seem'd but
Grass before.

E'en the strong Stems, of your wide-
spreading Trees

Rise all in Time, and swell'd but by
Degrees;

For pliant once, each slender Sapling stood,
Whose leafy Branches, now adorn the
Wood,

Think well on this --- nor let your Bosom
prove,

The painful Pangs of unsuccessful LOVE;
And since so dang'rous, is e'en short
Delay,

Let then your PASSION Reason's
Force allay,

And this Day RULE --- what may
To-morrow S W A Y.

Read's Journal, June 31.

Of Adoration and Revelation.

THE perpetual Conflict which Plato observed betwixt Reason and Appetite determined him to discourse on the Subject of Prayer to this Purpose. Man from his own Reason cannot comprehend what Manner of Adoration is most acceptable to God, or know what to pray for agreeable to his Will; in this fluctuation of Thought, it is safer to abstain from Sacrifice, than with the Hazard of offending the divine Being to perform it. His Advice therefore was, That his Countrymen should patiently wait till one was sent to them
from

from Heaven, who might instruct them in their Duty. Whence it is evident, that a Revelation was necessary, and that the wisest of the *Heathens* were sensible, that the Religion among them had no Pretence to Revelation. But when we turn our Thoughts to that holy Religion, which is revealed to us in the Book of the Old Testament, every Sentence opens and explains the inexpressible Perfection of infinite Power, improves Reason, exalts Virtue, illuminates our Understanding, and is accommodated to the meanest Apprehension, with that noble Simplicity, and at the same time that august force of Diction and Sentiments, that Harmony and Connection in all its Parts, as leaves no room to question the Divinity of its Extradition.

From these holy Oracles alone could Morality receive Enforcement, and our Merit brighten.

The Path of the Christian is charming, the Reward eternal; the Road of Sin painful, the Punishment everlasting.

Tiemors, Aches, Drunkenness, Immorality, Prophaneness, and contempt of Grace, with intermingling Fevers of Conscience, a crazy Stupor of the Mind as well as the Body, are the cruciating Methods that lead to Hell. Serenity of Mind, Peace of Conscience, joyful Duty, Gratitude to our Maker, Love to our Neighbour, and Liberty, the easy Yoke, and light Burthen, that will prepare and smoothe our Journey for the Communion of Saints.

Fog's Journal, July 31. No. 143.

HE directs the Point of his *Satire* chiefly against *Walsingham*, Author of the *Free-Briton*, who, he says, has been censured for reviving the same political Lies which were exploded near 20 Years since.

If, says he, Mr. *Walsingham*, had made a short Comparison of the Conduct of the last four Years of *Q. Anne*, with that of another time, he might have given as a Bone to pick; he might

have shewn the Wickedness of *Not keeping up a standing Army* in Time of Peace, &c.

When he considers the Nature of our Political Disputes, finds there is but this small Difference betwixt him and the Ministerial Writers; he writes for the Country against the M——s, they for the M——s against the Country.

Is of Opinion, that if he and the *Craftsman* should fall under the Lash of these Gentlemen's Wit, no Body would pity them, because they might easily make their own Defence in the same Manner, that is, by *Scolding*. Does not question but another old Woman may be found fit to engage Mr *Walsingham*.

Hopes he shall be cautious how he speaks or thinks with Contempt of that Trumpeter of the M——, Mr *Walsingham*, and remembers a Passage in *Herodotus*, That a whole Army of Scythians was once put to Flight by the braying of an Ass.

London Journal, July 31. No. 627.

THE Author of the *Craftsman*, says Osborne, affirms that the grand Dispute between them and their Adversaries, is not about particular Transactions of State, but about Principles of Government, which Court-writers have advanced destructive of Liberty. This, says Osborne, is not true, for Principles of Government were never mentioned till of late.

The sole Design of the *Craftsmen* for these four or five Years past, he affirms, has been to remove the Ministry. To effect this they have tried all ways, and every Method of Scandal and Defamation; for the sake of one Man the whole Nation hath been abused.

But the Design of the Writers on the other side have been to shew, that the Assertions of the *Craftsman* and his Authors, against the Government, have been without Foundation.

As to the Principles charged on these (Court) Writers as above, says, they have been refuted as often as advanced.

A R I D.

A RIDDLE.

A Place big enough for to work or to play,
A cloth that contain'd a large parcel
of hay;
Of neat morice dancers two hundred met on it,
Perhaps you'll expect a jig or a sonnet;
But alas! of all these there was never a one,
That could whistle *Moll Peatly*, or sing *'Bbbin Joan*;
Then in came a crew of sharp *lads* in their
natures,
Who stood like meet puffs, or stupid spectators:
No wonder why any could not dance a jig,
For each one of them was ry'd by the leg:
No wonder why none of the other could sing,
For each of 'em danc'd with his neck in a string.

Another.

MY Friend and I from home did part,
He had some yards of me the start;
We ran at least a mile or more,
And he still kept that space before:
Nor more nor less we all agree,
Though he run twice as fast as me:
Tell me then how it came to pass,
That I no farther beaten was.

An ODE in Horace, translated by way
of Specimen to a new Work.

Melodious *Lyre*! Ife'er reclin'd at ease,
Thy warbling notes, or my soft verse
could please,
In this *Retreat*, let not their musick cease,
But let a just applause reward thy Song.
First from fair *Leibes* ever famous shore,
Thro' wars harsh toils, and where loud bil-
lows roar,
The *Slaves* of his cares! *Aleaus* bore,
Thy sweetly sounding *Shell* along.
To thee he sung - warm'd by the tuneful *nine*,
The praise of *Venus*, the free joys of wine,
And gay *Lycea's* sparkling eyes that shine
black, as the tresses o'er her neck of snow.
Thou grace of *Phabus*, thou delight of *Jove*,
Whoe'er thy strings, where'er my fingers move,
Does by thy soft, thy melting sweetness prove,
The kind dispenser of intruding woe.

EPIGRAM.

HUGH *Peters*' sense, voice, language,
action, mein,
And front, are all in *H---y* heard, or seen:
Which plainly proves this learn'd *Clare market*
Of *Ancient Election the Restorer*. (Roarer

ON LOVE.

LOVE's no irregular desire,
No sudden start of raging pain,
Which in a moment grows a fire,
And in a moment cools again.

Not found in the sad sonneteer,
That lings of darts, despair, and chains,
And by whose dismal verse, 'tis clear,
He wants not heart alone, but brains.

Nor does it center in the beau,
Who sighs by rule, in order dies,
Whose all consists in outward show,
And want of wit by dress supplies.

No! Love is something so divine,
Description would but make it less;
'Tis what I feel, but can't define,
'Tis What I know, but can't express.

Lady M. M---'s Farewel to BATH.

TO all you Ladies now at Bath,
And eke, ye Beaux, to you,
With aking heart, and wat'ry eyes,
I bid my last adieu.

Farewel ye Nymphs, who waters sip
Hot reeking from the pumps,
While music lends her friendly aid,
To cheer you from the dumps.

Farewel ye wits, who prating stand,
And criticise the fair;
Yourselfes the joke of men of Sense,
Who hate a coxcomb's air.

Farewel to *Deard's*, and all her toys,
Which glitter in her shop,
Deluding traps to girls and boys,
The warehouse of the fop.

Lindsay's and *Hayes's* both farewell,
Where in the spacious hall;
With bounding steps, and sprightly air,
I've led up many a ball.

Where *Somerville* of courteous mein,
Was partner in the dance,
With swimming *Haws*, and *Brownlow* blithe,
And *Britton* pink of *France*.

Poor *Nash*, farewell! may fortune smile,
Thy drooping soul revive,
My heart is full I can no more -----
John, bid the Coachman drive.

An Epitaph on Dr WOODWARD.

HIC prope Magni NEWTONI reliquias
Vultu jacere et suas,
(Nec tanti Nominis vicinia credideris indignas.)
JOHANNIS WOODWARD, M. D.
Qui Deum in ipsis Operibus
Qualiviv et invenit;
Et, Philosophum ut deceat Christianum venerat:
Terræq; abdita et mirabilia (cui est:
Curiosæ sed humiliter,
Pie sed feliciter,
Persecutus,
Ad occultiorum Cognitionem
Et ad sublimiorum Theoriam
Avocatus est;
Dieq; Aprilis xxiii. A. D. 1728,
Et Contemplator admittus et Patriæps.

An

An ANSWER to the Writer of Dawley Farm. A POEM. Inserted in p. 262.

THOU voice of falsehood! blast of evil fame!
Flatter! unworthy of a Poet's name!
What Poet would like thee prophane his Song,
Or drop such honey'd prison from his tongue?
Scandal to truth! thy verse is like thy cause,
And like thy patron's honour thy applause.

Who knows thy St J—n in a God's disguise?
Who stiles dread Jove the Tyrant of the Skies?
With whom can such abusive lies prevail?
Or who believes the prostituted tale?
George was indeed a Jove in his renown,
And he a Titan who assail'd his Throne;
But baffled in a scheme so wild and vain,
The thunder hurl'd him to the earth again;
Press'd him beneath a mountain's mighty load,
And forc'd the Rebel to confess his God:
With mercy heard him groaning for reprieve,
Forgot his wrongs, and bid the Rebel live.

How ill his practice justifies his plea!
How ill his pardon and his crimes agree!
In pain forswearing ev'ry trait'rous deed,
At ease resolving blindly to proceed;
Renewing all the baseness of his Mind,
And brooding mischief to undo mankind.
— This is the Hero whom thy verse belies,
As firm in virtue, honest, brave, and wise;
Who fires the Poet with a taste of fame,
And adds a glory to the Patriot Name;
The Patriot name that bids Rebellion rise,
In honour's masque, in liberty's disguise;
The Poet's fire, that, like deceitful Cain,
Burns a false incense, though it burns in vain.

Let Dawley triumph in the builder's art,
And stand the emblem of the owner's heart;
If the low title wrong the pompous frame,
Observe the Man! his fraud is just the same:
Humble in guilt he studies to appear,
With false repentance mocks the public Ear;
Again, with Syren's voice, would charm the State,

And lie, and cheat, and flatter to be great!
Again, would all his artifice display,
Again be trusted, and again betray.
— Poise in the scales of truths his craft and Pride!

The weight is equal, neither will subside:
One plan'd the mighty mischiefs of his mind,
And one conceal'd the mischiefs he design'd.
Born for the nation's Curse! compos'd of ill!
And fram'd for actions wicked as his will!
In power abusing ev'ry sacred trust,
Ungrateful, cruel, treach'rous, and unjust;
When out, impatient of the dire disgrace,
And with his treasons tainting all his race:
This is the Hero whom thy verse belies,
As firm in virtue, honest, brave, and wise.

Would truth and painting lend their mutual Aid,
And Dawley's walls confess the faithful shade,
What scenes of rapine, lust, deceit, would
Reveals in exile, and betray'd allies; (true!

The British lion hunted from the field,
The trophies wrested from the soldier's shield,
Th' unhappy Catalans, a glorious band!
Dying like victims, for their native land;
In death upbraiding our perfidious word,
And in resentment, crowding on the sword.
O Britain! — but 'tis past — no more thy name
Shall e'er be soild with such a blot of shame,
Which preserves thee pure from ev'ry Stain;
Honour and peace distinguish George's reign:
Let St J—n rave in impotence of power,
His guilty heart shall blast thy fame no more,
— Behold the Hero! whom thy verse belies
As firm in virtue, honest, brave, and wise.

EPIGRAM,

SHOU'D D—s print how once you robb'd
your brother,
Traduc'd your monarch, and debauch'd your
Mother;
Say what revenge on D—s can be had;
Too dull for laughter, for reply too mad;
Of one so poor you cannot take the law;
Of one so old your sword you scorn to draw.
Uncag'd then let the harmless monster rage,
Secure in dullness, madness, want, and age.

To Mr Pope on his being personally abused.

THY wit in vain th'invenom'd critic gnaws,
The polish'd metal breaks the Serpent's
jaws,
Pain'd and intrag'd it on thy person lies;
But straight drops off, and feebly hissing dies.
Impartial heav'n which ne'er thought fit to join
A heauteous form to such bright wit as thine,
Careless to grace the frail corporeal part,
Has on thy soul exerted double art.

ARIDDLE, to Lady C——t.

I Reach all things near me, and far off to boot,
With ut stretching a finger, or fleeting a foot,
I take them all in too, to add to your wonder,
Tho' many and various, and large, and absurd.
Without jostling or crowding they pass side by
side.

Thro' a wonderful wicker not half an inch wide,
Tho' I lodge them at ease in a very large store,
Of no breadth or length, with a hundred things
more.

All this I can do, without witchcraft or charm,
Tho' sometimes, they say, I bewitch and do harm.
Tho' cold I enflame, and tho' quiet invade,
And nothing can shield from my spell, but a
shade.

A thief that has robb'd you or done you dis-
grace,

In magical mirror I'll shew you his face;
Nay, if you'll believe what the poets have said,
They'll tell you, I kill and call back the dead.
Like conjurers in my circle I dwell,
I love to look black too, it heightens my spell,
Tho' my magic is mighty in every hue,
Who sees all my powers, must see it in you.

THE

T H E

Monthly Intelligencer.

J U L Y, 1731.



Thursday July 1.

HIS Majesty in Council called for the Council Book, and ordered the Name of *Wm Pulteney*, Esq; to be struck out of the List of Privy Council; and likewise to be put out of all the Commissions of the Peace, and his Deputations from the Lords Lieut. to be revoked: and the Ld Chancellor and principal Secretaries of State were directed to give the necessary Orders therein.

His Majesty in Council ordered the Parliament should be further prorogued to the 20th of August.

An order issued from the Treasury for the Payment of 900 l. viz. 300 l. for apprehending and convicting *Hall Bromhead*, condemn'd at *Lincoln Assizes*; 300 l. for *James Ford*, convicted at *Robesler Assizes*, and 300 l. for convicting *Jeremiah Fitch*, at *Hertford Assizes*, for sending threatening Letters.

Friday 2.

The Queen sent to the Playhouse in *Ority Lane*, for the Manuscript of *George Barnwell*, to peruse it, which Mr *Wilks* carried to *Hampton Court*.

Saturday 3.

His Majesty granted to the Lady *Jane Holt*, and Lady *Lucy Wharton*, Sisters of the late D. of *Wharton*, all his Estate which was forfeited by his Attainder.

Tuesday 6.

Was a Commencement at *Cambridge*; 4 Doctors were created, and 85 Masters of Arts. The Doctors of Divinity were Dr *Huffey*, and Dr *Baker*, of *St Peters*; Dr *Gardiner*, of *St Katherine's Hall*, was made Dr of Civil Law, and Dr *Jones*, of *King's College*, Dr of Physick.

Wednesday 7.

A new Commission of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex* pass'd the Great Seal, in which the Names of *Wm Pulteney*, Esq; and *John Webber*, Esq; are omitted. The latter having compounded the Affair, was fin'd only 1 s. for

wounding Justice *De Veil*, Mr *Carlton* the same. See Occurrences March 13, and July 3.

Mr *Walker* was taken into Custody for printing a scandalous Pamphlet, entitled, *Robin's Game*, or *Seven's the Man*; as were Mr *Rayner*, Mr *Lynn*, and Mr *Slow* for publishing the same.

Thursday 8.

The Dutchess of *Dorset's* Salary, as Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen, was advanced to 900 l. per Ann. in Consideration of having served 3 Years in Quality of Mistress of the Robes.

Began the Gen Quarter Sessions for the City and Lib. of *Westminster*, and Sir *John Genson*, gave the charge.

Sunday 11.

A Swarm of Bees settled on the side of Mr *Lawton's* House in *Nicholas Lane*, which they hiv'd and sent into the Country.

Monday 12.

Mr *Franklin* appeared at the King's Bench Bar to take his Trial for publishing the *Craftsman*, Jan. 9. But only 12 of the Special Jury appearing, it was proposed that one of the Grand Jury might be chosen to compleat the Number; but that was over-ruled. Then Mr Attorney Gen. prayed a *Tales*; and my Ld *Raymond* thought it ought to be granted, which the Gentlemen who were sworn desired might not: Whereupon the Attorney Gen. withdrew his Motion, and the Tryal was put off till next Term.

Tuesday 14.

The Sessions began at the *Old Bailey*, when *Edward Stafford*, Esq; was try'd for the Murder of *Thomas Maywaring*, a Porter, and was brought in *Guilty*, appearing so on his Tryal, by several Witnesses.

Sir *Charles Wager*, with the Fleet under his Command, set sail from *Spithead*, directing their Course for *Cadiz*.

Satur-

Saturday 17.

The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, and the 8 following Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. *Tho. Granger*, alias *Corfield*, for stealing 31 Guineas from his Master *Ben. Huffam*, Esq; *John Davis*, for 2 Robberies on the Highway, and for Murder; *John Drinkwater*, *Bernard Fink*, *Wm. Yates*, *John Armstrong*, and *Nath. Lamprey*, for several Street Robberies; and *Tho. Clarkson* for robbing *Edw. Phillips* on the Highway; 3 were burnt in the Hand, and 32 ordered for Transportation.

Tuesday 20.

Mrs. Worsley driving in her Chair on *Banstead Down*, was attacked by a Highwayman. He presented his Pistol, and the lash'd at him and his Horse with her Whip, 'till she obliged him to sheer off. Her Footman was so surprized he durst not assist.

Thursday 22.

The Master of the Rolls committed to the Fleet a Clergyman for marrying a School-boy of *Eaton*, aged about 17, intitled to 1500 *l. per Ann.* to a Servant Maid; also the Person who gave her in Marriage, and the Youth's pretended Guardian, who had given a Bond to indemnify the Parson.

Monday 26.

The 8 Persons capitally convicted, as above, were executed at Tyburn.

Thursday 29.

At a Court of Common Council held at Guild-Hall, it was resolved, That the Money collected by the Aldermen and Common Council Men in their several Wards for the Sufferers by Fire at *Tiverton*, *Blandford*, and *Romsey*, to be paid into the Chamber of London, should be distributed by the Direction of the said Court without any Fee or Deduction whatsoever. [The Collections for the Sufferers are remarkably large and generous.]

Friday 30.

An odd Accident happened in *Busby Park* to one of the Helpers in the King's Stables, riding his Majesty's own Hunting Horse, who was frightened by a Swan flying at him, out of the Canal, which caused him to run away, and dash out his Brains against the Iron Gates; the Man was thrown on the Iron Spikes, which only entering his Cloaths, did him no Hurt. Some time before the same Swan is said to have flown at his Highness the Duke, but caused no Disaster.

Saturday 31.

A Report was spread that the Dutch-ess of *Parma* was safely delivered of a Prince the 18th Instant.

About this time the Lady of *Samuel Sandys*, Esq; Member of Parliament for the City of *Worcester*, was safely delivered of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

MR. Enoch Floyd, formerly Governor of the Lead Mines Company.

Thomas Wyvill, Esq; General Accomptant of the Excise, &c. and one of the Commissioners for Hawkers and Pedlars.

7. The Countess Dowager of *Warwick* and *Holland*. She was Daughter to Sir *Thomas Middleton* of *Chirk-Castle*, in the County of *Denbigh*, Bar. and Widow of the late Secretary *Addison*; by whom she has left one Daughter.

Mr. Michael Carbone Secretary to the Turkish Company.

The only Son of the Lord *Effingham Howard*.

20. The Mother of the Lord *Baltimore*.

22. *Mr. Henshaw*, a Serjeant of the Chamber to the Lord Mayor.

17. The Hon. Sir *Walter Tugge*, Bar. first Commissioner of the Customs, at his House in *Red Lyon Square*.

19. *George Granville*, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for the County of *Bucks*.

The Lady of *Ambrose Page*, Esq; at his House in *Dukestreet, Westminster*.

Mr. Thomas Salway, a Turkey Merchant, at his House in *Stratford in Essex*, said to die worth 150,000 *l.*

The Wife of *Win Price* of *Vaend in Flintshire*, Esq; only Daughter of the *Ld. Viscount Hereford*.

Samuel Lowe, Esq; Member of Parl. for *Aldborough in Suffolk*.

Catherine, the Wife of *Ralph Palmer*, Esq; Counsellor at Law.

CASUALTIES.

4. *MR. Shaw*, a Victualler in *Cherry-side*, overturned in a Chair with his Wife, who was kill'd.

19. A Pitch-pot, which was boiling between two Ships on the *Thames*, took fire, whereby the *Charming Mary*, Capt. *Bell*, was burnt to the Keel, and all her Cargo; the *Happy Union*, Capt. *Aubin*, unladen; the *Harbin*, Capt. *Crockenden*; the

the *Hanover*, Capt. *Kitchingham*, her Masts, Rigging, and gear part of her Cargo; the *Param*, Capt. *Paramore*, her Masts and Rigging; and the *Brigantia*, Capt. *Reynolds*, her Masts and Rigging.

An Apothecary's Servant at *Cambridge* was very much burnt by some Liquors which took Fire, and endeavouring to escape through a Window, a great Dog tore him in such a manner, that he instantly died.

23. A Powder-Mill at *Maidstone* in *Kent*, blew up, by which two Men and a Child were kill'd; a Paper-Mill and a House adjoining were destroyed; the Tiling and Windows of several Houses, and the Windows of a Church at a great Distance very much shatter'd.

Mr *Jakeman*, a Cabinet-maker, Mr *Stephens* a Scowerer, and another Person, going into a Boat from on board a Ship, were over-fer by the weight of Mr *Jakeman*, who came too hastily on the side of it, and they, and the Waterman were drowned.

29. A Fire broke out in the back of the Queen's-head Tavern in Great *Queen-street*, which consumed two Stables, and several Coaches and Chariots, and rich furniture belonging to Mr *Fairchild* a Coach-maker.

Four large Provinces in *China* destroy'd by Earthquakes and Inundations. — Three Villages near *Geneva*, and the Corn 20 Miles round, by Lightning. — The Isle of *Lancaretta*, belonging to *Portugal*, depopulated by a Volcano.

PROMOTIONS.

COL. *Bloodworth*, appointed a Groom of the Bed Chamber, and *John Evelyn*, Esq; Equerry, to his Royal Highness the Prince.

4. Major *Wandsford*, appointed Lieut. Col. of Maj. Gen. *Gore's* Royal Reg of Dragoons.

Mrs *Anne Moore*, made Laundress to the three eldest Princesses, with a Salary of 145 l. per Ann.

Christopher Wyvill, Esq; appointed a Commissioner of the Hawkers and Pedlars, in the Room of his Brother deceased.

Thomas Eyre, Esq; Rec. Gen. of the County of *Chester*, made Rec. Gen. for *Wales* in the Room of *John Meredith*, Esq;

The Countess of *Suffolk*, declared Mistress of the Robes to the Queen.

8. The Lady of the Hon. *James Brudenel*, Esq; appointed Bedchamber-woman to her Majesty.

10. The Hon. Sir *Charles Wager*, Vice Adm. of the Red, promoted to be Admiral of the Blue Squadron; and Sir *George Walton*, to be Admiral under Sir *Charles Wager* in his Fleet.

Richard Willoughby, Esq; appointed Seneschal of his Royal Highness's Manor of *Mere*, in the County of *Wills*.

14. *David Patten*, Esq; appointed High Bailiff of *Westminster*, in the Room of *William Morris*, Esq; who resign'd.

Dr *Stebbing*, elected Preacher to the Society of *Gray's Inn*.

15. Mr *John Gisle*, chosen Surgeon of *St. Thomas's Hospital*.

Brig. Gen. *Clayton*, appointed to command the Regiments on Board Sir *Charles Wager's* Squadron from *Gibraltar* to *Italy*.

16. *Geo. Wynne*, of *Leeswood*, in the County of *Flint*, created a Baronet.

Mr *Perkins*, an Attorney in *Abchurch-Lane*, appointed Under-Sheriff to *Samuel Ruffel*, Esq; one of the Sheriffs of *London*, for the Year ensuing.

William Cann, Esq; Barrister at Law, chosen Town-Clerk for the City of *Bristol*, worth 700 l. per Ann.

Mr *Wm Allen*, Grocer in *Holbourn*, Elected Warden of *Dulwich College*.

The E. of *Dunmore* appointed a Gentleman of his Majesty's Bed-chamber.

The Ld. *Effingham Howard*, appointed a Lieut. Col. of Col. *Fane's* Troop of Horse Grenadiers.

Col. *Cremier*, made Capt. of Grenadiers in the third Reg. of Foot-Guards, in the Room of Lord *Effingham Howard*.

Col. *Mordaunt* succeeds Col. *Cremier*.

Capt. *Lesly* succeeds Col. *Mordaunt*.

Capt. *Murvy* succeeds Capt. *Lesly*.

Promotions in IRELAND.

13. *Cairnes Marsh*, Esq; made Capt. in Col. *Egerton's* Reg. of Foot.

Cromwell Ward, Esq; made Capt. Lieut. in the said Regiment.

Audley Lynd, Gent. made Ensign in the said Regiment.

Hugh, Lord *Sempill*, made Lieut. Col. in Maj. Gen. *Sutton's* Reg. of Foot, and likewise Capt. of a Company in the said Regiment.

Hugh Warburton, Esq; made a Major in Col. *Legonier's* Reg. of Horse, and likewise Capt. of a Troop in the said Regiment.

Philip Abley, made Quarter-Master of Brig. *Barrel's* Regiment of Foot now in *Ireland*.

P P Ecclesiastical

Ecclesiastical Preferments conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

THE Rev. Dr Sydall, translated to the Bishoprick of Gloucester, from that of St Davids, and from the Deanery of Canterbury, to that of Westminster.

Mr Herdisford, appointed President of Trinity College in Oxford.

William Geekie, D. D. installed Prebendary of Canterbury.

Mr John Thomas, B. D. Fellow of All-Souls in Oxford, presented by the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's, to the united Parishes of St Peter, and St Bennet Paul's Wharf.

John Carwithen, L. L. B. presented to the Rectory of Woolfardisworthy, with the Vicarage of Crediton, alias Kirtou, both in the County of Devon.

Mr Thomas Williams, presented to the Vicarage of Llanwonar, alias Llansoman cum Capella de Silion, in Cardiganshire, and Diocese of St Davids.

Mr Eusebius Isham, Brother to Sir Justinian Isham, of Northamptonshire, Bar. and late Fellow of Lincoln College, elected Rector of the same.

Mr William Howdell, presented to the Rectory of Bircholt, in Kent.

Mr Lougharn, presented to the Living of Killgaron, in Pembroke-shire.

Dr George Leigh, presented to the Vicarage of Hallifax, in Yorkshire.

Dr Nathanael Hough, Rector of St George's Southwark, presented to the adjacent Rectory of Newington.

MARRIAGES.

8.—**T**ohn Pollen, Esq; of Andover, J to Miss St John, Sister to Paul St John, of Farley, in Hants, Esq;

12. George Fox, Esq; to Miss Harriet Benson, only Daughter and Heiress of Robert Lord Bingley, deceased, a Fortune of 100,000 l.

13. The eldest Son of Sir Henry Goring, of Sussex, Bar. to Miss Blackburne.

14. Thomas Bladen, Esq; to the second Daughter of Sir Theodore Janssen, Justice Bourn, of Enfield, to a Daughter of Sir Simeon Stuart, Bar.

Charles Bertie, Esq; of Uffington, to Miss Mead, Daughter of Dr Mead.

John Peyton, Esq; to Miss Mary Kempton, of Lambeth.

20. John Franklin, of Wysbich, Esq; to Miss Foster, of Barfort, near Bedford, a Fortune of 20,000 l.

Andrew Searle, Esq; Barrister of the Middle-Temple, to Miss Bedell.

BANKRUPTS.

Gilbert Langley, of Searle-street, London, Goldsmith.

Joseph Cawthorne, of Cheap-side, London, Vintner.

William Bedingfield, of Norwich, Mercer.

Andrew Soleirol, of Threadneedle-street, London, Vintner.

William Gill, of Maidstone, Kent, Brewer and Papermaker.

Samuel Fairclough, of St Catherine Creechurch, London, Haberdasher.

Thomas Fayr, of Darlington, Norfolk, Maltster.

Richard Stokoe, of St George the Martyr, Middlesex, Carpenter.

John Chauntrell, of Aldermanbury-Po-stern, London, Distiller.

William Horsley, of Henley, in Arden, Warwickshire, Tallow-Chandler.

John Hall, of Namptwich, in the County of Chester, Chapman.

Jeffery Hopkins, jun. of Kinswarton, Warwickshire, Chapman.

Stephen Heath, of Warwick, Maltster and Chapman.

John Shearm, of Moorwinslow, Cornwall, Merchant.

Foreign

Foreign AFFAIRS.

Dresden, July 13. N. S.

THE Count de Hoya, late Prime Minister to the King of Poland, has acknowledged and sign'd the following Crimes and Misdemeanors with which he has been charg'd, viz. 1. *Disobedience.* 2. *Despotick Administration.* 3. *Private Interest in Prejudice to the Publick.* 4. *Ill Treatment and Removal of particular Persons.* 5. *Keeping Matters secret from the King his Master.* 6. *Acting against his Orders.* 7. *Equivocating and retracting his own Words.* 8. *Abusing his Post in Prejudice to the Publick.* 9. *Keeping false Accounts.* 10. *Indecent Language and Behaviour during the King of Prussia's Stay, as well at Dresden, as in the Camp, and elsewhere.* 11. *Offering to treat with foreign Courts without his Master's Leave.* 12. *Acting contrary to his Master's Prerogative.* 13. *Concerning himself in Things which did not belong to his Office.* 14. *The Affair of the Porcelaine, wherein he acted directly contrary to Order, and agreeably to his private Views and Interests.* 15. *Making Erasures and Alterations in the Orders sign'd by the King, and detaining instead of sending them away.* 16. *Augmentation of Expences.* He was sentenc'd to make Re-litition, and banish'd the Court.

According to our Advices from Constantinople, there was in February last a sharp Action in Persia, between the *Sophi*, at the Head of 50,000 Men, and the *Turkish Seraskier*, of *Erivan*, with 30,000. The former had about 20,000 kill'd and drown'd, and was oblig'd with his scattered Forces to retire to *Tauris*, the Siege of which Place, notwithstanding his Loss, he was carrying on with an Army of 80,000 Men. The *Turkish* Sultan was determined to send 20,000 *Janizaries* to increase his Army in *Persia*,

and was taking Measures to secure himself on the Throne, which he does not yet peaceably enjoy, altho' he had put to death between 15 and 20,000 mutinous *Janizaries* and Rebels.

Vienna, July 25. 'Tis confirm'd, that a new Treaty was signed here between the Emperor, Spain, and Great-Britain, in Confirmation of former Treaties, and sent to the respective Courts for their Ratification. It is said, the Great Duke of *Tuscany* has acceded to the *Vienna* Treaty; and that the King of *Sardinia* is likewise disposed to come into the same.

Muscovy. A new Treaty of Commerce is concluded between this Court and that of Great-Britain, whereby the Duties of Imports and Exports are put on the same Foot, as they were in the Reign of *Peter the Great*.

France. The King has forbid all Commerce with the County of *Arignon*, on account of an Ordinance publish'd in the Ecclesiastical State, prohibiting the Importation of *French* Cloth.

The Court of *France* has renew'd its ancient Alliance with the *Helvetic* Body, and likewise with the Crown of *Denmark* for half a Year.

France has also paid 60,000 *Livers* as Arrears to the Elector of *Bavaria*, who has signify'd to the Emperor, that he cannot furnish his Majesty with the usual Body of Troops, but was resolved to keep them for his own Use; mean while the *French* are fortifying their Frontiers, and their Ambassadors about to quit the Courts of the late *Vienna* Alliance, as theirs also were that of *France*.

Seville, July 10. Great Preparations are making here for transporting 6,000 *Spaniards* to *Italy*, and in fitting out 10 Men of War to join Sir *Charles Wager's* Squadron.

BOOKS

Course of Exchange.	STOCKS.	Monthly BILL of Mortality, from July 6. to July 27.
Amsterdam — 35	S. Sea 103 $\frac{1}{4}$	Christned { Males 701 } 1342
Ditto at Sight 34 8	— Annu. 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	{ Females 641 }
Hamburgh — 34	— Bonds 61. 15.	Buried { Males 806 } 1609
Rotterdam — 35 a 34 11	Bank 147	{ Females 803 }
Antwerp — 35 10	Circulation 81.	Died under 2 Years old — 556
Madrid — 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	India 194 $\frac{3}{4}$	Between 2 and 5 — 145
Bilboa — 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	— Bonds 61.	Between 5 and 10 — 53
Cadiz — 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per Ct. An. 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 10 and 20 — 52
Venice — 48	Mil. Bank 108	Between 20 and 30 — 146
Leghorn — 50 $\frac{1}{2}$	African 50	Between 30 and 40 — 174
Genoa — 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	Royal Aff. 96 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 40 and 50 — 145
Paris — 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lon. ditto 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 50 and 60 — 138
Bordeaux — 32	York Build. 24 $\frac{3}{4}$	Between 60 and 70 — 117
Oporto — 55 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eng. Copp. 31.	Between 70 and 80 — 59
Lisbon — 55	Welsh ditto 21. 2s.	Between 80 and 90 — 33
Dublin — 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lo. Tickets 71.	Between 90 and 100 — 11

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 35 to 50 s. a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 24 to 25 Figs 18s.	Sugar Powder best 59s. per C.	Magick white 4 s. 6 d.
New Hops per Hun. 50s. to 41.	Ditto second sort 49 per C.	Opium 10 s. 05 d.
Old Hops 35 to 49	Leaf Sugar double refine 09 d	Quickilver 4 s. 4 d.
Rape Seed 11 l. to 12 l. 00s.	far. per lb.	Rhubarb 13 s. a 20 s.
Lead the Better 19 Hun. 1 half	Ditto single refine. 60 s. to 70 s.	Sarsaparilla 3 s. 0d.
on board, 16 l. 10 s.	per C.	Saffron Eng. 26 s. 00 d.
Tie in Blocks 4 l. 00 s.	Cinnamon 7 l. 9 d.	Wormseeds 41. 6 d.
Ditto in Bars 4 l. 02 s. exclusive	cloves 9 s. 1 d.	Balsam Capiva 2 s. 10 d.
if 3 s. per Hun. Trunk.	Mace 16 s. 6d. per lb.	Balsam of Gilead 14 s. 00 d.
Copper Eng. best 5 l. 14 s. per C.	Nutmegs 8 s. 7 d. per lb.	Hypocacana 51. 6d.
Ditto ordinary 4 l. 14 s. per C.	Sugar Candy white 12 d. to 17 d.	Ambergreece per Oz. 14 s. 00 d.
Ditto Barbary 3 l. to 4 l. 00 s.	Ditto brown 6 d. Half penny per lb.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
per C.	Pepper for Home consump. 14 d.	Oporto red, per T. 32 l. a 34 l.
Iron of Bilbao 14 l. 10 s. per Tun.	Ditto for exportation 10 d. h. penny ditto white 40 l.	
Dit of Sweden 15 l. 10 s. per Tun	Tea Bohoa fine 12 s. to 14 s. per lb.	Lisbon red 36 l.
Tallow 36s. per C. or 5 d. f. per	Ditto ordinary 10 s. per lb.	ditto white 36 l.
p. lb.	Ditto Congo 12 l. 10 16 s. per lb.	Sherry 27 l.
Country Tallow 1 l. 17s. 0 d.	ditto Pekoe 18 s. per lb.	Canary new 26 l.
Cochineal 17 s. 9d. per lb.	ditto Green fine 12 s. to 15 s. per lb.	ditto old 36 l.
	ditto Imperial 14 s. per lb.	Florence 31.
Grocery Wares.	ditto Hyson 35 s. 10 00 s.	French red 36 l. a 50 l.
Rafins of the Sun 27 s. 0d per C.		ditto white 20 l.
Ditto Malaga Frainew none	Drugs by the lb.	Mountain malaga old 30 l.
Ditto Smirna new 17 l.	Balsam Peru 16 s.	ditto new 24 l.
Ditto Alicani 15 l.	Cardamoms 3 s. 4 d.	Brandy Fr. per Gal. 61. 10 61. 6d.
Ditto Lipra new 16 l.	Camphire refine 23 s.	Hum of Jam. 6 s. to 7 s. 6d.
Ditto Belvedere 17 s.	Crabs Eyes 22 s.	ditto Low. Islands 61. 10 10.
Currents 37 s.	Jallop 3 s. 9d.	
Ditto new none.	Marena 11 l. 2 s. 6 d.	
Fragra French 17 l.		

AUGUST

A REGISTER of BOOKS pub- lish'd in JULY 1731.

1. Modern History, &c. by Mr. *Salmon*, No. 82. Vol. XIV. 3.

Some Remarks on the Conduct of the Parliament of *England*, as to the Woolen Manufacture, &c. pr. 6d.

The present State of the Republick of Letters, for *June*.

2. The Historical Register, No. LXII.

A Letter to his Majesty King *George*, from the most victorious and mighty *Trudo Audato Poveſau Danger Enjo*, &c. pr. 1 s.

A Letter to the Right Honourable *William Pulteney*, Esq; containing a Review of the Remarks, and of an Answer to one Part of a late infamous Libel, &c. wherein the Methods and Character of the Person justified in the Remarks, are further exposed, &c. pr. 1 s.

3. The Examiner, wherein are exposed the Falſities, Miſrepresentations, &c. contained in that scandalous and malicious Libel the *Free-Briton* of Thursday *July 1*. &c. pr. 1 s.

The Charge of *Edmund* Lord Bishop of *London* to the Clergy, *May 28*, pr. 1 s.
Philosophical Conversation, or a System of Physicks; By way of Dialogue: By Father *Regnault*. Translated and illustrated with Notes, by *Tho. Dole*, M. D. 3 vol.

Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors Ancient and Modern. No. VII.

Some special Methods of honouring God, considered in an Aſſize Sermon at *St Mary's* in *Cambridge*: By *Robert Lecke*, B. D. Fellow of *St John's*.

8. The Political State of *Great-Britain*, for *June*, concluding the 41st vol.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of *Middlesex*, &c. *May 19*. By *Daniel Waterland*, D. D.

A Treatise of Tenures. In 2 Parts, pr. 4s.

Pylades and *Corinna*; or, *Memoirs*, &c. p. 5 s.

9. *Demosthenis selectæ Orationes*, &c. Notis illustravit *Richardus Mounteney*, Coll. Reg. Cant. Socius.

The Monthly Chronicle for *June*.

12. A Literary Journal for *April*, *May*, and *June*, pr. 1 s.

A Vindication of the Miracles of our Blessed Saviour, &c. the 2d Vol. By *Richard* Lord Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

13. *Panarithmologia*: Or, the Trader's sure Guide, &c.

A Sermon on *John i. 14*, &c. By *James Anderson*, D. D.

The London Merchant: Or the History of *George Barnwell*: A Tragedy. By Mr *Lillo*.

A Defence of the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of *England*, &c. By a Layman.

15. A Letter to Mr *P*. on Occasion of his late Letter in Answer to the Remarks, &c. pr. 1 s.

A Letter to the Person last mention'd in the *Craftsman* of *May 22*. pr. 6 d.

17. The Lives of the *English* Bishops, from the Restauration to the Revolution. Part I. pr. 1 s.

21. An Epistle from a Merchant's Clerk to his Master. pr. 6d.

23. The present State of *Europe*, for *June*.

The Traditions of the Clergy destructive of Religion: A Visitation Sermon, at *Wakefield*, *June 25*. By *Will. Bowwoan*, A. M. Vicar of *Deansbury*. See p. 349.

24. An Answer to one Part of an infamous Libel, reflecting on Captain *Vinegar*, and the late worthy *Jonathan Wild*, &c. By *Hercules Vinegar*, of *Hockley in the Hole*, Esq; pr. 6d.

The Lord Bishop of *London's* Caveat against aspersing Princes, &c. pr. 6 d.

A Poem address'd to *William Pulteney*, Esq; pr. 6d.

26. *Historia Literaria*, No. 11. Vol. II. p. 5. pr. 1s.

27. A Sermon preached to the Societies for Reformation of Manners, *June*

28. By *Jos. Burroughs*.

An impartial Review of the Controversy concerning the comparative Excellence, &c. of moral and positive Duties, &c. pr. 1s. 6d.

28. The Ordinary of Newgate's Account of the Behaviour and dying Words of the Malefactors executed last Monday, pr. 3d.

A Sermon upon reading the Act a-

gainst profane Swearing, &c. July 4. By *William Reading*, M. A.

29. An Essay for introducing a portable Laboratory, &c. By *Peter Sharr* M. D. and *Francis Hawke*.

'The Occasional Historian, No. III. By *Mr. Barber*, pr. 1s.

Some Considerations relating to the present State of the Christian Religion, Part II. By *Alexander Arscott*, &c. pr. 1s.

30. A proper Reply to Mr P's Answer, &c.

31. Modern History: No. 83. By *Mr. Salmon*.

Observations in GARDENING for AUGUST, 1731.

THE first Week sow a second Crop of Collyflowers, to stand the Winter, lest the first should run to Seed, which they will be apt to do, if we have an open Season 'till *Christmas*, or the Ground be light, and lye in a Bottom; it is good to provide against such Accidents.

Sow Rhadishes, Cabbages, Coleworts, and Onions to stand for Winter; also, some Cresses to stand the Winter, and heighten the Taste of Sallads gathered upon the hot Beds in *December* and *January*; likewise Lettuce, Chervil, Corn-sallad, and Spinach for Winter Use.

Transplant Cabbage Lettuces, especially the *Dutch Brown* sort.

Tie up Endive for blanching, give more Earth to blanching Sellery, which is to be repeated every Fortnight.

Now break off the Stems of such Artichokes as have done blowing.

Towards the End of the Month, flip and set aromatick Herbs, such as Savory, Thyme, Hyssop, &c. and cut down those that are run to Seed within three or four Inches of the Ground.

Gather Seeds as directed in the former Months.

A Receipt to cure the Stone and Gravel.

TAKE Marsh Mallow Leaves, the Herb Mercury, Saxifrage, and Pellitory of the Wall, of each, fresh gathered (now in their prime) three Handfuls; cut them small with a Pair of Scissers, and mix them together, and pound them in a clean Stone Mortar, with a wooden Pestle, 'till they come to a Mass; then take them out, and spread them thin, in a broad glaz'd earthen Pan, and let them lie, stirring them about once a Day, 'till they are thoroughly dry, (but not in the Sun) and then they are ready, and will keep all the Year long: Of some of these

Ingredients so dried, make Tea, as you do common Tea, with boiling hot Water, as strong as you like to drink it, but the stronger the better, and drink three, four, or more Tea-Cups full of it, Blood warm, sweetened with coarse Sugar, every Morning and Afternoon, putting into each Cup of it, at least half a Spoonful, or rather more, of the express'd Oil of Beech Nuts, fresh drawn, (which in this Case has been experienced to be vastly preferable to Oil of Almonds, or any other Oil) stirring them about together, and so to continue it for as long as you see Occasion."

S E P.