

# The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette  
London Post  
Fog's Journal  
Applebee's  
Hend's  
Craftsman  
D. Spectator  
Gentleman's  
D. Register  
Free Briton  
D. Doctor  
Daily Cour.  
Daily Post  
D. Journal  
D. Post  
D. Advertiser  
Evening Post  
St James's  
Whitehall  
Eden  
Pleasant Post  
D. News  
Dublin 6

St JOHN'S GATE.



Edinburgh 2  
Bristol 2  
Birmingham 2  
Exeter 2  
Worcester 1  
Northampton  
Gloucester 1  
Stamford 1  
Birmingham  
Barn Town  
Chester ditto  
Oxford ditto  
Ipswich dit.  
Reading dit.  
Alders dit.  
Newcastle C.  
Canterbury  
Manchester  
Bristol 2  
Lancaster, &c  
Bristol 2

Or, MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER.

For AUGUST, 1731.

CONTAINING,

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

I. A View of the Weekly Essays and Entertainments, viz. Of Travelling and, Marriage, the proper Time; Scandal; good Manners; Love and Lovers; Virtuosi, Learning, and the Sciences, Grubstreet Rabble of Scribblers; Mr Bowman's Sermon; and the Play of George Darnwell.

II. Political Points, viz. Of Court Management of Elections; Opposition to Power; Practices of Corrupt Statesmen, Caleb D'Anvers and his Works applauded and censured; R. W. ditto, Publick Ministers and Stewards, Osborne and Walsingham, Mif and Danvers compar'd; the Forage and Bank Contracts, iniquitous and just; State of

the Navy; Political Charges and Enquiries; Tim. Scrub and the Orator, Oxford and Osborne, the Anodyne and Hyp-Doctors.

III. POEMS; On the Craftsman's Works and Bowman's Sermon; Stonecastle and Bavius contending in Epigram; Remedy for the Gout.

IV. Domestic Occurrences, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Preferments, Casualties, Burials, Christenings, &c.

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

VI. Foreign Affairs.

VII. Books, &c. published.

VIII. Gardening, &c.

IX. A Table of Contents.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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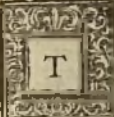


# The Gentleman's Magazine :

## AUGUST, 1731.

To the Author of the Gentleman's Magazine.

S I R, \* \* \* \*

 HERE having been a great deal said about the Dependency of Parliaments, and the undue Influence by Money in Elections of Representatives, particularly of late Days, I was pleas'd to see put into my Hands by a Friend, a small Instance of the Management of that kind in the Days of Queen Elizabeth, whose two great Principles of OEconomy (as you give them from the *Craftsman*, No. 235. June 2. in No. I. p. 1.) were, 1. Not to suffer her Officers to enrich themselves by Fraud or clandestine Management. 2. Not to do any thing with Money that could be done with Wisdom or Courage. The Piece I mean is the following Letter to the Bailiffs, &c. of Andover, from Robert Earl of Leicester, whom the *Craftsman* (as abridg'd in the *Gent. Mag.* No. VI. p. 238.) calls a great Favourite, and voracious Plunderer under Queen Elizabeth: It does not appear that he offers to bribe the Bailiffs, 'tis only to save the Corporation Money; and how far that may be thought an undue Influence, I will not pretend to say, any more than I can, whether the Borough comply'd with his Request, and deliver'd up their Rights and Privileges in a blank Chart. It is likely he had some Assurances of succeeding: But if any Borough did in that Reign give up the Nomination of their Representatives to

the same, or any other Statesman (a Point I should be very glad to be satisfied of) it might be owing to the Security they were in of not being prejudiced thereby under so wise and good a Queen, who depended solely on the Affections of her People, and they in return were the more ready to confide in her. But certainly, as it cou'd not have been safe, so they would not act in the same manner, under a wicked and designing Government. I will only just quote a few Words from Sir Richard Baker concerning this Favourite, and then give you his Letter. He says in one Place, ' This Earl was an exquisite Statesman for his own Ends; ' in another, ' That he was in so great Favour with the Queen, that some thought she meant to marry him; yet when he dy'd, his Goods were sold at an Outcry to make Payment of the Debts he ow'd her'. How shall we reconcile these seeming Contradictions? \* \* \* \*

[We omit here, and at the beginning the Compliments our kind Correspondent pays to our Impartiality and Method in general, but take this Opportunity to inform him and others, that what they may think superfluous, some of our Readers are pleas'd with; and that, tho' we own they are not so universal, yet the Room they take up is fully allowed for in the unusual Quantit: here given for a Six-Penny Book. We beg leave to add to those who want us to enarge more in some Respects, that it can hardly be done without encreasing the Price, or using a smaller Print, neither of which we conceive would be agreeable to the Generality of our Readers. We will endeavour to oblige them.

Q. q

COPY

*COPY of a Letter from Robert Earl of Leicester, to the Borough of Andover in the County of Southampton.*

**A**fter my heartie Commendations. Whereas it hath pleased her Majesty to appoint a Parliament to be presentlie called: Bring Steward of your Towne I make bould heartlie to pray you that you would give me the Nomination of one of your Burgessees for the same: and yf minding to aboyse the Charges of allowance for the other Burgees, you meane to name any that is not of your town, yf you will bestow the Nomination of the other Burgees also upon me, I will thank you for it, and will both appoynt a sufficient Man, and see you discharged of all Charges in that behalfe and so praying your speedie Answer herein, I thus bid you right hartlie farewell.

From the Courte the 12th of October, 1584.

Your loving Frende

R. Leicester.

If you will send me your Election with a blank, I will put in the Names.

To my very loving Friends the Bapteses, Aldermen, and the rest of the Town of Andover.

Free Briton, Aug. 5. No. 88.

*Clodius and Cicero; a Pamphlet abridged.*

**A**fter having treated the Writers against the Ministry, especially the Authors of the *Craftsman* with

the utmost Contempt, proceeds to revive a Pamphlet publish'd about four Years ago, which has this peculiar Merit, that its Arguments were adapted to all Times, nor was wrote to abuse any Person, nor serve any Party; and is to the Purpose following:

"It will ever be the Fate of those who are high in Station or Fame to be the Mark of Envy to some that are lower; their Exaltation and Importance is Crime enough, where there is no other. Opposition to Power is far from being a Proof of the Abuse of Power; and the vilest Uses of it are frequently popular and adored."

To illustrate this Argument, produces the Example of *Clodius* and *Cicero*. *Clodius* in his Invektives against his old Friend (for such *Cicero* had been) never own'd any personal Spite and Disappointment, but professed a singular Attachment to the Honour and Interest of the People: Before them he charged *Cicero* with exorbitant Measures, and shedding illegally the Blood of *Romans*. True, *Cicero* had shed some Blood, but it was to suppress the most barbarous and sanguinary Conspiracy that ever threatened *Rome*, that of *Cataline*. What is still more surprizing, this same *Clodius* had been one of *Cicero*'s warmest Assistants, in defeating that very Conspiracy; yet afterwards blush'd not to abuse him for using the only effectual Means for preserving the Being of the Government.

'Tis, he thinks, an Act of common Candour and Equity, that we consider, and equally try, as well the Conduct of Malecontents, as that of Ministers, and compare Acts of Policy and Power on one Side, with those of Discontent and Opposition on the other, and remember, 'tis as natural to defend as attack. Ministers may have their Tools, and some abusive Pens may be officiously engaged for them,



them, without their Knowledge or Consent: But have not Malecontents their Tools too?

An ill-natur'd *Athenian* honestly owned his Malice, when he ballotted for the Banishment of *Aristides*, i. e. He was *slung to the Quick to hear him every where extoll'd with the Title of Aristides the Just*. An Enemy more artful and less sincere, might have cloaked his Virulence with the Pretence of publick Zeal. *Besides*, as *Aristides* was Treasurer of the Commonwealth, what was easier than to charge him with abusing his Trust, and over-grown Greariness. This did his Emulator *Themistocles*, a Man of Parts, without Justice.

London Journal, Aug. 7. No. 628.

*Of Travelling.*

*Civicus* (a Correspondent) discourses on the Humours of travelling and residing in foreign Countries, of being profuse there and niggardly at home.

*Travelling* at best, is chargeable, and the Money we spend abroad is a Loss to our Country. None ought to travel abroad but on account of Business, or for the sake of making Observations, and acquiring useful Knowledge.

Our Travellers are commonly taken from School or the University, at 17 or 18 Years of Age, either because the Youth hates his Studies, or has a rambling Head; and is sent abroad before he has made any Progress in Learning, or knows the Constitution of his own Country. The Consequence of which is, they are immers'd in all manner of Lewdness and Debauchery, and their Principles, both Religious and Political, are corrupted by the Intrigues of *Irish Romish* Priests, and other Emissaries, who swarm in *Roman Catholick* Countries; and if they once pervert them from the Religion of their Education,

will likewise beget in them an Aver- sion to a *Protestant Prince*, and the Form of Government of their own Country.

But if this Humour of Rambling in the Male Part of our Nation is blameable, it is more unaccountable in the Female, considering those Shocks to Modesty almost inseparable from Sea Voyages. If, says he, a Lady has a Fit of the Vapours, she must go to *Montpelier*, *Spain*, or *Paris*. Quellions if the *Bath* or *Tunbridge*, or a Journey to *York*, might not be as effectual a Remedy, unless they had a mind for an Intrigue with a *French* Dancing Master, or a Marquee?

One Evil of residing in Foreign Countries, is, that the Estates and Incomes of many *English* Families are principally expended there, to the Discouragement of our own Tradesmen and Manufacturers.

A late Edict of the *French King* to forbid Pilgrimagings, shews their Sense of it. If we consider the Acquisitions made to our Nation from this Humour of Travelling, we shall find no Equivalent for the Expence; except that of saying they have hunted with the King of *France's* Hounds, or dined with some of his Court.

The rational Design of Travelling, is to become acquainted with the Languages, Customs, Manners, Laws, and Interests of foreign Nations; the Trade, Manufactures, and Produce of Countries; the Situation and Strength of Towns and Cities: Instead of which, we have brought home the *French Coiffure*, the *Robe de Chambre* of the Women, and *Toupe* and *Solitaire* of the Men; Dancing, Gaming, and Masquerades.

Concludes, that he cannot but think it for the Benefit of our Country to hinder our Ladies from being carried abroad, and much for its Honour to prevent the Exportation of Fools.

*Universal Spectator*, Aug. 7. No. 168.*Proper Time of Marriage.*

THE Proposition the *Spectator* discourses upon in this Journal, is, That the properest Time for a Woman to be married, is, when a good Husband offers. This he illustrates by the Conduct of his Cousin *Humphry*, who has rejected honourable and generous Proposals for his youngest Daughter *Lucy*; made by a Gentleman, to whom there can be no Exception.

The Gentleman first saw and fell in Love with her in *Kensington Gardens*; and soon after got into her Company, and took all Opportunities to see and gaze upon her. She quickly discover'd his Love, and was pleas'd with her Conquest; and when she heard him professing his Passion in the softest Language that Love could dictate, could not refuse him a private Interview, which they had at a Friends House, where *Leander* (so he is call'd) pleaded his Cause so effectually, that *Lucy* found her self melting in the same Tenderness; however, told him, she durst not hear any further Discourse upon that Subject without her Father's Approbation.

*Leander* waited on him accordingly, and *Humphry* was so well acquainted with him and his Family, that he could object nothing, only, that as *Lucy* was his youngest Daughter, and her two Sisters both unmarried, it was his firm Resolution to have them married first. In vain *Leander* offer'd Arguments to dissuade him from it. His Remonstrances only made him the more inflexible.

In vain he employ'd all his Friends and Acquaintance, and even the *Spectator* himself to intercede for him. To be rid of their Importunity, *Humphry* remov'd his Family to a Village 150 Miles off.

Before their Separation, the Lovers got an Interview, where Tears supply'd the want of Words, and they vow'd a perpetual Constancy and Affection; *Lucy* next Morning set out for the Country, and *Leander* three Days afterwards embarked for *Holland*, to try if Travel can divert the Pangs of Love, determining never to see his native Land, till the present Obstacles to his Happiness can be removed. The *Spectator* prints this Case, that the Miseries of the two Lovers may reach the Lady's Father, and make him relent.

*Fog's Journal*, Aug. 7. No. 144.*Practices of corrupt Ministers.*

IS a Transcript of a Discourse out of an Author whom he does not name, and whom, he says, a certain Party seem to forget, though he profess'd their own Principles, and is to the following Effect.

Open and avow'd Conspiracies against the Liberties of a free People rarely succeed. Traitors disguise their Treason, and recommend it under popular Colours.

Thus one Nation has been surrender'd to another, under the Name of mutual Alliance, and Fortresses given up under the frugal Notion of saving Charges; and Commonwealths have been enslav'd by Troops rais'd to save them from it.

Shews what Measures corrupt Ministers take to ruin and enslave the People over whom they preside. First, They endeavour to get the Prince into their Possession, and shut him up in his Court, while they devour and plunder at large.

They will engage their Country in ridiculous and expensive Wars, that in such Alarms Men may have less Leisure to look into publick Mis-carriages.

When their Ends are serv'd by War, they will procure Peace at any



any rate; they will create Parties in the Commonwealth; and playing 'em upon each other, will rule both.

They will have none call'd to an Account for past Crimes, tho' their Enemies, and whose Pests they enjoy, lest they should make a Precedent for their own Punishment. They will employ Men without regard to Qualifications; dabauch their Country with foreign Vices; and try all Means to provoke the People to Disaffection; or bribe the Electors in the Choice of their Representatives: But if all these Schemes fail, there is then but one Thing left for these Traitors, namely, to veer about, and joining with the Enemy of their Prince and Country, compleat their Treasons.

*Craftsman*, August 7. No. 266.

*Character of Mr. D'anvers's Works.*

*Academicus*, a Correspondent at Oxford, congratulates Mr D'anvers on the Publication of his Works in Volumes. Reflects on the uncommon Violence, and impetuous Rage lately observed in the Writings and Proceedings of his Adversaries, for which he assigns several Reasons, but especially the Publication of the *Craftsman* in seven Volumes. His Dissertations on *Liberty* and the *British Constitution*, has, he says, no doubt given Uneasiness to Those who are Enemies to both. True, as publish'd weekly, they are read and admir'd only for a Day, and then thrown by, and forgot; but as now collected in Volumes, they form a regular Critique upon Affairs of Government, become permanent, and will descend to Posterity; they get into Libraries, and are above the reach of the most absolute Power. They will furnish ample Materials for the History of the present Age, and prove an excellent Warning to future Ministers. Looks upon the Collection of

*Cato's* Letters and the Writings of the *Craftsman* as a compleat History of eleven Years past.

Concludes with a Poem to Mr D'anvers on the Excellency of his Writings. Which see p. 347, 348.

[Without presuming too much on our own Merit, we may venture to affirm, that the GENTLEMAN's MAGAZINE, when collected into Volumes, will be read by Posterity with equal Pleasure, as the best Test of the Writings of the present Age; having, we conceive, this Advantage over any one Paper, namely, a much greater Variety, and the Argument on both Sides with an absolute Impartiality.]

*Weekly Register*, Aug. 7. No. 69.

*The State of the Navy a Proof of the Wisdom of the Administration.*

Complains of the ungenerous Behaviour of some Gentlemen who believe that railing at every Measure of the Government is the only true Symptom of Patriotism, and Disaffection the best Foundation of Popularity; who are always blaming what they imagine wrong, without the Ingenuity of once applauding what is apparently right.

All Parties agree that the Navy is of the utmost Consequence to the Constitution; the natural Strength of Great Britain, her Refuge and Defence, the Guardian of her Trade, and Support of her Glory. Had the Ministry ever neglected this important Point, or misapply'd the Sums granted for its Support; had it been suffer'd to Decay, or exhausted without a Supply, there would have been real Grounds of Complaint. On the contrary they have made the Fleet the continual Object of their tenderest Regard. Hence our Maritime Power is not only the greatest in the World, but has been greater under

under their Conduct than ever before. This appears from the Care taken of our Ships of War in the Docks, where, in Peace, they are laid up under the strictest Inspection, their Decays watched and instantly repaired, and old Ships rebuilt, that the whole Complement may be always compleat and ready for Service; Materials and Stores provided for every Exigence, committed to the Care of proper Officers; the Seamen encouraged, and courted into the Service, and never paid with such Certainty and Exactness, with so little Imposition and Delay. Their short Allowance Money, Smart Money, &c. is as sure as their Pay, and as regularly discharg'd.

The Laws of Preferment among the Officers were never on so equitable a Basis. Gentlemen are first Voluntiers, then Midship Men, before they are made Officers, and must serve in both Capacities to qualify them for Commissions; after this their Abilities are to be examin'd, and to have Certificates in Form.

Nor is this all — By a late Proposal from the Lords of the Admiralty to the Seamen and Commanders of the Fleet, a voluntary Proportion is to be deducted from their Pay to maintain the Families of such who die in the Service of their Country, without any additional Charge of procuring or receiving it.

Europe, nor our own Annals afford an Establishment like this. Nor can our Modern Patriots deny, that most of the present Regulations result from the Wisdom and Goodness of the Ministry they condemn.

#### Read's Journal Aug. 7.

*The Craftsman detected of Falsity.*

**T**HE first Part of this Journal is an Extract of a Discourse *On the Usefulness of Learning and Sciences with respect to the State*, written by Mr Barbyrac, and lately published at Amsterdam, and not yet translated into English.

In the next Place is an Answer to a Passage in the *Craftsman* of Saturday July 31. where Read's Journal is mentioned in the List of Authors, which the *Craftsman* affirms have been employ'd against him in Vindication of Mr Lyn, the printing and dispersing of whose Writings must cost him 20,000 *l. per Annum* (See p. 302.) and that the whole Charge of printing this Journal in particular, was defray'd by the Government. This, Mr Read says, is an *impudent Lie*, and solemnly avers, that he never receiv'd any Assistance or Gratuity whatsoever, towards carrying on this Paper, but from the fair Sale of it, which has been sufficient to support it many Years before the *Craftsman* appear'd, and don't in the least fear, will be so, when *He is no more*. Adds as a further Detection of the *Craftsman's* Faithhood, that the *British Journal*, lugg'd into the said Estimate of annual Expence, has been laid down several Months, which would not have happen'd, had it been supported by any Person in Power. And doubts not but the *Craftsman* might be as easily contradicted by others.

Says, it is mighty diverting to hear Caleb call Writers *Hirelings*, who is known himself to be one of the meanest of them; railing at the Society of *Grubstreet*, when he is one of its oldest Members; and talking of good Manners, who, with the Language of a *Bear-garden*, abuses Men of the best Characters.

#### Applebee's Journal, Aug. 7.

*Of Impudence.*

**T**HIS Vice is too well known to need a Definition. No Profession of Life but it appears in, and is become even necessary to recommend Virtue; its Opposite, Modesty, being almost turned out of the World.

A reverend and submissive Behaviour becomes him who speaks publicly



lucky in a Court of Justice. Yet how contrary is the Demeanour of our most admired Orators; among them an uncouth, boisterous, and immethodical flow of Words passes for Eloquence, often diversified with low Wit and Language of the *Bear-garden*. *Cicero* never pronounc'd an Oration, but he began trembling. Amongst us the Brief is given one Hour, and the Harangue made the next. Mothers are pleas'd with the Pertness of their Daughters, and Forwardness to Vice passes with the Father for a Mark of great Genius.

The Practice of the Ancients was widely different. *Modesty* with them was the strongest Guard of Virtue. *Cato* seeing a young Man blush, said, *Be not displeased with that flushing in thy Cheeks, my Lad, it is the Colour of Virtue.*

If *Impudence* is disagreeable in Men, more it is so in Women, to whose Sex *Modesty* seems essential. The Diversions and Liberties allow'd amongst us, are, he thinks, but just within Decency and Innocence.

Purity of Heart, is of all others the most excellent, as well as the most elevated Virtue; and therefore a poor Greek Maiden being ask'd what Fortune she would bring her Husband? answer'd truly and bravely, *I will bring him what is more valuable than any Treasure, a Heart unsotted; and that Portion of Virtue without a Stain, which was all that descended to me from my Parents.*

The *Daily Courant*, Aug. 28.

*Whig and Tory Principles.*

A Correspondent having observed in the Course of the present political Controversy, that both Parties reproach each other with Change of Sentiments in Matters of Government, enquires into the Cause of such Reproaches, and states the Question on both Sides.

The Principles of a *Whig*, is to secure himself, his civil and religious Liberties; and to guard against the Encroachments of Power, which may be attempted either by Princes, or their Ministers. This they have strenuously and constantly asserted, even to the Death of one King, and to the Banishment of another; every Notion, conducive to the Liberty of the Subject, they have put in practice; and such has been their Success, that we have more Concessions from our Kings in Favour of our natural Rights, and Security for their Continuance, than ever were known in a Commonwealth ancient or modern.

The *Tories*, on the other Hand, contend for the Rights of Princes and Churchmen, even to endanger the Liberties of the People; but have been baffled, disappointed, and disgrac'd; the Security of the Church is not with them a sufficient Atonement for the Toleration of the Dissenters; nor the Possessions of all a Subject's Rights, a Satisfaction for the Alteration that was made in the Succession to secure them. [*An impartial Reader may discover a Medium between the above Characters.*]

Should a *Tory* be question'd Why he forgets the Submission and Reverence that his Party and Ancestors paid to the higher Powers? His Answer must be, Because he denies the Legality of the Government, and thinks all Methods of annoying unlawful Power fair and honest; tho' no Attacks of that kind would be so, where a Title allow'd to be just, accompany'd the Possession.

The *Grubstreet Journal*, Aug. 12.  
No. 84.

*The Grubeans scandalized.*

Takes notice of an Aspersion cast upon the Society of *Grubstreet* in the *Daily Courant* of last Tuesday, namely, that they are *A numerous* and

and disorderly Rabble of Scriblers, brought into the Field against the present Ministry. See p. 300.

Says it is very hard the Society should be charg'd with such an Imputation, when they have carefully avoided all Political Letters and Essays, and have touch'd only on the Argumentation and Diction used by Political Writers on either Side; and as an Argument of their Impartiality, refers to three successive Journals, where they placed the Controversy between the *Walpoleans* and *Pulteneyans* in a true Light in opposite Columns. A Method they are encourag'd to pursue, from the Approbation which, they hear, was publicly given to their Journals by some very great Persons at Court.

Complains of their odd Situation; on one Side they are charg'd with being engag'd by the Goodness of Pay, or hopes of Plunder, to write against the Ministry; on the other, 'tis asserted in the last *Craftsman*, that the whole Province of *Grubstreet* has been taken into double Pay upon this important Occasion, to write for the Ministry. One of these Assertions must be false. But says, the Province, or rather the States of *Grubstreet* like those of *Switzerland*, never enter into any Alliance with one contending Power against another, but observe an exact Neutrality. Their private Members, indeed, may fight earnestly on either Side for good Pay, without enquiring into the Merits of the Cause; for which he assigns two Reasons: One is, that both Parties who employ these Mercenaries, absolutely deny that they are so; the other is, that these Mercenaries themselves disclaim the Name of *Grubscans*.

On Mr Orator's complaint of Abuse.

On all Sides 'tis agreed, that learn'd H—y's ill-us'd;

Yet none e'er but himself, will affirm he's abus'd.

'Tis ill Usage when Eggs at the Pill'ry we hurl:  
But it's no Abuse of Sir Peter, or C——l.

*Free-Briton. Aug. 12. No. 89.*

*The Pamphlet of Clodius and Cicero continued.*

IN the Discovery of the Conspiracy 1723, how many plausible and popular Things were alleged against the Bill for punishing the principal Conspirator, by the Duke of W———? And such was the Opposition, that it was no easy Matter to punish him at all. — That Duke has since amply explain'd with what Views he made that Stand.

The Pretender in his Manifesto, during the late Rebellion, invited Men to join with him for this Reason, namely, That while all Europe felt the Blessings of Peace, Great Britain alone suffer'd all the Miseries of War. He, and his Creatures made that War, yet the Administration was charg'd with it.

Nothing is more useful or pollick than to change Sides with the Change of Times and Situation of Things. Queen Elizabeth often engag'd her People in frequent and even contrary Wars; with France first, with whom she made Peace to humble the Spaniards; and after she had sunk the Pride and Strength of Spain, and saw Henry IV. of France absolute Master of that great Kingdom, she grew jealous of him, and would not consent to see Spain further reduc'd.

Such is the Situation and Nature of the two Governments of England and Holland, that it would be Madness for one to attack the other, yet if one of them should be so mad to begin such Attack, the other must repel it.



The Arguments which Malecontents use to disprove the Evidence produced by the Ministers, is Raillery and Ridicule; and because their Intelligence comes from abroad through several Hands, therefore they ridicule and disbelieve it.

Refers these Jesters to the *Report of the Secret Committee* for enquiring into the late Conspiracy, where they will find that Hearlays, Reports at second and third Hand, Circumstances, collateral Evidence, Decyphering, nay, the Evidence of a dumb Beast, passed for abundant Proof, more convincing than oral Testimony.

When a Country is under the Terrors of an Invasion, will any one, that does not wish it, say, that their Governors must stay for ocular Demonstration? Is convinced that several foreign Courts, and the Pretender with his Adherents, are disgusted, and think the Fleets and Treasure of Great Britain wrongfully and maliciously applied.

In the late Queen's Time, when a Descent was threatened, great were the Clamours, that the Kingdom was utterly unprovided with Men and Arms; though it had been mov'd in Parliament to put the Kingdom in a Posture of Defence, yet the impending Danger was derided.

Bitter and loud was the Cry against the Lord Chancellor *Clarendon*, and an Impeachment was prepared of many enormous Articles: Yet it appears he was Upright, and every Article false; and that he sav'd the Constitution from the most mortal Blow that could threaten it, the Project of levying Money by the sole Power of the Prince; and left not enough to support the Dignity of Peerage in his Family. Lord *Godolphin* raised no Estate; Lord Chancellor *Bacon* was very poor; Sir *Francis Walsingham* died indigent; and Lord

*Burleigh* very rich; yet all excellent Ministers.

Concludes, that when Liberty is protected, and the Laws observed, and a Ministry can have no Views separate from the publick Interest, 'tis ungenerous and cruel to fall upon them, distress them, and weaken their Hands, when employ'd in Measures for preserving the State, and for frustrating the apparent Projects of publick and private Enemies.

The *Craftsman*, Aug. 14. No. 267. *Private Characters enter into Publick.*

SAYS, that his Discourses ought chiefly to turn on the Merit of Facts, not of Names, yet thinks it is sometimes justifiable to examine into private Characters. The People, he says, have as just Right to enquire into the private Virtues and Vices of the Person who is entrusted with the Care of their Liberties, as a Gentleman has to demand a Character of the Steward who is to manage his Estate. For as a Man's Disposition and Behaviour is in private Life, such, it's presum'd, will be his publick Character. Change of Condition changes not Manners.

If a Man, on his first Entrance into Business will take a Bribe from a poor forage Contractor, will he neglect any Opportunity when he rises higher, of making corrupt and rich Bargains for himself?

The Man, who, in his private Capacity, is frighten'd at the receipt of a Penny-Post Letter, will be weak enough, in a publick Character, to alarm a Nation with groundless Fears of Plots and Invasions. See p. 279.

A Coward in private Life, may be a Bully in publick; the spendthrift of his private Fortune, will be profuse of the publick Treasure, and he who is false and insincere in private Life, will have little Regard to National Faith.

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He goes on: The trifling Advocates of a weak Administration, whenever you mention pernicious Measures, always call upon you for Proof. But, says he, what sort of Proof do they want? All that can be expected are given, except their own Confession.

Enumerates several Facts, as standing Subjects of Complaint, as *Dunkirk, Gibraltar*, Decrease of Trade, Loss of our Ships, &c., and then asks, Under whose Administration hath all this happened? Who is the Man that has assumed all Power, Authority, and Profit to himself? The only Excuse for his Mismanagement is, that as Ch—r of the Ex—r he is not answerable for Faults not in his Office. If, says the *Craftsman*, he acted only as Ch—r of the Ex—r he could be accountable for nothing but what related to his Department; but as he, like the late E. of *Oxford*, takes upon himself the whole Administration, he is justly accountable for whatever is done amiss in any Part of it, since he has monopolized the whole. Just such a Monopolizer is *Tony Aston*; he plays all Characters; he fills none; he is the whole Comedy in his single Person; he receives, indeed, the Salary of Actors, but confesses his Inability to sustain so many Parts, and picks your Pocket with some appearance of Modesty.

Proceeds to shew, that he has brought such Proof to support his Charge of Peculation, and embezzeling the publick Money, as it was possible for him to bring. Proofs in a proper Place have been demanded, and constantly refused. The Man, says he, may be safe, but is as little satisfied with his Innocence as his Modesty. Sees he hath avoided publick Punishment, but the Refuge he hath taken, he is sure, is a circumstantial Evidence of

his Guilt. Then quotes *Addison's Cato*.

*Bid him disband his Legions,  
And stand the Judgment of a Roman Senate.*

*Fog's Journal*, Aug. 14. No. 145.

*Timothy Scrub* of *Rag Fair*, Esq; complains in a Letter to Mr. *Fog*, of an Affront lately offered him by a sawcy Puppy, one *Ulrick D'ypres* in the *Courant* of July 27, (see p. 300.) where, after mentioning Mr *D'auvers* and *Fog* as Commanders of their Horse and Dragoons, the Monkey has the Insolence to proceed on the following *Item*.

*Item*, — Several Troops of *Swifts*, commanded by *Eustace Budgell*, Esq; and his Lieutenant *Timothy Scrub*, of *Rag Fair*, Esq;

Is amaz'd at the Fellow's Folly, in naming Mr *Budgell*, whom he advises to stick close to the King of *Sparta*, and to leave the *Ulricks, Osborns, Hyp-Doctors, Walsingham's*, and *Country Parson* to his Management. Mr *Scrub* says, he has rais'd his Reputation to the highest Pitch of Glory by his polemical Writings; which, were they bound together in a Volume, might be justly entitled to that Inscription, which a certain Clergyman put on the outside of a Book, wherein he had bound up together all the Bp of *London's* Pastoral Letters.

*Unicus est nobis Bibliotheca Liber.*

This only Book is my Library.

Says, *Ulrick* is his natural Brother, though he would persuade the World he is of another Family. But hopes this Epistle will have the same Effect upon him, as an odd Accident had upon a Farmer's Son. This young Coxcomb, says he, was sent to *Cambridge*, where he learnt to forget all his poor Relations, and that he had ever done a Day's Work himself. The first time he came home to see his Father, was in the Season of Haymaking, where, as he



he was looking on, spurn'd with his Foot a Pitch-fork that lay in his way, and asked his Father *What was the Name of it?* The old Fellow staring him in the Face, asked him *If he could not tell?* His Son answered, no; but had no sooner spoke the Word, than happening to tread on the Prong of the Fork, the other end flew up, and hit him a confounded Siap on the Chops. The Smart of the Blow made the Booby roar out G—d——n the Pitch-fork.

*Weekly Register, Aug. 14. No. 70.*

*Of the Fire at Tiverton, &c.*

A Letter from the Reverend Mr A Newte, Rector of Tiverton in Devonshire, to Mr Markham, School-Master in London. informs him of the ruinous Condition of that Town. All the Houses from Loman Bridge, to the end of High Street, (a few about the Church excepted) and all the Dwellings backward, the greatest Parts of Bariton and Rampton Streets, also an Alms-House, Corn Market-House, Market-Cross, and Shambles, are entirely laid in Ashes. The Loss in Houses and Goods he computes at 100,000 £. Says, that in taking an Account of the Peoples Loss, a proper Distinction has been made between such as were, and were not able to bear them, in order to do both the Sufferers and their Benefactors Justice, and to distribute their Alms to the most necessitous; that is, to such as are stripped of all, or near all they were worth, which, only, amounts to 40,000 £. The Damage of the more substantial Inhabitants (several of whom lost 2 or 3000 £. a Man, besides the publick Buildings) are not, he thinks, entitled to any Share of the present Collections. See p. 269.

Concludes his Letter with saying, that they register every Sum of Mo-

ney they receive, the Persons from whom, and the Proportion each Sufferer has out of it, which, if necessary, they intend to publish.

An Estimate on Oath of the Loss and Damage by the Fire at Ramsley in Huntingdonshire, May 21.

	<i>l. s. d.</i>
To 71 Dwelling houses, and Out-houses	8736 8 1
Loss of Goods sworn to	5108 5 10
Made good by Insurance	2187 1 0
Net Loss	11,657 12 11

A Calculation of the Losses sustained by the Fire at Blandford, as transmitted to the Sheriffs of London, amounts to

Ditto of Tiverton, — 56 000 £.

The London Journal, August 14. No. 629.

*Remarks on the Craftsman.*

Osborne laughs at that Assertion in the last *Craftsman*, that the Reason why their Adversaries fall upon them with such Violence and impetuosity of Rage, is, they dread their future Writings! For, considering their Writings against the Ministry, and the manner of conducting them, with the Answers that have been made to all their Arguments, 'tis almost a Shame to continue a Controversy with a Set of Men, who have not one Subject left to treat upon; and who have said nothing new this twelve Months; always defeated, yet always triumphing; always talking against personal Altercations, yet fill every Paper with the most licentious Scurrility; and having nothing to say, write Letters to themselves, and have converted even Oxford her self. Passive-Obedience-Men write Panegyrics on the Doctrine of Resistance, Hereditary-Right-Men, sunk into meer

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popular King-Makers, and Jacobites, turn'd Commonwealthsmen, sneer at the Title of a King.

Recites the pompous Encomiums which Mr *D'auvers* bestows on his own Writings (see p. 323.) and says, they will be so far from descending to the latest Generation, that this Generation will neither buy nor read them.

As to what they promise themselves, that their Volumes will transmit the M——r with Infamy to Posterity, *Osborne* says, they are mistaken, and that the Infamy will rather revert upon the Authors. But the M——r will rise the higher, when 'tis consider'd, that his bitterest Enemies have not been able, with all their Wit and Malice, to prove any thing against him. Says, it was the kindest thing the Government could do to take up the Printer, else they would have wrote themselves into Treason.

As to their Complaint, that their Adversaries have left the main Point in dispute, *Osborne* desires to know what that Point is? and is ready to recount all the Evils charg'd on the Government, and fairly dispute every one of them, without saying a Word that is personal.

These Authors, says he, have lately given an Account of the Charge the Government is at for maintaining Ministerial Writers. Says, they know a way to save this Charge; let 'em lay down the *Craftsman*, and so save the Government 40 or 50,000 l. a Year, and leave the Ministerial Writers to starve, like Dogs as they are. See p. 302.

As to their affirming, That Mr. *Oldcastle's* Remarks will furnish ample Materials for the History of the present Age, says, that his Remarks are partial, and the History it self changed, corrupted, bent, and accommodated, to serve the Purposes of a Party.

The *Daily Courant*, Sat. Aug. 14.

To Academicus, on the last Craftsman.

THE World (says *Stasiasmastix*, the Writer of this Letter) will not be surpriz'd to hear that the *Craftsman's Works* should suspend the Studies of the People at Oxford, who have, for some Years past, been more studious to encourage *Opposition* to the Government, than *Arts* and *Sciences*. But, that *Academicus* should promise himself a universal future Approbation from the Publication of them in Volumes, if it be more than a Bookseller's Puff, is both an Effect, and a Mark of that Folly that produc'd them. In this State the regular Course of Abuse and Misrepresentation they contain, and the continu'd Expectation of a change of Hands and Counsels, will furnish Posterity with the evident Reason of one great Part of our Difficulties, and with the real Characters and Designs of their Authors, in spite of their present Disguises; and the Name of a certain Gentleman, will be used to expose pretended Patriots; and those additional Difficulties, which his Behaviour has occasioned, shall but add to the Honour and Esteem of that Character they were design'd to blacken and disgrace.

Concludes, That as there is no Part of these Writings so venomous as *Oldcastle's Remarks*, does not wonder at the Regard which the Letter-writer pays them, nor will he be surpriz'd at his addressing to him an Imitation of his Panegyrick Poem. See both oppos'd, p. 347, 348.

*Universal Spectator*, Aug. 24.

Of good Manners.

*Arisippus*, a Correspondent, begins his Discourse in this manner; When a late elegant and noble Author



Author calls *writing well*, the chief Master-piece of Nature, he at once expresses all the Energy of Poetry, and all the Force of Reason; so excellent is it to polish and reform the Minds of those about us. Thus the Ancients invented the Fables of *Orpheus* and *Amphion*, to imitate the savage Temper of the Vulgar among Mankind, and the Charms of *Philosophy*, that could soften the Ruggedness of their Dispositions.

But notwithstanding the Instructions of Philosophy, now assisted by the *Christian Religion*, yet we find Multitudes who are as ignorant of Civility, as if they had been Inhabitants of *Lapland*. His Neighbour *Ursinus* is a flagrant Instance, who looks upon the Largeness of his Estate as Privilege enough to be a Brute; his Wife leads a Life worse than if she spent it in the Gallies; her Servants are encourag'd to treat her with Insolence, though all her Crime is, she cannot drink *March Beer*, nor divert the 'Squire and his Company with *smutty Songs*. His Example has spread such an epidemical Brutality round him, that he has not a Tenant who is not a *Boor*, nor has scarce left a good Husband in the Parish.

To remedy these Evils, there is nothing more required, than to engage Men in a cool Deliberation of the Nature of their Actions. For no body ever acted viciously, but from a vehement impulse of Desire, which precipitates them to act without consulting Reason. *Cæsar* halted at the *Rubicon*, being struck with Horror at invading his Country; but a sudden Gult of Ambition seized his Mind, and full of Fury, he rush'd into the Rivulet, crying out, *Facta est Alea*, — *The Die is thrown*.

*Socrates*, looked on Science as an indifferent Thing, compared with the Knowledge of human Conduct, and

rendered himself conspicuous, by teaching, that the highest Wisdom consisted in living, in a manner, strictly moral.

The *Stoicks* were a noble Sect; they rejected not only the Vices, but the Passions of Mankind, and so master'd both the Frailties and Infirmities of humane Nature.

*Aristippus* wore neither the Beard nor Aspect of an Instructor, but mingling himself in all Companies, artfully pick'd Occasions, as if by chance, to rectify an Error, or prevent a Vice; by this Means his *Virtue* became the *Fashion*, and Men were reform'd from *Vice*, while they thought they were only growing Polite.

### Applebee's Journal, Aug. 14.

#### Of Love and Lovers.

LOVE, and the numerous Tribes of Lovers, are the Subject of this Discourse; which, that he may treat of the more distinctly, marshals his *Inamoratoes* under several Heads; and places in the lowest Rank the *Sensual*. A *sensual Lover* is one who considers nothing in a Woman but her Sex, gives himself up to Debauchery, and has almost an equal liking to every one he sees.

Next to these are the *general Lovers*, who cannot help paying their amorous Addresses to every Woman they meet, and say the softest things without any Intent and Meaning; they are Men of Gallantry, and may be poetically stiled *Cupid's Parrots*.

These two Kinds are below the Standard of *real Passion*; and there are two other Species of Lovers as far beyond it, the *Platonick* and the *Romantick*.

The *Platonick Lover* fixes his Affections on the Mind, rather than the Form of her he loves; this sort of Affection he calls an *Intercourse* of

of Souls. Believes, Instances may be given of *Platonick Love*, and such, to his knowledge, was the Correspondence between *Pylades* and *Corinna*, lately published, as the *Genuineness* of the Letters is attested by *Sir Edward Northey*.

Lastly, The *Romantick Lovers*. Altho' the Order of Knight-Errants long since ceased, yet there are still Multitudes who act as madly as they; such as Youths of low Condition, who often take it into their Heads to grow passionate Admirers of Ladies in the most exalted State of Life. Such Passions arise from Giddiness of Thought, or Vanity of Heart, and therefore their Love should be stiled Lunacy. Where the Disproportion of Circumstances is not so great, the Lover should endeavour to convince the fair One that his Qualities, tho' not his Fortune, may deserve her; for to sigh in secret, and write Verses, if the Lady never reads them, will be to little purpose.

The *Hyp-Doctor*, Aug. 17. No. 36.

*Sir R. Walpole's good Actions.*

*A Reply to the last Craftsman.*

**T**O read the last *Craftsman*, he says, is to walk through *Rag Fair* in Dirty Weather among his Basket Folks, Drays and Caravans; a jostle in one place, a slip in another, a stop in a third, a Kennel-dash in a fourth.

The private Character, says *Caleb*, of a Statesman should be known, to settle his publick Qualities and Management. That's false, says *Hyp*, for Statesmen, like other Men, must frequently conceal their real Sentiments and Desires, to gain an essential Point, Exigences, Junctures, Circumstances oblige Mr *D'anvers* himself to act oppositely to his inward Bent: For instance, he is in love

with a good Place. at Court, but he makes love to *Mademoiselle la Country*.

As to the Forage Contract, mentioned by *Caleb*, he says there was no Evidence of such a Bribe, and the Accusation proved malicious and groundless. Asks, where is the 20,000 *l.* plundered out of the hands of the late *E. of Oxford*, by the late *L. B———*, &c. These are your Forage Contracts. See p. 203.

Banters *Caleb* on his mentioning the *Penny-Post Letter* — And of a Coward in private Life, and a Bully in publick. — Does *Caleb*, says he, mean to decide the Case at Blunts and Quarter-Staff? Who has been timorous of publishing a threatned Answer to the last Stroke in Counsel? Or can any thing be more bullying than to clamour in every *Craftsman*, of bringing to justice and Trial, &c.

Proceeds to consider several Fads must'ed up by the *Craftsman* against the Ministry; particularly, his Challenge to produce one good Action of the great Man at the Helm. Which he answers by enumerating the several following, viz. 1. His giving Rise to the *Craftsman*, which *Caleb* must allow to be good. 2. The Regularity, Punctuality and Dispatch in the Treasury, owing to him. 3. The Satisfaction and OEconomy in Payment of the Navy. 4. His preventing the Charges and Hazards of a War. 5. 6. 7. 8. His procuring the best Treaties in *Europe*. 9. He is a Patron of Learning; witness, his advising the two Professorships of Modern History in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*. 10. The Clergy ought to thank him for protecting their Rights in Parliament. 11. The Dissenters, for not suffering the Tanti-vies to ride over them. 12. All Englishmen, for the Jury Act. 13. He has baffled the *Craftsman* for these five Years. 14. He has rebuked the *Craftsman*, which may have saved him



him from a H—r. 15. He has abolished the *Ostend Company*. 16. Has preserved a Harmony between King and Parliament. 17. Defends the Royal Family from their open and secret Adversaries. 18. *Caleb* says, he has been good humour'd to some Writers. 19. He has lessen'd the publick Debts and Taxes by the Sinking Fund. 20. He keeps a parcel of Blockheads at home and abroad from falling to Loggerheads, which is an extraordinary good Action.

*Brubstreet Journal*, Aug. 19. N. 85.

Some Remarks on a Pamphlet newly published, entitled, *The Traditions of the Clergy destructive of Religion, with an Enquiry into the Grounds and Reasons of such Traditions: A Sermon preach'd at the Visitation held at Wakefield in Yorkshire, June 25, 1731.* By Wm. Bowman, M. A. Vicar of Dewsbury.

SINCE all Ecclesiastical Penalties, (says the *Remarker*) seem to be abolished by Desuetude, and all other Clogs upon Free-thinking remov'd, the only Persecution, now remaining, is by Pen and Ink; and in that way this Writer is resolv'd to persecute the Vicar of *Dewsbury*. Here, says he, is a Clergyman of the Church of England in a Pulpit, at a publick Visitation, spitting his Venom at that Church, of which he is a Minister, whose bread he eats, and whose Doctrine and Discipline he is sworn to defend, degrading her Power of Excommunicating and Absolving, of making Canons, &c. abuses the whole Body of the Clergy, and delivers them over to be scorn'd, hated, and worried by the Laity. The Word *Reverend* is all along us'd with *Spight* and *Contempt*, he carefully distinguishes himself from the Church and Clergy.

He begins with the usual *Cant*, that he was obliged to print in Vindication of himself, from the ill-natur'd Con-

ferences, and gross Misrepresentations of some of his Reverend Auditors. But why? Was it not condemn'd by them all? Was there one in *Yorkshire* but himself that could approve it?

The Vicar's Profession of his Love of Truth, and his Abhorrence of Prejudice (says he) is the general Declamation of every empty, impudent Novelist; and his complaining of foul Language, and of opprobrious Names, is another Instance of stale *Cant*. Asks, What Name can be too bad for him, who insults the whole Church and Clergy with the utmost Scurrility and Insolence? All he alledges is false in Fact, or gratis dictum in Reason.

The much larger Work he promises, will, no doubt, says the *Remarker*, be a Master-piece, if this be a Sample of it; but tells him, that the Author of the *Rights*, &c. and the *Independent Whig*, have been before-hand with him, who, tho' not quite so wicked, were more able, and yet were expos'd to the Scorn of all rational Men and Christians.

The Vicar goes on, *What Reception the following Discourse may have in the World, I neither know nor care.* There, says the *Remarker*, breath'd the Soul of a self-conceited Apostate! As to his professing his Readiness to face *Inquisitions, Dungeons, Rods, and Racks*, says, he knows he is very safe. The Vicar concludes, Let *Ignorance*, or *Ill-nature*, &c. this (says the *Remarker*) accuses the Prelates of the Church of England, living and dead, famous all the World over for their immortal Writings, of *Ignorance*, and makes this absolute *Ignoramus* the only knowing Person.

*Free Briton*, Aug. 19. No. 90.

Sir R. W's private Character examin'd.

AGREES with the last *Craftsman*, that a wicked and unjust Man, who is bad in his private Life, will hardly be good in a publick Capacity: The Vices of his Nature will be

be seen in his Office. But, says he, when Men (like Mr P.) shall drop their own Defence, and find a Minister guilty of Corruption, where they formerly voted him guiltless, and upbraid him with a Coward's Fear, in an Instance, where themselves set Guards on their own Houses, the Competition is as vain as the Charge is foolish and base.

They say, adds he, that it is not only justifiable to enter into private Characters, but even necessary to apprise the Publick of them. Since they insist upon drawing Pictures of private Life, it shall be done, says he at full length. On the part of the Honourable Person whom they aspersed; ventures to say, that he will put all the Fortunes of his Life on the Issue of such an Enquiry. Defies his Enemies to show him to Disadvantage, either as a Husband, a Father, a Neighbour, or a Friend. Where hath any thing harsh or ill natured, severe or unjust, appeared in any one Instance of his Actions? Haughty or Imperious in his Demeanour? False or unfaithful in his Dealings? Hath he betrayed the Confidence of Friendship in the Condition of an Enemy? or exposed the sacred Intimacies of Conversation? Asserts, that those who now hate and oppose him, once loved and praised him. Sir R. Steel said, he was a Frank, open honest English Gentleman. 'Till he became a Minister, he was courted in Friendship, and delighted in as a Companion, flow'd with Humanity, and inspired Joy, where no Competitor envy'd his Power. But when Power invested him with Offices and Honour, he became abhorred and despised; whatever was amiable in him made him more hated; since the greater his Worth, the more obnoxious to his Enemies. Had the Credit of that Nation, whose Affairs he administers, sunk under his Management, Reproach had been justly laid at his Door.

He has been aspersed with Misfortunes, the Effects of a former Administration; but now, when all those Difficulties and Misfortunes are surmounted and redressed, shall he suffer Reproach for one side of the publick Scene, and shall he not rise in Reputation with the Welfare and Glory of his Country? whilst not only the Trade of Britain, but the Peace of Europe is restored and established with universal Consent on the most lasting Foundation.

A Parallel of a Steward and a Minister is drawn by the *Craftsman*. *Walsingham* allows that a Gentleman has a right to demand a Character of his Steward, and the Publick, the Qualities of Ministers: But says, such Enquiry is less necessary when such Steward or Ministers have been known for Thirty Years together, and trusted with all Affairs above Ten.

The *Forage Contract* again mentioned, to the Disadvantage of Sir R. W. *Walsingham* says, has been already sufficiently confuted in his Paper of the 24th of June last, (See p. 248) and observes further, that Mr P. was one of that Minority which asserted Sir R. W.'s Innocence, notwithstanding that he votes with another Minority now.

*Head's Journal*, Sat. Aug. 14.

#### *Country Amusements.*

*C*RATO gives an account of a Journey into the distant Parts of England, where the good old Country Customs still prevailed, and where, by the Simplicity of their Manners, he fancied himself transported into the *Arcadia* of the Poets.

His peculiar Satisfaction was in the Family where he resided, which was in the House of a Widow Lady, who had four Children, two Sons and two Daughters; the Income of her

Estates



Misfor- Estate is 1200 *l.* per Ann. Her eldest  
er Ad- Son *Amintas* near 26, his Brother  
ll those *Lucio* 2 Years younger, and the two  
re fur- Ladies, *Clara* and *Camilla* Twins, a-  
e suffer- bout 18. Each studied what was  
publick- suitable to the other's Humour, and  
in Re- hence no *Moroseness* appear'd in the  
Glory- Mother, nor *Levity* in the Children.

ly the *Althea*, the Mother, rather encour-  
age of- rag'd than check'd the innocent Di-  
lasting- versions of the young People. While  
a Mi- *Crato* was there they were invited to  
Wal- the Seat of *Dorastus*, a neighbouring  
an has- Gentleman, to be merry. *Dorastus*  
of his- is a Man of good Sense, but no  
e Qua- Learning; has an only Daughter a-  
such- bout 19, a finish'd Beauty, and who  
e such- had made an Impression on both the  
been- young Gentlemen. After some Sport  
togeth- at Setting, they all return'd; and be-  
above- ing got round *Dorastus's* Parlour Fire,  
men- he declared his Intention of sending  
of Sir- his Daughter to *London* in the Spring.  
en al- Upon this, *Amintas* and *Lucio* grew  
is Pa- grave. But to amuse them, *Dorastus*  
See p. requested some Products of their idle  
t Mr- Hours, and *Amintas* presented the  
ch af- Company with the following Transla-  
twi- tion of a Fragment of *Solon*, preserv'd  
noth- in *Plutarch*.

Shining Heaps of massy Plate,  
All the Gewgaws Men prefer,  
Gilded Roofs, and Beds of State,  
Cannot real Wealth confer.

The Man that's honest, wife, and brave,  
In Body sound, in Spirit free,  
If he possess what Nature craves,  
Is, in Truth, as rich as he.

Join a Wife and Boys to this,  
Whose infant Leapings shake the  
Lord of so much solid Bliss, (Floor,  
Kings themselves to him were poor.

While Wealth Abroad we seek to find,  
Eager in Wish, in vain Intent,  
The Treasure lies within our Mind,  
And he's most rich who's most  
content.

*Dorastus* was pleas'd with the Ver-  
ses, and desired a Copy of them.  
Supper being brought in, he enter-  
tain'd them with the History of that  
Part of the Country, particularly of  
an old Castle, now in Ruins. The  
Cloth being taken away, the old  
Gentleman put *Lucio* in Mind, that  
something was due to the Company  
from him: Upon which, turning to  
*Celia*, he sung the following Song.

Why sighs the Nymph to blaze at  
Court,  
To warm the Fopling's Breast,  
Since Vows of Love are there a Sport;  
And Constancy a Jest?

Be not Fair One caught by State,  
What is Pomp compar'd to Love?  
Num'rous Cares on Grandeur wait,  
While Peace inhabits in the Grove.

With her, then charming Maiden stay;  
Whither! whither would you fly,  
Think e'er hence ye part away,  
Could you see poor *Phaon* die?

Certain Death to him you give,  
When you from the Plains depart;  
How alas should *Phaon* live!  
Who losing you! — must lose his  
Heart.

*Read's Journal, Aug. 21.*

*The Usefulness of Learning, and the  
Sciences, Extracted from a Discourse  
of Mr Barbeyrac, mention'd p. 324.*

**P**rovidence lays us under the Ne-  
cessity of studying the Language  
of the Antients, since the Oracles  
and Laws by which Men are to be  
guided to the end of Time, were  
wrote originally in *Greek* and *He-  
brew*.

The Language of the antient *Ro-  
mans* is the Language of the Learn-  
ed in all Places. In *Latin* were  
wrote the finest Works in every  
S f Science,

Science, of which Translations are not perfect Copies.

By the Study of Languages, is discovered the Origin and Progress of real Sciences, especially of *Physick* and *Mathematicks*, in which the Terms alone shew us that they came first from the *Greeks* and *Romans*.

The Importance of *real Sciences*, may be deduced from the following Observations.

The *Babylonians* were once so ignorant of *Physick*, that they carried their sick People into publick Places, to ask Passengers if they ever had or saw the like Distemper, and how they were cured? In primitive Times when the Body was strong, and subsisted on Meats and Fruits prepared with little Art, *Physick* was less, tho' in some Cases, even then needful; but as Idleness and Luxury increased, it became more necessary. How conjectural soever this Science may be, it has many uncontested Principles.

There is hardly any Part of *Natural Philosophy* but may serve to improve *Agriculture*. By this Art we understand the Properties of Iron and the Loadstone, and the Use of Metals, so necessary in Commerce.

From a general Knowledge of the Properties and Dispositions of those Bodies which encompass us, we know, by a simple Succession of the general Laws of Nature, Accidents that may happen to private Persons, or to the Publick. Some ignorantly imagine, that if any uncommon Accident befalls a Man, it is the Effect of Divine Vengeance, which is a Principle as false as that confuted by our Saviour, that the *Galileans* massacred by the Order of *Pilate*, or the 18 Men crash'd under the Tower of *Sislem*, deserved more to perish than any others.

In the Beginning of Christianity, if any publick Calamities happen'd in the Countries where they resided,

the *Christians* were looked upon as the Cause, and were flung into the *Arena* of the Amphitheatre to be torn to Pieces by wild Beasts. And the *Christians* themselves have too much imitated the Persecutors of their Ancestors. Nothing contributes more to the Progress of Superstition than the Ignorance of natural Causes.

There are People who can speak in their Bellies, so that their Words shall seem to come from others at a distance: Speaking Trumpets, an Invention of the last Age, and a thousand other Artifices formerly used to deceive, are now understood. The Mechanism of Heathen Oracles is laid open, *Apparitions*, *Genii*, *Demons*, *Hobgoblins*, *Sorcerers*, and *Magicians*, are now reckon'd idle Stories. *Phænomena* produc'd by natural Causes, have been taken for Signs and Prodigies.

Cautions his Readers how they confound things in themselves widely different; for as much as *judicial Astrology* is vain and perplexing, so much is *Astronomy* sure and profitable. See the Remainder, p. 344.

*Fog's Journal*, Aug. 21. No. 146.

*Walsingham and Osborne compar'd.*

THE universal Popularity which follows our excellent Minister, *Fog* is persuaded, is as much owing to the Writings of their Friends, as to their own wise and disinterested Conduct.

*Plutarch* drew a Comparison of *Demosthenes* and *Cicero*, and *Fog* would attempt the same thing of *Osborne* and *Walsingham*. The two first were not Countrymen nor Contemporaries. — So were the last. — The two first had many Friends. — The two last had one — The two first liv'd when Corruption first began its Attempts upon publick Spirit. The two last, when publick Spirit was openly



openly call'd *Sedition*, — The two first made an honourable Figure. — The two last a Scurvy one.

In comparing the two last with respect to each other, they are equally wise and honest; but seem to have taken a different Turn in their Studies. — *Walsingham* delights in Declamation, and applies all his Parts to Altercation. *Osborne* is better vers'd in Politicks, and is allow'd to yield to the other in the Science of Scolding. *Walsingham's* Orations should be pronounc'd from a Tub. — The Discourses of *Osborne* are more familiar, and of the same kind with those of a drunken Mechanick, when he is disposed to settle the Nation. But there is this difference, that as *Walsingham* is always contradicting others, *Osborne* is eternally contradicting himself.

Proceeds to consider some of *Osborne's* Reasons, why we are commonly dup'd in our Treaties with Foreign States.

His first Reason is, *That they live on the Continent*; which, says *Fog*, supposes that a Politician is an exotick Plant, that will not grow in our Island.

Another Reason is, *They are of the same Religion, which begets mutual Trust and Confidence*. To this *Fog* replies, by putting him in mind how the Emperor prevail'd on the King of *Prussia* to desert his first Allies; of the continual Wars betwixt *France* and *Spain*, and *France* and the *Empire*.

Mentions several more of *Osborne's* Reasons, and concludes with that which he gives, why the Ministers in *Q. Anne's* Reign procur'd the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, and got us *Gibraltar*, with the Rock it stands upon, namely, *To amuse the People, and keep 'em from tearing 'em to Pieces*.

What a Piece of Iniquity was here! says *Fog*. Now, your thorough-pac'd

honest Ministers might have got two or three Towns for the Emperor or the *Dutch*, and amuse the People, and secure themselves from being torn to Pieces by procuring a ——— Act, and keeping up a st ———ng A ———y.

Lately, is scandaliz'd, that the B ———rs and Mistakes in Business should be thrown upon *Liberty* and the *Protestant Religion*. — Finds that many good Protestants begin to smell a Rat, and suspect *Osborne* is not so great a F ———l as he has long appear'd to be, but a *Jesuit* in disguise.

*London Journal*, Aug. 21. No. 630.

*The Qualities of a good Minister.*

MR D'anvers allow'd in his last Paper, *That ALL personal Enquiries should be avoided*, yet says, *SOME may be enter'd into*, for that the People have as much Right to examine into the private Virtues and Vices of their first Minister, as a Gentleman has to demand a Character of his Steward.

The Instance of a Steward, *Osborne* says, will not do; for the Right of examining into the Conduct of a Steward, is from his Master's choosing him. Could name a late noble Lord, who, notwithstanding his *private ill Conduct*, zealously pursued the Good of his Country. Nor does it follow, that because a Man is vicious in one Part of his Life, that therefore he is so in all.

But granting that Men will bring their *private Characters* into *publick Life*, he will join Issue upon this Principle, and thereupon draws the Picture of the present Minister, who, without *Partiality* or *Flattery*, was, he says, when a Country Gentleman, a worthy good Man, *Temperate, Just, Benevolent, and Generous*; his *publick Affections* were stronger than his

St 2 *private*

*private*, and was often *beneficent* at his *own* *Expence*; was early possessed with a *strong Love of the Publick*, and the highest *Regard* to the *Laws and Liberties* of his Country. See *Free Brit.* p. 334.

When chosen a Member of Parliament, it appear'd that he had great *natural Abilities*, a quick and ready *Discernment* in the difference and variety of *Passions*, and a *good Memory*. With these *Abilities* he had a *strong nervous* manly *Eloquence*, and could speak to those *Passions* he had before discovered.

This Character of him being true, 'tis presum'd that some, if not all, of these *Virtues*, will enter into his *publick Life*. And it is evident from *Facts*, through a long Administration, that he has shewn a steady *Regard* to the *Laws and Liberties* of his Country, and has exercis'd † that *Humanity*, for which he was remarkable in his private Life. See p. 327.

Takes notice of another Maxim in the *Craftsman*, *That Opposition to a Ministry, though a good one, never did any Harm. Fact*, he says, is against this, for it did a great deal of Harm in King *William's* Reign; and Reason is against it, for it tends to weaken their Hands, and render them odious at home, and contemptible abroad.

Concludes with a Remark on *Cato's* Advice to *Cæsar*, *To disband his Legions, and stand the Judgment of a Roman Senate*. — *Cæsar* would not have been a wise Man, nor just to himself, or the Publick, if he had done it; for he would have resign'd his Power into *Pompey's* Hand, and left himself at the Mercy of his mortal Enemy, and probably a much worse Man than himself.

† The *Courant* on this Subject brings his Enemies in saying from *Cato*.

Curse on his Virtues —

Such popular Humanity is Treason!

The *Craftsman*, Aug. 21. No. 261.

*Parry and Thrust.*

THE Ministerial Advocates, he says, have discovered their want of Judgment and Honesty, in reviving several Pamphlets and Papers formerly written in Defence of their Patron,

One of these Pieces, he is informed, was written by the Gentleman's own impartial Hand, in his own Justification against the Proceedings of the House of Commons, relating to the *Forage Contract*. The Apology it self, he says, carries Marks of Guilt, and the Stress of the Argument in his Favour depends on the Veracity of one Man, who submitted to the Inconveniencies of a Prison, rather than stand a full Examination. Is likewise surprized, that the Writer, who republish'd this Piece, does not vindicate the Conduct of his Patron, with relation to another ever memorable Contract, in the Year 1720, called the *Bank Contract*. See p. 432.

Another Pamphlet reviv'd, is that intitled, *The Art of railing at great Men*, said to be written by a Person concerned in the *Craftsman*, which, say they, reflects Inconsistency on its Author's Conduct: But the most they can make of it is, that he has altered his Opinion of that Gentleman. The Point, he observes, which they have labour'd to maintain, is, that a Man who hath ever acted with, or endeavour'd to serve a Minister from an Opinion he was honest, is indispensably oblig'd to continue in his Interest so long as he lives, &c. To this he answers in the Words of Bishop Hoadly, *That it cannot surely be presumed, that Men write Books with a Design of precluding themselves from the Knowledge of the Truth ever afterwards.*

*Clodius* and *Cicero*, another Piece likewise reviv'd, is, he affirms, the



worst Satire on the present Administration that was ever publish'd. Quotes some Passages from it to his Purpose, wherein the Author hadacknowledg'd, that Measures strictly virtuous, will bring Confusion, and open a Way to overturn the State, therefore that some Corruptions must yet be suffered; but he passes over those cited by the *Free Briton* (which see p. 320.) as the *Free Briton* had there passed over those which Mr D'answers here picks out.

The last he mentions, as trumpeted by the *Advocates of Power*, and recommended to his Imitation, are *Cato's Letters*; from whence he extracts several Observations on the mischievous Effects of *Venality* and *Corruption*; and concludes, What a wretched Figure does the Author of *Clodius* and *Cicero* make, when compar'd with the Writings of the immortal *Cato*! In one you see the bold, honest Spirit of a free, uncorrupted *Briton*; in the other, the mean Subserviency of a *Court Dependent*. See p. 342, 346. *L. J.*

*Universal Spectator*, Aug. 21.  
No. 150.

*Vain Pursuits satiriz'd.*

EVERY Body, says Mr *Stone-castle*, complains of the Shortness of Life, yet if we enquire what Use is made of it, we must own its Length is full sufficient. Some are employ'd in a perpetual Pursuit after Riches, and scarce any give over till past the Enjoyment of them. See *Epig.* p. 350. Others indulge themselves in all the Pleasures their Passions can suggest: But such a Life soon becomes a State of Vexation, Disease, and Beggary. As for the inferior Sort, one would think that 50 or 60 Years might make them weary of Raggedness, Contempt, Fatigue, and Hunger.

Another kind of People bellow their Time in Trifles, and amongst

the infinite Beauties of the Creation, find nothing to admire but a *Pebble*, a *Flower*, or a *Catterpillar*. — Of this Disposition is Mr *Flutterville*, who devotes himself wholly to the pursuit of *Butterflies*. He employs People in all Parts of the World to collect them, and is himself, all the Summer, perpetually travelling for that Purpose. The Winter is taken up in ranging them according to their several Tribes and Colours, and in drying and preserving them. He was abroad seven Years, and knows what sort of *Butterflies* each Country produces. He rejoices at the coming of the Spring, because then his beloved *Butterflies* are hatch'd and come abroad; and wishes there was a Law made to prevent the destroying of *Caterpillars*. A few Days since he discovered a *Butterfly* of an uncommon Size and Colour. Away he went over Hedge and Ditch, Corn, Pasture, and plow'd Land, without his Cloaths, till a little before Sun-set, coming to a River side, the *Butterfly* went over and escap'd. This put him into a violent Passion; on a sudden he found himself in the Hands of some Country Fellows who had observ'd his Behaviour, and believing him mad, put him into a Cart and carried him home.

Mr *Plumage* has a great Passion for *Birds*, Mr *Canker* is no less fond of Metals, and hoards such Money only as was current among the *Greeks* and *Romans*; and his Cousin *Nettle-top* leads you into his Garden, shews you a *Carnation*, and in an extacy of Joy, lifts up his Hands and Eyes to Heaven, Good God, says he, how exquisite is this! Not all the World can match it! Is it not divine?

Mr *Vellum* buries himself in his Library, which is lofty, spacious, and magnificent; finely painted, and his Books curiously bound and Gilt. He never reads, but is constantly employed in ranging his Books.

Mr

Mr *Fossil*, whose Family have hardly Bread to eat, or Rags to hide their Nakedness, comforts himself, that in one Chamber he has Lumps of *Dirt* and *Stones* from every Kingdom in the World, and in another a *Cart Load of Cockle Shells*, which he made two Voyages on purpose to collect on the Shores of *India*.

How different is Mr *Bevil*? In his Youth he made the Tour of *Europe*, and inform'd himself in the *Constitutions*, *Customs*, *History*, *Antiquities*, and *Curiosities* of every Kingdom; was *Voluntier* three Campaigns in *Flanders*, and ever since has serv'd his Country in Parliament; he maintains an amiable Character in every Part of Life; and, in a Word, is an Ornament to his Country, and, could he live an 100 Years, might be said to die too soon.

*Weekly Register*, Aug. 21. No. 71.

*Remarks on the Play of George Barnwell.*

**T**HIS *Play* being given out for the 17th Night, the *Register* congratulates the Taste of the few in Town, for distinguishing so well. The Author had a difficult Task to excite Terror and Pity from Characters so low and familiar in Life; but in the Representation these Difficulties were conquer'd. — *Barnwell's* first Fault and Repentance, his Master's generous Pity and Forgiveness; his Relapse and Horror that attended it; *Millwood's* Art and Address in prevailing with him to undertake the Murder of his Uncle; the strong Convulsions of his Mind, and the beautiful Deportment of his dying Uncle on that Occasion; his Despair that succeeded it, and his being given up to Justice by her he doted on, and for whose Sake he had ruined himself; her sullen and

confirmed Wickedness; his dying Behaviour; his Friend's Constancy and Compassion, and *Maria's* unhappy Passion, are such Dramatic Circumstances, and so finely painted, that it is impossible not to feel the Force of them, both in Reading and Representation. The Object on, that the Characters are too low for the Stage, the *Register* answers, — That 'tis lowness of Action, not of Character, that is not allowed there. The Circumstances here are of the utmost Importance, and rise as high in Action, as any to be met with in the Stories of more Pomp and Ostentation. 'Tis a Tragedy of a new kind; but while it yields a rational Pleasure, its Novelty will be no Objection. It's the finest Lesson to Youth, and what is calculated for their Use, is made their Entertainment.

To the foregoing Remarks of the *Register*, we beg leave to add one or two of an observing Lady, *That the Distress of great Personages has, of late, fall'd of raising those Passions, that us'd to accompany the Representation of exalted Characters. Besides, such is the artful Contrivance of this Play; so delicate is the Texture of its Composition, that none, but a common Prostitute, can find Fault with it.*

*The Grubstreet Journal*, Aug. 16. No. 68.

**T**HIS is a continuation of an answer begun in this *Journal*, No. 84. p. 326. to a Letter from *Ulrich Dyppres, Esq.* printed in the *Courant*, Aug. 9. Declares *Ulrich* mistaken, when he asserts, *That several mercenary Forces are constantly retain'd by the discontented Party, by the Goodness of Pay or the Hopes of Plunder*; and that every Poetaster, Farce-writer, and Epigrammatist in Town is employ'd to turn his little Talents



valents against the Government. To maintain such a numerous and disorderly Rabble of Scriblers, he says, requires the Assistance of a Treasury, which the discontented Party have not. But supposing these Scriblers write merely in hopes of Plunder; Alas, If two weekly Papers are sufficient to contain the Productions of such a numerous Rabble of Scriblers. Mentions but two weekly Papers writ by the discontented Party, viz. *Fog and D'anvers*; for the *Grub* being neuter, is unjustly reckon'd of the same Stamp. Whereas, besides the *London Journal*, *Read's Journal*, *Free Briton*, *Weekly Register*, and *Hyp Doctor*, there generally appear two or three ministerial Papers every Week in the *Daily Courants*, so that there are eight or nine Papers publish'd weekly in the Defence of the Ministry. Are not the Grubben Infantry mercenary Forces, ready to fight for the best Pay on either Side? And cannot those pay best who are uppermost in the State, and are the contented Party?

Besides these, there are positive Proofs, internal and external, that Persons formerly of their Society are weekly employ'd in writing some of these Papers, as the manner of the Prose discovers the *Farce-writer*, so does the Poetry, the *Dealer in Epigrams*. The boast of their loyal Services to the Ministry, their Rewards, the Plumpness of their Viage, and the Gaiety of their Habits, afford ocular Demonstration both of their Service and their Wages. Two of them he looks upon as Volunteers, the *Orator* and *Register* of *Grubstreet*. The first does it to supply the Cessation of his *Wednesday's* vocal Jargon and Buffoonery, by political printed Jargon (*Hyp Doctor*) on *Tuesdays*; but the latter he more wonders at, because he often has disclaimed the petulance of Parties.

*Ulrick* had said "A Treaty is de-

pending between some Anti-courtiers, and the *Author* of the *Anodyne Necklace*, and expects some Dissertations from that ingenious Hand against *Evil Counsellors*, given away *Gratis*, tagg'd with some Advertisements of *Pills, Potions, and Sugar Plumbs*, of sovereign Efficacy against *bad Measures, Taxes, and Corruption*." This Story, he remarks, is inconsistent, if compared with what *Ulrick* a little before made *Fog* say, viz. *Our Papers are in all Hands, and not half our Readers ever see, or will read any thing written against us*. If Papers of this kind sell so well, is it probable there is a Treaty about giving them away *gratis*? Besides, this representing *Dr Anodyne* as disaffected, may be of bad Consequence. For, as his Necklaces are worn by the Children of *France*, his Interest at that Court may be such as to inflame their Royal Resentments against us at this juncture: Advises *Ulrick* to agree with him to take in, weekly, 500 *Hyp Doctors* ready paid for, *To be given gratis by the Gentlewoman up one Pair of Stairs*. Doubts not but this will turn to his Account; for tho' the *Anodyne Doctor* may dispose of fewer Pills and Potions, whilst he disperses his Brother's, yet believes that Loss will be supply'd by the Sale of his *Sugar Plumbs*, extremely proper to be taken after such nauseous Doses.

In another Place takes notice of an Advertisement from the Oratory, printed in the *Dondon Evening-Post*, Aug. 21. — N.B. *If any thing ill be said of me, I am not the Person, J. Henley*. — This Argument is built upon this undeniable Proposition. *J. Henley is not himself*.

Note. One Reason we don't insert (as desir'd) the Reflections and Criticisms dispersed thro' the *Grub Journal*, is because they can't be intelligible without the Paragraphs and Matters they relate to, which would take up a great deal of Room, and oblige us to neglect other Papers.

Free Briton, Aug. 26. No. 91.

*Forage and Bank Contract.*

WOULD the *Craftsman*, says *Walsingham*, but justify his own *Patrons*, he might then freely animadvert upon what is produced in Defence of an honourable Person.

The Authors of the last *Craftsman* are disturb'd at his reviving Pamphlets formerly published on the Side of the Administration; one of which is a Vindication of Sir R. W. from the Censure and Punishment inflikt upon him by the House of Commons in the late Queen's Reign, on account of a Contract for Forage, which, say they, is not a Vindication, but an Apology, and carries with it evident Marks of Guilt; but, he observes, they have not distinguish'd an Apology from a Vindication, nor specified any of those Marks as Evidences of Guilt. They assert further, that the whole Stress of the Argument depends on the Veracity of one Man. This, says *Walsingham*, is false; for it depends on numberless other Circumstances, viz. on the Lords of North Britain, then of the Privy Council, who recommended the Contractor; on General Earl, and Mr. Howe, who made the Contract; on the Nature of the Contract, good in it self, and better than any before or since of the same Kind; on the Testimony of Colonel Douglas, to whom the Contractor on his Death-Bed declar'd, that Sir R. W.'s Friend was to share a Part of the Contract at equal Profit and Loss; and on several other Circumstances: And it never could have been imputed to Sir R. W. but through the Death of the Contractor, when his Survivors remitted such Share to that Honourable Person for the Use of his Friend, to whom he indorsed that Note, who received it accordingly.

They are surpriz'd *Walsingham*

neglects to vindicate the *Bank Contract*; and till it is done, the World must look upon it as one Instance of iniquitous Conduct. To which he answers, That 19 in 20 Parts of the World know not the very Terms of the *Bank Contract*. However, if they will specify the Particulars, and shew the Iniquity of this Contract, promises either to defend it, or freely give it up.

The *Craftsman* takes notice of his own Treatise call'd the *Art of Railing at Great Men*; which he thinks does not contain the least personal Compliment to the honourable Person whom he abuses. What then? (says *Walsingham*) Does it not contain the foulest Abuses, the most scurrilous Reflections on the Persons and Measures of his Adversaries?

The *Craftsman* pleads, that the most that can be made of his inconsistent Behaviour, is, that he hath alter'd his Opinion of that Honourable Person, as Multitudes of others have done. But *Walsingham* says, he has alter'd his Opinion of Things, especially with regard to his Interest.

Agrees with the present Bishop of Sarum, whom the *Craftsman* quotes, see p. 338. But adds, If Men write Books with a design of obtaining Rewards for their Labour, and afterwards write in Contradiction to those Books, on the Disappointment of their Designs, that it was not the Search of Truth which guided their Hand in one Instance, nor any new Lights which occasioned their Contradiction in the other.

That Part of the *Craftsman* which concerns the Pamphlet call'd *Clodius and Cicero* (p. 339.) will be fully explain'd by an abler Hand at a more proper Season of the Year; what relates to the Authority and Example of *Cato's Letters*, as they are high in his Esteem; so he will employ a whole Paper, to shew how little they serve the *Craftsman's* Purpose.

*Craftsman*



The *Craftsman*, Aug. 28. No. 269.

*Dependency of Parliament from Cato's Letters.*

THIS Subject having already been consider'd in two former Discourses in the *Craftsman* by his Remarks on the *Cambridge Letter*, p. 240, pursues it here by a Quotation from *Cato's Letters*, in an Address to the *English Freeholders*.

Gentlemen,

"You are born to *Liberty*, have a large Share in the *Legislature*, and a Right to punish the Instruments of your Oppression. Preserve your Rights.

All Men naturally desire and will take all Methods to obtain Riches and Power. Hence the Difficulty of governing Men, and the insufficiency of *Simple Forms of Government*, to provide for the Happiness and Security of Societies; an *arbitrary Prince* will quickly grow into a *Tyrant*. The uncontroll'd Dominion of the *Nobles* will produce *Oligarchy*, or the *Tyranny* of a few; and the unrestrain'd licentiousness of the *Multitude*, *Anarchy* and *Confusion*. To prevent these Evils, *mixed Forms of Government* were invented, where *Dominion* and *Liberty* are equally temper'd, and mutually check'd. Many Evils are here provided against, but not all. *Dominion* will desire Increase, and *Property*, to preserve it self; by this Struggle *Liberty* is preserv'd.

The Nature and Reason of this Sort of Government is to make the several Parts of it controul and counterpoise one another; so that to preserve *Liberty*, all these co-ordinate Powers must be kept up in their whole Strength and *Independency*.

Names will not defend you, when the Thing signified is gone. The Kings of France have *Parliaments*, but such as dare not dispute their Royal Pleasure; and the poor Peo-

ple are not one. Not the better for them; Rather worse for their pretended Representatives.

This wretched Case, Gentlemen, will be yours, if an *ambitious Prince* or a *designing Minister* shall hereafter be able to corrupt, or awe your Representatives, and whatever wicked Bargains are made, will be at your Expence. You have a King at present from whom you have none of these things to fear. But alas! how few *Titus's* and *Trajan's* were there found among the *Roman Emperors*? And how few can *England* shew since the Conquest?

You ought therefore to chuse Representatives, whose Interests are the same with your own, and who are not pre-engaged, or liable to be engag'd in a contrary Interest. He will prove but a sorry Advocate who takes Fees from your Adversary, and as indifferent a Plenipotentiary, who receives a Pension from the Prince whom he is commission'd to treat with.

A Protestant Peer of France having chang'd his Religion in compliance with his Master *Henry IV.* who had chang'd too, was ask'd by that Monarch, *Which of the two Religions he thought the best?* The Protestant, undoubtedly, Sir, is the best, said the Peer, by your own Royal Confession; since in exchange for it, your Majesty hath given me Popery and a Marshal's Staff to boot. Where Boot is given, there's a tacit Confession that the Exchange is unequal without it. When Duty is in one Scale, and 1000 *l. per Ann.* in the other, you may easily guess how it will turn. You have a Right to Petition the Parliament, and address the King, and to propose your Grievances. Awaken your Spirits, exert your Reason, assert your Freedom. The Cure of Corruption is left to you, which is deny'd us from another Quarter.

The *Craftsman* concludes with calling upon his Adversaries, either to

T t answer

answer *Cato's* Arguments against Corruption, or give up their Apologies for it, before they name *Cato* in Opposition to him.

*Applebee's Journal*, Aug. 28.

*Human Reason, and Fops.*

A Letter from *Aristus*, desires to be resolv'd about *The Nature and Extent of Human Reason*, which some would exalt even to a Divinity, and instances the wonderful Performances of *Archimedes*, the prodigious Learning of *Grotius*, the Strength and Clearness of *Chillingworth's* Disputations, the profound and solid Observations of *Mr. Lock*, and the surprising Discoveries of *Sir Isaac Newton*.

In other Writers he finds such a List of Things, on which Reason has been employ'd through a Course of Ages, yet unexplain'd, that he is tempted to distrust a Guide so apparently susceptible of Delusion, and would be glad therefore to see a Dissertation on this Head.

§ A Letter from *Mira*, who is Young, not Ugly, and has a Fortune of 3000*l.* besides some Dependence on a Widow Aunt, with whom she lives, complains, that all the old Ladies who visit her Aunt, bring either their Sons or their Nephews to visit her. The Creatures, she says, are the reverse of her Taste. She is fond of reading, they hate the Sight of a Book; she loves Retirement, they Noise; she Poetry, they Impertinence, which is her Aversion, and they are made up of it. They are a Parcel of spruce powder'd Foplings, with their Hair tuck'd under a Tortoiseshell Comb; their Sleeves sic'd up above their Elbows, a Gold Headed Cane in one Hand, an Agate Box in t'other, with a Nose full of Snuff, and a Head full of — *Nothing*.

Owens she has some Respect for *Mr. Courtly*, who had Chambers in the Temple, and about nineteen Years

of Age, but was commanded by his Father not to marry till he was Twenty one. Unluckily her Aunt oblig'd her to go to a Ball, attended by her Admirers before mentioned, with Orders to dance with each of them. This *Courtly* was so much piqued at, that he sent her an angry Letter, and set out for his Uncle's Seat in the Country, and has not heard of him since, but hopes, if *Mr. Appleby* will publish this Letter, and the following Verses he sent her, he may know from whence it comes, and be satisfied in the Reason of her Behaviour.

Once more, O! Muse, my Verse inspire.  
Once more vouchsafe to guide my Lyre,  
With *Mira's* Praise my Verse begun.  
With *Mira's* Praise shall end my Song.

If all *Arabia's* spicy Fields,  
If all the Flowers which Nature yields,  
With *Mira's* Beauty we compare,  
Less Sweet are those, and these less Fair.

If Musick's Force should e'er prolong,  
To distant Times this artless Song,  
Succeeding Lovers then may see,  
How Faithful I, how Beauteous She.

*Head's Journal* Aug. 28.

*Conclusion of M. Barbeyrac's Discourse on the Usefulness of Learning, &c. begun p. 335.*

*Geography and Chronology*, the Keys to History, are founded on the Principles of *Astronomy*; on it depends the exact Measure of Time, The Irregularity of the Years, as well Solar as Lunar; for Want of this Science, caused a thousand Mistakes among the Ancients. At *Rome* they were 300 Years without knowing Hours; and distinguish'd the several Parts of the Day by the Rising, Setting, and Meridian of the Sun; an Officer appointed by the Consuls,

when



when he saw the Sun shine on such a Place, cry'd aloud, *It is Noon*. By the Kalendar of *Numa Pompilius*, they added or retrench'd some Days, to make the *Roman Lunar Years* agree with the Course of the Sun, and prevent their Market-Days falling on the first of the Year, or the *Nones*, which they counted unlucky. Hence arose a Confusion of Seasons, which was first remedied by *Julius Cæsar*; but not effectually; for in sixteen Ages, the Seasons were gone back ten whole Days; which Defect was cured by Pope *Gregory XIII.* and his Astronomers. The four *Satellites* of *Jupiter*, discover'd by the Telescope, are more useful in *Geography* and *Navigation* than the Moon herself, and serve to make Marine Charts more just than those of the Ancients.

The fine Glasses for the Improvement of *Astronomy*, deserve our Admiration, and the Usefulness of Opticks is shewn by the Helps afforded to the Sight from this Science. The Advantage of *Mechanicks* is undeniable.

*Astronomy, Geography, Architecture, Musick, Fortification*, and every Part of *Mathematicks*, contribute some way or other to the Good of civil Society.

All Persons in publick Employment, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military, are obliged to the Sciences; and the greatest Princes, Politicians, and Captains of Antiquity, *Greeks* and *Romans*, were Men of great Learning. *Solomon* study'd *Physick*; *Alexander* always carried *Homer's* Works with him; *Julius Cæsar*, besides his Commentaries, wrote Treatises of *Grammar*; and the great Prince *Eugene* has shewn that *Arms* and the *Muses* are not incompatible.

If the Study of Letters and Sciences were only look'd upon as genteel and innocent Amusements, it is the Interest of the Publick to encourage them, to prevent Idleness.

The last Advantage mention'd is,

that the liberal Arts and Sciences, are the best Bulwarks of Liberty. If Despotick Power has reign'd, Time immemorial in the Kingdoms of *Asia* and *Africa*, the Cause of it is the People's Ignorance. Compare ancient *Greece* with the modern, and you will find that the People formerly were more learned, and therefore more jealous of their Liberty; but Ignorance succeeding, threw them into, and kept them in a State of Servitude.

The Daily Courant, Aug. 28.

*A Parallel between Mist and D'anvers.*

THIS, says our Author, was publish'd in a Pamphlet about four Years ago, and was then much approv'd of; but produced no Reply till last *Saturday* one of the Grumbletonian Writers stole the Hint, and apply'd it to *Osborne* and *Walsingham*. See p. 336.

The Party of Grumbletonians is supported, and the infection spread, says the above Pamphlet, by two seditious Demagogues, their Names *D'anvers* and *Mist*; the first of the Order of *Esquire*, the last of *Yeomanry*.

The Commonwealths of *Rome* and *Venice* ow'd their Original to Outlaws and Refugees; thus *Mist* took his Paper from an undone Man, and *D'anvers* his Design from a Politician that fail'd, who wrote the *Country Gentleman*. Tho' they agree in their Designs, they pursue them differently; their Scheme is *Jacobitism*, and both their Hopes and Views center at *Bologna*. *Mist* is bold and generous, like the *Roman*; *D'anvers* cautious and cunning, like the *Venetian*; tho' they vary a little, can only be compared with each other; *D'anvers* is the subtlest, *Mist* the honestest Man.

As to their Writings, *D'anvers* has more Admirers, *Mist* more Believers; *Mist* has been fin'd and imprison'd, *D'anvers* stands fair for that Glory;

*Mist.*

*Mist* has been Pillory'd, *D'answers* has only deserved it.

In their Modesty they are alter'd & *Idem*. *Mist* boasts he is assisted by the greatest Wits of this Island, *D'answers* by the greatest Patriots. *D'answers* arrogantly supposes that all the Writers in Town are combin'd against him, *Mist* finds no body will be at the Trouble of confuting him, therefore concludes no body is able.

Doubts which of them is the greater Offender, *D'answers* who pretends to be a Lawyer, or *Mist*, who may ignorantly imagine he is innocently labouring in his Vocation of a Printer.

*Mist*, at his setting out was prompted by the worst Designs against our happy Establishment, and libell'd every body of Merit or Reputation. *D'answers* was formerly a well-wisher to the Government, happy in the Friendship of considerable Men, and encouraged as much as he deserv'd, not so fast as he expected. He grew angry, traduc'd his old Friend at first, and at last broke out into a general Outrage upon our Government.

*Mist* seasons his Rankness with now and then a Dash of Revolution Principles, while *D'answers* throws in a Softner, where-ever the Odiousness of *Jacobitism* appears: *Mist* loves *D'answers*, though he was angry with *Cato*, because it appear'd *Cato* lov'd no Government better than his own; and it appears from *Mist*'s Eulogies, that he has not had a greater Favourite than *D'answers* since the *True Briton*.

London Journal, Aug. 28. No. 623.

*On Corruption, Cato's Letters, &c.*

*Corruption*, says *Osborne*, is a never-failing Topick with the *Craftsman*; about which he declaims, because it is a popular Subject, but makes no man the better or wiser. What signifies Declaration: There is but one way to remove Corruption, which is to remove its Cause;

that is, Mens aspiring, or living beyond their Fortunes.

When *Cato* wrote against Corruption, Publick or Ministerial, he had a Reason for it, the matchless Wickedness of the *South-Sea Scheme*, when thousands of Families were covered with Destruction by the Contrivance or Artifices of Men in Power. But there is no Corruption now, but what is common to all Times equally wealthy, and will always be the Effect of profuse and extravagant Living.

*Cato* had a noble Genius, a large Share of Knowledge; his Instructions made the Head wiser, and Heart better; arm'd Men against Superstition and Tyanny; had a high Sense of Liberty and publick Virtue; great and glowing Sentiments, and a strong nervous Language; in every thing far excelling *D'answers*.

Notwithstanding *Cato* must be abus'd, because esteem'd by the Ministry. To this end a Pamphlet entitled *Clodius* and *Cicero*, suppos'd to be wrote by him, is trump'd up, and scraps taken out of it, to shew that he submitted to the mean Slavery of a Court Dependand, and earned the Wages of Servitude, by varnishing over the scandalous Vices of Bribery and Corruption. Than which, *Osborne* says, nothing is more false. For there are Corruptions arising from certain Junctures, that 'twill be impracticable to root out, and the Endeavour will be attended with more Evil than Good. To preserve the invaluable Blessings obtained by the Revolution, we were forced to have recourse to Means, which, under other Circumstances, would have been wrong. But one Corruption made another necessary; this *Cato* himself knew, and with all his rigid Virtue gave Money, and encourag'd others to do it. In all Actions the Intention and the End must be consider'd; if we can't do all Good, let us do what is best upon the whole; this is what we must submit to, till we can find a Way to make all Men Wise and Good.

A C A.



ACADEMICUS to OLDCASTLE.

ACADEMICUS to OLDCASTLE,

On the Works of the Craftsman.

TRAVESTI.

WHoe'er thou art, that in a borrow'd name  
 Affert it thy country's rights, thy coun-  
 The cause of virtue, liberty & truth, (try's fame  
 Whether made wife by age, or warm'd with  
 youth,

Accept this tribute from a bard unknown,  
 Whole breast exults with freedom, like thy own.

Long have we mourn'd a loose, degenerate  
 Our ancient Spirit sunk in factious rage; (age,  
 In vain distinctions, big with deadly hate,  
 In broils and strife, destructive of the state,  
 With forms amus'd, by artful sounds betray'd,  
 The ductile crowd their leader's voice obey'd;  
 Cool in the publick cause; for parties hot,  
 The names retain'd, the principles forgot,  
 Became the scaffolds of aspiring knaves,  
 By nature freemen, by their folly slaves.

Thro' ev'ry rank the strong infection ran,  
 And bribes confirm'd what prejudice began,  
 Sland'rs, ever studious of the publick weal,  
 Schem'd with grief his disappointed zeal.  
 Lost in the air was W--nd--m's nervous strain,  
 And P--s-y charm'd the list'ning crowd in vain.  
 The voice of reason prosperous quiet defy'd,  
 And numbers all the force of truth supply'd,  
 The courtly faction triumph'd, not unmov'd,  
 Their tongues condemning what their hearts  
 approv'd.

The Press alone remain'd (celestial art!)  
 To root this growing canker from the hearts;  
 The Press itself, that bulwark of our laws,  
 Was brib'd to plead the great corruptor's cause;  
 A shameless crew, a worthless, widele race,  
 Of *British* arts and learning the disgrace,  
 For sordid motives in the lists appear,  
 For aw'd by conscience, nor restrain'd by fear,  
 Reive the maxims of despotick reigns, chains,  
 And whilst they boast of freedom, write for  
 Smite with the passive doctrines they advance,  
 Now fir'd with pensions in the cause of *France*,  
 They bless the mystick, heav'n commission'd  
 ude,

Which open'd *Dunkirk* on *Britannia's* side;  
 Her bold incroachments on our trade defend,  
 And varnish breach of treaties --- in a friend.  
 The Bag, the trident, which in former reigns  
 Had drawn forth *Armies* on th'embattled plains,  
 Brok at their touch, unworthy of our claim,  
 And *Europe's* balance grows an empty name.

Now leagu'd with *Spain*, and big with her  
 designs,  
 Her plunder'd merchants feel their *Gotick* rage,  
 And *Charles* is the minion of the age.

Pur'd in their sheets corruption skulks no more  
 But stalks abroad and mocks the virtuous poor,  
 And faith in courts, dependence on the great,  
 Turn publick virtues, and support the state;

Sub-

WHoe'er thou art, that in a borro w'd  
 name  
 Miscall'st wrong, right; and in *sanity*, fair fame,  
 Who tak'st the cause of *Vice*, for honest *Truth*,  
 Whether with age thou doat'st, or err'st by  
 youth;

Accept correction from a friend unknown,  
 Who scorns abuse of freedom, like thy own.

Long have we mourn'd a wild ungovern'd  
 Where liberty was grown licentious rage; (age,  
 Where seeming patriots, big with hidden hate,  
 To sacrifice a *free*, would sink the state;  
 Cool in the publick cause, for patriots hot,  
 The names retain'd, the principles forgot;  
 With words amus'd, by artful sounds betray'd,  
 The ductile crowd their *Demagogues* obey'd;  
 Became the tools of bold aspiring knaves,  
 With freedom flatter'd, but to faction slaves.

Thro' ev'ry rank the strong infection ran,  
 And blind belief confirm'd what artifice began;  
 Mistaking party noise for publick weal,  
 And feign'd malicious fears for honest zeal.  
 While thro' each *humble*'s throat he run'd his  
 The giddy crowd was led by *P-y* vains; (strain,  
 The voice of reason furious rage defy'd,  
 And prejudice the place of truth supply'd;  
 The faction rail'd at measures not unmov'd,  
 Their tongues condemning what their hearts  
 approv'd.

The open Press is us'd; Celestial art!  
 To spread the poyson wide to ev'ry heart,  
 Behind that sacred *Bulwark*, leuc'd by laws,  
 Secure they stab their bleeding country's cause,  
 A shameless crew, a worthless, widele race,  
 Of *British* liberty, the foul disgrace;  
 Like murderers in churches they appear,  
 In that *Assum* safe, without remorse or fear,  
 In publick good veil their ambitions spite,  
 And, mist'k'd with loyalty, for treason write.  
 A thousand lying tales, by turns advance,  
 Now rouse the populace with fears of *France*;  
 Prove ministers in plots with winds and udes,  
 And *Dunkirk's* dangerous--while she's on our  
 side;

Each adverse nation's cause by turns defend,  
 And urge some quarrel still with ev'ry friend:  
 The *Flag* affronted, as in former reigns;  
 With bloody war should stain the warr'y plains;  
 But to the crown fear an *Imperial*'s claim,  
 And the *Pretender* grows an empty name.

Harmless *Vienna's* leaguer, safe its designs,  
 And every danger dwindled in their lines;  
 But terms of Peace appearing, rous'd their rage,  
 And War became the darling of the age.

Bold, in their sheets, rebellion skulks no more  
 But stalks at large, and mocks the hangman's  
 pow'r;

Blind zeal in crowds, in *Demagogues* fell hate,  
 Turn publick virtues, and support the state.

Loud-

## On the Works of the Craftsman.

## TRAVESTI.

Submission is the Britons only right,  
And armies grow an inoffensive right.

In such bad times arose our learned sage,  
To re-inspire a dull, legargick age,  
To rouse the spirit in the nation's cause,  
Which oft has rescu'd her endanger'd laws.  
*Britannia* smiling on the work attends, (lends  
And knowledge guides the pen, which freedom  
Thro' ev'ry page his piercing judgment shines  
And *Europe* opens all her dark designs;  
From reign to reign as he conducts the clue,  
Ages far back stand present to the view;  
Here with fresh laurel *Edward* seems to rise,  
On *Richard* there we fix our scornful eyes;  
Now trace the causes, wrapt in shades before,  
Which gave *Eliza* more than sovereign pow'r,  
Indignant now her successor behold,  
Assessing craft, in pedantry grown old;  
Rash without courage, without glory vain,  
He walks in peace a long, inactive reign,  
Sows the rank, fruitful seeds of civil rage,  
And ripens factions for another age.

Instructed here, we catch the glorious flame,  
Which form'd our laws, and rais'd the British  
name,

Fir'd, as he read, with more exalted schemes,  
The bigot wakens from his party-dreams;  
Statesmen correct their blunders, not in vain,  
And monarchs without blushing learn to reign.

O! thou, *Britannia's* second hope attend;  
Thy youthful sons to these instructions lend,  
With strong, historic knowledge store thy mind,  
Call all inferior studies far behind;  
Mark'd in these sheets, the paths of glory trace.  
And prove from great *Plantagenet* thy race.

If doom'd to war, the trumpet sounds alarms;  
And clads *Britannia's* sons once more in arms!  
In all the spirit of a prince arise,  
Place the great *Edward's* son before your eyes,  
Who, at the tender age of sixteen Years,  
A warrior, hero, conqueror appears,  
Brought home a monarch captive in his chains,  
And half eclips'd his father's great campaigns.

Or, if the puzzling brigs of *Europe* cease,  
And heav'n should bless this injur'd land with  
By thy great care to raise and to redress (peace  
Merit obscur'd, and virtue in distress;  
Of our insulted trade espouse the cause,  
Encourage truth, protect our ancient laws;  
Let learning flourish, bid the muses smile,  
And banish parties from this factious isle;  
Of flattery shun the meretricious arts,  
And fix your empire in a people's hearts!  
The cause of *Britain*, now thy country own,  
And guard that freedom, which bestow'd the  
crown,

Pardon, young prince, these well-intended  
Which liberty inspires, and duty pays; (lays,  
From native zeal they flow, devoid of art,  
The honest dictates of a free-born heart,  
Which burns unalter'd with a mingl'd flame  
For British glory and the *Brandenburgh* name.

Loud-tongu'd sedition in each Briton's right,  
And courts of Justice an offensive right.

In such wild times arose thy Pseudo-sage,  
With double fire, to heat a hair-brain'd age,  
To rouse that spirit in his desperate cause,  
Which oft had shaken our endanger'd laws,  
*Anarchy*, smiling, on the work attends;  
While madnels guides the pen which makes  
lends;

From reign to reign, as he conducts the clue,  
Treason in *Allegory* clouds the view;  
And lying *Parodies* each moment rise,  
Which, with false lights and shades mislead  
the eyes;

Assigning causes, none e'er heard before,  
With former crimes, to stain the present pow'r,  
Wou'd the false mirror to new faces hold.  
Whether he praises or condemns the old,  
And every ancient crime is damn'd in vain,  
That sheds no shame of guilt upon a modern reign.  
Thus draining every source of civil rage,  
To pour their torrents on the present age.

*Alma*, instructed, feels her former flames;  
The same in substance, alter'd but in name,  
Where fir'd with thoughts of his ambitious  
schemes,

Of sov'reign priestly sway, the bigot dreams,  
And boys and pedants, blind, and bold, and vain,  
Without a blush, tell Princes how to reign.

But thou, O *Britain's* other hope! attend;  
Thy serious hours, to weigh their conduct lend,  
With steady caution arm thy manly mind,  
And cast their treach'rous friendship far behind,  
Mark'd in their steps, the paths of faction trace,  
And from seditious chiefs fence thy royal race.

If still the party sound their loud alarm,  
Gilding with public good their specious arms,  
Fraught with the prudence of a prince arise,  
Place *Utrecht's* Peace maker before thy eyes,  
There in their chiefs, the party's worth appears,  
Who lost the gains of twice five glorious years,  
Who freed our foes, who bound our friends in chains,  
And in ten months, made vain the toil of ten cam-  
paigns.

Or, if the leaders their loud clamour cease,  
And heav'n should bless the harraids'd land  
with peace,

Let 'em the merit they have wrong'd redress,  
Nor in their country's steak a foes distress.  
Of thy insulted house, bid 'em espouse the cause,  
Encourage truth, submit to wholesome laws,  
That arts may flourish, and the muses smile;  
Bid 'em no more divide a factious isle;  
But ceasing all their mean seditious arts,  
With no false fears estrange the people's hearts,  
Our real constitution bid 'em own,  
Nor strain their liberty to cram the crown.

Excuse me, poet, these translated lays,  
Which *fashion* has provok'd, and justice pays,  
From sober thoughts they flow, devoid of art,  
The honest dictates of an English heart,  
Which burns alternate, with an equal flame  
Or at a Tyrant's, or a Traytor's name.

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*Annotations on Mr Bowman's Sermon published in the Grub-street Journal, See p. 333. verifiy'd. Address'd to Mother Bavinus by the Weekly Register.*

DEAR Goody! you have seen no doubt,  
A Pamphlet with this title to't,  
*Old Wives' Traditions to retain,*  
*Will of Religion be the Bane.*

A Sermon, at a Visitation held in Yorkshire & other Day,  
By *Wm Bowman* preach'd. -- Now whether  
The Bishop, (or Arch-bishop rather)  
Or Deacon-Arch, this Visit made,  
Is no where in the Title said.  
But what as it will -- since all  
Qualities ecclesiastical,

Which, let me tell ye, this same *Bowman*  
Has richly merited -- or no man)  
Are out of fashion as some say  
They should be at this time of day,  
And all things else, which clog the progress  
Of our *Free-thinkers*, who have no grace,  
And hinder men from broaching schism,  
And ev'ry antichristianism.

The only way remaining yet,  
(Alas I speak it with Regret!)  
To persecute such men as *think*,  
Is to bespatter them with ink.

Therefore as well as I am able,  
Like *High-church-man* uncharitable,  
And furious, -- such a one d'ye see  
As I profess myself to be;  
I'm thus resolv'd to persecute  
This *Vicar* -- others may confute --

But to be serious now, and grave as  
A Judge, -- I'll tell ye *Mother Bavinus*,  
So'thus I threaten, I protest  
That all the while, I'm but in jest:  
I don't design to write a *Farce* on  
This more than ordinary *parson*,  
Who is, by no means, worth my notice,  
Nor such a scandal to his Coat is.

But what I would be at, is this,  
To give one Instance, of the dis-  
tressing genius of this age,  
Which, maugre all good *Christian* rage,  
Is almost daily brought to bed of  
Such Monsters, as you never read of.

Were such things new they'd make one mad  
An heart of oak would break -- egad!  
The sight of this would give me fits,  
And scare me quite out of my wits:

Howe'er it is, I hardly know,  
I find myself but just so so.

This devilish Libel in my hand,  
Has put me to a curst stand:  
I'm puzzled between wrath and scorn,  
I'm at a loss which way to turn,  
So wicked 'tis, and so pernicious,  
It calls for answer expeditious:

But then, so stupid and so dull,  
I no answers, writes himself a fool.

What shall I do now -- leave my church,  
Poor Gentlewoman! in the lurch?  
Forbid it zeal! and let me pass  
Humbly contented -- for an ass;  
As my grave brethren daily do --  
But let us now the point pursue.

Monster appear! and all ye people,  
View one that sets at naught the steeple!

At publick Visitation see!  
A *Parson* dress'd up *Cap-a-pee*,  
In guise right holy, and in box  
Most reverend and orthodox,  
Spitting about the church in troth,  
As if he'd got a quid in's mouth,  
And saying such things of the clergy,  
As would, to bear his brains out, urge ye.  
To wit: "That they to damn or save,  
" Excommunicate, ride and enslave  
" Poor Laymen, just as they think fit,  
" Ne'er had divine commission yet.  
" Nor have they ev'n a right, he saith,  
" To cook up *fricassies* of raitb."  
Then, with a sneer, you'll find him ever and  
Anon, repeating the word *reverend*.  
With more such blasphemies most dreadful!  
Of which he seems to have his head full.

Now, after vending this damn'd stuff,  
For which no death is bad enough,  
As void of shame as is the devil, he  
Complains of being us'd uncivilly;  
And that "Some brethren discontented,  
" His sermon had misrepresented."  
But wit and dulness I defy,  
And hair-brain'd zeal and villany,  
To make it worse than 'tis in print,  
For if they can -- the devil's in't.

"Some reverend brothers, he says, blam'd it"  
Blood! -- every one that heard it, damn'd it!  
I'll warrant ye, look *Torkshire* round,  
*Torkshire*, so worthily renown'd  
For *Oxodoxy* and *Horse-feeding*,  
Not one, to take his part is willing;  
Not one, I say, for be it known *Oye*,  
Two *Bowmans* breathe not in that country.

He impudently does declare  
What we can never grant nor bear:  
"That truth is amiable and bright,  
" Bigotry horrible as night:  
" And that, if pious *Oxford* breed ye, 'tis  
" A sign your noddle's full of prejudice."  
Such is th' eternal canting strain  
Of upstarts empty, crude, and vain.

He grumbles too, because we treat  
Him in the stile of *Billing-gate*:  
A title so proper to the cloth,  
When once provok'd to godly wrath.

No sooner such a wretch as he  
Scrawls out a libel, but d'ye see,  
Forthwith upon him we bellow  
The foulest language we can throw:  
And all too good -- yet this he blames,  
And cries forthwith, 'tis calling names.

But did not *Tally* (I would ask all  
The World) call *Charles* *Regne* and *Rascal*?

And twenty names besides---yet no man  
Takes Tully for an ill-bred Roman,  
Or Catiline for such a wretch as Bowman. }  
Then say, ye sons of schism! why charge ye  
Rag-manners thus upon the clergy?  
Poor Catiline only was a traitor  
But Bowman's a tradition-bater.  
Now let th' impartial judge which worse is,  
And merits most ill names and curses.

The preachment of such odious vermin  
I can't in conscience call a Sermon:  
For tho' he aims to take a damn'd flight,  
The thing's no better than a Pamphlet.

Of Argument therein, could I  
The smallest glimpse, or shadow spy,  
I must acknowledge then indeed  
Of calling names there'd be no need.  
He says that things are so and so,  
But that's no Argument you know,  
Which he has any right to chuse;  
Tho' it's what the orthodox may use.

To judge of him by this work famous,  
He hardly knows a man from a mouse;  
Not ev'n the difference (pray observe ye)  
'Twillt upside-down, and copy-turry.

If this Performance is a sample  
Of what he calls a work more ample.  
Well may we, goody Bavius, guess  
That work will prove a hopeful piece.  
What tho' he vapours, and looks big;  
Th' author of th' Independent Whig;  
And he who wrote the Rights, I fancy,  
Have said as much as mortals can say:

And therefore this pragmatick puppy  
Can do but little more than copy.  
'Tis true---their writings are quite graceless,  
Yet sure their sins are in this case, less  
Than his---for he, without compunction,  
Dares to prophane his holy function.  
And yet, he takes a world of nonsense  
About his duty and his conscience;

And says he values not a fart  
Or Pillory, or tail of cart;  
A sneering dog!--full well he knows,  
Which way the world at present goes!  
Time was, he durst not for his ears,  
Have run his rig thus on his peers.  
And should we see such times again,  
Faith we should spoil his merry vein!

Thus for his Preface---in my next,  
I'll note his handling of the text.

### A CURE for the GOUT.

O Gout! thou puzzling knotty pain,  
Whoknick't! man's frame in every joint,  
Like Surgeons-hall you richen's gain,  
By screwing mortal limbs to pain;  
First miner like, you work below,  
To sap man's labrick by the toe.  
So footing take, where footing ends,  
As Hebrew reading backward tends.  
If Med'cine can't the smart dislodge,  
From bone to bone you play and dodge;  
Then in revenge, like flying foe,  
You burn and cripple where you go.

So four saps from crab tree root,  
Begin below and upwards shoor;  
And where malignant juices flow,  
Close knotty nobs in sharpness grow:  
Old Oedipus the Theban King,  
Felt swelling joints and gouty sting,  
And tho' the sage could Sphinx explain,  
He never could unriddle pain.  
Let Stricks blast of indolence,  
Man's case attains a feeling sense.  
And what is worse, the affected part,  
Finds small relief by doctor's art:  
The skill of Mead confounded stands,  
When patient roars, my toe! my hand!  
If, as friend Tully often hints,  
Man's case a prison represents,  
The Gout supplies the goal with chains,  
And fills the tenements with pains.  
Cottrive pains, that cramp the bone,  
And stop all motion but their own.  
But as Apollo, god of wit,  
Besides his phylack, keeps a kitt;  
No doubt to sooth the patient's heart,  
When med'cine can't remove the smart:  
This pleasing lenitive admit,  
Perhaps the tune may lull the fit,  
I've heard that Bees when ranging found,  
Are charm'd to peace by inkling sound,  
When cutting teeth, or ill plac'd pin,  
Molest a tender infant's skin,  
Shrill lullabies in nurser strain,  
Allswage the peevish banding's pain:  
Then as the humours throb and ache,  
This easy, safe prescription take.

In elbow chair majestic sit,  
In full high twinge, yet torn to fret;  
Suppose yourself in papal see,  
Extending toe to devotee:  
From these examples cease to fume,  
And in the soothing flannels room,  
Wrap round your joints this healing verse,  
'Tis patience proves the kindest nurse.

\* Includi sumus in his corporis compaginibus

### E G R A E C O.

Pamper eram juvenis, senio confectus inertis,  
Sum lacrimas, misere sorte in utraque misere  
Quando frui poteram rebus, mihi copia fuit  
Copia nunc superest, fructus & usus abest.

Translated according to the Sense in the Spectator.

Poor in my youth, and now when age appears  
Wealthy, I bend beneath the load of years  
Harsh the decrees of my too cruel fate,  
Wretched alike, and curs'd in either state.  
While I had power to use--means were deny'd  
And now that power is lost--are they supply'd

### Translated literally in the Grub.

Poor, when in youth, now worn with feeble age  
I'm rich: but wretched still in either stage.  
When wealth I could enjoy, I then had none,  
Now Plenty's come, all Power of use is gone.



T H E  
*Monthly Intelligencer.*  
AUGUST, 1731.

MONDAY, *August 2.*

**W**AS the Election at *Eaton College*, when the Scholars, according to Custom hunted a Ram, by which the Provost and Fellows hold a Manor.

Mr *Dogget's* annual Gift of a Coat and Badge was row'd for by six Watermen, who came out of their Apprenticeships last Year, and won by *John Alfs* of *Battersea*.

WEDNESDAY, *August 4.*

Upwards of 100 Recruits were shipp'd off for *Gibraltar*.

*Philip Nichols*, Clerk, Dr of Laws, Fellow of *Trinity-Hall, Cambridge*, was unanimously expell'd, and a Copy of the Sentence in *Latin* affixed to the College-Gate; signifying that he had been guilty of dissolute living, and of stealing many valuable Books out of *St John's College Library*, and elsewhere, to the great Scandal and Dishonour of that University.

At the Assizes at *Gloucester*, one Mr *Smith*, an Inn-keeper in *Burford*, was try'd for the Murder of a Farmer at *Frogmill*, by beating him in a barbarous manner, and acquitted.

At the Assizes at *Buckingham*, two Women received Sentence of Death for the Murder of their Bastard Children; and the young Gentleman of *Eaton School* (See p. 130.) was found guilty of Manlaughter for killing his School-Fellow with a Pen-knife.

THURSDAY, *August 5.*

According to an ancient Custom, a Silver Arrow, Value 3 *l.* was shot for at the Butts on *Harrow on the Hill*, by six Youths of that Free School, in Archery Habits, and won by a Son of Captain *Brown*, Commander of an *East India Man*. This Diversion was the Gift of *John Lyon*, Esq; Founder of the said School.

The Assizes ended at *Maidstone in Kent*, when 5 Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. two for the Highway, a Woman for murdering her Bastard, one for Burglary, and one for Horse-stealing; and 5 were ordered for Transportation.

The Rt Hon. Sir *Robert Walpole* sent 100 *l.* to Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, President of *St. Thomas's Hospital*; and 100 *l.* to Ald. *Child*, President of *Christ's Hospital*, to be applied to those Charities, being lately chosen Governor to each of them.

MONDAY, *August 9.*

A Vessel with Lights, was moor'd at the *Nore*, for the Guidance of Ships in Safety by Night; to keep them off the *Nore Sands* and Upper Middle.

TUESDAY, *August 10.*

At the Assizes at *Leamington*, two Persons were capitally convicted on the Black Act, for cutting down the Head of a Fish-pond.

WEDNESDAY, *August 11.*

600 *l.* was paid to several Persons, for apprehending and prosecuting

U u 5 High-

5 Highwaymen convicted last Sessions at the Old Bailey.

THURSDAY, August 12.

The R. Hon. George Doddington, Esq; presented the King with an humble Address, sign'd by the Bailiff, Minister, &c. of Blandford, returning his Majesty their most hearty Thanks for his late most gracious Bounty. See p. 169.

His Majesty in Council was pleased to order, that the Parliament should be prorogued to Tuesday November 9.

FRIDAY, August 13.

The Royal Family hunted a Stag in Richmond New Park; in the midst of the Sport Sir Robert Walpole's Horse fell with him just before the Queen's Chaise, but he was soon remounted, and her Majesty order'd him to bleed by way of Precaution.

William Smith, alias Parker, and Thomas Willar, were executed at Chelmsford, pursuant to their Sentence at the last Assizes held there. Smith was born in Cambridge, bred a Clothier, had been a Gentleman's Servant, and a Soldier; his last Employ was in Combination with Horse-Stealers. He received them, help'd some to their Owners for a Reward, transported some, and sold others after altering their Marks. He stole four large fine Colts out of Essex; presented them to a French Colonel, with a View of being promoted in that Service, but was disappointed. He bit a Person of 6 good Horses pretending to buy them; and also a Farmer's Widow in Surrey, of her Cows, pretending to sell them for her. He was taken the 27th of May last with two Cows, a Horse, and a Mare; the Cows were coupled together, and ty'd to the Horse's Tail, and he was cutting off the Cows Ears to deface them. While under Sentence, by informing People of their Goods, he got a great deal of Money, which he spent in Ga-

ming. — Thomas Willar, bred a Smith in Kent, was a Bailiff's Follower, then Coachman to a Gentlewoman, but was turned out of her Service. At Maningtree in Essex he stole a Mare, was taken with her, and committed to Gaol. Here he persuaded another Felon to take this Fact upon him, but at the Bar he disown'd it and left Willar in the Lurch.

A Litter of young Lions was whelp'd at the Tower, from a Lioness and Lion whelp'd there 6 Years before.

SATURDAY, August 14.

A Tradesman in Southwark has made such Progress in a Scheme to accomplish a perpetual Motion, that he has directed an Engine to be made for that Purpose.

Came Advice that one Angria, a noted Pyrate, had taken the William and Richard, Captain Macbneal, belonging to Bombay, and had cut all the Men to Pieces.

WEDNESDAY, August 18.

Edward Mitchel, was executed at Nottingham, for Forgery, made Felony by a late Act of Parliament.

His Majesty granted Letters Patent to Samuel Hutchins of Bristol Refiner, for the sole Use of his Invention of extracting and preserving the Sulphur contain'd in Mundicks.

SATURDAY, August 21.

Their Majesties and Royal Family hunted in the New Park at Richmond. In the Chace a Stag Malpas was thrown, and the Prince being upon full Speed, with great Difficulty prevented his Horse running over him.

WEDNESDAY, August 25.

The Royal Family were a hunting, and in the Chace a Stag flung upon the Princess Amelia's Horse, which being frightened threw her; the Hon. Mr. Fitz-Williams, Page of Honour



Honour to his Majesty, fell in with his Horse among the Coney Boroughs; also a Servant to the Queen's Coach-Coachmaker.

His Majesty granted his Warrant to the Lord Harrington, Col. of a Reg. in Ireland, to exempt him from paying 4 s. in the pound Tax out of his Salary in the said Regiment.

A Bill of Indictment was found against William Rayner, for Printing and Publishing a Seditious Libel and Picture, entitled, *Robin's Game, or Seven is the Main.*

THURSDAY, August 26.

The Parliament was further prorogued to *Tuesday Nov. 9th* next.

At *Chester Assizes*, Naden, who murder'd his Master (See p. 269.) was capitally convicted, and receiv'd Sentence to be hang'd in Chains, near the Place where he committed the Fact.

Mr *Jeremy Woodyer*, a Native of Ireland, having invented a Machine for discovering the Longitude (See p. 81.) has brought it to such Perfection, that in the Opinion of several skilful Mathematicians, it will unquestionably answer the End of the Inventor. The only Point they dispute is, whether it will produce the Latitude (without Observation) as it does the Longitude when the Latitude is found by Observation. The Projector has already made one Trip to try Experiments, and was in his Passage to London by Long-Sea to make a farther Proof, and lay it before the Judges appointed by Parliament. *Dublin Journal.*

FRIDAY, August 27.

The Labourers employ'd in digging a Wine Vault for Mr *Truby* a Vintner in *St Paul's Church Yard*, dug up ten human Skulls, the Church Yard belonging to *St Gregory's* extending formerly that way.

SATURDAY, August 28.

The Royal Family hunted in

*Richmond Park*, when the Lord *De-la-warre's* Lady, and Lady *Harriot d'Auverquerque*, Daughter to the Earl of *Grantham* were overturned in a Chaise, which went over them, but did no visible Hurt. Mr *Shorter*, one of the King's Huntsmen, had a Fall from his Horse, and receiv'd a slight Contusion in his Head.

Money was sent to *Portsmouth* and  *Plymouth* to reduce and pay off eleven Men of War.

SUNDAY, August 29.

In *Newton-meer*, a Pond near *Elfmere* in *Shropshire*, about a Mile in Compass, a surprizing Quantity of Fish rose on the Surface of the Water, which was thought to be poison'd. At first the People eat of the Fish without Damage, but beginning to stink. Labourers and Carts were employ'd several Days to carry them away and bury them. 'Tis hardly conceivable such Multitudes could be contained in so narrow a Compass of Water.

His Majesty's Ship the *Experiment* arrived at *Portsmouth* from the *West Indies*, with 300,000 Pieces of Eight on Board for the Merchants of *London*.

MONDAY, August 30.

His Excellency the D. of *Dorset*, Ld Lieutenant of Ireland, arrived at *Chester*, in his Way to Ireland, and was complimented by the Mayor and Aldermen.

TUESDAY, August 31.

The Tickets for the State Lottery were deliver'd out to the Subscribers at the Bank of *England*; when the Crowd being so great as to obstruct the Clerks, they told them, *We deliver Blanks to Day, but To-morrow we shall deliver Prizes*; upon which many, who were by no means for Blanks, retir'd, and they had Room to proceed in their Business, by this Stratagem.

DEATHS.

## DEATHS.

1. **A** Braham Hook, Esq; a Merchant at Bristol.
2. Mr William Green, an eminent Brewer in Westminster. In 1709, he founded a School for educating 52 Boys and 30 Girls, call'd Green's Blue-coat School. He died worth upwards of 150,000 *l*.
- Mr Dainty, Serjeant of Woodstreet Compter, in the Gift of the Id Mayor.
4. Mr Rupertieu, a Chaplain in the German Chapel at St James's.
- Mr Robert Constantine, a Merchant, lately at Constantinople.
- Mr Sweeting, Deputy of Bishopsgate Ward.
7. Mr Corgan, a Dutch Merchant in Fenchurch-street.
- John Shannon, Esq; at Abingdon, formerly a Merchant of London.
- 10 The Rev. Mr Searle, Chaplain to the Lord Lovel.
12. Mr Powley, many Years Under-Sheriff of Surrey.
13. Charles Berkeley, Esq; at Wanstead in Essex, Cousin to the Earl of Berkeley.
14. The Relict of Sir Peter Jackson, Daughter of Sir Peter Vandepuut.
- James Hay, Esq; at St Omers, and buried at St James's Church Westminster. He married the Sister of the present E. of Ashburnham.
15. Relict of Sir Joshua Sharp, formerly Sheriff of London, at Bath.
16. Mr Benskin, Governor of the Poor Knights, at Windsor.
17. The Lady Betty Nightingale, Daughter to the late E. Ferrers.
- The Relict of Sir Henry Atkins, at Clapham.
18. Mr Boheme, Merchant, in Watling Street.
20. Mr Dean, Curator in Chancery.
22. The Rev. Mr Ford, esteem'd for his polite, and agreeable Conversation.
23. Mr Evans, Chamber-keeper to the Pay-Office at the Horse Guards.
- Dr Marshall, Rector of Finchley, and Morning Preacher of St John's Chapel.
24. The Right Hon. the Marquis of Blandford, Grandson to the late D. of Marlborough, of an apoplectic Fit at Oxford. His Lady is said to be three Months gone with Child; but if she hath not Male Issue, the Title and Estate (75000 *l*. a year) descend to the Earl of Sunderland.
- John de Berdt, of Battersea, Esq; Grandson to the late Sir John Fleet, and Son-in-Law to Edward Stables, Esq; Clerk to the H. of Commons.
- Mrs Lake, Mother to Sir Bibye Lake, and Daughter of Simon Bibye, Esq;
26. Mr Wm Mackmorran, Collector of Excise for the Isle of Wight.
28. Henry Ashton, Esq; a Director of the South Sea Company.
- Leonard Pinkney, Esq; first Gentleman Usher, Quarter Waiter in Ordinary to his Majesty, and Collector of the Customs at Newcastle upon Tyne.
- The Rt Hon. Charles Boyle, E. of Orrery, Baron of Broghill in the Kingdom of Ireland, and Baron Boyle of Marston in Somersetshire, so created by Q. Anne, Sept-10, 1711, also Kt of the Order of the Thistle, Lieutenant General of his Majesty's Forces, Fellow of the Royal Society. By Q. Anne sent Envoy Extraordinary to the States of Brabant and Flanders; and in the first Year of the late King, was one of the Gentlemen of the Bed Chamber, and Lord Lieutenant of the County of Somerset. His Lordship was a great Virtuoso, and 'tis said, invented the Machine called the Orrery.
- Mr Richard Blackmore, Gentleman of his Majesty's Ewry, and a Yeoman of the Guard.
28. Sir James Robinson, Bart at his Seat at Cranford in Northamptonshire, Son of Sir John Robinson, Bart Lord Mayor of London, and Lieut. of the Tower, made a Bart by K. Charles II. is succeeded by his Son Sir John.
- Sir Nicholas Laws, formerly Governor of Jamaica, lately dy'd there.
- John Montgomery, Esq; Governor of New York, &c. dy'd July 1.

Mr



Mr Eaton, in Salisbury Court, Aged 107 Years.

## PROMOTIONS.

**M**R Henry Pujolas, appointed Surveyor of Houses for Westminster.

Dobson, Gent. made Ensign of an independent Company of Invalids in Garrison at Portsmouth, in the Room of James Stevens, Esq; promoted to a Captain Lieutenant's Commission in the said Regiment.

Mr Street, Page of the Back Stairs to the D. of Cumberland, appointed his Highness's Gentleman.

Major James Fountain, of Colonel Cope's Regiment of Foot in Jamaica, appointed Lieutenant Colonel in the Room of Lieutenant Colonel Townsend, deceased.

Mr Child, made an Exempt of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the Room of Solomon Ahley, Esq; who resign'd it to him for 2000 l.

Mr Hunter, made Ensign in Brig. Gen. Tyrrel's Reg. of Foot.

Mr Langley, Head Turnkey of Newgate, made Keeper of York Castle.

The Earl of Leicester, appointed Constable of the Tower, vacant by the Relinquishment of the Lord Viscount of Lonsdale.

The Earl of Burlington, made Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the Room of the Earl of Leicester.

Roger Jones of Buckland in Breconshire, Esq; made Steward of the King's Lordship of Perkelly in the said County, in the Room of Sir William Morgan.

Mr Christopher Hill, appointed Surveyor of Houses for Somersetshire.

Mr Robert Henning, Surveyor for Dorsetshire.

Mrs Mackenzie, made Dresser to the Princesses Mary and Louisa.

Sir Robert Baylis, Kt appointed a Commissioner of the Customs, in the

Room of Sir Walter Yonge, deceased last Month.

William Corbett, Esq; appointed Cashier of the Navy, in the Room of Robert Byng, Esq; And

Edward Byng, Paymaster, of the Navy in the Room of Mr Corbet.

Joshua Pembroke, Esq; appointed Receiver General of the Taxes in the County of Hertford, in the Room of John Runnington, Esq;

Captain John Usher, appointed Governor of the City of Galloway in Ireland.

Mr Sykes, appointed Curfitor in Surrey, in the Room of Mr Terry.

Samuel Ogle, Esq; appointed Governor of Maryland, by Lord Baltimore.

Mr Rogers, one of the poor Knights of Windsor, made their Governor.

Thomas Wyndham, jun. of Cromer in Norfolk, Esq; made Sub Governor to Prince William, with a Salary of 300 l. per Annum.

Samuel Robinon, Esq; Chamberlain of London, made Receiver General of the Window Tax, worth about 400 l. a Year, in the Room of Sir Robert Baylis.

John Newton, Esq; appointed Receiver General of the Taxes for Part of the County of Devon.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS conferred on the following Reverend Gentlemen.

**M**Orley Unwin, A. M. elected Lecturer of Huntingdon, in the Room of the Rev. Mr House.

A Dispensation granted to Watson Tookey, A. M. to the Rectory of Rockingham, in Northamptonshire, with the Rectory of Wilsford in Lincolnshire.

— To Simon Devereux, A. M. to hold the Rectory of Harbledown in Kent, with the Rectory of Brockland, in the same County.

A Dispensation granted to John Coles,

Coles, to hold the Rectory of Radstock, in Somersetshire, with the Rectory of Beckingham *cum* Standerwick.

Mr Stevenson, Prebendary of Sarum, created Doctor in Divinity by the University of Edinburgh, for his excellent Defence of the Christian Religion against Mr Woolston.

John Plomer, A. M. elected Master of Rugby Free-School, in Warwickshire; and also presented to the Rectory of Bilton, in the said County.

Mr Scott, chosen Lecturer of St Mary Islington.

Mr Henry Bland, presented to the Rectory of Godney, in Lincolnshire.

### CASUALTIES.

2. **A**S the Hendon Coachman was going out of Town, a Woman Passenger unwarily leaning out of it, her Head was catch'd in the Wheel of a Coal-Cart, which tore off Part of her Ear, and wounded her in a terrible manner.

6. A Painter's Apprentice fell off a Board three Stories high in Cullum-street, and dy'd on the Spot.

A Baker and a Blacksmith of Highgate quarrelling in a Skettle Ground, the Baker struck the Smith down dead with a Blow on the Ear.

7. The only Son of the Rev. Mr Cary of Islington, was found drown'd in the New River, near Sadler's Wells.

Mr Stone, a young Man of about 17, Heir to 400 l. *per Annum*, who was bathing himself in the Thames, was drown'd near Standgate.

9. Mr Orme of Poplar, getting down the Side of an India Ship, fell into the River and was drown'd.

### MARRIAGES.

— Railton, Esq; above 80 Years old, to a young Gentlewoman of 27.

Mr Wilkinson, Minister of the Savoy, to her Sister.

5. The Son of Sir John Woodhouse Bart to the Daughter of the L. Bathurst.

7. Mons. de Lapisi, to Miss Dupont, a young Lady of French Extraction.

9. John Charnock, Esq; of Buckinghamshire to the only Daughter of Thomas Veale of Lambeth, Esq.

William Haselem, a Wiltshire Man belonging to Chelsea College, this being the third Wife he has wedded since he was 100 Years old. He was a Soldier in Oliver Cromwell's Time, is in a good State of Health, and able to work at a Coal Wharf.

— Ash, Esq; only Son of Sir Simon Ash of Monmouthshire, Bart. to the Daughter of Archer Williams Esq; of the same County.

Charles Eversfield, of Denn in Suffex, Esq; to the Lady Jenkinson.

Pawlet St John, of Forley, in the County of Southampton, to the Daughter and Heiress of the late Sir James Rushout, Bart.

John Southcote, Esq; of Lincolnshire, to Miss Somerset.

### BANKRUPTS.

**R**ichard Wells of Warrington, Chancery man.

Charles Roberts, of Gloucestershire, Grocer.

Richard Doling, jun. of Havant, Hampshire, Sadler.

Richard Starkey, of Cogshall, and Alexander Lawrence, of Pickering in Cheshire, Cheese-factors.


Joseph Sweby, Bunhill-Fields, Middlesex, Vintner.

John Walker, of Hounsditch, London, Mercer.

*Foreign*



## Foreign Affairs.

FTER the Defeat of the *Per-  
sians* (mentioned p. 312.)  
in an Action occasioned  
by the Grand Seignior's  
sending for the Head of  
the *Seraskier of Erivan*, who rather  
than submit to it, try'd his Fortune  
in Battle, the *Sophi* rallied his Forces,  
and encounter'd the Ottoman Army,  
within a few Leagues of *Erivan*;  
in which Action the *Turks* lost above  
16,000 Men, 20 Pieces of Cannon,  
and all their Baggage. The Battle  
lasted till Night, which was the Rea-  
son the *Persians* took no more than  
100 Prisoners. After the Action, the  
*Sophi* rejoined his Army before *Eri-  
van*, summon'd the Garrison to sur-  
render in three Days, and threatned  
them, in case of Refusal, to put them  
all to the Sword.

Agreeable to the Advice we gave  
p. 312. of Sir *Charles Wager's* being  
expected at *Seville*, he arriv'd there  
the 23d Instant, and was receiv'd  
by their Catholick Majesties and  
the *Spanish* Ministers, with all pos-  
sible Marks of Distinction and E-  
steem. From thence he is return'd  
to *Cadix*, where his Squadron lay,  
in order to proceed to *Gibraltar* to  
take on board two Battalions, be-  
longing his *Britannick* Majesty's Quota  
to attend the Expedition to *Italy*;  
and then to sail to *Barcelona*, to join  
the *Spanish* Fleet. See For. Af. in Oct.  
The Treaty the *French* were for-  
mewing with the *Swiss* Cantons,  
meets with several Obstacles. It is  
oppos'd, on the Part of the latter,  
that all private Treaties with the  
Catholick Cantons shall be annull'd;  
that their Subjects in the Service of  
*France*, shall have the Privilege of  
Citizens, and such as are Protestants  
shall not be oblig'd to do any thing con-  
trary to their Religion.

*Tuscany.* The following Extract of  
six Articles are Part of a Convention  
concluded at *Florence*, between the  
King of *Spain* and the Grand Duke,  
in Consequence of his Highness's Ac-  
cession to the *Vienna* Treaty, men-  
tion'd p. 312.

I. The Grand Duke of *Tuscany*  
shall adopt the Infante of *Spain*, *Don*  
*Carlos*, under the Title of Grand  
Prince of *Tuscany*, as presumptive  
Heir to his Estate: The said Prince shall  
reside in the Ducal Palace in the  
Prince's Apartment, and be allow'd  
500 *Spanish* Guards.

II. The Magistracy, the Senate,  
and all the prime Officers, shall be  
oblig'd to take a new Oath of Fi-  
delity to the Grand Duke, and upon  
his Death, to the Grand Prince *Don*  
*Carlos*.

III. The said Prince engages to  
pay all the Debts of the House of  
*Medici*; and the Grand Duke and E-  
lectress Dowager Palatine, his Sister,  
engage on their Side, to make his  
Highness Heir to all their free Lands  
of Inheritance, except those of *Urbino*  
and *Ravenna*, which the Electress  
shall enjoy as an Appennage, together  
with a Pension.

IV. The said Electress shall have  
the Guardianship of the Prince dur-  
ing his Minority, until the Age of  
18 Years; after which he shall take  
the first Place in Council next the  
Grand Duke, with the Right of  
naming three Subjects to any vacant  
Posts.

V. The Crown of *Spain* shall fur-  
nish the Grand Duke 60,000 Pistoles  
*per Ann.* for the Grand Prince's En-  
tertainment.

VI. The same Crown shall grant  
the Subjects of *Tuscany* the Liberty  
of sending each Year one Ship to trade  
to the West Indies.

The

A Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, has been enter'd into between the Emperor and his *Britannick* Majesty, as Elector of *Hanover*, and the King of *Poland*, whereby they engage to assist each other with all their Forces, if their Dominions shall be unjustly attacked.

*Cassel*. 'Tis believed here, that the Government of *England* will discontinue the Subsidy Treaty for maintaining a Body of 12,000 *Hessians*, which amounts to the Sum of 25,000 *l.* per Ann.

*Genoa*. The *Corseans* having risen in Rebellion against this Republick, and fortify'd their Island so strongly, that it was impracticable to quell them, without Foreign Aid; the Emperor being applied to, sent a Body of *German* Troops under the Command of the Baron *Wachtendonk*, who having defeated them several times, is in a fair way to reduce the Island to Obedience: To promote which, a general Amnesty has been sent in favour of all who should submit within a Fortnight, except the Ringleaders, for each of whose Heads 2000 *Scudi* is offer'd. See *F. A. Nov.*

*Berlin*. His Majesty being reconcil'd to the Prince Royal of *Prussia*, the People make great Rejoycings, and his Royal Highness is expected from *Kustrin* with a great and splendid Retinue. This presages a good Harmony being restor'd with the Court of *Great Britain*. *M. Diemar*, Son of General *Diemar*, who in a Duel, cut off Count *Grumbkow's* Head, has escaped to *Paris*.

*Paris*. Ten Advocates of the Parliament have been banish'd to several Parts of the Kingdom, for promoting a Remonstrance to the King against an Arret of the Council of State, which had annull'd the Proceedings in Parliament. See *F. A. Dec.*

*Haaghe*, August 14. *N. S.* The News of the Resolution of the States of *Holland*, to accede to the Treaty

of *Vienna* having reach'd the Court of *France*, it occasioned a very great Surprise there; and even, if we may credit some Advices, put the *French* Ministry into a Sort of Consternation; Enough to prove, that it was a Blow they did not expect. Hereupon they talk of nothing at *Paris*, it seems, but Preparations for War; but we can hardly believe them in earnest, especially since the Dyet of the *Swiss* Cantons is broke up without coming to any Resolution about renewing the perpetual Alliance with that Crown.

*Barcib.* The Town of *Wansted*, chief of this Principality, consisting of 5000 Houses, was laid in Ashes in less than two Hours.

A Man working in his Vineyard at *Argenteuil* in *France*, Aug 15, bid his Son fetch him a Vine-prop. The Boy refused; upon which his Father struck him a Blow on the Temples, whereof he instantly died. The Father, stunn'd with Grief, went to throw himself into the Well, which the Mother seeing, laid down her young Child, to prevent him, but was drawn with him into the Well; and a Hog came and kill'd the Child; so that the whole Family perish'd at once.

*Paris*, Aug. 24. The *Tournell* condemn'd a Woman of *Mortagne*, to be hang'd, for having burnt the Crown of a Man's Head, and the Soles of his Feet, of which he died. (See p. 30.) She acted thus being persuaded by a cunning Man that he had bewitched her Husband. Great Interest is making to get her Sentence commuted, the Fact proceeding from conjugal Affection.

A Sadler's Wife was brought to Bed at *Perpignan*, Aug. 10. of five Girls; a Fortnight before her Sister lay in of 5 Boys, 4 of which are now living; their Mother, who had 10 Children, brought 12 of them into the World at three Lying in.



**M**iscellaneous Observations upon  
Authors, No. VIII. for *August*.

5. Verses humbly address'd to his Majesty; occasion'd by his Royal Bounty to the Town of *Blandford*: By *Hen. Pitt*. A. M.

The Gentleman's Magazine, or Monthly Intelligencer, pr. 6d.

Philosophical Transactions for *Jan.* and *Feb.* No. 417.

10. The Political State of *Great-Britain*; for *July*.

An Appendix to the History of the lateral Operation for the Stone: by *Dr James Douglass*.

A Literary Journal, &c. for *April*, *May* and *June*.

11. The L. B. of *London's* 2d Caveat against the Sowers of Sedition, pr. 6d.

The Present State of the Republick of Letters for *July*, pr. 1s.

The Devil to pay: Or, the Wives metamorphos'd. An Opera.

Remarks upon a late Pamphlet, call'd, A Plea for Human Reason: by the Rev. *Edw. Underhill*, pr. 1s.

14. A Parallel of the different Methods of extracting the Stone out of the Bladder, &c. from the *French of Francis le Dran*. Revised and corrected by *Tho. Dale*, M. D.

17. The genuine Dialogue betwixt two Englishmen, &c. pr. 1s.

An Address to the People of *Great-Britain*, occasioned by the Republication of the *Craftsman*, &c. pr. 6d.

A Warning to Time-servers and corrupt Administrators of Justice: being a Speech of *Edw. Hyde*, Esq; &c. pr. 6d.

Providential Deliverance commemorated: In a Sermon, by *Jos. Denham*.

The L. B. of *London's* 3d Caveat, pr. 6d.

18. The Venture: being a curious Collection of Poems on several Occasions, pr. 1s. 6d.

The genuine *Grub-street* Opera, pr. 1s 6d.

19. Mr *Bowman's* Sermon verbatim: by *Christopher Crambo*, Esq;

20. The Universal History, Numb. IV.

A View of the *Beau Monde*: Or Memoirs of *Coquetilla*, pr. 1s.

A Treatise of the Small-Pox, in 2 Parts: by *Theophilus Lobb*, M. D.

21. The present State of Europe, &c. for *July*.

*Basia Joannis Secundi*, or, the Kisses of Secundus, in *Latin* and *English* Verse.

23. The Triumphs of Love and Honour: A Play. &c. by *Mr Cooke*.

24. The Reality and Authority of our blessed Saviour's Miracles defended, by *Alexander Jephson*, A. B.

The New-Testament of our Lord and Saviour *Jesus Christ*, translated out of the *Latin* Vulgate, by *John Wickliff*, S. T. P. Prebendary of *Aust* in the Collegiate Church of *Westbury*, and Rector of *Lutterworth*, about 1378. To which is prefixed an History of the several Translations of the Holy Bible, and New Testament into *English*, both in Manuscript and Print; and of their most remarkable Editions since the Invention of printing, by *John Lewis*, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. *Tho. Lord Malton*, and Minister of *Mergate*.

N. B. No more than 160 Copies of this Book are printed; the few that remain unsold for may be had at a Guinea a Book in Quires, at *Mr Parker's* at the King's-Head in *St Paul's Church-yard*; *Mr Page's* and *Moun's* on *Tower-hill*, *London*, and at the Printing-Office, in *Canterbury*.

likewise the *Nasturtium Indicum* to stand the Winter.

Replant your Endives, earth up Celery, and raise Banks for earthing Char-doons. 1

It is now a good Time to put into the Ground some Anemone and Ranunculus Roots, and about the End of the Month put in some Tulip Roots, especially the Breeders.

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## Observations in GARDENING for SEPTEMBER, 1731.

**M**AKE Plantations of Cabbage-Coleworts, and transplant young Colly-flower Plants in Places where they are to flower in a Nursery under some warm Wall, or Place of Shelter.

Sow Spanish Rhadiishes for Winter, Spinach to cut in *February*, and make Plantations of Dutch brown Lettuce to stand the Winter.

Sow Sorrel, Chervil, and small Herbs for Salads, in some well exposed Place;

*Towards the End of the Month.*

<i>Course of Exchange.</i>	<i>STOCKS.</i>		<i>Monthly BILL of Mortality, from</i>	
	<i>S. Sea</i>	<i>103 <math>\frac{1}{2}</math> to <math>\frac{1}{2}</math></i>	<i>Aug. 3. to Aug. 31.</i>	
Amsterdam --- 35	----	Bonds 61. 2s.	Christned $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Males } 971 \\ \text{Females } 768 \end{array} \right\}$	739
Ditto at Sight 34 8	----	----- Annu. 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	Buried $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Males } 1277 \\ \text{Females } 1246 \end{array} \right\}$	2523
Hamburgh --- 35 9	Bank 136	-----	Died under 2 Years old	1013
Rotterdam 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ 11	-----	Circulation 41. 15s.	Between 2 and 5	251
Antwerp --- 35 10	Mil. Bank 109	-----	Between 5 and 10	67
Madrid --- 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	India 194 $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$	-----	Between 10 and 20	73
Bilboa --- 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	Bonds 61. 6s.	Between 20 and 30	229
Cadiz --- 41 $\frac{1}{4}$	African 50 to 51	-----	Between 30 and 40	249
Venice --- 48 $\frac{1}{4}$	Royal Aff. 98	-----	Between 40 and 50	233
Leghorn --- 50 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lon. ditto 112 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$	-----	Between 50 and 60	185
Genoa --- 53 8	York Build. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$	-----	Between 60 and 70	108
Paris --- 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10	Dit. 3 per C. 96	-----	Between 70 and 80	84
Bourdeaux --- 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2	Eng. Copp. 31.	-----	Between 80 and 90	34
Oporto --- 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Welsh ditto 21. 10s.	-----	Between 90 and 100	6
Lisbon --- 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lottery Tick. 14s.	-----		
Dublin --- 19 $\frac{1}{2}$		-----		

*Price of Grain at Bear-Key, per. Qr.*

Wheat 26s. to 28s. 6d.	P. Malt 19s. to 24s.
Rye 11s. to 16s. 6d.	B. Malt 18s. to 22s.
Barley 12s. to 18s. 6d.	Tares 19s. to 25s. 6d.
Oats 11s. to 16s. 6d.	H. Peale 16s. to 20s.
Peale 20s. to 22s.	H. Beans 18s. to 22s.

*Prices of Goods, &c. in London.*

Coal per Chaldron 25s. to 27s.	Figs 20s.	Masick white 4 s. 0 d.
Old Hops per Hun. 32 to 49	Sugar Powder best 50s. per C.	Opium 9 s. 00 d.
New Hops 50 to 51.	Ditto second sort 49 per C.	Quicksilver 4 s. 3 d.
Rope Sied 11 l. to 12 l. 00s.	Leaf Sugar double refine 09 d	Rhubarb 18 s. 4 25 s.
Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half	per lb.	Sassafras 3 s. 0 d.
on board, 16 l. 10 s.	Ditto single r. fin. 56 s. to 54	Saffron Eng. 22 s. 06 d.
Tin in Blocks 4 l. 00 s.	per C.	Wormseed none
Ditto in Bars 4 l. 02 s. exclusive	Cinnamon 7 s. 8 d.	Balsam Capiva 3 s. 00 d.
of 3 s. per Hun. Duty.	Cloves 9 s. 1 d.	Balsam of Gillead 20s. 00 d.
Pepper Eng. best 5 l. 14s. per C.	Hiaca 15 s. 0 d. per lb.	Hipocacua 5s. 0 d.
Ditto ordinary 4 l. 14 s. per C.	Nutmegs 8 s. 7 d. per lb.	Ambergrace per oz. 8 s. 00
Ditto Barbary 3 l. 10s. 00d.	Sugar Candy white 14 d. to 18 d.	
Iron of Bilboa 14 l. 10 s. per Tun.	Ditto brown 6 d. Half penny per lb.	
Dit of Sweden 15 l. 10 s. per Ton	Pepper for Home consump. 16 d.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Town Tallow 30 to 31s. pr C.	Ditto for exportation 12 d. farsching ditto white 40 l.	Operto red, per T. 32 l. a 34 l.
Country Tallow 1 l. 16s. 0 d.	Tea Bohia fine 10 s. to 12 s. per lb.	Lisbon red 36 l. to
Cutchinal 17 s. 9d. per lb.	Ditto ordinary 9 s. per lb.	ditto white 26 l.
	Ditto Congo 10 s. to 12 s. per lb.	Sherry 27 l.
	ditto Pekon 16s. per lb.	Caryat new 26
	ditto Green fine 9 s. to 12 s. per lb.	ditto old 36 l.
	ditto Imperial 12 per lb.	Florence 3 l. per Christ
	ditto Hylen 25s. 20 00 s.	French red 36 l. a 50 l.

*Grocery Wares.*

Rafins of the Sun 32 s. new per C.	ditto Green fine 9 s. to 12 s. per lb.
Ditto Malaga 17 s	ditto Imperial 12 per lb.
Ditto Smirna new 22s.	ditto Hylen 25s. 20 00 s.
Ditto Alicante 18s.	
Ditto Lipra new 19s.	
Ditto Belvedere 29s.	
Currents 37s.	
Ditto new 42	
Prunes French none.	

*Drugs by the lb.*

Balsam Peru 14 s.	Mountain malaga old 30 l.
Cardamoms 3 s. 6 d.	ditto new 20 l.
Camphire refin'd 3 s.	Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6s. to 6s. 6d.
Crabs Eyes 15 s. 8 d.	Rum of Jam. 6 s. to 7s. 0 d.
Tailop 2 s. 8 d.	ditto Low. Islands 6s. 4 to 6s. 0 d.
Magnia 2 s. 6 d. to 4 s.	