

The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
London Town.
Fog's Journal.
Applebee's : :
Dead's : : :
Craftsman : :
D. Spectator
Scutcheon J
Daily Register
Free - Barron
Day - Doctor
Daily Cour.
Daily - Post
Daily Journal
Da. Post-Box
D. Advertiser
Evening Post
St James's Ch.
Whitehall Ch.
London Ch.
Flying - Post
North - News
Dublin 6 : : :



Edinburgh 2
Delft : : :
Pozrich : : :
Greter 2 : : :
Worcester : :
Pozhamton
Gloucester : :
Stamford : :
Nottingham
Bury 3 cum.
Chichester ditto
Gibb ditto
Ipswich dit.
Reading dit.
Woods. Jern.
Newcastle C.
Canterbury
Manchester :
Dorset : : :
Jamaica. &c
Barbados :

Or, MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER.

For SEPTEMBER, 1731.

CONTAINING,

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

- I. A View of the *Weekly Essays*, viz. *Grubstreet against Bowman*; Register against Grub; Of Good and Bad Priests; Tobacco, Marriage, Immortality; D of Wharton upon Honesty; Of Vanity; Example; Courts and Courtiers; Libertinism; Drels and Modesty; Chances in the Lottery; Suicide; Old English way of Living; Our Felicity in the present Royal Family; Surprizing Accusations and Discoveries of Murder.
- II. POLITICAL POINTS; viz. Modern Patriots; *Asop's* Fox-hunter redressing Grievances. Mr P's additional Defence. Old and New Whigs. Hyp-Doctor on the Bank Contract and Screen. Destruction of the Spanish Fleet. National Debts and Calamities; Benefit of Accusing and Reasonableness of Vindicating publick Ministers; Case of Mr P. Don Quixot and Don Patriot; D'anvers's Dream; State Empticks; Grubstreet Neutrality; the Female Patriot.
- III. POETRY: Invitation to Tunbridge, Epigrams, Dr upon Dr; Squire Numps; the Peach-stone, &c.
- IV. DOMESTICK OCCURRENCES, Births, Marriages, Preferments, Casualties, Deaths, Burials, Christenings.
- V. Prices of Goods, Grain, Stocks.
- VI. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
- VII. Books and Pamphlets publish'd.
- VIII. Observations on Gardening.
- IX. A Table of Contents.

By SYLVANUS URBAN. Gent.

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The Gentleman's Magazine :

SEPTEMBER, 1731.

A View of the Weekly ESSAYS in this Month.

free-Briton, Sept. 2. No. 92.

Fog's *Worthies and Patriots.*



Alfingham says, he is never more diverted, than when *Fog* is pleas'd to be arch upon *Osborne* and himself. But it is the Misfortune of great Wits to mistake their Talents; so *Fog* might have maintain'd his Reputation, had he never pretended to be serious; as the *Craftsman* might have been reckon'd a Politician, had he never pretended to Reason. But when *Fog* puts on a grave Face, and pretends to be in earnest, he puts his Friends out of Countenance; For, say they, 'tis a Scandal to our Party to make a serious thing of the Publick, 'tis what we never did in our Lives. His Reputation is of so peculiar a kind, that his sincere good Word is the most envenom'd Satire. Happy had it been for his Cause and Patrons, could he but have spar'd 'em the Tokens of his Love; but the Fellow grew silly, commended *Ld Bol*—he as a most worthy honest Man, and the late Duke of *Wharton* he canoniz'd a Patriot, and recommends his Writings for Decency and good Breeding, when the first Flower of his Rhetorick is so clearly an Image, as could only come out of a House of Office.

Fog in his last Journal, had attempt'd a Parallel between that unfortunate Peer and Mr P. How the latter will approve that worshipful Comparison, *Waltingham* knows not, but affirms, that the Conduct of the D. of *Wharton* was such, that no honest or sensible

Man will desire to be join'd in Comparison with him.

The Duke, complaining of unhand-some Treatments which himself had provok'd, tells us, *That whatever his Faults were, they should never affect the Publick; he would continue his Zeal for his Country till Death; yet this very Person at last join'd our Enemies in open War against us.*

He quits this Subject, as not delighting in the Misfortunes or Crimes of a Person, to whose Family the Nation has been indebted, and concludes with a Scene from Sir John *Vanbrug's Esop*, where

a Country Gentleman is represent'd as coming to Parliament to redress 10,000 Grievances; in order to which he resolves to hang 10,000 Courtiers. *Esop* asks him many leading and artful Questions, the Answers to which discover, that the only Reasons why the Gentleman would have the Ministry removed, were, that Room might be made for the Advancement of himself and Family. "Clap me, says he, at the Head of the State, and my Son *Numps* at the Head of the Army: He with his Club-Musquet, and I with my Club Head-piece, we'd soon put an End to your Business." I believe ye would, says *Esop*; and since I am acquainted with your extraordinary Abilities, I will employ my Interest with the King, that you and your Son may have those Posts. But when this is done, I hope you will grant me one Request in behalf of the Secretary and General to be displaced, namely, that

A Fox-Hunter redressing Grievances.

one may be your Bailiff, and t'other your Huntsman. — That can't be, answer'd the Gentleman, Because one wou'd ruin my Land, and t'other wou'd spoil my Fox Hounds. Why do you think so, says *Ejop*? Because, says the Gentleman, Men brought up to the State or the Army, can't understand the Business of Ploughing or Hunting. I did not know but they might, replies *Ejop*, for I see Men bred up to Ploughing and Hunting understand the Business of the State and the Army. I am shot, says the Countryman. — I give it all up. —

Grubstreet Journal. Sept. 2. N. 87.

Remarks on Mr Bowman's Sermon.

See p. 333, 349-50.

MR Bowman tells us, *All the pious Frauds of the Papists were confessedly calculated to aggrandize the Priesthood.* How confessedly, says the Remarker. The Papists don't confess it. If it's meant of Church of England Men, as if they contended for the same Ecclesiastical Power, 'tis a scandalous Calumny, and begging the Question. What he says further about Papists, Pagans, Mahometans, and Jews, is impertinent. Does it follow, that, because there are false Doctrines and Pretensions, therefore there are no true ones?

Mr B.] *There are too many* (speaking of the English Clergy and Bps) *haughty and enthusiastick Men, who call themselves, and those of their Order, the Spiritual Princes of the Earth.*

Rem.] Very modest, mannerly, and dutiful! He allows, *There must be some to preach and expound the Word of God, as long as there is a Church and Religion.* But how shall there be a Church, Ministers, and Religion without Church Authority, and Church Governors?

Mr B.] *From their Apostolical Institution, our Clergy would persuade the World they have something of so divine a Nature, as distinguishes them from the rest of Mankind.*

Rem.] If it be *Apostolical*, why not Divine? Bp *Sanderfon* declares they are in Effect the same.

Mr B.] Hence also our Clergy draw this pleasant Inference, viz. *That Episcopal Ordination is essential to the Church of Christ.*

Rem.] Why pleasant! Several learned Authors prove Episcopacy is necessary to the well being, at least, if not the Being of a Church.

Mr B. grants, That Episcopal Ordination was instituted by the Apostles, but denies its being instituted for a positive and perpetual Ordination.

Rem.] An Institution must of course be understood for Perpetuity and Universality, unless the Nature of it, or some Proviso shew the contrary.

Mr B.] God cannot but make every thing that concerns the everlasting Happiness of our Souls clear, obvious, and indisputable.

Rem.] But why must every thing be so very plain? The contrary is more reasonable, that something should be left to our own Labour, Study, and Diligence, and the Instructions of his Ministers. The Rejection of Episcopacy by the Dissenters in England, by the reformed Churches abroad, and by the Kirk of Scotland, is not, as Mr B. affirms, an incontestible Evidence, that the Perpetuity and Universality of Episcopacy is not clear and obvious. 'Tis indeed, a reasonable Inference, that as it is an Ordinance from the Apostles, and observed by the Primitive Church, consequently at that Time, says Mr B. it was best, &c. therefore Circumstances remaining the same, it ought to be inviolably and religiously maintain'd; but not when it is the most detrimental Ordinance the Church can have.

Rem.] When did the Circumstances alter? And when and where is it the most detrimental? Not a Word of this. Mr B. comparing the Powers of the Church with the State, ignorantly gives the State Powers which she never claim'd, and charges Usurpation on the Church, which she absolutely disclaims.

Mr R.

Mr B. knows no Requisite for the Work of the Ministry, but Piety and Learning. — And asks, If Ignorance be at the Bishop's Approach? No, says the Remarker, he himself is a Proof of the contrary. Ordination confers a Commission, not Inspiration.

Mr B.] The Sanction of Rewards and Punishments is essential to every Law.

Rem.] The Sanction enforces, but does not constitute it. Not one human Law in a hundred has any Sanction of Rewards.

Concludes with some Verses made several Years since upon a Sermon, a little a-kin to this, viz. Betty's.

No right, or pow'r on earth, thou say'st is given.

To punish vice and guard the laws of heav'n. This villain doctrine, and the sacred page.

Wrested by thee, provoke our pious rage.

Wretch! what, we cry, could move thee to declare,

Against mankind and God, this monstrous war?

But when we view thy ignorant impudence,

Thy awkward dull, unletter'd want of sense:

Thy ideot reasons, and thy blund'ring vein,

Our anger ceases, all is calm again;

Blasphemy we regard the worthless tool;

And spare the ROGUE, because we scorn the FOOL.

Craftsman, Sept. 4. No. 270.

Mr P's additional Defence.

THE Points chiefly insisted on are in answer to the Free Briton, and a Pamphlet entitled, *A Letter to Mr P, &c.*

The first Charge is, that Mr P. sold the Bounties of the Crown. A statement of the Journals of Parliament confessed, as a Trifle. 2. That all his Estate was acquir'd only by a Secretary of the Treasury; and that he obtained the Fee Simple of it on easy terms from the Crown; as the Remarker asserts p 256. The first Part of this Charge, the Craftsman says, is an impudent Falshood, and given up by the Letter-writer himself, who

would bring off the Remarker by saying, it was Matter of general Conversation, That Mr Guy had left all his Estate to Mr P. which by Mistake might be caught thus, Mr P. had all his Estate left him by Mr Guy. To the other Part he answers, that most of this Estate was Land of Inheritance before, and that the Value of the Fee Simple did not exceed 1300 l. per Ann. To this the Remarker had reply'd, that great Part of it formerly belonged to the Crown; and the Lands, according to the Surveyor General's Valuation, were worth 2047 l. 7 s. per Ann. See p. 279. In answer to which the Craftsman says, most Estates formerly belong'd to the Crown, and gives the Surveyor General's Report, "That in regard several of the Houses of this Estate of 2047 l. 7 s. per Ann. will soon want to be rebuilt, and the Ground Rent to be reserved on a building Lease, will be less considerable: and that the Terms in being are for above 100 Years, he is of Opinion, that a Fine of 500 l. is a valuable Consideration." The whole Charge of converting this Estate into Freehold (Fine included) a Gentleman of the Law concern'd in this Affair, is ready to testify, cost, at least, one whole Year's Rent. See p. 382.

Another Charge against Mr. P. is, That he hath added to the Pensions of the Crown, see p. 279. The Remarker's Meaning in this was, he says, that Mr P's insinuating on the Gifferrer's Office, oblig'd the Monarch to give a Noble Person another Employment, viz. Groom of the Stole, a Place of 5,000 l. per Ann. This, the Letter-writer says, the Remarker improperly (the Craftsman impudently) call'd a PENSION, it being an ancient and honourable Post; therefore finds out another Meaning, namely, That Mr P. insisted on an additional Salary of 200 l. per Ann. to the Appointment of the Secretary at War. This Transaction the Craftsman thus

thus explains. — When Mr P. was made Secretary at War, he found the Office at *Whitehall* confisting but of two or three scanty Rooms, and therefore requested his Majesty to grant him a House in the Neighbourhood for that Purpose; but being opposed by the Board of Green Cloth, he was persuaded to wave his Pretensions, and had 200 *l.* a Year given to the Office in lieu of it; not to himself, as another Person obtain'd Lodgings from an Office, namely, *Chelsea College*.

Another Charge made by the *Re-marker*, is, that Mr P. having relinquish'd 1000 *l.* per Ann. in June 1715, came again to the Treasury in Jan. 1715-16, with a Warrant for the same additional 1000 *l.* a Year to be paid him without Deduction or Account, and made it commence from that very Time when he pretended to give it up. See p. 278.

To confute this, *D'auvers* produces Copies of the two Warrants, by which it appears, that Mr P. did not receive any Part of this additional Salary for nine Months after he came to his Office. See p. 380.

Makes some general Remarks on the private Conversation (p. 258.) so much clamour'd against, defends Mr P's divulging of Secrets by the worthy Example of General *Ross's* accusing a Gentleman openly that offer'd to bribe him secretly. (See p. 382. &c.) and concludes, that he shall take no further Notice of these Scriblers, unless the Patron's own Hand should distinguish it self again, and add some Credit to the Dispute.

Weekly Register, Sept. 4. No. 93.

On the *Grubstreet Journal*, Aug. 26.

Elkanah Conundrum in that Journal, had argued against *Ulrick D'ypers's* Assertion, 'That all the *Grubbeans* were constantly employed by the

discontented Party,' that it was out of that Party's Power without a Treasury, to maintain such a numerous Rabble of Scriblers. The *Register* replies, — Possibly it may, 'tis fit it should. — But the whole Province of *Grubstreet* Writers and Hawkers have found themselves full Employ against the Ministry several Years past, and they must have had some Pay or other." As to the Pretence of there being only two Weekly Papers, viz. *Fog* and the *Craftsman*, on that Side, and that the *Grubstreet Journal* is entirely neutral, the *Register* says, it may be reckoned a third, since it's become a Herald for the Cause it pretends to decline; to dissemble a Neutrality any longer, is an Affront to every Man's Sense who reads the Paper. The *Register* cries to the Charge of stealing their Delights from the *Grubstreet* Authors — *Impudent Assertion!* Their Scheme consists chiefly of Scandal, every Man's Candour might be sham'd of it. Instances in their maliciously prophecy'ing the Death of the *Register* in May last, whereas it lives to contradict and correct them. He acknowledges the Charge of acting contrary to their advertisements, by falling into Party, to be true, and says, 'twas Time to insert Political Letters in favour of the Ministry, who are attack'd with such Swarms of Antagonists; this is their Duty, and will be their Honour, while Silence would be a Crime, and the Neutrality they boast of inglorious. Says, their *Register* has not been reduc'd to such low Shifts, as printing the Lord Mayor's Picture, and the Arms of the City Companies for Entertainment, as was done in the *Grubstreet Journal*; and affirms the *Register* weekly increases in its Sale; that it's said they made an ill Choice of Party for that Purpose; and adds, it's not in the Power of the Authors of the *Grubstreet* with all their Popularity, to say the same.

Fog's Journal, Sept. 4. No. 147.

A good and a bad Priest.

WE have liv'd to see, says *Fog*, the Validity of the *English* Ordination own'd, justify'd, and defended by a Priest of the Church of *Rome* (Father *Courayer*) and treated in a different manner by a Priest of the Church of *England*. A Clergyman began the Assault; he was follow'd and sustain'd by the *Independent Whig*, both met with Encouragement from considerable Persons, and their Success has put another upon treading in their Steps, who may imagine, that the Way to a Bishoprick, will be by censuring and ridiculing Episcopacy.

These Reflections brought to his Mind the Character of a good Priest, as drawn by old *Chaucer*, and moderniz'd by *Dryden*; and is to this Purpose: "A good Priest is a living Pattern of the Virtue and Abstinence which he recommends, in whom the People see the Practice of that Doctrine, which they only hear from others.

Next gives the Picture of a Priest very different from this. One who now and then indeed preaches the Word of God, but lives as if he thought that Piety consisted in Pride, and that Grace was founded in Dominion; who, by his Behaviour, convinces us he would command the Bodies as well as the Souls of Men.

Puts a *Quere*, Suppose a Person of each of these Characters, should be prefer'd to a Bishoprick, and a Law should be propos'd to suppress Bribery or Pensions, which of them would be for, or openly oppose such Bill!

Universal Spectator, Sept. 4. N. 168.

On the Immortality of the Soul.

Whether we consider ourselves or the amazing Variety of Things around us; whether we sur-

vey the Earth beautifully diversify'd; or the Heavens glowing with Splendor inexpressible; whether we contemplate the Whole, or any particular Part, we shall find Reason to adore the Almighty Creator of them.

To contemplate and admire the Works of Providence is befitting rational Creatures, is the Business of Celestial Beings, and possibly may employ the Virtuous to Eternity.

To eat, drink, lie down, rise, propagate our Kind, stalk about and breathe, is a dull unsatisfactory Repetition, the Property of Brutes. But the Subjects of Contemplation are boundless, inexhaustible, and tend to Immortality.

This is an Argument that the Mind of Man is capable and desirous of a progressive Increase of Knowledge, *ad infinitum*, and that the Soul is immortal in its own Nature.

This Argument is still more forcible, if we consider the Brute Animals, whose Faculties are admirably adapted for the Enjoyments of Sense, and have Reason enough to distinguish and provide their Food, preserve their Young, and defend themselves; but beyond have no Capacity, Curiosity, or Desire.

To be Wise and Good, is to be Happy and Perfect; and to be so in an infinite Degree, is the Happiness and Perfection of the Deity; so far as any Being improves in Wisdom and Goodness, it makes Advances towards Happiness and Perfection.

A Mind employ'd in acquainting itself with the Deity, will find it self continually strengthen'd and enlarg'd, its Ideas more elevated and refin'd, its Desires spiritualiz'd, and its Regard for earthly Things more indifferent. If the Soul in a separate State shall find itself in the same Condition, with the same Inclinations and Desires as when it left the Body, how different will the Soul of a *Newton*

or

or a *Clark* appear, from those whose Minds have been wholly exercis'd by *Pride, Ambition, Avarice, Vanity*, or the Gratification of the Appetite! With what superior Glory will it shine forth in the World of Spirits!

London Journal, Sept. 4. No. 632.

Of Old and new Whigs.

THE anti-ministerial Writers having, says *Osborne*, run thro' all their *Subjects of Defamation*, are now retailing old Authors, and playing off the old *Whigs* against the new.

The Persons who oppos'd the Administration in a late Reign, have not chang'd their *Principles*, but the Court their *Practices*; and those who oppos'd the Ministry about the *South-Sea Time*, may be as reasonably for them now. No *Whig of Sense or Honesty*, would have drawn his Pen against the Ministry in the late Reign, had not some Gentlemen in Power comply'd with that ruinous Scheme; and 'tis a most senseless Distinction which the *Advocates for Faction* make between the old *Whigs* and the new.

The Principles of an old *Whig* were, That all Men are by Nature equal; that no Man hath a right to Power but by consent; that Men were born to be free; that every Government ought to be a free Government; consisting in security of Person and Property by strong and equal Laws, which should be the standing Measure of the Prince's Action, and the People's Obedience; and in a liberty of speaking and writing upon all Subjects, and of worshipping God that way every Man thinks best. And this Liberty, religious and civil, he says, we compleatly enjoy, and advises us in the Words of an old *Whig*, to preserve our *Honesty*, to be industrious and frugal, and to live within the Compass of our *Fortunes*; so shall we be proof against Corruption, and arm'd against the Attacks of knavish and designing Men.

The *Craftsman* had made a vast Difference between the noble Spirit in *Cato's* Letters, and the varnishing, apologizing Spirit in the Author of *Clodius* and *Cicero*. This, says *Osborne*, is a trifling Observation: All writing for an Administration, must be of the defensive kind; and their Business to shew that their Adversaries neither prove their Facts, nor their Arguments; for if it can't be proved that Men do ill, 'tis a presumption that they do well.

Read's Journal, Sept. 4.

Of Vanity.

TO shew the Folly of Vice, *Crate* produces here Instances rather than Arguments. *Clodio* prides himself in his Cloaths; *Appius* in the Antiquity of his Family; *Xerxes* claimed the Sea; *Domitian* commanded divine Worship to be paid him.

Vanity runs thro' all; the Peasants and the Peer, and accompanies from Childhood, to the last Moments of Life. This appears in the affected Oration of dying *Seneca*, and the Behaviour of *Augustus* on his Death-bed, when, having asked his Friends, whether he had not performed well the part assigned him, concluded,

If on Life's Stage with Glory I have shone,

Let it adorn my Memory when gone
And with Applause your dying *Cajus* crown.

Vanity in these famous Men, may perhaps be excusable; but what Allusion can be found for *Aper*, strutting on his Victories at *Newmarket*, and in the *Cockpit*? What Right has he either to the Courage of his *Cock*, or the Swiftness of his *Horses*?

The *Apers* are a numerous Family. *Ventilius* is noble and rich, but Fortune and Family he never mentions. His Lordship believes himself the best *Billiard-player* in the Kingdom, and likes to be flatter'd as such.

Felo is an Upstart of a flagitious Character, and of mean Birth, yet would be thought a Man of Quality.

The Greeks and Romans were so vain, that they stil'd all Nations, but themselves, *Barbarians*. Amongst us what ridiculous Distinctions between the Gentleman and the Tradesman, the Scholar and the Soldier?

Should we pass to the softer Sex, we should find Vanity seated on her Throne. But let us stop here; 'tis fit we should be a little blind to the Failings of the Ladies, since nothing is more common than to overlook their Virtues.

The Remedy he proposes to cure this Vice, is to compare the swelling Images of our Fancies, with the real Evils that we feel. Thus *Alexander* answered those who would have persuaded him he was a God, shewing his Blood running from his Wound. *Behold ye Adorers of my Fortune, is this that ethereal Matter, which, as Homer says, flows from Divinity when pierced?*

Applebee's Journal, Sept. 4.

The Power of Example.

THE Comparison made in a former Paper between *Solon* and *Pisistratus*, (see p. 297.) whereby real and counterfeit Virtue is so delineated, as to render them a fit Criterion to examine opposite Pretences by, has incited *Aratus*, a Correspondent, to pursue the same Subject; and to evince that one single Spirit has often been able to turn the Scale of Fortune, and to inspire a whole People with heroic Sentiments. The History of *Moses* is the History of *Patriotism*; and the Books of *Joshua* and *Judges* contain several Instances of the same kind. Later Examples are such as these; *Philip* of *Macedon*, at his Accession, scarce found himself consider'd among the Powers of *Greece*, but gradually inuring his Troops to War, encouraging Learning, and being easy of Access, he laid the Foundation of a succeeding Greatness, and made his the most polite, as well as martial Court of all

that glorious People. In these Circumstances *Alexander* receiv'd his Kingdom, and therefore in a Condition to do great Things. *Scanderbeg*, Prince of *Epirus*, shot as it were his own Virtues into his Subjects, and rais'd their Passion for Liberty and Religion so high, that with their own little Strength, they successfully oppos'd the numerous Armies often rais'd against them in the *Turkish* Empire. In our time we have seen a new Power rais'd up in the North, the late Czar *Peter* the Great, solely by his own Genius.

From the Consideration of Monarchies, he retires to take a View of publick Virtues that have been discovered in a Commonwealth.

— *Epaminondas*, the Theban General, was at first but in low Circumstances, yet the Greatness of his Soul never suffer'd him to stoop to Gain; an Agent from *Xerxes*, mentioning to him a large Sum of Money, he calmly answer'd, Money, Sir, is a thing which must have nothing to do betwixt you and I. If the Emperor, your Master, is inclin'd to do good, as an Ally to Thebes, my Friendship shall cost him nothing; but if his Design have any other Views, all the Gold and Silver he possesses, will never purchase one who suffers not the whole Riches of the World, so much as to enter into Competition with the Love of his Country. So Thebes, by his Merit only, was rais'd to the highest pitch of Glory, as Athens was kept from Destruction solely by *Demosthenes*.

The *Hyppodotoz*, Sept. 7. No. 39.

Caleb's Defiance about the Bank Contract, and the Screen, answer'd.

IN Feb. 1719-20, the Parliament resolv'd to accept of Proposals from the S. S. Company in preference to the Bank; the Intent of which was to lessen the Publick Debt. *R. W. Esq;* was then Treasurer of the Navy, who contriv'd the Sinking Fund, and put the Navy Accounts in a better Order than ever they were before. This gave

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the S. S. Company such Credit, that Stock rose 1000 *per Cent.* This was not owing to the Court, but to the Directors, who propos'd prodigious Dividends. These Mr *Walpole* was the most active in prosecuting.

By Sept. 19, Stock fell to 400, and to prevent the utter Ruin of the Nation, and to maintain publick Credit, the Bank agreed with the *South Sea* to take their Stock at 400, in lieu of three Millions and an half which that Company was to pay them, September 30. Stock fell to 150; the Proprietors of redeemable Annuities, and other Funds, took their Stock at 400; and the Treasury, by the King's Order, subscrib'd 100,000*l.* to defend and assert the national Credit.

Dec. 8. The King recommended to the Commons the most effectual Methods to restore and fix the Nation's Credit; upon which Mr *Walpole* offer'd his Scheme for ingrafting 9 Millions of S. S. Stock into the Bank, and the like into the *India* Company, and a Committee was appointed to receive Proposals for that Purpose; so that it was a Business of the Money'd Companies, and of the Parliament only, and the best Medium to retrieve sinking Credit. Mr *Walpole* could not compel the Bank or any Purchaser, to buy Stock at 400. Mr *P.* voted, spoke, and acted for the Bank *Contract*, and the *Screen*, as well as Mr *W.*

The Committee who enquir'd into the Affair, did not charge Mr *W.* with *Premiums, Bribes, or Presents* of Stock. But when publick Credit seem'd to be shaken, and general Destruction threatened, and the disaffected Party thrusting in their darling Idol the Pretender thro' the Breach, then Mr *W.* to screen the Nation it self from total Ruin, stood forth, and declar'd his Opinion, That the Court and Ministry ought not to be involv'd in the guilty Design of others.

It was *Q. Anne's* Ministry, it was the E. of *Oxford* that first came into Sir *J. Blunt's* Scheme of subscribing

the publick Debts into *South Sea*. And when Papers, Pamphlets, Conversation, Debates, tended to the blowing up the Court and the Succession, Mr *W.* was then a Guard, a Defence to the King, and the Succession, a *Screen* to the Nation it self, and Mr *P.* join'd with Mr *W.* in the whole Transaction.

Free-Briton, Sept. 9.

On Courts and Courtiers.

MR *Walsingham* tells his Reader that he has long intended to oblige them with some Reasonings on Courts and Courtiers from the Authority of *Cato's Letters*, because the *Craftsman* has more than once call'd the Libels against the Administration; although the surviving Author has express'd his Approbation of it, and declar'd, that This had the good Opinion of the late Mr *Trenchard*. How far his Reasonings are from serving the low Designs of the *Craftsmen* leaves us to judge from the following Extracts of his Discourse, prefixed to the first Volume of his Translation of *Tacitus*.

"A Court, says he, is a great Exchange, where Favours are disposed of and where all study to render themselves acceptable. Hence Attachments to such as can promote, and neglect of such as can't; hence good Fortunes pass for Merit, and Abilities even sink with Power; and hence Falshood, Ingratitude, and courteous Behaviour."

To this Herd of Courtiers there are some Exceptions. Such were *Mantius Lepidus, Seneca* and *Burrus*; such *Cocceius Nerva*, and *Julius Agricola*; *Chancellor Hyde, de L' Hospital*, and the Earl of *Southampton*; these by submitting their Understandings to the necessity of the Times, defeated many evil Measures, and were the Authors of much Good.

Cardinal *Richieu* complains of the Opposition he met with from the Intrigues of Women. — the Chancellor de *L' Hospital* was censured by the *Hugonots*, for passing the Edict

Romorant

Tomarintin, which bore hard upon them; tho' by that Edict he presented their utter Extermination, and the Misery of all *France*, by hindering the Establishment of the bloody Tribunal of the Inquisition. — Lord *Clarendon* was reproached with the Sale of *Dunkirk*, and other Exorbitances, which the Sincerity of his Heart abhorred. — Nor could the good Counsels of *Seneca* secure him from Envy and Defamation.

Plausibleness and Guises are inseparable from Courts. Some Dissimulation there, is absolutely necessary, and therefore lawful. Men are not always obliged to speak the Truth, though whatever they speak ought to be true. Nor ought any one to be blam'd for hiding his Passions and Sentiments, when the Discovery would hurt himself.

In a great Family, where there are numerous Domesticks, there will be some unworthy of their Places, and a Discredit to their Masters; much more so in a Court, where the Officers and Offices are to numerous, where so many have a Right to prefer or recommend. No wonder therefore, if the politest Men are found at Court; or one who has no Pretences to any valuable Qualification, shall find Pretences to a Place, and probably get one. He has known a Relation of a great Minister disappointed twice of an Office intended for him, but by potent Intercession was bestow'd elsewhere less deservedly.

Such is the Force of Recommendation without Reason, or even against it; and such too, the Power of Affluity unincumbered with Parts! There are strange Inconsistencies in the make and turn of the Education of Men. There are those who can calmly encounter Death and Terrors in any Shape; yet shall tremble in speaking two or three Words to a Secretary of State; a Task which would not baulk a common Footman. Others can harangue readily and boldly before a

large Assembly, and yet be struck dumb in the Presence of Women, where a Page or a Beau can be eloquent. So that in the odd Effortment of human Things, Fortune would seem to correspond with the Caprice and Wantonness of Nature.

Grubstreet Journal. Sept. 9. No. 88.

The Spanish Fleet destroy'd.

THIS Account is introduc'd with the Reason for reviving that Transaction at this Time, namely, as it seems to be the true Ground of the Relentment in the *Spaniards* for the late ill Usage of our Merchants and Shipping. Mr *Bavius* says, it was communicated to their Society by an Officer engag'd in that Action, on board the *Barfleur*; and is to the Effect following:

" We set Sail from *Spithead*, June 2, 1718; with a Squadron of 22 Men of War, under the Command of Sir *George Byng*, who hoisted the Union Flag on board the *Barfleur*, and arriv'd on the North Side of *Sicily*, July 30. There we had Intelligence that the *Spanish Fleet*, consisting of 27 Men of War, was gone from *Palermo*, and that the *Marquis de Lede* was playing his Batteries against the Citadel of *Messina*. We pass'd the *Faro* with our Guns loaded, and all Hands at Quarters, but received no Molestation from the *Spanish Batteries*. — At break of Day, July 31, we came in sight of their Fleet, which was divided into two Bodies.

Admiral *Byng* dispatch'd *Commandore Matthews* in the *Grafton*, with a Detachment from the Fleet, to cruise on the Coast of *Sicily*; the main Body standing after the main Body of theirs, with Orders, that the first Ship that came up with them should fire a Salute, to Leeward. The *Argyle* was the first, and gave the Salute accordingly, which the *Spaniard*, whether thro' mistake, or wilfully, return'd with a Broadside. Upon which the *Barfleur's* Head-Chace was fir'd.

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as a Signal to engage, and likewise to the *Kent* and *Superbe*, to chase the Spanish Admiral *Castignata* in the *Grand Philip*. The *Kent* attacked him to Leeward, whilst the *Superbe* kept his Luff, and lay by. The *Kent* having weaken'd him, bore away, and the *Superbe* engaged him afresh, and took him, struck his white Flag, and sent it on board the *Barfleur*. The *Dorsetshire* engag'd the *Santa Rosa* (but Night coming on, they both lay by) and the next Morning made her Prize.

We took 12 Spanish Ships of the Line, one Store Ship laden with Arms, and three laden with Provisions; burnt three Men of War, two Fire-ships, two Bomb-Vessels, and a Settee, without considerable Damage to any of our Ships. The *Barfleur*, who was attack'd by two Spanish Ships at a time, had but one Man kill'd, the *Dorsetshire* none, the *Superbe* five, and the *Grafton* thirteen.

The Author of this Relation sets forth at large the Conduct of Sir George Byng, and the Bravery of his Sailors, which we think it unnecessary to dwell on after such a Victory.

The *Craftsman*, Sept. 11. No. 271.

Considerations on the National Debts.

THE Writers for Men in Power, says *Danvers*, have this Advantage over their Adversaries, that they can say what they please with Impunity; if they are press'd too hard in an Argument, they fly off to personal Altercations. [The other Side say this of the *Craftsman*.]

About three Years ago the Succession of *Don Carlos* was represented as dangerous to Europe, particularly to Great Britain; but in about 7 or 8 Months, the Author found himself in a Mistake.

When the Enquiry was written, the *Guaranty of the Emperor's Hereditary Dominions* was thought an unreasonable Demand on the King of Great Britain, in 1724; and if this way of Reasoning is grown obsolete now, it ought to be imputed to the vicissitude and fluctuation of Affairs.

Danvers is pleased at Mr *Walsham's* Request, to enter into a Specification of the Particulars, and to show the Iniquity of the Bank Contract. Refers to a Pamphlet entitled, *Some Considerations on the National Debt*, &c. out of which he quotes a Paragraph to this Effect, That the mischievous Part of the S. S. Scheme ought to be imputed to those who establish'd a Trade with the Companies: Yet the ruinous Consequences might have been avoided, had not a certain Gentleman, by his Intimacy with the Directors of the Bank, engag'd them and the S. S. Company in a Contention for the extraordinary Profits of this Bargain. This Competition between the two Companies gave a prodigious Rise to the S. S. Stock, and laid the Foundation of all the succeeding Calamities; which were further extended by the Proceedings on the Bank Contract. Nor was the Necessity of preserving the publick Credit an Excuse, since this Violation of Faith contributed more to the sinking the publick Credit than all the wrong Steps before, by giving those who were in the Secret, an Opportunity to sell out again at 400 l. per Cent. and buy it again at 90 l. and under.

Recites another Passage relating to paying off *Army Debentures*, one Million and a half of which, may be, he says, look'd upon as a Debt contracted since 1716.

These Debentures were from 30, to 35 l. per Cent. discount, before any Fund was settled for payment of the Interest, and were pick'd up at that low Price, by some few Persons, who had Interest enough to get them paid off, which founded Estates that may vie with the most ancient Families in England.

Fog's Journal, Sept. 11. No. 147. *Accusations of Ministers to be encourag'd.*

Machiavel tells us, nothing tends more to the Preservation of a State, than frequent Accusations of Persons

Persons charg'd with Male-Administration of publick Affairs; the Confederators of Liberty ought by all fair Means to encourage such Accusations.

This was strictly observed by the Romans. *Camillus* had rescu'd his Country from the Jaws of Ruin, defeated the *Gauls*, and drove them out of the Roman Territories. This made him the Idol of the People; nor did any Man ever envy his Popularity, but *Manlius Capitolinus*, who thought he deserved as much; and in order to pull him down, gave out, that the Money rais'd for the War, and managed by *Camillus*, had not been fairly accounted for; altho' scarce any body believed the Story, yet the Senate no sooner heard of it, but a Dictator was chosen, and Proclamation made, that whoever could make any Discovery of that kind, or could charge *Camillus* with any other Crime against the Commonwealth, he might freely accuse him. *Manlius* appear'd, but not making out his Charge, was put into Prison.

In a Scarcity of Corn at *Rome*, *Cornelius* propos'd to the Senate to give out no Corn, till the Commons had resign'd their Right of electing Tribunes; this caus'd a Tumult, which the Tribunes quell'd by telling them there was no necessity for violent Measures, where all Criminals were punish'd in legal Way. — Had this Rule been observ'd by the Senate in the Republick of *Florence*, those two Ministers, *Francesco Valori*, and *Pierro Soderini*, had not been suffer'd by their bad Measures to ruin their Country, and bring Destruction upon their own Heads from the enrag'd Populace.

In *England*, common Fame has been laid upon to be a sufficient ground for an Impeachment.

Concludes, whenever the publick voice calls loud for Justice against the great Criminal, it is not only just but dangerous, for Legislators give it a deaf Ear, — for it is fatal, in all Cases of this kind, for

Men to turn their Hatred from those who have done them Injuries, against those who deny them Justice.

Universal Spectator, Sept. 11. N. 153.
Of Libertinism.

SIR *Polydore Pert*, a Member of the rakish Society, sends Mr *Stonecastle* an Epistolary Reproof for the many Insults offer'd them by the Essay Writers.

Observes, that the Stories told of them are highly improbable, for none of these Writers, since old *Bickerstaff*, will own themselves of that Fraternity. Sir *Polydore's* Father left him 300 l. a Year; since which he has devoted himself to Pleasure, and join'd that Sect who place their *Summum Bonum* in *Women* and *Burgundy*.

As to their Religion, they are *Free-Thinkers*, that is, they are free from Thinking of the Matter, and are Enemies to *Parsons* of all Sorts. Their Morals are of a Piece, for they scorn to take up with the old fashion'd Notions of *Virtue* and its *Beauty*, and in their Room have substituted *Honour*, which he allows, is sometimes a little contradictory: As thus, a Man may abuse his Wife, starve his Family, and cheat his Creditor without offending against it; but if on Demand he refuses to pay a Sharper, he ceases to be a Man of Honour. See p. 384.

As to the Ladies they are down right Devotees, but are too well bred to think of Matrimony; and there are large Numbers of Female *Rakes*, amongst whom a Parity of Manners begets a liking. — They rove from one Delight to another; nor ever suffer their Joys to be imbitter'd by Reflections; avoid all Thoughts of Death as an Evil they cannot shun, and as render'd worse by Foresight.

Concludes with some Arguments to refute the Reproach, that they are useless and noxious Members of the Commonwealth. Are not, says he, Divines, Physicians, Lawyers, and Scriveners employed and supported by

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our Means? Are not we the Maintainers of Perfumers, Snuff-shops, Vintners, and other Trades? Do not we augment the Customs, the Excise, and Stamp Duty, as to Cards, Dice, and the Duty on Writs, Bonds, and Mortgages? — Then refers to the Author of the *Fable of the Bees* for their eminent Usefulness in Society.

London Journal, Sept. 11. No. 633.
On Government, Liberty, Ministers, &c.

Considering the present happy Situation of the Affairs of this Kingdom in general, he is surpriz'd to find *Weekly Papers* arraigning the Conduct of the Government and Ministry; insinuating Suspensions and Jealousies, and full of infamous Abuse of all Persons in publick Stations.

This, says *Osborne*, proceeds from no other Principles than to gratify the Passions of a few Gentlemen against a Minister, and to get Bread for the common Writers and Printers. Do these Writers complain of Liberty, who have Liberty to abuse with Impunity, the highest Persons in the Kingdom?

But to serve a Turn, says he, they have lately advanced a Maxim, *that Opposition at all times is right; for it keeps a Ministry in Awe, and upon their guard.* This he calls a most immoral Proposition; for, it is self-evident, that different Men, and different Actions are always distinguish'd by different Behaviour. Recommends to their perusal Mr *Wolaston's Religion of Nature delineated*, who asserts, that the Whole of Justice and Morality, consists in *using and treating Things as they are.*

If Publick Good, and Love of Country were the Motives of the Craftsman, we should have nothing but plain Facts and sound Arguments laid before the People, a little before chusing their Representatives, that so they might exert themselves, and elect another Set of Men; and if the Ministry act against their Country's Interest, their Actions should be laid before the Parliament.

Is sorry to see Mr *P.* bring himself upon the Stage again, to be worried by a Set of Men, whom he pretends heartily to despise, yet takes so much Pains to answer.

Applebee's Journal, Sept. 11.
The old English Way of Living.

AN old Gentleman near 90, who has a florid and vigorous Constitution, tells us the difference between the Manners of the present Age, and that in which he spent his Youth. With regard to eating in his time, *Breakfast* consisted of good Ham, cold Sirloins, and good Beer, succeeded with wholesome Exercise, which left them home hungry, and made them ready for *Dinner*, made up of plain Meats, dress'd after a plain manner. Suppers were but slight Meals; and good Hours then in Fashion: Men of Quality were stirring at the same Hour that raises a modern Tradesman; and their Ladies were better Housewives than most of our Farmers Daughters.

That the present Elegance in eating, and the neglect of good Hours, productive of Intemperance, and tends to the decay not only of the Strength, but the Capacities of elderly People. Whereas the good old Way of living preserved the Vigour and Faculties to a good old Age; of which gives an Instance of Mr *Waller*, who sat in the Parliaments both of *James I.* and *James II.*

Weekly Register, Sept. 11. No. 1.
The Reasonableness of writing in Defence of the Government.

THE Methods taken by the Craftsman, &c. have made necessary to prove, that 'tis as reasonable to defend the Government, as to oppose it, and that 'tis absolutely necessary for the Publick to examine both Sides before they determine on either. The Craftsman asserts that it is at full Liberty to examine the Conduct of Ministers, to denounce the Sentiment of the People against

Guilty, and to keep the Innocent in awe; to assert the Privileges of the People, and confine the Prerogative to its proper Bounds. These the Register allows are *Whig-Maxims*, but prostituted to the worst Purposes by Mr *Danvers*; whereas the Principles of his Adversaries are the same, but differ in the Application; what makes him turbulent and seditious, teaches them Gratitude and Obedience. They are full of Gratitude for the Continuation of our Privileges, nor can apprehend a Stretch of Prerogative, when 'tis exercis'd with all the Lenity and Gentleness imaginable; and tho' they are free, are unwilling to abuse that Freedom; they are sensible of the Happiness that results to the Community from the present Establishment, and are fearful to disturb it; 'tis *Faction* only that complains.

Another Charge against them is, that they write agreeably to the Instructions of a Great Man. To this the Register answers, that 'tis scandalously mean, and base to insult him with the Frailties and indiscreet Zeal of Persons he is a Stranger to. For his Part he declares, what he publishes is entirely his own.

Another Assertion against the Advocates for the Government, is, that they are base and worthless. This he says, is a bold Charge on the Literati in general; to say that *Wit* and *Honesty* are wedded to Disloyalty is an Affront to both. As to himself, his *Honesty* shall support him, by which he will convince Mr *Danvers*, that he understands what is brave and generous as well as he; holds *Liberty* as dear, understands the Manners of a Gentleman and Character of a Writer, is determin'd by Things and not by Persons; and that *Justice* only induc'd him to defend the Administration.

The *App-Doctor*, Sept. 14. No. 40. The Felicity of this Kingdom in the present Royal Family.

H. E. makes no doubt but that K. William might have planted

one of the House of *Nassau* on the Throne, but he prefer'd the Royal Stem in the Female Line of King James I. by the Male of the Princess *Maud*, eldest Daughter of K. Henry II. whose Spouse was Father of the D. of *Lunenbourg*, his Majesty's Lineal Ancestor, D. of *Bavaria* and *Saxony*; by which the present King is Heir to this Crown in Blood, and also a *Stuart*. But Mr *Salmon* omits this *Maud* in his *Chronological History*.

His Majesty had studied the Language and Constitution of this Kingdom before he arriv'd; professes the same Protestant Religion with ourselves; is inclin'd to Benignity, Lenity, and Compassion. The confess'd Character of the *Queen* is a peculiar Delicacy, of an extensive Judgment, and the shining Virtues of her Life; the Dignity of her Person, and Appearance at the Coronation, show'd that she was born for Majesty and Perfection. He concludes with Mr *Hammond's* excellent Character of Prince *Frederick*, written in 1716.

GRUB-STREET Journal, Sept. 16. N. 80

Want of Manners in Homer.

AN ingenious and learned Correspondent animadverts upon *Homer* for not maintaining the Decency of *Epic Poetry* in his *Odyssey*, Book 6. Instances in his making K. *Alcinous's* Daughter go with her Maids, and the Mule Cart, to wash her Cloaths at the River; there meeting with *Ulysses* naked and dirty as he was cast ashore, chides her Companions for running away at the Sight of a Man, and propoſes to them to wash him; whilst he, being ashamed would have them stand off. When wash'd, she wish'd she had him for a Husband. Accordingly invites him to ask her of her Mother, whom he would find spinning by the Fire; and her Father sitting in his Chair drinking like a God; *Ulysses* addresses them with *God bless you all, pray put me in a Condition to get home immediately*, and then he

he claps him down in the Ashes. —
The Animadverter concludes — " Is
this the Divine Homer? The Fountain
of all Learning, for the Honour of
whose Birth seven Cities contended?
This the Idol of all Posterity?"

Bavius refers him for an Answer
to Mr Pope's Translation and Notes.

& Dr Bentley, to defend a critical
Emendation on Milton's making *Bel-
zebub* say, *to be weak is miserable*,
having deny'd the Consequence, for
that *Adam was weak yet happy in Pa-
radise* — *Philonius* (another Corre-
spondent) desires to observe, that
Adam's Misery proceeded from Frailty
and Weakness; for as soon as his
Weakness discovered itself, he lost *Pa-
radise and Happiness*. After another
Instance says, *such is this learned Cri-
tic's peculiar way of arguing*.

Dr J. M. — re to Dr J. H. — ly greeting.

DR 'tis strange, that you pretend to cure
A sad disease, which you are forc'd
to endure,

Were not free from worms that plague the belly,
I'd ne'er pretend for those a cure to tell ye!
With all my skill, I ne'er was yet so vain,

To advertise 'gainst worms that haunt the brain:
Thole worms, which crawling round your
Data Mater,

A Poet form'd Hyp-Doctor, and Orator.
In all these three respects, that proverb's true,
Physician heal thyself's apply'd to you. —
For all the Town, which thou hast play'd thy
farce on,

Declare thou'lt been a very scurvy Parson.
I leave the world to make a just asseizement
Of either parts by either *Advertisements*.

And all the town will own, I'll lay a tesser,
That this Epistle's better than *Queen Esther*.
Thy heavy sense like snail, to rhyme a slave,
Creeps slow and limy o'er thy brother's grave.

FORD is not dead, but sleeps; spare his same
I charge ye, (of clergy.)
One ounce of mother-wis is worth a pound
Did not the joke at last the clergy hit?

In both these lines there's not one dram of wit.
Just from the jointed worms, that from my powder
flies,

Crawls from its Mother-filth, comes forth,
and stinks and dies.

My Powder, which gives rest to worn out Bodies,
Revives the Spirits of conceited noddies.

The natural innate heat extinguish'd rouses,
Restores the Husband's empire over Spouses;
A purge at proper times I give, and Clyster.
I'll send th' Ingredients wrapp'd in a *Register*.

N. B. This Poem contains above 80 lines
more, with notes to show that most of the Ex-
pressions are taken from the *Advertisements*
the above Gentlemen, in the *Daily Post* and
Daily Journal.

† A Poem, written by Mr Henly, and Printed
Epitaph on the Rev. Mr Ford in the *Hypo-*
Doctor 38. which Mr Mavius in the *Grub-*
street Journal No. 89. banner'd with the fol-
lowing distich on a Disputation at the Oratory
Brother H— thy Pills Pot?— Answer quick
never false. (alaz)

There 'tis Brother F—. It stands under the

Free Briton, Sept. 16. against the
Craftsman, Sept. 4.

The Case of Mr P. fully stated.

Walsingham begins with observing
that the *Craftsman* has defen-
ded for two Months the promised De-
fence of Mr P. and is at last come
out with a trifling tedious Attempt
consisting of six Columns, full of Fea-
lacies and Misrepresentations; where-
as that he himself never delay'd to
Dispute ten Days.

He now gives us 12 Columns of
in which he very prolixly supports his
former Charge against Mr P. (p. 278.) by the way defending S.
R. W.

1. He maintains That Mr P. *de-*
spare the Bounties of the Crown.
Present of the Journals of Parliamen-
consisting of 286 Vols. made by the
late King, is confessed as a Trifle.
This *Walsingham* says, cost 1,637 l. 10 s.
and can't be called any other than
Bounty, unless Mr P. will pretend to
earn'd it as *Wages* for his industrious
Proceedings against the late Bp of Ro-
chester, Plunket, and Kelly. Reminding
him, that a less Matter has been
thought Criminal in other Persons.
Mr *Hungerford* was expell'd for receiv-
ing 20 Guineas after his presiding
in the Committee on the Orphan Ho-
(tho' he was entitled to Fees as a Com-
missioner) and Sir *John Trevor* lost the Chair
as Speaker, for receiving 1000 on the
same Occasion. Advises Mr P. to be
cautious in using the Word *Corruption*
or *Bribery*, and asks, Are Bounties
more honourably received by him than

than others? Is he so strenuous against such things now, because he has made his Marker?

ii. *That Mr P. added to the Pensions of the Crown.*] See p. 279, Mr P. himself in Defence of Mr B^{attle}'s creating Places as Pensions, declar'd in the House of Commons, that they were to the same End and Effect; therefore *Walsingham* thinks himself oblig'd, for that Mr P. had not only the Cofferer's Place, which was near akin to a Pension, being very little trouble, (and supposes Mr P. insist'd on having it for that Reason) but also caused the Groom of the Stole, a Place worth 5,000 *l.* a Year to be revived for the E. of *Sunderland*, who was Cofferer, and removed to make Room for Mr P. *Walsingham* adds, that by this Mr P. occasion'd a fiftieth Part of the Deficiency of 500,000 *l.* yet oppos'd the Supply to make it good, --- fifty such unsatisfy'd Patriots as Mr P. would make fine Deficiencies.

— Another Author hath charg'd Mr P. with receiving 200 *l.* a Year as a Pension; *Walsingham* says, properly enough, and thus proves it.

Mr P. when made Secretary at War, complain'd that the Office was kept in 2 or 3 scanty Rooms, and therefore begg'd of the King a House adjacent; but it being promised to another, he obtained 200 *l.* a Year in lieu of it, which his Successors have ever since been allowed. *Walsingham* says, Mr P. created this yearly Charge on the Publick, during his Time sunk it in his own Pocket, never offer'd to enlarge the Office, but complain'd no more of the scanty Rooms, after this *Hush Money*. Mr P. says, that he beg'd for his Office; but the present Minister beg'd the Paymaster's House from *Chelsea College*, of the late King, as a Pledge of his Sincerity, when he laid down that Place, after which every body remembers his Conduct." To which is answer'd, his Majesty gave him this House, which was but 1100 *l.* Value, for his for-

mer Services, and on account of his having made large Improvements to it at his own Expence, and the College did not lose a House. Nor did this Minister behave after it as Mr P. has lately. He did not invade the King's Title, abuse his Person, Privacy, or Confidence, make Parallels with Tyrants, to shake the People's Allegiance and Affection. He only oppos'd certain Ministers, and was join'd by Mr P. therein, who thought it for his Majesty's Service. But the Minister hath hard Usage. He was reproach'd and threaten'd in 1717, for resigning, as he is now for holding an Employment.

That Mr P. gave up the Pay of 1000 *l.* a Year, when Secretary at War, for 9 Months, *Walsingham* agrees, and adds, He did not say to the contrary, but only remark'd his taking it again for half a Year back, when but 7000 Soldiers on the Establishment, under which very Circumstance he pretended it was unreasonable, and for that very Reason at first gave it up. Here was 750 *l.* sav'd to the Publick for 9 Months, when least occasion for saving; deduct from it 200 *l.* receiv'd two Years and a half for a House he did not hire; but 150 *l.* is then sav'd; which is a poor Matter to boast of. To ballance this, 200 *l.* per Ann. is saddled on the War Office, and the Rebellion breaking out in 1715, he made that a Pretence for claiming his additional Salary of 1000 *l.* which he thought too much in time of Peace; *Walsingham* declaims upon this generous, handsome, disinterested Act of Mr P. in adding to the Charges of a Civil War — his Compassion for the national Distress then, may serve to explain his mighty Concern now.

In answer to what is objected to Sir Rob. W's preferring his Relations, *Walsingham* says, there ought to be some Allowance to a first Minister. Which of his Relations did not Mr P. thrust into Place, when he had

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Interest to do it? His Cousin D. P. Esq; was successively one of the *Lords of Trade*, and one of the *Admiralty*, also, *Clerk of the Council* in Ireland, for Life. Another Relation, *Vice-Chamberlain* to her Majesty when Princess. His Father-in-Law, a *Glasman*, was made *Commissary General of the Musters*; out of which, 400 *l. per Ann.* was said to be reserved for his nearest Relation, and *Walsingham* is not able to prove it false. Tho' what Mr. P. out of an affected Vainity advances, of all the Royal Favours and Bounties being never apply'd for by him, but given voluntarily; this he suggests every one will think improbable.

The Plate Mr. P. ridiculously charges Sir R. W. with receiving as Secretary of State *pro tempore*, was always receiv'd by others. Sir Paul Metbuen had it in the like Case, and it did not cost a 4th Part of the Money Mr P's Present of Parliament Journals did. — Cavils of this kind come with a very ill Grace from Mr P. who holds many thousand Pounds *per Ann.* granted from the Crown, by the Bounty of indulgent Princes. Mentions about 20 Streets, Courts, Alleys, or Squares near *Poultry-street*, alienated for ever from his Majesty's Bailliwick of St James's, to Mr P. whom he reminds that the E. of Portland had like to have been impeach'd by the Commons in K. Wm's Reign, for soliciting and obtaining Grants of this kind. And that when K. Wm told them, *he thought he had a Right to reward his faithful Subjects in that manner*, they voted those who advised that Answer, *Enemies to the King and Kingdom*; and this was a Patriot Parliament, whose Conduct Mr P. approves.

What the *Craftsman* has insinuated about Sir R. W's Family being a Race of *Upstarts*, and of Mr P's large Estate, which had been many Generations in his Family, *Walsingham* makes appear quite the reverse. In 1694, the Trustees for Mr P's Family affirm,

that in a Petition to K. Wm. that the Estate did not exceed 650 *l. per Ann.* So that the large Estate of Inheritance Mr P boasts of, came into the Family even since the Restoration. Whereas Sir R. W. had 2,300 *l. per Ann.* settled on him by his Father at his Marriage; and his Ancestor Sir John de Walspole, was Knight of the Shire for Norfolk in the Reign of Edw. III. and then settled at the present Family Seat at HOUGHTON; having given away the Manor of Walspole to his Son Ralph, Bp of Norwich and Ely, who left it to the Church, by which means it was exchange'd for other Lands, and is now enjoy'd by the present Ld Coltrane.

Such unjust Calumny, and Mr P. insisting that not above 1300 *l. a Year* of his Estate was lately made Fee-simple, and that the rest of his 9000 *l. a Year* was Land of Inheritance before, and had been long such, induces *Walsingham* to shew, that there was not one Inch of it in his Family before he was born; and to tell by what Device it was converted from a Lease for 29 Years, to Land of Inheritance, viz.

The new Parish of St James wanting a Church Yard, Mr P's Land lay most convenient. His Trustee, Mr Guy, told the Parish that he would give them a Piece of Ground. But if we give this Piece of Ground it must be consecrated, and it would be against the Canons of the Church, to hold this Gift of Consecration by Lease from the Crown; or that the Holiness of a sanctify'd Place should expire with a Term of Years; therefore his Majesty must, first of all, make it Freehold Land of Inheritance to him and our Heirs for ever, before we convey it to these religious Uses. It even then this Piece of Ground, of about half an Acre, is part of the nine Acres formerly in Lease to one Abbot Newell alias Hunt, and cannot well be separated; therefore if his Majesty will grant us the Inheritance of ALL the Lands, held by the said Abbot Newell alias Hunt, we will give the Parish a

Burying

burying Ground, and Mr P. by this
 talking Horse of Devotion, acquir'd
the Inheritance of the Land formerly
belonging to Abbot Newell, which included
Windmill-street, Little Windmill-street,
Travel-lane, and part of Brewer-street.
 Walsingham had said Mr P. obtain'd
 the Fee-simple of 1300 *l.* per Annum
 on easy Terms. 'Twas answer'd it cost
 one Years Purchase. Upon which
 Walsingham replies, only 500 *l.* Fine was
 paid to the Crown, the Charge of an
 Act of Parliament exceeds not 100.
 How was the other 700 *l.* bestow'd?
 What secret Expences there was Occa-
 sion for; what Fees to smooth the
 Affair; he knows not. But notwith-
 standing all Mr P's wrangling about
 it, affirms some People value it now,
 with the Buildings upon it, at
 200,000 *l.* Yet Mr P. is so void of
 Gratitude to the Crown for this Bounty,
 that he has had the Baseness and
 Folly to attack the Royal Title by
 which he holds his own Estate.

Mr P. complains, that his *Words*
were wire-drawn, and explain'd into
bad Designs against the K. tho' his Ser-
vant only was manifestly intended.
 Walsingham asks, Was the Servant
 only intended, when on pretence of
 discovering a Closet Conversation, his
 Majesty is represented as the only
 Person the Minister could impose on,
 and as using Language below the Digi-
 nity of a Gentleman? Has not Mr P.
 misrepresented his own Conversation
 with his late and present Majesty;
 the disclosing of which never so ex-
 actly, would be contrary to his Oath
 and Duty. Does he say any thing
 of the Contempt with which him-
 self was treated? Walsingham supposes,
 If a Man had offer'd to obtain for the
 present King at his Accession, a Re-
 venue of 800,000 *l.* and to discharge
 his Household from the Tax of Six-
 pence per Pound, and place it on the
 Sinking Fund, or to do any other
 mercenary Job, with a view to be en-
 trusted with Power, would he let the
 World into this Part of the Conver-

sation, and tell how he was rejected
 with Disdain?

Mr P. compares his betraying the
 pretended private Conversation be-
 tween him and the Minister (see p.
 278, 280.) to Gen. Ross's exposing
 Mr Vernon, who sent for him out of
 the Committee, which sat on the S.
 Sea Affair, and offered him a Bribe.
 Walsingham says, nothing can be
 more different. No Bribe was offered
 Mr P. no Job desired. Gen Ross did
 not conceal the Fact 11 Years, and
 then declare it in Revenge, with Cir-
 cumstances affecting a third and sacred
 Person.

After all this, Who would expect
 that Mr P. should complain of the
 King's Resentment, in ordering his
 Name to be struck out of the List of
 Privy Counsellors, which he pretends
 was done on suspicion of his writing
 the Answer to the Remarks? If
 Mr P. had neither directed nor ap-
 proved the writing it, he would have
 found means to have disavowed it.
 Nay, as a Privy Counsellor, he might
 have brought an Action of Scandalum
 Magnatum against Franklin for pub-
 lishing it.

Mr P. seems fearful of being Ex-
 pelled the House of Commons. But how
 came he to dream of this? Does Mr
 Hungerford run in his Head? Does
 he fear, the Tories will avenge poor
 Atterbury's Banishment? If they should
 insist on his being expelled for taking
 a Bribe of 1637 *l.* to banish the Bp.
 of Rochester; he may be easy; for
 the Report, said to be drawn up by
 him, was done by another Mr P. no
 ways allied to his Family. Nor need
 he fear any thing on this account
 from the Honourable Person in the
 Administration; for he must be more
 formidable before it will be expedient
 to expell him.

Concludes, that if Mr P. imagines
 that Walsingham has been undeniably
 employed by the Honourable Person
 in this Debate, it will be in vain for
 him (Mr P.) to say that his Secret

A a a z History.

History, and private Scandal is uncontradicted, or not denied.

The *Craftsman*, Sept. 18. No 272.

The Merit of Screeners.

MR D'auvers having given, and the *Hyp-Doclor*, (p. 372) accepted the challenge of vindicating Sir R. W. in regard to the *Bank Contract*, and the *South Sea Screen*, D'auvers here answers that Vindication in the following manner.

After some general Reflections on this Author's peculiar manner of Writing; his complaint of Neglect; his changing sides; and a word of Comfort, that such an extraordinary Genius will not long want Encouragement, he proceeds to consider what he offers on the *Bank Contract*, and *Screen*. See p. 375.

As to the first, *Hyp* says, Mr W. was not then a Minister, so could not compel the Bank to buy S. S. Stock at 400 l. per Cent. nor persuade or impose upon them in it, because a Money'd Company must know as well as he. This, says D'auvers, is the Answer given to the Suggestion, that tho' Mr. W. was not a Minister, he had made his Terms with the Ministry; had a principal Hand in drawing up the *Bank Contract*, and afterwards in getting it annull'd.

As to the *Screen*, the *Hyp* says it was necessary, to keep out the Pretender; and makes the *Screen* a greater Man than all the Ministry, viz. the E. of Sunderland, Godolphin, Staukope, and D. of Marlborough.

D'auvers can't comprehend the Reason why he should mention the E. of Godolphin, dead many Years before, and the D. of Marlborough, then very infirm, amongst the Ministers.

D'auvers next turns himself to *Wal-fingham*, who had asserted that *Cato's Letters* can be of no use to the *Craftsman's* Designs; to prove which, he had given an Extract from one of the Discourses, prefix'd to the first Volume of *Tacitus*, publish'd several Years after. See p. 373.

In Reply to which, D'auvers refers to *Cato's Letters*, p. 192 of Vol. I. where he will find a Paper written concerning the famous Mr Knight, in which the following Questions were ask'd; Who is it that might, but did not check rampant Rogues last Summer? Who openly screens open Guilt? Who conceals the Evidence of Guilt? Who browbeats the Pursuers of Guilt? Who throws Obstacles in the Parliament's way? Who lengthens out the Process? Who strives to defeat the Enquiry? Who makes Malecontents, and then reproaches them for being so? And concludes, that He, who screens from the Gallows Those that deserve it, adopts their Title to the Halter, and ought to swing in their room.

Applebee's Journal, Sept. 18.

Tobacco.

THIS Plant is of American growth, and call'd by the Indians *Petum*, or *Petum*. They apply it to two Uses. First, upon any great Weariness, they make themselves dizzy and drowsy with the Fume of it taken in at their Mouths, upon which they go to sleep, and rise wonderfully refresh'd. The other Use they make of it, is to intoxicate themselves with the Smoak of it when they prophesy; this they do by throwing the Leaves into a Fire, and then sucking up the Smoak through a Cane.

Its Passage into Europe was about the middle of the 15th Century; its Name is acquir'd from the Island *Tobago*, where it grows plentifully; and its Latin Term *Nicotiana*, from one Nicot a Frenchman.

It was brought into England by Sir Francis Drake's Seamen, but first into Repute by Sir W. Rawleigh. By the Caution he took in smocking it privately, he did not intend it should be copied. But sitting one Day in a deep Meditation with a Pipe in his Mouth, inadvertently call'd to his Man to bring him a Tankard of small Ale; the Fellow coming into the Room, threw all the Liquor in his Master's Face, and running

running down Stairs, bawl'd out Fire! Help! Sir *Walter* has studied till his Head's on Fire, and the Smoak burles out of his Mouth and Nose. After this Sir *Walter* made it no Secret, and took two Pipes just before he went to be beheaded.

Johnson, *Beaumont*, and *Fletcher*, often mention'd it in their Comedies; and King *James I.* design'd to write a Treatise against it.

The taking it in Snuff is better than smocking, and came in Fashion after the Restoration. Tobacco is of great use among the *American* Plantations, and supplies them with all Necessaries in return for it; and employs many Hands in *Europe*.

The best way to distinguish whether Smocking be for the Health, is to consider the Constitution, whether Phlegmatick, and subject to raw watery Humours, then it may be beneficial; but in lean and heftick Constitutions it is pernicious.

The same Observations will hold with respect to Snuff, which may be useful to some Constitutions, but hurtful to those who are subject to Apoplectick Fits, and to all if taken immoderately.

The *Europeans* laugh at the *East-Indians* for chewing Beetle, but are blind to their own Folly of chewing Tobacco, which spoils their Breath, and makes them appear loathsome.

Fog's Journal, Sept. 18. No. 158.

Of Honesty.

THE Subject of this Discourse is *Honesty*, as describ'd by the late D. of *Wharton*. *Honesty*, says that Author, might be proved in an hundred Instances, was entirely the Virtue of *Britons*; this the most ancient Writers mention; our Enemies record it of us; long it flourish'd here, and bravely struggled against all Encroachments made upon it; but by an Inundation of *Foreigners*, it was lost in Dissimulation and Politeness, which, notwithstanding, sit so awkwardly upon us, that, he hopes, *Honesty* will resume its ancient Dominion,

At present it is forc'd to disappear, or put on a Masque, and is entirely out of the Mode; as may be learnt from modern Dedications, where it is excluded by Flattery.

The *French*, who are as much Strangers to it as our selves, yet keep up the Name tho' in a different Sense, their *Un bonete homme*, expresses a well bred Man.

When *Honesty* was discarded the fashionable World, *Honour* started up in the Room of it, a Term of greater Latitude, including *Honesty* it self. See p. 376.

The least deviation from *Honesty* casts a Blemish upon it; but *Honour* is as easy in Comfort with Vice as with Virtue. *Honesty* is discover'd in a regular course of laudable Actions; *Honour* is wholly external, and loves to be taken notice of, is a perpetual Courtier; *Honesty* is a clean vigorous Body, clad in plain Cloths, *Honour* a rotten Carcase in Brocade, and gilded Chariot.

Cato was an honest Man, and *Sejanus* a Man of Honour. — Thus the Duke of *Wharton*.

Universal Spectator, Sep. 18. N. 154.

Of Marriage.

THIS, says a Correspondent, is a State capable of the highest Enjoyments in Life; notwithstanding there are so few who are easy under it; in most Families there is an air of Discord, Moroseness, and Dissatisfaction, from whence we are led to think meanly of that State which is wisely calculated for the Benefit of Society, and the Happiness of every Individual. See p. 60, 146.

Describes a very happy Family where he is intimate, viz.

Ergasto is turn'd of 53, of strong Judgment and great Experience. Having had a liberal Education, and an early Knowledge of the World, is divested of little Prejudices and narrow Principles. He was bred up in Business, but an Estate falling to him, he retir'd with his Wife *Emilia* into the Country.

Emilia

Emilia is 40, and has every Qualification that can render her agreeable. By her *Ergasto* has had 4 Children; the eldest a Son now 22, inherits all the Virtues of his Father, as do the Girls those of her Mother. At their Table Conversation is carried on without Distance or Reserve, on one Side, or Awe on the other, with an agreeable Freedom. *Ergasto* indulges his Children in Pleasures natural to their Age, and early instills into them the Notion of looking on him as their Friend. In Consequence of which, they are not afraid to lay their Conduct before him, which gives him an Opportunity to correct and advise as he sees necessary; not severely, but by painting Virtue in amiable Colours. [See further Arguments for and against MARRIAGE, in the Batchelor's Recantation.

Free-Briton, Sept. 23. No. 95.

The Authors of Cato's Letters vindicated.

MR *Walsingham*, after having stigmatiz'd the Writer of the *Craftsman*, as a most insignificant, scurrilous, contemptible Tool of an angry and discontented Party, wonders at his Impudence in daring to defame the surviving Author of *Cato's Letters*, and charging him with departing from his Principles.

This Writer, says he, must know that the late Mr *Trenchard* solemnly averr'd, that the Gentleman who shar'd with him in those Letters, never wrote one that could be interpreted as an Invective against the present Minister. His Reasonings were always employ'd in the Cause of Liberty and of Mankind: His Discourses prefix'd to *Tacitus*, had, about two Years ago, the Approbation of the *Craftsman* himself, who likewise affirm'd that his Dedication to the Minister in debate, was the handsomest that had been address'd to him; yet now he impudently affects to make the same Distinction between this Gentleman's Design in *Cato's Letters*, and the Discourses on *Tacitus*, as between writing against King *William's*

Title, and, writing for it, as did the late Dr *Sherlock*.

But in case any thing had dropt from this Gentleman's Pen, when the Passions of Mankind were inflam'd by the ruinous Effects of the *South Sea* Scheme, which betray'd an ill Opinion of the then new Minister; is there no Allowance to be made to the Hurry and Confusion of those Times? Must a Man be charg'd with Inconsistency, because he did not keep his Passions warm and angry for eleven Years together?

Mr *Trenchard* was so well convinc'd of the sincere and upright Intentions of the present Minister, that he cheerfully concurred with the present Administration during all the Remainder of his valuable Life; and this for no Favour or Preferment. But had it been otherwise, why must all the Passages, thus pick'd and cull'd, and maliciously explain'd, be loaded on the surviving Gentleman?

What monstrous Folly and Impudence is it for this silly Writer of the *Craftsman* to compare himself with *Cato*? Did *Cato* write dull and scurrilous Invectives from Year to Year against a single Man? Did he ever struggle for Places at Court? Or offer to buy the Favour of his Prince with a horrible Bribe? Or to sell the Sinking Fund for a Share of the Administration? Did he ever invent or revive little invidious Stories revile the King, invade the Royal Title? Did *Cato* ever create the 50th part of the Deficiency of 500,000*l*. and then abuse the Ministry for unnecessary Expences? Did he ever receive a Bounty of 1637 *l*. for Services done in Parliament? Or turn *Hagler* for little Pensionary Sums of 200*l*. per Ann. Did he ever plead for Bank Contracts and Ingraftments, and then accuse them with Iniquity? Did he ever publish Secret History, private Scandal, and Conversations eleven Years after they happen'd? Did *Cato* ever abuse any Man for writing against him, without knowing whether he wrote or not, abusing his Person, Morals, Dress,

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private Life, and all his Actions, right or wrong? No, if ever there were candid, human, and disinterested Men in the World, the Writers of *Cato's* Letters were such; and if ever their Dignity could possibly be injured, or their Reputation lessened, it must be when we find Citations from them in that Sink of Scandal, the *Craftsman*.

As for the mean and scandalous Prostitute, who against all Truth, Humanity, and Friendship, has acted so insincere and base a Part, let him proceed; and whilst he is a Libeller of the King's Ministry, *Bolingbroke's* Advocate, and *P----*'s dirty Drudge, he may consistently abuse and asperse the Author of *Cato's* Letters, who must suffer from his Pen, did he either give him or his Works any other Treatment.

Grubstreet Journal, Sept. 23. N. 90.

Bavius Senior, to Bavius Junior.

From the Elysian Fields.

PROBABLELY you may be surpriz'd at my Name, and Date of this Epistle from this lower World, which many have undertaken to describe, tho' imperfectly, particularly *Homer*, *Virgil*, and *Lucian*, who give the best Account, but not without Mistakes; and if the Antients were mistaken, who were assisted by Dreams and Visions, soberly digested in the Den of *Trophonius*, how erroneous must the Relations of the Moderns be which are generally the Effect of indigested Liquor?

Many Letters have been written from the Dead to the Living; but as they were written with a View only to keep the Authors alive, such Accounts are not to be depended upon.

They all agree, that Persons have the same Desires, Studies, and Pursuits below, as they have above. And I am to inform you, that we have establish'd here a regular *Grubbean Society*, situated at the Foot of the *Elysian Parnassus*: As we are so near our Enemies, several of our Members are often climbing up to them, but are soon brought back by their own specifick Gravity.

Our Society is very numerous, and consists of Philosophers, Mathematicians, Physicians, Orators, Poets, Grammarians, &c.

Amongst our Philosophers we have one who wants to climb up to Sir *Isaac Newton*, to set that Anti *Grubbean* right in his Notion of Opticks; and rails at his Executors for not fixing up his Skeleron according to his last Will.

Those who were Members of your Society, and of *Crane Court*, read Lectures upon Cockle-Shells, and hunt Butterflies; those of *Warwick-lane*, are not much for Conversation, being often upbraided by their former Patients for dispatching them from the other World sooner than they desir'd.

We are over-stock'd with Poets, and divide them into several Classes of Dramatic, Epic, Lyric, Satyric, &c. That universal Genius Mr *De F--e*, entertains us with his various Ways of writing. He assures us, that he wrote two celebrated Papers, one Whig, the other Tory, and pleas'd both Sides; and makes us merry with the Management of Bookfellers in putting off Authors with no Money, and their heavy Copies with new vamp'd Titles, &c. But Mr *B-----* the late famous Bookfeller approaches; so farewell.

Craftsman, Sept. 25. No. 273.

Account of his Dream.

THE *Craftsman* having last Week, he says, read two or three tedious Ministerial Papers, was suddenly seized with a Fit of Drowlinels, and had the following Dream.

Methought I was in a sumptuous Room, where I saw a goodly fat Man, with a Badge on his Breast, sitting at a Table in a Chair of State, two Persons in Pontifical Habits sitting by him, and next them two others in sacred Habits; the one was a real Dean, the other a pretended Orator. To these were joined rural Pedagogues, superannuated Dabblers in History, little Understrappers of the Law, Knights of
the

the Post, and *Waltham Blacks*. At the Bottom late *John P——le*, taking Minutes for the Use of his Pupils.

The Gentleman with the Badge addresses'd them as follows :

Gentlemen,

“ The Reason of my summoning you together, is to thank you for your past Services, and to instruct you for your future Conduct. We have for several Years past been engag'd with a little despicable Faction of Patriots, whom at first I treated with Contempt, laugh'd at their Declamations against Corruption, and defy'd them to enter into Particulars ; in hopes they would not have accepted the Challenge : But the giddy Multitude were so deluded with their Invectives, that I was oblig'd to use the *Secular Arm*, and to list Writers in my Service. Some, indeed, make but an indifferent Figure ; but you, *Gentlemen*, I look upon as my Body-Guard : You have already done me great Service, yet I must give you a few Precautions.

The Disservice *these Incendiaries* have done us, has proceeded from the Examination of particular Points. To disappoint them in this, give them no Opportunity of examining the Wisdom or Utility of late Treaties, by unreasonable Panegyricks upon them. Assert boldly ; defy flurdily ; and throw your Dirt plentifully at those who presume to interrupt you with Reason and Argument. If you are detect'd in a Falshood, laugh heartily at those who detect you, and assert another.

I must own you have much improv'd in the Art of *Political Defamation*, yet have err'd in some Points. What could induce you, *Walsingham*, to enter into a Defence of the *F——ge Contract*, which was only a Bait thrown out by our Enemies, and has rous'd up a new Writer, who calls himself the *Inquisitor* ? You have likewise had the Folly to challenge the *Craftsman* to a Disputation on the *Bank Contract* ; and even insisted on *Cato's Letters* in my Justification, tho' they were princi-

pally level'd against me. I must own however, you have made me some amends by asserting my Family and giving me the most considerable Character of any Man in the Kingdom.

Mr *Osborne*, I must complain a little of your Conduct. I exalted you from a mean Employment to be a *Political Writer* ; I bestow'd a pretty little Place upon you, and have since given you another ; yet you would ungratefully render your self independent upon me, by converting it into ready Money, you grow squeamish, and pretend to be scrupulous about your Reputation.

I think, Doctor *Hyp*, you are the only one who have Reason to complain of a Neglect ; but I am sensible of your Services, and will reward them.

I charge you all not to enter into Particulars, which may give the Enemy an Opportunity of explaining Matters ; for if they should continue to peester me as they have done about Foreign Affairs, I will bear it no longer ; but, by the living God, I will — Upon that he thump'd the Table with his Fist in so violent a manner, as startled the Dreamer out of his Sleep, and depriv'd him of the Conclusion of this Speech.

Universal Spectator, Sept. 25. N. 133.

Of Dress and Modesty.

THE Drift of this Paper, is to expose the Vanity of Dress, that is, when it exceeds the Bounds of Decency and good OEconomy, and submits it to the Consideration of the Legislature, whether some Laws with Respect hereto might not be useful, since it is observed, that in most Ages and Places of the World, that Richness and Finery of Apparel have been introduc'd with Luxury ; Debauchery, and Excess. In *Alexander's War* against *Darius*, the *Persian Soldiers* were bedeck'd with Gold and Jewels, Silk and Embroidery ; while the *Greeks* in their coarse and home-spun Dress possess'd an unconquerable and manly Spirit. The

Roman ;

Romans, at their utmost Grandeur, were habited in the plainest manner, and they lost their Virtue, and sunk in Degrees into *Luxury* and *Destruction*.

As Dress has a strong Influence on the Mind, so it shews the Temper and Disposition of the Person wearing it; those who appear fondest of *showy and glittering Outside*, are commonly of weak Minds, vain, empty, and effeminate. When People imagine they shall be respected the more for the Cut of a *Sleeve*, the Tuck of a *Sword*, the Tail of a *Wig*, the Trimming of a *Coat*, or the Clock of a *Stocking*, it is evident their sole Merit is derived from the *Taylor, Milliner, Barber*, or some other inferior *Mechanick*.

But not designing to treat particularly of Mens Dress, he proceeds to remind the *fair Sex*, that however they may shine in *Brocade* and *Diamonds*, *Modesty* is their brightest and most valuable *Ornament*. Hence takes occasion to animadvert on the present Mode among the Ladies, of exposing their naked *Breasts* and *Shoulders*. Does not wonder that those who have already resign'd their *Honour* should use this Artifice to recommend themselves; but is surpriz'd that Ladies of distinguish'd *Virtue* as well as *Beauty*, should come into this Fashion; they would do well to consider, that the addition this makes to their personal Charms, is inferior to that which a greater Reserve would give them.

This Indecency of Dress often occasions Attempts on their Virtue; at best it exposes them to the impertinent Glances of every saucy Coxcomb, and raises Inclinations, which are troublesome either to suffer or subdue.

Weekly Register, Sept. 25. No. 76.
A Parallel between Don Quixot and Furiolo the Modern Patriot.

THE *Itch of Politicks* is properly an *English Disease*. The Up-

bolsterer in the *Tailor* is one of the most humorous Characters that was ever drawn, and the best calculated for the Service of the *English People*: But what was the Consequence? All were entertain'd with the ludicrous Picture, but none were reformed by the Satire it conveyed; hence the Contagion continued as strong as ever; and it descends from Generation to Generation; every Opposition at Court creates a new Faction among the People; we are always jealous of Persons in Power, and believe them *Guilty*, because they are *Great*.

The *Register* proceeds to his Parallel — *Don Quixot*, says he, in the beginning was an honest, peaceable Man; his first Sally was owing to his ambition of Knighthood; he avow'd himself a Redresser of Wrongs, and frequently did the greatest *Mischief* where he intended the greatest Service. In all these Particulars the *Briton* resembles the *Don*, except in the last, the *Briton* often doing *Mischief* without intending any Service at all. *Don Quixot* had an admirable Talent in making Monsters and Giants; was by an Accident sometimes guilty of a good Office; was ridiculous even in Misfortune; proud in his Behaviour, and rash in his Undertakings; talk'd admirably on all Subjects but *Chivalry*. In all these Respects our *British Furiolo* is characteriz'd in the same manner. Both these *Worthies* were plagu'd with *Enchanters*. *Don Quixot* was betray'd into numberless Evils by them, as Blows, Falls, Bruises, &c. His Counter-part has suffer'd as much by *Free Britons*, *London Journals*, *Remarks*, and a certain Stroke of a Pen, that stript him of all his Honours at once. Their Characters differ in some Points: *Don Quixot* would not have betray'd a Conversation, or sacrificed his Friend for an Empire; our *Champion* has unhappily done both. *Don Quixot* ended one of his Adventures in a Cage; but 'tis presum'd our Hero

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will have more Wit than follow his Example, to make the *Parallel* complete.

London Journal, Sept. 25. No. 620.

The Ministerial Writers defended.

THE Question here debated, is, *Which is the most honourable and honest Design, that of writing for, or against the Ministry.*

Osborne desires to know of the *pert little Creatures*, his Adversaries, what they mean by stiling the *Ministerial Writers Advocates for Power and Slavery? Advocates for Power*, if it signifies any thing, means, *for Power against Right, Laws, Reason, Justice, and Equity.* But where is *Power* so employ'd? Who are the *Slaves*? Those who vindicate a good Government, and are paid for that Vindication, or those who get their Bread by *lampooning a good Government, and defaming an upright Court and Ministry*, who sacredly and inviolably maintain our *Laws and Liberties.*

The *Honesty* of the Writers for and against the Ministry, turns entirely upon the *Nature, Dispositions, and Practices* of the Court and Ministry. Our Government is infinitely better since than before the *Revolution*; our *legal and natural Rights* are fully recogniz'd and preserved; *Prerogative* is never mention'd, tho' terrible to our Forefathers. Let us compare our selves with a neighbouring Nation, where all the *Laws of the Kingdom* are swallow'd up in two Words, *Will and Pleasure.* We are happy with respect both to *Government and Ministry*; nor can *Osborne* recollect but one publick Action since the *Craftsman* wrote, which his Reason disapprov'd, and which therefore he never mention'd or defended.

Yet, tho' no reasonable Objection can be made against the Government and Ministry, *Fears and Jealousies* have been raised in the Peoples Breasts about

Loss of Liberty, and Destruction of the Constitution; all Persons in Power have been ridiculed, and publick Transactions and Negotiations represented as the Effects of *Ignorance and Wickedness.*

Our Writings, says *Osborne*, have been *defensive* only. As to his *Political Principles* about *Corruption, Independence of Parliaments, and Standing Armies*, refers to his former Papers in which he affirms, there are *stronger Principles of Liberty*, tho' wrote for a Court, than in any that have been wrote against a Court.

Fog's Journal, Sept. 25. No. 151.

State Empiricks.

FOG, in this *Journal* entertaining his Readers with Extracts from a Pamphlet publish'd some Time since, stild, the *Empirick.*

There are a Set of People, says the Author, who engross the whole Circle of Practice; of whom 'tis hard to determine whether they have a greater want of *Honesty* or *Understanding*, and who possess no one single Talent in Perfection but *Impudence.*

Dr *Sublimate*, their Principal, without so much Learning as an Apothecary, or half so much Address as a Mountebank, writes himself M. D. and has push'd himself to the Top of the Profession.

When he first discover'd an Inclination to Physick, he became a great Admirer of the regular Practice, and defended its Professors against the Quacks in vogue. This gain'd him so much Favour with his Party, that they recommended him to the Service of an old Man of Quality, where he soon elbow'd out all of the Faculty that were about him.

Possess'd of his Master's Ear, he made him believe that his Tenants and Servants were gone wrong in their Heads, and in their mad Freaks might turn him out of Doors, or chop off his

his Head. Upon which the old Gentleman left him to take his own Measures.

One of his Artifices was the Pretensions of one *Jacob*, who from an old Pedigree, fancied he had a better Right to the old Gentleman's Estate than the old Man himself; tho' poor *Jacob* was in the most indigent Circumstances imaginable, yet *Sublimate* din'd it in his Ears, that many of his Tenants, and some of his Servants were in *Jacob's* Interest, and would have poison'd the old Gentleman, had he not been always at Hand with his preventive Remedies.

Sublimate from his natural Propensity to being *Light-finger'd*, being got to be Doctor to a Troop of Horse, made a Shift to steal a large Quantity of Hay, and being catch'd, was sent to Gaol.

On his first coming into play, he thought it proper to take in one that might support him in Credit. — With this View he clapp'd *Charles Bluster* into the Surgery: *Charles* was a Man of a good Family, had good Interest, and some Honesty, but no Conjuror: Had a clumsy Head, a rough Speech, and an uncouth Behaviour.

Bluster once accompany'd his Master in a Progress to another Country, where he jumbled together a pack of heterogeneous Ingredients, to which he gave the Title of *Elixir Magnum pacificum*. *Sublimate*, not knowing what Turn it might take, gave out that it was a Prescription of his own: But, when the Medicine discover'd it self to be a strong *Cathartick* instead of an *Anodyne*, deny'd his knowing any thing of the matter. This put *Bluster* into such a Passion, that he quitted the Surgery in a Pet, and has liv'd in the Country ever since.

The Doctor's Assurance was the only Qualification that entitl'd him to the Character of a Gentleman; for he was ignorant of the *Materia Medica*,

except in a few *French Drugs* which he took upon Trust from old Doctor *Ballance*, an Ecclesiastical Quack of that Nation.

The Servants of the House were all in the Doctor's Interd. — His only Difficulty was with the Court Leet, which us'd to inspect the Behaviour of their Lord's Domesticks, and even of the Lord himself. However he prevail'd on many of them to suffer his *Emplastrum Aureum* to be applied to themselves; which had so good an Effect, that they never censur'd the Dr's Practice as irregular.

The Daily Courant, Sept. 25.

THE Fair Sex having been misrepresented as dissatisfied with the Measures of the present Government, *Anabella English* undertakes to prove this Notion entirely false, if meant of the intelligent and virtuous of the Sex; tho' it may be true of the lewd and abandon'd, for an obvious Reason, because *Bridewell* is a Part of our Constitution.

Declares herself a *Whig*, and abhors the Doctrine of *passive Obedience*, and can resent tyrannical Usage either as an *English Subject*, or an *English Wife*; has Gratitude, if well us'd, to outvie the Loyalty of a *French Woman* in wooden Shoes, or the Fondness of a *Muscovite Woman* under daily Discipline.

I have often heard, says *Anabella*, the Ministers attacked, but judging it not material to the publick Good, whether they kept or lost their Places, did not defend them: But when, in Conclusion of such Arguments, some disrespectful Strokes were thrown upon the Royal Family, I was alarm'd, and never since have heard the Ministry spoken against, without defending them.

Happening into Conversation with a prating Pop, who, not able to maintain the Positions he had advanced, quoted *Tacitus* upon her, and talk'd

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of the Fall of *Sejanus*, how he rose to Riches and Honour, and fell as much despised as he was before revered; and concluded, he hop'd the *Parallel* would go quite thro'. To this *Anabella* replied warmly, That he need not quote a *Latin* Author upon a *Woman*, for supposing he drew all his Learning from the *Craefman*. A *Roman* Favourite, a sedd she, by commanding the Legions and Treasure of the Empire, might possibly slip into his Master's Place; for attempting which *Sejanus* was ruin'd. But our Constitution destroys the Probability of such a Design. The only Objection that can lie against a Favourite here is, That he may serve his Master too faithfully, and at the People's Expence; 'tis a jest to surmise any Danger of supplanting him on the Throne.

Is surpriz'd to consider in what manner *national Enquiry* is conducted; has read the Libels for five Years past, and finds nothing charg'd on the Minister with any Shew of Truth, but that he wants one of his upper Teeth; for which, she owns, he ought to be censured; for having the Management of the secret Service Money, he might have sunk enough to have purchas'd a new one of Mr *Emmet*.

Had forgot another Objection, viz. That the Knight is vain of his Amours, tho' he could never come at Women by other Means than purchasing them. Is shock'd when she considers by whom this Objection is made, a Wretch immers'd in Lewdness, and practis'd in the most scandalous Debaucheries: One, who tho' he is come to that that Age in which the Heyday of his Blood is over, yet affects the Reputation of Gallantry, and waxes a Fortune brought him by his Wife, in supporting filthy Strumpets up to the Pride of Quality.

Free Briton, Sept. 30. No. 96.

THE Effects of the last *Free Briton*, *Walsingham* says, was the

Craefman's late Dream (See p. 387.) His guilty Mind was no longer able to bear up its Spirits against an Accusation, which open'd such a Scene of Levity, Folly, and Iniquity. Hence his prodigious Dejection, and strange Delirium. Under such a Load of Crimes and Calamities he sunk at once, not able to bear his waking Thoughts, he lost himself in Dreams, which represented to him the Minister sitting in his Chair, surrounded with his Attendants (See p. 387.) but by a *Thump* of the Great Man's Fist, he was raised from his Slumber. Then it was, says *Walsingham*, that Mr P. lift up his Eyes and beheld a solemn Figure plac'd before him; its Face, Manner, and Habit confessed a late departed Friend, allied in Blond, in Politicks, but not in Morals, which thus began the important Message: "Had Nature form'd no Ties of Blood betwixt us, instead of acting with you in your Opposition, none would more warmly have oppos'd your Views; yet since the Grave determines every Prejudice, I neither see you with a Kinsman's Eye, nor Men in Power with thine. There are no Views to serve beyond the Grave; and happy would it be for your self and Friends, could your Passions and Appetites find that Restraint from your own Resolution, which they must receive from other Causes. Why should you embitter your Life with painful Pursuits which are subject to endless Disappointments, when Nature and Fortune have already given you every thing? Is it not a monstrous Hardship on a great and free People, that because your Fortune and Figure is not proportion'd to your Wishes, that the Quiet of Mankind must be incessantly disturb'd, and the Foundations of Government shaken?"

What Grievances do you propose to reform? Or what are the Instruments of your Reformation? Is B——ke to negotiate Foreign Affairs again? Is A——bie to manage the Finances?

How

How low is publick Virtue sunk, that you who pretend to the Honesty and Courage of the *best and bravest Romans*, have none but *proscribed Criminals, publick Traytors, and publick Pick-pockets* to join in your Association! While the *Bank Contrast*, and the Sharers in that Project are the Victims of your Vengeance, the devouring *South Sea Schemes*, and those who formed, produced, and executed it, you have taken into your Care, and lie nearest your Heart. So that, in Exchange for Sir *R. W*—'s Administration, you would give us *B*—*ke* with his *Treaties*, and *A*—*bie* with his ruinous Projects; the *Pretender's Principal Secretary of State*, and the *Trojan Horse*.

Do you think that such an Administration could support itself without Corruption? Was the *Canada Expedition* by which one cheated the Publick of 20,000 *l.* screen'd from being examined into by the House of Commons, without some feeling Applications to the Members? Will no Relation of the other again be employ'd to bribe a *Parliamentary Secret Committee*?

Is it not the strangest Reasoning, that, because the Price which you demanded for your Services, was not granted, that therefore no Man's Services shall find a Recompence? Such Inconsistencies, such Absurdities, were manifest long ago to Men of Sense, and plain to every Body. Your Folly and Knavery at the opening of the present Reign made your Friends ashamed of ever having espoused you; and the *best and greatest* among them now see that your Devices are as wicked, as your Proceedings foolish and rash.

How can you hope for Success? You have no Talents for conciliating Men, no Abilities to form a Party. Cursed with a native Aversion to Business, and addicted from your Youth to all kinds of Idleness; you consult no Man, see few, and are despised by all; selfish and ungenerous; jealous, unsociable,

impatient, irresolute, impetuous, and implacable; amiable to none, useful to the worst, and offensive to the best of Mankind.

When living, I kept you long within the Bounds of Duty and Decency; had I seen your late execrable *Traff*, it should never have appear'd. Your reiterated *Blunders* hasten'd me into another World. — Whose Advancement do you contend for? Not for the *Whigs*, not for the *Protestant Succession*, nor the Liberties of Britain: No, it is the old *Tory Cause*; and should the next *Parliament* be chosen by the Influence of your Inflammatory Writings, the *House of Commons* would be fill'd with *veteran Jacobites, High Church Fox-hunters, and Prerogative Men*, who would soon make you as insignificant under a *Tory Administration* as you are now under the *Whigs*.

Neither does it do you any Service to recommend such Staff as the *Inquisitor*; than whom, never was a more *senseless, artless, edgeless Tool*; nor ever any wretched Scribler so void of Spirit, and all Appearance of Argument, even of *grammatical Construction*. Yet if the Author *Paul Chamberlen of Hosier Lane, West-Smithfield*, is so formidable, why don't you take him into your Service, and turn off that *Scrub An—st*? Is it not a Shame that a Man of Mr Chamberlen's bright Parts should be oblig'd to advertise himself, hawk his own Works himself, and show away at *White's Coffee-house* in *Chancery Lane*, because no body buys his Pamphlet any where else?

I must now take a long Farewell. — You have but one way left to excuse your Crimes, and reconcile your pitying Enemies, which is, to persuade Mankind to forget your Crimes, and your self never to repeat them.

GRUB-STREET Journal, Sept. 30. N. 91
Of Chances in the Lottery.

AFTER a Dissertation on the
Hyp, by *Phil-Grub*, and some
Remarks

Remarks on Almanacks, by *Philosopho-math*, the Author gives a Valuation of Chances in the present Lottery.

To know the real Value of a Chance for the whole Drawing. 1. s.

Suppose the Price of a Ticket 11 3

Deduct the Price of Blanks 7 3

The Value of a whole Chance is 4 0

The Buyer, in case of a Prize, giving the Seller 10 l. for another Ticket, the Seller has 3 s. 8 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per Ticket for his Trouble and Disbursement of 7 l. 3 s. there being in ten Chances one Prize, for which he receives 10 l. as above, in lieu of 7 l. 3 s. which is 2 l. 17 s. Profit on ten Tickets, or 5 s. 8 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ on each of the ten Tickets.

To know the Price or Value of daily Chances.

According to the accepted Supposition, the Lottery has 40 drawing Days; therefore the Price of a Chance for the whole Drawing being 4 l. one 40th Part of 4 l. viz. 2 s. is the Price of a

Chance (or Horse) for the first Day's draw; and so for the Value of a Chance for any particular Day may be readily known, by dividing the said 4 l. by the Number of Days there are to draw. For Instance again, when there are 20 Days to draw, the 20th Part of 4 l. is 4 s. so when 4 Days to draw is 20 s. And the last Day is consequently 4 l. which is equivalent to the whole drawing.

It is not supposed that the Value or Price of daily Chances will remain fix'd, they must be guided by the Price of undrawn Tickets, from which deducting the Price of a Blank, the Residue divided by the Number of Days that remain for the Drawing, will give the real Value of a Chance for that Day. — He adds, it is an Imposition on the Purchaser of daily Chances, to require an undrawn Ticket for each Prize, ten Pounds, and no more, should be paid in that Case.

Surprizing Accusations and Discoveries of Murtherers, &c.

An Account, &c. of a Murther committed in Cripplegate Parish, Dec. 16. 1695, related by Mr Smithies, Curate of that Parish; and attested by Dr Fowler, then Bishop of Gloucester. [From the D. Cour. Sept. 6.]

THREE Men came to Mr Stockden's House in the Evening, and call'd for Drink, and staid late, tho' Mr Stockden desir'd 'em to be gone. As he sat in his Chair one of them cry'd Come, and immediately seiz'd him, and Mary Footman, his Kinswoman, and House-keeper, bound her, and thrust a Handkerchief into her Mouth; two of them strangled Mr Stockden with a Linen Cloth, struck him with the Lock of a Pistol on the Forehead and kill'd him. They then took what Money and Plate they could find.

Soon after Mr Stockden appear'd to Mrs Greenwood, a Neighbour (in a Dream) and shew'd her a House in

Thames-street, where Maynard, one of the Murderers, was. The next Morning she went and enquir'd for him, and was inform'd he was just gone out. Mr Stockden appear'd again, describ'd him, and told her a Wire-drawer must take him. One of that Trade, and his Intimate, was accordingly found, who, for a Reward of 10 l. was prevail'd upon to undertake it: Upon which he was taken and carried to Newgate, confess'd the Fact, and impeach'd three others, *Marsh, Bevil, and Mercer.* *Marsh*, tho' not present at the Murder, was the Setter on, and had a Share of the Booty, and hearing of the Information against him, ran away.

Mr Stockden appear'd again to Mrs Greenwood, and led her to a House in Old-street, shew'd her a Pair of Stairs, and told her one of them lodg'd there. Thither the next Morning she went, heard of him, and by pursuing from Place to Place, *Marsh* was taken.

Bevil was discover'd in like manner by Mrs *Greenwood's* dreaming that Mr *Stockden* had her over the Bridge, up the Borough, into a Yard: Thereupon she went the next Day to the *Mar-shalsea*, where she found him, being brought thither for Coining. He was removed to Newgate and confess'd the Fact.

Mercer did not consent to the Murder, of Mr *Stockden*, and preserv'd the Life of Mrs *Footman*, nor did Mrs *Greenwood* dream any thing concerning him: He became Evidence and escaped; the other three were executed. After this Mr *Stockden* came to her and said, *Elizabeth, I thank thee, the God of Heaven reward thee, for what thou hast done.* After which she repos'd at quiet.

Account of a Murther in Hertfordshire, in the 4th Year of King Charles I. taken in Writing from the Depositions, by Sir John Maynard Sergeant at Law. [The Cour. Sept. 21.

JANE Norcott, the Wife of *Arthur Norcott*, being found murder'd in her Bed, the Coroner's Inquest on View of the Body, and Depositions of *Mary Norcott*, her Husband's Mother, *Agnes* his Sister, and her Husband *John Okeman*, gave their Evidence that she was *Felo de se*; the said Persons giving Information, that she went to Bed with her young Child, her Husband being abroad, and that no body had been, or could come to her without their Knowledge, they lying in the outer Room. But divers Circumstances manifesting that she could not murder her self, 30 Days after, the Jury pray'd the Coroner to have the Body taken out of the Grave. Whereupon they chang'd their Verdict; and the above Persons being try'd with the Husband at *Hertford Assizes*, were acquitted; but so much against Evidence, that Judge *Harvey* advis'd an Appeal, which was accordingly

brought by the young Child against his Father, Grandmother, and Aunt, and her Husband *Okeman*.

On Trial, the Minister of the Parish where the Fact was committed; depos'd, *That the Body being taken up out of the Grave thirty Days after the Party's Death, and lying on the Grass, and the four Defendants, being requir'd, each of them touch'd the dead Body, whereupon the Brow of the Dead, which before was of a livid and Carrion Colour, begun to have a Dew, or Sweat arise on it, which increas'd by Degrees, till the Sweat run down in Drops on the Face; the Brow turn'd to a lively and fresh Colour; and the Deceas'd open'd one of her Eyes, and shut it again three several Times; she likewise thrust out the Ring or Marriage Finger three Times, and pulled it in again, and the Finger dropp'd Blood on the Grass.*

Chief Justice *Hyde* seeming to doubt the Evidence, ask'd who saw it besides? To which he reply'd, *That he believ'd the whole Company saw it, but was sure his Brother, Minister of the next Parish, saw it as he did.* That Person being sworn, gave Evidence exactly as above.

Other Circumstantial Proof was;
1. That she lay in a compos'd manner in Bed, and the Bed-cloths not disturb'd. 2. Her Throat was cut from Ear to Ear, and her Neck broke, both which she could not do her self. 3. There was no Blood in the Bed. 4. There were two Streams of Blood on the Floor, but no Communication betwixt them, and turning up the Mat, there were Clots of congeal'd Blood on the Straw. 5. The bloody Knife was found sticking in the Floor, the Point towards the Bed. 6. There was the Print of a Thumb and four Fingers of a left Hand: And lastly, the Prisoners had before said, no Stranger could come into the Room.

Okeman was acquitted, but the other three found guilty; the Grandmother

mother and Husband were executed ; but the Aunt was not, on account of her being with Child. Sir John adds, that they confessed nothing at their Execution.

Of three Persons convicted of, and executed for the Murder of a Gentleman then alive.

ON August the 16th, 1660, Mr William Harrison, Steward to the Lady Cambden at Cambden in Gloucestershire, went to Charringworth, about two Miles off, to receive his Lady's Rent, but not returning so early as usual, his Wife sent her Servant John Perry to seek after him. But no Account or Intelligence could be got of Mr Harrison ; upon which Perry was suspected, and imprison'd, and after several Examinations, confess'd, that his Mother and Brother had murder'd and thrown him into the great Sink by Wallington's Mill, with several other probable Circumstances.

The Mother and Brother absolutely denied it, but were try'd and convicted, and all three executed ; when Perry also said he knew nothing of it. About two Years after Mr Harrison came again to Cambden alive and well.

But the Particulars of this Accusation, and the Account which Mr Harrison gave of his Absence during that Time being very long, we refer the Reader to a Pamphlet entitled the *Cambden Wonder*, which was lately printed by Mr Ratkes at Gloucester, and may be had at St John's Gate. Price 3 d.

Of the Murder of Mr Robert Brough, Farmer, June 23, 1731.

JOHN Naden, his Servant (whom we mention'd to be apprehended p. 260.) being convicted at Stafford Assizes, while under Condemnation, made a full and penitent Declaration of his Guilt, signifying, that he was

prompted to it by his Mistress, who had enticed him into an unlawful Familiarity with her about four Years ago : When she gave him a Ring, and profess'd, *That she should be happy with him, if any thing happen'd to her Husband.* That in the Progress of their Amour she often used the like Expressions, and towards the last, solicited him to murder Mr Brough, or get it done ; adding, that if he would not, she would. That upon her frequent Persuasion he went out to kill his Master, returning from Congleton Market ; but being disappointed, she was angry with him. That one Morning, about a Fortnight after, his Master, who had determin'd to turn him away, being gone to Leek Market, his Mistress and he repeated their unlawful Acquaintance ; after which she engag'd him to effect the bloody Deed. Accordingly he heated himself with Liquor, way-laid his Master and kill'd him, cutting his Throat with a Knife. That soon after he went to his Mistress and told her of it, who, when he and the rest of the Family were in Bed, went out where his Master lay, rifled his Pockets, and threw the Knife over the Hedge. She told him this, and bid him swear that William Wardle did the Murder ; for which he beg'd his Pardon and Forgiveness of all he had injured. He was hang'd in Chains, August 31, on the highest Hill on Gun-heath within a Quarter of a Mile of his Master's House near Leek, and declared his Confession to be true.

Mrs Brough was try'd, but acquitted for want of Evidence.

Of a Murderer who escaped 4 Years.

ON the 9th of January 1726, Robert Irwin, a Soldier in the Second Regiment of Foot Guards, having been drinking Geneva, with John Briggins another Soldier, he went

to the *Phoenix*, a Gaming-house in the *Haymarket*, which he frequented, tho' adviſed much againſt it by his Officers, who eſteem'd him, being a ſtout Soldier. Upon ringing the Bell, *Piercy* the Door-keeper open'd the Wicket, and ſeeing who it was, told him he had Orders not to let him in, becauſe he uſ'd to breed Quarrels and Diſturbances. Provok'd thereat, and bearing an ill will to *Piercy*, who had ſupplanted him as Door-keeper, he drew his Bayonet and ſtab'd it thro' the Wicket into his Heart. Next Morning hearing *Piercy* was dead, *Brown* fled to *Ireland*, and lived there, till this Summer, among his Relations, who would have kept him among them, but they could by no means diſſuade him from coming to *London*, in order to be made an Out Penſioner of *Chelſea College*, having been a Soldier near 40 Years, and in many dangerous Expeditions. He thought the Murder would be forgot, but one *John Roberts* meeting him in *Holbourn*, cauſed him to be apprehended; and *Briggs* ſwearing he ſaw him give the Stab, he was convicted Sept. 9. 1731, and executed with 2 others the 24th at *Tyburn*, where he confeſs'd the Fact.

Of the unhappy Self-Murther of Miſs Fanny Braddock at Bath.

ON Wednesday Night the 8th Inſt. *Mrs Braddock* went well to Bed, no Ways diſorder'd in her Senſes or Behaviour, (her Cuſtom was to burn a Candle all Night, and her Maid lock'd the Door, and puſh'd the Key under it, ſo that ſhe always got up in the Morning to let her Maid into the Room) ſhe got out of Bed again, and, 'tis ſuppos'd, employ'd ſome Time in reading, becauſe a Book lay open on her Table: She put on a white Night Gown, and pinned it over her Breſt; tied a Gold and a Silver Girdle together, and hanged her ſelf to a Cloſet Door in this Manner: At one End of the Girdle ſhe tied three Knots, at about one Inch aſunder, that if one ſlip'd another might hold, then opening the Door put the looſe End of the Girdle over it, and locked the Door again, and making a Nooſe at the other End, put it about her Neck, by getting

on a Chair, and then dropped off it: She hung with her Back againſt the Door, and had hold of the Key with one of her Hands; ſhe bit her Tongue through, and had a Bruiſe on her Forehead, which laſt might be occaſion'd by the breaking of a red Girdle ſhe had ty'd firſt, which was found in her Pocket with a Nooſe on it, and there were two Marks on the Door: The next Day the Maid attended ſeveral Times, but not hearing her ſtir, went away again, till between two and three in the Afternoon, they got a Man to go up a Ladder, and open her Window, when ſhe was found as before deſcrib'd. The Coroner's Inqueſt ſat on her that Day, and brought in their Verdict *Non Compos Mentis*. She was Daughter to the late General *Braddock*, who at his Death left the above young Lady and her Siſter 6000 l. and the latter dying about four Years ago, ſhe became Miſtreſs of the whole *Fortune*; but being a great Admirer of that hazardous Dependance, Gaming, lately met with ſome unlucky Chance, which both deprived her of her Fortune and Reaſon, and occaſioned the Dilemma above-mentioned. It was obſerved, ſhe had been heard to ſay, after the laſt Stroke given to her Fortune, that no one ſhould ever be ſenſible of her Neceſſities, were they at the laſt Extremity. She is generally lamented by all who knew her, and was greatly eſteem'd for her courteous and genteel Behaviour, and good Senſe. She was buried in a decent Manner in the Abbey Church, in the Grave of her honeſt brave old Father, a Gentleman who had experienc'd ſome undeſerved Hardſhips in Life; but who might be ſaid to be thus far happy, that he liv'd not to ſee or hear of ſo tragical a Cataſtrophe of his beloved Daughter. The following Verſes were found written in her window,

*Oh Death! thou pleaſing End to human Woe!
Thou Cure for Life! ſhow greateſt Good below!
Still may'ſt thou fly the Coward and the Slave,
And thy ſoft Slumbers only bleſs the Brave.*

On reading of which a Gentleman burſt out,
O Dice! ye vain Diverters of our Woe,
Ye Waſte of Life, ye greateſt Curſe below,
May ne'er good ſenſe again become your ſlave,
Nor your falſe Charms allure and cheat the brave.

Mr. Power's Speech to the Judge at his Trial on an Indictment for being an Intendiary.

My LORD,

I Did not expect ſo rigorous a Proſecution; I here is Counſel ſpeak againſt me; I am a naked Priſon, and no Advantages of this Kind allow'd me. Beſides, the Clerk, who has taken all the Informations in this Affair, is employ'd as Solicitor againſt me; from which I can't help infering, that there are ſome claſſic Dealingſ deſign'd againſt me; but I hope your Lordſhip will indulge me ſo far as to aſſign *Mr. Foſter* and *Mr. Vernon* to ſpeak for me ſo any Matter of Law that may ariſe.

C c c There

There are strange Matters alladg'd against me ;
and as to the Villany of the Fall I now stand
charged with, I can't help acquiescing with him
in it, and am heartily sorry for the Misfortune that
has fallen upon the Gentleman injured: But
notwithstanding what the Council hath said in the
behalf of the King in this Affair, I have now
an Opportunity of acquitting my self with
Honour, after my long and melancholy Confinement ;
and hope that your Lordship and you
Gentlemen of the Jury, will hear with Pa-
tience the Witnesses in my behalf, and weigh
the Matter, with Impartiality: But I humbly
pray your Lordship that the Evidence against
me may be separately examin'd out of the hear-
ing of each other, which was granted.

After the Witnesses for and against him
were examin'd, and the Judge had given his
Charge, he address'd himself to the Jury in the
following Words.

Gentlemen of the Jury,

I Must beg Leave to represent to you, in a few
Words, the melancholy Circumstances I have
labour'd under since this heavy Accusation, in
a Place, Gentlemen, where I was a Stranger ;
being put under the strictest Confinement, chain-
ed down to a Stale in that dismal Room of the
Goal where condemn'd Criminals are put, and
in that Manner was kept fourteen Weeks and
three Days, in the cold Winter Weather, without
Pen, Ink, Paper, Fire, or Candle, far distant
from my Relations, and destitute of Money, and
have now suffer'd almost 12 Months Imprison-

ment: All which Hardships I don't mention as
a Reflexion on the Magistrates, who were so
laudably vigilant of the Publick Safety, at a
Time when flagrant Villany was so rife, but to
show how severe a Misfortune it was upon me
to fall under such a Censure at such a Time,
which nothing but my Innocence could have sup-
ported me under.

Had I been conscious of any Guile, or could
I have made any Confession or Discovery of Ac-
complices, how easy might I have embraced the
Pardon, and great Rewards publicly offer'd,
and often particularly propos'd by repeated Mes-
sages to me under my strict Confinement ; and
how natural would it have been for a guilty
Person, in that wretched Situation, and advi-
sed thereto in pressing Terms by all who came to
look at me in the Condemn'd Room, to have ac-
cepted such advantageous Offers of Security when
my Life was in so great Danger, and while the
Incendiaries were still sending about their fla-
gitious Letters for some Time after my Confinement!

The Jury, in about half an hour, brought in
their Verdict, Not Guilty: the chief Evidence
being Children and varying much. One de-
posed, that Mr. Power used to come to her
Mother's Houle, and so she knew him to be
the Person the saw throw the Letter into Mr.
Billey's Shop, but the Mother swore she ne-
ver saw him, till his being apprehended. A
large Account of which, and other things re-
lating thereto, may be seen in the History of
Executions, for the Year 1730. p. 177, 178,
179, 180, 181, 182, 211, 212.

Poetical Essays in SEPTEMBER, 1731.

VERSES occasion'd by drinking Miss SK--PTH's
Health at Allport Wells, a Peach-stone,
which she once had in her Mouth, being put
always into the Glass.

Where healing Springs, near Astrop plac'd,
Their wat'ry stores supply,
A Peach-stone yields the wine as tall,
And fills the glass as high.

Such magic in that prize is found,
By bright Maria taught
To speed the cheerful brimmers round, |
And consecrate the draught.

Bless'd by those lips, whose touch divine
Might waite his repair,
To Nectar it converts the wine ;
To gladness every care,

Give me that balm to ease my pain,
My cordial when I faint :
And let the relique still remain,
To witness for the Saint.

An EPIGRAM occasion'd by the Peach-stone.

Drink on, my friends, drink * Teoman dry,
Nor fear a want of wine ;
A Peach-stone can that want supply,
As sings a Bard divine.

* Teoman, the person who keeps the tavern
at Astrop Wells,

If so, how blest are Astrop Beaux !
What happiness they boast !
Maria sparkling wine bestows :
Beaux gives a toast.

ON a beautiful young Lady that married a Fool.

WHEN mutual Souls to wed agree,
Would Parents give Consent,
How blest a State would Marriage be !
How few the State repent !

But now corrupted is the State ;
Behold each wedded Pair !
One takes the Woman that he hates,
Because he wants an Heir.

The Idol Plutus some behold
With awful Eye alone ;
Wrap Hymen's nauseous Pill in Gold,
They'll gulp it glibly down,

By softer Duty some are led ;
Ill nature prompts another ;
To please her Parent, Myra weds ;
Her Spoule, to vex his Mother,

Since, lovely Bride, thy injur'd Soul
So ill is doom'd to fix ;
Think- tho' thou'rt coupl'd to a Fool,
He keeps his Coach and Six.

Night dark and gloomy doth appear,
Till Luna deigns to shine :
So may thy gloomy Knight grow clear,
Beneath thy Smiles divine.

INVITATION to TUNBRIDGE.

Dear Peter, whose Friendship I value much more.
Than Bards their own Verses, or Misers their
Store;
Your Books and your Business, and every thing
lay aside for a while, and come to the Wells.
The Country so pleasant, the Weather so fine,
A World of fair Ladies, and delicate Wine.
The Proposal, I fancy, you'll hardly reject,
Then hear, if you come, what you are to expect.
Some five or six Miles off, to give you the
Meeting,
Barbers, Dippers, and so forth, we send to you
greeting.
Soon as they set Eyes on you, off flies the Hat,
Does your Honour want this, does your Ho-
nour want that?
That being a Stranger, by this Apparatus,
You may see our good Manners, before you
come at us,
Now this, please your Honour, is what we call
Tooting;

ATrick in your Custom to get the first footing,
Conducted by these civil Gen'men to Town,
You set up your Horse, for Rhime sake, at the
Crown:
Your Landlord bids Welcome, and gives you his
For the best Entertainment his House can afford:
You taste which is better his White or his Red,
Speak a good Supper, good Room, and good
Bed:

In short, just as Travellers do when they light,
To fill up my Stanza - I wish you good Night.

But the next Morning, when Phebus appears,
And with his bright Beams our glad Hemisphere
cheers,
Fourtice, dress, get shav'd, and away to the Walks,
The Pride of the Place of which ev'ry one talks:
There I might suppose you now drinking the
Water;
Didn't I know that you come not for any such
But to see the fine Ladies in their Dressables,
Address that's sometimes the most studied to kill.

The Ladies you see, ay, the Ladies so fair,
At charming, and bright as you'll see any where:
You eye and examine the Beautiful Throng,
As o'er the clean Walk they pass lovely along;
And if one shou'd by Chance look a little de-
murer,
You fancy, like ev'ry young Fop, you can cure
Till from some pretty Nymph a deep Wound
you receive,
And your self want the Cure, which you thought

Nox so wounded howe'er, as to make you
forget,
That your Honour this Morn has not break-
so to Morley's you go, look about, and sit down;
Then come's the young Lady for your Honour's
Half Crown;
She brings out the Book, you look wisely upon
What's the Meaning of this? -- To subscribe, please
your Honour.
So you write as your betters have all done before
Tis a Custom, and so there's an end of the Story.

And now, all this while, it is forty to one,
But some friend or other you've happen'd upon:
You all go to Chapel, on bearing the Bell, (tell:
Whether out of Devotion - yourselves can best
From thence to the Tavern to toast pretty Nancy,
Th' aforelaid bright Nymph who had smitten
your Fancy;
Where Wine and good Visuals attend your
And what's more far better than French Ortolans,
Then after you've din'd, take a View of the

(Ground;
And observe the fine Mountains that compels us
(round;

And, if you can walk a Mile alter your Eating,
There's some comical Rocks that are worth con-
templating.
You may, if you please, for their Odds and
Compare 'em -- let's see -- to the Devil's Arse o'
th' Peak;
They're one like the other, except that the Won-
Does here lie above Ground, and there it lies
under.

To the Walks, about Seven, you trace back
your Way
Where the Sun marches off, and the Ladies
What crowding of Charms? Gods! or rather
Goddesses?
What Beauties are here? What bright Looks,
In the room of the Waters had Helicon sprung,
And the Nymphs of the Place by old Poets been
sung,

To invite the Gods thither, they would have
And Jove had descended each Night in the Season.

If with Things here below we compare Things
on high,
The Walks are like yonder bright Path in the
Where heavenly Bodies in such Clusters mingle,
'Tis impossible, Sir, to describe 'em all single;
But if ever you saw that sweet Creature Miss Key
If ever you saw her, I say, let me tell ye,
Descriptions are needless; for lovely to you,
No Beauty, no Graces, can ever be new.

But when to their Gaming the Ladies with-
draw,
Those Beauties are sed, which when walking
Ungrateful the Scene which you there see dis-
play'd,
Chance murthering those Features which Heaven
If the fair Ones their Charms did sufficiently prize
Their Elbows they'd spare for the sake of their
Eyes;
And the Men too; What Work! it's enough in
Of the Non sense of Chance to convince any
Atheist.

But now 'tis high Time, I presume, to bid Val-
Let us tire you too long with our Tunbridge tale;
Which, if the four Critics pretend to unravel,
Or at these our Verses shou'd flippantly cavil;
If this be the Case, tell the Critics, I pray,
That I care not a Farthing for all they can say:
And so I conclude, with my Services, good night,
To your self, and all Friends -- farewell Mule-
farewell Mice.

A true Tale of a young 'Squire.

A Worthy Knight, of great estate,
 Prov'd to be so unfortunate,
 That, with great cost and fruitless care,
 He rear'd a Blockhead to his heir,
 But, hoping it wou'd mend the breed,
 Shou'd he some prudent Damsel wed,
 He sent him out to court a Lady,
 Whose Father he'd engag'd already.
 HUMPHRY, says he, what e'er you do,
 Take heed your words be very few,
 For you'll be counted wise, so long
 As you have wit to hold your tongue.
 Then never feed too greedily
 On custard, pudding, or sweet pye;
 But JOHN, d'you mind, give NUMPS a touch,
 When'er he talks, or eats too much.
 Be sure take heed be don't neglect,
 To pay the old Gentry great respect.
 Instructed thus, they both took horse,
 And e'wards the Lady bent their course.
 All pass'd on wells, till supper came:
 Oh hateful meal! oh hateful name!
 Wile author of poor HUMPHRY's shame!
 All with astonishment beheld
 His plate oft empty, often fill'd.
 For when he'd cram'd up to the throat,
 In came an apple-pye to boot.
 JOHN gave his elbow many a twitch,
 Thought he, our JOHN may kill my b——
 'Tis apple-pye, I'll eat my fill,
 Let consequence be what it will.
 In the best bed the 'Squire must lie,
 And JOHN in truckle bed just by;
 Who slept till dismal voice and groan
 At midnight cry'd, O help! dear JOHN,
 Or else for ever I'm undone:
 For Heav'n's sake find some excuse,
 The devilish apple-pye's broke loose:
 JOHN wak'd, and thus began to pray,
 The Devil take all fools, I say;
 ---What can be done? here take my shirt,
 And I'll come wallow in the dirt.
 So said, so done; up got the Squire,
 And JOHN lay tumbling in the mire.
 He lay till two brisk Lasses come
 To make the bed, and clean the room.
 Soon in the damask bed friend JOHN
 Was spy'd half bury'd in the down.
 What's here? quo' NELL, as I'm live,
 The Master rose soon after five.
 Here is his man, a lazy loon,
 Intends to lie a bed till noon.
 Quoth JOHN, I've had a tedious night,
 That truckle bed has lam'd me quite.
 I turn'd in here to take some rest,
 This is a comfortable nest:
 One nap, dear Girls, is all I beg.
 ---A nap! So, give him some cold pig.
 Come, come, says JOHN, don't play the fool;
 I'm laxative, you'll make me pull,
 And straining hard will force a stool.
 They pull'd, JOHN squeez'd, and gave a grunt;
 And out he leap'd---Good faith I've don't:
 Ben thank your selves,---Away ran NELL
 And so, half poison'd with the smell.

This story slept not, you may swear,
 But quickly reach'd the Master's ear.
 His Worship, tickled with the whim,
 Cou'd not forbear at dinner time,
 To banter JOHN; nor did he fail
 To enlarge upon the curious tale
 But, seeing JOHN with shame cast down,
 He frankly tipt him half a crown.
 JOHN bow'd---Young Master sitting by,
 Seeing the prize with envious eye,
 Into JOHN's sob directly go,
 Cry'd out aloud, Why, JOHN you know
 The half crown is by right my due:
 'Twas I he---t the bed, not you.

Oh blunder! never to be mended;
 This one wise speech the courtship ended.
 Home trotted JOHN in doleful dumps;
 And far behind sneak'd hopeful NUMPS.
 And Madam, thus diverted by her Squire,
 Found out a cleaner lover to lie by her.

VERSES by a Gentleman in the Fleet.

A N elderly Lady, whose bulky, squat figure,
 By Hoop and white Damask was render'd
 much bigger,
 One fun-thiny day to the Fleet did repair,
 To shew her fine Dreis, 'mongst the *Beaux*
 the *Bar*.
 Her mein and behaviour, so awkward and queer,
 Caus'd much admiration, but 'twas with a sneer,
 At length the fly Gibbers burst into loud laughter;
 Away waddled Madam---and they hurry'd after.
 To recover her fan dropt in anger and haste,
 She stoop'd down, and let fly a loud pestilent
 blast,
 All stoop'd short in surprize, not expecting be-
 hind.
 Such a poisonous shaft of the Parthian kind,
 Ewell open the door cries out one of the crowd,
 Shut it close: Lock it fast; cries another more
 loud.
 Says a third, Stop the key-hole, when away
 you have sent her,
 Left in fumes like the present, her spirit shou'd
 re-enter. can't follow
 Tho' the Scent still remains, yet the Game you
 She came in with a Hoop, and went out with
 Hollow.

A Dialogue betwixt Mr. MERVUS and Mr. BOWMAN.

M. WHY sleeps your learn'd Defense till
 kept in store,
 'A learn'd Defense you promis'd o'er and o'er?
 B. Objections all I have maturely weigh'd;
 And find, that nought worth answering is said;
 The whole confutes it self. M. You make me
 wonder:
 Thousands declare your Sermon's all a blunder.
 B. Let them rail on: their judgment I def-
 It reasonable seems to all the wise (pile)
 Of mankind all the wise discerning part
 Censure their conduct, and applaud my art.
 M. Of these wise men what numbers may
 there be?
 B. All that believe, or write, or speak like



T H E

Monthly Intelligencer.

SEPTEMBER, 1731.

Thursday, Sept. 2.

A Committee of the Governors of the *African* Company, agreeable to an Order from the Treasury, made a Provision for the Maintenance of *Adomo Tomo*, who came over with *Capt. Lamb* from the Emperor of *Paupau*; and at the same time order'd *Mr. Bartlet* to instruct him in the *English* Language. See p. 216.

Friday, 3.

His R. H. the Prince of *Wales* had his Hair cut off by the Advice of his Physicians.

Saturday, 4.

Sir John Gonson, and other Justices of *Westminster*, order'd the High-Constable, &c. to apprehend several Vagrants with stump Hands, fore Arms, Legs, and Faces, who insolently presented themselves before pregnant Gentlewomen at Church Doors.

Sunday, 5.

A Man of sixty years of Age, stood in a White Sheet at the Cathedral Church at *Norwich*, for getting his own Daughter with Child.

Monday, 6.

Sixty Fugitive Debtors were discharged from the Fleet Prison, at the Sessions at *Guild-hall*.

An Aloe is in Bloom at the Lord *Trevor's* Garden at *Peckham*, and another in a Gentleman's Garden at *Greenwich*.

Tuesday, 7.

An Express arrived with the News

that the Crown of *Sweden* acceded to the *Vienna* Treaty.

Wednesday, 8.

The Sessions began at the *Old Baily*.

Thursday, 9.

Will. Edm. Booth, a Lad, was try'd for picking a Pocket of 2 s. 6 d. the Jury found him guilty to the value of 10 d. upon which he call'd out, *G—d—n you all; here's a shilling; give me 2 d. pray hand it to 'em.*

Friday, 10.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, when three Malefactors received Sentence of Death, viz. *Robert Irwin*, for Murder, *Rich. Davis* and *Wm. Tracy*, for different Felonies and Burglaries. See 28 day.

Saturday, 11.

The *Ld. Viscount Duplin*, Son to the E. of *Kinnoul*, presented his R. H. the Prince with a Turkish Seymeter.

The general Goal Delivery ended at *Bristol*, when three Malefactors receiv'd sentence of Death. *Mr. Power*, tried for firing *Mr. Packer's* House, was acquitted, and made a handsome Speech. See p. 397-8.

The D. of *Dorset*, *Ld. Lieut.* of *Ireland*, his *Duchess*, and several other Persons of Distinction, landed there from *England*.

Sunday, 12.

John Shorter, Esq; a Commissioner of the Stamp Duties, and Brother to the Lady of the R. H. *Sir Robert Walpole*, being recover'd of his late Indisposition, renounced the Rom. Cath. Religion, which he had late-

ly

ly embrac'd, and took the Sacrament at the Church of *England*.

Monday, 13.

Some of the Royal Family, and Persons of Quality, hunted a Stag in *Richmond Park*. The Stag gor'd the Horse of *Coulthorp Clayton*, Esq; and threw him. The Lady *Susan Hamilton* was unhors'd.

Tuesday 14.

Being Holy Rood Day, the King's Huntsmen hunted their Free Buck in *Richmond new Park*, with Blood Hounds, according to Custom.

Wednesday, 15.

Her Majesty presented his R. H. the Duke with ten Tickets in the State Lottery.

His R. H. the Prince being recover'd of an Ague and Fever, rewarded those who attended him in his Illness; particularly Colonel *Townsend* with a repeating Gold Watch of great Value.

A Crown, fixed on the top of *Whitehall Gate* in the Reign of King *Charles II.* fell down suddenly.

The famous Devil that used to over-look *Lincoln College* in *Oxford*, was taken down, having, about two Years since, lost his Head in a Storm.

Saturday 18.

A Man was committed to *Lincoln Goal* for the Murther of his Wife with a Wood-bill, and knocking out his Child's Brains against the Wall. He confess'd the Fact, and said, he was not able to maintain such a Family, having three Children more, which 'tis suppos'd he would have kill'd also if he had not been prevented.

Tuesday, 21.

John Mulcaster, Esq; chose Governor, *Sol. Aspley*, Esq; Deputy-Governor of the Welch Copper Corporation.

Pet. Hartopp,
Wm. Sterling,
Charles Loyd,
Alex. Barham,
Jos. Bradshaw,

} Esqrs. Assistants.

Her Majesty, with the Duke, and three Princesses, visited Mrs. *Simpson*, Wife to one of the Keepers of *Busby Park*; who is 106 Years old, in good Health, and has all her Senses perfect, except Hearing: Her Majesty made her a Present of a small Purse of Gold.

The Hon. *Edward Southwell*, Esq; is building a Chappel in *Spring Garden* by *Charing-Cross*, for the Convenience of the Inhabitants.

Friday, 24.

A Hoy loaded with Silver Plate was brought to the South Sea House from their Ship the Prince *William*.

Were executed at *Tyburn*, *Robert Irwin*, for the Murder of *Wm. Piercy*, about four Years since; (See p. 396.) *Rich. Davis* and *Rob. Tracy*, for Burglary.

Monday, 27.

About 130 Felons convict went from *Newgate*, and were put on Board to be transported to *America*.

A Sailor slid (on a Rope) from the Top of *Hackney Steeple* in less than half a Minute; once with a Streamer in each Hand; afterwards with a Trumpet, which he sounded several Times.

Tuesday, 28

Samuel Ruffel Esq; and *Thomas Pindar*, Esq; sworn in Sheriffs for *London* and *Middlesex*.

Wednesday, 29.

The Bishop of *Norwich*, with the Commissioners for building the fifty new Churches, laid the first Stone of *St Giles's*, which has all their Names inscrib'd upon it.

Francis Child, Esq; Alderman of the Ward of *Farringdon without*, elected Ld Mayor of the City of *London*.

Thursday 30.

A Benefaction has been lately left to six married Clergymen. A. B. whose Benefices do not exceed 30 l. per Ann. Three in the Diocese of *London*, and three in that of *Bath and Wells*; to be at the Disposal of the Bishop of each Diocese.

DEATHS

DEATHS.

Sept. 2. **T**HE Reverend Dr *Ibbotson*,
Rector of *Lambeth*, and
Prebend of *Exeter*, at *Canterbury*.

3. General *Primrose*, in *Kensington-Square*.

Miss Betty Fish at *Enfield*.

4. Mr *John Spencer*, sen. Head Pay-
master of the *East India House*.

Edward Ward, Lord *Dudley* and
Ward, at *Epsom*.

The Lady *Jane Hay*, Countess Dow-
ager of *Rother*, at *Leslie Palace* in *Scot-*
land.

Miss Kitty Lightfoot, a Neice and
Coheiress to the late Judge *Lightfoot*, in
Hatton Garden.

Thomas Maitland, Esq; Son of Sir
Richard Maitland, a *Scotch* Baronet.

John Roberts, Esq; at *Place Newidd*,
in *Denbighshire*, several Years Member
of Parliament for *Denbigh*.

5. Justice *Manlove's* Lady, at his
House in *Charterhouse-square*.

6. *Daniel Pulleney*, Esq; Member of
Parliament for *Preston* in *Lancashire*,
at *Harefield* in *Middlesex*. He was a
Gentleman of distinguish'd Integrity,
an able Debater, a perfect Master of all
Parliamentary Proceedings.

7. *Daniel Westcomb* Esq; Secretary to
the *South Sea Company*.

The Right Reverend Dr *Edward*
Waddington, Lord Bishop of *Chichester*,
exceedingly lamented by the Poor of
his Diocese.

8. *Thomas Bishop* Esq; at *Drayton*
near *Uxbridge*, in *Middlesex*.

Thomas Goodall Esq; *Custos Brevium*
of the *King's Bench*.

Thomas Haggard, Esq; Land Surveyor
in the Customs, (at *Hockney*.)

9. The Reverend Dr *Lamy*, Vicar
of *Staines*, in *Middlesex*.

10. Mr *Wm Bott*, a Common Coun-
cil Man in *Faringdon* without.

11. The Reverend Mr *Lee*, Curate of
Footing in *Surry*.

Adolphus Farey, Esq; in *Greekstreet*,
Soho,

15. Capt. *Stuart*, a *Scotch* Gentle-
man, late in the Service of the *East-*
India Company.

13. Mr *Walker*, House-keeper to his
Majesty, at *New-market*.

17. Dr *Baſi*, a noted *Jew* Physi-
cian in *St Mary Axe*.

18. *Theodore Willer*, (formerly Book-
keeper to Mess. *Woodwards*) in *New-*
gate, where he was detain'd for a Debt
of several Thousand Pounds. See p.
216.

Capt *Hunter*, formerly Commander
of an *East-India Ship*.

19. Mr *Hickman*, an Attorney in
Fetter-Lane.

The Lady of the Hon. *Charles Ares-*
kine, Esq; his Majesty's Solicitor at *E-*
dinburgh.

Sir *Wm Murray*, a *Scotch* Baronet,
succeeded by his eldest Son, now Sir
Archibald.

Mr *Thomas Hudson*, one of the Corn
Meters of this City.

The Reverend Mr *John Griffin*, M.A.
at *Saresden* in *Oxfordshire*, formerly
of *Merton-College* in *Oxford*, and Rec-
tor of *Churchill* in that County, of
which he was deprived for Non-com-
pliance with the new Oaths in 1715.

21. *Exton Sayer*, Esq; his Majesty's
Surveyor General of Lands, Member
of Parliament for *Totness*, Chancellor of
Durham, Deputy Chancellor of the
Diocese of *Winchester*, and Commissa-
ry of *Essex*. As he was reading a Pa-
per on Horse-back, the Reins laid
down, his Horse startled, or run a-
way, and threw him; after which
he linger'd some Days. His Widow
is Sister to *Charles Talbot*, Esq; Sollici-
tor General; since advanced to the
Office of Lord Chancellor.

Mary, Countess of *Strathmore*, Daugh-
ter to Dr *Olipbant*, at *Edinburgh*.

24. The Reverend Mr *Wm Wake*,
Rector of *Walgrave* in *Northampton-*
shire, and Prebendary of *Lincoln*, at
Bath.

Thomas Wilberham, Esq; in *Caven-*
dish-Square.

25. The Lady of *Adrian Moore*, Esq; at *Milton-Place* in *Egham*, in the County of *Surry*. She was a Fortune of 30,000 *l*.

Benjamin Yard, Esq; at *Chelsea*.
Charles Gibson, Esq; Recorder of *Lancaster*.

26. *Leonard Spencer*, Esq; formerly a Paper Merchant in *Broad-street*, said to be worth an hundred thousand Pounds.

Mr *Rous* at *Hampstead*, who built a Chapel there.

27. Col. *Talbot* at *Twickenham*.

The Lady of *Joseph Aikew* Esq; in *Bridgewater-square*.

One *Holder*, a Pensioner to *Kensington Parish*. A few Days before she died, complaining of great Want, the Curate collected Charity for her; but yet by her Will she bequeathed 500 *l*. to Mr *Penford* of that Town.

The Marquis of *Granby*, aged thirteen, eldest Son to the Duke of *Rutland*, of the Small Pox. His Grace's 2d Son *Robert Sutton Manners*, is now Marquis of *Granby*.

From *Mosco*, 'tis advis'd, that *Ewdokia Foedorowna Lassukin*, first Wife to *Peter the Great*, died in a Monastery near that City, on the 2d of *August* last. She was separated from his *Czarish* Majesty, and confin'd in a Prison for several Years; during which Imprisonment, she lost her only Son the *Czarowitz*. When her Grandson *Peter II.* ascended the Throne she was taken out of Prison, and a little after had the Grief to see her Grand-daughter, the Princess *Natalia* depart this Life; who was soon followed by her Grandson *Peter II.*

PROMOTIONS.

MR *Steel* made a Clerk of the Treasury.

Mr *Panton*, Page of Honour to the King, made Cornet of Horse, in the Room of the Earl of *Deloraine*, who resign'd.

The Earl of *Tankerville* appointed Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Mr *Wm Newcombe* chosen Common Council Man of *Bishopsgate Ward*.

Mr *Robert Bailey*, made a Cornet of Dragoons in the *Ld Carpenter's* Regiment.

Mr *George Blackmore*, made Carpenter in ordinary to his Majesty in the Room of Mr *Andrew Churchill* deceased.

Mr *Smith*, Under-Secretary to the South Sea Company, made Secretary in the Room of Mr *Westcombe*, deceased.

John Littlehales, Gent. appointed Lieutenant in Major General *Grove's* Regiment of Foot, now at *Gibraltar*.

Thomas Boscowen, Esq; Son to the Lord Viscount *Falmouth*, made Page of Honour to his Majesty.

Mr *Saunders*, a Gentleman belonging to the Lord Chamberlain, made House-keeper to his Majesty, in the Room of Mr *Walker* deceased.

Charles Lee, Esq; made Master of the Revels, Jests, and Masquerades, in the Room of *Francis Henry Lee*, Esq; deceased.

Thomas Poppleton, Esq; made a Captain-Lieutenant in Colonel *Cadogan's* Company of Foot.

Lieutenant *Eaton* appointed Colonel in the 2d Regiment of Guards, in the Room of Colonel *Talbot*, deceased.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS,
conferred on the following Reverend
Gentlemen.

DR. *Crow*, Rector of *St Batolph's* *Bishopsgate*, collated to the Living of *Finchley*.

Mr *Cooper*, chosen Lecturer of *St Christopher's*, behind the *Royal Exchange*.

Mr *Laud* chosen Lecturer of *St Atholins*, near *Queen-street*, *Cheapside*.

The Right Honourable *Thomas Wyndham*, Esq; Lord Chancellor of *Ireland*, created a Peer of that Kingdom, by the Name, Style, and Title of Baron *Wyndham* of *Finglajs*.

Mr

Mr *Wilson* presented to the Living of New Church, *Romney Marsh*, in *Kent*.

Mr *Harris*, Rector of *Ringwood* in *Hampshire*, elected Fellow of *Eaton College*. in the room of the late Bp of *Chichester*.

Mr *Hill* presented to the Rectory of *St Clement*, in the Port of *Hastings*, and Diocese of *Chichester*.

Mr *Tho. Abdell*, presented to the Vicarage of *Ansty*, in the County of *Warwick*, and Diocese of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

CASUALTIES.

7. A Boat was overfet with seven Passengers, going thro' *London Bridge*; four of whom, and the Waterman, was drown'd.

30. At *Birnewell*, near *Cambridge*, a Fire broke out in an Out-House belonging to the *Black Swan*, which reduced the greatest part of the Town to Ashes, with Stacks of Corn and Hay, and even the Stubble on the Ground.

MARRIAGES.

SIR *William Morrice*, Bart, Member of Parliament for *Newport* in *Cornwal*, to the Lady *Lucy Wharton*, Sister to the late Duke.

Sir *Anth. Abdy*, of *Felix Hall*, in *Essex*, Bar. to Mrs *Williams*, a rich Heiress.

George Collingwood, Esq; to Miss *Overton*.

Mr *Thomas Howard Hutchenson*, Nephew to the Lord *Effingham Howard*, to Miss *West*.

Wm Darrell, Esq; a Money Scrivener, to Miss *Bagnall*.

Wm Cartwright, of *Marham*, in *Nottinghamshire*, Esq; to Miss *Anne Cartwright*, of *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*.

Jacob Farrington, Esq; of *Wiltshire*, to Miss *Woodman*.

16. The Hon. *Alexander Fraser*, of *Strichen*, Esq; one of the Senators of the College of Justice in *Scotland*---to the Junior Countess Dowager of *Bute*, Sister to the D. of *Argyle*.

Thomas East of the Inner Temple, Esq; to Miss *Stokes* of *Hampton*, in *Middlesex*.

Edward Key, Esq; to Miss *Kath. Gardiner*, Daughter of Sir *Brocas Gardiner*, Bart.

BANKRUPTS.

JOHN *Gunns* of *Billericay*, *Essex*, Woolstapler and Chapman.

Henry Parker, *Westsmithfield*, *London*, Linnen Draper.

John Worral, *Covent Garden*, *Middlesex*, Taylor and Broker.

John Williams, *Bridgnorth*, *Salop*, Innholder and Vintner.

Rowland Walbeoffe, *Charing-Cross*, Haberdasher of Hats.

PARMA, Sept. 15. The Physicians, Surgeons, and Midwives having declar'd upon Oath the Dutcheſs Dowager *Henrietta not Pregnant*, Gen. *Stampa*, Commander of the *German* Forces, took Poſſeſſion of the Dutchieſ of *Parma* and *Placentia*, in the Name of the Infant *Don Carlos*. The Pope's Miniſter poſted up a Proteſtation, ſignifying that the Houſe of *Farnese* being extinct, the Fief of this Dutchy was devolved upon the Holy See; and therefore the Inhabitants were to ſwear Fealty to none but the Pope's Delegates. The Gen. *Stampa* order'd theſe Papers to be pull'd down, and forbid the People taking notice of any Proceedings of the Court of *Rome* on that Affair.

Moscow, Sept. 3. The Count de *Wratislaw*, Imperial Ambaſſador, is very aſſiduous in renewing a good Underſtanding between this Court and *Great Britain*; and her *Czariff* Maſteſſy has ſignified to the *Engliſh* Commiſſary her friendly Diſpoſition to that end. Ambaſſadors are on the Road from the Emperor of *China* to demand the *Czarina*'s Aſſiſtance againſt the Great *Cham* of the *Tartars*, who with 60,000 Men beats the *Chineſe* in every Engagement, tho' their Army conſiſts of no leſs than four hundred thouſand Men.

Paris, Sept. 21. The Queen has declar'd herſelf two Months gone with Child.

Rome, The King of *Sardinia* inſiſts, that the preſent Pope has no Power to revoke the Bull of his Predeceſſors, and will therefore keep the Poſſeſſions given him by Virtue thereof. This Court is under no ſmall Perplexity on a ſagacious Diſcovery, lately made, that ſome of the Cardinals are *Jews*, and advanced to that Dignity in the late Pontificate, under the Adminiſtration of Cardinal *Cocſia*, who on all Occaſions ſeemed to prefer the Conſideration of Money to all others.

From *Turin*, That the young King of *Sardinia* had imprifoned his Father, the late King *Vittor Amadeus*, and ſeveral of his old Counſellors, for having conſpir'd to replace himſelf on the Throne.

The *Spaniſh* Galleons conſiſting of eleven Ships, convoy'd by four Men of War, in their Voyage home met with a Hurricane, which left but eight of them together, and thoſe without Maſts. The *Rofario* and *Almirante* fell foul of each other, and ſunk.

His *Catholick* Maſteſſy has ordered the Treſure of the Flotilla to be diſtributed; but not that of the *Azogues* Ships lately arrived.

*An ACCOUNT of the MISFORTUNE
of the Ship DOLPHIN in her Voyage
from NORTH CAROLINA to MONT-
SERAT.*

ON Thursday, June 24, by a ſudden Gult of Wind, the Sloop overſet; one of the Men was drowned, and the reſt got on the ſide of the Wreck. They had neither Water nor Bread, but a *Negroe* diving found an Adz and a Hand-ſaw, with which they cut the Rigging from the Maſts whereby the Ship righted, but was full of Water, and their Caſk Water ſpoſſed.

On the 14th Day after the overſet they caught a Shark, drank the Blood of it, and eat the Fleſh. Having nothing to drink but their own Urine, and what Rain they could catch, three of them and the *Negroe* died for want of Water.

On the 15th of July, *Thomas Giſſon*, the Maſter, and *Richard Banks* were taken up by a *French* Ship, the Maſter being ſo weak he could not ſtand.

They arriv'd at *Haere de Grace* in ſeven Weeks, and from thence Capt. *Humpreys* brought them to *London*.

Price

Prices of Goods, &c. in SEPTEMBER, 1731. 407 Towards the End of the Month.

Course of Exchange.	STOCKS.	Monthly BILL of Mortality from Aug. 3. to Sept. 28.
Amsterdam 35	S. S. 103 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$	Christned } Males 693 } 1363 } Femal. 670 }
Ditto at Sight 34 8	—Bonds 6 l. 2 s.	Buried } Males 1157 } 2243 } Femal. 1086 }
Hamburgh— 34	—Annuities 108 $\frac{3}{4}$	Die'd under 2 Years old --- 1041
Rotterdam 34 11	Bank 148 $\frac{7}{8}$	Between 2 and 5 --- 208
Antwerp — 35 10	—Circulation 47.15 s	Between 5 and 10 --- 104
Madrid — 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	Million Bank 100	Between 10 and 20 --- 80
Bilboa — 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	India 194 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{8}{2}$	Between 20 and 30 --- 139
Cadiz — 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	—Bonds 6 l. 6 s.	Between 30 and 40 --- 177
Venice — 48 $\frac{1}{8}$	African 50 to 51	Between 40 and 50 --- 167
Leghorn — 50 $\frac{1}{2}$	Royal Aff. 98	Between 50 and 60 --- 139
Genoa — 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	London Aff. 12 $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	Between 60 and 70 --- 90
Paris — 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	York Buildings 24 $\frac{1}{4}$	Between 70 and 80 --- 55
Bordeaux -- 31 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 per Ct. Ann. 96	Between 80 and 90 --- 83
Oporto — 5 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	Eng. Cop. 3 l. 00 s.	Between 90 and 100 --- 4
Lisbon — 5 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	Welch ditto 2 l. 10 s.	107. — 1
Dublin — 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lottery Tick. 14 s.	

Prices of Grain at Bear-Key, per Quarter.

Wheat 25s. to 28s. od.	Pale Malt 20s. to 24s. od.	Oats 10s. to 15s. od.	H. Pease 16s. to 18s. od.
Rye 13s. to 16s. od.	B. Malt 16s. to 18s. od.	Pease 20s. to 22s. 6d.	H. Beans 20s. to 23s. 6d.
Barley 15s. to 18s. od.	Tares 20s. to 23s. 6d.		

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

Coals in the Pool 25s. to 28s.	Sugar Powd best 59s. per C.	Mastick white 4s. 6d.
Old Hops per H. 40s. to 3 l.	Ditto second sort 49s. per C.	Opium 10 s. 6 d.
New Hops 3 l. to 5 l.	Leaf Sugar double refine 9 d.	Quicksilver 4 s. 6 d.
Rape Seed 11 l. to 11 l. 10 s.	per lb.	Rhubarb fine 20s. a 22 s.
Lead the Fodder 19 l. 10 s. half	Ditto single refine 60s. to 70 s.	Sarsaparilla 3 s. 0 d.
on board, 16 l. 10 s.	per C.	Saffron Eng. 26s. 00 d.
Tin in Blocks 4 l. 00 s	Cinnamon 7 s 9 d. per lb.	Wormseeds 4s. 6 d.
Ditto in Bars 4 l. 02 s. exclusive	Cloves 9 s. 1 d.	Balsam Capivi 2 s. 10 d.
of 3 s. per Han. Duty.	Mace 16 s. 6 d. per lb.	Balsam of Gilead 14 s. 00 d.
Copper Eng. best 5 l. 14 s. per C.	Nutmegs 8 s. 7 d. per lb.	Hipocrasiana 6s. 0s.
Ditto ord. 4 l. 14 s. per C.	Sugar Candy white 12 d. to 17 d.	Ambergreece per oz. 14 s.
Ditto Barbary 3 l. to 4 l.	Ditto brown 6 d. Half penny per lb.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Iron of Bilboa 14 l. 10 s. per Tun	Pepper for Home cons. 12 d.	Oporto red, per Pipe 32 l. a 34 l.
Iron of Sweden 15 l. 10 s. per Tun	Ditto for exportation 12 d.	ditto white 40 l.
Tallow 3 s. per C. or 5 d. Fav.	Tea Bohoa fine 12 s. to 14 s. per lb.	Lisbon red 36 l.
p. l.	Ditto ordinary 10s. per lb.	ditto white, 26 l.
Country Tallow 1 l. 17 s. 6 d.	Ditto Congo 12 s. to 16 s. per lb.	Sherry 27 l.
Cochineal 17 s. 9 d. per lb.	ditto Pekoe 18 s. per lb.	Canary new 26 l.
Grocery Wares.	ditto Green fine 12 s. to 15 s. per lb.	ditto old 36 l.
Raisins of the Sun 27 s. od. per C.	ditto Imperial 14 s. per lb.	Florence 30 l. per Cheff
Ditto Malaga Frailes none	ditto Hyson 20s. to 35 s.	French red 36 l. a 50 l.
Ditto Smyrna new 17 s.	Drugs by the lb.	ditto white 20 l.
Ditto Alicante, none	Balsam Peru 16 s. to 00s.	Mountain malaga old 28 to 30 l.
Ditto Lipra new	Cardamoms 3 s. 4 d.	ditto new 20 to 24 l.
Ditto Belvedere none	Campfire refine'd 24 s.	Brandy Fr. per Gal 6s. to 7s. 6d.
Currants new none	Crabs Eyes 22 d.	Rum of Jamaica 6s. od. a 7s. 6d.
Prunes French 17s.	Fallop 3 s. 9 d.	ditto Lew. Islands 6s. 4d. to 7s.
Eggs none	Manna 1 s. 6d.	

Observations in Gardening for October.

NOW set some Kidney Beans in Baskets under some warm wall to be afterwards assisted by moderate hot Beds; as the Season becomes violent; with good management, these will fruit very early.

Sow some of the Hotspur Pease and Spanish Beans in some well exposed Border.

Take up those Colly-flower Plants which begin to flower, tie their leaves together, and bury their roots and stalks in Sand in a Cellar, or some cool place, the Flowers will increase in bigness and remain good two or three months.

Make Plantations of Lettuce Cabbage for Winter use. Sow Rhadishes in some warm place to draw early in the Spring, and Cresses, Lettuce, Mustard, Spinach, &c. upon a decay'd hot Bed for Winter Sallads.

Continue to Earth up Sellery for Blanching.

Towards the end Earth up and Dress such Artichocks as have done blowing.

Cut Artichocks with long stalks and preserve them in the House by setting their stalks in Sand.

Make Plantations of Goosberries, Currants, and Raspberries, from the Suckers or Cuttings.

BOOKS published in SEPTEMBER.

2. **T**HE Conduct of the Craftsman destructive of publick good, &c. *pr.* 2d.

Modern History, by *Wm. Salmon*, No. 84. Vol. XIV. P. 5.

3. The second High German Physician, &c. *pr.* 1s.

The Gentleman's Magazine, No. 7. for *August*, *pr.* 6d.

4. The State of the Nation, as to commerce, debts, and money, by *E. Phillips*, Esq; *pr.* 1s. 6d.

6. The present State of the Republick of Letters, for *August*, *pr.* 1s.

7. A full justification of the doctrines advanced in Mr *Bowman's* Sermon, &c. *pr.* 6d.

Sermons on several Occasions, by *Nathanael Marshal*, D. D. in 3 Vols.

Miscellaneous Observations on Authors, No. IX. *pr.* 6d.

8. Remarks on a Pamphlet intitled, The Traditions of the Clergy destructive of Religion, *pr.* 6d.

The Political State of Great Britain, for *August*.

9. The Monthly Chronicle for *August*, *pr.* 6d.

An Experimental History of Road Water in Wiltshire, &c. by *Stephen Williams*, M. B.

10. *Historia Literaria*, No. XII. Vol. II. P. 6.

11. The Lives of the English Bishops, Part II. *pr.* 1s.

Histoire d'Angleterre par M. de Rapin, &c. No. 49. Vol. IX. P. *pr.* 1s.

16. Proceedings at the Old Bailey, &c. No. 7. *pr.* 6d.

The Hunting of the Stag, A Poem, *pr.* 6d.

An Address to the People of Great Britain, on the republication of the *Craftsman*.

18. The Inquisitor, No. I. *pr.* 6d.

28. The Inquisitor, No. II. *pr.* 6d.

21. Observations in Physick, &c. by *Thomas Apperley*, M. D.

A Letter to the Bp of Litchfield, occasioned by so much of his II. Vol. as regards the Quakers, *pr.* 4d.

The Traditions of the Clergy not destructive of Religion, &c. *pr.* 6d.

22. Grubstreet versus Bowman, &c. *pr.* 6d.

23. The present State of Europe, &c. for *August*.

A Dialogue in burlesque verse, between Parson Betty, and Parson Bowman.

25. Modern History, by Mr *Salmon*, 85. Vol. XIV. P. 6.

27. A Defence of our Saviour's miracle of curing the Fig-tree, &c. by *W. Bowman*, M. A. *pr.* 6d.

The Life of Sir Robert Walpole, &c. *pr.* 1s.

28. The Political Works of *Andrew Fletcher* of Saltoun, Esq; *pr.* 5s.

29. A Letter to Mr *St—late* Ld B—, &c. *pr.* 6d.