

The Gentleman's Magazine:

Lond. Gazette
 Lond. Jour.
 For. Jour.
 Applebee's :
 Read's :
 Craftsman :
 D. Spectator
 Grubstreet J.
 W. ly Register
 Free Briton
 Nap. Doctor
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Or, MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER,

NUMB. X. for OCTOBER, 1731.

CONTAINING,

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

- I. A View of the WEEKLY ESSAYS, viz. Of Lying, Swearing and Blasphemy; Domestick Complaints; Of Knowledge, Books and Reading; Amindab's Advice to Bowman; Of Rusticity; Ingenuity; Riches and Religion; Of Arrest and Imprisonment, Bravery and Cowardice; Envy, Folly and Wisdom; Constancy in Love; Fortune; Free Masonry; Mrs Longley's Case; Gaming, Lottery, Idleness, Business, &c.
- II. POLITICAL POINTS, viz. Prerogative of the English Parliament; Illegality of Selling Places; the present Opposition; Mr. P.'s solemn League and Covenant; Efficacy of particular Words; English Happiness; the Craftsman and Cato, the State Empirick; the Dead defended; the Free Briton attack'd; justified; Gibraltar; K. William's Statue; ways and means for erecting two.
- III. POETRY: Caleb's Song and Answer; Merry Thoughts; Epigrams; Miss Cadere's Case, a Pastoral; Freeholder; Bury Fair, &c.
- IV. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, &c.
- V. The entire Will of the late Sam. Travers Esq; of Publick Concern.
- VI. Prices of Goods, Grain, Stocks.
- VII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS; Don Carlos; Miss Cadere and the Jesuit.
- VIII. Books and Pamphlets.
- X. A Table of Contents.

The THIRD EDITION.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

OCTOBER, 1731.

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

The Craftsman, October 2. No. 274.

Prerogative of English Parliaments.



Nothing, says the CRAFTSMAN, is more surprizing, than the Jealousy, which most of our Kings have entertain'd of their Parliaments,

tho' generally without Cause; for our Parliaments have been too supple and condescending to the Crown. This Observation he illustrates from a Tract, said to be written by Sir Walter Raleigh, intituled, *The Prerogative of Parliaments in England proved, in a Dialogue between a Counsellor and a Justice of Peace, &c.* written in the Reign of K. James I. to induce him to call a Parliament. The substance of this Tract is to the Effect following, viz.

Our Kings were no longer in love with their great Chancellors, than they deserv'd well of them; it was the Custom for many Ages to change the Treasurer and Chancellor every three Years, and to hear all Complaints against them: For had the Subject an Inheritance in the Prince's Favour, and the Prince none in the Subject's Fidelity, then were Kings in more unhappy Estate than common Persons. Therefore in discharging those Lucifers, Kings make the World know that they have more of judg-

ment than of Passion. Too great Benefits of Subjects to their King, where the Mind is blown up with their own Deservings, and too great Benefits of Kings conferr'd on their Subjects, where the Mind is not qualify'd with a great deal of Modesty, are equally dangerous.

Parliaments are like the Friendship of the World, which always followeth Prosperity; and so they serve the King in Possession. K. Henry 6th's Grants were made void by the Parliament, when the Duke of York came to be King; when K. Edward was beaten out by K. Henry, the Parliament, made all his Acts void, and him and his Followers Traytors. It serv'd Richard II. to condemn the popular Lords. It serv'd Henry to depose Richard.

The Counsellor asks the Justice, if he does not think it best. "To compound a Parliament of the King's Servants, that shall in all things obey the King's Desires?" To which the Justice replies, No; for it hath never succeeded well, either on the King's part, or on the Subject's. When the King leaves himself to the People, they assure themselves that they are trusted and beloved of their King; and there never was any Assembly so barbarous as not to answer the Love and Trust of their King.

It is more happy for a Sovereign Prince that a Subject open his Purse willingly, than by Violence.

E e e 2

The

The Dialogue is carried on in objecting and answering some Reasons for the calling of a Parliament at that Time, and the Counsellor concludes with telling the Justice, that notwithstanding whatever he had said, their greatest Men will be Judges in their own Cause; nor will allow of any Invention not proceeding from themselves. To which the Justice replies, That B Princes may be unhappy in suffering themselves to be inclosed; that 'tis an ill sign in a State, when the well deserving in a State find no Recompence but the Contentment of their own Consciences; and far worse, where the justly accused shall take Revenge of the just Accuser.

The Justice concludes, that he fought for neither Riches nor Honour, nor Thanks, but only to satisfy his Majesty, *That he has lived and will die an honest Man.*

Flag's Journal, October 2. N^o 152.

The Illegality of selling Places.

ON a Supposition that many Places E would be made vacant, if a certain Act was put in force, this Author takes occasion to quote the Statute of Edward VI. 5^o and 6^o Cap. 10. which enacts, *That if any Person or Persons bargain or sell for ready Money, Bond, Contract, or for any Consideration whatsoever, any Office or Offices, or Deputation thereof, which in any wise touch or concern the Administration or Execution of Justice, his Majesty's Rent, Money, Revenue, &c. or any of his Majesty's Customs, or Administration or Attendance, to be had done, or executed in the Custom-House or Houses, or the keeping any of his Majesty's Towns, Castles, &c. or any Clerkship to be executed in any Court of Record wherein Justice is to be ministred, such Person shall not only forfeit such Office so bargained and sold, but also the Person purchasing shall be adjudged disabled in the Law to have, held, or occupy*

such Office, &c. and such Bargains and Sale are declared void to all Intents and Purposes.

A *Provided, that this Act do not extend to any of the Chief Justices of the King's Bench, or Common Pleas, or to any of the Justices of Assize.*

Next he makes a Remark on Mr Bowerman's Sermon. (See p. 366.)

§ The Doctrines Mr B. endeavours to propagate, are calculated to destroy the Divine Authority of the Priesthood, and would be destructive of the State should she give into them.

C Mr B's Ignorance, continues he, in the Scriptures is astonishing, and can hardly be parallel'd, except in an Instance in Mr Downe's *Life of Archbishop Cranmer*. The Arch-bishop's first Wife liv'd in the *Dolphin Inn* in Cambridge; whither he often resorted; whence the Popish Party rais'd a Story that he was Hostler of that Inn, and had not a learned Education. This a Yorkshire Priest confidently asserted, saying, *He had no more Learning than a Goose*. The Lord Cromwell being inform'd of it, committed him to the Fleet-Prison; from whence Cranmer procured his Disgrace, sent for him and told him, *That if he had a mind to try what a Scholar he was, he might oppose him in whatever Science he pleased*. The Priest ask'd Pardon, and confessed his understanding nothing but his Mother Tongue. No doubt then, said Cranmer, *you are well vers'd in the English Bible, and can answer any Questions out of that: Pray tell me, who was David's Father?* The Priest stood a little while to consider, at last told the Arch-Bp he could not recollect his Name. Tell me then, says Cranmer, *who was Solomon's Father?* The poor Priest reply'd, *He had no Skill in Genealogies*. Nevertheless the Arch-Bp having admonish'd him, sent him home to his Cure.

Head's

Read's Journal, October 2.

Of Lying, Swearing, and Blasphemy.

THOU shalt not lie, was a Law which *Solon* establish'd among the *Athenians*. The *Persians* punished Lying with Death. Whoever, among the *Athenians*, was convicted of amusing the People with empty, *Courtier-like*, and flautent Promises, the Senate condemn'd to Death.

The Antients were so far from tolerating such an Attestation in Company, that even an Oath before a Judge was never admitted, but for want of other Proof: *Plato's* Precept was, "Not to administer an Oath wantonly, but on deep Grounds, and with the strictest Caution." *Ulpian* gives his Opinion thus, "Some are forward to take Oaths from a Contempt of Religion; others from an extraordinary Awe of the Divine Majesty, carry their Fear to an unreasonable Superstition; so make an equitable Decision of a Judge necessary".

"No Man will perjure himself, says *Aristotle*, who apprehends Vengeance from Heaven, and Disgrace among Men." *Clinias* was so very scrupulous, that rather than take an Oath (tho' lawfully) he suffer'd the Loss of three Talents. Perjury, in the Time of *Philo-Judas*, was abominated, and capitally punished among the *Jews*; though since they have much degenerated, having been poyson'd with the Books of the *Talmud*, which says, "He who breaks his promissory Oath, any Vow, he enters into by the Year, if he has a Mind should be ineffectual and invalid, let him rise the first Day of the Year, and say, What- ever Promises, Oaths and Vows I may think fit to make in the Year following, let them be null, void, and of no effect." *Treat* 3. part 3 of the *Talmud*, in the Treatise *Nedbarim*, Ch. 4. And the Modern *Jews* use the same Artifice, thinking they may then

lawfully deceive the *Christians*. See *Hieron. ex Didis Talmud*, c. 3. and *Magister Joannes, de Concor. Legum*. Tit. 4. c. 7.

As for Dejerators, or common Swearers, who, without any Incentive, insolently throw their Darts at Omnipotence, they must be ignorant that they *Blaspheme* a Name Almighty, Immutable, and Holy.

Blasphemy is, when we ascribe to the supreme Being what is incompatible with his Attributes; derogate from his infinite Perfections; profane his most blessed Name and Word; transmute any of the Divine Benefits into the Form of an Execration; and lastly, attribute to the Creature what is only applicable to the Creator. Against one or other of these Species, every common Swearer lifts up his Tongue. He who swears in Defiance of the establish'd Religion of his Country, injures every Individual of the People; and therefore commits a publick Crime.

Common Swearing differs but in Name from Perjury. But of all the monstrous Absurdities, none seems so shocking as Imprecation. There are a Set of Insignificants, who, for want of Capacity, to keep up a Conversation, are continually damning themselves and their Neighbours.

Concludes, that an Oath is in no Instance lawful, but where the Glory of our Creator, and the Interest of our Neighbour is directly concern'd; in which last Event a promissory Oath is in Place of Security to our Neighbour, and the Breach of it at once rises into Perjury.

Universal Spectator October, 2. No. 156.

Domestick Complaints.

Joseph Spruceby acquaints Mr Stone-castle in a Letter, that he loves every thing about him exceeding neat and clean. Two Years ago he married; chose his Wife neither for Beauty nor Fortune, but because she was a good

good Huswife. Soon after they were married, to his great surprize, she became an arrant Slut, and all his Persuasions to the contrary being ineffectual, therefore complains to the *Spec-*

tator. Penelope Gentle addresses the *Spec-*
tator, and sets forth, that before Marriage, her Husband told her he did not smoke, upon her declaring she had an unconquerable Aversion to *Tobacco*. But of late he takes 2 or 3 Pipes before he goes to Bed; by which his Breath becomes so disagreeable, that it makes her sick, and fears it may occasion her utter Dislike of him, and prejudice his Health, it not being good for him. This she dreads, but as he is a sensible good-natur'd Man, a Sight of her Letter in the *Spec-tator*, may produce an happy Effect.

In answer to these, Mr *Spec-tator* observes, that a great deal of Complaisance, as well as Affection, is necessary to render the Marriage State agreeable; that 'tis very ungenerous to break the Promises of Courtship; that it is Matter of more Importance for a Woman to make herself amiable after, than before Marriage; gives an ingenious Reason why so many Marriages are unhappy, because the Women employ more pains to make *Nets* than *Cages*.

A 3d Complaint is from *Michael Downright*, who says, a Gentleman of his Acquaintance is always diverting the Company at the Expence of the last he came from. By this means he entertains every Body, but no Body is his Friend; desires he may be told, that *Wit* is no excuse for *Ill-Nature*, and to be made ridiculous, is what most Folks can pardon the least of any thing; and that he designs, whenever he Exercises his Wit upon him, to make use of an Oaken Cudgel by way of *Repartee*.

Applique's Journal, October 2.

Of Knowledge.

THE ways of attaining Knowledge, says *Philalethes*, a Corre-

spondent at *Oxford*, are two, *Meditation*, and *Reading* or *Hearing*. *Reading* is analogous to *Eating*, and *Meditation* to *Digesting* it in the *Stomach*. It is therefore of great Consequence to preserve the *Aliment* of the *Mind* pure, which (as in the *Body*) prevents Distempers in the *digestive* Faculty, and sometimes remedies the Faults of *Nature*.

B *Inattention* to these *Principles*, has induc'd some to despise *Reading*, to depend on their own Abilities, make a jest of Books, and look upon Students as *Pedants*.

The strongest Basis of natural Judgment is *Experience*, which some would thrust into the place of *Learning*. Books are the Records of *Experience*, and tho' sometimes they may be written with other Views than to explore the Truth, the same Objection will be against *Experience*, which often misleads us with Pleasure, Passion, or natural Infirmary.

Allows that *Reading* is capable of doing Mischief; the Press teeming with Productions destructive of sound Principles and good Morals. To avoid which, we should read only such as tend to instruct the Head and amend the Heart. In order to which we are to regard the Nature of Man, and his several Concernments. In these *Religion* claims the first Place. *Writings* therefore that propagate *Scepticism*, under the pretext of *Liberty* and *Free-Thinking*, which would introduce an irreverent License in speaking of things sacred, ought to be avoided. Next to *Religion*, *Government* ought to take Place, which it becomes us to love, honour and defend, and not quarrel with those who differ from us as to the Manner in which they think it may be honoured and defended.

No *Miscellaneous Books* are to be admitted as an Amusement, if they offend against Decency, or are below the Dignity of *Human Understanding*.

Prefers *Essays* to all other Kinds of Writing. The Moderns are not so fond of regular Pieces, which treat of

Subject

subjects at their utmost extent; as of Miscellaneous Productions that contain the Quintessence of longer Volumes, A reason'd with a Spriteliness of Wit, that not to be maintain'd in Works of greater Bulk.

Therefore thinks the *initial Letters*, printed in the Weekly Papers, if on moral Subjects, might become of great Advantage to Readers, especially in B Country Towns, by instructing those who scarcely look into a Book in a Year, or by Negligence or Constraint seldom go to Church, yet are sure to con- sider a *Journal*, [or *Monthly Magazine*.]

London Journal. October 2. No. 640.

The Rise, Progress and Decline of the present Political Opposition.

THO' 'tis true, says Osborne, that the ancient Greeks and Romans, D and our braver Countrymen of late, preserved their Liberties by *Opposition*: Yet, 'tis as true, that free States have been over-turned, and Liberty lost by unreasonable Contention, and vicious Opposition. When *Love of Self* took Place of *Love of Country*, then the Roman State sell a Sacrifice to Pride and Ambition. The Opposition among us is the same; entirely owing to the Resentment and Malice of a *few Men* out of *Power*, notwithstanding their Pretence of Liberty and publick Good.

To carry on *this Opposition* against M——r, the Government has been compared to the *most arbitrary* Monarchies, and the King himself to the worst of Tyrants, threatened with a *Forfeiture of Title*, and the Revolt of his Subjects: and the *most foolish and wicked* Reigns laid before the People as *Parallels* to this.

But Time, the happy Conclusion of a general Peace, and the late *Pamphlets and Papers* of the Male-contents, have convinced the People, that all this Noise and Bustle has been the Effect of mere *Rage and personal Resentment*; so that the *Opposition* is very much

upon the Decline. The Imprudence and Passion of Mr P. has made his Friends cool; he is left almost alone; even Ld B——ke is wisely retired.

Next are some Remarks on Mr D'anvers's Dream, where the goodly fat Man is brought in making a Speech to his B——ps and *Waltham Blacks*, (See p. 387.) and representing Mr Osborne as brought to Town by him from a mean Employment in the Country, retained as a Writer, and rewarded with a Place, which Osborne disliking, resigned; wherein the *Craftsman* says, he acted wisely, thereby rendering himself Independent of the M——r.

To all which Osborne replies, That the M——r did not bring him to Town, nor desired him to write one Word. 'Tis true, he gave him a Place, which he would have done had he never wrote. This Place he has resigned. What then? Did no Man ever dislike a Place before? He found himself growing in Years, and had rather retire, and live on a less Income, than be confined to do what he did not like for a greater. Knows no Employment in the Kingdom, unless the Care of the Publick, more honourable than instructing the Youth of the Kingdom; 'tis far more commendable than to support himself, as D'anvers does, by "abusing the Government, disgracing his Country, and libelling all Persons of Worth and Power." As to the Independency which D'anvers speaks of, says, perhaps he hates *Dependence of all kinds*, and is now at Liberty to serve his Benefactor without Hope of G Reward.

Weekly Register, October 2. No. 77.

Heli to Vizier Azem.

II MOST magnificent Lord! Representative of Majesty! and Delegate of Power! I approach thee with Reverence, and salute thee with Pleasure, as a Man soften'd with Humanity,

manity, and familiar with the Graces. Thy Predecessor was a Man of noble Qualifications, but he wanted as many more; thou art all he was, and all he wanted: But the Abilities of thy public Capacity, and the Amiability of thy private Life, will not protect thee; Calumny is Deaf, and Prejudice is Blind, both the necessary Consequents of Greatness and Virtue. Should our *Holy Prophet* revisit the World, and take up the Reins of Government, in Time we should wish a Remove in Favour of the veriest Reptile that had lick'd the dust from his Sandals: Has any one Benefit result'd to the Empire from *Patron's* Faction but thy Advancement? There's not a Creature so meanly Wretched, but thinks himself qualified to correct the ablest Politician. 'Tis to this Self-conceit the late Insurrection was owing. — P — was a Man of turbulent and unquiet Disposition; little Knowledge, and abundance of Pride. His first Pretence was only to purge the *Ministry*; but afterwards he dethroned his *Prince*; at first he refused Preferment when offered, but afterwards assum'd it as his Right.

I am grieved to see the Children of the *Faithful* conspiring with their Enemies against their Country. No one can be a true *Patriot* who has any Concern for himself, but as a Member of the general Body; he ought to be Wise, Cautious, Prudent, Moderate, afraid of Violence, and a Friend to Peace; a Lover of Justice, and rather an Advocate than a Champion of the Cause he defends. — The Character of P — was directly contrary to this, — I congratulate thee on the late Triumph over the Enemies of thy Country. Thou hast done Justice to thy Royal Master, and Honour to thy self; under thy mild Administration the *Mussulmans* will be happy; if they are not sensible of it, let their own Folly be their Punishment. While thy Virtue recommends thee to the Smiles of thy Sovereign, thou art secure from the

Malice of thy Enemies, and whilst thy Merit continues, their Opposition will only serve to Increase thy Glory, and make thee dearer than ever to Men of Genius and Impartiality. The ever adorable *Alla* preserve thee from the Caprice of a wanton and inconstant People!

Free Britton. October 7, No. 27.

Mr. P's Solemn League and Covenant.

WE the under written Persons, Sectaries, Partisans, &c. &c. however divided in Interest, or different in Opinion, having resolv'd to unite for the Reformation of the State, do publish and declare, that, whether we be *Whigs* or *Tories*, *Jacobites*, or *Commonwealthsmen*, *High* or *Low Church*, *Presbyterians*, *Independents*, or *Anabaptists*, we are, and will be denominated no otherwise than *Patriots*.

And whereas a certain Person, now in Power, having presum'd to exclude all the *Jacobites* in the Kingdom from Offices of Honour and Trust; and likewise removed divers *Whigs*, *Republicans*, &c. and disappointed others in their Expectations of Places and Honours, which they were no ways entitled to; particularly, has continued under a Sort of Proscription our dearest Brother, and faithful Ally, *Henry*, late Viscount B — ke, with much Cruelty to him and to the Nation.

And the said evil Minister having wickedly brought to condign Punishment J — n A — bie, some time Chancellor of the Exchequer, principal Contriver, Abettor, and Executor of the *South Sea* Scheme; who hath since purg'd himself, by declaring against the present Administration.

For these Causes we do, *Nem. Con.* resolve to adjudge, that he is a most wicked Minister, worse than *Sejanus*, *Wolsey*, or *Villars*; and that notwithstanding our former Votes and Speeches in his justification, he neither did, nor ever will do, any thing right or reasonable

seasonable whilst he continues in Power.
(See No. I. p. 6.)

And we do hereby solemnly vow and declare, that it is Lawful and Expedient to betray all the Confidence of Friendship, to renounce the Obligations of Gratitude, to disclose or invent private Conversation; and that it is necessary to deprive his Majesty and the Royal Family, of the publick Affection, which he or they shall on no Terms be restored to, but by delivering up to our Justice such Ministers as we shall think fit to condemn before we have try'd them; and till his Majesty comes into these Measures, that it shall be our Maxim, *That all the Misfortunes of the Nation are owing to his Father's, and his acceding to the Throne.* — But if the King should employ us (see p. 382.) exclusively of all others, we will discharge his *Civil* List of all Taxes and Incumbrances; and Charge Six-pence in the Pound paid by the Officers of the Household, upon the *Sinking Fund*, and even give him up the whole Fund, if he desires it. (See p. 386.)

And, that reasonable Encouragement may not be wanting to unite with us, we publish to all, whether *Jacobites* or *Tories*, &c. that from the Moment wherein they Confederate with us in our solemn *League and Covenant*, their *Sins shall be forgiven them*; and when by their Assistance, our Purposes are effected, shall be rewarded with Crown Lands, Pensionary Stipends, or Journals of Parliament.

Grub-street Journal. Oct. 7. No. 92.

Friendly Advice to Wm Bowman, by Aminadab. Friend Bowman.

When I first saw the Title of thy Testimony or *Sermon*, I was somewhat rejoiced, hoping we should shortly have thee one of our Brotherhood. But, alas! I perceive thou hast not yet left the *Typhoid Pits* of Egypt, thou remainest still in *Babylon*, and holdest two of her Livings, for which thou hast obtained a *Carnal Dispensation*.

O! Friend William, in tender Love am I thus drawn forth to Expostulate with thee on divers Passages in the Preface to thy said Testimony, or *Sermon*.

Pref. p. 1. As the following Discourse

was not originally designed to be published: If this be true how comest thou to tell us, that thou hadst long thought it thy Duty?

Ibid. What Success I have had. (Thou shouldst rather have wrote, what Censure; unless by Success thou meant Gain.) In the present Undertaking. This is wrong again; for it was a past or late Undertaking.

Page 4. As is indeed a hard Case, that Religion should be attended with such deplorable Circumstances, as not to be permitted the Use of Reason, &c. Prithce William, when was Religion more Subject to the Test of Reason?

Truth always shines the brighter for being opposed. How came it to be so much eclipsed between the going to rest of the primitive Christians and the Reformation. and if what I have said seem to cast some shade over it. How can what thou hast said shade it, if it shine brighter by being opposed?

It was verily enough said upon this Occasion, that "Demetrius and the Craftsmen might well be full of Wrath, when their Craft was in Danger to be set at naught". I think this is not very pertinent to thy Purpose, who instead of renouncing Priestly Craft, art for carrying it on further, by holding two Livings.

Ibid. The Subject of the following Sheets is the Result of an impartial Enquiry into the Nature of a Christian Church. Certainly, Friend Bowman, thou hast been hitherto a Blind leader of the Blind.

P. 5. I profess, that neither Interest, &c. This Profession seems to be a Protestation against Fact.

Whether what I have said be reasonable or no the World must now judge. to me it appears so. Does it only appear so? Art thou not certain it is so? If not, how dost thou know but instead of Truth thou hast been pursuing Errors?

P. 6. I declare solemnly, that I esteem and honour Episcopacy as much as any one, (I believe thee, because thou seem'st to have a main Inclination to be a rich beneficed Doctor, or a Bishop, (as it is an apostolical Institution, (I could never discover in the Scripture any Lord Bishops) adapted to the Circumstances of the Church, (if it was apostolical it will be at any Times necessary, let Circumstances be how they will) settled by the Legislature. No doubt of it, (that's natural.) But as to its being essential to the Church, I think I have Reason to deny. O preposterous! What an Apostolical Institution, and yet not essential to the Church?

I have nothing to object against those Powers, committed by lawful Authority to her Clergy. I thought this might have been one of the Traditions of the Clergy which thou hadst held forth so powerfully against; but alas! I am mistaken.

Ibid. and p. 7. As to what has been hinted, that I have borrowed some Thoughts from the Independent Whig, and the Rights of

of the Christian Church; I answer, that it is impossible to write upon Subjects of this Nature without saying many Things that have been said. This whole Paragraph seems to me, *William*, to be an ample Confession to the Charge.

Where any argument has appeared to me just and convincing, and by Consequence is become my own. (How another's argument can become thine except by stealth, I cannot see.) I am content to face an Inquisition. When fat *Living*s are like to come in a pace. Yet Ignorance then, &c. The Moon certainly is exceedingly predominant from hence to the end. While I live there will be something within that speak Peace. Why something? Could'st not thou tell what? why did'st not say the *Light*, the *Life*, &c. But then, thou would'st have been, in scorn, call'd Quaker. O *William*! do not thus kick against the pricks, and stirre Conviction.

Universal Spectator, October 9. No. 157.

Ingenuity recommended.

EVERY Man of a generous Spirit must warmly desire the *Glory* and *Prosperity* of his Country; and who ever is a Friend of *Ingenuity* promotes them both. Wherever *Arts* are well received, and the *Professors* respected, they will improve, flourish, and become perfect.

The occasion of his writing on this Subject, he says, is, to do justice to an Undertaking which he recommended the 10th of October last, viz. a Delineation of the most beautiful and uncommon Flowers, growing in distant Parts, or Native of our own Climate, disposed in 12 Copper Plates, according to the several Months wherein they blow, and is pleas'd to find the Undertakers have very honestly performed their Promise, and that the whole is beautiful, correct and regular; tho' the contrary is too frequently practis'd, to the great Discouragement of Subscriptions.

When Mr. *Stonecastle* fetch'd his Set away, he was agreeably surpriz'd to see the Names of so many of our chief Nobility, with a long List of our most beautiful and deserving Ladies; and was delighted to find that Art has so many Friends amongst us.

Upon further enquiry, was informed, that at the desire of many People of Taste and Figure, the Undertakers in-

tended to proceed to delineate all the Fruits that are known and esteemed amongst us, as accurately as they have done the Flowers. (See p.)

He informs his Readers, that this new Work, together with the former, will afford a compleat Natural History of Fruits and Flowers, represented in the most lively manner. Both these Designs will be wonderfully serviceable to the Fair Sex in their Painting and Needle-work. Knows a Lady who has pencil'd out part of the Flowers upon Paper, for the Modists of Fans; and that elegant embroider'd Suit of Cloaths wore by a Person of the first Quality, and admir'd at Court on her Majesty's Birth Night, was taken from some Plates of this Prints. Concludes, this Collection will assist the Fancy of Carvers, Pattern-Drawers, Embroiderers, Painters, Enamellers and Designers: And our young Females may hence be taught how to employ their Time without devoting it to Visits and Quadrille.

After this gives some Remarks from a Correspondent, on the Print of a certain pretty Lady, newly publish'd in her Riding Habit, and round-eared Cap: 1st. As it is an Instance of Vanity in permitting it. 2. As to the unsuitableness and nonsense of the 4 lines engraven under it; which begin,

Where Sweetness thus with Innocence unite
and proposes these 4 in their stead;
If Sweetness without Innocence be found,
Vice will displease, tho' outward Beauty wound.
When Age comes on, what must she do for Bread,

Whose Charms once kept her, and whose Charms are fled?

Fog's Journal, October 9. No. 153.

IN one of our Comedies, Fog says, is drawn the Character of a foolish Country Squire, who overtaking a Man in the Street, that was talking to himself, and calling some body Fool and Puppy, inconsiderately believ'd the Man was talking of him; especially when he overheard him go on with Fool, Ass, Coxcomb, he was sure no body else was meant but himself, and so sneaked off.

This

This *Fog* draws into a Comparison with some Modern Writers, who take care at certain particular Words, which they understand, as an *Invective* against some good Friend or Patron of theirs.

Knows a Person in a considerable Employment who is touch'd this way. He always changes Colour at the Words *Hay* and *Forage*. A little after he conceiv'd an Aversion to the Word *Screen*, inasmuch, that his Wife chang'd the Name of that useful Utensil into a *Frame*; but the Maid happening to call it, a *rotten dirty Screen*, good for nothing but to be burnt, He ask'd her what she had to do with State Affairs, and abuse great Men? and order'd her to be turn'd away.

No Cure can be found for his Folly; his Phrenzy daily increases; and all the following words set him a raving; *Corruption, Bribery, Penfons, Fleets, Treasuries, Seville, Vienna, and 50 more.*

Adds, that when such a foolish Spirit possesses Men, Things the best meant may be ill receiv'd; however, presents his Readers with some general Characters, which he has taken from another Author, that reflect on no particular Persons.

The Characters delineated are of a Good and Evil Minister; a Good and Wicked Priest; an Honest and Corrupt Judge; a Dishonourable and Wicked, and an Honourable and Brave Soldier.

Concludes, What shall we say of a Minister, who chuses a Prelate to betray the Rights of a Church; who procures a Judge to condemn Innocence; who makes choice of Robbers and Ruffians for Officers and Soldiers.

Applebee's Journal October 9.

Rusticity not Criminal.

Amongst our popular Errors none are more inexcusable than those of the great and small Vulgar of the City and Country; each passes for a Monster on the other, and *Knave and Fool* are tossed from one to t'other, without Distinction; see *wit and fool*, p. 243.

The People of *London* lavish their Stock of ill Nature, on that common Topick of *Satyr, Rural Squires, and Country Hoydens*. A late *courtly* Writer calls them *Fox Hunters*; and the Author of the *Humourist* defines a *Country Squire* a living Barrel of *March Beer*.

Because these *Country Squires* seldom write, the *Journalists* undertakes their Defence. Allows a pretty large share of oddity in the Character of his Clients. Owns *Religion* (that ungentleel thing in Town) is not quite worn out amongst them; and nine in ten have a Respect for the Parson of the Parish.

Not but here and there is a Spark of a brighter Understanding, who will swear, game, whore, laugh at the Gospel, and rail at the Clergy as heartily, as if born and bred in *Covent-Garden*. Such *Beaux Esprits* are rare, 'tis true; but 'tis their having a different taste of things from what prevails in Town, and not want of Capacity, that spoils them. For Example, old Sir *Ephraim Evergreen*, of *Oxfordshire*, his Parents dying while he was young, had but just Learning enough to enable him to read *English*. He apply'd himself to reading the *Statute Law*, and other Books, as might enable him to discharge the Office of Justice of Peace. About two Years Study made him a thorough Master of all its Branches; and for 30 Years past he has been the best belov'd Magistrate in his Country, meerly by the dint of *natural Parts*.

Nor are the *Country Ladies* such strange Creatures as a *London Tea-Table* usually paints them. They mayn't be so well acquainted with the *Fashion*, and perhaps have less Skill in distinguishing, *Congo, Pekoe, Hyson, or Single Teas*, than the Ladies in Town; but then the Character of a *Daughter*, a *Wife*, a *Mother* shines among them. *Moderesty and Obedience* are still thought *H* Virtues. *Quadrille* is a thing unknown; and a *Masquerade* would ruin a Reputation. Talk to them of *Religion, Oeconomy, or Country Affairs*, and they display both Judgment and Spright.

line.3

linefs; and if *Innocence*, good *Nature*, and good *Houfe-wifery* has not totally eclipsed their Charms, the *Park*, the *Palace*, or the *Ring*, may be rival'd by a *Country Church* in Beauty.

Their *Clowns* are not fuch stupid Clods of Earth as Modern Wits represent them. Mr. *Selden* in his *Table Talk* has this Story: A certain Lord, taking a walk with a Gentleman, near a *Country Village*, faw a poor Boy dragging a Calf home with both his Hands; *You fhall fee*, fays my Lord, laughing, *I'll make the Boy loofe his Calf*; fupposing the Boy would have pulled of his Hat to him; but being difappointed, *Sirrah*, fays he, 'don't you fee me, and d'ye keep your Hat on? An't please your Lordfhip to hold my Calf (*reply'd the Boy*) I'll pull it off; but at prefent you fee I have my Hands full.'

London Journal, October 9. N^o 641.

The Englifhman's Happinefs.

MAN is apt to forget his prefent Happinefs, and to reach after what he has not. The *publick Happinefs* is fo compleat, that 'tis hardly poffible to conceive *General and National Felicity* to be carried higher. We are govern'd by Laws of *our own making*; our Perfons and our Properties are fecure; nor has the Crown, as in the *laft Century*, made any Encroachment upon our Liberties. We are reicv'd from that Power in the Crown of difpenfing with the *Laws of England*, according to a Declaration of Eleven Judges in *James II's* Reign; and are delivered from a Royal Standing Army, raiſed and kept up without and againſt Law, on purpoſe to enſlave the People.

We are much *fafer and happier* than in *K. William's* time, whoſe Title was diſputed both by his Friends and Enemies; the latter diſowned his *Right*, and the former declar'd it as their Opinion, That their Majelties were only King and Queen *de facto*. The *Jacobites*, *Nonjurors* and *Tories* were then numerous, rampant, bold and active; for their King was but in *France*; and

the *Whigs* grew ſtout, and diſtreſſed *K. William*. The *Jacobites* and *Nonjurors* are now much *decreaſed*, and the *Tories* are moderate; and we know no Evil at preſent but the *ſeditious Spirit* of a few Men out of Power.

Nor are we leſs happy *Abroad* than at *Home*. We have renewed our *old natural Alliances*, and ſtand well with almoſt all the Powers of *Europe*, North and South. Nor do we ſtand ill with *France*; and *Osborn* thinks, That not to ſtand ill with her, is better than to ſtand well: That our *Trade flouriſhes*, and *Wealth increaſes*, is demonſtrative from the Quantity of Money, the price of Land, and the general conſtant growing Expences of the People. The common People of *England* are able to buy all the common People through all the *arbitrary Monarchies* in *Europe*. This is owing to *Liberty*, and the *Security of Property*.

Then what are the Quarrels of *Great Men* to the People of *England*? Their *ſole Buſineſs* is to obey the Laws, and to enjoy the Effects of their Induſtry.

Read's Journal October 9.

Riches the Reward of Religion.

WEALTH, according to *Solomon*, is one of the Rewards of a *religious Life*. All Men look upon Riches as neceſſary to live well: But what it is to live well, and what *true Riches* are, is not well underſtood. *Riches* are worldly Goods; and a Sufficiency to ſupply our Wants makes us *rich*, but we are apt to magnify our Wants; and he that will not think himſelf Rich, till he can ſupply all his Deſires, will be Poor; like that covetous *Roman*, who held no Man *Rich*, that with his yearly Revenue was not able to maintain fix *Legions*. It was ingeniouſly ſaid of *Epicurus*, That to make his Friend *Pythocles* Rich, there was no need of adding to his Eſtate, but taking ſomething from his Luſts. The Definition of *Riches* therefore is — ſuch a Portion of Goods, as is ſufficient to ſupply a Man's Neceſſities in that Con-

dition where God hath placed him in the World; the readiest way to obtain which, is *Religion*, as will appear from the following Arguments.

1. If no Man can be *rich*, but he who moderates his Desires, and if Religion only teacheth us this Moderation, then our Religion conduceth to make us *rich*.

2. *Religion* frees Men from those Vices, which either hinder him from obtaining *riches*, or waste and destroy them being obtained.

3. *Religion* commands us to be *industrious*, so put us in a way to be *rich*.

In like manner this Author in a former Journal, deduced the Blessing of long *Life* from Religion, as it enjoins *Temperance*; which we omitted for want of Room, being an obvious Remark.

The Craftsman, October 9. No. 275.

Cato's Letters, and the Craftsman's Writings compared.

IN answer to Mr *Walsingham's* Assertion, that the Passages which the *Craftsman* quoted from *Cato's Letters*, as level'd at his *honourable Patron*, were not written by the *surviving Author*, but by the late Mr *Trenchard*; *D'auvers* replies, That he did not say, or mean any thing about the Writers, he regarded only the Matter of those Papers. (See p. 425. G.)

Promises farther, that the Publishers of these Volumes have dropt the Dates at the Heads of each Paper; so that there's no ascertaining the Time when they were first Publish'd; yet ventures to say, the E. of *Sunderland* died before the second Volume was finished.

Next he proceeds to the Comparison: Mr *D'auvers* set out with asserting the *Liberty of the Press*, and the Right of *Private Judgment in Matters of Government*. — And observing, that the People commonly judge right of *publick Management*, because they judge by their Feeling, and are not byas'd by *Ambition*. — *Cato* does the same, Vol. I. p. 47, 88, 306.

Mr *D'auvers* hath recommended *Political Jealousy*, and *Cato* calls it a *Necessary and laudable Passion in the People*, Vol. I. p. 267.

The *Craftsman* hath often ridicul'd the Complaints of the *Court Writers* against *Libels*, *Malcontents* and *Incendiaries*. — And hath frequently exposed the Folly of Parties, and the knavish Designs of their Leaders. — *Cato* hath done so. Vol. I. p. 109. Vol. III. p. 207, 220, 248.

D'auvers complains that his *Adversaries* blend the Measures of a Minister with the personal Interest of the *Prince*.

— *Cato* bears his Testimony against the same vile Artifice, Vol. I. p. 85, 234.

The *Craftsman* has endeavour'd to expose the iniquitous Traffick of *Stock-jobbing*, and the danger of *exclusive Corporations*. — *Cato* bestowed many Papers upon the same Subject, particularly Vol. III. p. 169. the severe Reflections in which, he remembers, induc'd somebody in Authority to buy off the Proprietors of the *London Journal*, and oblig'd *Cato* to set up another Paper.

Cato wrote largely about the Importance of *Gibraltar*, and the danger of Standing Armies in Times of Peace, Vol. II. from p. 41. to p. 230. So has the *Craftsman*. (See p. 147, 431.)

D'auvers hath been accused of treating Ministers in general too contemptuously. — *Cato* uses them in the same manner, Vol. III. p. 18. 196.

D'auvers has been clamour'd against for justifying an accidental Expression against the Minister, in the warmth of Debate, which is call'd a *Vow of Destruction*. — *Cato* has used the same Expression, *Let us pursue, says he, to Disgrace, Destruction, and even to Death, those who have brought this Ruin upon us, let them be ever so great or many.* (See *Mag.* p. 425.)

D'auvers has inveigh'd against *Corruption*, but not in stronger terms than *Cato*, Vol. p. III. 230.

Cato has said as much upon the Article of *Pensionary*, and *dependent Parliaments*

liaments as *D'auvers*. Vol. I. p. 175. Vol. II. p. 65, 75, 164.

Another Charge against *D'auvers* is, that he hath spoke disrespectfully of *Kings* in general, and of their late and present *Majesties* in particular, by asserting, that *Kings are the Servants of the People*, and that the present Royal Family inherit the Crown by no other Tenure than the Consent and Authority of the People assembled in Parliament.

— *Cato* says the same in stronger Terms, Vol. III. p. 78. Vol. II. p. 88, 279, 68.

Mr *D'auvers* has been accused of a kind of *Treason*, for only glancing at some Speeches from the Throne. — *Cato* took greater Liberties with his late Majesty's Speech in 1721; and with the Order of Council in the same Year, against the *Hell-fire Club*. Vol. I. p. 36, 224.

Cato's Letters are liable to the same Objections with the Writings of the *Craftsman* in every Article. They concur in every Point in which it can be supposed they shou'd concur. The only Difference betwixt them, is, that the *Craftsman* has not gone so far in Reflections on *Men in Power* as *Cato*, nor has made use of such sanguinary Expressions as *Halters*, *Axes*, *Gibbets* and *Scaffolds*; nor brought *Jack Ketch* upon the Stage, pleading his Right to the *Necks* and *Heads* of *Great Offenders*.

Concludes, That if the Writings of the *Craftsman* are more *Personal* than *Cato's Letters* it must be imputed to those *Personal Reflections* which made a Reply of the same Nature necessary to *Self Vindication*. (See p. 425)

The Weekly Register, October 9.

Contains first an Essay against the Authors of the *Craftsman*, of which kind the *Register* gives us one every Week; but as those Writers take no Notice of him, so we have the less Occasion to do it, especially since to the *London Journal* and *Free-Briton*, who handle pretty near the same Arguments, we are oblig'd to have a special

Regard, because the *Craftsman* is almost constantly engag'd with them. So we pass to his next Entertainment, entitled *The Vision*, a Poem on *Maria*, who stabb'd herself; in which the following Lines are most remarkable.

My Soul was rock'd with Love's severest Care,
And Death could only mitigate Despair;
But endless Sorrow wails the fatal Blow,
And long Repentance in the Shades below.
To fly from Woes which Virtue should endure,
Incurs but Vengeance where we hop'd a Cure.
Thro' all the Confiners of th' infernal Coast,
I roam a lonely, wretched, guilty Ghost.
O! think how dire is rigid Fate's Decree,
On all who madly rush on Death like me.
Be warn'd betimes! nor fondly think to gain
With self destroying Hands a rest from Pain!
The worst of Life, the worst of Death I prov'd,
Died with Remorse, liv'd in Despair, yet lov'd.

NEXT *Moromastix* exhibits a Criticism against the *Grubstreet* Authors, to which, he says, he gave a Motto in the following Epigram, printed in a former Register.

Cinna affects to wear a Beggar's Cloaths,
And is the very Beggar that he shows;
So Grubstreet Journalists are found in full
To be the Dunces they be thought to all.

Printed under the Lord Mayor's Picture, in the *Grubstreet Journal*. 1730.

Philosophum non Borha facit, non Lanrea Vatem
Est eques, est Miles, nobile Calcar habens;
Plurimus est Miles, qui nunquam Prælia tentat,
Multus Eques, qui vix pendulus hæret Equo.
Emic si Titulos, Aure Sistragula vendens,
Hunc Equitem Auratum, dicere Jure potes.
At Noster non talis Eques: Sed sæpius urget
Venator celerem conspuendus Equum.
Pro Patriâ in celebri Miles gerit arma Senatu
Civica: Nam patriæ militat omnis amans,
Magnos qui meruit, parvos contempsit Honores,
Ad Famam ascendens Nobilitate viâ:
Regalem quantum Humero non fraserit Istum,
Armiger est, plisquam Nomine, Miles, Eques.

The first Word is false *prosody*. *Phi* in *Philosophum* is short, and here it is made long, which they can't find in any authentick *Classick* Writer. *Sidonius* is not a sufficient Authority for it, for he was an old *Monkish* Writer, and had broken all the Rules of the ancient *Poëtry*; whereas the Rule is *Derivata sequuntur quantitatem primitivorum suorum*, and that *Phi* in *omnibus compositis pri a* abbreviat Syllabam. (See p. 427.)

Again,

Again, line 6. *Emit ſe Titulos, &c.* Desires theſe Dunces to point out where *e in emo* is ever uſed long in the *preſent Tenſe*, and its *nominative Caſe* is join'd with a *participle of the preſent Tenſe*, which ſhows it is ſo here.

Free Briton. October 14, No. 98.

Difference between Cato's Letters, and the Writings of the Craftsman.

Nothing fills *Walſingham* with more Indignation and Contempt than the *low Shift* and *little Tricks* of the *Craftſman*. When his own Conduct, for 5 Years paſt, has neceſſarily drawn a ſevere Enquiry upon himſelf and his Patrons, they now complain of *perſonal Slander*, and rail at the Weapons which they themſelves have fought with. (See p. 424. F)

With equal Folly and Impudence, ſays he, do theſe *Prostitutes* declaim about *Cato's Letters*. Denies that he trump up theſe *Letters* to his Aſſiſtance, for what he ſaid on that Head was in answer to the *Craftſman*, who affects to compare himſelf to the *British Cato*.

The *Craftſman* had affirm'd, That there were two or three Paſſages in *Cato*, which he thinks undeniably levell'd at the *Honourable Perſon* now in the Adminiſtration, the E. of *Sunderland* being then dead. *Walſingham* replies, — The E. of *Sunderland* died April 19. 1722. What then? He was never ſuſpected of forming, contriving, or executing the *S. Sea Scheme*. Stocks, Funds and the Revenue, he never ſtudied or meddled with. But it was one *J—n A—bie*, ſtill alive, who had that Province entirely to his own ſhare, and by his villainous Schemes drew the Vengeance of his Country, and the Detestation of *Cato*, and of every honeſt Man, upon him. Yet this is the Man whom the *Patron of the Craftsman*, the Righteous Mr P. adviſes with, and lays in his Boſom, while they are wor- thily combined to deſtroy Sir R. W.

The two or three Paſſages ſaid to be levell'd againſt the *Honourable Perſon*, were wrote in the Spirit of thoſe Times with much bitterness. On what account? Why, That *A—bie*, and his corrupt Accomplices, were not brought to juſt and conſign Punishment; who, deſerving the ſevereſt ſtroke of Juſtice, eſcap'd with only *Commutation* and *Incapacity*.

Owens, this exceſſive Lenity is the only juſt objection ever made againſt the Character of Sir R. W. and the only Point wherein *Cato* hath at any time been thought to condemn him: Yet, had this Miniſter rendered his Country the full Meaſure of Juſtice, and hang'd up *B—ke* and *A—bie*, the *Craftſman* ſhould conſider, that his *Patron* would want the two moſt *ver- tuous* and *ſhining* Supports of his Cauſe. Cannot agree, that the Paſſages cited from *Cato's Letters*, of purſuing to *Dis- grace*, to *Deſtruction* and *Death*, the *Authors of the S. S. Villany*, will juſtify a *perſonal Vow of Deſtruction*, ariſing from private Reſentments.

But the *loweſt Miſrepresentation*, and the *wileſt ſhift* is, where the *Craftſman* abuſes the Authors of *Cato's Letters*, with bringing *Jack Ketch* upon the Stage, (See p. 424. D) That *Letter Cato* wrote in *meer Drollery*, and *ban- tering Humour*, and therefore is not to be call'd a *ſerious* butcherly *Plea for the Hangman's Right to Necks and Heads*. Asks, if this is any thing like the *Craftſman's Political Cards*, where he diſplays all the *Murders & Affaſſinations*, of untry'd Miniſters, *bad or good*, from *Sejanus* down to *De Witt*, for the Inſtruction of his *Mob-Readers*. The *Craftſman*, of all Men, ſhould not re- preſent it as a *butcherly thing*, to treat ſuch a *Plunderer* as Mr *A—bie*, as the *Hangman's Perquiſite*; when, with regard to the *preſent Miniſter*, he is ready to take the Trade out of the *Hangman's Hands*.

As to my ſelf, ſays *Walſingham*, I am told, that I deſerve another kind of Answer. "Surprizing Gallantry! Such Answer

Answer is common to the *D'anverian-Family*. But if they do not send a *Triumvirate* with *Bludgeons* and *Blunderbuffes*, according to their laudable Custom; I assure this *brave* and *gallant* Author for *my self*; that I am not afraid of *any kind of Answer*, which he shall be stout enough to give me. I am to be as little intimidated by the *strength of his Arms*, as the *force of his Pen*.

Grubstreet Journal, October 14. No. 91.

Of Arrests and Imprisonment.

A Correspondent, who sighs himself *The Seeker*, having thrown together some Thoughts in form of a Dictionary upon these Subjects, desires they may be inserted in this *Journal* for publick Information.

ARREST.] Instead of which the ancient *Greeks* and *Romans* used to cite or summon; as it is now practised among the *Turks*; and was originally in *England*; *Summonitus fuit ad respondendum*, is the Stile of our *Common-Pleas* Declarations. Therefore formerly there was no *Capias* but only in Actions *Quare vi et armis*; where, after Judgment, then a *Capias* also *pro fine* for the King against the Criminal. The Practice of Arrest and Execution is grounded on the 25th *Edw. III.* But that *Summons* is as effectual as *Arrest*, appears from the force of *Subpœnas* out of Chancery; which being left at the House, and Affidavit made of the Service, the Defendant is compelled to come into Court and answer the Plaintiff. It is a sad Reflection, that about the City and Suburbs of *London*, there are above 700 Bailiffs, with two or three Followers a piece, who all live upon the Miseries of the Unfortunate. Whereas, if *Arrests* were changed into *Summons*, with 5 or 10s. Stamps, it might bring in a constant Revenue of 50 or 60,000 *l.* a Year.

IMPRISONMENT.] Is by some thought against all the *Rules* and *Maxims* of publick and private Policy and Interest. — Hereby the publick is

deprived of many of its useful Members, who are sometimes made the Engines of subverting a Government; as appears from the account of *David's* Followers in Holy Writ; And those of *Cataline* and *Spartacus* in prophane History; and that great Mutiny of the *Roman* People which occasioned the Election of Tribunes.

By the Law of *Moses*, the Debtor was only obliged to become the Servant of the Creditor, who was to take his Wages for his Debt; but with these Provisoos, that the Debtor should not serve as a Bond-slave, that the Creditor should not rule over him with rigour, and that he should be released after 6 Years Service, and sent away with a liberal Reward. In the *Pandect*, (a Collection of the choicest Institutions both of *Greeks* and *Romans*) it is a Maxim, That not all that Debtors have should be violently extorted from them. In *Holland*, none is obliged to pay further than his Estate will run, and with some regard to his Wife and Family. In *Flanders*, to an insolvent Debtor, on his Petition, the Parliament allows Protection for 3, 4, or 5 Years, for him to pay his Debts. In *Spain* and *Italy*, no Man is imprison'd for Debt above a Year and a Day; in which time the Creditors may sell his Estate, reserving the Wife's Dower, divide the rest, and the Debtor is freed from those Debts for ever. As for Gentlemen, and Persons of Quality, their Bodies are not to be touch'd, only the Estate is liable; yet with a Reservation of such Things as Honour, Honesty, or Humanity shall challenge; therefore the Person, Arms, or Apparel, Bed and Chamber of a Soldier are not seizable. In *Germany*, they set a severe Brand on a Bankrupt's Reputation, by compelling him to ride backwards upon an Ass, with the Tail in his Hand, quite through the Town where he dwelt. In *Turkey*, it is a Rule of the Alcoran, If thy Debtor cannot pay thee, say till he can, and give him *Alms*.

Where

Where the Custom of Arrest prevails, 'tis generally qualify'd with some compassionate Restrictions. During the Debtor's Confinement, the Creditor is oblig'd in *Holland* to allow him—, in *France*—, in *Britain* 2 s. 4 d. a Week. By the civil Law, he that gives up his Estate, is free from his Debt. By our Acts of Bankruptcy, he that gets his Living by Trade, may, on the surrender of all, procure his Liberty, with an Allowance of 5 per Cent on certain Conditions. But Gentlemen, who may be of equal Importance to the Government, are not entitled to the same Clemency —

IN answer to the Criticism of *Moromastix* in the *Weekly Register*, (which see p. 425. D) a Friend of *Bavius's* replies, that the Rules cited out of *Fabricius*, prefix'd to *Smetius*, viz. *Derivata sequuntur Quantitas*, &c. is followed by this Exception, *Hæc autem regula variat rationibus contrariis*. It was the common practice of the Classic Writers, in words of 4 Syllables, 3 of which were short, to make one of them long, as *Arabia* in *Propert. Italianam, Priamiden* in *Virg.* Therefore they took the same Liberty with the word *Philosophum*; especially since *Stodorus* had thus used it; and so *Authentic Classical Writer* had it at all in Hexameter or Pentameter.

Grants that *e* in *emit*, when in the present Tense, is short, but here it is in the Perfect, the same manner of Expression being used by *Virgil*,

*Quamquam animus meminisse horret,
luctuque refugit.*

Its Nominative Case being joined with a Participle of the present Tense, is not to the purpose, for then *Horace* wrote false Latin.

— fugiens hic decedit acrom.
Prædonum in turbam.

FOGG Journal, October 16 No. 154.

LOG having, (p. 390.) given us some Extracts from a Pamphlet, entitled, the *Empirick*, wherein is drawn a ludicrous Character of Dr. *Sublimate*,

his Practice and Associates; he here goes on with his Description.

A *Will. Addle*, a Rope-dancer, fancied himself a most excellent Speech-maker, but by the *Febris Gallica*, had got the most disagreeable Snuffle that ever was heard. He never mounted the slack Rope, but with an old piece of crimson Ribbon ty'd Sashways about him, which procured him the Title of Sir *William* among the Mob.

B *Sublimate* had his *Bungies* too. One of them who first set up a Stage at *Hereford*, then at *Sarum*, was the only Man of good Sense that was ever attach'd to his Party: But lost all his Credit and Practice, as soon as his Attachment to *Sublimate* was known.

C When he is talking of these *Dons* in Physick, thinks he ought not to forget Dr. *Judas*, a Foreign Quack; from whom 'tis said, *Sublimate* had his chief Instructions for composing his *Electuarius Mirabile*, or his wonderful quieting *Electuary* of *Seville Oranges*.

D But the Character which makes the most shining Figure among them, is that of *Clamfy*, a near Relation of *Sublimates*, and by him employ'd as his Agent, to one Dr. *Balance*.—The poor Fellow, says the Author, had the Misfortune to be born a Blockhead; and to be bred a Clodhopper;—but after that Preferment, became such a heterogeneous Compound of *French* Courtier, and *English* Ploughman, that so grotesque a Creature was never seen. But the worst on't was, that he took it sometimes in his Head to make Speeches,---*Punch* himself would not have made a better Orator.

E As to Dr. *Balance*, he was a *French* Ecclesiastick; but whether he studied Physick in his Intervals from Divinity, or minded it solely, is at a loss to say; however, he was as much at the Head of the Profession, and directed as absolutely there, as *Sublimate* was here; adds, that they resemble each other in every thing, except Piety and Learning, in which the Priest has the Advantage.

G g g

vantage.

vantage. Both of them had a strong Aversion to the *Tinſura Martis*, and no wonder; for if that Medicine had come in play, their run of Practice would have been immediately determined.

Weekly Register. October 16. No. 79.

On Bravery and Cowardice.

VAlour is the Cause of all the fatal Disorders among Mankind, yet is the most shining Path of Glory; it has vested those horrid Tyrants with Immortality, whose only Merit was a general Devastation of the World. But what can be the Spring of so absurd an Admiration? The general Aim of Virtue is undoubtedly the good of Mankind: therefore the Repose and Order of Society ought to be most in esteem with a rational Being.

Pride is in a manner inherent in the Constitution of every Man; we scarce bear an equal, much less a superior: We place ourselves in the room of the Hero, and carry Victory wherever we come. We raniack the World in search of Dominions; and make the Earth a Prison. Thus, while we are offering Incense to those heroic Executioners of Mankind, our own dear selves are the sole Objects of our Admiration.

Another Cause of our Veneration for Heroes, is, that in viewing the glaring side of their Exploits, our Attention is too often turn'd from their Cruelty and Injustice. Man is naturally a Coward; and 'tis Self love only that forces him to defend his Being; and consequently when we see a Person prodigal of Life, we instantly suppose him superior to the Condition of Mortals, when in reality he ought to be levell'd with the brute Creation. But is not Courage an infallible Mark of greatness of Soul? Granted. Yet we are apt to mistake the Effects of Cowardice for Instances of Valour. Duels are of this sort; for 'tis the most consummate Cowardice for a Man to be afraid of following the Rules of Reason and Humanity.

Consider Courage under the Idea of Virtue, and it appears to be the Exer-

tion of the Powers of a Mind resolutely attach'd to the Dictates of Reason. In this Light the Virtues are all included in Fortitude; as Cowardice is the genuine source of Vice.

That Prince can only boast a true Greatness of Soul, whose Passions are bounded by Reason; who contents himself with the Dominions assigned him by Providence; who avoids all unnecessary Wars; yet when the good of the Subject obliges him to take Arms, Reason determines his Resolution, and directs his Conduct.

But the Gentlemen of the Sword have the most cause to complain. If Reason and Humanity direct their Behaviour, they incur a scandalous Character among their Associates, and the severest Punishment from their Officers; a Gentleman is cashiered by his Prince's Order, who must have been hang'd, had he kill'd his Enemy on the Spot. What an astonishing Insult on common Sense, and Humanity is such a Conduct!

London Journal. October 16. No. 642.

On Envy.

Nothing seems to indicate a worse Heart, or produce more Evil than Envy. An envious Person repines at any Excellency he observes in others, and sickens at the sight of the Good that befalls them. Sir Francis Bacon advises by no means to come near, or converse with envious Persons; he thinks some malignant Effluvia proceed from their Eyes, which may fascinate, and be greatly hurtful.

From whence proceed *Detraction* and *Defamation*, but from this evil Root? And what, but Envy, occasions so many Exceptions to good Characters? Envy, in its Seed, is Evil, and of so baneful and malignant a Quality, that when it grows up, hardly any thing good can flourish near it.

Envious Persons would impose upon themselves and others, by representing their Disposition to be Emulation; but Envy and Emulation thus differ. Emulation is a Desire to equal

or excel others in what is praise-worthy; acknowledges and approves good Qualities, and desires to obtain the same, and, if possible, to excel them. A Envy is sorry, when it is forced to acknowledge Merit in any; grudges the Goods they possess; and is far from endeavouring to practice what is laudable, tho' desirous of *Possessing what is profitable.*

Envy is its own Punisher. What a miserable Condition must that Man be in, whom all the Good that happens to others, *is to him evil?*

This Disposition is particularly predominant among the fair Sex. Were we to form a Judgment of them by the Characters they give one another, we should not entertain so good an Opinion of them as they deserve.

Envy is a compound of *Pride, Ill-nature and Covetousness.* What but this has raised and propagated so much D Fury and *personal Scandal* of late between Gentlemen?

Hence Revenge is less criminal than Envy. The first supposes some Offence or Injury done, the latter none.

How great a Pleasure does that Person enjoy who wishes well to Mankind? Such an one is only fit to be trusted with the Management of Publick Affairs; for what Security can a Prince or a Nation have, that those who do *ill Actions*, to particular Persons, will do *Good* to the Publick; or that they who *betray their Friends* will not also *betray their Country.*

Head's Journal, October 16.

Of Folly and Wisdom.

WHAT is the greatest Worldly Grandeur in the Possession of *Folly*, but a Puff of Vanity and Emp-tiness? Her Spring of Age is wasted under *Mamma's* Wing; the Vigour of her Manhood is consum'd on Horses, Hounds and Harlots; and her Winter, or Evening of Life, is prostituted to insatiable Avarice; and when Death arrives, no preceding Incident can be remember'd to fortify the Mind with

Magnanimity enough to bid him welcome.

On the other side, *Wisdom* in Youth lays up such a *Magazine* of Knowledge, Virtue and Humanity, as communicates a Lustre and Beauty to every Stage of Life; considers she was not born for her self, but for the general Weal and Benefit of Mankind. In Affluence, the Poor are warm'd and fed at her Fire-side; the Naked clothed with the Fleeces of her Sheep; the Prisoner visited with Relief, and the Sick supplied with Advice and Necessaries. Adversity is not irksome, but as it cramps the liberal Exercise of that Quality: In either Case she is a perfect Mistress of her self, in the first, a shining Pattern of Love and Goodwill to her Neighbours, and in the last, a bright Example of Patience and every Virtue; while she seems the Sport of Time, innocent Joy adorns her Table, and Peace unruffled smiles about her House.

Folly claims for her Supporters a Monkey and a Rattle; *Wisdom*, a Dove and a Serpent.

Craftsman, October 16. No. 276.

A. B. a Correspondent, reminds the *Craftsman*, that in a former Letter he had put several *Queries* about the *Spaniard's* treatment of our Merchants in the *West Indies*; the new Forts raised about *Gibraltar*; *Forage* and *Bank Contracts*; *Don Carlos's* Expedition into *Italy*; to all which the *Ministerial* Writers had return'd equivocating or insolent Answers.

Complains particularly of Mr *Walsingham*, in his presuming to vilify the Character of a *Gentleman* lately deceased, whose publick and private Life was so amiable, that nothing but the *vilest Arts of Power* could have created him one personal Enemy in the World; whose Memory would be as dear to his Country, as his Life was valuable. With Indignation beholds him raising up the Ghost of *this Gentleman*, making him retract his former Sentiments, to confess

confess that the whole Tenor of his Life was base and wicked; and causing him to utter a heap of Falshoods and Lies. — And then calling this *The Speech of a departed Patriot*. Compares him to that pert abusive Coxcomb in the *Plain Dealer*, “who rather than not rail, will rail at the *Dead*, whom none speak ill of; and rather than not flatter, will flatter Those, whom no body else will flatter. (See *Free Briton*, p. 392-3)

Concludes with a Court Ballad on foreign Affairs, (which see p. 444.)

Free Briton, October 14. No. 66.

Observations on the last Craftsman.

TO the *Craftsman's* complaints of *Walsingham's* neglect in answering certain Queries concerning our publick Transactions and foreign Negotiations, he here replies, That he knows of none which he has offered worthy of an Answer, but what are already answered even in the *Gazette*. But assures him, he will be always ready to return a proper Reply to any thing he may offer of Importance to deserve it.

As to that Assertion in the *Craftsman*, that *Walsingham* has undertaken to swear in *Verba Magistris*, That all things will be set to rights at last, whether the Design of the present Expedition in the Mediterranean succeed, or not; demands of Mr *D'auvers* to shew such a Passage in any Paper of his.

Their Consolation, says he, is, that their formidable Adversary was bred an Attorney. This he owns, and is never the worse, just as Mr P. was once a Privy Counsellor, and is never the better; tho' he cannot but remind his Zany, that if he had but honestly followed his Father's Employment of a Country Grasier, he had never been put to so much Shame by an Attorney's Clerk.

To the Charge of his violating the Ashes of the Dead, he calmly replies, That as the departed Gentleman was the only Man of their Family whom he respected living, so he scorns to de-

fame him dead. In all the Debates of our Times, defies the *Craftsman* to shew one Writer, or one Paper, by which the Fame of that Gentleman was ever attacked; and that his concurrence in some opposite Measures, was not more the Effect of a Family Alliance and Affection, than of any other Cause. Is credibly informed, that he censured and disapproved Mr P's late Proceedings. Concludes, that it being professedly a Scene of Imagination, it no ways affects the Character of the Person who is, at the arbitrary Power of Fancy, made to speak, not what he thought living, but what any Man, abstracted from his living Passions, Pursuits, Relations, or Dependencies, might be supposed capable of saying; that the Merits of that Paper are not confin'd to the Case of the Persons speaking, but to the Truths which are spoke.

“The Fortifications built by the Spaniards near *Gibraltar*, being still an occasion of clamour, we could not acquit ourselves of that impartiality which we have hitherto maintained, without stating that Point in the Light, in which it is represented in the *Daily Courant*, July 17, and when an answer appears to it, will show that the same respect.

THE Spaniards have erected a Wall with its proper Angles. Behind it, towards the Country, is a Ditch; and both these are carried on from Sea to Sea about an *English* Mile from the nearest of our Works. Small Ships, which draw but little Water, may anchor, if they please, within a Mile or three quarters of a Mile, of this part of the *Spanish* Wall. Their usual places of Mooring and Anchoring, are near the new Mole, and, about three Miles from this Wall; and so cover'd by the old Mole, and other Forts, that in time of War, when their Batteries were half a Mile nearer, they could not annoy

our Ships; and they never thought it practicable to hinder a supply of Provisions and Ammunition for the Town. In case of a Siege there would be Batteries much nearer for our Garrison and Ships to guard against.

Willis's Battery, now the Queen's, so destructive to the Enemy in former Sieges, is 400 Foot above the level of the Neck of Land on which their Wall is built; and since the last Siege it is enlarged, and mounts almost twice the number of Guns it did before. Besides the addition of a large and commodious Platform for a Bomb Battery; there are also three more newly erected, and named, the Princess *Anne*, *Amelia*, and *Carolina*.

The old Mole is also enlarged, and a Bomb Battery added to the Gun Battery. This is on a level with their Wall, and fronts their Western Work. (See the Plan, newly publish'd, for more particulars.) There is an Inundation of Water, made also since the last Siege, which is let in from the Sea in such a manner by a Sluice, that there is no possibility of an Enemy's draining it. By this the front of the Fort to the Land-ward is covered and defended; and the approach of the Enemies by Trenches, or any other way, is now impracticable.

The manifest Design of the Spaniards is, to cut off the Communication with the Country. What else can they mean by a Ditch as well as a Wall from Sea to Sea? But as this is on their own Ground, we have no Remedy but to do as we have done, that is, erect Forts and Batteries to prevent any damage from their Forts and Batteries; for they have a right so to do by the 10th Article of the *Treaty of Utrecht*, where it will be found that "We did not article for one Foot of Land without the Fort and Town; but on the contrary, that we should have no Communication with the Country."

from a Book entitled, the *Constitutions of the Free-Masons*, lately digested by the Revd Mr *James Anderson*, A. M. one of the Worshipful Masters.

This Work, now ordain'd to be read as the only Constitutions of free and accepted Masons, consists of three grand Parts; The History of Masonry, the Charge of a Free Mason, and some general Regulations, with three or four Songs.

In the History we find, that Adam was created after the Image of God, the great Architect of the Universe, (whose Messiah is the great Architect of the Church.) In *Affyria* the Priests and Mathematicians, call'd *Magi*, preserv'd the Science of Geometry; as the Kings and great Men encourag'd the Royal Art, Masonry. The *Israelites*, at their leaving *Egypt*, were a whole Kingdom of Masons, instructed by their grand Master *Moses*.

Among other wonders related in this History, is that of the great Obelisk of *Semiramis*, which, says the Author, was 150 Foot high, and 24 Foot square at bottom, or 90 Foot in circuit at the Ground, all one entire Stone, rising Pyramidically, brought from *America* to *Babylon*, about the time of the Siege of *Troy*.

In the Charges, the Author tells us, that a Mason is obliged by his Tenure, to obey the Moral Law; and that his relation to the Lodge remains indefeasible, tho' he should prove a Rebel against the State; and that an Apprentice must be a perfect Youth, having no Maim or Defect in his Body, that may render him incapable of being a Brother.

By the Regulations, a new Brother, at his making, is decently to cloath the Lodge with white Aprons and Gloves (that is, all the Brethren then present) and to deposit something for indigent and decay'd Brethren. He is charg'd to be cautious in his Words and Carriage, that the most penetrating Stranger shall not be able to discover, or find out, what is not proper to be intimated.

A Song

Extrahæc Journal, October 21. No. 94.

The Constitutions of the Free-Masons.

MR *Spondee*, a Member of their Society, gives some Extracts

A Song containing an Abstract of the History.

ADAM, the first of humane kind,
Created with Geometry
Imprinted on his royal mind,
Instructed soon his progeny
Cain and Seth, who then improv'd
The liberal science in the art
Of architecture, which they lov'd,
And to their off-spring did impart.
But *Samson's* blot
Is ne'er forgot:
His secrets once to wife disclos'd,
His strength was fled, his courage tam'd;
To cruel foes he was expos'd;
And never was a Mason nam'd.

A HEALTH, by Mr Birkhead.

COME let us prepare,
We Brothers, that are
Assembled on merry occasion:
Let's drink, laugh, and sing;
Our wine has a spring;
Here's a health to an accepted Mason.

The Craftsman, October, 23. No. 277.

THE Author declaims upon the inconsistent Conduct of the *present Advocates of Power*. Whilst we, says he, were examining the *Treaties* and *Negotiations* of some Years past, they charg'd us with a design of frustrating the general Tranquillity, and furnishing our Enemies with Arguments against us; tho' our Observations proved of great Service to their *Patron*, and help'd him to accomplish that desirable End. We have not endeavour'd to defeat him by unseasonable Enquiries into his *late Measures*; yet, adds he, as before we were called *turbulent incendiaries*; so our late Acquiescence hath been construed into an Argument of our *Defeat*. Complains particularly of Mr *Osborne*, whom he yet calls a much fairer Adversary than his Brother *Walsingham*. Wilhes their Triumph may be well grounded; and that those Difficulties may be removed, which have been the Subject of Debate.

Takes a short survey of our Case, the better to judge what we are to expect from the *two last Treaties* of Vienna.

A Presumes, that upon the Introduction of *Don Carlos* to Italy, the *Spaniards* will immediately award full Satisfaction to our *injur'd Merchants*; punish their Officers in the *West Indies*; and desist from, and demolish their new Forts and Works before *Gibraltar*. The Jealousy of the *Spaniards*, that we were not in earnest about the Introduction of *Don Carlos*, might be their Reason for not ceasing their Hostilities against us; but when we have performed our Engagements, there can be no Pretext for further delaying it.

Supposes, that our late Misunderstandings with his *Imperial Majesty* being adjusted, the 12,000 *Hessians* will be discharged our Service.

D As for the *Dutch*, they will accede to our *new Treaties*, as soon as they find it their Interest so to do; for without their Concurrence, the very Scheme of a *general Peace* will be entirely disconcerted.

E Thinks it not unreasonable, if we further expect, that *France* likewise will be induced to enter into these *new Measures*, or else cannot understand how the general Tranquillity of *Europe* can be said to be fully established; much less, if they should continue their Resentments against us.

Does not insist on the Concurrence of the *Northerns Crocons*; unless the *East-India Trade* should become a new Topick of Contention, which they have a great mind to share with us and the *Dutch*. Dislikes all *exclusive Companies*, and can never give his Vote for involving a whole People in the Expence of a War, or in Expeditions and Negotiations, for the support of a few wicked Men.

H When a *general Tranquillity* is effected, we may expect, says he, our *Domestick Affairs* will soon mend; the *publick Expenses* be lessen'd; the *Arms* reduced; the People eased in their *Taxes*; and the Parliament think

some necessary Laws for the revival of Trade, the Encouragement of our *Manufactures*, and the Establishment of our *Liberties*.

Could say a great deal about the *Spanish Succession* of Italy, and the *pragmatick Sanction*; but scorns to press his Adversaries too far; and assures Mr Osborne, that if we have but tolerable Terms, he is ready to lay down his Pen, and retire as quietly as himself without any *Pension*.

But before he lays down his Arms, would be glad to see *one Law* repealed, and *another* passed, meaning the *Septennial Act*, and the *Pension Bill*, which he recommends in the strongest Manner to the Consideration of our Representatives.

Duddecal Spectator: October 23. No. 159.
Country Vices.

Edmund Peacelove, a Country Gentleman, gives Mr Stonecastle an Epistolary Reproof for taking too little Notice of the Country, as if there was no Fault nor Folly to be found but within ten Miles of London.

To convince him of the contrary, produces the following Characters: As to himself, he has about 2000 *l.* a Year in *Shropshire*, was bred in the Temple, where he follow'd Pleasure, till tir'd of Sinning, he found, with Solomon, that *All was Vanity and Vexation of Spirit*. Upon which he retir'd into the Country to repair his Estate, and his Constitution; and at last married a Person with whom he is entirely Happy. Notwithstanding which, he meets with many Vexations from his Neighbours. An Estate falling to him in *Gloucestershire*, he was oblig'd to live there. The usual Course of Visits being over, he hop'd he should have leisure to mind his Business; but 'Squire Hypo resolved he should have no Rest. This 'Squire, upon the Strength of his Father's being the finest Gentleman of the Age, vainly imagines he must inherit all his

Virtues, and tires you with Accounts of his Dogs and Horses. He married one of the best Fortunes in the Kingdom, by whom he has many fine Children, but his Lady is never suffer'd to come to Town to see her Friends, and the younger Children are boarded at Farm-houses to save Charges. Yet there's scarce a Corner of the Country where he has not a dirty Strumpet. When in Town he hunts out the meanest Brothel, and the filthiest Wretches he can find. His Lady is oblig'd to suffer his Dogs, Game Cocks, and Swine to walk up and down the House; a clean Table-cloth would spoil his Dinner; and to wash your Hands is unpardonable. Yet this Wretch gives liberally to his Tenants, provided they spread his Charity every where, and speak in praise of Nastiness. Believes, if any poor Poet would present him a Panegyrick on that Subject, he would be sure of 50 Guineas.

Justice Foxall swears, I am an Enemy to Church and State, because I keep nothing but Wine in my Cellar, and can't swallow three Gallons of Beer that will burn like Brandy. Mr Chacewel gives me the Cries of his Hounds for an hour together, till he deafens the Family, and frightens the Children. My Wife is as much plagu'd with the Ladies, who want to make her a *Country Housewife*. Gives a taste of their Country Diversions. 'Squire Atall gave a fine lac'd Smock to the Lass who could first eat two Quarts of Hasty-pudding scalding hot: A Stage was erected, upon which six Girls mounted, their several Dishes were placed before them, and they began with great eagerness. Three of them were quickly scalded so much, he doubts if one of them ever recovers; the other three eat on, and the Prize was won by a *Welsh Woman*, and presented to her by the 'Squire himself. Then to Cudgels for a Beaver Hat, which was gain'd by a Farmer's Son, who was Sweetheart to the

the Wench that got the Smock. Had almost forgot to mention that an old Fellow of Seventy, and a Woman of Forty Six, stood together upon Stools last Sunday, array'd in white Sheets, for having a Baitard Child; and is informed they have done the same once a Year, for three successively.

Fog's Journal, October 23. No. 155.

THIS Essay is directed against Mr *Walsingham*, who, the Author says, of late, seems to *out do his usual Out-doings*; and that as Truth, so Sense in *Walsingham's* Opinion, is sometimes unseasonable, and therefore has laid both aside, to try what can be done by indefatigable Teazings; and seems to remember the good Advice given in the Play by a Lawyer to his Clerk, "Young Man (*says he*) let others think of Logick, Rhetorick, and I know not what Impertinence, but mind thou Tautology. — What's the first Excellence in a Lawyer? — Tautology. — What's the second? — Tautology. — What's the third? — Tautology; as a famous Orator of old said of "Action".

But the Point the Author proposes to speak to is, that *Walsingham* is every now and then harping upon the Story of Dr. *Atterbury*, the banish'd Bishop of *Rochester*, whom he mentions with some Tenderneſs, that it may furnish him with and opportunity of reproaching Mr P. with his Suffering.

Mr *Walsingham*, in answer to Mr P's Defence, had said, that his late Majesty had made Mr P. a Present of *Parliamentary Journal's* immediately after the Report of the Committee was made about the Affair of *Plunket, Kelly*, and the Bishop, and for his share in banishing the Bishop.

If, says *Fog*, this Writer's Insinuation should awaken any Suspicion that all was not fair in the Proceedings against that Prelate, does he consider where the Infamy must end?

Would it not be natural to turn back and enquire, Who set the honest *Baker of Bromley* to work; Who instructed the Decyphers to refuse Demonstration to the House, that the Letters were truly decyphered: Who employ'd all the Evidence, and brought on the Prosecution? Mr P. was imposed on as well as the other Members, who voted that Prelate guilty!

Another of *Fog's* Remarks upon *Walsingham*, is, where he tells us, that Mr P. insisted upon the Employment of *Cofferer*, and that a noble Person was removed from it to gratify him. I would fain know, says *Fog*, what we are to understand from all this, but that a Peer of the first Rank was treated as the most insignificant of Mankind, and tossed to and fro at the Humour and Caprice of a private Gentleman, who happened to take a fancy to his Employment. And Concludes, That if any thing should happen which might be called a publick Grievance, they need only throw out to these People some Hint to cap at, and leave it to them to expose it by a ridiculous Defence.

London Journal, October 23. No. 653.

Cato and Mr D'anvers compared.

BY the Pertness and Emptiness of the Craftsman's late Compositions we may guess, says *Osborne*, that his Authors are reduced to one, who is left alone to manage the weighty Affairs of settling Kingdoms, &c. which he does by looking into Indexes of Books, to find something against evil Ministers. Thus has he dealt with the *Roman and English History*; and now he is retailing *Cato's Letters*, where he finds a Magazine of warm Ideas, and much warmer Words, which, at Random, he flings at the Heads of the present Ministry; and then says, *Thus have I undeniably shewn the Concurrence of Cato and me in all Points*; that is, because *Cato* was sometimes abusive, and Mr *D'anvers* always so, therefore they concur in all Points. Allows.

that the best Part of *D'auvers's* Writings, equal almost the worst Part of *Cato's*.

That there is no other Agreement betwixt them, he proves, first, from the Occasion of them. Every Body knows, that the Occasion of *Cato's* Writing was the tragical Effects produced by the *South Sea Scheme*, which the present M^r had no share in. He came into Power at that Juncture, and found it impossible, as things were blended and complicated, that impartial Justice should be done to every Sufferer; and the Authors of *Cato* wrote against the Person whom they supposed had caused a partial Settlement to be made. This might justify *Cato's* writing at that Time, but will by no Means justify *D'auvers's* writing now, because no publick Ills are committed.

His next Proof is from the Writings themselves. *Cato's Letters* are wrote on general Subjects; relate to publick Happiness; and are all Originals: The Reasoning is clear and strong; the Sentiments great and manly; and the Language nervous and beautiful. But Mr. *D'auvers* scarce ever writ on any general Subjects, nor appears capable of making a rational Discourse on Liberty; the right of private Judgment; or any other Subject. Mr. *Oldcastle*, indeed, had the Knowledge, good Sense and true Notion of Liberty; and had he not accommodated the History of England to serve his Purpose of abusing the Government and Ministry, he would have made useful Extracts. But Mr. *D'auvers* has neither shewn Learning, Knowledge, nor Judgment. In short, *Cato* and *D'auvers* agree in no Point but that of abusing.

Applicber's Journal, October 23.

Of constancy in Love, a true History.

AT the Restoration there liv'd in LONDON a Merchant of great Wealth, Integrity and Capacity, whom we shall call *Probus*. He was very

indulgent to *Verus*, a young Gentleman under his Direction, gave him a good Education, and as he grew up, instructed him in every Branch of Traffick. *Probus* had an only Daughter on whom he doted, not without Reason, for she seem'd to deserve all that the kindness of Providence design'd for her. His Wife died while *Emilia* was in the Cradle; *Verus* was about two Years older, and from six Years of Age had been bred up with her. Their childish Intimacy in Time improv'd into Love, which they cemented by all the Fortns that an amorous Heart can invent.

Emilia had an Aunt immensely rich, who design'd her for an only Son. She imparted her Intentions to *Probus*, who determin'd by the future Prospect of Grandeur, to break thro' all. He sent *Emilia* to her Aunt's Country Seat; and as a Guardian, commanded *Verus* to think of a Voyage to the East Indies.

Emilia, who suffered from the odious Sollicitations of her Aunt's Son, a disagreeable Booby, by Letter represented her Passion for *Verus*, in such moving Terms to her Father, that he recall'd her to Town.

Verus who had been sent to an Uncle of his vastly rich, in the East-Indies; endeared himself so much to the old Gentleman, that on his Death Bed he bequeathed him all his Wealth, amounting to 40,000 £. which he turn'd into Money, and sail'd for London.

During the Interval, *Probus* had laid out a large Part of his Wealth in Houses, which were soon after, with all his Merchandise reduced to Ashes by the great Fire in 1666.

This reduced him to the Necessity of keeping a Publick House for his Bread.

Verus arriv'd from the Indies, and strolling through the City, by chance put into a Coffee-house (then a new Trade in London) and was serv'd with a Dish of Coffee by a young Woman, plain, but neatly dress'd, who appeared to be his *Emilia*. On Sight of him,

H h h the

she fell into Swoon. *Verus* took her up; they gaz'd at each other; *Probus* wept, and all were Silent. At last our Traveller spoke thus, *Amilia* is still the same to me; *she is as fair, as charming; and while Providence leaves it in my Power, as great a Fortune as ever.* Do not (turning to *Probus*) afflict your self, Sir, am not I indebted to you for your Care of my Education? And even for all I have? Can you believe me ungrateful? No Sir, I have many Obligations that bind me to you, permit me then to encrease them, by becoming your Son. *Probus* consented, and strange as it is, when *Amilia* arrived at Threescore, she was as dear to *Verus*, as at the Hour she became his Wife.

Weekly Register, October 29. No. 80.

The Wisdom of Fortune; a Vision.

TO amuse himself the Author took a turn in *Guildhall*, to observe the different Effects *Fortune's* Favours or Neglects occasion'd among her Votaries; was surpriz'd so many could be found to worship at her Footstool, where so few could share in her Bounty, and that such Numbers should distress their present Circumstances in Compliment to their future. Full of such Reflections he went Home, and reposing himself on his Couch had the following Dream;

Methought, says he, I was convey'd to the *Hall* which I had just left. Instead of the Commissioners *Fortune* had seated herself at the upper End, and seem'd preparing to deal out her Favours in Person. The whole Multitude bow'd in Adoration before her. *Hope* led them with a smiling Countenance to the Throne of the Goddess. *Fear* trembled behind them, *Ambition*, *Avarice*, *Pleasure* and *Poverty* wander'd among the Crowd; *Envy* hover'd over all. *Fortune* herself laid aside the usual Marks of her Sovereignty, and instead of the restless Motion ascrib'd to her, was seated with the greatest Composure; till the Crowd rous'd her with their Clamour ----- You shall be satisfy'd,

says she. At which her Votaries were hush'd at once into the most solemn Silence --- "Mortals, says she, I have long been made the Object of Adoration and Resentment. When the Good you wish is in prospect, you call on me to assist you; when it takes Place, the Merit is your own, and I am forgot; your Disappointments are charged on Fortune, your own Follies and Vices are out of the Question; not even the Blessings you seek, content you; you are ever teizing me for new Bounties, insensible of the past, ungrateful for what you receive, and envious of what I bestow on others. However, for once, I'll trust you with your own Destinies, and permit you to chuse your own Lots".

With that she open'd the *Lottery Wheels*, and gave free Liberty to every one to serve themselves. The Multitude instantly swarm'd in Clusters round the grand Repository of all their Wishes --- Now the Passions were in full Alarm, and exerted themselves without Restraint---But what was the Consequence of *Fortune's* Indulgence? Why, there was but a certain Quantity of Success to be divided among them, which took Place in the same Manner as when *Fortune* presided; and as few were pleas'd as ever. *Fortune* took Notice of this Event, and declar'd that whoever was unsatisfied with their Lot should complain to her, and she would give them an Equivalent, and make them as happy as they themselves could wish. This gave a new Turn to the whole Scene; and while the Multitude expected nothing less than a second shower of Gold, she scatter'd among them great Numbers of little Scrolls with Content for their Motto, and, flying away, left them to make the Application.

Free Bilton. October 28. No. 100.

Mr P's behaviour to the late Bishop of Rochester consider'd.

MR *Fog* having undertaken to Patronize Mr P's Quarrel (see p. 434.) and to enter into Particulars, Mr *Walsingham*, therefore, vouchsafes

to return him an Answer, being otherwise a Writer below his notice.

Fog] Mr P. could not demand or expect a *Gratuity* for his pains in ruining the Bp of R. because he did not (as W. had observ'd) draw the *Report* which bears his Name; and Fog adds, no body supposed he did.

W. cannot allow that no body ever call'd it Mr P's Report, because it is call'd so in the Journals of the House; he presented and read it in the House; and it stands upon the *Title Page* of the Copy printed by the Authority of the House, in these words, *By the Right Hon. W. P. Esq;* Nor did many know the genuine Author, till he lately pointed him out.

Fog says, Mr P. was impos'd on as well as the rest of the Committee (see p. 434.) *Walsingham* replies, That it could not be the Business of the Committee merely to report Matters of Proof; but whether those Matters were Proofs or not. This high Trust was repos'd in their Chairman Mr P. who transferred it to another, in whom confiding, he deliver'd the Report, as if drawn up by himself. So that if any body was deceiv'd, it was the Report which could only deceive. And Mr P. who set his Name to the Report, and deliver'd it as his own Narrative, must have been the *Abettor* or *Voucher* of the whole Deceit.

But supposing it, as it really was, a true and candid Report, does Mr P. stand less excus'd for insisting on a Reward for having lent his Name to it? No; it shews him of a *mercenary* and *avaricious* Nature, who, rather than not take Money, will make a Jobb of an honest Undertaking.

If Mr P. was deceiv'd himself, he was a *weak Man*. If he deceived others, a *wicked Man*. Adds, that on May 27. 1723. the Day on which the Royal Assent was given to the *Penal Laws* against *Plunket, Kelly*, and the late Bp of *Rocheſter*, the House of Commons order'd a Writ for electing a Member to serve for the Borough of *Heddon in Yorkſhire*, in the room of Mr P. who

had accepted the Office of *Cofferer* of his Majesty's Household.

Universal Spectator, October 30.

A *Unhappineſs of Matches without Love.*

MR Trippet and his Wife saw each other about a Month before they married: Their Friends propos'd the Match, and the Lawyers adjust'd the *Bargain*; the Lady had 500*l.* per Ann. settled on her for her Fortune of 5000*l.* While this was transacting, Mr Trippet visited, dress'd, and did every thing to render him agreeable. The Lady received him with *Complaisance* and good *Humour*. The first Fortnight no notice was taken of the reason of their coming acquainted. Mr Trippet would not explain himself, lest the Lawyers should disagree; and it was not the Lady's place to speak first. But after the Money matters were adjust'd, Mr Trippet talk'd Love in the usual Dialect; and the Lady was prevail'd upon to be his Wife. They came together with a seeming *Affection*, but no real Value for each other.

Their Hands indeed were join'd, but not their Hearts. She was fond of *Company*, doted on the Town, and lov'd *Operas, Assemblies, Masquerades, and Plays*: He admir'd the Country, and its *Diversions*, and hated London heartily. Mr Trippet found his Wife a *turbulent talkative, extravagant, thoughtless Woman*, and she him a *positive, humoursome, covetous surly Husband*.

They went to his Country Seat to keep their Wedding; after three Weeks stay she wanted to come to London, to shew her *Equipage*, and enjoy the *Diversions* of the Town. The Husband was against it, which putting them both in a Passion, they came to an open Rupture. Having pack'd up her things, early the next Morning she privately set out in the Stage Coach for London, Mr Trippet followed, and meeting her at the Inn, desir'd her to forget the Quarrel, and he would gratify her in every thing reasonable. So took Lodgings, and were seeming Friends.

Having thus, she thought, gain'd her Point,

Point, she indulg'd her self in her usual Diversions; and set apart two Nights in a Week for *Quadrille*, but having bad Luck, lost all her ready Money, and run 200*l.* on Tick. Debts of Honour must be paid, but how to get it of her *Husband* was the difficulty. At length she told her Misfortune, beseeching him to discharge her Engagements. He promised in a day or two to raise the Money, in hopes she would oblige him in other things. The next Morning he told her he had a Friend about a Mile out of Town, who he believ'd, would lend him the Money, and would be glad if she would bear him Company. She agreed, a Hackney Coach was call'd, and in about an hour stopt at a handsome House, when Mr Trippet going in, desir'd her to wait a few Minutes for his return. Presently she was sent for, but was hardly got into the House, before two sturdy Fellows hurried her into a dark Apartment. Her cries and entreaties were in vain. They pull'd off her Cloaths, put her on a Stuff Gown, shav'd her Head, and let her Blood.

In this Mad-house she continu'd near three Months, where, with severe Usage, low Diet, Physick and Vexation, she was brought almost to Death's Door. Mr Trippet on his receiving a melancholy and submissive Letter from her, came to Town, took her with him into the Country, behav'd civilly to her, and she recover'd her Health, but taking to Cordial Waters to remove her Discontent, her Constitution is impair'd and her Death daily expected.

Appleness's Journal, October 30.

Of Imagination.

THIS is a large Field, and is in everybody's Possession, yet commonly proves a trouble to the Great, and a Solace to the Unhappy. To possess in Imagination, and want in Reality, is the source of human Affliction.

Is led into this train of Speculation from some Observations he lately made in a Friend's Family in the Country, where he discern'd in every Face the hur-

ry of those Passions that play'd within.

Enquiring of *Palamedes* (his Friend) the reason of this Epidemick Phrenzy, he told him, *That he had made a Present to his Wife, his Son, and each of his Daughters, of three Tickets a piece, in the present State Lottery, which had fill'd his house with Distraction.*

Desir'd the young Gentleman to inform them how he wou'd bestow the 10,000*l.* if it fell to his share. I would, replied the Youth, make the Tour of Europe; see Italy, and engage in the Service of his Imperial Majesty, and having arriv'd at sufficient Dignity, come home and live with Honour in my own Country. And why, said the Father, cannot you do the same thing without this Prize? I shall leave you sufficient to supply all the Conveniencies of Life. Come, come, you don't deserve it. Let me hear what Nanny says.

Shou'd I be so lucky, answer'd she, I would take a large House near the Court, set up an Equipage, and live agreeable to my Fortune; I would have magnificent Assemblies, keep visiting Days with splendid Entertainments; a Country House, Coach, Chariot, Horses, and Servants in rich Liveries. So in one Year, said the old Gentleman, you would reduce yourself to the same State you are in now.

Well, Miss Kitty, how do you intend to dispose of your 10,000*l.*

O! (replies the young Lady) Such a Fortune would recommend me to Place and Title; I would bestow it on some Man of Quality and Merit.---No Child (said the Mother) you must be contented with a Man of Quality without Merit; such a one might be prevail'd on to accept such a Sum, tho' you were tack'd to it, I see, says the old Gentleman, 10,000*l.* would be the ruin of any of you, and confess I have some satisfaction in the Improbability, that it should fall to any of your shares.

Fog's Journal, October 30, No. 156.

THE *M. Scrub of Rag-Fair* gives Fog a Translation from an old Irish Manuscript, written in the Time of the late

late *Protector*, and design'd to banter him for elevating Men of low Fortune, and less Merit, to the first Places in the Government on the sole Recommendation of the most consummate Impudence.

Another Correspondent sends *A Description of the House of a famous Knight, in a certain County, which is there call'd a small Hunting Box or Seat.* (Norfolk)

THIS Seat, in the Common Road to it, makes no great Figure; but when you enter the House, there's hardly an end of its extent. There are 16 large Rooms below, and 24 above for State and Show, besides those for Use and Convenience; the Furniture of some Rooms worth 40 or 50,000*l.*

The Huntsman's Hall will contain 100 Huntsmen, with all their Dogs, &c. and the Knight in the middle of them, and is hung with magnificent Paintings proper to the Place. In some of the Rooms of State are foreign Pictures, reported to be of 20 or 30,000*l.* value; but there are none so valuable to all true *Englishmen* as the Picture of himself, drawn different ways, and plac'd in almost every Room in the House. 'Tis drawn as a Student, a Scholar, a Mathematician, &c. But in one Room the Drawings of him, *Fog* apprehends, were done by a disaffected Painter. One of them represents him grasping at Honour, and catching hold of her behind, but the Trumpet of Fame is unluckily plac'd behind his Breech, as if there us'd. In another, he greedily catches at *Wealth*, and gets it. In a third, he is grasping at Pleasure, which he likewise catches; but Money is observed to drop out of his Pocket.

There is nothing common or mean in the House (among the dead Furniture) except the great Man's Coat of Arms, which appears to him a *F—l's* Cap.

Daily Courant, October 21, 22.

Cato and the Craftsman.

THIS Author rates the Comparison between these two Writers from

the general Drift of their Opposition to, and its necessary and probable Effects on, the publick Affairs.

Observes, that *Cato* took up his Pen in that Year of universal Confusion, when the *S. Sea Directors*, and perhaps greater Persons, had laid a Scheme to shift the Property, and Lands of *England*, from the Hands of our Nobility and Gentry, into their Own, their Friends and Associates; to expose which, was the general drift of those Papers.

The *Craftsman* open'd his *School of Sedition*, when the Nation was in an arm'd and expensive Posture, and Negotiations on foot to ward off, without a War, a Blow threaten'd by the first Treaty of *Vienna*.

This is the first great Difference between *Cato* and the *Craftsman*. *Cato* oppos'd his private Sentiments in a Point, of which the People of *England* were adequate Judges, and apparently felt the Effects. Whereas the main Drift of the *Craftsman* were Points of Foreign Administration; Questions of the most difficult and complicated Nature; and therefore the farthest remov'd from the Apprehensions and Understandings of the Body of any People whatsoever.

For which Reason the Legislators of all Countries have committed their Negotiations to some few particular Men; and when the People, as in *Democracies*, have meddled in such Questions they have found the mischievous Consequences. As was the Case of the States of *Greece*.

In their not being subject to these Mischiefs, consists the Excellence of mixed Monarchies, and particularly of our own Constitution.

Nor were the Authors of *Cato's* Letters insensible of the difference between Points of Domestic and Foreign Policy. Their Words are, *The People cannot all of them see distant Dangers, nor watch the Motions, or guess the Designs of neighbouring States; but every Candler can judge as well as a Statesman, whether he can sit peaceably in his Stall, and whether*

whether a Dragoon, or a Parish Officer comes to him for his Taxes.

But the most material Difference betwixt those two Writers is, that the Dispute, as manag'd by the Authors of the *Craftsman*, must have, abroad, Effects assigned to such popular Debates; it must have strengthened our Enemies in their Hopes; and increased those Delays and Expences which have been so loudly exclaim'd against; and have thrown new Difficulties in our way, which else had never happen'd.

Did *Cato* contend for Freedom of popular Debates in Points of Government? He limited it to proper Objects. Did he assert the Justice of the People's Judgment concerning Government and Governours? He distinguished how far he thought them just. Does he assert that Libels are only dangerous to the Guilty? He means those which the common People understand. Does he talk of the Folly and abusive Use of Party Appellations? His Assertions are general, and meant to expose that Practice so far as it was abused. Has *Cato* written on Stock-Jobbing? 'Twas at a time when that pernicious Practice threatened the Nation with immediate Ruin. Did he write against standing Armies? He did it when we were engag'd in no foreign Quarrels. Do *Cato's* Letters speak disrespectfully of Ministers? 'Twas with relation to Points of Domestic Administration; and at a time when our Enemies could make no advantage by it. Does he exhort to pursue publick Plunderers and Oppressors to Destruction? 'Twas in relation to a notorious Combination to defraud the whole Nation, in a Point which the whole Nation perfectly understood. Thus the Authors of *Cato's* Letters pursu'd the publick Good safely, and with sincere Intentions. Whereas the Writers of the *Craftsman*, from their general purport, and the use made of particular Topicks, appear to be a set of Men, who to, satisfy their private Ambition or Resentments, run Riot to Reason and good Sense, to their Duty to their King and Country; and all this

under the Mask of Care for the publick Weal.

Craftsman, October 30. No. 275.

Remarks on the foregoing Daily Courants, of October 21, 22.

HOW can this Writer (says *D'anvers*) assert, that the Punishment of the *S. Sea Directors*, and their Associates, was the general drift of *Cato's* Letters? Suppose he means the first Volume of those Papers; for the *Directors*, and their Associates, were punish'd before the conclusion of that Volume; and the Noble Lord, mark'd out as the Object of popular Resentment, died before the Conclusion of the 2d Volume.

Can't allow that *Cato* confin'd his Opposition to Points of Domestic Administration. The Itch of Treaty-making was not then grown an inveterate Distemper. Ventures to say, that *Cato* never dreamt of that subtle Distinction between the Foreign and Domestic Part of the Government, which, (the *Craftsman* says,) has been lately started, to reduce the Liberty of the Press within stricter Bounds.

Confesses, that the *Craftsman* open'd his School of Sedition (as 'tis called) soon after the Treaty of *Hanover* was concluded; and that the ensuing Conjunction betwixt *France* and us, had no small share in the rise of that Paper.

Examines the Force of the Distinction between Foreign and Domestic Affairs. His Adversaries have formerly allow'd, that the Liberty of the Press extends to all Matters of Government, as well as Religion, without confining it to Domestic Affairs, and never asserted, till lately, that we ought not to write upon Foreign Affairs at all.

Grants, that the common People can't be supposed to understand the Interests of Europe, or the tendency of dark and intricate Negotiations, but the common People have common Sense, and are capable of understanding these Points, as well as Domestic Affairs, when explain'd to 'em.

Agrees,

Agrees, there is some Truth in the Objection, that the Decision of these Points in a *popular Way* gives our Enemies an Opportunity of mingling in our Councils, &c. But then he argues, that *general Calamities and Uneasinesses at Home* give our Enemies as much Advantage and Encouragement to disturb us, as the Male Administration of Affairs abroad. So that there is as much Reason to forbear the whole Examination of one as the other; and therefore the Arguments in the *Courant* prove too much, if they prove any Thing. (See p. 471. E)

Staubstreet Journal, October 28. No. 95.

CONTAINS a Representation of the Solemnity and Procession of the Lord Mayor of London thro' the City from *Westminster*, on the Day he is sworn into that high Office before the Barons of the Exchequer; together with Coats of Arms of the several Companies of this City, and the Dates of their Incorporations, and an account of the Antiquity of the Office of the Lord Mayor.

NEXT, they reprint the Latin Verses publish'd last Year on the then Lord Mayor, many of the lines being applicable to his present Lordship; which see p. 425. The Translation here follows.

FOR wisdom old philosophers rever'd
Took not their name from reverend length
of beard. (crown)

Tho' round his temples wreath'd, the laurel
Gives not the poet verses, or renown,
Yer he, who wears the noble gilded spur,
Is knight, is baronet, and called fir.

MILES denotes a soldier, and a knight:
Yet many a one has never seen a fight.
When knight was EQUES call'd, and chevalier,
In ENGLISH horseman; such could ride, 'tis
clear.

Now many, like fir HUBBRAS, a straddle,
Tho' both hands hold the mane, scarce keep the
saddle.

Who e'er in parliament his votes has fold,
And honourable titles bought with gold,
By treble right, shines 'mongst the golden firs,
If both his horns are gilt, as well as spurs.

Not such is ours: but fix'd on flying steed,
Hunter conspicuous, urges all his speed.
Champion in senate-house, 'midst just applause
With civic arms he fights his country's cause;

For now whoe'er his country loves, must wage
Continual war 'gainst party's zealous rage.

Small honours he contemns, who great may
claim;

And climbs a nobler way th' ascent to fame,
The royal streak tho' ne'er his shoulders bore.
A This squire's true knight, tho' not in name, in
more.

Lastly, *Mevius* addresses a Poem
to the Lord Mayor Elect, which he
B concludes with these Lines.

But since no Diet is so thin as fame,
Once more may soon the City Poet's name
In me revive; with Pension by the year;
And Perquisite a Pipe of PARSON'S BEER.
With this inspir'd and scorning nauseous wine
C In annual Pomp your City Bard shall shine,
Attending in the Train of New Lord Mayor
Bright as on New years day the Laureat Player.

London Journal, October 30. No. 644.

On Gaming, Lotteries, Idleness, Bu-
siness, &c.

AS 'tis impossible to preserve our
Happiness without our Honesty, so
'tis difficult to preserve our Honesty with-
out our Fortunes. Every Vice is natural-
ly connected with Evil, lessens a Man's
Happiness, and deprives him of his
greatest real Good; but the Vice of Ga-
ming makes such Inroads upon our For-
tunes and Honesty, that 'tis impossible to
F preserve our Happiness. It destroys the
Mind, Body and Estate; it contracts
the Soul, and narrows the Genius; it
gives a Disrelish of more noble and ex-
alted Pleasures, and puts us upon a
Thousand mean Things which our
G Souls abhor'd.

The natural Life of Man is Labour
or Business; Riches is an unnatural
State; and therefore, generally a State
of Misery. Life, which is a Drug in
the Hands of idle Men, never hangs
heavily on the Hands of Merchants and
H Tradesmen, who judiciously divide
their Time between the City and
Country.

This is so true, that a wise Man
would never leave his Children so much
Money as to put them beyond Industry;
for that is too often putting them be-
yond Happiness. The heaping up Riches
for Posterity is, general speaking, heap-
ing up Destruction; and entailing of large
E states, entailing Vice and Misery

These Thoughts were occasion'd by the present *State Lottery*; which plainly discovers that the People would run into the Excesses of the *South Sea Year*, had they the same Opportunities. The Spring and Source of this *unreasonable Passion*, is the *Luxury of the Age*. *Tradesmen* commence *Gentlemen* and *Men of Pleasure*, when they shou'd be *Men of Business*, and begin where they should end. This sets them a madding after

Lotteries, *Business* is neglected; and *Poverty*, *Vice* and *Misery* spread among the People.

Hopes the *Parliament* will never come into another *Lottery*. All other *Gaming* shou'd be also discourag'd. Who but laments that unfortunate young Lady at the *Bath*, who was ruin'd by *Gaming*, and rather than submit to a mean *Dependence*, thought it best to resign her *Life*; (See p. 397. No IX.)

To the Author of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

SIR,

London Oct. 23.

LEST a Majority in the Common Council of this City should have entirely defeated the laudable Intentions of a great Number of Gentlemen and Citizens, who were desirous of erecting with their Consent, a Statue of the great and glorious *K. Wm.* at the End of *Cheapside*; Give me leave by your means, being a stranger to the worthy Undertakers, to inform them of a spot of Ground adjacent, the fittest in the World, seems to be left vacant for this Purpose, and which I apprehend the Common Council have no Power to refuse. It is at the End of Metropolitan Church, opposite to the Statue of *Queen Anne*. This was thought a Place most proper to perpetuate the Memory of that Queen's Merits with Regard to the Church; of which she was styled a nursing Mother; Can it be left to then to preserve a grateful Remembrance of our glorious Deliverer, who rescued and preserved our Religion, and all that we hold dear, from utter Ruin and Destruction? and to whose Heroic Actions, it is owing, that all the Churches in the Kingdom are kept from being polluted with Superstition and Idolatry?

"I persuade myself the Ld Bp of London, on proper Application, will not be averse to so commendable a deed, or if his Lordship do not think it expedient or in his Power to make such Grant alone of himself, let the Parliament be applied to, there will not want Contributions to defray the Charge, was a proper Person appointed to receive them.

"I conclude therefore from the Zeal of the Gentlemen already concern'd, which cannot but be heighten'd from such a Refusal as they have met with, that we shall in good time see this thing effected; I already anticipate Part of the Pleasure it will give

"me and all true Lovers of our Constitution in Church and State. To which nothing can add, when done, but to see engraven, on one side of the Pedestal, the Occasion of its being erected here instead of a worse Place, should it be thought advisable to perpetuate an Instance of British Ingratitude to a Deliverer even after his Death in a matter which could hurt No-body in the World. Now I am on this Subject I shall communicate to you my hopes, that, instead of one, we shall have two Statues of King William erected in a short Time. They are grounded on the following Will, which as it is otherwise of publick Concern, I desire you will print. It was in the Petition about three Years ago, but for a particular Reason none of the Copies were expul'd to Sale.

Extract of the Registro Curie Prærogative Cantuar'

SAMUEL TRAVERS of the Parish of St. James Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Esq; Auditor General to his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, humbly recommending myself both in Life and Death to the infinite Goodness of God, do make my last Will and Testament as follows.

First, I give and bequeath unto my good Friend Walter Cary, Esq; Surveyor General to his said Royal Highness the Sum of 400 l. with my Duchy Lease, with the Castle and Demesns of Tintagel in Cornwall.

Secondly, I give unto my Nephew Samuel Holditch, the sum of 400 l. with all my Books and Household Furniture (except my Plate) my Chariot and Horses and Wearing Apparel, he giving thereout to my Servant John Powell the full value of 20 l. And I make, constitute and appoint the said Walter Cary, and Samuel Holditch, to be full and sole Executors, of this my

my Will.

Item, I give and bequeath a sufficient Sum of Money to purchase and erect in St James's Square, or on Cheapside Conduit, an Equestrian Statue in Brals, to the glorious Memory of my Master King WILLIAM the Third.

Item, I give unto the illustrious young Pr. William Augustus 500*l.* towards buying him a George when he shall be made Kt of the Garter.

Item, I give unto the Rt Hon. the Lady Essex Roberts, 500*l.* to buy her a Jewel.

Item, I give unto my Cousin Isabella Travers, the sum of 300*l.* and to her Sister Alice 100*l.*

Item, I give unto Mr Wm Monday 300*l.*

And, Having long and seriously consider'd how I might do the most and the most lasting good to Mankind with that wherewith it had pleas'd God to bless me, I bethought myself of introducing a better way of Educating young Men of Quality and Condition, in the principles of Virtue and Honour, and in useful Learning, in Order whereunto I agreed for Beaufort House at Chelsea, as the properest Situation for that Purpose, but meeting with some Discouragements therein, which made me apprehend that Age was not dispos'd to receive so great a Benefit, I leave that blessing to some future and happier Season, and have now turn'd my Thoughts another way, wherein I hope, I may do some good, without encountering so many Difficulties, I therefore give, grant, devise and bequeath all the rest and residue of my Estate, my Funeral Charges and Legacies being first paid, my Manors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in the County of Essex, and elsewhere, with all Debts, Arrears, Bills, Bonds, and other Speculatives, Goods and Chattles, with all my Estate both real and personal, whatsoever and whereforever, to my said Executors Walter Cary, and Samuel Holditch, and their Heirs, upon special Trust and Confidence, that they shall and will out of the Rents, Issues, and Profits of the said Estate, settle an annuity or yearly Sum of sixty Pounds, to be paid to each and every one of seven Gentlemen to be added to the present eighteen poor Knights of Windsor, the said Annuities to be charged upon an Estate of 500*l.* per Annum, to be purchased and set apart for that Purpose in the County of Essex, by my said Executors and Trustees.

And I humbly pray his Majesty that the said seven Gentlemen may be incorporated by Charter, with a Clause to enable them to purchase or hold Lands in mortmain, and that a building, the Charge whereof to be defray'd out of my personal Estate, may be erected or purchas'd in or near the Castle of Windsor, for habitation for the said 7 Gentlemen, who are to be superannuated or disabled Lieutenants of English Men of War, but the Repairs to

be in the first Place paid out of the said Estate of Five Hundred Pounds per Annum, and then 12*l.* per Annum, to be apply'd to the Government or Senior of the Seven, and the Remainder to be equally divided between him and the other Six.

I desire that these Gentlemen to be Incorporated may be single Men without Children, inclin'd to lead a virtuous, studious, and devout Life, to be removed, if they give Occasion of Scandal; I would have them live in a Collegiate manner, in order whereunto, I would have 26*l.* a Year deducted out of their several Allowances to keep a constant Table.

And I do appoint the Chief Governour of Windsor Castle, the Dean of Windsor, and Provost of Eaton College, to be Visitors, with Power for them or any two of them to act. As often as any vacancy shall happen, I desire they may be thus supplied; the Commissioners of the Navy to choose three Lieutenants for each Vacancy, out of which the Lord High Admiral or Commissioners of the Admiralty for the Time being to choose two, and the King's Majesty to nominate one of them, and so from time to time for ever. I make it my Request to the E. of Godolphin, the Lord Townshend, Ld Carlton, Mr Compton Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr Walpole, Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Justice King, the Ld Chief Baron Eyre, Mr Topham, and Mr Reeves, to be Overseers of this my Will, and take care that the same be duly executed to the true intent and meaning thereof; And my meaning is that any charges or expences of my Executors or Overseers shall be born out of my Estate. I desire to be buried as near as may be to the Free-Chapel of St George at Windsor, where a Monument may be erected over me to the value of five hundred Pounds, besides what my Executors think proper to be expended on my Funeral, for which they shall be indemnified. All the rest of my Estate, not disposed of as above, I desire may be settled for the Maintenance and Education of Boys at Christi's Hospital, in the Study and Practice of the Mathematicks, And I do hereby revoke all other Wills and Codicils whatsoever. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this sixteenth Day of Janry. One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty Four.

S. TRAVERS.

Signed, Sealed, Publish'd, and Declared to be the last Will and Testament of the said Samuel Travers, in the Presence of us who were all together in the same Room with the said Testator.

Witness our Hands

Richard Rountree

John Powell

Thomas Heller.

Probatum fuit, &c. Nov. 3, 1725;

Foreign Affairs, A new Court Ballad.

Tune of, *There was a Bonny Blade.*

THE Country and the Town
Are all impatient grown, (come:
Of our *Treaties* to know what will come, come,
But the Counters of the Law
Keep us all in so much Awe,
That, in Mercy to our Ears, we are dumb, &c.

II.

Some ask us what was meant
By alarming of *Kent* (Drum.
With the terrible Sound of a Drum, Drum,
But all that I will say,
In the News-writing Way, (mum:
As behoves a wife Man, shall be mum, mum,

III.

About *Dunkirk* and *Gib*
Some Tongues run very glib,
And offer us to lay a round Sum, Sum, Sum,
That *Spain* means This and That,
And *France* the Lord knows what,
But still shall old *Caleb* be dumb, dumb, dumb.

IV.

Cries a factious Rogue, in Spleen,
What could Madam *Parma* mean,
For nothing at all to shew her Bum, Bum, &c.
But in a Lady's Case.
An Author would be base,
If He did not on his Lips hold his Thumb, &c.

V.

Cries another Malecontent,
When will *Donny Charles* be sent
With his bold *Spanish* Troops and a Drum, &c.
But still I'll not reply
To such Questions; no not I;
For I think it safer far to be dumb, dumb, &c.

VI.

There are many make a Mock
About this and 'other Stock,
And ask *who* hath got many a Plumb, &c.
But for my single Part,
Let them ask with all my Heart,
For still shall my Answer be mum, mum, mum.

VII.

But should That e'er come to pass,
Which all honest Men, alas!
Have long, but in vain, wish'd might come, &c.
I'd soon alter my Note,
I would open my Throat,
And no more, gentle Reader, be dumb, &c.

Answer to the *Craftsman's* Ballad.From *Read's* Journal, Oct. 23.

THE Country and the Town,
Are all so weary grown,
Of old *Caleb's* Ribaldry, and Scum, Scum, Scum;
That e'en his Friends declare,
It would be better far,
If henceforth he would resolve to be dumb, &c.

For tho' his Frights and Fears,
Have till now preserv'd his Ears,
Who can answer for what is to come, &c.
He's told so many Lies,
That Figures scarce suffice,
To reckon up the Total of the Sum, Sum, Sum.

About *Dunkirk* and *Gib*
His Tongue runs very glib, (dumb, &c.
But for all that he says, 'twere as well to be
'Tis only This, and That;
He owns he can't tell what,
But raves about a Fleet, and a Drum, &c.

But pritchee *Caleb*, why,
'Twas like a naughty Boy,
Hast thou mention'd a Lady's Bum, Bum, &c.
I pray now let me ask,
Have you forgot the *Desk*?
Upon my Word, it was not right, but Mum, &c.

He says, upon a Time,
It surely was a Crime,
That a very Great Man would not be dumb &c.
Not for eleven hundred Pounds,
In old Houses and Grounds, (Sum, Sum,
Who to speak, had resign'd ten times the Sum

On such Logick as this,
E'ry wife Man must Piss, (drum,
And cry, as he reads, this *Caleb's* a Hum drum,
Are Men to be beguil'd,
As a Nurse does her Child,
V With Stories of a Giant, and Fee, Faw, Fum?

If *Tyburn* had it's due,
Alas! poor *Caleb*, you, dum, &c.
And all your Masters would be quite thruck
There's worthy Masters P.
And honest A—his,
I'd not be in their Coats for a Plumb, Plumb, &c.

The Would b: POET.

A Poet---they say, should on *Pegasus* ride,
A Horse that can gallop---and wing it
beside;

Who in *Wanconells* oft will take such a Flight,
The Horse and the Rider go clear out o' Sight,
A Parson there was, who needs then would try
Whether he cou'd nor ride this Horse that could
fly:

The Beast he caught napping at N---I think:
First rides to the *Severn*, to let the Horse drink;
No sooner in Water---but *Peg*, for a Whim,
Gave the Doctor a Cant, and left him to swim,

The Doctor by Fortune recover'd the Land,
But so hurt, or so frighten'd---he scarcely could
stand;

However, was forc'd to sneak quietly Home
On Foot, I suppose, for *Pegg's* was gone.
Having rested a while---he needs would assay
To get to *Parnassus* some other way:
On Foot---he bethought him, hence'er could pass
Such a Sort of Road; so he got him an Ass.
Since which, he's assay'd twice or thrice to be
gone,

But the Ass cannot fly, so the Dr's at Home

Extract of a POEM, on the Ladies at BURY-FAIR.

A CANDIDATE'S Letter to the FREEHOLDERS of a certain County Verſify'd.

TO my Brother Freeholders theſe lines I indite,
'Twill ſhow 'em at leaſt how well I can write;

But chiefly to tell 'em, in my preſent condition,
I've no Inclination at all to petition.

You all know I thought myſelf highly abuſed,
That a ſervant was by the Sheriff reſuſed,

Tho' I'd promis'd indeed no more trouble to give,
And tho' I could have one, 'tis plain, without leave.

But now I have had one, I've reaſon to think,
The more we ſtir ſomething, the more it will ſtick:

For of all the bad votes that have made ſuch a ſuſe,
There are ten for myſelf, where there's one for Sir J.

The aſs of St. Ann (and who would not blame her
For not taking care to make her Aſs plainer?)

Are ſo very obſcure, that not double ſee,
What's illegal for him, can make legal for me.

I thank you howe'er for your ſteady affection,
It may do me ſome good in another election:

For thoſe who not ſcrupled to ſwear me a bad one,
Would doubtleſs have giv'n a good vote, if they'd had one.

To oblige you, I laid down the title of Squire,
Tho' in hopes to exchange it for Knight of the Shire:

Of which diſappointed, I can take up with eaſe
That of Cato or Juba, or juſt what you pleaſe.

Before I conclude, I think it but fit;
To aſſure you I ſtand much intention to ſit;

So if I can't ſerve you, I hope 'twill be thought,
Tho' 'tis my miſfortune, it is not my fault.

But Courage, my lads, for your Brother Freeholders,
In a year or two will be a year or two older;

And then, my lads, then, in a year or two more,
We may come off as well as we came off before.

ON TEMPER.

Would you deſcribe a peeviſh Character,
One whom each paltry Accident can ſtir,

The Copy whence you drew would ſoon be
Many the Men to whom 'twould be apply'd;

Such Sombrios are thick in Britain's Iſle,
People who ſcarce were ever known to ſmile;

Or, if ſome tranſient Glance ſhould gild their
Night,

'Tis thought a Wonder, like the Northern Light,
Or, would you paint one ſad and gay by Fits;

The Character at leaſt Ten Thouſand hits.
Few to Ill Humour conſtantly are fix'd;

The general Temper of Mankind is mix'd;
One while in up top Spirits, then in Spleen,

Meer April Minds, now bluſking, now ſerene,
Such are thoſe Men, of whom one oft hath heard,

A Good-natur'd Folks enough, unleſs they're
ſtir'd:

See 'em at Intervals, they're free as Light,
When rais'd by Wine, and ev'ry Thing goes
right;

And were the beſt good natur'd Men in Life,
But they meet Croſſes, and then—Such a Wife.

But paint the Man whole even Temper flows,
Like Summer Streams, which none but Zephyr
blows.

(And, One, in whoſe Breaſt none e'er could Paſſion
Or Spark of Anger kindling in the Mind.

Whoe

ON neighb'ring *Ithworth* when we caſt an
Eye,

Sweetneſs and Maſteſty we there deſcry,
In radiant *Anna* they are always ſeen,

As *Veſta* chaſte bright as th' *Italian* Queen;
In Empire too as uncontroul'd ſhe ſways,

While *Cupid*, all that ſhe directs, obeys.
If next we turn our Views to *Ceſſford* Shades,

Cornwallis ſhines among our *Suffolk* Maids;
Blooming and young our Tranſports ſhe in-
ſpires,

And kindles in each Breaſt reſtleſs Fires.
Here *Thornhill* now, here both the *Mordens*

blaze, (Rays)
Who quickly will from hence withdraw their
They, in each Glance, each Motion, throw a
Dart,

Yet we rejoice, e'en while we feel the Smart;
We wiſhingly our Hearts to them reſign,

Whoſe Alps and whole Air are ſo divine.
If I had *Waller's* Smoothneſs, *Granville's* Fire,

To write of *Wyn*, and *Aſton* I'd aſpire;
But ſhould my Verſes e'er ſo much commend,

All my Encomiums they would far tranſcend.
Trophies by *Barker* won, to all are known,

'Scaping no Obſervation---but her own.
Britiffe, both *Bacons* next demand my *Stains*,

The Wonders they of *Norfolk's* verdant Plains;
O happy Village that! in which they dwell!

Whom Nature form'd to greatly excell.
I need not mention *Stiles*, or *Johſon's* Fame,

Whoſe Conqueſt *London* loudly might proclaim;
Did they not thither much too ſoon return,

With equal Flames for them we here ſhould burn.
The Wounds which *Booth* here gives we muſt
endure,

(cure?)
When ſhe has left us, who thoſe Wounds can
Whate'er we ſuffer, we ſhould ne'er complain,

If the Phyſician ſhe to eaſe our Pain.
To pleaſing 'Strange I next direct my Lays,

Who merits all, but needs no Muſe's Praise,
When ſhe is near, our Fancy ſhe muſt ſtrike,

And we muſt Judgment ſhew, when we muſt
like.

When *Goody* and both *Aſſects* hence retire,
Joys that are vaſt, will then, alas! expire.

Could *Bury* the whole Year theſe Nymphs re-
tain. (Train)

Venus would keep her Court here, --- they her
But that we may not be o'erwhelm'd with
Grief,

When abſent they---others will bring Relief.
For ſill here *Munk*, who'r cheerful, eaſy, gay,

Will darkeſt Clouds diſpel, and make our Day;
Her Siſter differs---but as Siſters ſhould,

the graver is, but, like her, wife and good.
Bones, *Barnardſſon*, *Bakers*, either *Spring*,

Primes, *Allen*, *Brown*, and *Reynolds* we may ſing,
Each rate Perfections in all theſe abound,

Tho' their Equals ſcarcely are thro' Britain found.
Colman and *Jamies*, another *Bones*, each *West*,

And *G* ſurſh here, and hence we're amply bleſt.
While *Turner*, *Hovel*, *Evant*, are in Sight.

With *Macro*, they ne'er fail to give Delight.

Whole Looks no Rage e'er wore or Face a Cloud,
 Whole Accent ne'er was passionately loud,
 Nor talk with peevish Interjections rich;
 The stethal Perlon's fav'rite Parts of Speech;
 His Cheek ne'er pale with Wrath, nor Eye-balls red,
 Passion's Expression in the better bred;
 Whose Spleen's so rare, and then so slightly shown;
 From other's Temper it can scarce be known;
 Whose Humour no ill Fortune can dispoil;
 His worst Ill-Nature but a lesser Smile.
 Who but exclaims at this, as if we drew
 A faithless Monster, which the World ne'er knew?

It seems for any single Man too much,
 And 'twere a Fiction; but that S-- is such.

DAMON. A PASTORAL.

Now sunk with purple Rays the setting Sun,
 And pleas'd the Peasants saw his Labour done,

Pent in their Folds, the Flocks no longer Bleat,
 And homeward tend the Kine with swelling Teat,
 Sweet flies the smelling Air before the Breeze,
 And all Things now--but Damon's Heart, had Ease.

Ab Lucy! Lucy! said the sighing Swain,
 Long, long, e'er this, thou might'st have sold thy Grain;

Nor loiter'd thus, unmindful of my Woe,
 And careless of those Pains I undergo:
 Those Pains, that still in Absence on me seize,
 To which the parting Pangs of Death were Ease.
 What dreadful Cares distract my aching Thro't?
 What gloomy Scenes are in my Fancy wrought?
 Perhaps she has old Hobson's Nephew met;
 The Broker, who must all his Riches get:
 Of Wealth deserving--Lubin may prevail,
 And golden Heaps may gild his homely Tail!
 Or she, by Chance, may sprightly Colins see,
 Colins for Song so sam'd so full of Glee,
 His Strains, perhaps, her Female Fancy move,
 And triumph o'er my artless Vows of Love.
 Ah! Lucy, Lucy, when at Surbitch Fair,
 Our Master's Cheeses were thy Damon's Care,
 Soon were they sold, and soon return'd I home,
 Ah! half so soon would charming Lucy come;
 But cruel she, or heedless of her Swain,
 Or with some rival Tooth doth now remain.
 That ancient Saw--too true, alas! I find
 That Womens Vows are wav'ring as the Wind.
 How faithless Fair! can you ungrateful prove?
 In spite of Falshood, why should Damon love?
 Yet see! who trips so quick thro' yonder Glade?
 'Tis she! 'tis Lucy, 'tis my charming Maid!
 Falsely all my Fears, false my Suspitions were,
 Her Heart is constant, as her Face is fair.

Swift to her Arms the eager Damon flew,
 As flies the Arrow from the twanging Bow.

EPIGRAM.

OLD Nick, engag'd on British Grounds,
 To hunt Puls Priesthood down a,
 For this pack'd up the keenest Hounds,
 In Country or in Town--a.

With ease he tript it (swift as Thought)
 O'er many a Field and Common,
 And when he found the Rest at Fault
 He hollow'd,--- Hark to Bowman.

Miss Cadriere's Case, a SONG.

Tune of *A lovely Lass to a Fryar came.*

MISS Kiddy by her Mamma bred
 From her Childhood to Devon:
 Tho' Fair, yet vow'd she ne'er would wed
 But would slight each Lover's Motion,
 Lack-a-day Sir! had ever charming Maids
 So very odd a Notion?

Her Confessor, that she ne'er might stray,
 A Jesuit was chosen;
 Her Eyes the Father did betray,
 Who swore, tho' her Heart were frozen,
 Lack-a-day Sirs! he'd teach her to obey
 As he had taught a dozen.

This pious Lecture to the Fair
 He read, when he confest her;
 Henceforth Submission be your Care,
 'All Pity doth yell there.
 'Lack-a-day Child, for Falling and for Prayer,
 'They out of Fashion Jests are.

Grown bolder now, when next he came,
 A holy Trance procuring;
 On Miss he satisfy'd his Flame,
 Her Ecstasy enduring.
 Lack-a-day, Sir! said the reviving Dame,
 Your Doctrine is alluring.

From the Glass-window Miscellany.

In the great Room at the Red Lyon at Brentford.

SAYS Sir John to my Lady, as together they sat,
 Shall we first go to Supper, or do you know what?
 Dear Sir John (with a smile return'd the good Lady)

Let us do you know what, for Supper's not ready.

As the Cardinal's Cap in Windsor.

I. F is fifteen, and so charming her mien,
 Her Eyes are like Brilliants, her Looks are serene,
 One Kiss from her Lips, is worth Ten from a Queen.

In a Window at Spinhamland.

SIR John at this Place
 Kissed her Grace,
 Which he proved false to face.

While this was doing,
 Her Maid I was wooing;
 She did like her Lady,
 But made me a Daddy.

At the King's Head Stockbridge.

Sally Stinkely is the prettiest Girl in England,
 I wish I was to play a Game with her single hand.

Written under the Picture of the old Hollis
 at the Rose and Crown in St. John's Street.

Sunt quos Curriculo Pulverem--

This is that honest Hollier of great Note,
 Who ne'er wrong'd Horse of Bean or Oat,
 Could Horses speak, they'd spread his Fame,
 But since they can't, John Knight's his Name.

TH 3

T H E
Monthly Intelligencer.
OCTOBER, 1731.

Friday, October 1.

AT a Court of the York-Buildings Company were elected, the Hon. *Samuel Horsley, Esq; Governor,*
Benjamin Foxley, William Squire
Jerom Horsley, Francis Townley
Abraham Meure, James Wilkinson,
Esquires, Assistants.

Being a monthly Meeting at Cambridge of the Gentlemen of the County, a Collection was made for the poor Sufferers by the Fire which happen'd at *Barnevel*, the Day before, when *Sir Robert Walpole*, the *Ld Walpole*, *Sir Wm Willys*, *Mr Shepherd* and *Mr Bromley*, gave 30 Guineas each.

Saturday 2.

This Day her Majesty was in perfect health, notwithstanding a report in the City that she died yesterday of an Apopleckick Fit; which took its rise from the death of a Woman at Court, whom the Grooms and Servants called *Queen*: On which account several Dealers were considerable loters by buying up Blacks for Mourning.

Wednesday, 6.

Her Grace the Dutcheis of *Buckinghamshire* with the Duke her Son, arrived at *Buckingham house*, from their Travels in foreign Parts.

Thursday, 7.

A Court of Common Council at *Guild-Hall* appointed a Committee to distribute the Money collected in the City, for the Sufferers at *Blandford*, *Truerton*, and *Ransly*. At the same time the Inhabitants about *Bishopgate-street* petitioned the Court that their Gate might be rebuilt.

Saturday 9.

Was publish'd some account of a Design the Queen had entertain'd of conferring Degrees of Honour on Ladies of Quality, who were to wear Stars on their Sides. So far the *News-Papers*. Those that are curious to know what foundation there is in Antiquity for this

Project, we refer to to *Dr Dawson's History of the Order of the Garter*, p. 132, 133, 134, where they will see how the Garter, other Ensigns, and Robes, were worn by the Queen and great Ladies of the Court, in several Reigns.

Monday, 11.

Being his Majesty's Coronation Day, it was observ'd with the usual Solemnities and Rejoicings.

The *State Lottery* began drawing, and the first Ticket, No. 51,714, a Prize of 500 l. fell to the Orphan Children of *Mr Farmer*, late Vintner in *White-chappel*.

Tuesday, 12.

The Duke of *Lorrain* arrived at *Greenwich* from *Holland*.

Wednesday, 13.

The Sessions began at the *Old-Bailey*.

Thursday, 14.

The Duke of *Lorrain* waited on his Majesty, the Queen, and the rest of the Royal Family, at *Hampton Court*, attended by Count *Kinski*, the Emperor's Ambassador.

Friday, 15.

The Sessions ended at the *Old-Bailey*, when two Malefactors receiv'd Sentence of Death, *Anne Palmer*, alias *Hincks*, for Felony; and *John Turner* for Burglary. They are since both reprieved in order for Transportation.

Monday, 18.

Was issued at the *Exchequer* 100000 l. to the *South Sea Company*, out of the sinking Fund, to reduce the like Sum in the Capital of the Annuities: And Subscriptions are begun for 400,000 l. for Sale of Annuities, at 3 and one half per Cent. last Parliament.

His Majesty settled 6000 l. per Ann. on his Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, for the support of his Equipage, &c.

Tuesday 19.

A Committee of the *Charitable Corporation* was held at their Office in *Spring-Garden*, when it appear'd that their *Ca-*
shire,

shire, Mr. *Thompson*, was gone off with Money and Goods belonging to the aforesaid Corporation to a very great value. The Company offer'd a Reward of 1000 *l.* for the apprehending him. *George Robinson*, Esq; their Banker went off to France with him, where they both remaining, were declar'd Bankrupts.

Thursday 21.

The *Somerfet* Man of War of 80 Guns, and the *Grampus* a Sloop, were launch'd at *Woolwich*; at which were present the *Ld Viscount Ferrington*, Duke of *Lorrain*, &c. and several Lords of the Admiralty, and other Persons of Distinction; who afterwards dined in the Queen's House at *Greenwich*.

Friday, 22.

At a Court of Common Council held at *Guild-hall*, a Bill pass'd to prevent the Sale of sundry Artificers Places in this City. Afterwards a Petition was offer'd for erecting a Statue in the place where *Cheapside Conduit* stood; but on the Question for reading the same, it was carried in the Negative, among the Commoners, 77 to 25. The Lord Mayor, and Aldermen present, were unanimously for reading it. See p. 442. 461. 471. 475.

The *East-India* Company had obtain'd Letters of Mart and Reprisals for 12 of their Ships, which lay ready to sail for the *Indies*.

Sunday, 25.

The Dutchess Dowager of *Marlborough* gave a Sword set with Diamonds, and a pair of Diamond Buckles of great value, (presented to the late Duke of *Marlborough* by the present Emperor of *Germany*) to her Grandson the Earl of *Sunderland*.

Tuesday, 27.

The Duke of *Lorrain*, accompanied by Count *Kinski*, and several English Noblemen, went from *New-Market*, and visited the University of *Cambridge*, and having seen every Thing that was curious there, returned to *New-Market*.

Thursday, 28.

His Majesty in Council protogu'd the Parliament from the 9th of Nov. to the 13th of *January*.

The Royal Society met, when Capt. *Goslin* presented some blue Colour, with a Specimen, which shew'd it to exceed the common *Ultramarine*; it is brought from *Tartary*, where, and in *China*, the Painters use it, and is much cheaper than the present *Ultramarine*; but our Painters are ignorant of the Method of working it.

Friday, 29.

Francis Child, Esq; Alderman for *Farringdon* without, was sworn Lord Mayor of the City of *London*.

Sunday 30.

Being his Majesty's Birth-Day, an Ode, written by *Colley Cibber*, Esq; Poet Laureat, being set to Musick, was Sung by Mr *Hughes* and others of the King's Chapel. We shall insert it in our next, p. 494.

Sunday, 31.

Their Majesties and all the Royal Family removed from *St. James's* to *Richmond*.

DEATHS.

Oct. 1. ¹ HE Marq. of *Graham*, E. of *Belford*, eldest Son to the D. of *Montrose*.

2. Sir *Crisp. Lowther*, Bar. at his House in *Brookstreet*, *Holborn*. Dying without Issue, the Title came to *James Lowther* of *Whitehaven*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for *Cumberland*.

Mr *Stewart*, one of his Majesty's Harbingers.

5. *Hen. Saunders*, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace, in *Kingstreet*, *Westminst.*

7. Mr *Richard Froom*, an Italian and Sicilian Merch. at his House on *Collegehill*.

The Lady *Carpenter*, at *Bath*.

9. The Rev. Dr. *Stanley*, Dean of *St. Asaph*, Arch-Deacon of *London*, and one of the Canon Residentiaries of *St. Pauls*, Aged 90.

Thomas Ifed, Esq; at his Seat at *Elton*, in *Northamptonshire*.

10. Mr *Beckford*, at his Seat at *Ashted* near *Epsom*.

Mr *Reddal*, Receiver of the Taxes for the County of *Bedford*, and soon after his Son, late Under-Sheriff.

11. The only Son of *James Cox*, Esq; at *Martin Abby*, in *Surry*.

12. Mr *Lancelot Baugh*, Clerk of the Arraigs for the Home Circuit, which he had gone 104 times successively, without the least indisposition.

13. Mr *Valentine Randal*, King's Messenger, in *Strutton-Ground*, *Westminster*.

17. Mr *Heywood*, a Merchant, at his House on *Lawrence-Pountney's-Hill*.

Mr *James Murr*, at *Gatton* in *Surry*, in the 112th Year of his Age, leaving 20 Daughters, the youngest upwards of 80.

Lee, Esq; at *Hesson*, in *Middlesex*.

The Rev. Mr *Gough*, second Master of the Charter-house School.

Sir *Tho. Pope Blount*, Bar. His Family came into *England* with the Conqueror.

91. The

19. The Rev. Mr Wright Curate of *Kensington*, a learned pious Divine.

20. *Laughlin Mackintosh*, Captain of the numerous Family of *Clanckatton*, at *Moy*, in the Shire of *Inverness*. He was a Person of undaunted Courage, and great Honour, and is succeeded in his Estate by *W. Mackintosh*. Esq;

23. The Lady of Major *Whitfield*, of *Hatton Garden*.

Thomas Beakward, Esq; at *Brentwood*.

24. The Lady *Thorold*, Sister to Sir *Sam. Thorold*, in little *Ormondstreet*.

Dr *Atterbury*, Minister of *Highgate*, in *Middlesex*, Brother to the banish'd Bp of *Rocheſter*.

Powet, Esq; at his Lodgings in *Holborn*.

25. *Mills Fryer*, Daughter of the late Sir *John Fryer*.

John Mackenzey, Esq; formerly principal Clerk of Sessions, in *Perthshire*.

Michael Austin, Esq; formerly a Merchant, at his Houſe in *Redlion-street*.

Sir *Gustavus Hume*, Bar. one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and Knt of the Shire for the County of *Fermanaugh*, in *Ireland*.

27. *Talbot Teluerton*, Earl of *Suffex*, Deputy Earl Marshal of *England*, aged 43. He has left 2 Sons, the eldest 4 years old.

30. Dr *Stephen Hall*, Physician to *Greenwich* Hospital.

31. *Wm. Harvey* of *Chilswel* in *Essex*, Esq; formerly Knt of the Shire for that County.

The Rev. Mr *Barnet*, Rector of *Longfield*, in *Kent*.

PROMOTIONS.

Mr *Carr*, House-keeper to the Stamp-Office, has been made under Treasurer.

Mr *John Hippleſley*, King's Waiter at the Custom-house, made under Surveyor of the Customs in the Port of *London*; and, Sir *Edward Hill*, Knt. is appointed to succeed him.

Edward Trattle, Esq; appointed Governor of *Sandown Fort* in the *Isle of Wight*.

William Anderson, Esq; made Commissary Clerk for the Town of *Murray*.

Dr. *Isham*, Brother of Sir *Justinian Isham*, Knt of the Shire for the County of *Northampton*, appointed Advocate for the Admiralty, in Matters relating to the Crown, in the Place of Dr *Sayer*. (See Deaths, Sept. 21.)

Mr *John Eddows*, Groom of the Almonry, appointed King's Harbinger.

Stephen Manesty, Esq; appointed one of

the Gent. of his Majesty's Honourable Band of Pensioners.

Mr *Wormſley*, and Mr *Crutchfield*, chosen Common Council Men, for the Ward of *Farringdon* without.

Mr *William Wenden*, Shoemaker, chosen Arts Master of *Bridewell*.

Coulthorpe Clayton, Esq; one of his Majesty's Esquerties, preferred to a Post in the Life-Guards.

Mr *Seth Grosvenor*, made one of the Corn-meters of this City.

Mr *Duke Newland*, presented Ensign in Col *Fane's* Regiment of Foot.

Mr *Gray*, of *Symond's Inn*, made Curator for the Counties of *Rutland* and *Oxfordshire*.

Robert Gay Esq Member of Parliament for the City of *Bath*, made Treasurer of of *Bartholomew's Hospital*, in the Room of *Samuel Palmer*, Esq; who resign'd.

Mr *Valentine Cummins*, chosen Register to the Corporation of Clergymen's Sons.

Bevil Filmer and *Theodore Johnson*, Esqs; appointed Keepers of the Writs and Records of the Court of King's Bench.

Mr *Robert Stovel*, of *Wandsworth* in *Surrey*, made one of his Majesty's Mucians in Ordinary. He was taken Notice of by some Persons accidentally, hearing his surprising Performance, who brought him to Court.

Promotions in Ireland.

Bernard Dennet, Esq; appointed Lieut. Col. in Col. *Dubourgay's* Regiment of Foot.

Samuel Stone, Esq; Major;

John Greenhill, Esq; Capt. Lieut

George Gordon, Esq; Capt.

Knowles Kenſey, Gent. 1st Lieut.

Sir *Seymour Pyle*, 2d Lieut.

Ecclesiastical Preferments conferr'd on the following Reverend Gentlemen.

W *Adam Chandler*, M. A. Son to the Ld Bp of *Durham*, made Chancellor of that Ecclesiastical Court, in the Room of Dr *Sayer*.

The Rt Rev. Dr *Syddal*, Bishop of *St David's*, elected Bishop of *Gloucester*, void by the Translation of Dr *Wilocks* to the See of *Rocheſter*.

Mr *Evans*, senior Prebendary, appointed Sub-dean of *Westminster*, to the Bp of *Rocheſter*.

Dr *Francis Hare*, Bp of *St Asaph*, elected Bp of *Chicheſter*.

Mr

Mr *John Pennington*, presented to the Rectory of *All Saints*, and *St Mary's*, in the Town of *Huntingdon*.

Mr *Henry Bland*, presented to the Rectory of *Gadmay*, in the Diocese of *Lincoln*.

Mr. *Livingston*, Prebendary-treasurer of *Worcester*, appointed one of the Residentiaries of *St Paul's*; and,

Dr *Powel*, appointed Dean of *St Asaph*: both Places Vacant by the Death of Dr *Stanley*.

Mr. *Ilive of Kensington*, presented to the Vicarage of *Helfon*, near *Hounslow*, in *Middlesex*.

Dr *Lee*, Brother to Mr Justice *Lee*, made Official of *Canterbury*, in the Room of the late Dr *Sayer*.

Dr *Tyrwhit*, Son-in-Law to the Bp of *London*, instituted in the Arch-deaconry of *London*.

Mr *Lawrence Cook*, presented to the Vicarage of *Hornsey*.

Dr *Foulkes*, Canon of *Christ's Church*, install'd Precentor of the Cathedral Church of *Exeter*.

Mr *Furman*, Canon of *Exeter*, install'd Chancellor of that Church.

Dean *Lynch*, collated to the *Sine Cure* of *Eynsford* in *Kent*.

Mr *Harwood*, Curate of *Belford*, presented to the Rectory of *Shipperton*, in *Middlesex*.

Dr *Stedman*, Chaplain to the Bp of *London*, made a Prebendary of *St Paul's*.

MARRIAGES.

—Barrett, Esq; to Miss *Baker*, Daughter of Captain *Baker*, a 20,000 l. Fortune.

The Ld *John Russel*, to the Lady *Diana Spencer*, at *Marlborough House*, *St James's*. She had a Fortune of 20,000 l. down, and was to have 100,000 l. at the Death of the Dutchess Dowager of *Marlborough*, her Grandmother.

Robert *Arbutnot*, Esq; to Miss *Sedgwick*.

Henry *Dawson*, Esq; to Miss *Clough* of *Buttermere*, *Berkshire*.

John *Willard*, aged 84, to *Sarah How*, both of *Cranbrook* in *Kent*. *Willard* was one of the 22 of that Parish, (the youngest above 72 Years Old) who about 4 Years ago play'd a Match at *Cricket*.

CASUALTIES.

Oct. 3. AT *Cockthorpe* in *Norfolk*, a Fire broke out which consumed the greatest Part of the Town.

A Blacksmith at *Gravesend*, having parted from his Wife, sent for her, designing 'twas thought to be reconcil'd to her, but with a Piece loaded with Shot, Hob-nails, and Pieces of Iron, shot her in the Shoulder and Breast, of which she died in two or three Days.

4. On the Road betwixt *Bath* and *Bristol*, the Body of a Man was found, with all his Limbs cut off and mangled, and the Skin stript off his Face, supposed to be done to prevent his being known.

23. A Fire broke out in the House of Mr *Bentley*, adjoining to the King's School near *Westminster Abbey*, which burnt down that part of the House that contained the King's and *Cottonian* Libraries: almost all the printed Books were consumed and part of the Manuscripts. Amongst the latter, those which Dr *Bentley* had been collecting for his *Greek Testament*, for these last ten Years, valued at 2000 l.

A Gentleman at *Hackney* who kept tame Pidgeons, looking out of his Window in the Evening, discern'd something white at the Lockers, which taking for a white Cat, discharg'd his Fowling-Piece, and shatter'd his Son's Arm, whose Ruffles was the white he aim'd at.

24. *Timothy Guley*, Esq; of *Chiswick*, Captain in the second Regiment of Foot-Guards, getting out of Bed, said to his Wife, *Nanny*, Good by'e, then shot himself in the Head with a Pistol, which lodg'd two Balls in the back part of his Head. The Surgeons finding it difficult to extract them, he call'd for his Nutcrackers, saying, he would take it out himself. He liv'd two Days.

At *Gibraltar* were lately executed 5 Sailors belonging to the *William*, Capt. *Bennet*, which sailed from *Lisbon* in *Aug.* last, bound for *Genoa*, for killing the Capt. and Mate with their Wives, and a Passenger, and for sinking the Ship.

The *John* and *Jane*, Capt *Birt*, from *London*, after an obituate Fight for 4 Hours, was taken the 24th of *March* last, in *Glover's Reef*, near the Bay of *Honduras*, by a Spanish Sloop. They carry'd the Ship to *Campechy*, confiscated her, imprison'd the Men, and us'd them cruelly.

As the *Jacob*, late Capt. *Thurman*, bound from *Alexandria*, with Hides, Coffee, Saffranon, &c. to *Leghorn*, lay off *Monte Christo*, the Saffranon smothering in the Hold, on opening the Hatches, the Flames burst out and consumed the Ship and Cargo, the Captain and Sailors hardly escaping.

The

The Commitment of Mrs Dorothy Longley, now a Prisoner in the County Goal in Surry, having made much Noiſe, it is thought proper, to publiſh the original Depoſitions, on which it was founded. (See p. 492.)

September the 1ſt, 1731.

MR Siddale, Apothecary, depoſed thus. "I came to the *White Hart* Inn on Friday laſt, and aſk'd the Deceas'd how he did? he replied, he had ſpit Blood for ſome Time. Upon this, I order'd a little *Tincture of Rhubarb*, but do not know whether it was taken. The Deceas'd had a little lethargick Fit about Sunday Noon: he lay in his Bed, which was ſo tight about his Neck, that it near ſtrangled him, and was cut off. I had heard that he had been ſubject to Fits which proceeded from Thickneſs of Blood. He ſaid he was very ill: I order'd him *Whey*, and other Liquors, in conſequence of a vio-

lent Thirſt: the Deceas'd drank a Pint of Ale, and ſome other Liquors. After he had been up a Quarter of an Hour, he puked, and ſaid, he was then eaſy, but very drowſy. I adviſed a Phyſician, but his Wife made answer, ſhe would fend for a Phyſician, if ſhe thought proper. I deſired to ſee the Deceas'd again, but his Wife ſaid, he was in a fine Sleep, I adviſed him a Blifter, and ſaid, if he had a Doctor, I ought to be with him. When the Deceas'd puked, the Wife aſked, what made me ſmell to it; and immediately flung it out of the Window, I ſpoke to the Widow, Monday following, and ſaid, it had been proper he had had a Blifter, ſhe answer'd, It is better as it is, for if he had lived a Week longer, he had died in a Goal. Being aſked, if it were poſſible to rouſe him, after half an Ounce of *Laudanum*? This Deponent declared it was.

[To be continued.]

(See p. 492, and Vol. II. p. 676.)

Useful Discoveries

This Month the Publick was inform'd,

That Dennis Staynforth, Eſq; and Mr Foljambe, Patentees of a new invent-ed Plough, which does not require ſo many Cattle by a third as the common ones, have diſpoſed of ſome to ſeveral Farmers, who uſe them for diſpatch, employing three Ploughs inſtead of two, without any additional Expence. Alſo,

That Mr William Fallowfield, of Leek in Staffordſhire, to whom a Patent was granted for a new method of making

Iron, (See p. 167. No. IV.) had made Improvements therein, by ſome farther Discoveries; and would ſpeedily publiſh Propoſals for ſupplying the Kingdom with that uſeful Metal at a cheaper Rate. And,

That Mr George Reynaldſon, of the City of York, had invented an Hydrographical Machine, which gives the Way a Ship makes at Sea, and counts her Leeway. Alſo a Machine to ſerve a Ship in Diſtreſs, where there is no Anchorage.

Foreign Affairs.

LEghorn, Oſt. 31. N. S. The Britiſh Squadron commanded by Sir Charles Wager, arriv'd the 26th Inſtant in this Port, having been nine Days in their Paſſage from *Barcelona*; and with them the Spaniſh Admiral, Vice-Admiral, and four more of their Squadron. The Rear-Admiral, with 11 more, having put into Port *Spezzia*, are expected in a day or

two. On the two Admirals entering the Port, inſtead of 11 Guns each, the uſual Salute to Crown'd Heads, 22 were fir'd, which they both answer'd with 11 Guns each. The next day the two Admirals, the Spaniſh General, the Britiſh, Spaniſh, and the Grand Duke's Miniſters, conſerr'd to ſettle the Introduction and Repartition of 6000 Spaniſh Troops; and a Draught

* I i i of

Course of Exchange.	STOCKS	Monthly B I L L of Mortality,
		from Oct. 5, to Nov. 2.
Amsterdam 35 a 34 11	S. Sea 102 $\frac{1}{4}$	Christned $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Males } 840 \\ \text{Females } 833 \end{array} \right\}$ 1673
Ditto at Sight 34 10	—Annu. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	Buried $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Males } 1280 \\ \text{Femal. } 1316 \end{array} \right\}$ 2596
Hamburgh— 34	Bank 145 $\frac{1}{4}$	Died under 2 Years old — 1120
Rotterdam— 35 1	India 174 $\frac{1}{4}$	Between 2 and 5 — 260
Antwerp — 35 4	3 per C. Ann. 94 $\frac{1}{4}$	Between 5 and 10 — 91
Madrid — 42 $\frac{1}{4}$	M. Bank 107	Between 10 and 20 — 60
Bilboa — 41 $\frac{1}{4}$	African 49	Between 20 and 30 — 159
Cadiz — 41 $\frac{1}{4}$	York Buil. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 30 and 40 — 204
Venice — 49	Royal Aff. 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 40 and 50 — 212
Leghorn — 50 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lon. ditto 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Between 50 and 60 — 197
Genoa — 53	Eng. Copp. 21. 18s.	Between 60 and 70 — 122
Paris — 32	Welsh ditto 21. 3s.	Between 70 and 80 — 98
Bourdeaux — 31 $\frac{1}{4}$	Bank Cir. 41. 15s.	Between 80 and 90 — 63
Oporto — 54	India Bonds 51. 17s.	Between 90 and 102 — 10
Lisbon — 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	S. Sea ditto 51. 17s.	
Dublin — 11 $\frac{1}{4}$		2596

Price of Grain at Bear-Key, per Qr.

Wheat 26s. to 28s.	P. Malt 20s. to 24s.
Rye 13s. to 15s.	B. Malt 20s. to 23s.
Barley 15s. to 17s. 6d.	Tares 20s. to 24s.
Oats 9s. to 15s.	H. Pease 13s. to 16s.
Pease 20s. to 22s.	H. Beans 16s. to 22s.

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 21. 18s. to 31. 6s. a Load.

Goals per Chaldron 26s. to 28s.	Ditto second sort 46s. to 50s. per C.	Opium 11s. 00d.
Old Hops per Hun. 21. to 31.	Loaf Sugar double refine 8d. Half-	Quicksilver 4s.
New Hops 41. to 51.	penny a qd. per lb.	Rhubarb fine 20s. a 22s.
Rape Seed 11s. to 12s. per Last	Ditto single refine 60s. to 70s.	Saffaparilla 3s. 0d.
Lead the Fodder 19Hun. 1 half	per C.	Saffron Eng. 26s. 00d.
on board, 15s. to 16s. 10s.	Cinnamon 7s. 8d. per lb.	Wormseeds 4s. 6d.
Tin in Blocks 41. 00s	Cloves 9s. 1d.	Balsam Capiva 2s. 5d.
Ditto in Bars 41. 00s. exclusive	Mace 17s. 0d. per lb.	Balsam of Gilead 14s. 00d.
of 2s. per Hun. Duty.	Nutmegs 8s. 7d. per lb.	Hipocuanan 6s.
Copper Eng. best 51. 14s. per C.	Sugar Candy white 14d. to 18d.	Ambergreece per oz. 14s.
Ditto ord. 41. 14s. to 51. per C.	Ditto brown 7d. per lb.	Cochineal 17s. 3d. per lb.
Ditto Barbary 70s. to 80s.	Pepper for Home cons. 14d.	
Iron of Bilboa 141. 10s. per Tun	Ditto for exportation 10d. Farth.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum,
Dit. of Sweden 151. 10s. per Tun	Tea Bohea fine 10s. to 11s. per lb.	Oporto red, per Pipe 341.
Town Tallow 41s. 00s. per C.	Ditto ordinary 9s. to 10s. per lb.	ditto white 40 l.
Country Tallow 11. 19s.	Ditto Congo 10s. to 14s. per lb.	Lisbon red 361. a 00.
	ditto Pekoe 9s. a 14s. per lb.	ditto white, 26 l.
	ditto Green fine 8s. to 12s. per lb.	Sherry 27 l.
	ditto Imperial 10s. to 16s. per lb.	Canary new 261.
	ditto Hyson 24s. to 35s.	ditto old 36 l.

Grocery Wares.

Raisins of the Sun 27s. 0d. per C.
Ditto Malaga Fraites 19s.
Ditto Smirna new 17s.
Ditto Alicants, none
Ditto Lipra none
Ditto Belvedere none
Currants 37 s.
Ditto new none
Prunes French 17s.
Figs none
Sugar Powd. best 59s. per C.

Drugs by the lb.

Balsam Peru 14s. to 16s.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum,
Cardamoms 3s. 4d.	Oporto red, per Pipe 341.
Camphire refine 16 s.	ditto white 40 l.
Crabs Eyes 2s. 5d.	Lisbon red 361. a 00.
Fallop 3s.	ditto white, 26 l.
Manna 2s. 6d. a 3s.	Sherry 27 l.
Masfick white 4s. 6d.	Canary new 261.
	ditto old 36 l.
	Florence 31. per Chest
	French red 361. a 50 l.
	ditto white 20 l.
	Mountain malaga old 281.
	ditto new 20 to 24 l.
	Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6s. to 5s. 8d.
	Rum of Jamaica 7s. to 7s. 6d.
	ditto Lew. Islands 6s. 4d. to 1cd.
	Spirits Eng. 261. per Ton.

02. 2. **P**ractical Christianity the true orthodoxy, &c. a Sermon at Exon Sept. 8. by *W. Nation*.
The Political State of Great Britain; for September.
The Historical Register, No. LXIII.
4. The Accomplish'd Preacher, &c. by *Sir Richard Blackmore, Kt.*
5. The Annotations of the Grub-street Society on Mr *Bowman's* Sermon, &c. converted into Rhime, pr. 6 d.
Miscellaneous Observations on Authors Ancient and Modern, No. X, pr. 6 d.
The Gentleman's Magazine No. IX. for September.
The Divine Insinuation of Government: an Allize Sermon at *Tork*, Aug. 1. by *Tho. Clarke, A. M.* pr. 6 d.
Liberty. A Sermon preach'd at *Exon*, Sept. 16. by *Zach. Mudge*.
7. The present State of the Republick of Letters for September.
Morgan's Phoenix Britannicus, No. IV. pr. 2 s. 6 d.
A Letter to *Rich. Arnold*, alias *Francis Walsingham*, Esq; pr. 6 d.
11. The Monthly Cronicle for September.
12. A Sermon preached before the Right Hon. the Ld Mayor and Aldermen, Sept. 29. by *George Hawkins, M. A.*
A Letter to the Rev. Mr *Bowman*, pr. 6 d.
Scripture vindicated, in answer to Christianity, as old, &c. Part III.
13. The Case of *Mary Katherine Cadiere*, &c. pr. 6 d.
Fornication spiritualiz'd: or the Case of Seduction, &c. pr. 2 s. 6 d.
A Preservative against Quakerism, &c. by *Patrick Smith, M. A.*
Religious Gratitude; being several practical Discourses, &c. by *Charles Owen, D. D.*
15. The Case of *Mary Katherine Cadiere* &c. pr. 1 s. 6 d.
The true Case of *Mary Katherine Cadiere*, &c. pr. 1 s.
A Narrative of the Case of Mrs *Mary Katherine Cadiere*, against Father *John Baptist Girard*, Jesuit: With her Deposition at large, with his Remarks thereon. The Second Edition, to which is added a new Song to the Tune of a Lovely Lass to a Fryar came, &c. Price 6 d.
16. The Gardener's Kalender, by *Philip Miller*, pr. 4 s.
18. A Vindication of Human Liberty, &c. by *T. Greenup*, pr. 6 d.
19. The Defence of *John Baptist Girard*, &c. Part I. pr. 1 s.
The Behaviour of the Clergy, as well as their Traditions, destructive of Religion, &c. pr. 1 s.
23. A Key to the Craftsman.
25. The Merry Thought; or the Glass-

- Window and Bog-house Miscellany, &c. pr. 6 d.
Memoirs of Mrs *Mary Katherine Cadiere*, &c. pr. 6 d.
26. The History of the High Court of Parliament, &c. By *Thornhagh Gordon*, Esq; 2 Vol.
The Abuses of Christianity, &c.
A Letter to the Rev. Subscribers to a late voluminous Libel intitled, The History of England, during the Reigns of the Royal House of Stuart.
The Defence of Father *Girard*, &c. Part II. pr. 1 s.
Scripture vindicated in answer to Christianity as old, &c. Part III.
Christophori Cellarii, Geographia antiqua &c.
The Harmony between natural and revealed Religion asserted: A Sermon before the Company of Apothecaries, Sept. 23. by *T. Cuxteis*.
28. A compleat Translation of the whole Case of Mrs *Mary Katherine Cadiere*, &c. pr. 2 s.
29. The secret Instructions of the Jesuits, in Latin and English. pr. 2 s.

BANKRUPTS.

- John Sextie*, Senior of Gloucester, Cyder Merchant.
John Leasted of Church, Oakley, and *Hugh Mackrell* of Cold Waltham, in the County of Southampton, Dealers in Timber.
Brice Norton, of Wansted, Essex, Brewer.
John Burnet, and *St John Burder*, of Boughton, Cheshire, Mercers.
Richard Harrison, Charing Cross, Middlesex, Mercer.
Benjamin Clement, of Diss, Norfolk, Grocer.
Timothy Hardings, of Fleet Ditch, London, Victualler.
George Minton, of Seething Lane, London, Merchant.
Benjamin Carter, of Maningtree, Essex, Grocer.
Edward Markon, of Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, Chapman.
Gilliam Cordwel, of St Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Surrey, Woolflapler.
George Robinson, of Lombard Street, London, Banker and Broker.
John Thomson, of Lawrence Pountney's Hill, London, Merchant.
Charles Kemp of Dearham, Norfolk, Mercer and Chapman.
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James Blake, of St Botolph, Aldgate, London, Grocer.