

The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
London Jour.
Fog's Journal
Applebee's : :
Read's : : :
Craftsman :
D. Scurator
Grubstreet's
D. In Register
Free Briton
Opp. Doctor
Daily Cour.
Daily Post
Dai Journal
Da. Post-hou
D. Advertiser
Evening Post
St James's Ch.
Whitehall Ch.
London Ch.ing
Flying Post



St JOHN'S Gate.

Dock & News
Dublin 6 : :
Edinburgh 2
Dristol : : :
Hoxwich 2 :
Exeter 2 : :
Dorchester :
Harrington
Gloucester :
Dramford :
Birmingham
Dun. Jour.
Chelster Jour.
Dorby Jour.
Lpswich do.
Reading do.
Bridges Jour.
Newcastle C.
Canterbury
Birmingham
Manchester
Luton : : :
Pamlico, &c.
Barbadoes : :

Or, MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER.

NUMBER XII. for DECEMBER, 1731.

CONTAINING,

- I. A VIEW of the Weekly ESSAYS ;
viz. On Evenness of Temper ; Philosophers Notions of Poverty and Fortune ; Great Mens Behaviour in Death ; Of false and true Religion ; On the Genuine-ness of *Ld Clarendon's* History ; Story-tellers ; Disappointment in Love ; Worshipping towards the *East* ; Fraud and Deceit ; The Man of Pleasure ; On Flattery ; Law and Lawyers ; The Spleen ; Honour ; Nuptial Liberty ; and Castration.
- II. POLITICAL POINTS ; *viz.* Maxims for Princes ; Disputes about *K. William's* Statue ; a juster Honour propos'd ; On the Liberty of the Press ; Libels and Informations ;

- Printers, Apothecaries and Statuaries ; Charitable Corporation, and *South-Sea* Company. On the Triennial and Septennial Acts ; Craft in General ; Conduct of the Ministry and their Adversaries ; Juries ; Trials ; Calumny and Accusations ; A List of the Sheriffs.
- III. POETRY ; *viz.* On the Holy Nativity, by a young Gentleman ; The Toasts and Grey Mares, a new Female Order ; Epigrams ; &c.
- IV. Domestic Occurrences, &c.
- V. Prices of Goods, Grain and Stocks.
- VI. Foreign Affairs ;
- VII. Books and Pamphlets.
- VIII. Observations in Gardening.
- IX. A Table of Contents.

The THIRD EDITION.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

LONDON: Printed, and sold at St John's Gate: By F. Jefferies in Ludgate-street. and the Booksellers in Town and Country. Price 6d.

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THE Gentleman's Magazine: DECEMBER, 1731.

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

Price Eighton. Dec. 2. No. 185.



MR Walsingham entertains his Readers in his last (See p. 482) with the 1st Part of Mr Gordon's Dedication of the 2d Vol. of Tacitus, to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick; in this Paper he inserts the Remainder to the following Effect:

Here a Prince may see, That Fortune, even when she smiles most, may desert him like that of Nebuchadnezzar and Belshazzar, who, whilst secure of their Power, and boasting of their Might, the one was degraded, and the other slain.

Virtue is here described to be such as prompts a Prince to do good to all Men, and restrains him from injuring any.

He will find, that as true Valour has no other Aim than the Good of Society; so a wanton Spirit of Fighting and Conquering is always mischievous to the World, and attended with Guilt, Danger and Disquiet.

From hence he will see Reason to approve that Advice of Isocrates, Not to envy Princes who possess vast Territories, but only to emulate such as know to pre-

serve and improve their own; and that Tacitus had reason to say, that the Romans had always found the Germans, who were ever a free People, a more terrible Enemy than the mighty Parthian Monarchy.

Here he will read the Character of the Britons given 'em by Tacitus 1600 Years ago, viz. That they cheerfully complied with the Levies of Men, with the Imposition of Tribute, and with all the Duties of Government, provided they receiv'd no illegal Treatment or Injuries from their Governours, for those they bore with Impatience: Nor had they been ever further subdued by the Romans, than only to obey just Laws, but never to submit to be Slaves. Such was the Genius of the British People then, and such it remains. (See Vol. III. p. 356.)

Grub-street Journal, Dec. 2. No. 100.

MÆVIUS, in Defence of the Letter to Francis Walsingham, Esq; concerning the Common Council, of London's rejecting the Petition for King William's Statute, (See p. 472.) maintains against Walsingham.

1. That as they had a Right to receive or reject a Petition, the Que-

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tion

tion is not, *What they ought to have done*; so consequently it is great *Impertinence* for any private Person to pretend to judge of that, since they should know best the Motives they proceeded on. 2. That supposing it true, that the Majority of the *Citizens of London* have Authority to demand Reasons of their *Common Council* for every thing they do, yet, every impertinent *Jack-a-Nokes*, every inquisitive *Free Briton* has not. 3. That it is ridiculous to talk of divesting the *Common Council* of their Power on *St Thomas's Day*; for then it ceases of Course. 4. That *Walsingham's* Parallel between appealing from an inferior Judge, to a Superior, and appealing from the *Common Council* to the *Citizens in their unrepresented Body*, is not just, nor his Reason for it, *viz.* because the many are less liable to Errors than the few; therefore such Appeal must be insolent: for Appeals are not made on account of the Number, but of the Rank and Dignity of Judges; and often from a greater to a smaller Number. 5. That it is so great a Doubt, whether the *Opinions of the Citizens* taken by a Poll, would be directly contrary to that of the *Common Council*, that he believes they would rather confirm it. 6. That 'tis begging the Question, to say, as *W.* does; that an Appeal to the People would not be construed as *Seditious* by any Judges, unless such as *Saunders, Seroggs, or Jeffries*; for 'tis no more than to say, if a Judge should ever see any Foundation in Law to construe it so, *Walsingham* would think him a corrupt one; just as he Magisterially declares it a *foal, exploded, infamous* Topic, to talk of such Appeals tending to overturn all regular Government and introduce Confusion. 7. That *Walsingham's* boasted Privilege and Right of examining into the Conduct of the greatest Assemblies, and even the supreme Power, is out very short by his Friend in the *Courant Nov.* 19, who says, it must be at our *Peril*; and *Walsingham* afterwards, for-

getting himself, owns we are in no Condition, nor ought we to dispute their Power, but the People may elect fitter Representatives. 8. That it was no Mark of Inquisitiveness in the Letter-writer to ask *Walsingham*, whether he is a Citizen, a Livery-Man, or Tradesman; but the most proper way of answering his impertinent Questions about the *Common Council Men*. 9. That as *Walsingham* owns we must in some Cases submit to Authority, *Mævius* takes this to be one, especially one wherein a private Person ought to acquiesce, because it has been proposed and determined by proper Authority.

The Daily Courant, Dec. 2.

On Libels, in Answer to Fog.

(See p. 463.)

THE Attorney General, says *Fog*, is to support his Information in every Article; he is to prove the Words to be unlawful, malicious, seditious and scandalous, if laid so, or it falls to the Ground.] — *Ans.* What can the Sor mean? Suppose a Man is indicted for Murder: The formal Words of the Charge run thus, that he, not having the fear of God before his Eyes, but being incited by the Devil, &c. must the Attorney General prove this? or must old Forms be laid aside for the Cavils of a Prisoner, or this Writer?

Fog proceeds to falsify Matters of Fact in stating the Case of the seven Bishops, acquitted by a Jury in *Westminster-Hall*; in relating which, he affirms, that the Publication was undeniably proved. This is false; and the Lord Chief Justice did once or twice begin to charge the Jury, and told the Council, there was no Evidence to support the Charge in this Point, till the Lord President gave his Testimony, which was no more than "That the Bishops told him they had a Petition to the King, which he refused to look on, and shew'd them into a Room where the King was, but did not see them deliver it to him." Had it been otherwise it had been no Compliment

ment to the Memory of that Jury to have mentioned them upon that Occasion.

Fog asserts, that a Jury ought in Conscience to take the Words (of a Libel) in the most favourable Sense. But, can a Man's Conscience direct him to take Words in one Sense in a Court of Justice, and in another, in private Conversation? In the most ambiguous Words there must appear one Meaning strong and pre-eminent; or if not, the accused may prove his Innocence from his general Behaviour, or the general Drift of his Writings.

London Journal. Sat. Dec. 4. No. 642.

On the Liberty of the Press, Informations, and Libels.

THE Liberty of the Press ought ever to be held Sacred, as fundamental to all our other Liberties; by which he means, a Liberty of publishing all our own Opinions of Religion and Government, and examining those of others. All Opinions in Religion, which are speculative, ought to be publish'd with absolute Impunity, because no Man, nor any Government is concern'd in them. The Case is not the same in Matters of Government, which can be supported only by Law or Power; whereas true Religion is destroyed by Power.

Mr D'auvers has pretended to reason about the Liberty of the Press, and Libels, and laid down two Propositions for that Purpose, but instead of Arguments, gives us Acts of Parliament. He has not reason'd at all about Libels, therefore Mr Osborne does it for him thus:

A Libel is any Thing published which is false, or which can't be proved true, to the Disadvantage or Disreputation of another. If a private Subject has his Remedies at Law, shall a Government have none, when either the Right to the Government is denied, or the Government itself abused and defamed? There are political

Opinions, which if published are reasonable both in Law and Reason; such as, That the Government of England is tyrannical, &c. 'tis highly reasonable there should be a Power somewhere to call the Publishers to an Account. The present Method of doing this, and the most reasonable that can be imagined, is by Information, in the Court of King's Bench; which has no Resemblance to Prosecutions in the Star-Chamber; for here the Persons who made the Information tried the accused; not so in the King's-Bench, where Persons are tried by Juries, of their Peers, or Equals.

It seems highly reasonable, that Juries should be Judges, whether what is published, be a Libel or not; and not merely, whether the accused published what is said to be a Libel; 'tis the Nature of the Thing publish'd which makes it a Crime, and of which Juries are to judge; and it's their Fault, if they give up this Right.

So that there is not the least Parallel between the Proceedings on Matters of a publick Nature, in the Reigns of Charles and James II. and the Proceedings in this Reign.

The Craftsman. Sat. Dec. 4.

Mr D'auvers making a Review of his Writings.

FIVE Years, says he, are now elapsed, since I became a Servant of the Publick. I began to write in the Evening of Life, when our Passions are more easily govern'd; and foreseeing the Difficulties I was to combat, arm'd my self with an honest Heart, and a firm Resolution: But the Principle which best encourag'd me was my Resolution to write in the Cause of Truth and Liberty; and while I read the Harangues of my Antagonists against me, I sit unmoved, and neither despise nor pity them. I have been called upon to prove, that a certain Gentleman was a Squanderer of the publick

lick Money; but by retaining *such People as these*, he has saved me that Trouble.

Some Pains having been taken to prove the *evil Tendency and mischievous Effects* of my Writings, without allowing any *publick Advantage* to result from them, I shall therefore recapitulate the principal Subjects.

On my Entrance on this Work, I asserted the *Liberty of the Press*, as the Foundation of all my future Enquiries. I inveigh'd largely against *Bribery and Corruption*, I condemn'd our Alliances with *France* in King *Charles II.* Time. I pleaded for the Encouragement and Support of our Colonies in the *West Indies*. I made Remarks on a Book then published by Authority, entituled an *Enquiry into the Reasons of the Conduct of Great Britain, &c.* and have seen it exploded by *all Parties*. I set forth the Importance of *Gibraltar* to this Kingdom; and that *Dunkirk* ought not only to be *demolish'd*, but never to be *repair'd*. I often represented the Hardships of our *Merchants* from the Depredations of the *Spaniards*, and asserted their Right to *Retribution*. I have often mention'd the Dangers which threaten'd our *Commerce* from the Management of *great monied Companies*, and *exclusive Monopolies*.

Then I published the Letters of *Raleigh* and *Trot*. I animadverted on the Instructions given to Admiral *Hofier*, and the Care not to offend our *Friends* or *Enemies*. I discours'd on *Pensions* and *Non-Attendance* in *Parliament*. I extoll'd the Wisdom and Integrity of our *Parliament* for passing the *Act to prevent Bribery, &c.*

The Treaty of *Seville*, and the Settlement of *Don Carlos* in *Italy*, were fully explained by *Raleigh*.

I confuted the idle Rumours spread to insinuate, that a large Demand would be made for defraying the Expences of the *Coronation*; that Prince *Frederick* would not be sent for to *England*, nor created Prince of *Wales* without an Addition to the *Civil List*.

In 1730, I published the Papers sign'd *Oldcastle*, with Remarks on the Reigns and Characters of our *English Princes*, from *William the Conqueror* to *Charles* the first.

I have not insisted on several Particulars of my Writings which have proved of great Use to a certain Gentleman; but there are some Parts of them which I much fear he will never forgive me; such as my Observations on *bad Ministers, Acts of Grace; Riot and Septennial Acts; Forage and Bank Contrasts, &c.*

Upon this Review of my Conduct, I can truly say, I am entirely satisfied, and think my Design is honest, great and laudable, and am therefore determin'd to pursue it as far as *Life, Health, Liberty*, and the Laws of my Country will allow me to do it.

Head's Journal. Sat. Dec. 4.

IS particularly pleas'd with a Proposal made by some Gentleman in *Southwark*, for the setting up in the Borough, an *Equestrian Statue* of *K. William III.*

It is not easy, says the Author, to guess at the Motives which prevail'd on the *Common Council of London* to refuse so great an Ornament to their City, especially as they assign'd no Reason for it. If the unhappy Distinction of *Whig* and *Tory* was not laid aside, as it seems to be, yet every Body knows that both Parties united in bringing about the *Revolution*; and that even the *Tories* then claimed the largest share in its Contrivance and Success.

It is true, that in a free City, whose Charter exempts its Citizens from any precarious Dependence on a Court, no Courtier has Authority to controul any Act done by them; but in a free State every Courtier, and every one else, has the Liberty of giving his Opinion of it.

The rest of this Essay consists of Extracts from the *Free Britain* of November 4. (See p. 461.)

Fog's

Fog's Journal, Dec. 4. No. 161.

An Italian Branch of FOGS.

Lorenzo Foggia, of Florence, claims Kindred with the Family of the *Miffs* and *Fogs*; says that the *Miffs* are younger than the *Fogs*; and that the latter settled in the *Milaneſe*, long before Great Britain was frequented by Strangers, spread about the Lowlands of *Lombardy*, touch'd the *Campania* of *Rome*, and that the Town of Foggia, which lately ſuffer'd by an Earthquake, was part of their Demefne.

The firſt of the Family who went over to England was *Ferdinando Foggia*, who ſerving in the Holy War, was taken Notice of by brave King *Edward I.* and attended him to England, where he married and ſettled, and from him the *Fogs* are deſcended.

Says, their Family has not only produced rich Magiſtrates and Judges, but *Statuaries* and *Painters*.

Profeſſes himſelf a *Statuary*, and that his Works may be ſeen at *Verſailles*, *Trianon*, and *Marli*. *Lewis XIV.* employ'd him to make Copies of Antiquity; *Faunus*, the Boar, and the *Bacchus*, in thoſe Gardens, are his; particularly the Statue of *Melchus*, Freed-man of *Scævius*. The Story of which is thus related:—*Piſo*, an illuſtrious Roman, was at the Head of a Conſpiracy againſt *Nero*; but *Scævius* deſired the Honour of ſtriking the firſt Blow, for which Purpoſe he got a Sacrifice-Knife. The Evening before the projected Execution, *Scævius* made his Will, gave Rewards, order'd Bandages to be made for dressing Wounds, and his Freed-man *Melchus* to whet his Knife. *Melchus* obſerving theſe Preparations, fancied his Maſter was engag'd in ſome dangerous Deſign, and the next Morning went to Court, and diſcover'd what he ſuſpected, rather than what he knew, ſhewing the Knife.—Upon which *Scævius* was ſeiz'd, and much noble Blood was ſpilt in *Rome*. What we are to obſerve in this Statue is the Action of whetting the

Knife, which is expreſs'd, as if the Mind was fix'd upon ſomewhat elſe.

There is ſomething in every Object of Nature that diſtinguiſhes the Character; in the humane Species all the Paſſions are to be read in the Countenance, to hit which is the Art of the *Pointer* and the *Statuary*.

Is pleaſed with ſome Draughts of his Kinsman *Fog*, thinks he has given a true Character of his Subjects, where he has deſcribed a forward, bold preſuming Perſon, of a low mechanic Genius, and of a vulgar Taſte and Underſtanding; and is ſo well pleaſed with that and another groteſque Figure, that he intends to ſend to *Corinth* for Metal to make Statues of them; but has not reſolved what Action to repreſent them in, whether he ſhall expreſs one as ſtealing Forage from Horſes, or buſied in filling his Pockets with Gold, ſilly looking about him; and the other, as if making a Speech, ſcratching his Head with one Hand, and pulling up his Breeches with the other. (See Vol. III. p. 367 H)

Applebee's Journal, Dec. 4.

On Evènements of TEMPER.

Monſieur St. *Evreumont*, in a Letter to a Nobleman in diſgrace with his Prince, adviſ'd him to amuſe his Melancholy rather by *Diverſions*, than by reaſoning on his Miſfortunes, to attempt a Triumph over Grief. Where a Man has long habituated himſelf to contemplate the Viciffitude and Deluſion of the Goods of Life, he may more eaſily condemn them, and embrace their Contraries, eſpecially if the former were never in his Power. *Seneca*, notwithstanding his fine Maxims of Morality, and his Writings in Recommendation of *Poverty*, took all Advantages to amafs an Eſtate of Millions.

Epictetus, indeed, being reduced, paſſed the Remainder of his Life in a State of Indigence, tho' he had frequent Opportunities of becoming Rich.

Aristippus

Aristippus was as little elevated with Prosperity, as dejected with Calamities; tho' he acknowledg'd that *good Fortune* furnish'd the Means of being easy, yet that they were not taken away by ill.

Men of Wit generally support their Misfortunes with a better Grace than those of a severer Turn of Mind. *Petroneus*, *Arbiter* was a Man of Pleasure, and shared in the Gaieties of *Nero*, yet died by the Command of that Tyrant with that easy Behaviour which adorn'd his Life.

Strabo. More met Death on the Scaffold with that Liveliness of Spirit, and Composure of Mind, which had accompanied him all his Life-time; and *Mr Waller* the Poet, being assured by his Physician that he was very near his End, caus'd himself to be seated in his Arm Chair, and having adjust'd his domestic Affairs, died repeating some Latin Lines applicable to such a State.

Universal Spectator, Dec. 4. No. 165

ON RELIGION.

IT is Matter of melancholy Observation, that Men are now-a-days afraid of being thought Religious, as if it was a real Reproach; which seems owing to the ill Conduct of the Professors of it.

Severus thinks no Man sufficiently devout, who is not always upon his Knees; he is altogether for a recluse and solitary Life, and such an irreconcilable Enemy to all Licentiousness, that he scarce allows himself in the most innocent Freedoms.

Matrona is ever reading Lectures of Morality to all about her, and thinks no Conversation perfectly innocent that does not turn upon serious Subjects, and is out of Humour at the most harmless Jests; every trifling Levity of Expression is enough for a large Train of moral Reflections and good Advice.

Sebastus is so studious to bring up his Children piousty and virtuously, that he never suffers them to frequent publick

Entertainments, and fashionable Places of polite Resort. But with how unlovely and uninviting a Face must Piety appear to them, whilst they imagine it to be an ill-natur'd Contradiction to all the pleasurable Freedoms of Life!

Julia is very strict in her own Conduct, and therefore very severe upon that of others, and makes no allowance for Difference of Temper and Circumstances.

Eusebia is a great Devotionalist, and has so sadden'd and worn out her Spirits in the multiply'd Use of tedious Rituals and devout Formularies, that she has pray'd herself thoroughly out of Humour.

Such reforming Zealots, by over-acting their part, weaken and expose their Cause, but can never serve it.

Free-Briton, Dec. 9. No. 166.

Of Lord Clarendon's History being Sophisticated.

MR Oldmixon, in his History of the Royal House of Stuarts, takes notice, that Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion was falsified and sophisticated; and affirms, that there is a Gentleman now living who will solemnly attest, that Mr Edmund Smith made him a Visit in 1710, where he continu'd about 6 Weeks till he died; and that Mr Smith, frankly told him, that *Ld Clarendon's* History had been alter'd by Dr Aldrich, Dr Smalbridge, and Dr Atterbury; and that himself had been employ'd by them to interpolate and alter the Original; that with his own Hand he scored several Passages in the printed History, which himself had alter'd or interlarded at their Desire and Direction; and that he died with these Declarations: Which History, thus scored and marked by Mr Smith, can be produced.

In answer to this Charge the late Bp of Rochester (in a Piece dated at Paris, Oct. 26, 1731. and signed *Fr. Roffen*) affirms that he never saw *Ld Clarendon's*

Clarendon's History in Manuscript, and never exchanged one Word with Mr Smith in all his Life, (*tho' he liv'd in the same College with him*) nor to his Knowledge ever saw him till after the Edition of that Work. Affirms, that Dr Smallridge was no Way concern'd in preparing that History for the Press, being assur'd thereof from his Intimacy with the Doctor; and that he convers'd with Dr Aldrich more at a Distance. than with Dr Smallridge.

The said late Bishop further adds, that the revising the Manuscript was committed to the Care of Bp Spratt and Dean Aldrich, by Lawrence late E. of Rochester; and that any Change in it must have had the Consent of all three; *who, the Bishop affirms, were Men of Probity and Truth, incapable of imposing on the publick.*

He can cite nothing material from the Earl, but that Dr Spratt and Dr. Aldrich more than once assur'd him, *that no Additions whatsoever were made to the Manuscript History.*

The late Bishop lays a great Stress upon the Earl of Rochester's Preface to the First Volume of that History; in which he declares, *That the Editors durst not make any Alterations in a Work solemnly left with them to be publish'd as delivered to them.* To which 'tis added, that the Ld Clarendon's Manner is inimitable; and that 'tis hardly imaginable, that the Editors, no ways concern'd in the Transactions of those Times, should 60 Years afterwards coolly, and deliberately, make such needless Insertions.

To all which Walsingham replies, That 'tis well known what the Spirit of Bp Spratt was from his History of the Rye-house Plot, a Forgery that cost some of the best Men in England their Lives; nor is it necessary to enumerate Proofs of the Zeal of Dr Smallridge, or Dr Aldrich in favour of their Party.

That as to the Difficulty of imitating Lord Clarendon's Manner, he cannot perceive any great Ability requi-

sire in this Case; since it was easy for any *small Scribler*, when it was necessary, to blacken the excellent Mr Hamden, to have summ'd up his Life in the Character of the *Roman Cinna*. But that his Memory should be butcher'd by the Lord Clarendon, who every where else speaks of him with the utmost Temper and Candour, is hardly conceivable.

That the Distance of Time since these Transactions happen'd is no Proof of their Innocence; because the Feuds and Animosities arising from them have been continu'd ever since.

If there never was any Ground for this Charge, why did they not in the Lifetime of the E. of Rochester, when it was alledg'd against them, clear themselves of the Suspicion by producing or depositing the *original Copies* in some public Library? (*See Vol. III. p. 146 H.*)

Now, whether the *bare unsupported Assertion* of any Person accus'd, is to be taken against the Testimony of a *dying Person*, and to many other convincing Circumstances, let the *impartial* World judge.

Crusoe's Journal, Dec. 9. No. 101.

STORY-TELLERS.

THE Qualifications of a good Story Teller, according to the *Intelligencer*, are, " Good Sense, true Honour, a clear Head, a ready Command of Language, and a Variety of proper Gesture." Seldom all, commonly none, of these meet in the same Person.

The *Intelligencer* divides them into several Classes, one of which he styles the *Insipid* or *Soporifick*.

The prodigious Numbers of useless Expletives, with which the *Insipids* generally begin their Stories, are a sure Indication of an empty Head, and a very silly Sequel. There is a merry Set of these Animals, who supply the Place of Expletives with abderian Laughter.

Another Division of this Class think
Q q q them-

themselves oblig'd to relate every Syllable of the Transaction.

Another as disagreeable, are those who have a bad Memory: But the worst of all are the atheistical, immoral Creatures, who lengthen their Narratives with the fashionable *Dam-me's*, *Rot-me's*, &c.

Some Stories are properly term'd Expletives in Conversation; such are the dull Relations of as dull Lives, proceeding from the Mouths of the Heroes themselves. This *Egotism* is commonly met with among Travelers; and, begging Mr *Bohus's* Pardon, not unfrequent among the Members of their Society. And makes one — *To fall a-laugbing, or to fall a-sleep.*

The Craftsman Sar. Dec. 11.

On the Charitable Corporation.

IT being at last determin'd, says a Correspondent to the *Craftsman*, that the *Liberty of the Press* does not extend to the Examination of *Foreign Affairs in critical Junctures and delicate Situations*, suppoles he will for the future turn his Thoughts to Matters of a domestic Nature. The Subject he now points out is, The present State of the *Charitable Corporation*.

Pays no regard to the Sub-Distinction of the Writer in the *Courant*, (See p. 471.) between *discovering Domestic Facts, and debating Points of Domestic Policy*: For if there is such a Thing as a Parallel between two Cases, That of the *S. Sea Directors* in the Year 1720, and of the Managers of the *Charitable Corporation* at present, is such.

Some hundred thousand Pounds have been paid in upon the *Shares*, besides what have been borrow'd upon the Company's *Notes*; the greatest Part of which has been embezzled and squander'd away.

That which swell'd the *South Sea*

Stock to that exorbitant Height, was owing to the Infatuation of the People, occasion'd by the great Contention between the *Bank* and *South-Sea* Company, and to the vast Premium the latter paid for it. The Directors and the Managers were never charg'd with any Frauds or Embezzlements of the Company's Effects. Mr *Knight* himself retir'd only with his *own Acquisitions*, with none of the *publick Treasure* intrusted in his Hands.

Our Misfortunes, says he, (for he owns himself a Proprietor) proceeds from the fraudulent and unparrall'd Depredations of a few Men, who seem'd to aim at the *whole Capital* at once.

'Tis almost inconceivable how this could be compass'd by one or two *Under Servants*, without the Participation, Knowledge or Suspicion, of their Superintendents.

It behoves us to be zealous in detecting those who are endeavouring to elude an Examination, by selling out or splitting their Stock amongst their own Creatures, in order to procure a Majority in their Favour. 'Tis therefore proper to continue our *Books shut* till our Grievances can be laid before the *Parliament*.

There are several Circumstances that may commend us to the Compassion of our *Representatives*.

There are many poor Widows, Orphans, and young Ladies, whose Fortunes are embark'd in this *Corporation*.

The *Pledgers of Goods* are affected by it, great Quantities being embezzled by their late *Warehouse-keeper*.

It deserves Consideration, whether this *Affair* may not affect the *publick Credit*, if so notorious a *Breach of Trust* should pass unexamined or unpunished.

Concludes with hoping in the Words of another Gentleman, that this kind of *Charity* will not be allowed to cover a Multitude of Sins.

Applebee's

Applebee's Journal, Sat. Dec. 11.

Disappointed LOVE fatal.

Flavio was the only Daughter of Lucilius a younger Brother, whose Experience of the World's Insincerity gave him too strong a Bias to Interest. Marcus, a neighbouring Gentlemen of a good Estate, courts her, obtains her Consent, and with her Father's Approbation, a Day was appointed for their Marriage. In the Interval Lucilius's eldest Brother, died, and left him sole Heir to 3000 *l. per Ann.* He, with his Daughter, set out for his late Brother's Seat. There Lord Philibert saw and fell in Love with Flavio. Lucilius, transported at the Honour, commanded his Daughter immediately to accept the Offer, which with great Reluctance, she did the next Day. But her Affections being pre-engaged to Marcus, all the Tenderness that Philibert could express, was not sufficient to remove a settled Melancholly which continually prey'd upon her Spirits. This sensibly affected Philibert, that it threw him into an Illness of which he died, having been married a Year and an half. Marcus, on the News of her Marriage, abandoned himself to the Violence of Passion, and to extinguish his Love went into the Army. Hearing of Philibert's Death he renewed his Addresses to Flavio so effectually, that they were married. But Marcus, having accusom'd himself to Gallantries, could not lay them aside. She discover'd an Amour he had with a young Lady her Cousin. This threw her into a Fever, of which she died the tenth Day.

Fog's Journal, Sat. Dec. 15. No. 162.

On the Triennial and Septennial Acts, against the Arguments of Sir Richard Steele and Mr Addison.

THE Reasons upon which the Septennial Bill passed are suggested in a Speech said to be made by Sir Rich. Steele, and a Pamphlet supposed to be written by Mr Addison, (See p. 468.)

Sir Richard says, *Experience has verified what a wise Man said of it (the Triennial Act) That it had made a Triennial King, a Triennial Ministry, and a Triennial Alliance.*

Fog asks, whoever heard of a Triennial King but himself? A Triennial Ministry is a-like absurd; and his Triennial Alliance as groundless.

Sir Richard goes on to answer an Objection, viz. That the Alteration proposed would be a Breach of Trust. *The Trust reposed in them, (the King, Lords and Commons,) is the publick Good, which if they pursue, they discharge their Duty as well in altering and repealing, as in making and confirming Laws.*

C See p. 469. B

The Representatives of the People are in the Nature of Attornies, nor can prolong the Time of their Power beyond its natural and legal Duration, that is three Years.

D The next Objection to the Septennial Act is, That it gives greater Power to the Ministers, who may make an arbitrary Use of it. To this Sir Richard replies, *That, granting that Ministers should be made worse by Authority, they are still responsible to Parliament.*

E This, replies Mr Fog, is as much as to say, that they should be accountable to a Parliament entirely under their own Directions; because a Ministry would have time to draw them entirely unto their own Interest.

F The Reasons fathered upon Mr Addison for this Alteration, are such as these:

First, *that the Tempers and Spirits of Men are put in a Ferment, and kept warm from three Years to three Years.*

G To which Fog says, "The Answer which a noble Peer gave to this Reason for the Alteration when it was first started was—He compared it to a Man, who, to prevent Robberies on the Highway for 7 Years, proposed a Law, that No-body should be permitted to travel the Country during that Time.

His next Reason is, *That Gentle-*
men

men by quick Returns of chargeable Elections, exhaust their Estates, and ruin their Families.]

This indeed is a Hardship upon those A Gentlemen who can procure themselves elected by no other Means but Bribery. Our Ancestors thought that the quick Returns of Elections would put a more effectual Stop to Bribery than twenty Laws: for there was no Bribery when Parliaments were annually chosen.

There are two other Points insisted on by Mr Addison for the Alteration; one concerns *Treaties and Alliances*, the other *national Debts*.]

Experience has taught us that these are no Reasons, and the Merits of the Cause must depend upon the Proof of the Things past, and not upon the Possibility of what may happen hereafter.

The London Journal, Sat. Dec. 11.
No. 630.

THE second Part of *Alkibla*, or a *Disquisition upon worshipping towards the East*, has occasioned a Writer, who signs himself *Philo-rubricus* to make on that Article of Worship some ludicrous Reflections, which we shall omit, and take Notice only of his serious Arguments.

The Laws of *England* make no Distinction of Persons or Places; there is one Rule for the *Cathedral* and the *Parish Church*, the *Bishop* and the *Curate*: This Rule is the *Rubrick of the Common Prayer*. What then have our People to do with pretended *Rationalists*, the *Sparrow's*, *Bis's*, *Wheatley's*, who have all, more or less, sophisticated our Service? Let the People keep to the *Rubrick*; turn when that bids them turn, and bow when that bids them.

Arch Bp Crammer has left the following Distinction, "Finally to use no other Ceremonies than used in the King's Book of Common Prayer, or *Kneeling*, otherwise than in the said Book." To which may be added,

Turning or Bowing, because many plead Canon for it; but 'tis a great, though common Mistake, to suppose that any Ceremony is now in force, by Virtue of our *Canons*, the last *Act of Uniformity* having reduced all to our *Rubricks*.

The 16th Canon orders, "That in all *Colleges and Halls* in both *Universities*, the Order, Form and Ceremonies, shall be duly observ'd, as prescrib'd in the Book of Common Prayer, without *Omission or Alteration*;" And the Declaration of K. Charles II. *October 5, 1660*, That if any Ceremonies be practis'd contrary to Law, the same shall cease.

Head's Journal, Sat. Dec. 11.

OF FRAUD and DECEIT.

ACCORDING to *Gallus Aquilius*, to pretend to one thing and mean another, is *impious Deceit*; and *Cicero* calls such Counterfeits wicked and malicious. Some little *Civilians* assert this Description to be wrong: *Aristophanes* comprehends in it every thing that clashes with Simplicity of Manners: *Mischivous Deceit*, says *Labeo*, is all manner of *Cunning*, *Fallacy*, or *Machination*, made use of to circumvent, beguile, or over-reach our Neighbour.

The *Greeks* distinguish'd Deceit into good and bad. Of the first is the *Physician*, who steals a cathartick Portion down his Patient's Throat in the Name of a Cordial. *Lucretius* allows not this to be Deceit, but calls it *Fallacy*. Among the *Moderns* none retain the Greek Mode of Speech but the *Papists*. The Phrase *Good Deceit* is by them chang'd into *Pious Fraud*, or *Holy Cheat*.

It being represented to *Charles the Great*, that a Father and Son, accus'd of Murder, notwithstanding their being put to the Question, and indisputable Proof, obstinately persisted in denying the Fact, he ordered them both to be immediately hang'd. At the Place of Execution

cution the Father confess'd the Crime, and the Son was discharg'd. This, say some, was a pious Fraud in the Emperour, and compare it with the Case of *Salomon* and the two Harlots. But in neither of these Instances was there any Deceit, but excellent Documents of refin'd Wildom.

The *Weekly Register*, December 11.
No. 87.

Tom Careless, or the Man of Pleasure.

TOM Careless had a tolerable Education; but his Father dying when he was about 15, *Tom*, with a Fortune of 5000 *l.* was plac'd under the Guardianship of an Uncle, a Merchant in *London*, who concluded to educate him in the mercantile Way. *Tom*, us'd to think contemptibly of Tradesmen, and to pique himself on his Family remarkable for nothing since the Conquest, little regarded the Instructions of his Uncle. He long'd to be one of the pretty Fellows of the Age, and was never ealy but in disobeying him; who still admonish'd him, but in vain. He was too conceited to be advis'd. His Uncle at last having remonstrated to him the fatal Consequences of his present Conduct, told him he was now at his own Liberty.

Tom was mightily pleas'd with this Dismission. He was of Age, could command his Fortune, and was resolv'd to enjoy it. He now keeps a Servant, a couple of Geldings, and a Mistress; liv'd elegantly; dress'd splendidly; and entertain'd expensively. This soon reduc'd him to a low Ebb; he was aware of the Calamity that threaten'd him, and as soon resolv'd on a Method to prevent it.

He was clear of the World, and had still a few Pieces left for a last Entertainment to his Bosom Companions. Then he summons, and prepares a sumptuous Treat for their Welcome. They come; the Glass goes merrily round, and *Tom* was never so gay and

facetious. The Hour of Separation comes, *Tom* calls for and pays the Bill, drinks a Glass of Thanks to his Friends, and takes his Leave of them in a short Speech, wherein he applauds the Course of Life he had pass'd through, because it was a Course of Pleasure, and recommends to them the same—*Adieu*, said he, *live happily if you can,—if not—follow me.* At that Instant drew out a Pistol, and shot himself through the Head.

The *Universal Spectator*, December 11.
No. 166.

OF FLATTERY.

NO one alive is Proof against the Force of *Flattery*, which the Love of ourselves, and Partiality to our own Failings makes us very susceptible of. It is the common Introduction of all sorts of *Favourites*, and the Art whereby they maintain their Power.

But the Female Sex is more particularly liable to give into this *ensnaring Mischief*. Girls from their Cradles to Manhood hear nothing but Praises of themselves; their Eyes are Stars, their Lips Rubies, their Teeth Pearl, and their Neck Ivory; and are treated by Men with a kind of *Worship* and *Adoration*. Is it then a Wonder, if this continual Flattery should turn their Brains, and render them *ridiculous, fantastical, and conceited*?

The Soul is of neither Sex, and the only Advantage the Men have above the Women is in Bodily Strength, all other Difference between them is easily accounted for, if we consider their different Education; but this fashionable flattering Behaviour towards them supposes them downright *Ideots*.

Bids the Ladies exert themselves, and warily oppose this Abuse of *Common-Sense*, and to admit of no Addresses but what are suitable to Creatures compos'd of *Flesh* and *Blood*, and endow'd with rational Souls.

There

There are several Men, however,
who detest this sordid Falshood; as a
Proof of it he presents his Readers
with the following Copy of Verses, A
sent to a young Lady this Summer at
Tunbridge.

CHLOE at Tunbridge.

ON Sion's Mount *, while CHLOE keeps B
her Court,

What Crowds of Suitors round the place resort I
Here, like the Goddess of the Cyprian Grove,
She reigns sole QUEEN of Beauty and of Love.

With servile Cringe obsequious Coxcombs
[Stand,
And wait the waving of her Lilly Hand;
Flour'ring they meanly fawn; with lying
Praise,
Debase bright Reason, and blind Folly raise.

When'er the healthful Font invites the Fair D
To taste its Streams, with emulating Care,
Each strives to gain the Glass that touch'd
her Lips,
And in meer Water, sawy'd Nectar sips.

Her Eyes, they cry, the Sun and Moon out- E
shine,
And swear she's both Immortal and Divine:
Goddess supreme, the wond'ring Maid they stile,
And try a thousand Arts to gain a Smile—

'Twas thus the Serpent (studious to deceive) F
Assail'd the spotless Innocence of Eve.
Each Way to court her Notice he assay'd
And twenty wanton Tricks before her play'd:
Now lick'd the Ground on which he saw
her tread,
Then rais'd on circling folds his tow'ring Head;
Admir'd her Charms, extoll'd her brilliant
Eyes,
And told her, she was form'd to grace the Skies.

Then taste this Fruit, he cry'd, its Virtue
prove,
And rise a Goddess in the Realms above. H

* Mount Sion, a Place so call'd at Tun-
bridge, where the Lady lodged.

The guileful Flatt'ry charm'd her ravish'd
Ear,

She pluck'd—she eat—nor saw the fatal Snare;
But with the empty Thoughts of Godhead fir'd,
Vainly to reach the lofty Skies aspir'd;
Till out of Eden's blissful Garden turn'd,
Too late her Loss of Happiness she mourn'd.

Ab Chloe! let not guileful Flatt'ry move,
Nor gaudy Dress incline thy Heart to Love.

Such treach'rous Wiles the gen'rous Lover
scorns:
His Noble Passion sacred Truth adorns.
No Heav'nly Goddess he expects to find,
But in an Earth-born Maid an Heav'nly Mind.

May such a Lover, Chloe be thy Lot,
When Fate ordains, to tie the Gordian Knot;
And long may both together live, to prove
The Joys of Friendship, and the Sweetness of
Love.

The Craftsman, Dec. 18.
N^o 285.

THIS Title, Mr D'auvers says, he
gave to his Paper from his Design
of exposing the Corruption and Abuses
of all Professions; but as *political Craft*
is the most mischievous, as well as the
most complicated and mysterious of all
Craft, he propos'd to consider that the
most minutely. He has not confin'd
himself entirely to that, but has oc-
casionally detected Male Practices a-
mongst Physicians and Lawyers; and
in this Paper intends to expose the
Tricks of his present Vocation as an
Author.

When a Gentleman of the Quill finds
himself prompted with an Ambition of
serving the Publick as an Author, his
main Care is to raise and support his
Undertaking.

It is first of all necessary to engage
the Attention of the Publick; to that
end a well-chosn Title-Page is an essen-
tial Point amongst modern Writers.
Could mention some Artists who have
subsisted themselves and Families many
Years, by their Skill in accommodating
the Works of other Men, under a spec-

ous Inſcription, to the Palace of the People, juſt as ſome Vintners hang out a ſine gilded Buſh to recommend their Stumm'd Wine. Has been told that one of theſe Adepts, conſidering the Country Party was moſt numerous, adviſ'd Mr Waiſingham to fight like a Spy in the Camp of Liberty, and to entitle his venal Rhapsody, *The Free-Briton*.

Some of his Brother Journaliſts have puſh'd themſelves into Obſervation, by appearing firſt on the popular Side, with a View of being bought off. Does not mean the original Authors of the *London* and *British Journals*; the Deſection of the former, he has been told, was ſuborn'd without their Conſent; and the latter dy'd under the Hands of Roger Manley, Eſq;

The Practice of correſponding with, and writing to themſelves, is common to political Writers; nor can excuſe himſelf of this Frailty.

There is another Artifice practis'd among Authors which he diſclaims, that is, of anſwering and abuſing one's ſelf, in order to gain the Notice and Attention of the World.

Says, he ſhould be ungenerous, if he did not take Notice of his Reverend Adverſary, the learned Orator of *Clare-Market*, who is a perfect Maſter of one Craft in an Author; that is, thoſe moſt Reſpectable Recommendations of his Works, which appear every Week in the News Papers, to beſpeak the Opinion of the Town. This is what Critics ſigmatize with the Name of *Puffing*. Thus our Curioſity is rais'd to read the *Hypocriſis*, by kind Informations from *White's*, *Tom's*, and other publick Offices of Intelligence.

When an Author has thus fix'd himſelf in the Knowledge and Acquaintance of the Publick, he draws down the Envy of his Brethren upon him. His Station and Fate is like that of a Great Statesman, both of them being often brought to a violent Death.

Fog's Journal. December 18. No. 163.

A On the Liberty of the Preſs, in Anſwer to Mr Osborne, in the *London Journal* December 4.

A Libel (Mr Osborne ſays) is any thing publiſh'd which is falſe, or which can't be prov'd true, tending to the Diſadvantage or Diſreputation of another.

B Upon this Principle, that which is defamatory is no Libel, till it appears to be falſe, and conſequently no Man ought to be found Guilty, who can prove the Truth of what he aſſerts; yet ſo fond is Mr Osborne of

C Contradiſtions, that although (according to himſelf) the Eſſence of a Libel is the Incapacity of the Perſon accuſed to prove it true, and which has not the leaſt Regard paid to it in the Court of King's-Bench; yet he afterwards concludes, That the preſent Method of proſecuting and trying of Libellers is juſt and equitable.

The whole of Mr Osborne's Diſcourſe, (which See p. 511.) Fog reduces to the following Order.

E 1. That the faireſt Method of proſecuting for Offences againſt the Government is, the preſent Way of Information in the Court of King's-Bench.

F 2. That if the Juries were permitted to be Judges of the Crime as well as the Publication, (which they are not) then this way of Proceeding againſt State Criminals would be perfect and compleat.

G 3. That it ſeems highly reaſonable that Juries ſhould be Judges, whether what is publiſh'd be a Libel or not.

4. That notwithstanding Juries are not permitted to be Judges of the Crime,

H yet he concludes, Thus have we ſhewn that the preſent Method of Proceeding againſt Libellers, is juſt and equitable.

Applebee's Journal. Dec. 18.

Weekly Register, Dec. 18. No. 86.

Of the LAW and LAWYERS.

A

On the SPLEEN.

THERE is not a more popular Theme for Satyr, than an Invektive against *Lawyers*; from whence one would imagine there is something useless or iniquitous in the Profession itself, or at least that a general Corruption was spread thro' all the Practisers of it.

The End of the *Law*, in general, is to do *Justice*. From the *Law Men* acquire Property, and thereby Methods are pointed out for the Defence of our Possessions. The Study of this Science is, what is apprehended from the Word *Lawyer*, or the Professor of the Law. *Lycurgus*, *Solon*, and *Numa Pompilius*, were in greater Esteem for their valuable Institutions in their respective Governments, than their greatest Heroes for Feats of Arms. But Institutions are useless, unless *Judges*, *Advocates*, and *Ministers*, are appointed for their Execution.

The Fault then lies not in the Science or Profession. The great Complaint is, the Multiplicity of our Laws, and the great Numbers of our Lawyers. Suppose few Laws may be best for the governing little States, must these serve for Precedents to a great and populous Kingdom, whose Riches depend on Trade, which, as it occasions many Contracts, requires many Laws for its Regulation?

Another Objection is, The great Expence of the *Law*. But let the Objectors consider how much of an *Attorney's* Bill goes to the Stamps and Fees of Offices, that are *Sine Cures* to their Proprietors. It is in some sort a Benefit, as it restrains such as are litigious from commencing Suits for Trifles. To this may be added, the Advantages which accrue to the Publick from the Studies of the Gentlemen of the Long Robe, in the Capacities of Members of Parliament, Justices of the Peace, &c.

IN this Essay, first printed in *Ireland*, the Author treats of that Part of Mankind usually term'd the *Sedentary*, *Indolent*, *Splenic*, *Retired*, &c. who for some private Reason or Resentment retire from the World. This Perverseness of *Temper* commonly infects a whole Family; hence it is so many young People bring with them into the World nothing but *Ignorance*, *ill Manners*, *Aukwardness*, &c. From such fever and ill-tun'd Restrictions proceed the loosest Morals, and such People are generally the greatest Libertines.

It will be a friendly Office to inform these odd-constitution'd People how they err.

He that withdraws himself from the Generality of Mankind, and chuses for his Society a Part of his particular Friends and his Family, a rational Education of whom is his sole Care, and glories in being Lord and Master of his own little Common-wealth; that Man has his Spleen well-grounded, and thus expresses it wisely. Another retires personally, but plagues the World with his Libels and Satyr on great Men, which are no more than the splenic Ventilations of some discontented Anonymous. Another keeps all sorts of Company, yet is always railing at that World that is his constant Companion.

Men of the best Sense are ofteneft affected in this Manner. Their intellectual Faculties being very acute, are necessarily more susceptible of disagreeable Impressions.

But as he believes it a Disease of a chonical Species, leaves it to be consider'd by the Physicians, hoping what he has said may have some Influence on Men of Sense.

The

From the *London Journal*, December 18.
No. 691.

*The Conduct of the MINISTRY,
and their Adversaries.*

BY the *Vienna Treaty Gibraltar* and *Port-Mahon* were to be taken from us, and the *Ostend Trade* to be carried on. This Oblig'd us to unite with *France*, as we did by the *Hanover Treaty*, which the *State of things* at that Time made *absolutely necessary*, yet it was unreasonable we should go to War; for every Conquest the *French* made would be against our own real Interest: For this Reason the Court of *England* bore some Indignities from *Spain*, and wink'd at some Irregularities from the *French*; and thus we must have submitted on, till a Way was made or found to divide the Emperor and *Spain*. This was effected by the *Seville Treaty* about two Years ago. Between the *Hanover Treaty* and that, the *English Ministry* had the most difficult Part to act, they could neither make Peace, nor prudently go to War. 'Tis ridiculous to say, we brought ourselves into those Circumstances; for they were the natural Consequences of things not in our Power. 'T would have been highly unreasonable in us to offer Terms which we had reason to believe would have been rejected, but it was right to dispose Things so, as to make it the Emperor's Interest to comply. The Treaty of *Seville* was a proper Way, by which he found all the great Powers of *Europe* against him, and himself broke with *Spain*.

Thus have the present Ministers compar'd that by *Wisdom*, which might have cost ten times the Money, and the Blood of Thousands, to have brought about by *Power*.

By their Adversaries, this *Wisdom* has been call'd *Cowardice*; our *Alliances*, *Negotiations* and *Treaties*, represented as *Blunders upon Blunders*; and the Ministry charg'd with *Infraction of all Treaties*, *Violation of Faith* and *Perfidy* to our

Allies, against *sensible Demonstration* to the contrary.

Not only our *Foreign Affairs* have been scandalously traduced, but the Government hath been charg'd with Designs to overturn the *Constitution*.

This was the Intention of *Oldcastle's Papers*. The *Liberty of the Press* has been sounded in our Ears, to persuade the People there were Designs to take it away. All the Changes have been rung upon *Bribery* and *Corruption*, and all the popular Heads of Exclamation have been thrown as a heavy Load upon the Backs of the present Ministry.

Read's Journal, Sat. Dec. 18.

OF HONOUR.

HONOUR is that Esteem which a Man hath of the Worth and Excellence of another, and this was always reckon'd the Reward of *Virtue*, and the more so when *Religion* is its Companion.

The Study and Practice of *Christianity* adorns the Understanding, Will and other Faculties, with such rare Qualities as add a Lustre to the whole Man. The religious Man, only, aims at the most noble End, and chooses the properest Means to attain it; which is true Wisdom. He only is truly Valiant, because he knows his Protector, the Justice of his Cause, and considers what he is to expect hereafter; he encounters Danger with Calmness of Thought and Presence of Mind; which is true Courage; while wicked Men are both Fools and Cowards.

As religious Men have more excellent Qualities, so are they more useful and beneficial to Society than wicked. Their Justice and Charity are universally diffusive; but Self-love governs the wicked; they can cheat and defraud, own no Obligations of Kindness, despise Friendship, laugh at Good-nature, Gratitude, and all those Virtues that endear Conversation. Which of these is the most likely to be honoured? Men are apt to look on Christianity as crossing their

R I R

their Interests. *I would turn* Christian, *if I could get any thing by it*, said a great Emperor, not considering the Truth of that saying, — *Godliness is great Gain.*

Universal Spectator, Dec. 18. No. 167.

On Nuptial Liberty.

Libertines are often the *Fault* which grows from the *Blossoms* of *Liberty*. It is made a *Watch-word* of *Rebellion*, a *Mask* for *Tyranny*, is a doubtful Path to the *Wife*, but to *Fools* a pathless Defart.

If this applauded Accommodation prove so headstrong and ungovernable to Man, how much more hazardous is the like unbridled Condition to the weaker Sex? and yet they deserve the less Pity, in as much as they forsake the Guides themselves have chosen.

These Reflections were occasion'd by the fashionable *Eloppements* under the Denomination of *Journeys to the Bath, Tunbridge, Epsom, Buxton and Scarborough*, on pretence of Health.

Mrs *Didapper* is so enamour'd with these Places, that she'll feign fifty Ailments to persuade her Husband of the Necessity of such a Journey: No sooner as she got thither, but they are lost and forgot, and she frisks it at Assemblies, and seems the furthest from a *Lazar* of any Creature upon Earth. She is the first at all the fashionable Diversions of the Place, and who but she at the Gaming Table? where, amongst Sharpers,

Fortune-hunters, old Beaus, and young Debauchees, she distresses herself and her Husband's Circumstances; and her Folly is attended with the most disastrous Consequences.

How much doth it behove every Husband to prevent all opportunities of such *Miscarriages*; and to consider that there may be more Dangers in a *Bath Journey*, than in a Voyage to the *East-Indies*? Let him bear in mind the following Speech in *Milton*, wherein *Eve* upbraids the Good-natur'd *Adam* for his Indulgence:

Being as I am, why didst not thou, the Head,
Command me absolutely not to go.
Going into such Danger as thou saidst?
Too facil then, thou didst not much gainsay;
Nay, didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss.
Hadst thou been firm and fix'd in thy Dissent,
Neither had I transgress'd, nor thou with me.

left he finds Reason, with *Adam*, to make the following Reflection,

— Thus it shall befall
Him, who to Worth in Woman over-trusting
Lets her Will rule.

EPIGRAM on a famous Physician being call'd out of Church.

Whilst holy Pray'rs to Heav'n were made,
One soon was heard, and answer'd too;
Save us from sudden Death, was said;
And straight from Church Sir *John* withdrew.

The Daily Courant, Dec. 13.

The Case of an East-India Ship; alluding to K. William's Statue.

Grubstreet Journal, Dec. 16.

The Case of the East-India Ship truly represented. (See p. 530.)

AN East India Ship was attacked by two *Barbary* Corsairs. The Captain being a *Moor* in Principle, did all he could to betray his Men to them. A *Dutchman* came to their Relief, who sunk one of the Corsairs, and chased the other. In the mean time, the Captain, finding that his Treachery was discovered, stole into the Long-boat, and made the best of his way to *Barbary*. The Crew thus delivered, chose the *Dutchman* their Captain; but he soon dying, it was proposed by those who had a grateful Sense of their Deliverance, to set up his Picture in the great Cabin: which was agreed to by the then Captain and Mates. But the ungrateful Majority of the Crew, tainted with their run-away Captain's base Principles, and senseless Slavery and Misery, rejected the Proposal, not suffering it to be read. Upon which the honest Boat-swain made a pathetic Oration. (See the Free-Briton of Nov. 4. p. 461.) To this the impudent dirty Grub-headed Cabin-Boy reply'd: (See Grubstreet Journal of Nov. 11. No. 97. p. 472.) The Boatswain then turned round to his Captain and Mates, and made this Declaration, to which they all [the Captain and Mates] assented; *viz.* "That tho' the setting up a Picture, was in itself a trifle, yet by the Attempt to do it, they had discover'd such a monstrous Scene of Ingratitude, Disaffection, and Sedition in the Crew, that should not their Masters change them the next Voyage, the Ship, with all its Cargo, would be irretrievably lost."

Upon the foregoing Case Mr *Bavius* in the Grubstreet Journal, Dec. 16, makes

THE Fathers of the Persons on board the Ship had formerly been saved from Shipwreck by a *Dutch* Pilot, who came to them in Distress; and whom they afterwards, out of Gratitude, chose to be their Captain, a Post of great Honour and Profit. After his Death the Sons retained a grateful Memory of the Deliverance of their Fathers, which they expressed by Pictures and Statues of the Deliverer: And even in this Ship they had a fine Picture of him in the Cabin, and a Statue upon Deck. Among the Passengers there were three or four, who had brought on board with them one of these Statues, carved in wood, very old, but newly painted, — This they concluded among themselves should be set up in the very Place, from whence an old Post had been lately removed, which stood in the Sailors way, and hindered them in their necessary Business. In order to accomplish their Design, having drawn up a Proposal in writing, they tendered it to the Ships Crew, who rejected it without reading, by a Majority of above three to one. — Upon this a Writing-Master, (who had formerly taught in Grubstreet, and had gained somewhat of a fortune in the *East Indies*) made a long Oration to them, in the conclusion of which he called them a Pack of Rogues and Rascals. Instead of resenting this Treatment in an angry Manner, they only set up a loud Laughter; being confirmed in the Suspicion they had long entertained, that this Gentleman's Learning and Success had a little turned his Brains. — But one of the Crew immediately made a Reply to the whole Inveective in a Speech not a quarter so long

makes the following Remarks, and gives another State of it.

Did the Captain steal into his Long-Boat, or was he obliged by the Dutch man to get into it and sheer off? This has been matter of dispute many years, and is still. If the Picture was to be set up in the great Cabin, and the then Captain and his Mate agreed to it, what binder'd them from doing it? If the Majority were tainted, how came it that the first Captain did not succeed in his Endeavours to betray them to the Moors? The Majority of the Crew had no power of setting up a Picture there, and therefore ought not to have had an Opportunity of rejecting this proposal.

long as that, which provoked the Writing-Master to reply in a second Invective longer than the former; wherein he repeated much of what he had said before, and fell upon the Answerer in a most outrageous Manner, abusing him in such Language as was perfectly new, and surprized the whole Audience. — To put a Stop to which a Fidler, (who had been his Neighbour in *Grubstreet*, and who had not succeeded quite so well in his *East-India* Voyage as he had done) struck up, and play'd two Tunes, which set the Sailors a dancing, so that the Writing Orator could not be heard; Which has given him such an Aversion to the Fiddle, that he cannot bear the Sound of it ever since.

Grubstreet Journal. Dec. 23. No. 103.

New discoveries commonly discourag'd.

THE revising some Treatises against Inoculation of the Small Pox led the Author, a Correspondent, to look into the History of Physick, and to see how injuriously several useful Discoveries in the *Materia medica* were treated at their first appearance.

'Tis no new thing for Churchmen (and *Bavius* adds, by way of Note — for any others) to engage in Disputes foreign to their Profession.

About the Year 1600 *Peter Brissot*, a French Physician, took upon him to explode an establish'd Practice, derived from the *Arabians*, of bleeding in pleuritic cases only in the opposite Arm. The Faculty violently oppos'd it; and the Clergy joining in the Cry drew up an appeal to the Emp. *Charles V.* in 1529, wherein they affirmed it to be mortal, impious and heretical.

Great were the Feuds which arose upon introducing *Antimony* into the Practice of Physick. One *Valentine*, a Monk, throwing some *Stibium* into the

Hogs-trough, the Swill scower'd them, made them look sleek, and gave them an Appetite. This put him upon administering some of it to his Brethren who had the *Plethora*; but most of them died in the Operation. Upon this the whole Priest-hood preach'd against the Use of this Mineral on pain of Damnation, and in 1566, prevail'd on the Parliament of *Paris* to prohibit it by a Decree.

Quinquina, the most useful Drug in Medicine, was brought from the *West-Indies*, by the Jesuits 1640. Two conceited Physicians wrote against it, and a pert pragmatick Priest undertook to prove the administering of it to be a mortal Sin. *Bavius* adds, Let the Usefulness of these two noble Drugs, introduc'd by Priests, atone for the *Pragmaticalness* of those who oppos'd 'em.

Free Briton. Dec. 23. No. 108.

On popular Discontents; from Sir William Temple.

HERE is one difference between us and the rest of our Fellow Creatures, which seems an ill Effect of a good

good Cause, and a Debasement of the greatest Prerogative Mankind can pretend to, that is, Reason. By which he means a certain Restlessness of Thought, which makes us unsatisfied with what we are and at present possess, and still craving after something past or to come.

This is the true, natural, and common Sense of personal, domestick and popular Discontents, which trouble private Life, and have in all Ages convulsed the Government of Kingdoms and States.

This restless Humour is a Weed that ever thrives most in the best Soil, is easier rais'd by brightly Wit and lively Imaginations, than by grosser and duller Conceptions; nor have the Regions of *Guinea* and *Muscovy* been so over-run with it as those of *Italy* and *Greece*.

From this Fountain issue those Streams of Faction that have overflow'd the wisest Constitutions, treated the best Princes and Patriots like the worst of Tyrants, and brought those to the Scaffold, who deserved Statues. *Salon* and *Pythagoras*, the two *Gracchi*, *Scipio* and *Hannibal*, *Barneveld* and *De Witt* in *Holland*, *Sir Thomas Moor*, the Earl of *Essex*, and *Sir Walter Raleigh*, all extraordinary Persons in their Times, suffered, or fell a Sacrifice to the Factions of their Courts or their Countries.

This made the Philosophers of old employ their Time and Care to improve Men's Reason and Morals; believing the only Way to make their Countries happy and safe, was to make Men wise and good, just and reasonable.

Another Cause of Distempers and Discontents in States and Governments is the unequal Condition of the different Men that compose them. All are satisfied with themselves and their own Merit, tho' not with their Fortune; seeing others, less deserving, in a better Condition, they lay it upon

the ill Constitution of Government, the Partiality or Humour of Princes, the Negligence or Corruption of Ministers.

There are other Complaints that proceed from the very Nature of Government. The Republicks of *Athens*, *Carthage*, and *Rome*, were but long Courses of Disorder and Vicissitude. Nor can it be otherwise, since the very Ideas of Government have been liable to Exceptions. The Republick of *Plato*, the Principality of *Hobbs*, the Rotation of *Oceana*, have each of them their Faults.

There is one universal Division in all States, that is, between the Innocent and Criminals; between the Contented and Dissatisfied. The *Normans* of old, when they had divided the Spoil of the *English* Lands and Possessions, grew bold Defenders of the *Saxon* Customs against the Encroachments of their own Kings. *Cromwell's* Officers were at first for burning all Records, for levelling of Lands, while they had none of their own. Yet, when they grew rich and landed Men, they fell into the Praise of *English* Laws, and cry'd up *Magna Charta*.

The Daily Courant, December. 20.

A Shoe-maker's Speech, at a Bonfire on the 5th of Nov. last at Night.

Gentlemen,

I Hope all here are for the Church. Remember, it was this Day 43 Years ago our Church, Trade, Liberties and Properties were restored and established by the Immortal K. William. Here, Brother Craft, let me observe, that where Slavery is, there are Wooden Shoes, no Shoe-makers, but Shoe-Carpenters. No Popery, no Wooden Shoes for me! for they are always Companions. There would likewise be an End of the Cobler's Trade, for Wooden Shoes are never worth mending. — Not only *us* Shoe-makers, *you* Coblers, but all *Pat-*

fin and *Clogg-makers*, all *Heelmen*, besides Thousands concerned in the *Stocking Trade*, must have been turn'd a-drift; for those who wear *Wooden Shoes* wear no *Stockings*, no *Garters*, no *Buckles*, no *Partins*, no *Clogs*. But waving particulars, Had it not been for *K. William*, we should have had no *Trade* or *Craft* at all but *Priest-Craft*; no *Church* but that of *Popery*. Yet the Majority of your *Common Council* denied the Grant of a small Piece of *Waste Ground*, whereon to erect a *Monument of Gratitude*. And your *E. M.* dealt in *French Trumperies*, even when he was *Governour* and *Protector* of our *Trade*. Monstrous!

From the *Weekly Register*. December 25.
No 89.

True LOVE.

YOUNG *Trueman* was the Son of a rich *Tradesman* of a *Seaport Town* in this Kingdom, who left his Wife absolute *Mistress* of his whole *Estate*, recommending his Son to be educated as a *Gentleman*, and to receive a suitable *Fortune*, provided he did nothing to forfeit the good *Graces* of his *Guardian Mother*. At the University, young *Trueman* studied all the Accomplishments of a *Gentleman*, and upon his Return Home, applied himself as diligently in his Duty to his Mother. During this State of Probation, *Trueman* became acquainted with *Eugenia*, a young Lady of Beauty, Wit, Temper and Understanding, but no Fortune; by frequent Conversations they became enamoured of each other.

Trueman's Mother had her Eye immediately on his fatal *Correspondence*; it alarm'd her *Pride*, disappoint'd her Views, and contradicted her Will: Therefore absolutely forbids him to see *Eugenia* any more, and notwithstanding his *Expostulations*, cut him short with expecting to be obey'd without Reply. He bow'd and retired. On reflecting on the Command and his Compliance,

he found his Heart a Rebel to his Duty and Interest, and that he loved *Eugenia* more than either. He acquaints her with what had pass'd, and they agree to carry on their Amour by Stealth. In the Height of this Satisfaction he is summon'd to his Mother's Closet, and told that his Equipage was packed up for travelling, that the *Pacquet* was ready, and to Morrow Morning he must sail, or starve with his *Eugenia*. *Trueman* recollecting, that without a Fortune, *Eugenia* would be as miserable as himself, resolv'd to submit, in hopes of some more favourable Opportunity. He communicates the fatal News to *Eugenia*. Her Anguish was too great for Utterance,—at Length dissolving into a Flood of Tears she sunk upon his Bosom, and with Sounds hardly articulate, reply'd,—“Adieu my Dear *Trueman*—May Happiness ever attend you—I shall never see you more”; with other passionate Expressions; in the midst of which *Trueman* was hurried away for fear he should lose his Passage. He came to the Vessel, the Wind was chang'd, and he could not sail that Tide. He flew back to his *Eugenia*, but was told she was in Bed; he was admitted, but how great was his Astonishment to find her in the Pangs of Death! She had taken Poyson, and just Departing, when his Exclamations recalled her for a Moment; she just took a parting Glance, grasped her Lover's Hand, and died. His Mother on hearing of it, laid his Tour aside.—“No, Madam, says he, you have destroy'd all my Happiness here; I must seek it some where else, and from this Moment, I take my Leave of you for ever.”

From the *London Journal*. December, 25.
No 52.

Political Fanaticks.

EVERY Passion in a human Breast has found or made Enthusiasts: Love, Hatred,

Hatred, Joy, Sorrow, Hope, Fear, Pride and Ambition, have turned the Heads of Thousands: But *Revenge*, *Malice* and *Resentment*, have made dreadful Havock in Men's Brains. When a Man comes to *bate thoroughly*, he thinks those *Fools* whom before he esteem'd *Wise*; and those *Knave*, whom he thought *Honest*. A Man who *once valued* his Country, may, through *Hatred* to a Minister, be brought to act with greater Violence *against his Country*, than the most settled and determin'd Enemy. Thus *Malice* and *Revenge* supply the Place of *Visions* and *Revelations*: He sees Evils, and feels Distresses, which no-body else can see or feel. *Good Humour* is the best Security against this *political Fanaticism*, and the best Foundation of just thinking; but *ill Humour*, occasion'd by *disappointed Ambition* and fancied Injuries, deprives Men of the Use of their Reason.

The Authors of the *Craftsman* are *Fanaticks* indeed; for they oppose *legal Authority* and *just Government*, as warmly as an honest brave Man would oppose *Tyranny*; they fight against Liberty, and would destroy their Country thro' an excessive Love for both. Could any thing but this *political Fanaticism* have induced Men to write the most scandalous and licentious Things against the Government, the Ministry, and all our Treaties and Negotiations, with no other View than to distress and embarrass our Affairs?

Are not these very *modest* Men to call themselves *Gentlemen of the Quill*? Rather, *Prostitutes* of the Quill, prompted by *Malice*, *Avarice* and *Ambition* to *distress* their Country; yet attribute every Thing wrote on the Side of the Ministry to *Self-Interest*, and the Writers as *setting themselves to Market*. The *Craftsman* does not charge this *Stratagem* upon the Original Authors of the *London Journal*, because the *Defection* of that *Journal* was *suborned without their Consent*. What Nonsense! says

Osborne. Whoever heard of a *Defection* *suborned* without the Consent of the Authors?

The *Craftsman* is angry that the Writers for the Ministry write for Liberty. But who can do it with a better Grace? Are not the Ministry on the Side of Liberty? 'Tis likewise insinuated that these Writers, at the Directions of a Minister, *shift their Papers, and take different Parts in the Controversy*. But who can help Men's differing in Opinion, as 'tis affirmed the ministerial Writers do, in the Point of *Prosecution for Libels*? Can answer for himself, that he always published his own *Sentiments* with out the least Direction from any Minister whatsoever.

F. OSBORNE.

From the *Universal Spectator*, December 25.
No. 168.

Of Religion; continu'd from P. 514.

THE Point in View is not to discountenance Religion, but the Abuse of it. If *Severus*, for Instance, thro' an Over-fondness for *Solitude*, has turn'd *Recluse*; and instead of regulating his Passions, will run counter to Nature and be his own Tormenter, 'tis not the Fault of Religion, but the Error of his Judgment.

If *Matrona* mistakes a Want of Spirit in Conversation, for a becoming Seriousness; if she passes off her own real Defects of Discretion and good Breeding under a Notion of a Disgust at criminal Freedoms in Conversation, 'tis owing to her own Misconceptions about Religion.

If *Sebastius* be of a Temper too severe; if *Julia's* Mind be sour and censorious; and if *Eusebia's* intemperate Passion for devout Exercises has transported her into Melancholy or Enthusiasm, the Charge belongs to the Persons interested to answer it. There's a wide Difference between an Excess and every

every Degree of it. Thus *Solitude* and *Self-Denial*, *Gravity* and *Reproof*, have their proper Uses and Occasions, tho' frequently ill-timed and misapplied.

The *Religion*, which the Divine Author of it taught, is far from banishing harmless Mirth, it rather gives a wider Scope and livelier Relish of it; lets in upon every ingenious Breast solid Peace, manly Joy, and rational Complacency; it lays no Restraint upon the little Flights and Sallies of Wit, or the sportive Turns of Humour and Fancy: All it pretends, is, to mark out the just Measures and Boundaries of Sobriety and Decorum, and to establish a Taste in all Kinds of 'em. It is not for extinguishing our Passions, but allows and even approves the free Indulgence and Gratification of our natural Appetites within the sacred Verge of Reason, Temperance, and Discretion. In Religious Exercises it enjoins not lengthen'd Forms, wearisome Rituals, or unnatural Fervors: But only such a due Frequency, Measure and Temper, in our external Devotions, as may best suit the Purposes of inward Reverence and rational Piety.

What the *Roman* Poet said of *Virtue*, holds equally good of *Religion*, which is nothing else but *Virtue* enforced and improved; "That it consists in steering a middle Course between two opposite and equal Extreams."

From *Fog's Journal*, December 25.
No 164.

King William properly honour'd.

THE late Attempts to obtain leave of the City of *London* for erecting a Statue to *K. William*, is one of the most extraordinary Things he has met with. Believes the Hero-Founders at *Hyde-park-corner*, with a great Number upon their Hands, Horse and Foot, had no small Share in the Papers and Paragraphs that have been published on that Subject.

The Memory of good Princes is better preserved by History than by Statue; therefore thinks Printers would better propagate the Heroism of King *William* than Statuaries: And if, as Squire *Walsingham* asserts, the great Things King *William* did for the Nation can never be forgot, what we all know, and daily feel the Benefit of, what need either of Statue, History, or other Means to perpetuate his Memory?

But granting it necessary to erect his Statue, is it not already placed on the *Royal-Exchange*, among his illustrious Predecessors? If Statues were necessary to preserve a Hero's Reputation on Foot, how many other Candidates are there for this Honour? We might then have a Row of Heroes and Heroines — from *Cheapside Conduit* to *Stocks-market*.

Would not *Edward III.* and *VI.* and *Henry V.* deserve a Place? Queen *Elizabeth*, with the Help of a Side-Saddle, which 'tis said she invented, might also mount her *Rozinante*, Queen *Anne* likewise might be added to the Number, who alone could prevent *Louis XIV.* completing his Designs of Universal Monarchy, the Plan of *K. William* himself.

The Revolution required no extraordinary Genius or Capacity to accomplish. Had he not a general Invitation, not exempting a Branch of the Royal Family itself? Was he not sure of the Army and Fleet, raised and fitted out to oppose him? Did he not bring a Foreign Force sufficient to decide all Controversies? Was he not at the same time securing to himself the Inheritance of three powerful Kingdoms? Had he not the most popular Pretences of engaging the Multitude on his Side, *Religion*, *Liberty*, and *Property*? Had he survived a Defeat, he was a Sovereign Prince, and his Life not in the Power of those he invaded. And he had this further Security from those who engaged with him, that their Lives, Honour

nour and Estates must have been a Sacrifice to an offended Master, had not the Enterprize succeeded. So that the Glory of it ought not to be attributed only to King *William*, but those who had the greatest Share in the Means and the Danger ought to be remember'd. (See Vol. II. p. 557-8.)

Notice might also be taken that his own Interest was concerned in what he did for us, and of his natural and irreconcilable Aversion to *Louis XIV.* who once over-run and almost destroy'd his Country; and of the Treatment he met with from the Books and Pamphlets of his own Times, which represent him as no great Politician.

His most remarkable Excellence was his personal Courage. Every one must own he was a Stranger to Fear; he knew no Danger; and dared execute any Commands he gave to another; Qualifications he stood in need of, who had the Misfortune to be so often defeated. As to his private Character, thinks, it ought to remain undisturbed in the Grave.

But without enquiring into the Reasons for erecting, or not, of King *William's* Statue in *Cheapside*; or why the late King *George*, or his present Majesty, should not be equally commemorated by a grateful People, proposes a Method for employing the late violent Zeal for the Memory of King *William*, exclusive both of his Predecessors, and Successors, that is, by paying off his Debts; for he is informed that the States-General, his Executors, have not yet paid one Farthing, tho' they have had Assets enough in their Hands.

Now, if these zealous Patriots would vent their Gratitude in the Manner proposed, they will relieve many Families from Misery, and do true and proper Honour to their great Deliverer.

*For only the Memory of the Just
Smells sweet, and blossoms in the Dust.*

Applebee's Journal. Dec. 25.

Vanity in old Ladies.

L *Aurelia* is turn'd of 55; was never handsome, and is yet a Maid, which she would have it believed was her own fault, and that she is still pester'd to Death with *Lovers*. She affects a perfect Innocent, and even trembles at the Approach of those dangerous Creatures Men. At a Visit she paid Lady *Trippter*, her Dress was cherry colour trimm'd with Silver Fringe. She was scarce seated before she began to exclaim against the unsufferable Impertunity of amorous Fellows, and tells the Company, how she is oblig'd for her Quiet, to manage her two *Inamorato's*, Sir *Humphry Hazard* and Major *Meagre*, so as to prevent their fighting for her.

H *illaria* is about 5 Years older, and has been thrice married, yet is as gay as a Girl at a Boarding School, dresses youthfully, wears Back heads, and every place of Resort and Entertainment is sure of her Company. Her Conversation is loud, impertinent, and always concluded with a laugh, and were it not for a hollow Shriellness in her Tone, you would take her for a country Hoyden just broke loose from her Governess. She is so fond of Flattery that *Will Tierce* makes ten Pieces a Week of her at Picquet, by complementing her till she don't know her Cards.

Concludes with Advice to these Ladies in the following Lines:

A *H Cælia! while with studious Care,
You turn each Ringlet of your Hair.
Think how the Moments glide away,
That soon, alas! shall turn them gray.*

*Dress and Paint then lay aside,
Of borrow'd Beauty leave the Pride;
Studied Art, and vain Disguise,
Men admire not, but despise.*

*Cælia cultivate your Mind;
That may yet Admirers find:
Care on that were justly plac'd,
Since its Beauties ever last.*

S f f

The

The Daily Post Boy, Dec. 29.

Proposals for castrating Criminals.
From a Pamphlet publish'd in Ireland. A

IF the following Reasons be approved, a Law may be made for a short Term by way of Trial.

2. We do not find by the Scriptures that *Castration of Mankind* was forbidden; but on the contrary, that *Eunuchs* have been in great Esteem, and Ministers of State.

3. It appears from the Confessions of dying Criminals, that they were brought to shame by indulging their Lulls with lewd Women.

4. Since the Pleasure of Love, and Hopes of Issue, are almost universal; no Punishment can have a deeper Impression on the Mind. Mothers and Nurses (for certain Reasons) will be always plying their children with good Advice, and smart Whipping for every little pilfering Trick. The Planters in America are weary of our transported Felons; the Pains of hanging are soon over; the Death and Name of the Party forgotten; whereas the Circumstances of *Castration* will remain as a living Monument of Shame and Disgrace. Such a Law cannot be justly tax'd with Cruelty, since other civiliz'd Nations use severer Punishments.

5. In *Barbados* was an Insurrection among the *Moorish* Slaves. The Planters consider'd they should be Losers by their Deaths, therefore punish'd them with *Castration*, and have not had a Rebellion since.

6. It has been observ'd, that *Rapine* and *Theft* often run in the Blood. Such a Law will disable a set of vile people from leaving their pernicious Breed behind them. *Hector Boetius* affirms, That the ancient *Scots* gelded such as labour'd under Madnels, or infectious Distempers, which they thought might be communicated to their Offspring.

7. Criminals will afterwards become

dull, heavy and timorous; and if cut when young, the shrillness of Voice and want of Beard will discover them. They may become useful to the Publick as Musicians and fine Singers, and save the Money which is given to *Italians* and other Foreigners, and may be trusted with the care of our Wives and Daughters.

8. As to Female Pelons, it will be a severe Mortification to think that their Husbands, &c. may come under this Punishment.

9. This will cool the heat of those that are guilty of *Rape* and *Sodomy*.

10. It is computed that 500 Examples of this Kind will have such an Influence upon the Wicked, that our Judges and Juries will have much less Business on their Hands.

D The Free Briton, Dec. 30. No. 109.

On Calumny and Accusation. From Machiavel and Livy.

A *Accusations are not more beneficial to Commonwealths, than Calumnies pernicious.* Camillus, by freeing Rome from the Oppression of the Gauls, gain'd great Honour and Reputation. Manlius thinking he had merited as much by preserving the Capitol, envy'd the Glory of Camillus, and strove to lessen him in the Esteem of the People, by insinuating that the Treasure which had been collected to buy off the Gauls, had been apply'd by particular Citizens to their own use. This Report occasioning Tumults among the People, the Senate appointed a Dictator to examine the Matter; and Manlius not being able to make Proof of the Calumny, was thrown into Prison. From whence Machiavel observes, how detestable Calumnies are in all Governments; and that to suppress them, no Person ought to be pardon'd who publishes them designedly.

The best Method to prevent Calumnies, is to open many Places for Accusation

fation; because *Calumnies* have no need of Proof, whereas *Accusations* must be supported by Facts, and Circumstances. A Founder therefore of a Commonwealth ought to ordain, that any Citizen may be accus'd without Fear or Suspicion, and *Calumniators* severely punish'd.

One Method which some have us'd to arrive at Greatness, has been *Calumny*. *Giovanni Guicciardini*, Commissary of the Army of *Florence*, incamp'd before *Lucca*, fail'd of Success in the Siege of that place; and was caluminated with being corrupted by the *Lucchesi*. He would willingly, but was never able to justify himself, there being no Method of doing it in that Republick. From whence arose great Indignation among the Nobility, and the Ruin of the Republick was the Consequence.

Grubstreet Journal, Dec. 30. No. 104.

THis Journal being charg'd as a Vehicle of *Party-Scandal*, *Malice* and *ill Nature*, and with *Sallies of low Wit* against the Government and its heartiest Friends; *Bacius* in this undertakes the Defence of the Society from these unjust Imputations.

Says, He shall always reserve to himself the Power of publishing such Papers as tend to expose bad Writers. And if *low Wit* be sometimes employ'd on this occasion, they are oblig'd to the Society for this Condescension to their Capacity. Is assur'd, that their Writings against the Ignorance, Impudence and Impiety of some modern Authors, will never be interpreted by any Judges but themselves, to be writing against the present Government, and its best and heartiest Friends.

A LIST of the SHERIFFS for the Year 1732.

Berks, Arthur Vancittart, Esq;
Bedford, George Blundel, Esq;
Bucks, Beni. Woodnorth of Thornbrough, Esq;

Cumberland, Augustine Erie, Esq;
Chester, William Brock of Upton Esq;
Cantab. & Hunt. Walter Setecole of Cherry Hinton, Esq;
Devon. Sir Thomas Carew, Bart.
Dorset, Willam Mills of Mcarehay, Esq;
Derby, John Fletcher, Esq;
Essex, Samuel Feake, Esq;
Gloucester, Robert Marien of Pebworth, Esq;
Hertford, Thomas Wootton, Esq;
Hereford, John Cox, Esq;
B Kent, William James of Igham, Esq;
Leicester, William Bambridge, Esq;
Lincoln, Thomas Dallison, Esq;
Monmouth, Edmund Bradbury, Esq;
Northumb. Walter Blacket, alias Calverly, Esq;
C Northampton, William Loveday, Esq;
Norfolk, John Willson of Stanhoe, Esq;
Nottingham, John Neal, Esq;
Oxon, Henry Smith of Caverham, Esq;
Rutland, Lj cester Baroden, Esq;
Salop, Sir Rowland Hill, Bart.
Somerset, John Prockter, of Riston, Esq;
D Stafford, Ralph Williamfon, Esq;
Suffolk, George Dastwood of Havenham, Esq;
Southampton, Rich. Hassel of Petersfield, Esq;
Surrey, Joshua Smith, of Battersea, Esq;
Suffex, George Naldret of Naldret, Esq;
Warwick, Thomas Prue, Esq;
E Worcester, John Soley of Sambourne, Esq;
Wills, John Smith of Whitley, Esq;

SOUTH-WALES.

Brecon, Penty Williams, Esq;
Carmarthen, Morgan Lloyd of Lanfevin Esq;
F Cardigan, John Price of Blaenduffryn, Esq;
Glamorgan, Reynold Deer, Esq;
Pembroke, John Allen of Jestifston, Esq;
Radnor, Thomas Holland of Burrington Esq;

NORTH-WALES.

G Anglesea, Robert Hampton of Henlys, Esq;
Carnarvon, William Price of Penmorva, Esq;
Denbigh, Robert Ellice, Esq;
Flint, Robert Price, of Kilkenn, Esq;
H Merioneth, Edward Lloyd of Gwerclas Esq;
Montgomery, Rich. Jones of Trelludan Esq;

The

The Daily Courant, Dec. 18.

THE Event of a late Trial having been represented as a violent Shock to the LIBERTY of the PRESS, has occasion'd this Writer to make some impartial Reflections upon it, but apprehends his appearing in this Paper may draw upon him the Imputation of a Mercenary and an Hireling; however he solemnly disclaims what other Writers have contended for in the Cause of the Press; an Exemption from Law and the Rules of Justice, which provide rather for the Punishment than the Prevention of such Crimes.

'Tis objected, that 'tis unjust to punish a Man for the Exercise of his Lawful Vocation. Answers, that Pharmacy is a lawful Art; yet an Apothecary wou'd be punish'd for administering Poysons.

But the main Objection is, that this Liberty formerly serv'd to rouse the People in their Defence, and to abolish the Tyranny they dreaded; that such Times may come again: But, If the Government may prosecute for Libels, nobody will dare warn the People of their Danger; and thus the Liberties of our Country may be lost.--- Allows, there was such Time, and Writings which were publish'd did Service, notwithstanding the cruel Punishment used to oppress them, which is Proof that the English Spirit of Liberty is never to be kept down, let the same bad Measures prevail again, he'll engage the same good Spirit will arise.

Upon the whole, he leaves the Matter to the Sense of the Nation; thinks Writers as well as other Subjects ought to be tried by their Country; and shall always look for the Sense of the People in the impartial Verdict of an Honest Jury, which Impartiality he shall be sure to find, while the Law relating to Juries stands as it is amended by the late Act.

The Method of returning such a Jury is thus: The Master of the Crown Office is attended by the Under-Sheriff and Attornies on both Sides, and having the Book of Freeholders before him, according as the Attornies agree, pitches upon the first, second, third, or last Man in every Page, or in any other Manner that they can devise, to make it the Work of Chance; and when 48 Men are struck in that Method, each of the Attornies strike out 12, and the remaining 24 are returned to serve as a Jury. Can any Thing possibly be more equitable? (See Vol. II. p. 554, 566, 567.)

The Craftsman, Dec. 25.

THE Ministerial Writers having, since a late Trial endeavour'd to foretell the Judgment of the Court, by misnatur'd Comments on his Writings, Mr. D'auvers hopes he may be indulged in a few Remarks.

Knows of none that have taken the Liberty, as mention'd in the opposite *Contrast*, and agrees with the Author, that his appearance there is a surew'd Sign of his being a Mercenary and an Hireling; and his Fear of it is no Compliment to that Paper.

D'auvers disclaims any Exemption, except, that legal, and equitable Exemption, to which we are entituled by the Constitution of our Country.

No doubt an Apothecary wou'd be punish'd for administering Poysons if it appears he did it with a Design to poison; but not, if inadvertently, and without any wicked or malicious Intent.

It must administer great Consolation to the Advocates of Liberty, that they must always stand in the Breach, and sacrifice themselves to the Good of their Country. It is just such a kind of Comfort as a certain Nobleman gave a poor Fellow who was condemn'd to be hang'd, for some Offence against the Court; Never mind it, said he, it is all for the better, and will serve to blacken the Party. But suspects he shou'd not have the Honour of this Candid Gentleman's Company upon such an Occasion.

Is as willing as this Writer to look for the Sense of the People in the impartial Verdict of an honest Jury: But this has nothing to do in Franklin's Case, who was tried by a Special Jury, not named by the Sheriff, nor drawn by Lot or Ballot but struck by Virtue of a Rule of Court, upon the Motion of the Attorney General.

The Daily Courant, Dec. 30.

THE Craftsman has answered the opposite Contrast in his usual Manner, by making Quibbles on a few Sentences, and yet what he says is false and impertinent; for several dirty Insinuations have been published about the Trial.

Thus Author's Fear of being called a Mercenary did not proceed from the Consciousness of being so; but from the Want of Candour experienced in his Adversaries; whose Malice has not spared the best of Princes and his faithfullest Servants.

A legal Exemption from Law, which the Craftsman contends for, is absolute Nonsense. He shou'd rather have said a legal Exemption from Sense.

If an Apothecary administers a poysonous Drug, and cannot produce a Doctor's Prescription for his Voucher, his Neck may be in Jeopardy, notwithstanding his Plea of Ignorance.

The Craftsman's Position is rather for the Plunder of the Porrets than the Perils of the Siege. Perhaps he will no more take my Word than I shou'd his, when I tell him, that if I had good Reason to think the Publick Liberty is in Danger, my Country should know as much of my Thoughts as became a Man in my Station, tho' I cannot say I shou'd make a Trade of it, as he does.

The Craftsman agrees to leave the Matter to the Sense of the People, but not without some Hint that a late Verdict is not of that Stamp, and mentions it by way of Contrast to that by which Mr Franklin was acquitted above two Years ago. The Parallel is infamous; for the Jury in 1729 were mostly obscure People, but the last Jury were Gentlemen of Substance and Note; (See P. 538) a Special Jury, and mov'd for in Purjuance of the late Act, of which none of the least Advantages is that Clause which gives either Party such Right in Westminster-Hall.

Printed at Bristol, Dec. 16. No. 107.

The Daily Post, Dec. 20.

Gentlemen,

YOUR late *Common-Council* have given the greatest Reason for an Enquiry into their Conduct. Let them tell you why they refus'd to read a Petition of many Hundred of their Fellow-Citizens, desiring Permission to erect *K. William's* Statue at their own Expence? And if you find that this Refusal proceeded from the Wantonness of *Party Humour*, your publick Interests will always be in Danger from Men who act thus wantonly.

The Nations round us regard it as a Declaration against the Right and Title of the Standing Government; when a Prince, to whom we owe the Being of this Government, is thus insulted by the Capital of the Kingdom.

Consider what a Reproach it must be to a Trading City to lose the Love of Liberty, and to encourage Factions against the Constitution; How little we should have had, if *K. James's* Tyranny had continued. Chuse no *Party-Bigots* of any Denomination; reject the Violent and the Arbitrary. You will find the Moderate and Reasonable Part of the Tories no Enemies to the Petition, and if that was not in the Case, such Men are most eligible.

Do you not see the Behaviour of the City of *Brissol*, and the Town of *Hull*? Is it not a severe Reproach upon you? Shew yourselves *Englishmen*; and whether you are *Whigs* or *Tories*, Liberty is your Blessing and Defence; and he that rellor'd it to you, ought to be valu'd by you.

Gentlemen,

THE Press has been clog'd with Calumnies against the Proceedings of your *Common-Council* for refusing to hear a Petition of a small Number of Persons to erect a Statue to a publick Benefactor at their private Expence; which, besides several other Reasons, would have been a standing Reproach to the City for neglecting it so long, and at last suffering it to be done in that Manner.

K. William, 'tis allow'd by all, procur'd for us, many invaluable Blessings; which he secur'd to us by settling the Succession in the present Royal Family: Wicked then are the Endeavours to persuade the World, that these Blessings are become indifferent and distasteful to us on no better a Foundation than because the City of *London* refus'd to be dictated to by a Few in its Marks of Gratitude to the Donor: Yet for this it is insinuated, that the *Common Council* of this Metropolis are in the Interest of the Pretender, and would be ready to erect his Statue: An Assertion which borders as near on Falshood, as on Treason.

The City of *London* testifies her Gratitude to her Restorer by a dutiful Submission to that Government which grew up under his Care, and flourish'd by his Example.

Chuse such Persons to represent you in all Capacities, as are Friends to your Liberties in particular, and to those of this Nation in general; loyal to the King, and not to a Fellow-Subject.

Merry-thoughts: From the Glass-Window and Beg-House Miscellany.

At Hollyhead.

ARRA, now what signifies the making the two great Lights, The Sun to light the Day, and the Moon to light the Nights? For the Sun in the Day time there is no occasion, because I can see very well after my Persuasion.

But for the Moons, they are very good in a dark Night, because, when we can't see, they give us a Light.

On a Glass-Window.

BOTH mine and Woman's Fate, you'll judge from hence ill, That we are pierc'd by ev'ry Coxcomb's Pencil.

SIR,

To the Author of the Gentleman's Magazine.

I Am a young Man, who divert some of my unbended Hours with Poetry; if you think the following Essay worthy your Notice, your Publishing it will be a great Encouragement to

Your respectful Admirer and humble Servant, J. B.—I.

On the HOLY NATIVITY.

AN ECLOGUE.

YE *Solymean* Swains! where'er you lead
Your Flocks—Or thro' fair *Salem's*
Flow'ry Mead,

Or if thro' *Sharon* you delight to rove,
Or glad with Music *Carmel's* happy Grove,
Or fall by *Sion* whiten all the Green,
Or where blest *Shiloh* warble thro' the Scene,
In higher Notes your rural Numbers raise,
No mortal Theme demands your tuneful Lays.
Revolv'd the great auspicious Age behold!
For *Judah's* Rest, for Shepherd's Joy, foretold!
Mantl'd in Gold the destin'd Hours move on,
And crown'd with Peace their radiant Circles

run. [Ear,
Hark! hark! the warning Voice salutes my
And swiftly floats upon the Wings of Air!
Pleas'd with their Charge the Zephyrs breathe
it round,

Each Hill, each Dale, reflects the joyful Sound;
The mighty Shepherd comes; prepare His way,
Let the rough Desert a strait Path display!
Down bend the Hills, the humble Vallies rise,
And leap for Joy exulting to the Skies;
Back roll the Floods, and in their wat'ry Court
The blissful News with heav'nly Sound report;
To glad Songs the rugged Rocks give way,
And lowly, solemn Adoration pay;

The Forests dance, the lofty Mountains nod,
And all proclaim the near approaching God.
Rejoice ye Swains! each heav'nly Close prolong,
Let joyous Echo lengthen out the Song!
Exalt each Note, sublimer Strains prepare,
And with his Praise perfume the od'rous Air;
He, the good Shepherd, shall your Folds defend,
By Night from Danger, and by Day attend.

Securely now your Flocks Cares shall feed,
By him directed thro' the painted Mead,
The Lost again the absent Fold explore,
And they which wander'd wander now no more.
The teeming Dam he raises from the Earth,
And in his Bosom lays the tender Birth.
Enrob'd in purest Righteousness he reigns,
And waves his Crook of Mercy o'er the Plains.

In bright Succession from the blest Abode,
The heav'nly Graces all attend their God:

With Him divine *Africa* leaves the Sky,
Again to lift her equal Balance high;
See Innocence in whitest Robes array'd,
Her snowy Vesture speaks the spotless Maid!
O'er all these happy Plains her Wings unfold,
Bedropt with Pearl, and plum'd with feather'd

Gold;
On her thro' fragrant Air meek Peace attends,
And, crown'd with flow'ring Myrtle Wreaths
descends.

Lo! Hand in Hand the blooming Sisters move;
Their smiling Brows enthroned mysterious Love;
The Wounds of War their healing Footsteps close,
And all its thousand nameless ills compose:
Where-e'er they tread, unbidden Flow'rets rise,
(Such rose before they sought the azure Skies)
Each seems ambitious first to kiss their Feet,
And Wilds unveil a Paradise of Sweet.
From Rocks where Dens so late the Dragons
found, (Ground,

Whose fiery Nostrils scorch'd the poison'd
New Streams of christsl Waters building flow,
And wonder at the Verdures they bestow:
The Olives green each desert Waste adorn,
And blushing Roses glow on ev'ry Thorn,
Each knotty Oak a Lucy Balm distills,
And all *Arabia* breaths from barren Hills.

The Savage Beasts their native Rage resign,
Submissive couch, and own the Pow'r divine:
No more the Forest-Rounds their Eyes survey,
Flaming as if to light them to their Prey.
All Thirst of Blood is quench'd, their hunger dies,
And milder Transports languish in their Eyes.
The Lambs with Lions play, unknowing Fear,
Scarce to the tender Dams themselves more
dear; [Nest,

The new-wean'd Child explores the Serpent's
And warms the harmless Young ones in his
Breast;

Whilst little Boys rapacious Leopards guide,
And Wolves with Kids in flow'ry Bandage ty'd.

It's He declining Virtues shall restore,
And monstrous Crimes shall vex the World no
more.

By Him curst Discord bound shall bite her Chain
And gasping thirst for Blood, but thirst in vain.
The brazen Voice of War shall sound no more,
Nor crimson'd Fields grow rich with native Gore.
No Shields shall glitter now thro' *Sion's* shade,
As when at ev'ry Vein our Country bled;
But bent in Shares each hostile Sword be seen,
'To cast a milder Lustre o'er the Green.

With curst infernal Haste and impious Fears,
No Son shall now enquire his Father's Years:
No Father now with envious Looks survey
His happier Offspring bloom by his Decay.
With Joy the Old shall bid the Palace rise,
And see their Domes more lovely bless their eyes,
When Patent-time shall with new Charms en-
gage.

Re-touch each Stroke, and beautify with Age;
And they by whom the tender Plants first rose
Shall long rejoice beneath the happy Boughs.
A Virgin maid the mystic Infant brings!
From *Jesse's* Root the holy *Scyon* springs!
O'er All His saving Pow'r He shall display,
By Night a Shelter, and a Shade by Day.
No more Mankind with Misery shall grieve,
It's He the healing Plant the Balm shall give.

No

No more the Wretched at your Gate shall cry,
He wipes the Widow's Tear, and dries the
Orphan's Eye.

Nature shall hear his Voice, each dire Disease,
His Word shall charm, and give the tortur'd Ease.
When burning Fevers loath the vital Tide,
He bids--- the raging Torrents calm subside,
By him renew'd Life's slow worn Wheels shall
move,

And all its Springs a brisker Motion prove;
The Deaf shall wond'ring hear the Dumb to talk,
And Blind rejoicing see the *Lame* to walk.

His Empire then shall Hell's great Tyrant lose,
And loudly mourning feel the threaten'd Bruise.
A frighted Fiend shall fly the dreaded Sight,
And beg the burning *Deep* to screen their Flight.
Whilst weeping Priests with pompous Sacrifice,
In vain deplore their absent Deities.

Submissive Death shall own superior pow'r,
And lay on Man his purple Hands no more,
Unplum'd his Dart his Sun shall pointless lie,
And he who once slew all, himself shall die.

Thy saving Pow'r shall favour'd *Judah* find,
Oh promis'd Guardian of all Humankind!
Rejoice ye Swains to hear'n your Notes prolong;
Call Angels down to join you in the Song;
Such tuneful Airs as charm'd the list'ning Earth,
Whilst Seraph's Lips proclaim'd the wondrous
Birth.

[prove,
He smiles, those Infants Smiles your Strains ap-
And all around disclose unbounded Love!
Uncoloured Glory lightens in His Eyes!
Lels fair His beauteous Star was leen to rise,
Guiding the Worship of adoring Kings,
To pay the Tribute of *Sabaean* Springs.
Let endless Joy rebound along the Plains!
In Pow'r reveal'd our own *Messiah* reigns!
No Limits terminate his wide Commands,
For ever fix'd secure his Kingdom stands;
There fleeting Suns no more shall dubious rise,
The Light himself shall ever bless your Eyes;
Then grosser Elements shall all decay,
And Worlds shall light you to eternal Day.

A PROLOGUE to an ENGLISH Play,
acted at Bury-School, Dec. 1731.

Spoken by a Scholar in Women's Apparel.

News, Ladies, glorious News! 'tis printed too!
Therefore beyond Dispute it is most true,
The Female Interest at Court gains Ground,
And Women with new honours, will be crown'd,
No longer are the Men alone to shine
With Garters, Stars, and various Ribbands line.
We shall, at last, recover our just Right,
And shall be dubb'd, at least, a *female Knight*.
With ceremonial State shall be install'd,
By different Siles and Titles shall be call'd;
Shall be with Mottoes, Arms and Badges deck'd,
And our own Honour, if we can, protect.

The two chief Honours, Ladies, now design'd,
I've heard (but with strict Secrecy enjoin'd)
However, I must prove I'm Woman true,
For I shall burst, if I don't tell 'em you.
The first grand Order is of *Virgins fair*, (Year.)
Who can bring Vouchers they've been Toasts;
Pillaw! We have those have stood it so here,

Just in the Place where *Ducal Stars* appear,
Are you, who this great Honour gain, to wear
A *Golden Name* curiously emboss'd,
And to be call'd, *Knights LADIES of the TOAST*.

The next great Honour is design'd for those,
Who're happy in the matrimonial Noose;
Who shall make Oath, that from the Marriage
They never did, nor never will Obey; [Day,
A *Silver Pair of Breeches*, neatly wrought,
Such as you see upon an old *Ramp Grout*, [boast
(Which Emblem our good Grandfathers chose to
To all the World, the Tail was uppermost)
Each ruling Dame, having this Honour got,
Is bound to wear by way of Shoulder Knot,
Then 'twill be known, wherever she appears,
She's of the illustrious Order of *Grey Mares*.

Oh now, ye *Knights of Garter*, *Thistle*, *Bath*,
Our Female Chevaliers will beat ye, faith!
Thelife throughout to th' *LADIES of the TOAST*
shall Bumpers quaff----and *Grey Mares* rule
the Roast.

Dr DELANY's Riddle to Lady C.

p. 306, answer'd by Dr Swift.

W I T H half an E Y E

Your Riddle I spy,

I observe your Wicket
Hemm'd in by a Thicket;

And whatever pastes,

Is strain'd thro' Glasses.

You're reported to dwell,

Like a *Monk* in a Cell:

You say it is quiet;

I flatly deny it:

It wanders about,

Without stirring out.

No Passion so weak,

But gives it a Twak;

Love, Joy and Devotion,

Set it always in motion.

And as for the Tragick

Effects of its Magick;

Which you say, it can kill,

Or revive, at its Will;

The Dead are all found,

And revive above Ground.

After all you have writ,

It cannot be Wit.

Which plainly does follow,

Since it flies from *Apollo*;

Its Cowardice such,

It cries at a Touch.

'Tis a perfect Milkop,

Grows Drunk with a Drop.

Another great Fault,

It cannot bear Salt:

And a Hair can disarm

It of every Charm.

THE

Monthly Intelligencer.

DECEMBER, 1731.

Friday, Dec. 3.

MR *Rd Franklin* was try'd at the King's-Bench Bar, *Westminster*, before the *Ld C. Justice Raymond*, for printing and publishing the *Craftsman* of *Jan. 2.* wherein was the *Hague Letter*. (See Vol. II. p. 559.) After a Hearing of about 7 Hours the Jury found him Guilty. They were, *Thomas Milner, George Short, Thomas Allen, Jacob Harvey, Henry Norris, Samuel Tyssen, William Tilhard, Thomas Moor, Philip Baker, Joshua Jackson, William Turner, and John Wilson, Esqs.*

Monday, 6.

Being the Birth Day of the Princess *Louisa*, his Royal Highness the Duke gave a Ball, which, their Majesties present, his Highness open'd with the Princess *Mary*, and afterwards danced with several Ladies.

Tuesday, 7.

Being the Duke of *Lorraine's* Birth Day, great Numbers of the Nobility and Foreign Ministers paid their Compliments to his Highness at Count *Kink's*; at Noon he went to Court, and took his solemn Leave of their Majesties and the Royal Family, then to *Greenwich*, to embark on Board the *Fubb's* Yacht, in order to return to *Holland*.

His Royal H. the Duke of *Cumberland* appeared Abroad for the first Time, with his own Coach and Livery Servants, and made a Visit to Sir *Robert*

Walpole at his House in *Arlington-Street*; and went afterwards to Major *Foubert's* Riding-House, and was instructed for the first Time.

Thursday, 9.

AThe Treasurer of *St Bartholomew's* Hospital, received from an unknown Hand, a Bank Bill for 100*l.* to be applied towards the New Building of that Hospital.

Saturday 11.

BAt Guildhall, before the Lord Chief Justice *Raymond* was try'd an Information brought against *Adams, T. Willis, Eccleston, and Buckland*, Informing Constables, for an Assault on *Charles Gery, Esq*; on the 23d of *April, 1730*. The Case was thus: ---Mr *Gery* passing up **C** *Fleet-street* about 11 o' Clock at Night, met with *Elizabeth Noon* and *Ann Lewis*, with whom he went to *Noon's* Room: Another Woman was present, who walked off. He had not been above 5 or 6 Minutes in the Room, when two of the Defendants came into the Court with a Woman. *Willis*, in an effeminate Voice call'd out--*Nanny, Nanny, open the Door*. *Noon* knew him, and blew out the Candle; but Mr *Gery*, conscious of his own Innocence, open'd the Door. *Adams* seized him by the Collar, and on Mr *Gery's* asking their Authority, answer'd, **E** *Damn you, I'll show you my Authority*, and pulling out a staff, struck him over the Head; and the rest taking his Sword, beat and wounded him, and tore off his Cloaths.

Mr Gery begg'd to be carried before the Constable of the Night, or some Magistrate; but was answer'd, *You Dog, we are Constables enough for you: d---n you, we have managed many such a killing Captain as you.* At length they dragg'd him to *Woodstreet Compter*, where a Surgeon dress'd his Wounds---The Evidence for the King being full and clear, the Defendant's Council threw up their Briefs, and they were brought in Guilty.

Monday, 13.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, when Eleven Persons received Sentence of Death, viz: *James Dortman, Sam. Cole, Edw. Paine, Geo. Mason, John Norman, John Rogers, and Tho. Woolcot*, for Street Robberies; *Patrick Nowland, Wm. Trevors, Rob. Nowland, and Wm. Newel*, for Burglary.

Thursday, 16.

The Directors of the *Bank of England*, not approving the Terms offer'd by the Grocer's Company for a new Lease of their Hall, re-assum'd their former Design of building one in *Threadneedle-Street*.

Saturday, 18.

Sir *Charles Wager* was at Court to shew the Present made to him by the K. of *Spain*, of his Picture set in Diamonds worth 5000*l.* for conveying the *Spanish Forces to Italy*.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of *Bristol*, unanimously voted 500*l.* to be given out of the Chamber, and 300*l.* was given from Merchant's-Hall, toward erecting in *Queen's Square* a fine Equestrian Statue in Brass of King *William*.--- Collections were also made to erect one at *Hull*, another in *Southwark*, and one in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*. Yet a Proposal for erecting one of his present Majesty at *Bristol*, passed in the Negative.

Monday, 20.

Ten Malefactors condemn'd at the *Old Baily* on the 13th, were executed at *Tyburn*, and the Reward for apprehending 7 of them, ordered to be paid forthwith at the Exchequer, amounting to near 1000*l.*

Tuesday, 21.

Being the Election Day for Common Council Men of this City, there was a great Struggle in several Wards, but no considerable Alteration made in that Body, notwithstanding their rejecting a noted Petition, and the Feuds about it. (See p. 461, 472, 475, 482, 535.)

Wednesday, 22.

Was held a Court of Directors of the *S. Sea Company*, when Mr *John Brocn, --- Cox, --- Hilton, and Savil*, all Council for the Factory at *Buenos Ayres*, were displac'd from their Service, on Account of clandestine Trade, wherein very large Dealings had been discover'd.

At a General Court of Directors of *Greenwich-Hospital*, held at the Admiralty-Office, the Accompts and Charges of the said Building were agreed to, and order'd to be carried on and finished according to the Plan, for receiving 100 more poor disabled Seamen, which will compleat the Number 1,000.

Mordecai Jacob Devries, a Jew convicted the last Sessions at the *Old Baily* of forging a Bill of Exchange for 450*l.* stood on the Pillory facing the R. Exchange. He is further to suffer one Year's Imprisonment, pay a Fine of 200*l.* and find Security for his good Behaviour for 2 Years.

Thursday, 23.

The Marq. *de Chavigny*, Ambassador from the King of *France*; and--- *Hadjee Mahomet Said* and *Hadjee Ali*, Ambass. from the Dey of *Algiers*, had their first Audience of the King.

Friday, 31.

His R. H. the Duke gave a Ball, at which their Majesties were present.

This Month Rabbits were sold for 2*d.* a-piece at *Lincoln*, Beef 1½*d.* per lb. and Oysters had for taking up.

BIRTHS

THE Lady of *Henry Bridges*, Marq. of *Carnarvon* deliver'd of a Son, by Courtesy, call'd *Ld. Wilton*.

The Lady of *Horatio Walpole*, Esq; deliver'd of a Daughter, at his House at *Whitehall*.

T t t

DEATHS

DEATHS.

Dec. 1. **J**ohn Hinman, Esq; Dept. Compt. of the new Dues A
of Excise.

2. Mr Charles Arbuthnot, Son of Dr Arbuthnot, in Cork-street.

Mr Bear, Serj. in the Poultry-Compter.

3. Barnardisson, Esq; at Mr North's in Gracechurch-street.

4. Hall, Esq; Nephew and Heir of the late Serjeant Hall.

5. James Smith, Esq; Son to John Smith, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons in 1705, at Andover in Hampshire.

Mr Lebar, a Jersey Merchant, in Abchurch-lane.

6. Mr Dunstar, at his Chambers in King's-Bench-Walks.

Mr Henry Byne, Rector of Pont Island in the County of Durham.

Lady Margaret, Relict of James E. D
of Panmure, at Edinburgh.

7. Edward Afhe, Esq; in the Friary, St James's.

8. Col. James Boddington, Muster Master of the City of London.

9. Theophilus Manwaring, Esq; at his Lodgings in Long-Acre.

10. Charles Holt, Esq; at Stoke in Oxfordshire.

John Lupton, Esq; at Knightsbridge in Surry.

11. Mr Morris, Bottleman to her Majesty.

Dr Hugh Pilson, Rector of Lannowdenorw, Brecknock.

Mr William Hayward, Merchant, at Newington.

12. Wennam Winniat, Esq; of the Old Grange, in Dimoke, Gloucestershire.

Thomas Horner Gripe, Esq; at Guilford in Surry.

Edward Stables, Esq; Clerk of the House of Commons, at Wandsworth.

13. The Lady of Wm Leveson Gower, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of Stafford. She was only Daughter of Sir Rich. Grosvenor, Bart.

15. Mr Banks, formerly a Merchant, at his House in Spadwell.

16. Dr Tho. Colton, a Dissenting Minister at York.

The Rev. Mr Davis, Vicar of Bidborough in Kent.

17. George Lockhart, of Carnwath, Esq; He wrote the Memoirs of Scotland, a curious Piece of History, in a masterly Style, and was the Preserver of the Episcopal Order in that Kingdom.

The Rev. Mr John Medley, A. M. Archdeacon of St Davids.

18. The Rev. Mr John Whitefoot, Rector of Helsden and Heigham, and upper Minister of St Peters Mancroft in the City of Norwich.

Edward Thurland, Esq; at Ryegate in Surry.

20. John Olmius, Esq; at his House in the Old Jury, Dep. Gov. of the Bank.

21. Capt. Thomas Hopton, at Woolwich, in Kent.

James Anderson, at Stonehive in Scotland, aged between 108 and 109 Years.

22. Sir Griffith Boynton, at Burton Agnes in Yorkshire, Bart. possess'd of 4000*l.* per Annum, which (having no Issue) devolv'd on his first Cousin, then Sir Francis Boynton.

E Mr Walker, Tin-plate Worker to his Majesty, at Chelsea.

28. Sir Thomas Seatoun, a Scot's Baronet, at Malden in Essex.

The Rev. Mr Daniel Sill, Lecturer of Wakefield in Yorkshire.

F 29. The Lady Katherine Edwin, Sister to the late D. of Manchester, at her House in Grosvenor Square.

Thomas Cornwallis, Esq; Brother to the Ld Cornwallis, at his House in James-street, Westminster. He was the Projector of the State-Lotteries, and always chosen first Commissioner.

G 30. Edward Whitaker, Esq; Barrister at Law, Steward to the Prince of Wales's Manour of Kennington, and Steward to the Borough Court.

H The Lady Gough, of Chelsea, Widow of Sir Rich. Gough.

31. Col. Inwood's Wife in Scotland-Yard.

The

The E. of *Derwentwater*, at Sir *John Webb's* his Father-in-Law, in *Great Marlborough-street*, having been lately cut for the Stone. He was the only Son of the late Earl of *Derwentwater*, who was beheaded in 1716.

PROMOTIONS.

LORD *Effingham Howard*, created Earl of *Effingham*, and appointed Dep. Earl Marshal of *England*, in the room of the E. of *Suffex*, dec.

Mr *Tho. Lloyd*, of *Langoedmarer* in *Cardiganshire*, appointed Rec. Gen. of *Cardigan*, *Pembroke*, *Carmarthen*, and *Glamorganshires* in *South-Wales*.

Mr *Tho. Pugh*, made Searcher of the Port of *Aberystwith* in *Cardiganshire*.

Robert Coleman, Gent. made Ensign in Col. *Fielding's* Reg. of Invalids.

Tho. Stevens, Esq; made one of his Majesty's Band of Gent. Pensioners.

James Bruce, Esq; appointed Lieutenant in *Ld Cadogan's* Regiment.

Mr *William Joy*, appointed Surveyor of the Window Lights for *Durham*.

Philip Lloyd, Esq; appointed Esquerry to his Majesty, and made a Captain in *Ker's* Regiment of Dragoons.

Townsend Andrews, Esq; made Dep. Paymaster-General of the Forces in the room of *Robert Jacomb*, Esq; who resign'd.

Mr *Greaves*, made Bottleman to her Majesty.

The *Ld Glenoreby*, nominated Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperors of *Russia*.

Mr *Griffith*, appointed Surveyor of the Window Lights in *Middlesex*.

Boscawen, Esq; Youngest Son of the *Ld Vis. Falmouth*, made Ensign of the first Reg. of Foot Guards.

Ecclesiastical Preferments confer'd on the following Reverend Gentlemen.

MR. *White*, made one of the Prebendaries of *Exeter*.

Mr *James Hunt*, presented to the Rectory of *Sherbourn*.

Thomas Tanner, D. D. elected Bp of *St. Asaph*.

George Lavington, B. L. admitted Canon Residentiary of *St Pauls*.

Mr *William Halsal*, M. A. presented to the Vicarage of *Wendron*, and *Helfton*, in the County of *Cornwall*.

A Mr *Dennis Cumberland*, A. M. presented to the Rectory of *Winwick*, in the County of *Northampton*.

Mr *Abbot*, appointed one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Choir at the Chappel Royal at *St James's*.

Dr *Nicholas Clagget*, made Bp of *St Davids*, in the room of Dr *Sydal*.

Mr *Lowth*, promoted to the Living of *St Margaret's* at *Rocheſter*.

Dr *Joseph Strachey*, presented to the Vicarage of *North-Ottrington*, *Yorkſh*.

Mr *Hill*, A. M. inducted into the Rectory of *St Clements* in the Port of *Hastings*, in *Suffex*.

Mr *Coppin*, appointed Preacher of *St John's* Chappel in *Great James-street*.

Mr *Henry Thomas*, Master of the Free School in *Sarum*, presented to the Living of *Llandiloe Vawor* in the County of *Carmarthen*.

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

Mr *Thomas Abdel*, to the Vicarage of *Huddſey* in the County of *Warwick*.

Dr *Watkinson*, chosen Lecturer of *St Bennet's*, *Paul's Wharf*.

Mr *Samuel Green*, M. A. nominated one of the Prebendaries in the Cathedral Church of *Worceſter*.

Mr *Arundel*, presented to the Rectory of *Tivining*, in *Glouceſterſhire*.

Mr *Griffith Williams*, to the Vicarage of *Llanbiter* in *Carmarthenſhire*.

Dr *Herring*, made Dean of *Rocheſter*.

MARRIAGES.

SIR *Robert Simmonds*, Knt—to Miss *Joanna Moncrief* of *Greenwich*.

John Frederick, of *Grays-Inn*, Esq; to Mrs *Somerſet*, a Lady of 10,000*l*.

The *Ld Naſſau Powlet*, Brother to the D. of *Bolton*, to the Lady *Iſabella Tuſ-*

Hton, Daughter and Coheir of the late E. of *Thanet*.

Robert

Robert Whidah, a Black, said to be a great Officer belonging to the Prince of *Pawpaw* in *Africa*,—to *Mrs Johnson* an *Englishwoman*. The Bridegroom had a Black for his Brideman, and a White Woman was Bridemaid.

The Rev. Mr *Clavering*, to the only Daughter of Mr *Baily* a Brewer at *Frome* in *Somersetshire*.

Ld *Bellew* of *Ireland*, at *Rome*, to a Daughter of Ld *Nithsdale*.

The E. of *Fingal*, to Miss *Fitzgerald* at *Dublin*.

John Gifford, Esq; Member of Parl. for *Wexbury* in *Wiltshire*, to Miss *Watts*, Sole Heiress of *Nich. Watts*, late of *Cocklenton*, *Somersetshire*, Esq;

The Rev. Mr *Rich. Mills*, Vicar of *Hillingdon* near *Uxbridge*, to the Daughter of Major General *Russel*.

Wm Monk, Esq; to Miss *Sarah Sidney* of *Winslow* in *Bucks*.

Timothy Hutchinson, Esq; Principal of *Furnival's Inn*, to Miss *Barnes*.

John Rowel, jun. of *Peterborough*, Esq; to Miss *Wright* of *Woodstone*.

Samuel Hawley, Esq; to Miss *Rainford* of *Enfield*.

Robert Rochfort, Esq; Knight of the Shire for *West-meath*, in *Ireland*, to Miss *Tennison*.

Singular Accidents and Adventures, &c.

ON the 17th of *November* the House of Mr *Davies*, of *Penalt-Guck* in *Pembrokeshire*, took fire in the Night. *Mrs Davies* waking, alarm'd the Family, and got out; but going back to see for her Husband and Child, was with it, and a young Gentlewoman, suffocated in the Smoke. In the mean time a Servant had brought off his Master.

A *Mercer's House* was fired at *Leak* in *Staffordshire*, and his Daughter with a Maid Servant perished in the Flames, occasioned by their peeping with a lighted Candle into a Barrel of Gunpowder.

Seventeen Men and Women Passengers were lost out of a Ferry-boat, near

Portaferry, in *Ireland*, yet the Boat came ashore dry, with several Goods in it. None of the Passengers except an old Woman holding her Stick in one Hand, and a Pipe in the other, have been found.

William Crawford, Janitor of the High-School at *Edinburgh*, somewhat in Years, having been thrice proclaimed in the Kirk, went thither with his Friends, and stood some Hours expecting his Bride. At last he received a Ticket from her in these Terms; *William, you must know I am pre-engag'd. I am so. I never yet could like a burnt Cuttie. I have now by the Hand my Sonfy Menf-ful Strapper, with whom I intend to pass my youthful Days. You know old Age and young cannot agree together. I must then be excused, if I tell you I am not your humble Servant.* The honest Man

not taking it much to Heart, only said, *Come let us at least keep the Feast on the Feast-Day; Dinner will be ready, let us go drink and drive Care away; May never a greater Misfortune attend an honest Man.* Back to Dinner they went, and from the Company conven'd the Bridegroom got 100 Marks, and all Charges defray'd; with which he was as well satisfied, as he who got Madam.

Mr *Andrew Bruce*, an half-pay Officer, has invented a Machine for a perpetual Motion, which seems to answer its End to the utmost Perfection.

Robert Dalloway, of *Carickfergus*, in *Ireland* Esq; has found upon his Estate a Salt Spring, about 1000 Yards from the Sea and 50 foot higher, so strong as to bear one sixth Part of an Egg above the Surface.

In the Town of *Belfast* in *Ireland* one *Jane Hooks*, 112 Years of Age, had lately all her old Stumps drove out by a new Set of Teeth; which were more welcome, because the Account affirms, her Appetite and other Faculties are as good as when she was but 20.

From *Ogber* in the same Kingdom, came an History of one *Sarah Wood*, who after having 3 or 4 Children regularly,

larly, went 7 Years with Child, and was at last deliver'd of a dead one at her Navel, together with some Bones of another Child; after which she recover'd, went abroad, and perform'd all Offices of Life with pretty good Health; which is attested by *William M Ivers*, an *Irish* Physician.

Another Extraordinary Account from *Ireland*, is of one Mr *Bacon* of *Ferns*, who being an one and twentieth Son born in Wedlock, without a Daughter intervening, had performed prodigious Cures in the King's Evil and Scrophulous Cales; by stroking the Part with his Hand.

The Princess of *Monaco*, Daughter of the Prince of *Antonio Grimaldi* lately deceased, set out from *Paris*, together with her Spouse, jointly to take Possession of that Principality; but on Pretence of going before to prepare Things for his Reception, got herself precognized as the only rightful Sovereign. So that he arrived a Day after the Fair, for she would not resign her Power; but told him, she look'd on herself as *Queen Ann* of *England*, and him as *Prince George* of *Denmark*. Mad as he was, he could do nothing but return to *Paris* to dispute his Pretensions at Law, and repent of not keeping his own Design of excluding her more private.

The Form of a Power for receiving the Six per Cent. Annihilation on South-Sea Annuity Stock.

SIR,

The 1731.

PAY to A. B. Six per Cent. Principal Money, on the Sum of being all the Stock standing in my Name, in the Books of the Joint Stock of South-Sea Annuity on the 29th of September last, which I acknowledge to be in Discharge, and Annihilation of so much of my said Annuity-Stock from that Day, and this shall be your sufficient Warrant.

To *Charles Lockyer*, Esq; Accountant to the South-Sea Company.

FOREIGN ADVICES in DECEMBER.

ADVICES from *Persia* mention a bloody Battle fought between the *Turks* and *Persians* near *Eriwan*, which lasted above 7 Hours, wherein the former under the *Ballhaw* of *Babylon* lost above 12,000 Men, yet at length defeated the *Persian* Infantry, and took upwards of 60 Brass and Iron Cannon, Abundance of Spoil, and *Prince Thomas's* Baggage.

From *Paris*, That as soon as *Don Carlos* touch'd upon the *French* Ground, in his Way to *Italy*, he cheerfully pull'd off his Hat and cried out, *Long live the King of France, my Cousin*; which his Retinue repeated, and the Sky rung with *long live* the King of *France*. A *Spaniard* distinguished himself by crying out several Times, *May the King of Spain live for ever, and the King of France always enjoy good Health*.—The Parliament of *Paris* are under the King's Displeasure, His Majesty will see none of their Remonstrances, nor hear their Appeals, against the Silence he had imposed on them in the Affair of Religion; which they insist is under their Cognifance.

From *Ratisbon*, That the Emperor's Demands, with Regard to the Pragmatic Sanction, meet with great Opposition from the *Bavarian* and other Ministers.

From *Sweden*, that Mr *Finch* had declared to the Directors of the *East-India* Company, that his *Britannick* Majesty, and the *English* Nation will take Measures to hinder the Success of their new Commerce, if it should be discovered, that the principal Persons concerned in the *Ostend* Company, have a Share in this.

From *Salzburg*, in *Germany*, That the Archbishop having used his Protestant Subjects very cruelly, obliging them either to change their Religion, or quit his Dominions, and yet shut up all the Avenues to prevent their Escapes, even the

the *Romish* Clergy had desired him to abate of his Resentments, since the Protestant Powers were resolved to shut up the Cloysters of all Orders in their Dominions, and forbid any Protection of them for the future

From *New England*, That Governor *Belcher* had receiv'd Permission to accept from the Assembly, the Sum of 5400*l*. that Currency (above 1800*l*. Sterling) agreeable to what they offer'd him for his support to May next; but this Concession is not to be made a Precedent.

On the 17th was a violent Storm of Wind at N. W. which occasion'd the highest Tide at *Rotterdam* known in the Memory of Man; and had it not bated before the Flood returned, the Damms would have been overflown, and the greatest Part of the Country drowned. An *English* and a *Dutch* Ship were lost coming into the Harbour. In *Amsterdam* the Top of a House was blown down, in which three Men were crushed to Death.

From *Lisben*, that *M. Helliot*, Surgeon to the Royal Hospital, having lately married a *Portuguese* Lady, on paying a Visit to some of her Relations, a Monk being present, and entertaining the Company very agreeably, the Lady invited him to her House. He came at the Time fixed, but on his entering the Door, the Husband shot him dead on the Spot, then kill'd his Wife, and took Sanctuary in the *French* national Church.

From *Leghorn*, That the Great Duke of *Tuscany* had sent his Gallies and a great many Nobles of his Court to compliment and receive *Don Carlos* at his Arrival in *Italy*; which, 'tis judged, must have happened before the End of this Month: So we can't shut up the Year with a more auspicious Event.

BANKRUPTS,

Edmund Anstice, of *Yewvil*, *Somersetshire*, Linnen-draper.

John Stiffed, of *London*, Winecooper.

Tho. Marley, of *Rockfeath*, *Durham*, Shipwright.

Christopher Wood, of *Nottingham*, Mercer.

Geo. Baker, of *Evesham*, *Worcestershire*, Butcher.

A *John Cleman*, of *Hoxne*, *Suffolk*, Brewer.

Wm Sumner, of *New Windsor*, *Berkshire*, Mercer.

Tho. Collis, of *East Haddon*, *Northamptonshire*, Butcher.

B *Tho. Carrick*, of *St. Katharine's*, near the Tower, Distiller.

Charles Duke, of *Lad-lane*, *London*, Tobacconist.

Matthew Cooper, of *Foster-lane*, *London*, Goldsmith.

C *Luke Franklin*, of *Fakenham*, *Norfolk*, Mercer.

Stephen Goldsmith, of *Bristol*, Brewer.

John Battison, of *Southampton*, Tanner.

BOOKS and PAMPHLETS published this Month.

Dec. 1. THE *English Lawyer*, &c. By *Will. Bohun*, Esq;

Eight Sermons on several Occasions: By *T. Mangey*, D. D.

E The *Occasional Monitor*, &c. Pr. 4*d*. A *Practical Treatise* upon several useful Subjects. By *Rob. Tate*. Pr. 2*s*.

2. The late Bp of *Rocheſter's* Vindication of Bp *Smallridge*, Dr *Aldrich*, and himself, from the scandalous Reflections of *Oldmixon*, relating to the Publication of *Ld Clarendon's* History. Pr. 6*d*.

Eight Sermons on several Occasions. By *T. Bisse*, D. D.

G The Continuance of the *Christian Church* secured by its Constitution: an Ordination Sermon Aug. 11. By *James Clegg*, D. D. Pr. 1*s*.

The Faith of the most unworthy Servant of Christ, concerning the Revelations of *S. John*.

3. The *Gentleman's Magazine* for November. Pr. 6*d*.

A Plain and humble Address to the Clergy, &c. occasioned by reading *Mr Bowman's* Sermon.

6. Modern History, &c. by Mr Salmon. No. 87 and 88. V. xv. 2. 3.

A proposal humbly offered to the P—t, for the more effectual preventing the Growth of Popery with the Description of the Ecclesiastical Thermometer. Pr. 6d.

7. A critical Examination of the late new Text and Version of the N. Testament in Greek, and English, &c. by Leonard Twells. The Third and last part, Pr. 2s.

The Country Squire, or a Christmas Gambol: a Comedy.

9. The Monthly Chronicle, for November. Pr. 6d.

Histoire d'Angleterre, par M. de Rapin Thoyras, No. 52

10. Memoirs of a certain Lady of Quality, under the name of Arpasia. Pr. 1s.

11. The Political State of Great Britain, for November. Pr. 1s. 6d.

The Tryals of Jer. Tooley, Will. Arch, and John Clauston, 3 Soldiers, for Murder, Pr. 1s.

The Antiquities of Constantinople, &c. Pr. 6s. Published 3 years ago.

15. The Ladies Frolick; or the Sex in Armour: a Ballad. Pr. 6d.

A Collection of Treaties concluded between Great Britain and other Powers, &c. for ten years last past. Pr. 1s.

Of Taste: an Epistle to the Rt Hon. Earl of Burlington, by Mr Pope. Pr. 1s.

Prælectiones Pharmaco-mathicæ, & Medico-practicæ, &c. By Edw. Strother, M. D. in 2 Vols.

16. The Traditions of the Jews, &c. No. I. Pr. 1s.

A Brief Narrative of the unhappy Affairs which happen'd at the City of Tours, &c. Pr. 6d.

The Hive: a Collection of the most celebrated Songs. IV. Vol.

A Discourse concerning Virtue and Religion. Pr. 6d.

Fate and Force, or the true Nature of Liberty, &c. in Answer to Mr Mudge's Sermon Pr. 6d.

18. Dirty Dogs for Dirty Puddings, &c. Pr. 1s.

20. Athelwold: a Tragedy, by Aaron Hill, Esq;

21. A Dissuasive from entering into Holy Orders.

The Proceedings at the last Sessions at the Old Bailey, &c. Pr. 6d.

22. Schemes from Ireland, for the Benefit of the Body natural, &c. Pr. 6d.

A congratulatory Letter to the Rev. Mr Pat. Smith &c.

Ecclesiastical Memoirs of the first 6 Centuries: from M. de Tillemont, No. I.

22. Additions and Corrections, by way of Supplement to the *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, &c. By Alex. Gordon, A. M.

24. A Letter to the Rev. Mr Nation, &c. Pr. 6d.

The Defence of F. John Baptist Girard against the Acculation of Mary Katharine Cadiere. Abstracted from the three Pamphlets under this Title, and affording a clear View of the Arguments which inclined the Parliament of Aix to acquit him. To which are added, two diverting Ballads, and an eminent Council's Opinion on the Case Pr. 6d.

The Courtiers Medley, &c. by P. Chamberlayne, Gent. Pr. 6d.

Bob — Lynn against Frank — Lynn, &c. Pr. 6d.

25. A Petition to Pope from several Noblemen, &c. Pr. 1s.

Justini Historia, with an English Version, &c. By N. Bailey.

27. The Court Gamester: in Two Parts. Pr. 2s. 6d.

Reason against Coition, &c. Pr. 6d.

S T O C K S.

S. Sea 103 $\frac{1}{2}$	Afric. 46
S.S. Bonds 41. 16s.	Royal Aff. 100 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Annu. 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lon. ditto 13
Bank 148 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tork Build. 14
Equiva 105	3 per Cr. Ann. 97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mil. Bank 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eng. Copper 21. 16s.
India 178 $\frac{1}{2}$	Welsh ditto 11. 1s.
Ind. Bonds 61. 18s.	Blank Tick 71. 4s.

Prices of Goods at Bear-Key

Wheat 22 to 26	Oates 11 to 14 6d.
Rye 13 to 15	Pease 20 to 24 od.
Barley 15 to 17 6d.	Tares 20 to 23 od.
H. Pease 19 to 23	H. Beans 18 to 20 6d
P. Malt 20 to 23 6d.	B. Malt 16 to 19

Price of Wheat per Bushel.

At Gloucester, 3 s. 10 d. to 4 s.
At Exeter, 3 s. 10 d. to 4 s. 6 d.
At Bristol, 3 s. 10 d. to 4 s. 0 d.

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 3 l. 5 s. a Load.

Coals per Chaldron 26 to 28 od. Egs. 18 s.	Majtick white 4 s. 6 d.
New Hops per Hun. 41. to 61. Sugar Powder best 59 s. per C.	Opium 11 s. 00 d.
Old Hops 29 s. to 50 s. Ditto second sort 49 s. per C.	Quicksilver 4 s. 3 d.
Rape Seed 11 l. to 12 l. 00 s. Loaf Sugar double refine 09 d	Rhubarb 2 s. a 30 s.
Load the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half per lb.	Sassaaparilla 3 s. 6d.
on board, 16 l. 10 s. Ditto single refine. 60 s. to 70 s.	Saffron Eng. 26 s. 00 d.
Tin in Blocks 4 l. 00 s. per C.	Wormheads 4 s. 4 d.
Ditto in Bars 4 l. 02 s. exclusive Cinamon 7 s. 9 d.	Balsam Capiva 2 s. 10 d.
of 3 s. per Hun. Duty. Cloves 9 s. 1 d.	Balsam of Giliad 14 s. 00 d.
Copper Eng. best 5 l. 05 s. per C. Mace 16 s. 6d. per lb.	Hippocrius 6 s. 0d.
Ditto ordinary 4 l. 16 s. per C. Niermegs 8 s. 6d. per lb.	Ambergreece per Oz. 14 s. 00 d.
Ditto Barbary 3 l. 10 4 l. 00 s. Sugar Candy white 12 d. to 17 d.	
per C. Ditto brown 6 d. Half penny per lb.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum
Iron of Bilbao 14 l. to s. per Tun. Pepper for Home consignment 14 d.	Oporto red, per T. 32 l. a 34 l.
Dut. of Sweden 13 l. 10 s. per Ton Ditto for exportation 11 d.	ditto white 40 l.
Tallow 4 s. per C. or 5 d. Far. Tea Bohra fine 12 s. to 14 s. per lb.	ditto white 36 l.
p. lb. Ditto ordinary 10 s. per lb.	ditto white 26 l.
Country Tallow 1 l. 17 s. 6 d.	Ditto Congo 14 s. to 16 s. per lb.
Cochineal 17 s. 9d. per lb.	ditto Pekoa 16 s. per lb.
	ditto Green fine 12 s. to 15 s. per lb.
	ditto Imperial 14 s. per lb.
	ditto Hyson 30 s. to 35 s.

Grocery Wares.

Reason of the Sun 27 s. od per C.
Ditto Malaga Franks none
Ditto Smirna new
Ditto Alicant
Ditto Lipra new 20 s.
Ditto Balvedera
Currents 44 s.
Ditto new none
Prunes French 19 s.

Drugs by the lb.

Balsam Peru 16 s.
Cardamoms 3 s. 4 d.
Camphire refine 16 s.
Crabs Eggs 22 s.
Fallop 3 s. 9d.
Manna 1 s. 6 d.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL

from Nov. 30. to Dec. 7.

Christned	{ Males 176 }	351
	{ Females 175 }	

Buried	{ Males 271 }	518
	{ Females 247 }	

From Dec. 7. to Dec. 14.

Christned	{ Males 170 }	347
	{ Females 177 }	

Buried	{ Males 228 }	480
	{ Females 252 }	

The Weekly Bill from Dec. 14. to Dec. 21. is included in the Yearly; which see after the Index, Part I.

From Dec. 21. to Dec. 28.

Christned	{ Males 158 }	192
	{ Females 134 }	

Buried	{ Males 223 }	452
	{ Females 229 }	

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Christened	Males Females In all	9177 8653 7830	Buried	Males Females In all	12,608 12,654 25,262	Decreased in the Burials this Year.	1499
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WHEREOF HAVE DIED

Under 2 Years of Age	9907	20 and 30	1016	60 and 70	1500	102	2
Between 2 and 5	2096	30 and 40	2351	70 and 80	913	102	2
5 and 10	912	40 and 50	2261	80 and 90	628	107	1
10 and 20	806	50 and 60	1839	90 and 100	108		

THE DISEASES and CASUALTIES this YEAR.

Abortive	62	Diseases	3	Jaundice	106	St Anthony's Fire	6
Aged	1675	Dropsy	1047	Impoſthume	29	Scarcy	3
Ague	11	Erys	47	Induration	12	Small-Pox	2640
Apoplexy and suddenly	237	Falling sickness	2	Leprosy	4	Sores and Ulcers	32
Asthma and Tifick	469	Fever, Malignant + Fever	2	Lethargy	4	Spleen	3
Bed-ridden	2	Scarlet-Fever, Spotted Fever	228	Livertgrown	5	Silbern	612
Bleeding	6	and Purples	22	Lunatick	21	Stoppage in the Stomach	192
Bloody-flux	17	Fistula	22	Meadles	102	Surfeit	1
Burſten and Rupture	8	Flux	25	M. Marriage	6	Swelling	1
Cancer	75	French-Pox	98	Mortification	189	Teeth	242
Canker	8	Gout	66	Pilly	38	Thruſh	48
Childbed	251	Gravel, Stone, & Strangury	41	Pleurisy	50	Tympany	5
Cold	4	Grief	14	Rail.	8	Vapours	12
Cholick and Twisting of	64	Gripping in the Guts	238	Rheumatism	24	Worms	27
Guts	3425	Headach	2	Rickets	34	Cavation	419
Consumption	7985	Hæmorrhoides, Horſhoehead,	2	Rigors of the ſpleen	27		
Convulſion	33	and Water in the Head	64				
Coughs and Hooping-cough	33						