



THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

FEBRUARY, 1732.

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

The Grub-street Journal, Feb. 3. No. 109.



WE have in this Paper, a List of the Persons upon whose Evidence ^A K. Charles I. was condemn'd. But as no more than the initial Letters of their Names, Professions, and Places of Abode is transmitted to us. Mr. ^B Bawins has summed them up in the following Lines, viz.

One Townsman, five Husband-men, seven English, one Irish Gent.
One Honourable Member of the Rump (Parliament,
One Scrivener, Iron-monger, Glover, and Felt-maker,
An Independent Vintner, who for Rhine I wish had been a Quaker,
A Millster, Fivry man, Barber Surgeon, and a Painter,
A Tyler, a Butcher, an Irish Barber turn'd Saint here,
A Weaver, Smith, two Shoe-makers, and a Cordwainer:
Every one of whom ought to have been a Cord-strainer.

A Parallel between Mr. Cibber and Mr. Carpenter of Hereford.

^E Mr. Carpenter is Poet Laureat of Hereford, Mr. Cibber, in London. They are both of the same Sex, Education, Profession, Occupation and Complexion; the initial and final Letters of their Names are the same. Mr. Carpenter is Deputy Bellman of the City of Hereford; Mr. Cibber, *vicem gerit ille Tonantis*, Director of the Play-house

Thunder, as Deputy to Mr. Dennis, Inventor thereof.

Mr. Carpenter has read Cato, *Cordearius*, and *Esop's Fables*; Mr. Cibber only *Seneca's Pueriles*. He might have read *Lucan*, but 'twas by the Malice of Mr. Rowe.

Mr. Cibber is a professed Poet, so is Mr. Carpenter, and the better of the Two, as will appear from their respective Performances on New Year's Day. The following is Mr. Carpenter's.

^C The Year is ready Curls doth constant run,
No sooner ends but 'tis again begun;
One is no sooner past but still appears
Another New; thus Years are chain'd to Years,
Whose fruitful Seasons does for Man provide,
And all the Creatures on the Earth beside:
Thus dash the Year its active Course maintains,
It comes to go, and goes to come again.

Mr. Cibber is an Actor, and Mr. Carpenter has made a Figure among a Set of Strollers. 'Tis observ'd, that Players act that Part best, to which they are most naturally inclin'd. This Observation is contradicted in the Action of these two Persons; for Mr. Cibber performs the Part of a Coxcomb and a Villain to the greatest Perfection; and Mr. Carpenter has shone in the Part of Scrub, in the *Beau's Stratagem*, and in *Shakespeare's* drunken Tinker, in the *Taming of the Shrew*.

^F Mr. Carpenter is an excellent Translator or Colder. Mr. Cibber is a Translator and Cobler, but not equal to his Rival. He has translated two Pairs of *Cornell's* and *Moliere's* old Shoes,

in

in such a Manner as to fit no Mortal.

The Complexion of these two great Men, is in both upon the Subfusc; only Mr. Gibber's is the deeper Copper of the Two. Mr. Gibber indeed drinks Sack, while Mr. Carpenter, alas! is doom'd to Cyder. To conclude in the Words of the *Speffator*, speaking of Mr. Bullock and Mr. Penckethman, Mr. Gibber has the more Money, but Mr. Carpenter is the taller Man.

Free Briton, Thurs. Feb. 3. No. 114.

Liberty and Sun-Shine.

IT has been absurdly advanced in a certain Place, *That we owe the King no more Thanks for the Preservation of our Liberties, than we owe him for Sun-Shine*; because Liberty is the inherent Right of the People, and Protection, of the Prince.

Truth and Integrity, tho' Duties and Virtues which all Men have a Right to expect from each other, yet rare to be met with. Justice, tho' a Duty, is equally a Virtue; and a Benefit as much as it is a Right. We are obliged to Men for rendering those Benefits, which, however due, might be withheld. Whoever therefore, thro' the whole Course of his Life hath shewn consummate Wisdom and Humanity, ought to be lov'd and esteem'd, praised and rewarded; nor can we justly say, that we owe him no more Thanks for his Integrity and Humanity, than we owe him for Sun-Shine.

A virtuous Prince is the greatest Patriot in the World. If an honest Man, considered either as a Gentleman or a Tradesman, find his Virtue not only his Duty but his Glory, shall a Good Prince be the only Person in the World, whose just Regards to the Rights of Mankind entitle him to no more Thanks, than he receives for Sun-Shine?

The Praise of Virtue is its natural Reward, and to deny Merit its just Due, is almost as discouraging, as to bestow the Prize where it is not due.

The Light of the Sun-Shine flows from an immutable and inscrutable

Cause; and this Doctrine supposes that our Liberties can no more be affected by the Prince's Power and Influence, than the *Light of the Sun* can be affected by him. It is indeed owing to the Virtues of a good Prince, that the Sun don't shine in vain. Where Liberty is not protected as it ought to be, the *Light of the Sun* is of no Value to Mankind.

Hard is the Case of his present Majesty, if, after *five Years* employ'd in our Protection and Preservation, yet that we owe him no more Thanks than we owe him for Sun-Shine. Formerly we were content to receive *Magna Charta*, and our most invaluable *Charters of Liberty*, as Royal Grants and *gracious Concessions* from the Crown. The *Habeas Corpus Act* had never been obtained, if K. Charles II. had not been bribed by a Clause in it, which gave him 1,200,000 l.

This Doctrine is as new as it is base and ungrateful. Many Authorities against it may be found in the *Journals of the House of Commons*; particularly two Addresses drawn up by the masterly Hand of *William Pulteney*, Esq. Both of them are full of Gratitude to the Prince on the Throne, for his Care of our Liberties; nor did he treat Protection like Sun-shine.

With Pleasure *Walsingham* mentions these Addresses, because they illustrate the Challenges concerning Mr. P. thrown out in the *Craftsman* May 22. Hath he changed his Notions of Right and Wrong in Matters of Government? &c. To every one who reads the Addresser which he drew, and compares them with those Addresses which he hath since opposed, the Conformity of his present Notions, with his former Principles, must be as clear as the Sun-Shine.

Universal Spectator, Sat. Feb. 5. No. 174

The Country Lady.

MRS. Peacelove desires Mr. Stoncastle's Resolution of the following Case of Conscience. On my requesting

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quelling our Vicar to remind me of my Faults, says she, he told me they were greater than perhaps I imagin'd, and then proceeded,

Before you married Mr. *Worthy*, Madam, you liv'd like other young Ladies, you visited and received Visits, and shared in all the innocent Diversions of your worthy Acquaintance. No sooner was you married, but you dropt all Commerce with the World; and Mr. *Worthy's* Fondness for you, made him fall into the same Taste. This Manner of Life is by no means suitable to People of your Age. — In Company where I lately happened to be, a Lady gave this Account of you. Mrs. *Worthy*, said she, will see Nobody, and her House is an Epitome of Noah's Ark; her fine Summer-House is made a Rabbit-Hutch; her Garden a Wilderness, stocked with Geese, Turkeys, Cocks, Hens, and Ducks; she has a Dove-house full of tame Pigeons; Kennels for Mastiffs, Blood-hounds, and Curs of all Sorts; Cars lying by the Fire, and Guiny Pigs running about the House like Rats; all which are fed by my Lady's own Hand.

The Doctor having ended, Mrs. *Peacelove* justified herself in the following Manner, — I confess, Doctor, said she, your whole Charge against me is true. As to my Acquaintance before Marriage, I was glad to drop them, being convinc'd that there is no keeping Company in this depraved Age, without acting as they do. Gaming is a Vice too prevalent, and I sometimes play'd, not to be thought Particular; now I look upon my Time and Money as my Husband's Property; if I receive Visits, it must put him to Expence, which is better employ'd in relieving the Poor; those Animals we keep to amuse our Leisure Hours, not one of them but has Sense to express their Gratitude; the Blood-hound once saved my Life, and if I am sick at any Time, he never stirs from me, and will eat Nothing. In short, I find more Pleasure in taking Care of

my Family at Home, than others in publick Diversions and a Multitude of Company; and till the Generality of Mankind better maintain the Dignity of the human Specie, I believe the brute Part of the Creation the best and most innocent Companions.

Having thus stated the Case, desires to know, Whether keeping Animals and staying at Home be a Sin or not?

Weekly Register, Sat. February 5. No. 95.

The Reformer. No. II.

THIS is an Extract from a Pamphlet entitled, a *Proposal for the better Regulation of the Stage*, which was begun P. 566. No. XIII. The Point there debated was, That the Management of the Stage ought not to be in the Hands of the Players; here the Author proposes to build a *New Theatre* on a different Establishment from any now in being, that is, for the Good of the Publick, the Encouragement of Learning, the Improvement of Politeness, and the Honour of the Age. The Persons to be appointed for this Undertaking, to be neither *Players* nor *Authors*, they being Parties too nearly concern'd, but Persons disinterested and impartial, Men of Quality, Taste, Figure and Fortune.

'Tis further propos'd, that a Sum of 10 or 12000 *l.* be raised by Subscription, for erecting and furnishing a *New Theatre*; that the Property of the House, Stock, &c. be vested with Subscribers, and the Management confign'd to a Committee, to be annually chosen by Ballot; that all Plays be committed to their Censure, and that all Actors observe their Instructions. Thus Faults would be detected, while they might be reform'd, Scenes would be improved, Conduct mend'd, Poetry enliven'd, and Morality elevated before it came to the Stage, and the Audience entertained in a more perfect and sublime Manner than ever they had known before. The Piece that had the Sanction of such an Approbation would be heard with Reverence and Attention.

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The annual Gains of a Stage in Repute are reckon'd 3000 *l.* but whatever the Amount may be, the whole shall be lodg'd under *Manager's Direction* in a Treasurer's Hands, and the *Subscribers* allowed 5 per Cent. Interest for their Money. But as much larger Sums will arise from this Scheme, than will defray all necessary Charges, 'tis further propos'd, that every *Dramatick Author* that writes for this Stage only, with Genius and Spirit, be entitl'd to an annual Pension of 100 *l.* out of the Treasury, and be allowed a Place in the *Committee*, at the Examination of every Piece, to prevent after Reflections on the Merits of their Contemporaries.

Nor would Performers be wanting when Encouragement is given. When all Pensions and Charges are yearly settl'd and adjust'd, the rest may be employ'd in decorating the *Theatre*, in enlarging the List of Authors, or in annual Prizes to those who had best merited in their Endeavours, for the Entertainment of the Town.

Fog's Journal Sat. Feb. 5. No. 170.

IN our last, says *Fog*, we took Notice of a Pamphlet call'd, *The Case of Opposition stated*; to which has been since added a Supplement, designed to misrepresent the Reign of *Q. Anne*, and for that Purpose the Author has collected a Detail of all the arbitrary Proceedings during the last 4 or 5 Years of her Reign.

The first on his List of Martyrs stands one *Ridpath*, who, for the small Offence of abusing the Person of the Queen, was like to have received Sentence for a Misdemeanor, from which he with-drawing himself, so rapacious were the Men then in Power, that they never made the Bail pay the Forfeiture.

A Clergyman, for writing a Book tending to weaken her Majesty's Title to the Crown, was sentenced to walk round *Westminster-Hall* with a Paper on his Hat, but in Considera-

tion of his Order, the ignominious Part of his Sentence was remitted him.

The *House of Commons* likewise censur'd some Persons for offending against their Privileges; particularly, the Printer of the *Daily Courant* for printing a *Dutch Memorial*; Mr *Steele* for writing his *Englishman* and *Crisis*; was voted guilty of reflecting on her Majesty, the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy and Universities of the Kingdom; — But, were these Reasons for expelling a Gentleman?

The Bishop of *St. Asaph's* Preface was voted seditious and malicious, &c. and ordered to be burnt by the Hands of the common Hangman. How cruel a Death did this poor Preface suffer! But what is still worse, these inhuman Ministers did not procure this Rev'd Prelate to be deprived; nor pursued Mr. *Steele* and the Writer of the *Con-*

drant with Prosecutions. We are next presented with Extracts from two or three Pamphlets, the Author of which, the Attorney-General had Orders to prosecute on the Information of Mr. *Benson*, but on imploring her Majesty's Pardon, it was freely granted him.

But the most material Charge against that Reign, Ministry and Parliament, was, their Design of encroaching upon the Liberty of the Press. A Bill was brought into the House for that Purpose, but after all the Runt made about it, we are to understand, that this wicked *Tory* Parliament and Ministry would not pass it, tho' brought in two Sessions successively.

Concludes with observing, that those Gentlemen never ruin'd any Families by Prosecutions, and that, when their Actions were scann'd with a most inquisitive Malice, no Marks of Bribery, no Confederacies with *Stock-jobbers*, and other little Projectors, were found: it only appear'd, — they left the People richer than they found them; and quitted Business poorer themselves than when they came into it.

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The Craftsman, Sat. Feb. 5. No. 292.

On publick Corruption.

ABOUT five Months ago, says Mr. D'avers, Mr. Walsingham threatened us with a Discourse on publick Corruption, when the Season of the Year should render the Enquiry proper: But as he has not done it, and as we expect the Bill for preventing it to be again brought into Parliament, thinks the present a proper Season, and therefore reprints one of Cato's Letters upon this Subject, to the Effect following, viz.

"The Argument for *standing Armies* in K. William's Reign, was, that all Governments must have their Periods one Time or other, and that then all Endeavours to preserve Liberty would be fruitless; and that England was reduced to such a Condition, that 'twas necessary to encrease the Power of the Crown.

But those who thus argued were soon taught another Doctrine, and the Nation shew'd a Spirit that would not submit to Slavery; and their unhappy and betray'd Master, from the most popular Prince, became suspected by the People, and rendered unable by their Jealousies to defend himself or them.

Cato proceeds; We are told by some, that Matters are come to that Pass, that we must either receive the Pretender, or keep him out with *Bribes and standing Armies*; than which cannot be suggested stronger Motives for the Overthrow of our excellent Establishment, which is built upon the Destruction of Tyranny. It is Raving and Phrenzy to affirm, that a free People can be long govern'd by *impotent Terrors*; or that Millions will consent to be ruin'd by the Corruption of a few. There is no way in Nature to preserve a Revolution in Government, but by making People easy under it. Corruption, Bribery and Terrors will make no lasting Friends, but infinite implacable Enemies; and the Security of a Prince, is the Affection of

his People, which he can always gain by making their Interests his own.

If we are to be governed by *Armies*, 'tis the same to us, whether they are Popish or Protestant. It was K. James's usurp'd Power, and his many Forces, not his being a Papist, that render'd him dreadful to his People. Nor does an arbitrary Protestant Prince use his People better than an arbitrary Popish Prince.

Stupid is the Canning of some Statesmen, to blame the poor People for the Misery they bring upon them. They first corrupt them, and then blame them for being corrupted. A whole Nation cannot be bribed; and if its Representatives are, it is not the Fault, but the Misfortune of the Nation. Nothing can be more shameful than to fasten those Villanies upon the People for which they would gladly have hang'd the Authors.

The Partizans of Oliver Cromwell, when he was meditating Tyranny, said, it was the only Expedient to balance Factions, and to keep out Charles Stuart; and after that King's Restoration, when an Attempt was made to make him absolute, by enabling him to raise Money without Parliament, it was call'd to be the only Expedient to keep the Nation from falling back into a Common-wealth; as if any Common-wealth was not better than any absolute Monarchy.

Those who have forfeited the Nation's Affections, will be for fortifying themselves against its Resentments by all proper Ways, which they will find Reasons to justify, such Reasons, true or false, as are most likely to amuse and terrify.

When the People are happy, they will dread a Change; but if ill used, will not fear the worst. The Authors of publick Misery and Plunder, may seek their Safety in general Desolation; but to the People nothing can be worse than Ruin, from what Hand so ever it comes.

In another distinct Paragraph, Mr. D'avers

D'auvers again denies what Mr. Wal-singham affirms, p. 577. about a certain Person's having Conversation with one of the Jurymen who sat upon Mr. Franklin's Trial; for that Gentleman was all that Morning in Company with Persons of Honour, who can attest the Falseness of that Charge. D'auvers therefore insists, that W. name the Jurymen, as well as the Persons of undoubted Credit, from whom he had his Information; unless he will be content to pass for the Inventor or Forger of the Story.

London Journal, Sat. 5. No 658.

How to govern a Free People.

WE are almost the only Free People upon Earth; and 'tis the Business of every Englishman to do all in his Power to continue this glorious State. In order to which

The First Thing which the Governours of a Free People ought to have in their View, is never to make any Encroachments upon the Ancient and Legal Rights of the People. A good Prince maintains and defends the Rights and Properties of his Subjects of all Persuasions, and equally tolerates their religious Opinions, and protects their Persons. But as to civil Parties, that which appears by its Principles and Actions to be most in the Interest of Liberty ought only to be favour'd and trusted: 'Tis dangerous trusting Men against Habits and Inclinations, contracted by long Custom, Acquaintance and the Prejudices of Education. No Ecclesiasticks whatever are to be trusted with any Degree of civil Power.

Secondly, The Governours of a Free State should be careful in preventing all Dangers from abroad; for Foreign Dangers raise Fears at Home, and make the People suspect the Abilities and good Intentions of their Governours; they should never go to War but when the Interest of Trade, or the Balance of Power in Europe absolutely require it.

Thirdly, The Governours themselves

should be popular; easy of Access, and more ready to redress Grievances than to receive Subsidies. Upon this wise Foundation Q. Elizabeth stood firm; but the Stuarts, by clogging and struggling with the People, lost all and themselves too.

Fourthly, They should introduce and encourage Industry and Parsimony among the People. Frugal and Industrious Men love Security, and are therefore Friends to Free Governments; as the Idle, Luxurious and Expensive are dangerous, from their Humours or Necessities.

Another Thing which good Governours should take Care of, is, the suppressing or preventing common Thefts and Robberies, which may be done by changing the Punishments of short and easy Deaths into others of long and uneasy Lives.

Grubstreet Journal, Thurs. Feb. 10. No. 110

Horatianus answers the critical Letter of Philarcheus, [See No. xiii. p. 553.] upon several Passages in Horace; believes that that Writer who affirms the Complement which Horace paid to Augustus, was the finest that ever was made by any Mortal, must look again into his old Scholiast for the Meaning of the whole Passage.

Mendosum Or mendacem, Horatianus says, is just and properly express'd, notwithstanding Philarcheus's Assertion, that mendacem makes it Nonsense, and his substituting medicandum in the Room of it. Mendacem is non bonum; medicandum, rightly interpreted, non sanum; which demonstrates, that medicandum is not proper in the Place before us. Nor is there any more Reason for the Alteration of Crimes into Cultus, for it changes the Ideas for the worse. Why do you value yourself upon having so fine a Head of Hair? That fine Head of Hair will be laid in the Dust. Put Cultus instead of Crines, and it will run thus, Why do you value yourself upon having so fine a Head of Hair? Your fine Cloaths will be doubled in the Dust. Absurd!

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Free Briton. Thurf. Feb. 10. No. 115.

False Friendship.

NOT many Years since, says *Wal-*
ingham, I knew a vain, dis-
honest, selfish Man, by the Credit of a
popular Election, ill deserv'd and un-
fairly obtain'd, become acquainted with
great Men, and professing himself a
personal Friend to the Ministers, and
from a private Man of no Talents, as-
sum'd all the Pomp of *Independency*.
Promoted in his Election by the Mi-
nisters, and entirely elected by the
Whiggs, yet to neither had he Grati-
tude or Attachment, but from that
Moment made *Overtures* to the *To-*
ries, by professing himself of *no Party*.
For it was a serious Truth, that in his
Mind was no more Affection or Con-
science than in the *utther* *Mistone*.
From pretending *personal Kindness* to
the Ministers, and being in a Condi-
tion to declare himself a *personal Enemy*,
he had the Effrontery to ask as many
Favours, as the most zealous of their
Servants could expect. To the People
he display'd all those Effects of his
Acquaintance and Interest at Court, by
which he obtained weight and Autho-
rity among them, and tho' he was every
Day meanly applying to the Mini-
sters, yet he boasted himself inde-
pendent of them.

If the Ministers happen'd to be *inDi-*
stress, unjustly clamour'd against, or un-
der any violent Procedure, he was sure
to join in the clamour. This he solemn-
ly declared was the pure Effect of his
Patriotism. Neither had he any Credit
among the People otherwist than as he
sometimes successfully espoused their
Projects, and solicited Jobs.

Sometimes he would really affect to
serve the Administration; when any
thing like a ministerial Point was to
be transacted; provided the most tri-
fling, he would speak and vote for it,
and from hence magnified his prodigi-
ous Services; but never in any thing
material honestly discharged his Debt
of Justice and Gratitude to the Mini-

sters who had so often favoured him;
and rather suffer'd their Fame and
Cause to be injur'd and abused, saying
on such Occasions, *That he had Oblig-*
ations to the Ministers, and therefore
must be excused from speaking his
Thoughts.

To be thought of Importance was
the Passion of his Soul. His *Pomp*,
his *Independency*, as a *Patriot*, were de-
scribed in every Thing he utter'd; and
his *Familiarity* with great Men and
their Confidence in him, the Burden of
all his Discourse.

His Inconsistency was notorious as
his *affectation* and *Folly*. He declaim'd
against the Power of the Crown and the
Influence of the Court yet was con-
stantly supplicating that Power for
the Assistance of his own *Selfish Views*.

But what made him most dreaded
and detested, was his *Faithless* and
treacherous Nature. As he was elected
by the *Whigg Interest*, and by the Court
Influence, he assisted in their Consulta-
tions, but as certainly disclosed them
to their most inveterate Enemies, En-
emies whom he courted at the dear Ex-
pense of his Friends. If at any Time
he was reminded, that as the *Whiggs*
chose him he ought to exert himself
for their Interest, his answer was, *That*
he was under no Obligations to do this;
that he would not disoblige the Tories;
that he would not espouse any Party, not
even that which chose him.

To Men of his Character is owing
that the *Whigg Interest* has been broke
and divided; and if that Set of Men
should prevail, who always opposed
and hated this *happy Establishment*, fears
we are not to expect its best Support
from a Party, who cannot serve it
but in Opposition to their own Prin-
ciples.

The London Journal. Sat. Feb. 12. No. 659.

The Army defended.

THAT we have, and ought to have
an Army is true. The Happiness
of the Kingdom, the Security of the
Government, and Defence of the Peo-
ple

ple require it. What the *Craftsman* says, p. 597 is levelld against any Army at all.

That an Army is necessary will appear from this uncontested Proposition, That we may be invaded from abroad, and may have Insurrections at home. Indeed were our Armies, as an Age or two ago, rais'd occasionally, and made up of Tenants, a constant Army would be a Monster. The whole World is got into the Practice of keeping up a mighty Force. England is an open Country, and lies exposed to any Army that should invade it; which might be done notwithstanding our Fleet, for no Fleet can cover the Sea, or be a Guard round the whole Island.

Insurrections among ourselves are more than possible; and had we no Army, they would be highly probable, not from any Defect in the Government, Male-administration, or any extraordinary Corruption in the People, but from the Nature of Men, restless, prone to Change, ignorant, easily deceiv'd, and imposed on by crafty Leaders; therefore, 'tis not true what the last *Craftsman* affirms, That *show a Nation their Interest, they will fall into it*. This likewise demonstrates the Falsity of another Assertion of the *Craftsman*, i. e. 'Tis Madness in Extremity to hope that a Government founded on Liberty can be supported by other Principles. Can Principles resist an Army of 5 or 10,000 regular Troops landed upon us?

As to a Standing Army, so much clamour'd against, ours is not properly such. A Standing Army is an Army rais'd by the Prince, and kept up by his Will and Pleasure, against the Consent of the People, and Laws too. Such was K. James II's Army. The present Army is rais'd and kept up by Law from Year to Year, as Occasions require. An Army, being the Nation's, can hardly be supposed to be employed against the Nation; but an Army rais'd by the King against the Laws, &c. must necessarily be employed against

the Rights and Liberties of the People.

'Tis objected, that the present Army may be employ'd against the People. 'Tis possible indeed, but no more probable, than 'tis to suppose, that all the Officers should unite as one Man, and strike in with the King against Parliament and People. Although Cromwell's Army turn'd that Parliament that rais'd them, out of Doors, yet had they not done so, the Parliament would have destroy'd both him and them.

Whether we ought to keep up so many Troops as we now have, he will not take upon him to determine, yet grants, that we should have as few as possible, and consistent for our necessary Defence. It is very probable their Number will be lessen'd next Year, when we shall better know the Event of the late Peace, and whether all the Powers of Europe will rest satisfied, or endeavour to involve us in new Difficulties.

The *Craftsman*. Sat. Feb. 12. No. 293.

Of the Independency of Parliaments.

IN K. William's Reign, 1692. when a Bill was brought into the House of Lords, for the Freedom of Election, and more impartial Proceedings in Parliament, the E. of Mulgrave, late D. of Buckingham, made a Speech to the Effect following; the general Reasoning of which D'auvers thinks is suitable to the present Times.

My Lords,

All this Part of the World have admired and envied the Constitution of this Government. Here is a House of Lords to advise the King upon all important Occasions, and a House of Commons, chosen by the People themselves, to represent their Grievances and dispose of their Money. The Writ for Elections empowers them to chuse their Representatives, which intimates, that the Representatives are not to act contrary to the People's Minds; yet after they are chosen, they engage themselves in Employments, and change their

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their Dependency; by which they lay themselves under Incapacities for the publick Business. How is it likely that Men should be diligent in Parliament, when Employments take up both their Minds and their Time?

The Gentlemen of the Army have a *dividend Duty*; while they are voting away Money in the House of Commons, their Soldiers are perhaps engaged in some Action Abroad, and their Commanders must have the shame of being absent from them or the House.

But 'tis objected, that if this Act should pass, the King would not be allow'd to make a Captain or a Colonel, without disabling him to sit in Parliament. Truly, if a Captain has only deserved to be advanced for exposing himself in Parliament, the King may very well let alone such a Reformation.

Another Incapacity is, That of Parliament Men's having such Places in the Exchequer, as the very Profit of them depends on the Money given the King in Parliament.

To this it has been objected, that it is a Disrespect to the King, that his Servants, or Officers should be excluded. All we would prevent is, that a rich Corporation should not chuse to intrust with their Liberties, a plain, honest, Country Neighbour, and in Six Months find him changed into a pre-fer'd, cunning Courtier.

Another Objection is, That this Act may, by its Consequence, prolong this Parliament. But, with Reverence be it spoken, the King owes the Nation entire Freedom in chusing their Representatives, nor can I suspect the King of so ill a Design, as perpetuating this Parliament, nor ought he to suspect a Nation so entirely devoted to him.

Consider of what mighty Consequence it may be, that so many Votes should be free, when upon one Single one may depend the whole Security or Loss of this Nation; and a single Voice be as dangerous to those Revd

Prelates, as a general Dissatisfaction among the People lately proved.

We may think, because this concerns not the House of Lords, that we need not be so very careful; but there are Noblemen in France, who, that they might domineer over others, let all Things alone till the People were quite master'd, and the Nobility with them.

The People of this Country are very apt to be provoked; and to change a present Uneasiness for any Condition, tho' a worse, let them not have this new Provocation, in being debarr'd a Security in their Representatives. But, whatever Success this Bill may have, if it passes, it will give us Security; if obstructed, it will give us Warning.

Weekly Register, Sat. Feb. 12. No. 96.

To the Reformer. No. III.

S I R,

A True Reformer is a valuable Character. Authors and Criticks are Reformers by Profession, yet, generally, the Name becomes a Constable as well. The venerable Doctor, in his Comment upon Milton, took it into his Head to be a Reformer too; but exercised his Talent on a Subject that wanted no Reformation. The Name of Milton was become as venerable as Homer or Virgil; we deem'd it Sacrilege to treat his Work irreverently, and Addison himself trembled to curtail him of two Lines; that, in Compliment to the Author, he thought might be spar'd. But Dr. Bentley sits down absolute Judge, and puts Milton upon the Torture, only has conjur'd up an Editor, to bear the Sting of his Wit. But I'm of Opinion, the Doctor himself is the first Editor that Milton had ever Reason to complain of. Instead of correcting him, he has crowded him with Errors, that neither his own Blindness, the Ignorance of Editors, nor Numbers of Editions obtruded on him before, and therefore deserves all the Censure he has thrown on his imaginary Predecessors.

J am, &c.

Ned Gentle.

¶ *The Beau and Hottentots, compar'd.*

The *Hottentots*, according to *Kolben*, wear a Crust, or Cap of Black Mortar; which seems to be the Parent of the Beau's Pomatum and Powder: and as their more Fat, Soot, and Butter denotes their Quality by the Quantity, our Beau takes Pains to display himself accordingly. The long Staves of our modern Heroes, are a Mimicry of their *Hassagays*. If ours differ in the Obfuseness of their Heads, may it not better set forth the same Quality of their Understandings? It may therefore be proper to consult what Badge to put upon this new Order of Knights of the *Monkey-Tail*: A Mixture of Colours, and a proper Cap, would do the Business, and save Thought. But since there is so much Likeness, our Heroes should carry some Token of their Etymology, and may hereafter be entitled *Tutties*. This is pretty, and pretty is a Word they are fond of.

Universal Spectator, Sat. Feb. 12. No. 175.

Conjugal Complaints.

MR. *Heartful* complains in a Letter to Mr. *Stonecastle*, that he is unfortunately married to a fine Lady, a Coquet, by whom he has a good Stock of Children, and thinks it Time to provide for their Settlement. To this End, he proposed to his Wife to retire into the Country, and live at less Expence. When he had said all he could to engage her Compliance, she flirted her Fan, waddled round the Room, sung a witty but senseless Song, and ridicul'd a Country Life. He told her he expected a serious Answer to what regarded the Interest of her Family. She replied, "A ridiculous Proposal is best answer'd by Neglect: can you imagine I intend to be immur'd for the Benefit of our Family; or deny my self all the Pleasures of Life, to raise Fortunes for your Children? I did not take a Husband to bid adieu to the World". In the Interim a Servant told her a Mercer had brought

some Silks, tho' she has nineteen rich Suits already. She saw his Surprise, and smiling said, she had ordered a new *Tout de Soy*. He bid the Servant tell the Mercer his Lady had altered her Mind. She gave her Countermands, and asked him for Money. He swore he would not pay for it; she calmly replied, *Indeed you will*. In a Word, rather than send back the Silks, or comply with his Request, she chose a Separation. Accordingly he settled a Maintenance upon her, and retired to his own Seat in the Country.

Fog's Journal, Sat. Feb. 12. No. 171.

Of Standing Armies.

FOG wonders, that our Ancestors should lay it down as an eternal Truth, that a Standing Army was inconsistent with the Liberties of the People. They went on for Ages in this Mistake: and during the long Struggle between the Houses of *York* and *Lancaster*, our Parliaments would never grant a Standing Army to secure the Crown against the opposite Party; it not being so material which Family wore the Crown, as that the People should enjoy their Constitution perfect and entire. They fancied that if they granted an Army, the Crown would be altogether Independent of the Subjects. See p. 600. A

The old *Romans* ran into the same Error: their Armies no sooner returned from Conquests, but they were disbanded; afterwards indeed, their blessed Emperors kept their Pretorian Bands, and standing Legions.

In *England*, no sooner was the Treaty of *Utrecht* concluded but the Army was broke, under Pretence, indeed, of saving Money to the People, and preserving the Constitution; but when Ministers have a Mind to do irregular Things, a Pretence, good or bad, will never be wanting.

The Ambassador of *Venice*, to induce *Harry IV.* of *France*, to accommodate some Differences with his Masters, put him in Mind, how famous

mous the Republick had been for the Wisdom of her Counsels. — True, said the King, you have an hundred wife Senators, but if I should send 20,000 of my Blockheads against them, I shall not much fear their Wisdom.

For would not be thought to reflect on their Honours, the Standing Army, who are all as great Politicians as *Ulrick Dypres* himself. Some Incidents may happen, where it may be necessary for a Minister to take the Advice of an Army, and therefore requisite that a Nation should keep such a Body of able Counsellors at all Times,

To make an Army useful, no Commissions should be bought or sold, because the Purchaser thinks himself obliged to Nobody: But if some great Man should take upon him such Disposal, he will have an Opportunity of increasing his Party; for the Military Maxim is, to know no other God but the Man who prefers them.

Altho' *Fig* declares himself for a standing Army, yet is not for the barbarous Policy of sending great Bodies of *Englishmen* Abroad upon every little Quarrel; he would rather hire a Body of Foreign Troops; and if our Subjects should happen to be plunder'd in any Part of the World, he should be Sorry for it, but glad to think we had a good Army sleeping in their warm Beds at Home.

What he argues for, is a Pacifick Army; for as Patience under Insults is a national Virtue, can see no Occasion we have for fighting Men.

Would have superior Officers elected into some Assembly, in order to be preferr'd (not for Fighting, but) as they deserv'd in that Place. Others, who have serv'd a great while, might be made Justices of the Peace. And those who can neither write nor read, may have a Stamp to sign their Names upon Warrants.

As to Snalaterns, would have them learn to Play upon the Fiddle instead

of Ingeneering; tho' they have never seen a Mine or a Battery, they may understand a *Crotchet* or a *Dueto*; and thinks there ought to be a *Dancing Master* allowed to every Regiment instead of a Chaplain, to instruct the Soldiers to behave gallantly at a Review. At which he thinks, they should use no Powder and Ball but what comes from the Perfumers; and proposes, that *Magazines* of Military Stores shall be made, such as Sword Knots, embroider'd Stockings, string'd Gloves; and that all *Smarts* and *Dappers* shall wear Patches.

Considerations on Distilling, Husbandry, Trade, &c. From a Pamphlet intitled, The Monitor. No. I.

WHEN the late Law to prohibit the vending *Geneva*, &c. passed, the Distillers complain'd, that so great a Discouragement to distilling and using such large Quantities of Corn and Grain, would be the highest Prejudice to the FARMERS, and lessen the landed Interest. Upon these Allegations, the *Parliament* indulg'd them with the Liberty to distill *English Brandy*, &c. provided the same were of *Proof Spirits*; that is, inflammable enough to fire GUN-POWDER. The Consequence of which has been, that the Drinkers thereof are so maim'd and disabled, that the Wages of a *Solber* Labourer are rais'd a 4th or 3d Part per D.y, your *Dram-Drinkers* not having half the Strength or Capacity they ought to have for their Business. It may likewise be observ'd throughout the *Bills of Mortality*, that poor House-keepers have not a quarter of Household Goods they used to have; and small Farmers in the Neighbourhood of *London*, can scarce shew a clean Suit of Cloaths to go to Church in.

The Cheapness of Corn is so far from being a Damage to the Publick, that it is a great Advantage to the Manufactures of this Nation; and the Dearness of Grain is not owing to the

Distiller's Consumption of it, but the bad Harvests we formerly had for some Years together; particularly in the Reign of K. William, Corn was dearer than ever since, yet there was not then one Distiller, where there is now Twenty.

The Distillers say, that they take off all the Farmer's damag'd Corn, with ready Money. 'Tis answered, When Malt and Barley bore a good Price, Beans and Hog Pease, were always in Proportion. Suppose Brewer's Malt be now from 16 s. to 24 s, Distiller's Malt cannot exceed 9 s. and Hog-Pease go at 17 s. the lowest; the Farmer then may sell his Pease, and keep his Malt at 9 or 10 s. to feed his Poultry and his Pigs, and so be a considerable Gainer. For it is affirmed, That a Quarter of Barley, ground and made into Balls, with Graves, or other Kitchen Stuff, will go farther in Food than a Quarter of Pease or Beans. Nothing feeds Geese and Turkeys beyond Malt.

Other pernicious Consequences that attend drinking *hot Spirits* are, that there is a less Consumption of Bread, Meat, Drink and Cloathing; hereby poor Wretches are led into all Manner of Vice, and Profaneness, and even Blasphemy itself; it destroys Health, Life, and Limb; it murders Infants in the Womb; so that by Observations made upon the Weekly Bills of Mortality for near 30 Years past, it appears, that Two Thirds die of this Excess.

Some pretend, That they are of a moist cold Constitution, and plead, That they are always Sick and are daily Drunkenning by Necessity, being obliged to it by the Intemperature of the Air in these Northern Countries, where our Bodies would become like so many Bags or Pools, if we did not drain them, and consume that Moisture by the Use of *Hot Spirits*, and Cordial Drinks.

The too frequent Use of *hot Things*, Solid or Liquid, give a Succour and Plenitude more than is necessary. Heat

'tis true, is requisite to all the Operations of Life; but then 'tis a moderate Heat; and the Abuse of *Spirits*, and *hot Things*, makes it over bear its own natural Proportion of the Golden Mean; *Hot Persons* are generally lean, and the Inhabitants of the cold Countries faster than those of Hot. Our Northern People have good stomachs and a better Appetite in Winter than Summer. In hot Countries the Women have but few Children, in cold, they are Prolifick. The *She Refugee*, who about 41 Years ago, came barren out of the Southern Parts of France, had, after their being here, a numerous Issue. Heat and Moisture duly temper'd, with moderate Eating and Drinking what is simple, cooling and refreshing, are the true Principles of Generation in Animal and Vegetable Life.

From the Excess of Burning Spirits, arise Palpitations of the Heart, Oppressions in the STOMACH, Hiccups, Synocopes, *Albina*, Vapours; for they often overwhelm Nature; as was the Case of Half-hang'd Smith, who declared that his Friends had like to have prevented his Recovery by pouring Brandy down his Throat, immediately after he was cut down.

Proposals for a more easy and equal Tax.
Extracted from a Pamphlet called
The Bonitoz, No. 2.

Suppose, that instead of several other Taxes, the Sum of 2 s. be laid on every Window; the one to be paid by the Landlord in Consideration of the Land Tax, and the other by the Tenant, in lieu of the Duties on Soap, Candles, Starch, and Leather; the Result will be an Addition to the Revenue, and a saving to every middling Family of about 10 s. a Year.

The Number of Houses in England only may be computed at 2,000,000; the Windows, reckoning one House with another, at 12 each; according to which they will bring in the Sum of 1 l. 4 s. yearly, the near amount whereof will be above 2,000,000 l.

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per Annum, whereas the Land Tax, and all the others above mentioned, don't produce, near, above 1,600,000 *l. per Annum*, tho' the Subjects pay double this Sum.

The Tax on Land and Houses, as now laid, is very unequal; many paying to the full Value, while others are as much under-rated. Besides, there is an Inequality of Tax even upon Land itself; some paying full 3 *s.* while others don't pay 6 *d.* The Tax upon Stock is still more unequal; some being assessed as much for 100 *l.* as others for a 1000 *l.* That upon Houses is not more equitable, 30 and 300 Windows paying equally alike.

The Price of Soap being about 5 *d.* or 6 *d.* and that of Candles 7 *d.* per Pound. Before these Duties were laid, their Price was from 3 *d.* to 4 *d.* and if the Duty should be taken off, it would reduce their Price at least 20. if not 25 *per Cent.* The Price of Shoes, Boots, &c. would be lower'd in the same Manner. 'Tis observable, that when there is a Tax laid upon any Commodity, the Price of it is advanced to double the Tax, for which Reason this Scheme is proposed to take it off Commodities.

From Land, Windows, and Chimneys, sufficient Sums may be rais'd to answer all the Exigencies of Government; but chiefly windows, as they are necessary, visible, and suitable to the House, as the House is to the People that dwell in it. This Method will be so easy and plain, that this Tax may be collected for 6 *d.* in the Pound, by which Means his Majesty will receive within two and a half *per Cent.* of the whole the Subjects pay, whereas in most of the Tax-above-mentioned the Charge is above 20 *per Cent.*

It may be objected, That this won't be taking the Tax off Land, and laying it upon Houses, and therefore prejudicial to Trade. To this it may be answer'd, that 18 Parts in 20 of all Soap, Starch, Candles, and Leather is used in Cities and Towns, therefore,

the taking off these Duties must be more beneficial to them than to the Country. Besides the Landed Gentlemen, have a sort of Right to some Indulgence.

A A few Years since, some Tradesmen were ask'd why the Necessaries made of Leather should be dearer than formerly; the Reasons they gave were, a greater Consumption, and a heavy Duty. The Duty upon a Pair of Shoes is about 2 *d.* which if taken off they might be sold for 8 *d.* in a Pair less, and the Shoemaker gain more than he now does. Thus with Regard to Soap and Candles, it appears from every 100 *l.* paid by the Subject, the Government can't receive more than 60 *l.*

Supposing 8 or 10 Persons in a House, and the Expence of Soap and Candles 2 *s.* a Week, which would be then bought at 15. 4 *d.* the Tenant indeed would pay 13 *s.* a Year more for his Windows, and 1 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.* less for his Soap, Candles, Leather, and other necessaries. (See p. 615.)

A Receipt to Cure Worms.

TAKE Tops of Carduus, Tops of Centaury, Roman Wormwood, and Flowers of Chamomile. (all of them dried, and of the latest Years Growth that you use them in) of each a small Handful; cut the Herbs small, but not the Flowers, and put them, with an Ounce of Worm-seed bruised small, into an earthen Jar, or pickling Pot, and pour upon them a Quart of Spring Water, Cold; stir all about, and then tie the Pot over with a double Paper, and let it stand 48 Hours, opening and stirring it about 5 or 6 Times in that Space. At the end of the 48 Hours, strain it thro' a Cloth, Squeezing the Ingredients as dry as you can, which sink away, and of the Liquor, give to a Child from 2 to 4 Years old, half a Spoonful, more or less, mixt with a Quarter of a Spoonful of Oil of Beech Nuts, every Morning, upon an empty Stomach, and fast for about an Hour after it, and also the same Dose about

4 or

4 or 5 in the Afternoon, every Day for a Week or 10 Days together, by which Time, if the Case be Worms, and you make Observation, you will find them come away either dead or alive. Older Children must take more, in proportion to their Ages, and grown Persons, from 3 or 4 to 6 or 8 Spoonfuls, or more, with always half the quantity of the said Oil mixt with each Dose, and it will keep the Body Soluble and sometimes a little Loose.

A Receipt for the Whooping Cough.

TAKE dried Coltsfoot Leaves a good handful, cut them small, ball them in a Pint of Spring Water, till half a Pint's boiled away: then take it off the Fire, and when it is almost cold, strain it thro' a Cloth, squeezing the Herb as dry as you can; and then sing it away, and dissolve in the Liquor an Ounce of brown Sugar-Candy, finely powder'd, which when dissolved, add to them one large Spoonful and a half of the Balsamick Tincture

of Liquorish, mix them well together, and then give the Child, (if it be about 4 or 5 Years old, and so in proportion) one Spoonful of it, cold or warm, as the Season proves, 3 or 4 Times a Day (or oftener, if the Fits of Coughing come frequently) till well, which will be in 2 or 3 Days, but it will presently almost abate the Fits of Coughing; Grown People are to take 3 or 4 Spoonfuls at a Time, 3 or 4 Times a Day.

The best Balsamick Tincture of Liquorish to be had at Mrs. Goddard's in Burleigh-Street, Strand. Also the Oil of Beech Nuts.

N. B. The Receipt to Cure the Stone and Gravel was printed in No. VII. for July, p. 214; to which we refer the Reader.

These Receipts were communicated to the Daily Journal about Seven Months since, by a Physician, with a Philosophical Account of the Ingredients, and have been several Times reprinted in other Papers; we present them to our Readers for their Use and Trial.

The Grub-street Journal, Feb. 17. No. III.

A Paralel between the Sermons on the 31st of January preach'd by Dr. Hare Bp. of Chichester, Dr. Alured Clarke D. D. Prebendary of St. Peter's Westminster, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, and Dr. Robert Warren, Rector of St. Mary of Stratford-Bow; for K. Charles's Martyrdom.

The Bishop of Chichester's Sermon before the House of Lords.

Prov. xxiv. 21. My Son, fear thou the Lord and the King, and middle not with them that are given to change. [See p. 621.]

THE indifferet Zeal of the Friends of the Church, and the Severity with which they pressed a Compliance in Things indifferent, upon Persons of different Perceptions, prepar'd the Fuel for this unhappy Fire which then broke out. The warm Heads of the lower People were full of Reformation, and could bear nothing that resembled the Practice of the Church of Rome. The great Fault of the King was, that he lov'd and was true to the Church, and this must be ruin'd, because it will not desert the King; therefore their main Strength was, in the first Place, level'd against it.

A Sermon before the House of Commons, By Alured Clarke, D. D. [See p. 614.]

Plal. lxxviii. 8. And might not be as their Fathers, a stubborn and rebellious Generation.

NOR was the corrupt part of the Clergy wanting to prepare the Way for such Proceedings, by raising the Prerogative to a greater Height than ever was known. Ceremonies, confessedly indifferent, were forc'd upon the People, and the Neglect of them punish'd with exorbitant Severity. The Jealousy of Popery had spread so wide that the whole Nation became in a manner possess'd with it.

This

A Sermon before the Ld. Mayor, &c. By Robert Warren, D. D.

Rev. iii. 21. To him that over-cometh will I grant to sit with me in my Throne, &c.

THE Jealousies and Animosities which were conceiv'd against him, as they were almost without Number, so they were without Reason. The Charge of Popery has been always a Piece of Cunning in Men

Occa;

Occasions on the Part of the King, it was no New Thing for having been taken the greatest People all over we should and Abhorrence of Action. B is this to us may be guilty Fore-father's sinning to Crime, such great Use of Duty to God.

His Trial undergone with patience, Fortitude. Our and Country Scene, that coming a great low a great

The Nation ster'd with blished Religion Every Government, it by distressed in People are (elves and a vernal, by can such a great feed itself Foreign Enemies a Pretender those who upon the joined by a thing less and who are

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Dr Hare,

Occasions were no doubt given on the Part of the Court for Jealousies and Fears; but in Justice to the King, it may be affirm'd there was no Necessity for fomenting these popular Tumults, much less for having Recourse to an Army. Whatever wrong Measures had been taken, the King shew'd the greatest Disposition to give his People all possible Satisfaction.

This makes it highly reasonable we should express our Detestation and Abhorrence of so execrable an Action. But, it will be said, *what is this to us?* 'Tis answer'd, Men may be guilty now as truly as their Fore-fathers were then, by consenting to and approving the Crime, such Solemnities are also of great Use to keep up a Sense of Duty to God and the King.

His Trial and Death were undergone with inimitable Meekness, Patience, Resignation, and Fortitude. Such was his Behaviour and Constancy in his last black Scene, that he did nothing unbecoming a good King, nothing below a great one.

The Nation never was so poster'd with Libels against the established Religion and Government. Every Government in a certain Period, is by one Incident or other distressed in its Affairs: If then the People are divided among themselves and alienated from their Governors, by perpetual Libels, what can such a Government do to defend itself or the Nation against a Foreign Enemy, much more against a Pretender to the Crown? For those who are so loud for Liberty upon the Republican Scheme, are joined by a Party that means nothing less than what they pretend, and who are serving another Cause.

After his Parliament had made so ill an Use of this great Power (to sit as long as they pleased) they might at any Time have put an End to it upon the most advantageous Terms. Nor were his adherents unworthy the greatest Prince or the best Cause; they were the Nobility and chief Gentry of the Nation.

This great Iniquity. The horrid Fact. The impious Murder. A most infamous and execrable Action. No one in the English History more execrable or impious. The most flagrant Crime a Nation could be guilty of.

Dr Clarke,

This Prince's example ought to have a proper Weight with us; for he soon found the ill Consequences of Religious Violence. In the Beginning of his Reign we shall find him surrounded with Ministers, who, being averse to our Constitution, as well as ignorant of it, were too studious to establish the Authority of the Prince on the Liberties of the People.

The Design of all that has been said, is to deprecate the Evil of the Days that are past, and to pray for the Continuance of those we enjoy. But it cannot be expected, that the Guilt of these Times (on either Hand) should be laid on the present Generation.—But, so long as the Wisdom of our Governors thinks it proper to continue such a Memorial, it becomes us to submit to their Direction.

As to his Character, tho' many Princes have equal'd him in his Mistakes, and the Abuse of his Power, few have done it in his Sufferings, or in his Behaviour under them, from his Impiety to the last Moments of his Life.

The many loose and profane Writings that are scattered amongst us have occasion'd such a Coldness and Indifference to the Interest of Religion, as have almost ex-inguish'd that laudable Zeal which is necessary to the very Being of a Protestant Kingdom. From hence we may conclude, that when the most sacred Ties have lost their Force a Free Government must be hastening towards its Dissolution. The Door being open to every Corruption, publick Virtue must gradually die away, and we left destitute of the Means to oppose any Attempts to bereave us of our Liberties.

The Mischief that befel the Kingdom have been falsely imputed to this Part of our Constitution, which is confuted by the King's Declaration after the first Battle, that there was *not above one Part in six left in either House*. The Parliament found themselves enslav'd by a despicable few of their own Body.

The Murder of our unhappy King.

Dr Warren,

Men of no Religion to blacken the Church of England, which has been always the strongest Bulwark against the Romish Religion.

Another Charge against the Martyr was, that he endeavour'd to subvert the Laws and Constitution. But as this is objected by those that did it, it must be concluded that he endeavour'd, to his Power, to maintain and preserve them. For sure I am, that the King and those unhappy Men, his undutiful Subjects, had never the same Design.

How steady, how manly was his whole Behaviour! How compos'd his Soul! There was nothing to be discovered in him, but what was Royal and Majestick; nothing but a Resignation to the whole Will of God, and a surprizing Appearance of inward Peace and Comfort. He could never have arrived at such an Eminency of Virtue, had he not been supported by a well grounded Conscience, an active and vigorous Faith, and Prospect of eternal Glory, which is the sure Reward of all those who suffer for Righteousness Sake, and thereby overcome themselves and the World.

The Royal Martyr,

The blessed Martyr.

The

The *Free Briton*, Feb. 17. and 24.
Of *Standing Armies*.

THE Numbers of Forces to be kept up in this Kingdom, has been a Subject so much debated of late, that *Walsingham* thinks he cannot set this Matter in a truer Light than by publishing a LETTER, *balancing the Necessity of a Land Force in Times of Peace*, printed in 1697, and imputed to the late *Ld Chancellor Somers*.

S I R,

We have at last an honourable Peace, which if we maintain with as much Prudence and Judgment, as we have shew'd Spirit and Courage in carrying on the War, we shall give Laws to all about us, and secure that Quiet we have procur'd to the rest of Europe.

The Means of doing this, is now the common Subject of Discourse. All agree that we ought to maintain the Empire of the Sea, and that our Fleets ought always to be in good Condition. But the Point is, whether we ought to keep a Force at Land, sufficient to make a Stand against an Invasion: and whether our Militia can be made considerable enough for that Purpose. The best Guaranty of a Peace is a good Force to maintain it; and the surest Way to keep our Neighbours to an exact Performance of their Articles, is to be upon our Guard. I don't mean from hence, that we are to keep up a standing Army. The Case at present is, Whether, considering the Circumstances our Neighbours are in, it may not be Prudent and Necessary to keep up a reasonable Force from Year to Year. I will not urge the Reasons we have to trust the King; that's an unfair Way of arguing. To say all in one Word, were we in the same Condition in which we and our Neighbours were an Age ago, I should reject the Proposition with Horror. But the whole World, particularly our Neighbours, keep up a Mighty Force. (See p. 600.)

To this you reply, Can an Army and a Fleet be prepared, and we know

Nothing of it? In such a Case our Fleet will cover us, while our Militia may be exercised and march'd where the Danger is.

We were lately twice almost surprized; from *la Hague*, and *Calais*, in a Time of War and Jealousy; how much more is it possible in Times of Sloath and Quiet? Absolute Governments, where Men are ruined who fail either in performing what is expected from them, or in keeping the Secrecy that is enjoined them, contrive and execute Things in another Manner than Free Governments.

True, we may have good Fleets abroad, but that is a single Security and liable to Accidents. This has really happened. The East Wind that brought over the King, kept the late King's Fleet in the River till the Dutch had past them; and when they got out, a Storm stopped and shatter'd them, so that without any Action, they were laid up again.

The last Thing in Reserve is the Militia, which perhaps are the best in the World, if they had a Militia to deal with: But there is a vast Difference between Troops accusom'd to the Discipline of War, and the best Bodies of raw and undisciplined Multitudes. It will be urged, that our Militia may be so trained as to be more serviceable than at present. This is a Work of Time, depends upon many particulars, and subject to many Slips in the Execution. We have Troops long practis'd in the Art of War. Many gallant Gentlemen have broke the Course of their Studies and other Methods of Life; and it will not only be a Hardship upon them, but rendering ourselves naked and defenceless, if upon remote and uncertain Fears of Dangers, we expose ourselves to those we may certainly look for.

I cannot see some grow such wonderful Patriots all of a sudden, without remembering their Behaviour in the late Reigns, when some of them as heartily join'd for Arbitrariness as they

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they now seem to put on for Liberty. If we let go a real Security for an imaginary One, we may pay too dear for the Experiment.

Some will ask, How did our Ancestors not only defend but render ^A their Country terrible to all about it. All Nations were alike ignorant of War, and the bravest carried the Day. ^B *Lacedemon, Athens, Thebes*, by Turns, conquer'd each other; the King of *Macedon*, at first despised, subdued them all; *Cyrus* conquer'd the *Babylonians*; and *Alexander* the *Persians*, each of them prevail'd as thir Armies were better train'd, and had more Experience in War. While the *Romans* were but a Militia, they war'd successfully on their weaker Neighbours, but fell before *Hannibal's* trained Army, till taught by a long War, they beat him out of *Italy*, forced *Carthage* to a Submission, and conquer'd every where; but when this Discipline was neglect-^C ed their Empire was over-run by the *Saracens*. As the *Saracens* slacken'd their Discipline, the *Turks* carried it from them; and by their trained *Janisaries* and *Spahies* became the Terror of *Christendom*.

Others say, in *Q. Eliz.'s* Time, the Militia was our only Army, yet we were saved by it. Rather the Storms and Winds, the disproportion'd Bulk of the *Spanish* Ships, the Stiffness of the Orders, and the Dislike given to the Prince of *Parma*; all concurred to save *England*; yet all the wise Men of that Time thought we must have per-^G ished.

The Queen's General, one of the renowned *Veteres*, being ask'd, what he thought of her Army; told her Majesty, *It was a brave one, for They were all wishing to have the Spaniards Land; and* but confess'd he was the only Man trem-
bling for fear of it; not doubting the Courage, but knowing the Rariness of his Troops.

The last Objection is, That this Force will grow upon us, and continue among us. To this it may be

answer'd, That once a Year a Parliament must have this matter affect'd under Consideration, who will see how the State of Affairs varies, either at home or abroad. The Inconveniences of a Standing Force can't be considerable so long as *England* is true to itself. —

Upon the foregoing Letter Mr. *Walsingham* makes the following Reflections. It is to be observ'd that this Argument had not then its due Weight, The more popular Side of the Question prevail'd, and reduced the Forces to 7000 Men; The Consequence of it was, the *French* King renounc'd his Treaties; and the Peace of *Europe* was sacrificed from that Moment. (See p. 611 H.)

Since that Time we have seen an *English* Army the strongest Support of ^D *English* Liberty; and the only Ministry that ever projected the Subversion of our civil Rights, found it impracticable, upon closing the Gentlemen of the Army, to make them instrumental ^E in their wicked Designs of placing the Pretender on the Throne; for which Reason it was disbanded, that they might not hinder their Measures (See p. 602 G.)

Walsingham owns, that those who are our truest Friends will be often jealous of all Power. To this is owing that those whose Affection to the present Government is undoubted ^F divided upon the Question of reducing the Forces. Among these was that Honourable Person who fills the Chair of the House of Commons with such consummate Abilities, that nothing can exceed but his greater Integrity.

Craftsman. Sat. Feb. 19. No. 294.

OLD Men are commonly dabbling in *Physick*, and Mr. *D'anvers* owns he has made some pretensions to it. The *Regulars* indeed call such Pretenders *Quacks* and *Empiricks*, but 'tis because they dispense their Medicines without Licence or Reward.

D'anvers has confined his prescriptions chiefly to the Diseases of the
Mind,

Mind, the Heart, and the Brain; such as Dulness, Corruption, Avarice, Ambition, the State Lethargy, and political Spleen, which required a political Salvation, or universal Milk Diet.

He has likewise endeavoured to expose *Charlatans and Pretenders of all Kinds, and readily gave up those eminent Quack Leeches, Dr. Robert King and Mr. John M—— re.*

A Distemper at present prevails amongst us, which certain Physicians call the *UPWARD LOOSENESS*; that is, *when the Patient finds himself loaded with a turbulent Quantity of Words and Wind, he discharges his Noise and Nastiness in one's Face, which we are obliged to stand, if it be an Hour together. When this Insult upon our Senses appears in publick Assemblies 'tis intolerable. Proposes a Chamber-pot may be set in every publick Assembly to receive or restrain the Overflowings of indigested Oratory. The Ladies ought to be exempted, as talking much but meaning nothing.*

There is another Distemper, which *Juvenal* calls *Scribendi Cacoethes*, the Itch of Scribbling, or the Flux of the Pen, which he thinks incurable. There is an unfortunate young Gentleman whom Mr. D'anvers knows, who for some Time has been most terribly afflicted with it. When the laxative Fit is upon him, the Nerves of his Right Hand are so violently agitated, and the Words flow in such a continual Torrent from his Pen, that 'tis fear'd he will write out his Bowels, like the Silk Worm, and waste himself to Death. The only favourable Circumstance of his Case is, that these Evacuations consist of *Words only* without any Fatigue of Thinking. D'anvers has heard some great Men offer to lay a Wager, that he shall not write any Author in *England*, Sheer by Sheer, when shut up in a Room together. As to himself, D'anvers would as soon undertake to do something else, by the Hour, with a Man under a common *Diarrhea*.

What was said of another Writer may be applied to him;

*Five hundred Verses, every Morning writ,
Prove him no more a Poet than a Wit.*

Since the Chamber pot has been recommended for the Flux of the Mouth, it leaves it to be considered, in the other Case, whether it might not be of Service to oblige the Patient to recite his own Works publicly for an Hour or Two together; or perhaps it might be better to have a great *State Beg-house* erected, in one of the most conspicuous Parts of the Town, where all such indigested Crudities of the Brain should be interr'd among their kindred Ordure, by the Hands of the common Executioner.

For's Journal. Sat. Feb. 19. No. 172.

Whig and Tory Principles compar'd.

IT has been observ'd, that we are not to judge of Men by the Principles they profess, but by the Practice of those Principles. Dr. Davenant speaks to the following Purpose upon that Subject.

"Tis hoped the Names of *Whig* and *Tory* will now be forgotten and abolish'd. It is certain the Factions of the *Guelphs* and *Gibelines*, after having slept for some Time, reviv'd again, and continued upwards of 200 Years; the Reason of their lasting so long was, because the same Principles upon which they first differ'd, still remain'd.

If this should happen hereafter with Regard to the Names of *Whig* and *Tory*, we must implore the *Whigs* not to forget their old Principles when they had no share in the Administration.

The *Tories* by taking up Arms to defend their Civil Rights, and by joining to depose a legitimate Prince have publicly renounced *Fus Dignum*, Passive Obedience, and Non-Resistance.

But if the *Whigs* should hereafter take up *Tory* Principles, imbibe and practice

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practice their Notions; if they, upon Preferment, should alter the Course of their Lives, and take Bribes and Penfions to betray their Trust, break into the *Habeas Corpus* Act, and oppose good Laws; if they should consume us in their Ministerial, and sell us in their Legislative Capacity; if they should be for settling such an immense Revenue on the Crown as even to make Parliaments unnecessary; if they should come to Alienate all the Crown Lands, so as hardly to leave the King a Turf of Ground either in England or Ireland; if they should, in the Space of a few Years, share among themselves and their Creatures, of Crown Lands, near to the Value of 2,000,000 Sterling; if they, from declaring against, should become Advocates for Standing Armies; if they should thus go retrograde from all their former Speeches, Professions, Actions, and Councils, and put on those foul, ridiculous, and detested Garments, with which they have endeavoured to cloath the Tories, then would the Constitution of this Country be utterly subverted".

Fog only observes, that the Treatise from whence this is taken, was written in the Reign of K. William III, immediately after the Peace of *Reswick*, when the Court Party were endeavouring to get a Body of 12 or 10,000 Men, to be kept up by Authority of Parliament; but with all their Pretences of Necessity, no more than 7000 (including Guards and Garrisons) were kept up, and the Nation felt no Inconveniency for want of more. (See p. 609. C)

Universal Spectator, Sat. Feb. 19. No. 176.

Little Man recommended.

MR. Alexander Threesfoot, a Correspondent, says his Grandfather flourish'd in the Year 1641. and was remarkable for his Loyalty,

and desires to vindicate himself from several Aspersions and Calumnies raised against him.

Owms that scarce any of his Ancestors ascended above the Height of an English Yard. As to himself he is now almost 54 Years old, and notwithstanding the Stories of his intriguing with little Women that are carried about in Boxes, he is as good a Batchelor as at the Hour of his Nativity, tho' wholly against his Will. The Ladies think him a Man insufficient, which is a gross Mistake. One of them told him he was too big for a Cradle, and too little for a Bed; another, upon his desiring her to stoop to Salute her, turn'd her Back towards him, and bid him Kiss the highest Place he could reach. So that he almost despairs of being a Husband, and fears lest the Family of the *Threesfoots* should be extinct. Wherefore intreats Mr. *Spectator* to recommend him to the Female World, and to let People know that he is a straight, tight, lively, clever Man, and is conscious of no Impediment as to Matrimony, and will settle a Joynture of 200 l. per Annum upon any Lady of Virtue, that will accept him for a Husband, provided she be neither too Old nor too Tall.

London Journal Sat. Feb. 19. No. 660.

Independency of Parliaments consider'd.

THIS Discourse is a Dialogue between a Minister and a Justice of the Peace. The Justice proposed several Doubts, and his Apprehensions of Danger to our Liberties, from the constant, uninterrupted Union of King and Parliament.

The Minister answers his Objection in the following Manner. You seem to think that the King and Parliament ought never to agree, whereas, 'tis our highest Felicity that they never differ; your Mistake is,

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that there is a *Court and Country Interest* subsisting. The Parliament being *Representatives* of the People, and *Servants* of the Crown is all one, while they maintain the just *Prerogatives* of one, and the *natural and legal Rights* of the other. That *Places and Pensions* may create a ruinous Dependence, is possible; but *Possibilities* never determin'd a Man of Sense, nor ever rais'd one Passion in his Breast. 'Tis always possible we might lose our Liberties; such is the Nature of human Affairs! but not probable. Numerous were the *Places and Dependences*, caus'd by the *Necessity* of keeping out *K. James*. All these are in the King's Disposal, and 'tis fit they should. The Crown Lands are gone, nor hath his Majesty any Thing to support the *Dignity* of the Crown or the *Necessities* of his Family but from the People; and if all *Places* were in the Disposal of the Commons, He would have no real Power left, only a nominal *Negative Voice*, and so be entirely subjected to the *Will of the Commons*; his *negative Voice* would be really and effectually gone; and our great *Security* against one single Power, arising from the *mutual Check and Controul* of the three Powers, would be gone with it.

But, say you, why must Members of the *House of Commons* have them? Won't such Favours make them liable to be corrupted? I answer, Do you think *Corruption* is to be prevented that Way? No; and even supposing the Country as of old, was to defray the Charge of its Members, yet would the *Necessitous* find Ways to receive Favours and Bounties, tho' they had neither *Places nor Pensions*. Our great *Security* lies in the *Number and Wealth* of our Legislators. The two Houses of Parliament consist of about 800 Noblemen and Gentlemen; their

Stake in the Kingdom is very great; their *Interest* strong; their *Places* a Trifle compared with their *Estates and Inheritances*, which are to descend to latest *Posterity*; whereas their *Places* are temporary and depend on Favour. No doubt but Gentlemen who have large *Places*, may do some Favours for the Crown, which they would not do if absolutely unattach'd; but this Evil is not so great as those which would arise from Men who had no personal Interest, nor any *Self Motive* at all.

Weekly Register, Feb. 19. No. 99.

The Reformer: No. IV.

IN this Paper Mr. Birch lashes the Mushroom Brood of Authors, Translators, News-writers, &c. that swarm in every Quarter of the Town. The first of these are such as deal in Ghosts and Murders; the next, who make a Livelihood by hawking Elegies and Epithalamiums, and now and then furnish some lazy brother with a Manuscript Sermon for Half a Crown; Writers of News, who form Paragraphs from short Hints; and Piratical Printers, who obtrude surreptitious Copies on the Town.

Affairs of the Charitable Corporation.

Some unhappy Sufferers by the late Management in the *Charitable Corporation* say, that tho' they would not punish Omissions in their Managers as Sins of the blackest Dye, yet would be careful that nothing be favour'd but Neglect; and such Neglect as had some just Excuse.-- May it not appear, that to the Neglect of otherwise worthy Persons, base Men ow'd their Power of ruining? In such Case, will it not be just that Reparation to the injured be made out of their Fortunes, who permitted it? (*See a List of the Directors, No. XI. p. 497.*)

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The Stockholders imagin'd that every Thing was transacted as frugally as in other Companies; in this they were satisfied, upon buying in, from the Prudent Cheques laid on the Cashier, the Surveyor, the Warehouse-keeper and the Accountant, each being a Cheque upon the other. They were satisfied of the Usefulness of this Corporation, and with the wise and prudent Rules laid down for its Conduct. They conceive that they can never fully be redressed, unless some proper Means can be found out for carrying on the Undertaking.

Creditors on Notes and Bonds alledge, that they have lent the Corporation upwards of 130,000 *l.* at legal Interest without further Views of Profit, without which Sum the Managers could not have made the Dividends of 10 per Cent. amongst the Proprietors; that therefore they have applied to Parliament, and hope for Relief from the extraordinary Nature of their Case; and expect to be first paid in Equity and Justice; and that the Proprietors bear their own Losses, and not help themselves with their Money.

Applebee's Journal. Sat. Feb. 19.

The Antiquary.

HUGO is a substantial Tradesman, but has a strange Itch for Antiquities. Some Months ago, reading in some old Historian, an Account of a bloody Engagement between one of our Saxon Kings and the Danes, and that the Saxon and Danish Princes, whose Bodies were plasted with unslack'd Lime were buried in the Top of a Hill, he attentively remark'd the Places mentioned, purchased proper Materials for his Labour, and in the midst of his busiest Season, out he sets on his Expedition. The Field of Battle was not far from London, and at the nearest Town to it he hired Six Country Fellows to assist him; with them he marches to the Place, and found the Description, exactly an-

swering to what he had read, and immediately order'd them to dig. The Lord of the Manor happening to come by, asked him what he was digging for? Hugo told him; the Gentleman wish'd him Success, and promis'd to send him a Refreshment; which in two Hours was brought him, with Pen, Ink and Paper, and a Request that he would observe the Nature of the Soil every Foot he dug, assuring him if he discover'd Coals, he would present him with 50 Guineas for his Trouble. Hugo return'd him Thanks, and encouraging his Clowns with a cheering Glass, they set briskly to work. At last they turn'd up some whitish, tough Clay and underneath it lay a Bed of something like Chalk. Hugo immediately cry'd out in an Extasy *I have found it*; and having taken off the outer Crust, there lay, as in a Vault, the Skeleton of a large sized Man at his Length, a Sword of an unusual Size, on his Right Hand, and at his Feet a Spur. Hugo pack'd up these Royal Fragments in his Sack and carried them Home, and then returning, ransack'd the other Mount, and found also the Danish Prince. Possessed of these poor Relicks, he is no less proud of the Acquisition, than if he had conquer'd them alive.

Grubstreet Journal. Sat. Feb. 24. No. 112.

Theatrical Plays.

DRAMATICS, a Correspondent, acquaints Mr. BACIUS that he has lately written a Play which he desir'd to bring upon the Stage, and which, by a Friend, he got deliver'd into the Hands of Mr. W— requesting his impartial Opinion, which in about a fortnight after he re-deliver'd with the following Words, *The Play is a very sensible Performance, is really pretty, but not Theatrical; so that I cannot undertake to act it on any Account.*

Dramatics was surprized at this Reason, believing he had observ'd all

all the Rules of the *Drama*: Is very much puzzled about the Meaning of the Word *Theatrical*. His Conjectures about it are such as these— A Play may be call'd *theatrical* when written by a Person belonging to, or is the Property of the Theatre; of this Sort, was *Athelwold*, given to the Theatre, yet that did not hinder its dying a natural Death. — A Play may be call'd *theatrical* that is revised and corrected by any Person belonging to the Theatre; of this Kind was the *Modish Couple*, touch'd up by a Gentleman famous for his Odes, yet died a violent Death. — A Play that is forced upon the House by superior Authority, may be call'd *theatrical*. The *Modish Couple* had this Degree of *Theatricality* — The last new Piece call'd *Injur'd Innocence*, run indeed six Nights, which however *theatrical*, he don't find that the Town was much edified by it, the Author being obliged to make up the Deficiency of some of the Nights. — From All this concludes that Wit and Sense are no legal Cause to reject a Play.

¶ Mr. *Doubtful* addresses a certain Doctor, and desires to know how, according to the Doctrine of his Sermon (See p. 607B.) a Man can truly keep the 30th of January, if, as he says, we of this Generation can't be supposed to be guilty of the King's Death, yet ought to conform to the Rubrick prescrib'd by the Government for the Commemoration of the Day by Fasting and confessing our Guilt for that heinous Offence? If I do not submit, says he, I disobey my Governours; if I do, I am guilty of Hypocrisy, being persuaded this Generation was not concerned in it. How can I then safely or consistently join in it, and declare, that I turn to God in weeping, fasting, and praying, when I neither weep nor am grieved, have probably eaten a good Breakfast, and intend to eat a good Dinner?

The Daily Contant. Feb. 24.

Of Standing Armies.

THE whole of *Cato's* Letter quoted in the *Craftsman* (See p. 597) against *Standing Armies*, is founded on this wild Supposition, That in whatever Nation, or at whatever Time, a Number of Forces is kept up, there must be a Design of setting up a military Government.

He begins with *K. William*; but can any thing be invented more unsuitable to the true Character of that Prince, or more partial to the unreasonable Opposition of those Times, than the Account there given of both?

The Author of that Letter justly calls that Prince a *Great and a Good King*, which is little consistent with his charging him with a Design to rule by a *Standing Army*.

Cato says, the Nation shew'd a Spirit that would not submit to such Slavery. — If so, we ought to look back with Pleasure, instead of Horror, on the Strates and Difficulties that Prince was reduc'd to, if his Design was to enslave his Subjects. How contrary is this to the whole Tenor of his Life! What Partiality is here to a restless Faction whose Motives to Opposition, 'tis notorious, were Revenge and Disappointment.

'Twas owing, says *Cato*, (See p. 597A) to *K. James's* usurped Power and his many Forces, not to his being a Papist, that render'd him dreadful to his People. — The contrary of this is true, namely, That 'twas his being a Papist that render'd Him and his Forces dreadful to the People.

The Author of the Letter tells us — It is certain, *K. James* wanted no Army to preserve the Constitution, — Yet, that Army was not so very terrible, because it failed him. And such is the Temper and Genius of the British Nation, that no Prince can rely on his Army to enslave his People. But there are many other unanswerable Arguments for keeping

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up a Number of Forces in this Kingdom, for most of which we refer the Reader to p. 600, 608, 609.

It highly deserves our Consideration of what infinite Advantage it will be to this Nation to preserve Peace and Tranquillity, both at Home and Abroad, by keeping up a Number of regular Forces. — Besides being eas'd of a vast Load of Debt, we may be disburden'd of our Taxes. One Shilling in the Pound is already taken off the Land Tax; and we hear the Land will be entirely freed from that parriat Tax; and that a Scheme will be propos'd to Tax the People in a less

burthensome and more equal Manner, by easing the Poor, and laying the Burden on Luxury only. (See p. 605)

Can it be imagin'd that two such inconsistent Designs are carried on by an Administration at the same time, as setting up an absolute Power, and easing the Nation of the most burthensome Taxes?

The House of Commons have voted 18,000 Men for the Service of this Year, but whether it is to be the constant Number to be kept up annually is not publickly known, tho' it were to be wish'd that for our necessary Security, it might be so.

The Post-Boy.

Reasons for taking off the Duty on Salt, in a Speech on that Occasion, 1730.

IT is a Doubt whether the taking off the Duty on Candles would be an Ease to the Subject. The Duty is but a Penny in the Pound, and the Deaneels of Candles is more owing to the great Price of Tallow than the Duty. More than half the Duty on Candles is raised in London; it is a Tax on People of Condition, Assemblies, and Luxury. The Price of a Bushel of Salt is 5 s. the Duty 3 s. 4 d. The Salt Tax is a heavy Burden on the Poor, and the Candle Tax scarcely felt. For many still light up 2 Candles at once.

I have, says he, twenty Tenants, and I pay more to the Candle Tax than all of them, whereas ten of those Tenants singly pay more to the Salt Tax than I do. Dairy Farms will certainly be relieved by taking off this Tax; and in a ploughed Faim, besides what the Farmer will save in Salting his Beef and Pork, if he sows any Wheat, he pays more to the Salt Tax for Brine for it than he pays in whole to the Candle Tax.

To these Reasons were added, the great Benefit which would ac-

The Daily Journal, February 7.

On the Salt Duty.

THE direct contrary is true? Candles are sold for 6 d. a Pound, out of which the Penny Duty is one 6th Part. Can any Duty be more Grievous than taking a Penny from a poor Wretch who Works 6 Hours to earn 6 d. as Weavers, &c. Is it not exorbitant Addition to the large Rents which Vintners, Victuallers, and Coffeemen pay for their Houses, to pay 5 l. out of 30 l. for Candle-Light? People of Condition burn Wax Lights. He might as well urge, that it is a Tax on Religion, because Candles are burnt at Funerals and Evening Prayers, as to insinuate it is a Tax on Luxury, because of the Consumption in Play-Houses, &c. The few Candles he mentions to be used by Artificers amounts to some Millions lighted up every Night. That Tallow is cheaper, may be demonstrated from the Fall of Candles 1 s. in the Dozen.

Were Salt 40 s. the Bushel, that is 5 s. the Commodity, and 35 s. the Duty, it is not, as to the Oppression of the Poor, equivalent to the Candle Duty. The whole Expence of Salting a Hog will not cost above 18 d. a Pound of Salt is more than 30 People can eat at a Meal, and the Poor may buy a dozen of Yarmouth Capons, alias Red Herings

crue to Trade and Navigation, by more cheaply viſualling Ships; the great Expences in collecting this Duty will be ſaved; and the great Frauds it was liable to by falſe Drawbacks are prevented.

Daily Journal, Jan. 31. and Feb. 5.

SOME Queries about the South Sea Companies Affairs were inſerted in the *Daily Journal*, Jan. 31. B tending to create uneaſineſs in the Proprietors and a Jealouſy againſt the Directors, particularly enquiring (as the Bonds which amounted to 4,300,000l. are not above half paid off) what has been done with the following Sums? viz.

Received from the Bank	4 200,000
From the forfeited Directors Eſtates	2 420,000
Paid by Borrowers of Stock about	600,000
By Stock unclaimed	130,000
Remainder of Annuities after	3
the 6. 1. q. was divided	180 000

Which amounted to 7,510,000

It was ſaid by ſome on the Appearance of theſe Queries, that they were publiſh'd by the Jobbers on purpoſe to ſall the Price of Stocks, E and that moſt of 'em were ſo trivial as not to deſerve any regard. However on Feb. 5. was inſerted in the ſame *Journal*, the Caſe of a Proprietor who own'd his ſurprize at the Complaints of Loſſes ſince 1720, F for notwithſtanding the Company's Loſs by the Bank Bargain not being executed, and other imenſe ſums, he found himſelf a gainer, which he ſuppoſes muſt be by the application of the above ſums to the Increate of his and other Proprietors private Stock. His words are:—Some time before the S. Sea Scheme I bought 100l. Stock at Par, and neither bought or ſold any ſince. At Midſummer 1720, 10 pr. Cent was added to my Stock, which made it 110. the Year following L 33 6 8 pr. Cent more was added, which made it

Herrings Ready ſalted for 3 d.

The Squire thinks it extravagant to light up 2 Candles at a Time; he therefore diſmiſs him, believing he ſhall be Darkneſs rather than Light, cauſe, &c.

146l. 13 4; and the year after

addition of 9l. 5. which made the original 100l. to be 155l. 16 8. which Increased Stock I have alſo Dividends for ſeveral years the Rates of 5 and 6 per Cent. Ann. and now at the Rate of 4 Cent. On the whole he reckons himſelf a clear gainer of 107l. and concludes that the Clame which have been raiſed againſt certain Gentlemen muſt proceed from paſſion and prepoſſeſſion, or the neglecting ſo long to vindicate themſelves.

Acad's Journal, Sat. February 26.

Of Jealouſy.

JEALOUSY is the Extravaſance of Love. It may be diſtinguiſhed as proceeding from Folly and miſdoubt, or as it is the Effect of fond and ſincere Love. The former is often raiſed by the natural Gift of Temper in the Object beloved which they miſtake for Levity, being Strangers to the refined Notion of Honour, they cannot conſider them planted in another. The Cauſe of this Miſfortune is the Opinion which one Sex generally has of the other, from Inſtances of Diſhonour in both.

As to that Kind of Jealouſy which is the Effect of ſincere Love, it may be from ſome Appearance of Falſhood on one Side, or an Abatement of that Deſire to pleaſe which was before; or from diſadvantageous Reports, which may be falſe. We fear that the Charms which ſeduced us, have made the ſame

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pression on the Heart of another; this is the Foundation of Jealousy, eager to make a Discovery that must render us extremely Happy or extremely Miserable. Many little Circumstances of Behaviour contribute to our Uneasiness, which the future Care of the Person beloved is so far from removing that her Reservedness is interpreted Hypocrisy. If the jealous Person detects his Error, the tenderest Endearments are the Fruits of this War of Lovers. But if he finds himself supplanted in the Affections of her he Loves, Farewel the tranquil Mind! Farewel Content!

This Passion, say some, can never Rise to such an Excess, if the Mind has but a competent share of Reason to curb it. But Experience may teach them, that Reason seldom gets the Ascendant in a Mind possessed with this Passion. Those who are such Stoicks as to be incapable of Love and Jealousy, are so from a Want of Constitution on which those Passions can operate.

Post's Journal. Sat. Feb. 26, No. 175.
Dryden was generally before Hand with the Criticks, and pointed out his own Errors and Imperfections. — The Author of a Poem entitled, *Verres and his Scriblers* has pursued the same Method.

The Author tells us in his Preface, that the Reasons which induced him to write this Poem were his Vanity, and a foolish Fancy that he could mend the World — laugh at Folly — shame Vice, — prate and rally Men out of their bad Understandings and wicked Principles — talk away Pensions, and many such chimerical Notions.

He proceeds then to make a Critick upon his own Poems, and thinks it is deficient in the Fable.

The Verses in many Places are

inharmonious, the Epithets ill-chosen, hard, and crowded. Had he imitated *Horace*, *Juvenal*, and *Persius*, whose Numbers are more loose and prosaick, but as he copy'd the Mock-heroick, which swells in the pomp of heroick Verse, and where the Force and Ridicule lies in seeing buskin'd Pigmies strut in imaginary Characters, thinks he is guilty of a great Fault.

From the Preface *Fog* turn'd to the Poem, and read these Lines.

A Pensioner is a corrupted thing,
The Bane of Virtue, Canker of the Spring:
This Viper thro' his Country's Entrails gnaws,
Preys on her Liberties, her Wealth, and Laws.

Hence thinks the Author could be no Courtier, and was therefore curious to know what Account he gives of himself, which is to the following Purpose. "I have, says he, a little Wit, and a large quantity of Gall; this raised me from the Depth of *Old-street*, where I have lived peaceably half an Age. Every Morning I drink Purl with my Neighbours at the *Crown in Red cross-street*, and then retire to my proper Occupation of Stiffning *Buckram*. About two years and a half since, certain Persons have every Morning dropt printed News Papers in the House we use. And what surpriz'd me and the Landlord is, that the Papers or Money for them were never call'd for. But in perusing them he found they all turn'd upon Politicks, and are the *Daily Courant*, *Flying Post*, *Daily Journal*, *Evening Posts*, &c. which are continually crying up one certain Gentleman as a worthy, virtuous, honest, eloquent, able, and ingenious Man. After this hopp'd in a sad Sort of a *Merry Andrew* Orator, who call'd himself the *Hyp Doctor*. — Mr. *Walsingham*, and Mr. *Osborne* brought up the Rear. He likewise found out that these polemical Writers

ters controverted the Truth of certain Facts set forth by one *Caleb D'auvers*, a *Craftsman* and an *Esquire*, and one *Mr. Fog*, who insinuated, as if the Patron of these Papers was no better than he should be.

Advertises those who intend to answer him, that they are at full Liberty to use him with what Scurrilities they please, only begs they will not *Tu-quoque* him, a modern Invention, and is used,——when an Author publishes any Thing with Success, whether severe, polite, humorous, witty, &c. his ingenious Opponents turns his own Cannon upon him; and by a Sort of Legerdemain, by changing the Names, they say of him in his own Words, what he said of them, without any Alteration, or the least Regard to the Justice or Propriety of the Thing.

Fog concludes with the Author's Description of the miserable Condition of *Sicily*, under the Government of *Verres*.

In Peace, thus rul'd, the wrong'd *Tyranniant* bear,

Slowly consuming, all the Waste of War;
Their Honour, Credit, Virtue, Courage, Trade,
By Stipulations, injur'd and betray'd;
The *Roman* Virtue, and the *Roman* Name,
Their dear bought Commerce, and their law-
rel'd Fame,

By bungling little Arts dishonour'd lay;
Their Ships to Pyrates a dishonest Prey.
Their Virtue sunk, their Grandeur overthrown,
Without a *Battle*, or a *Plague*, undone.

Universal Spectator, Sat. Feb. 26. No. 177.

Domestick Follies censur'd.

THIS Entertainment consists of several Letters. The Writer of the first tells a Story related by *St. Austin*, of a Monk who could withdraw his Soul from his Body, which would remain insensible while his Soul was 3 or 4 Days upon the Ramble, and on her Return brought News from different Countries. Another from *Pliny*, of *Hermotimus Clozomenius* who could in like Manner abandon his Body; but in his

Soul's Absence, the *Cantharida*, Enemies, lighted on his Body, bit it, and disappointed the Soul of Receptacle.

This Correspondent has leav'd the Knack of deserting the Body and offers *Mr. Stonecastle* his Service towards the Reformation of Follies. By this Art he can pry into Secrets and discover Iniquities. He is acquainted with Intrigues, and will expose the Guilty of either Sex (4 of whom he Points at) if they is not an immediate Reformation among them. The Fate of *Hermotimus* makes him conceal his Name and Place of Abode.

Another Letter is from *Mr. Heartful*, who having read the Letter from *Mr. Heartful*, p. 602. commending the Duties of a Wife and Mother, is sure, *Mr. Stonecastle* will oblige many of her Sex, by setting forth the Duties of a Husband and Father. Her Husband, she says is not yet of Age; but is so much a Man as to prefer his Bottle to Country Sports to all other Considerations. Her Fortune, not considerable, went off the first Year in furnishing a Town and Country House, filling a Wardrobe with Cloaths, a Stable with Horses, Kennel with Hounds, the Cellar with Wines, and the House with Country Squires, who are more noisy and nasty than the Brutes they are bred up and converse with. He is modest Sober, and if she tells him the fatal Consequences of his dissolute Life, she is told he can have no *Curtain Lectures*, that he may command the Coach wherever she pleases, and will allow her 1000 a Year for every 1000 l. she brings him. Intreats *Mr. Stonecastle* to let him know how much a Gentleman degrades himself by sitting in a thatch'd Alehouse with his own Grooms and Huntsmen, and con-

convince him that the Character of a good Economist is preferable to that of a good Huntsman; that the Care of his Family, and feeding his Children is more reputable and prudent than the Care of his Hunters, and the feeding his Cocks and other Animals; otherwise that he may in one Sense be said to make a Sacrifice to *Moloch*.

Applesby's Journal, Sat. Feb. 26.

A Proposal to criticise Books.

THE Liberty of the Press, as it has many Advantages, is attended with this Inconveniency, that numerous Shoals of Books are push'd into the World whose chief Merit lies in their Fronts. Title Pages is so perfect an Art and Mystery that they seldom speak the real Contents and like false Colours at Sea, are put up to disguise Pyracies.

For these Reasons he proposes to give his Readers a concise and impartial Account of such Books or Pamphlets as deserve extraordinary Notice. The Publick will hereby acquire some Judgment of a Piece, and a deserving Performance be preserv'd from being damn'd without a Pencil. As Satyr is his Aversion, he will give no Account of any Book unless it be a good one.

To avoid the Imputation of Presumption in giving just Criticisms on every thing that is published, desires the Assistance of Gentlemen who are willing to encourage ingenious Writers.

With Regard to Political Writings, tho' they are well received by the Publick, yet as the Authors of them would hardly think themselves obliged by having their Arguments contracted, he shall forbear any Notice of them.

It is therefore his Request to his Correspondents, that they suffer nothing of publick Satyr to mix with their Remarks; for as he detests Parties in *Politics*, so he thinks them still more unnatural in other Disputes,

where Matters of less Moment are made the Subject of Contention.

Craftsmann, Sat. Feb. 26. No. 295.

An Old Whig's Dream.

A Correspondent, who signs himself *An Old Whig*, after thanking Mr. D'avers for his Labours in the Service of the Publick, and reflecting on the Conduct of his *Adversaries*, who, he says, are employed to write *Panegyrics* on great Men, and worry every Body that opposes their *Master*, tells him a Dream he lately had.

I imagin'd myself, says he, and many others, Tenants to a great Lord, were going to the Steward's House to complain that our Houses and Barns were out of Repair; that tho' we had agreed with our Landlord to refer the Differences to *Arbitrators*, yet he, or the Steward for him, insisted to have the *Referees* of his own Tenants, whose Rents were lower'd, and who fed at his Table. At our first coming in at the Court Yard a Creature in human Shape flew at us, and called us *Rogues, Rascals, Villains*, and other genteel Appellations, and bid us be gone for a parcel of *Scoundrels*; in short, that we were ignorant, designing Fellows, and only wanted his Place and to turn out the Steward. We got from him, and concluded he was mad, but that he informed us he was bred an *Attorney*.

Being got to the Door, there appeared a grave Gentleman in a Band, whose Business was to cajole and give civil Answers. "Pray Gentlemen consider, says he, that you have referred your Differences to *Arbitrators*, but you grudge them any Favours shewn them by my Master; but who d'ye think will concern himself about others affairs for nothing? *Friendship, Patriotism and Generosity* are out of Fashion now, nor can you fix the odious Terms of *Bribery and Corruption* upon that Distribution of Rewards which is the Encouragement for good Men to do Justice: But supposing them *Vices*, the Debaucheries of the Age

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have made them necessary. But you ought not to complain at all; you pamper yourselves, and consume your Substance. Lay by your Money, and then you may be able to repair your Houses and — my Lord's too. Here you come in a Possé outrageously to exact your Demands at our Gates, and yet talk of Justice."

He went on, but we kept our Ground, being determin'd to see the *Steward*. Presently an odd sort of a Man jump'd into the Room, frisk'd about and got up into a *Chair*, spread his Arms, and called aloud, "*Gentlemen*, I am a Man of the most general Knowledge, and the only *Orator* in the Universe. No man talks with a better Grace upon Nothing, upon the *Stage* or in the *Pulpit*, having a *Conventicle* of my own, and on Week Days I act the *Quack Doctor*, or *Mountebank*, for my *Master*. Take these soporiferous Pills; you'll be awake a-nights, and that makes you dream of Injuries o' Days." — We interrupted his Non-sense, and pressing for an Audience of his *Master*, we heard the Thunder of his Voice from a Distance, *What won't the Villains take a civil Answer? d—n them; fetch a Constable, and send them to Jail.*

The Terror of this Threat recall'd me to my self, and I could not forbear comparing the Characters of my *Fancy* to your *real Adversaries*. One of whom is instructed to abuse and pique us; another to puzzle us under the Form of reasoning; and the third to draw off our Attention by giving us something to laugh at. This is their whole Policy, to keep off a Scrutiny into their *Master's* Actions.

The Daily Courant, Feb. 26.

MR A. *Tag-Rhime*, a Poet, (he adds, *God help me*) having read and consider'd the present Political Controversies, has collected the following Reflections from them.

That the present Contest is only between Parties in and out of Place, in which the People are no ways

concerned; and assures us that whoever is raised by the Ruin, or in Succession to the present Ministry will have just the same Complaints against them, and deserve them full as much. He himself has met with just the same Treatment.

About 7 or 8 Years ago the Dramatick Writers accus'd the Managers of the *Old Play-houses* of Avarice, Insolence, and Stupidity. *Mist* was frequently oblig'd to give Peace to the Government to make War with them: In short, no Attempts were untried to raise the *Master* of the *New-house* above them in the Opinion of the Town, while he had Sense enough to cajole the Dramatick Writers. But when he had gained his Point, the Poets soon found they had changed for the worse, that now they must apply to one with the Pride of a Grand Vizier, and the Breeding of a Bombailly, must submit to have their Works mangled by a Tumbler who can't Spell, and truckle to the *ipse dixit* of an assuming ignorant Harlequin. The Vanity of *W—*, the Pertness of *C—*, and the Arrogance of *B—*, they have found united in one single Fellow, without any of the good Qualities of the other to atone for them. Such is the ill Usage the Poets meet with at the *New-house* that none of them will carry a Play there, except some obscure ones, who are forced to wait from Month to Month, from Year to Year, till he has reduc'd it to his own Taste, that is, till he has spoiled it.

The Moral of this Story is to warn his Fellow Subjects of a Danger which they may feel. What Pains do some People take to erect Malecontents into Ministers? The Consequence of which will be, they will be more smartly scourg'd with Rods of their own making.

LOUIS

London Journal, Sat. Feb. 26. No. 661.

The Doctrine of a late Sermon—No Bishop, No King.—examined.

Altho', says Osborne, I have the utmost Regard for the Church of England, and for all Clergymen who preach the pure Doctrines of Christianity, yet have I a higher Value for the State. Our Civil Constitution is of infinitely more Concern to the People than the Ecclesiastical; and our Liberties by Law established, than a Church so constituted. True Religion indeed disposes us to Morality and Civil Obedience; but a certain Form of Worship, hath no Relation to the Preservation of the State, for politically consider'd, 'tis indifferent what Form of Worship is set up. To assert, therefore, that the Monarchy of England can't stand without Episcopacy, is to impose on common Sense, and is injurious to the Protestant Dissenters. The Family of Stuarts was ruin'd by trusting to this treacherous Maxim; and the good Effects of the Revolution have been preserved, by our Kings not trusting to it. The ancient Foundation of the English Monarchy was an Over-balance of Lands in the Crown; those Lands are gone, and the greatest Share of them possessed by the People ever since Henry VIII. So that popularity is now the Foundation of the English Monarchy. This Q. Elizabeth was sensible of, and accommodated her Government thereto: But K. James I. set up his Prerogative above Law, and K. Charles I. trod in his Father's Steps, being both persuaded to it by the Churchmen of those Times. So that 'twas not this King's being true to the Church (as affirm'd p. 606 E) but his being false to the State, and getting some Churchmen to sanctify his Violations of the Laws, that ruin'd him. Nor was it the Fall of the Church that caused his Fall, which was first; but

his reigning 12 Years without a Parliament, which when his Distresses obliged him to call, they would give him no Money till he had pass'd an Act, That they should not be dissolved without their own Consent. From that Moment the Constitution was broke, and he no more King.

The long Parliament were all Churchmen, and had no Enmity to the Church of England, when they first met; its Ruin was not owing to any Infidelity or Fanaticism; but to the setting up Episcopacy in Scotland; 'twas a Sacrifice made to the Scots, who refused to assist them, unless Bp Laud and the Church were given up. So that the King was ruin'd, and his Posterity rooted out by this very Maxim, No Bishop, No King.

Thus it appears that the Security of the Kings of England, lies in the Fidelity and Affection of the People of England.

I would not be thought to reflect on the Body of the present Clergy of the Church of England. God forbid that we should, like the Author of this Sermon, charge them with the Sins of their Fore-fathers. Since the Revolution, they are much changed in their Sentiments of Government; there are as warm Friends to Liberty among them as among the Laily, and are satisfied, that the Whigs are as true Friends to the Church of England as the Tories; they are not, nor ought to be restrained from any Thing, but putting Restraints upon others, and increasing in Lands. This ought to be guarded against, because they are buying in the great Livings and perpetual Advowsons all over the Kingdom, and soon Time, may get such an Over-balance of Lands, as to become independent of the Crown.

As to the Dissenters, they have been as faithful Subjects, and as

strongly

strongly attach'd to the present Government as any in his Majesty's Dominions. It were to be wish'd the same could be said of other Gentlemen; but for the Sake of their present Behaviour, and hoping they will be as willing to take off Restraints on Dissenters, as they are that the Church should enjoy its legal Rights. Advises 'em to join Hearts and Hands to serve a King who is the common Father of his People. Let us not (like this Author) abuse his Majesty's good Subjects with the invidious Names of *Republicans, Infidels, Deists, and Free-thinkers*, but resolve never to meddle with those who are given to Change; nor with that Man, who, under Difficulties wrote a Book for *Free Thinking*, and since hath wrote for *Persecuting it*; who once argued for *Church Authority and Consecrations*; after that preach'd a *Latin Sermon* to shew that we wanted no *Church Authority or Consecrations*, and now is come about to *Church Authority* again.

The *Northampton Mercury*, Feb. 28.

PATHEUS Philaethes having in several Letters to the Author of this Paper, attack'd Mr. Bowman's Sermon, and vindicated *Episcopacy* from his injurious Reflections, comes in the *Mercury* of the 21st Instant, to handle the Publishers of another *Visitation Sermon* preach'd April 12. 1632, at *Halfhead in Essex*, by Edward Symonds, entitled, *Priestly Advice, or, The Clergy's Kingdom of this World*, now reprinted with some sinister Views. The Design of this Preacher seems to be honestly meant to reprove certain Clergymen who sought their own Ease, and were Non-resident; who affected Popularity, and maligned those who were more eminent than themselves; and those who hunted after Pluralities, and plunged themselves into worldly Affairs unbecom-

their Profession.——Pray who does not readily grant, that such as these deserve Reproof? But ought not proper Allowances to be made for so many as are forced into such Affairs by their Parishioners?

In this *Mercury* he takes Notice of an Advertisement in Favour of the *Quakers*, first printed in the *London Journal*, Nov. 20. and afterwards, thrice successively in the *Northampton Mercury*, (See *Mag. N^o. XI. p. 481.*) and censures it for reflecting on the Bishop of *London*, as if he unfairly labour'd to render them odious to the People and unworthy the Care of the Legislature, by Patronizing the *Preservative against Quakerism*, wherein, they are misrepresented both in Facts and Words; from which Misrepresentations, as well as those of the Bp of *Litchfield and Coventry*, it says, a full Answer and Vindication is preparing.

F Philaethes answers, he shall be glad to see this done provided it be honestly and fairly; without those Jesuitical Evasions and frivolous Reserves their former Vindicators have had recourse to to disguise the notorious Heresies, Blasphemies, Enthusiasms and Nonsense of their first and chief Writers; and hopes it will shew what they mean to be, since it cannot possibly defend what they have been; or what has been heretofore delivered by their chief Speakers and Writers. As to what is urged in behalf of their Principles in this Advertisement, it consists only in a bold Denial and Rejection of the Facts and Reasonings in the forementioned seasonable Writers, and some Reflections against the Clergy, which he thinks not so chargeable on them as on Improprators, who hold above 4000 of the best Livings in the Kingdom, and are chiefly the Persons who cause the Troubles they complain of.

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The Grand Question Debated,
A Barrack or a Malthouse,
By Dean-Swift.

Thus spoke to my lady the knight full of care,
Let me have your advice in a weighty affair.
This *Hamilton's* bawn, whi'er flicks on my hand,
I lose by the house, what I get by the land;
But how to dispose of it to the best bidder,
For a barrack or malthouse, we now must consider:
First, let me suppose, I make it a malthouse,
I lose by the house, what I get by the land;
Here, I have computed the profit will fall thus;
There's nine hundred pound for labour and grain;
I more sell it to twelve; so three hundred remain;
A handsome addition for wine and good cheer,
Three dishes a day and three hundred a year,
With a dozen large vessels my vaults shall be stor'd,
No little scrub joint shall come on my board;
And you, and the Dean, no more shall combine,
To sent me at night to one bottle of wine; (loin
nor shall I for his humour, permit you should pur-
A stone and a half of beef from my forloin.
I make it a barrack, the crown is my tenant:
My dear, I have ponder'd again and again on't,
In parage and drawback, I lose half my rent,
And whatever they give me, I must be content,
Or join with the court in every debate;
And rather than that, I would lose my estate.
Thus ended the knight: thus began the meek wife;
It must, and it shall be a barrack, my life:
I am grown a mere wretch, no company comes
But a rabble of tenants, and rusty dull ruins;
With persons, what lady can keep herself clean?
I am all over dabb'd, when I sit by the *dean;
But if you will give us a barrack, my dear,
The captain, I'm sure, will always come here,
I then shall not value his deanship a straw;
For the captain, I'll warrant, will keep him in awe
Or should he pretend to be brisk and alert,
We'll tell him that captains should not be so pert;
That men of his coat should be minding their
prayers,

And not among ladies, to give themselves airs.
Thus argu'd my lady, but argu'd in vain;
The knight his opinion resolv'd to maintain,
But *Hannah*, who listen'd to all that had pass'd,
And could not endure so vulgar a taste,
As soon as her Ladyship call'd to be dress'd,
Cry'd, madam, why sure, my master's posselt;
Sir *Arthur* the matter how fine it would found?
I'd rather the bawn were sunk under ground;
But, madam, Iguels'd, there wou'd never come good.
When I saw him so often with *Darby* and *Woods*,
And now my dream's out; for I was a dream'd,
That I saw a huge rat? O dear, how I fear'd!
And after, methought, I lost my new shoes,
And *Molly*, she said, I should hear some ill news.
Dear, madam, had you but the spirit to tease,
You might have a barrack, whenever you please,
And, madam, I always believ'd you so stout,
That for twenty denials, you would not give out.
If I had a husband like him, I protest,
Till he gave me my will, I would give him no rest.
And rather than come in the same pair of sheets
With such a cross man, I would lie in the streets.

* Dr. Swift, Dean of St. Patrick's. † Sir Arthur
Archeison's Receiver, and one of his tenants.

But, madam, I beg, you'll contrive and invent,
And worry him out, till he gives his consent,
Dear madam, when'er on a barrack I think,
An I were to be hang'd, I can't sleep a wink,
For if a new Crochet comes into my brain,
I can't get it out tho' I'd never to pain.
I fancy already a barrack contriv'd
At *Hamilton's* bawn, and the troop is arriv'd:
Of this, to be sure, Sir *Arthur* has warning,
And waits on the captain, betimes in the morning.
Now see when they meet, how their honors behave,
Noble captain, your servant—Sir *Arthur* your slave.
You honour me much—the honour is mine.
'Twas a lad rainy night—but the morning is fine.
Pray how does my lady?—my wife's at your
service.

I think I have seen her Picture at *Jerusalem*. (down.
Good morrow, good captain—I'll wait on you
You than's for a foot—you'll think me a clown.
For all the world, captain, not half an inch lar-
ther—

You must be obey'd; your servant, Sir *Arthur*;
My humble respects to my lady, unknown;
I hope you will use my house as your own.
—Go bring me my smock, and leave off your prate,
Thou hast certainly gotten a cup in thy pate.
Pray, madam, be quiet, what was it I said?
You had like to have put it quite out of my head.
Next day, to be sure, the captain will come,
At the head of his troop, with his trumpet and
drum;

Now, madam, observe, how he marches in state.
The man with the kettle-drum enters the gate,
Dub, dub, a dub dub; the trumpeters follow;
Tantara, tantara; while all the boys halloo.
See, now comes the captain, all dabb'd with gold
lace,

O law! the sweet gentleman, look in his face,
And see how he rides like a lord of the land,
With the fine flaming sword he holds in his hand,
And his horse, the dear creature, it prances and
rears,

With ribbands in knots, at his tail and his ears.
At last comes the troop at the word of command,
Drawn up in our court, till the captain cries, stand.
Your ladyship lifts up the sala to be seen,
For sure I had dizen'd you out like a Queen;
The captain, to show he was proud of the favour,
Looks up to the window, and cocks up his beaver.
His beaver is cockt, pray, madam, mind that;
For a captain of horse never takes off his hat;
Because he has never a hand that is idle,
For the right holds the sword, and the left holds
the bridle.

Then flourishing twice his sword in the air,
As a compliment due to a lady so fair:
How I tremble to think of the blood it has spilt!
Then he lowers the point; then he kisses the hilt.
Your ladyship smiles, and then you begin:
Pray, captain, be pleas'd to alight and walk in.
The captain salutes you with congee profound;
And your ladyship curties half-way to the ground.
Kit, run to your master, and bid him come to us;
I'm sure he'll be proud of the honour you do us:
And, captain, you'll do us the favour to stay
And take a short dinner here with us to-day;

You're

You're heartily welcome; but as for good cheer,
You come in the very worst time of the year.
Had I but expected so worthy a guest—
Lord, madam, your ladyship sure is in jest:
You banter me, madam; the kingdom must grant—
You officers, captain, are so complaisant.
Hush, hush, I think I hear somebody coming.
No, madam, 'tis only Sir *Arcturys* humming.
To shorten my tale, for I hate a long story.
The captain, at Dinner, appears in his glory.
The dean and the doctor have humbled their
pride;

For the captain's intreated to sit by their side.
And because he's their betters, you carve for him
first;

The parsons, for envy, are ready to burst.
The servants, amaz'd, are scarce ever able,
To keep off their eyes, as he sits at the table.
And *Molly* and I do thrust in our nose,
To peep at the captain, in all his fine cloaths.
Dear, madam, 'be sure, he's a fine spoken man;
Do but hear, on the clergy, how glib his tongue ran.
And madam, said he, if such dinners you give,
You'll never want parsons as long as you live:
I ne'er knew a parson without a good nose;
But the devil's as welcome, where-ever he goes.
G—d— me, they bid us reform and repent;
But, sounds, by their looks, they never keep lent.
Mr. Curate, for all your grave looks, I'm afraid,
You cast a sheep's eye on her ladyship's maid:
I wish she would lend you her lily-white hand,
In mending your gown, and smoothing your beard.
For the dean was so shabby, and look'd like a
ninny;

That the captain suppos'd he was curate to *Jenny*.
Whenever you see a cassock and gown,
An hundred to one, but it covers a clown.
Observe how a parson comes into a room:
G—d— me, he hobbles as bad as my groom.
A scholar, when just from the college broke loose,
Can hardly tell how to cry bo to a goose.
Your *Novels*, and *Bindwicks*, and *Omers*, and stuff;
By g—d, they don't kenify this pinch of snuff.
To give a young gentleman right education;
The army's the very best school in the nation.
My school-master call'd me a dunce and a fool;
But at cuffs, I was always the cock of the school.
I never could take to my books for the blood o'me;
And the puppy confest, he expected no good o'me:
Now, madam, you'll think it a strange thing to say,
But the sight of a book, makes me sick to this day.
Never since I was born, did I hear so much wits
And, madam, I laugh'd, till I thought I should
split.

So then you look'd scornful, and snuff'd at the dean;
As who should say, now am I skinny and lean;
And he durst not so much as open his lips;
And the dean, he was plaguily down in the hips.

Thus mercilefs *Hannah* run on in her talk,
Till she heard the dean call, will your ladyship walk.
Her ladyship answers— I'm just coming down.
Then turning to *Hannah*, and forcing a frown;
Altho' it was plain, in her heart she was glad;
Cry'd, Hush, why sure, the wench is gone mad:
How could these chimeras get into your brains?
Come hither, and take this old gown for your
pains.

* Dr. Swift. † Dr. Jenny.

But if this secret should reach the dean's ears,
He ne'er will have done with his jibes and his jeers.
For your life, not a word of this matter, I charge
you.

Give me but a Barrack, a fig for the clergy.

AN EPIGRAM

WHEN you preach on the thirtieth day of
January, (still vary:
With your station and audience let your doctrine
If with Mitre you're grac'd, before the noble
Peers, Cavaliers:
You may Parliament blame, praise King and
But if not—mind your bits—take a different
tone;
Lay the blame on both sides alike, or on none:
Would you shine as a Dean, above Clerical Pro-
tor, (a Doctor,
Tho' you think like a BISHOP, still preach like

Complaint to Dorinda

By Mr. Fr—nd

SINCE, my *Dorinda*! first I saw your Eyes,
I feel, I know not what, of soft Surprise
Play round my Heart, and gently move my
Breast;
Till now unmov'd, unknowing ought but rest.
I ne'er yet felt devouring Grief, nor Care;
Ne'er yet knew Discontent, Disdain, Despair!
No Passion yet my Bosom ever felt;
I flew from Love; but now for Love I melt!
For who can see your Form, so fast, so bright,
Where all the Charms of hoarded Love unite,
Who can behold the Beauties of your Face?
Your lovely Eyes, your Lips, your ev'ry Grace!
And Hermit like, be Senseless at the Sight?
Feel no Emotion; nor confest Delight?
O none!—nor none can love *Dorinda*! as I do!
I Sigh, I Pine, I weep, I bleed for you!
Then be not Cruel as your Form is fair;
Nor Scorn to listen to my Gentle Prayer!
You've stole my Heart, my Soul, my All, away;
And o'er my Wishes bear unrivall'd sway!
And can you then your humblest Slave disdain?
Still hear me Sigh, and let me Sigh in vain?
Behold the Conquest which your Eyes have made
Must I despair, and you deny your Aid?
I know too well, the Doubts, the Hopes, the
I am no Stranger to a Lover's Cares! (Fears!
I with unceasing, and unceasing Pray!
All Night am Restless! Comfortless all Day!
Ease then my Pains; nor longer let me Grieve:
Oh, frown no more! for by your Smiles I live.
If not your Love; at least your Pity's due!
For all I know of Love I feel for you!
O had I Art to touch your Senseless Soul,
As you have Pow'r to pierce my Heart!
Soon would I bend your uncompleting Heart,
And make you wish for Joys, you will not
now impart!
Then, then, intranc'd, we'd live a Life divine,
I yours alone, as you would all be mine!

The

The Daily Courant, Jan. 21.

A plain Love-Letter, a Specimen.

Madam,

When I see you upon your Gravity-Looks, I conclude you to be a suitable Wife for me; my last Wife, when I first saw her, told me that she intended to marry, being weary of Boarding, she would have a House and Table of her own; and if you should be sick, none so tender over you as an Husband; my last Wife had 700*l.* of ready Money; she brought me a Silver Tankard cost 8*l.* and 10 Silver Spoons, and as many Suits of Grave Silks as cost about 40*l.* laced with Silver and Gold Lace up to the Pocket; her best of which I keep for you.

My Father gave me 1200*l.* besides my Education; I have been a good Husband, and have settled my Family; my eldest Son hath a Living of about 120*l.* a Year, a Minister, and so is my second Son, who has two Places besides teaching a School; they have been above 10 Years for themselves; my third Son is married, a Confectioner and Grocer, sells also Tea and Chocolate, and Coffee, which he roasts himself, had 300 Pounds with his Wife, and now 80 Pounds a Year fallen to him lately by the Death of her Brother; I have two Daughters at Home with me at present, the Youngest as tall as your self; they have their Portions set out, my Eldest Son is to pay them out of my perpetual Advowson I have settled on him after my Decease; my Eldest Daughter has lived twice with her Brother the Confectioner, and intends to go again as soon as I marry you; then I have but one Daughter who waits upon me and you, and one Maid you shall chuse; my Brewing an old Servant does it, and I hire a Washer-woman, a Baker and a Butcher, both which we have in Town near us; so that you and I

may enjoy our selves with all the exquisite Pleasures of Matrimony so long as God shall send us Health. I shall keep a Calash to take the Air; I can walk three Miles in the Middle of Winter, dry one Way; and a Wood within a Furlong, in May full of Lillies of the Valley, and all Variety of Herbs; I understand Physick: My first Wife died in Childbed, and the last would take nothing of Physick to stop a Looseness, when I cured divers of it; her Fever seized her Virals; she was not sick till the two last Days. I had four eminent Physicians, but she would not take what they prescribed; but said she was burnt up and scorched within, and that their Cordials were too hot for her.

Madam, Fear nothing, all shall be plain, and a House I have well furnished, no Daughter married to take any thing from me; I have a Living of 150*l.* a Year, this 30 Years; I have only one Grandchild with my Daughter's Father, 'tis all the Company they have, it is about 4 Years old, they will never part from him.

Madam, I hope you have had the Letter I left for you at the George; the Bearer was an Exciseman, and can inform you there is 40 Fir Trees, Gold and Silver Hollies, with many Yew Trees, and all green, to entertain you with; fine Gardens, and a new-built House lately. You know where to direct to me.

I beg an Answer.

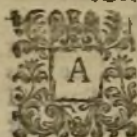
Edward ———

I am sorry I can't acquaint the Publick with the Success of this Letter upon the Lady it is address'd to, but if I may be allowed to guess, I think it could not fail, for however the Author might be wrong in point of Form and Ceremony, I assure you I have heard several sensible Women declare that in the main he talk'd very much to the Purpose.

THE

T H E
Monthly Intelligencer.
 FEBRUARY, 1732.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.



AT a General Court of the South Sea Company Sir John Eyles acquainted them that their Payments since 1721, to December 24, 1731, amounted to 2,088,000*l.* and that their Receipts came to 2,198,751*l.* Value of their Ships and Sloops was computed at 11,900*l.* and the Debts due to the Company were now more than in 1721. On the Balance of their extraordinary Receipts and Payments the Total of those Receipts amounted to 7,581,848*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.* and that above 1,300,000*l.* thereof was made use of to pay the Dividends over and above what they received from the Government. Mr. Woodford mov'd that the Bonds in the Cashier's Hands be cancelled, and no new ones coined without the Consent of a General Court. This Sir John Eyles strenuously opposed, and acquainted the Court there were 600,000*l.* in Bonds locked up, and and was for a particular Adjournment, and the Court was accordingly adjourn'd to March. At the same Time George Heathcote, Esq; one of their Directors, declar'd that he was not satisfied with the Method which the other Gentlemen in the Direction, took to examine the Company's Books without the necessary Vouchers; that to be answerable for others was a dangerous Situation, which Reasons, and his own Inexperience in such in-

tricate Affairs, render'd it prudent in him to quit their Service.

Thursday, Feb. 3.

Was try'd at Guildhall, London, before the Lord Chief Justice Raymond, an Action for Trespas, brought by Edward Chapman, Esq; Plaintiff, against James Lamb and Henry Jelly, Custom-house Officers at Dover, Defendants; for taking from the Plaintiff (on his coming from Calais) one Silk Night-Gown, 14 Shirts, one black Velvet Cap, and one black Silk Cap. The Defendants gave Evidence that the Cloaths were new, and that they had often seiz'd wearing Apparel for the Duty, and kept it; but being unable to shew any Law or Authority that lays any Duty on wearing Apparel, unless brought in as Merchandize, the Plaintiff recover'd a Verdict, with 20*l.* Damage.

Friday, Feb. 4.

The Proprietors of the Charitable Corporation delivered their Case to the Members of the House of Commons, whereby they lay the entire Blame on the Gentlemen in the Direction; that the Proprietors were wholly kept in Ignorance; and in October last were made to believe, that their Capital was 5:8,370*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* upon which it was declared they were able to divide 10.614*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* being but Part of their Profits. Upon the strict Enquiry there has not been found in Pledges or Effects in their Warehouses above the Sum of 50,000*l.*

so that considering the various advanced Prices paid by the Proprietors, with the Loss to the Possessors of Notes and Bonds, the whole Loss will amount to more than half a Million of Money.

Saturday, Feb. 5.

At a Gen^l Court of the Charitable Corporation, Dr. *Mowbray*, Chairman of their Committee, &c. told them, That they had presented their Petition to the House of Commons, which was received in so favourable a manner that all reasonable Redress might be expected; he remarked to 'em, That their Directors who before labour'd to be chosen, as into Places of Profit, since their last Election (of which they accepted with Reluctance) cannot by repeated Summons be prevailed on to attend their Duty; tho' when Thompson was in office, they were very punctual, nay rather than fail held their meetings on Sunday; but now their Capital is vanish'd, the Scene is alter'd. The Committee excepted out of this General Charge Capt. *Molesworth*, Mr *Beake* and Mr *Jackson*; whom they recommended to be empower'd, with others, to direct Sales and oversee the Redemption of Pledges. (See the List of *Directors* and *Assistants* No. XI. p. 497)

Wednesday Feb. 9.

Mr. Serjeant *Uring* was presented for Deputy Recorder of this City, to his Majesty in Council, by Mr. Baron *Thompson* Recorder, and at the same Time made Report of the two Malefactors under Sentence of Death. (See Monday 14.)

A certain Duke paid 5,000*l*. to Beau *Nash*, and agreed to allow him 400*l*. per Annum during Life, in Lieu of 10,000*l*. he was to pay in case the said Nobleman should lose at Hazard above 2,000*l*. at one Sitting, which he did in *October* last at *Newmarket*.

The Court of *Exchequer* gave Judgment upon the special Verdicts in the Causes depending between the King, Plaintiff, and *John Huggins*, late Warden of the Fleet, Defendant, for the Escapes of *Robert Boyce*, and other Persons in the Fleet, for near 40,000*l*. and gave it for the Defendant.

Thursday 10.

The House of Commons appointed a Committee of 21, to inspect the Affairs of the Charitable Corporation; and *Samuel Sandys* Esq; was elected Chairman.

Saturday 12.

The Court of King's-Bench gave Judgment against Mr. *Franklin* for printing and publishing the Hague Letter in the *Craftsman* of Jan. 2. 1731. (See No. XIII. p. 559.) viz. That he should pay 100*l*. Fine, be imprisoned 12 Months, and give Security for 7 Years; himself to be bound in 1000*l*. and his two Sureties in 500*l*. each.

Monday 14. Were executed *Hallam* and *Scroggi*, the two Malefactors condemn'd the last Sessions at the Old Bailey. *Hallam* denied the slinging his Wife out of the Window, and took the Sacrament upon it under the Gallows. Tho' he had own'd his beating her.

Was try'd in the Court of *Exchequer* at Westminster, a Cause between the King, Plaintiff, and *Rob. Walworth*, Defendant, relating to the landing of 2,200 lb. Weight of Tea without paying Duty in order to run the same; when a Verdict was given for the King, with 550*l*. Damages.

Tuesday 15.

Dr. *Bettesworth* gave Judgment upon a Libel which the Lady of *Edward Weld*, Esq; Daughter to the Lord *Aspen*, had filed in Dr's Commons against her Husband for Insufficiency. The Case had been be-

L

fore argued, when it appeared from the Evidence that they had been married about 4 Years, and by the Certificate of 3 Midwives the Lady was a pure Virgin at the Time she commenced this Suit. In his Answer to his Wife's Interrogatory of his not having carnal Knowledge of her for 3 Years after Marriage, he said, that he *believed* he had such Knowledge of her twice within the first Year. But as he could not swear *positively*, the opposite Council argued that he could not be a competent Judge. The Dr. gave his Opinion, That tho' the Midwives had sworn the Lady was a pure Virgin, yet several eminent Surgeons had certified that the Husband was in all Appearance a Man sufficient to propagate his Species; that if he should set aside the Marriage, and the Parties should marry again, and each of 'em have Children, the second Marriage on either Side wou'd be void, and the Children Bastards; for these Reasons he confirmed the Marriage, and admonish'd the Lady to go home to her Husband; whom probably the Surgeons had helped by their Art.

Thursday, Feb. 17.

The Lords received a Message from the Commons by Mr. *Sandys*, and near 150 other Members, with the Pension Bill; which being read a first Time, a certain Lord said, That altho' he abhor'd Corruption, yet this was such a Bill that he desired not to see it read again; and remarked, that this was the third Time it had come up in the same Words; having been twice rejected, he thought it was a great Distrespect to their Lordships; adding, that there was no Preamble to it, as is usual in all Bills, and therefore moved to reject it: And another Lord said, that he hated Corruption as much as any one, but that such Bills as these were Offspring of wou'd be Minis-

ters. Those for the Bill argued, they believed it to be a good one, and since the Commons had passed it without a Word against it, it would be decent and respectful in the Lords likewise to pass it; but as to the Bill having no Preamble, Silence often conveyed stronger Ideas to the Mind than Words themselves. At last the Question being put, whether to read it a second Time, the House divided, content 25, not content 78; the Proxies being called, were, content 15, not content 17, which made up the whole Number, content 40, not content 95.

Was held at *Merchant Taylor's Hall* the annual Feast of the Sons of the Clergy; after a Sermon and the usual Musick at *St. Paul's*. The Collections on this Occasion amounted to 1080*l.* 5*s.* Last Year but to 718*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* (See No. II. p. 30.)

Sunday, Feb. 20

Appeared at Court a little Company of Grenadiers composed of young Gentlemen of Quality, Col. *Cathcart's* Son Captain, clothed after the Fashion of the 2d Regiment of Foot Guards; His Royal Highness the Duke diverts himself with acting as Corporal, chusing to rise regularly to Preferment. The Number being but 12 private men, was to be increased; Fogg adds, *in Case of a War.*

Tuesday, Feb. 22.

Being the Birth Day of her R. H. the Princess *Mary*, who then enter'd the 10th year of her Age, and the first since her Household was settled, it was publicly observed.

A Cause was tried in the Court of Kings Bench at Guildhall on an Action brought by Mrs. *Southell* against the Rev. Mr. *John Wilkinson* for Non-performance of a Marriage Contract. By the Evidence it appear'd that the Marriage Articles were drawn, the Wedding Cloaths bought

bought, and the Ring, with this Poſie, *Chriſt and thee my Comfort be!* his Letters of Courtſhip were read; his Converſation with the Lady recited, in which he gave Names to his future Children; and laſtly, a Form of Prayer was produc'd which he had made for her Uſe on the Occaſion of their intended Marriage: The Contraſt, which he alleged was only conditional, being prov'd to the Satisfaction of the Jury, they gave a Verdict for the Plaintiff and 300 l. Damages.

Friday 25.

His Maſteſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to the Malt Bill, and to three Naturalization Bills.

The Sefſions ended at the Old Bailey, and 8 Malefaſtors receiv'd Sentence of Death, 1 Thomas Edwards and 2 Thomas Paſt, for robbing the Rev. Mr. Fryar, at Midnight, in the Street, who were diſcover'd by one of 'em wearing his Hat and Roſe; 3 Thomas Smith and 4 Thomas Parton, for robbing William Davies on the Highway; 5 Thomas Andrews, for Felony and Burglary; 6 Edward Dale, for breaking open a Shop and ſtealing a Handkerchief; 7 George Browne, for returning from Transportation; and 8 Jane French, for ſtealing out of Mr. Smith her Maſter's Houſe 14 l. 10 s. and two Gold Rings.

Mr. Atkinſon, a Sadler at Charing-Croſs, was tried for the Murder of his Mother, and acquitted, tho' brought in guilty of Wiſſed Murder on the Coroner's Inqueſt; before whom it was ſworn by the Maid, that becoming in the Night to her Bed naked from his own, ſhe cried out, on which his Mother got up to reprove him, and he ran to her and puſh'd her down Stairs, which fractured her Skull; on which

he ſaid he believed *he had kill'd the old Bitch*. But it appearing on the Trial that his Mother often gave him a good Word, and that he did not intend to Murder her, the Jury brought it in accidental Death.

Saturday 26.

At Hicks's Hall one Pool was tried for Perjury in the Court of King's Bench, for ſwearing that Col. Wingfield ſhould ſay, *He would hang 20 ſuch as Francklin was* on which the ſaid Colonel was not admitted on his Jury. The Jury found him guilty, and he was ſentenced to ſtand in the Pillory, facing Weſtminſter Hall Gate, and to ſuffer a Years Impriſonment in Bridewel.

An Iſſue was try'd at the Court of King's Bench at Guildhall, directed out of Chancery, wherein a Minor ſued for an Eſtate of 100 l. per Ann. as Son and Heir to Mr. Pendreuel deceased, (which Eſtate was ſetled on the Family for preſerving King Charles II. in the Oak) but it was proved that Mr. Pendreuel a few Days after marrying the Mother of the Plaintiff, retired into Staffordſhire for two Years till he dy'd, and in all that time had no Converſation with his Wife, who however was delivered of this Child about the Time of his Death; whereupon a Verdict was given for the Deſend.

Sunday, Feb. 28.

A Sefſions of the High Court of Admiralty was held at the Old Bailey, by Sir Henry Pennycuik, when Lawrence Brown, and John Ellis were tried for running away with the *Atton Gallay*, and conſining their Capt. Yerbury, and uſing him barbarouſly; Brown was acquitted, and Ellis found Guilty.

Patrick Scot, try'd for running away with the Ship *Dove*, and ſelling the Cargo, was acquitted.

Robert Halley, alſo for Murder, Tyracy, and Robbery; of all which he was acquitted. Th

The House of Commons order'd into Custody *John Thompson* Warehouse-keeper to the Charitable Corporation, *Francis Thompson*, *David Faikney*, *Thomas Lease*, his Deputies; *Richard Woolley*, *Thomas Warren*, *John Wainwright* Cashire, *John Venables*, Accomptant, *Thomas Hodgeson*, *David Avery*, *William Burroughs*, Esq; and *William Squire*. *Thomas Lease*, having prevaricated in his Examination was committed close Prisoner to *Newgate*. *John Venables*, *David*

Faikney and *Thomas Hodgeson*, having given fair and candid Answers were discharged without Fee. Mr *David Avery* was admitted to Bail. *William Burroughs*, Esq; and *William Squire* had withdrawn themselves. *George Robinson* Esq; and *John Thompson* being in Foreign Parts, his Majesty has caused Instances to be made for sending them over; and some Encouragement was to be allow'd in Case of a Voluntary Return.

DEATHS omitted in our last.

John Gage, Esq; Brother to the late *Hen. Gage*, of *Bentley* in *Suffex*.

George Oulzy, Brother to the E. of *Finlater*.

The Lady *Diana Fielding*, Grandmother to the late *Ld Dudley* and *Ward*, of a Cancer in her Breast. By whose Death a great Estate came to the E. of *Berkshire*. She left a considerable Legacy to Mrs *Fanshawe*, who had been her Companion 20 Years. and died soon after her for Grief.

Sir *Charles Post*, of *Maningham*, in *Norfolk*, Bart.

Mr *Robert Dean*, Son and Heir of *Rob. Dean*, of *Crundal Hants*, Esq;

FEB. 1. *MR Matthews* Laceman to his Majesty.

Mr. Joseph Richards, Messenger to the Lords of the Treasury.

The Revd Mr *Tothunter*, Rector of *Weyhill* in *Hampshire*.

The Revd Mr *Rd Newcomb*, M. A. Fellow of *Queen's College*, *Cambridge*.

4. The *Ld Conway*, Baron of *Ragley*, in the County of *Warwick*, and Baron *Conway*, of *Killultagh* in the County of *Antrim* in *Ireland*. He Married first the Lady *Mary Hyde*, Daughter to *Laurence E. of Rochester*, whom he had 4 Daughters; the dying 1708, he Married a second Lady who died in Childbed 1715, when he Married *Charlotte*, Daughter of Sir *John Shorter*, Knt. (Ld Mayor of *London*, 1688.) and Sister to Sir *Robert Walpole's* Lady, whom his Lordship left with 3 Sons and 1 Daughter.

5. *Walter Chetwynd*, Esq; Governor of *Barbadoes*, and Member of Parliament for *Litchfield* from 1714, to this year.

Mrs *Harne*, Sister to Sir *Charles Morden*.

Richard Cumberland, Esq; eldest Son to Mr Arch Deacon *Cumberland*.

The Marq. of *Miremont*, at his Apartment in *Somerset house*. He came there in the beginning of *K. James II.* Reign, and was Colonel of a Troop of Horse in the Reign of *K. William*.

6 *William Bromley*, of *Bagginton*, Esq; Representative in the 9 last Parliaments for the University of *Oxford*. He was Speaker of the House of Commons in 1710, afterwards Secretary of State and privy Counsellor.

Thomas Woodham, Esq; at his House at *Lambeth*.

Thomas Hyde, Esq; Lord of the Manors of *Ware* and *Hertford*.

The Duchesse of *Monmouth* and *Buckeleugh*, Countess of *Dalkeith*, Baroness *Scott* of *Buckeleugh*, and Baroness of *Esdale*, aged about 90. She was Relict of *James D. of Monmouth*, natural Son of *Charles II.* beheaded on *Tower-hill*, July 15, 1685, and Daughter of the E. of *Buckeleugh*. She

She had Issue, by the Duke, *James* late E. of *Dalkeith*, and *Henry* late E. of *Deloraine*. In 1688 she was again Married to *Charles* Ld *Cornwallis*, and had Issue a Son and two Daughters. By her Death an Estate of 15,000*l.* per annum, and the Title of Duke of *Bucksleigh* descend to *Francis* E. of *Dalkeith*, her Grandson.

Dr *Ralph Lambert*, Bp of *Meath* in *Ireland*.

7. *Thomas Weldon*, Esq; without Issue. Whereby his Estate of about 1000*l.* per annum, came to a Gardener at *Reading*.

The Hon. Mrs *Cholmondeley*, Wife of *Seymour Cholmondeley*, Esq; and Sister to the E. of *Ashburnham*, at her Seat in *Cheshire*. Her first Husband was *Robert Cholmondeley*, of *Holford* in *Cheshire*, Esq; She had during her Widowhood by Deed given to Mr *Asheton*, a Gentleman of *Cheshire*, 1000*l.* per annum after her Decease, the Validity of which was in Issue at Law.

John Reynolds, Esq; of the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

9. Mr *J. Miller*, one of the Yeomen Porters to his Majesty's Household.

Robert Dixon, Esq; one of the Judges of Common-pleas in *Ireland*.

The Revd Mr *Phanuel Bacon*, pastor of *St Laurence Church* at *Reading*.

10. *George Carpenter* Ld Carpenter of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, Governor of *Minorca*, and Lieut. Gen. of the Army. He was made a Colonel 1701. Brigadier Gen. 1705. Major and Lieut. Col. 1708. and had been 59 years in the Army; and Married *Alice*, Daughter to *Wm* Ld *Vile*. *Charlemont*, by whom he has left Issue only one Son of the same Name, who succeeds him in Honour and Estate.

The Wife of Mr *Simpson*, one of the Keepers of *Busby-park*, aged 106 Years, 4 Months and 8 Days. She had all her Senses to the last.

Mr *Wm Jones*, a Proctor of Doctors Commons, and one of the Coalmeters of this City.

The Wife of *Francis Wilks*, Esq; Agent for *New-England*, in Child-bed.

14. *Thomas Burford*, Esq; one of the sixty Clerks in *Chancery*.

—— *Pollexfen*, Esq; of *Nutwel* in *Somersetshire*, Son of the late Ld Chief Justice *Pollexfen*.

15. The Revd Dr *Francis Atterbury*, late Bp of *Rochester*, at *Paris*: justly esteem'd for his great Learning and polite Conversation.

17. The Relict of *Thomas Neale*, Esq; aged 96, in *Old Palace yard*.

Edward Hobart, Esq; aged 90 at his Chambers in *Gray's-linn*. He has left the greatest part of his Estate to his Grandson, an Infant.

Mrs *Martha Thorold*, Sister to the present Sir *Samuel Thorold*, Bart. whom before her Death she desir'd to pay out of her Estate 100*l.* to the Corporation for propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts, and the like sum to the Sufferers by Fire at *Blandford* and *Tiverton*.

Mrs *Cullum*, Daughter of the late *Thomas Cullum*, Esq; of *Ealing* in *Middlesex*, Esq; and has left 4000*l.* to Capt. *Cullum* of the Guards.

18. Miss *Mary Shadwell*, youngest Daughter to *St John Shadwell*, Kt M. D.

Mrs *Ramsay*, Daughter to Sir *Alexander Ramsay*, a Scots Baronet.

Mr *John Southouse*, a Distiller in *St John street*, and one of the Governors of *St Bartholomew's Hospital*.

20. Mr *Rd Beardsley*, a *Jamaica* and *Barbadoes* Merch. at *Stoke Newington*.

23. *Samuel Howey*, Esq; Barrister at Law, in whose Lodgings were found in Bank Notes 4000*l.* about 2000*l.* in Notes of Hand, and 127 five Pound Pieces, and left about 600*l.* per annum, to his Sister Relict of Sir *Wm Saunderson*, and her Niece.

25. *Francis Leigh*, Esq; only Son of *Sir John Leigh*, of *Addington* in *Surrey*, Barr. Grand Master of Serjeantry, whose place it is to carry the first Dish to a Coronation Feast, by which Office he holds the manor of *Addington*.

27. *Andrew Card*, senior Benchor of the Society of *Grays-Inn*, Esq;

Mr *Edward Milward*, Messenger to the Auditor's Office in the Exchequer.

26. Mr *Skinner*, an Attorney in *Fetter-Lane*, who shot out his Brains, A few Days before, he had been robbed by a Hackney Coachman of 70 Guineas, his Watch and Rings, and very much bruised in his Head, which 'twas said had disorder'd his Mind.

Ecclesiastical Preferments conferr'd on the following Reverend Gentlemen.

T *Thomas Herring*, D. D. appointed Dean of *Rockester*, void by the Promotion of *Dr Clagget*, to the See of *St David's*.

George Waite, M. A. presented to the Living of *Redford* in *Nottinghamshire*.

Mr *Goodwin*, chosen Lecturer of *Pinner's-Hall*.

Mr *La Motte*, appointed Suffragan Bishop of *Soder* and *Man*.

Mr *Grimes*, A. M. presented to the Rectory of *Llardesty*, in *Brecknock'sh*.

Alexander Maillat, M. A. to the Rectory of *Combe Flory*, in *Somersetshire*.

Mr *Walter Williams*, to the Rectory of *Garfop*, in the Diocese of *St Davids*.

Mr *David Allen*, to the Vicarage of *Mathury*, with the Chapels of *St Nicholas* and *Gransfon*, in the same Diocese.

Mr *Thomas Birch*, to the Vicarage of *Ulline* in *Essex*.

Mr *James Mac Farley*, to the Rectory of *Upton* in *Northumberland*.

Mr *Richardson*, to the Living of *Buley* in the County of *Northampton*.

Dr *Christopher Hufsey*, to the Rectory of the united Parish of *Allhallows*.

F. Baron, M. A. made Archdeacon of *Norfolk*, in the room of *Dr Tanner*.

Henry Briggs, D. D. Rector of *Holt* in *Norfolk*, made Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty.

Ecclesiastical Preferments in Ireland.

D *R. Mordecai Carey*, Chaplain to the Duke of *Dorset*, made Bp of *Clonsert* and *Kilmacduagh*, in the Room of,

Dr *Edward Synge*, translated to the See of *Cloyne*, in the Room of,

Dr *Henry Maule* translated to that of *Dramore*, in the Room of,

Dr *Charles Cobb*, translated to that of *Kildare*, in the Room of,

Dr *Welbore Ellis*, translated to *Meath*, in the Room of, Dr *Ralph Lambert*, dec.

Dr *John Brandreth*, made Dean of *Ardmagh*, in the Room of,

Dr *Rd Daniel*, made Dean of *Down* in the Room of *Dr Wm Gore*, dec.

PROMOTIONS.

T *HE* 3 following Gentlemen were preferr'd by the D. of *Argyle* and *Greenwich*, in the Royal Reg. of Artillery, viz.

Geo. Williamsen, Gent. to be Lieut. in Cap. *Pattison's* Company at *Minorca*;

John Goodyear, Gent. to be Capt. Lieut. of Capr. *Deal's* Company at *Gibraltar*; and *William Sumpter*, Gent. to be Lieut. of Capr. *Hugh's* Company at *Woolwich*.

James Preffer, Gent. appointed a Surveyor of the Ordnance at *Woolwich*.

Stephen Cornwallis, Esq; made Col. to a Regiment at *Jamaica*.

The Revd. Mr *Hatchkis*, second Master of *Charterhouse* School, chosen Head-Master in the room of Mr *Tooke*, decess'd; and the Revd Mr *Preffer*, second Master in his room.

John Lu

Cold Srean

Mr Wright

Charles C

The E. C

room of th

Sr Rob. A

Isaac Leb

Ld Vilc.

James C

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Capt. Ri

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Mr Abston

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Gilbert V

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Mr Killig

Thomas J

John Far

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Geo. Wood

Edward B

Robert Br

Mr Rutter

Mr Better

M *R Jeffe*

Mr Ab

The Rev

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George Sp

Mrs Pitt, o

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Col. Reyn

Daughter of

Benjamin J

Dr Markland

John Stiles

Mr Van N

Mr Dizon

Daughter of

Morgan V

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Peter Giffa

Richard C

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Bishop's Daug

John Lumley, Esq; appointed Col. of a Company of *Grenadiers* in the Cold Stream Reg. of Foot Guards.

Mr Wright, Footman to Sir *Rob. Walpole*, made Messenger to the Treasury.

Charles Clarke, Esq; chosen Recorder of *Huntingdon*, and *Godmanchester*. The E. of *Cravens*, chosen a Peer of the *British* Parliament, in the room of the E. of *Loudoun*, deceased.

Sr *Rob. Kemp*, Bart, elected Knight of the Shire for the County of *Suffolk*.

Isaac Lebeup, Esq; chosen Representative for *Grampound* in *Cornwall*.

Ld Visct. *Cornbury*, Representative for the University of *Oxford*.

James Calthrope, Esq; appointed one of the Gentlemen Ushers, and Quarterly Waiters to his Majesty.

Capt. *Richard Gregory*, succeeds *John Lumley*, Esq; in Brigadier *Honeywood's* Regiment of Dragoons.

Mr Ashton, of *Surry street* in the Strand, appointed Deputy Warden of the Mint, and Solicitor of the same.

Gilbert Vane, Esq; one of the Ld *Barnard's* Sons made Ensign in the fifth Regiment of Foot Guards; and is succeeded by

Mr Killigrew, as Page of Honour to her Majesty.

Thomas Broadhurst, Esq; made Lieut. in Col. *Clayton's* Reg. of Foot.

John Fane, Esq; made Colonel of the Regiment of Dragoons commanded by the late Ld *Carpenter*.

Geo. Woodward, Esq; appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the K. of *Poland*.

Edward Barker, Esq; chosen Chairman to the *Middlesex* Justices.

Robert Brown, of *Westminster*. Esq; created a Baronet.

Mr Rutter, appointed one of the Harbingers to his Majesty.

Mr Betteridge, appointed Messenger to the Auditors Office in the *Excheq.*

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

MR *Jeffery Pendergrafs*, to Miss *Warren*, of *Bristol*.

Mr Abel Fumereau, a *Hamburg* Merchant, to Miss *Haywood* of *Oxford*.

The Revd *Mr Charles Vinicombe*, Married to Mrs *Penelope Sheldon*, a Widow, related to the E. of *Suffolk*.

George Speake, Esq; Representative for *Taunton Dean* in *Somersetshire*, to Miss *Pitt*, of the same County.

(The Ld *Baltimore's* Lady brought to Bed of a Son.)

Col. *Reynolds*, of the 3d Regiment of Foot Guards Married to the only Daughter of Col. *Duncombe*.

Benjamin Pollen, of *Lincoln's-Inn*, Esq; to the Daughter of the late Revd Dr *Markland*.

John Stileman, of *Charterhouse Square*, Esq; to Mrs *Sadler*, a Widow.

Mr Van Neck, a Dutch Merchant, to the Daughter of Mr *Daubus*.

Mr Dixonie, Page of the presence to the Queen, Married to the Daughter of Mr *Powel*, Master of the *Gloucester Tavern* in *Pall Mall*.

Morgan Vane, Esq; to the Daughter of Mr *Robert Knight*, formerly Cashier of the S. S. Company.

— *Frederick*, of *Gray's-Inn*, Esq; to Miss *Somerset*, 10000*l.* Fortune.

Peter Giffard, of *Ghillington*, in *Staffordshire*, Esq; to Miss *Roberts*.

Richard Chandler Esq; Solicitor to the Excise, Son of the Bp of *Durham*, to a Daughter of the Ld *James Cavendish*, whose only Son married the said Bishop's Daughter.

FROM the *Hague* Feb. 9. O. S. they write, that the E. of *Chesterfield*, the *British* Ambassador, and Count *Sinzendorff*, the Emperor's Ambassador, went to the Assembly of the States General, and signed jointly with them the Accession of that Republick to the last Treaty of *Vienna*.

From *Petersburgh*, That the *Cararina* had named her Successor, but has ordered that Nobody mention it in Publick on Pain of Death, tho' 'tis believed to be the Princess of *Mecklenburgh*, who was Born Dec. 18, 1718, and is going to be married.

From *Vienna*, That the *Turkish* Resident had strongly assured Prince *Eugene*, that the Report of the Grand Seigneur's designing a War with the Emperor or his Allies, was entirely groundless; but the Emperor lays no great Stress on it, knowing the Grand *Vizier* to be a bold enterprizing Man, subtle and reserv'd, and a Friend to *France*, being once redeem'd from Slavery by a Merchant of that Nation.

From *Paris*, That the Cardinal *de Fleury* had petitioned for Leave to retire from Court on Account of his great Age and Infirmities, that in such Case, no Prime Minister will be allow'd, but his Majesty will nominate a new Council; that the D. of *Bourbon* was restored to Favour, and that the General Farmers and Receivers had advanced ten Millions to the King; probably for some Grand Enterprize; towards which Armaments were making in all the Provinces.

From *Constantinople*, That a bloody Battle had been fought near *Amandan*, between the *Turks* and *Perfians*, and that the former had obtained a compleat Victory, took most of the Baggage with the regal Ornaments of the *Schach* *Tamas*, and 30 Brass Cannon. The *Perfian* Foot were entirely ruined,

and the young Monarch hardly escap'd with his Life; which reduc'd him to the Necessity of Suing for Peace of the *Porte*. In the last Disposition it was resolv'd to agree thereto, on Condition that the Towns of *Ramnia* and *Tauris*, taken by the *Ottomans*, still remain in their Possession.

From *Corsica*. *France* has in some Measure declared in Favour of the Male-contents, by answering the Minister of *Genoa*, when he complain'd of the French Ships assisting the Rebels, that his most Christian Majesty expected they should respect his Flag where-ever they met it.

From *Santa Cruz*, in *South Barbary*. K. Muley Abdalla's Army, had in a late Battle made such a Slaughter among the *Arabs*, that 'tis believed they would never be able to take the Field again. Thereupon the People had submitted, and the Blacks were march'd within Cannon Shot of *Morocco*.

At *Barcelona* they were making Preparations for an Embarkation there on the 15th of *March*, of 30,000 *Spaniards* with Tents, Artillery, and all other Necessaries to form a Camp, also 2 Bomb Vessels, 14,000 Bombs and 50,000 Bullets, for some Secret Expedition, in which 6,000 *Marines* were to be employ'd.

At *Cadiz*, Was talk'd of a Proposal made to the *English* Minister, that if the *South Sea* Company will resign their Right of sending a Ship with the *Flote* and Gallions, his Catholick Majesty will lower the Duty on *English* Manufactures imported 2 or 3 per Cent.

The Directors of the *Ostend* Company had received a Decree from the Emperor, whereby all his Subjects in the Countries formerly in the Possession of *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, are forbid all Commerce to the *East Indies*.

- Jan. 27. *Fabula Esopiseleste, with an English Translation, by H. Clarke.*
Royal Genealogies, &c. by James Anderson, D. D. Folio 2 l. 10 s.
An Epistle to Mr Pope, pr. 6 d.
The Honourable Lovers: or 2d Volume of Pylader and Corinna, &c. pr. 5 d.
A Treatise of the suffocation of the matrix, &c. pr. 6 d.
 23. *Milton restored, and Bentley deposed, &c.*
 29. *A Collection of Pieces in verse and prose, published on occasion of the Dunciad, by Mr Savage.*
The Proceedings at the Sessions at the Old Bailey: 2d part, pr. 6 d.
A Letter to a Member of Parliament, concerning the reduction of interest, pr. 4 d.
The Craftsman's Apology: being a vindication of his conduct and writings, pr. 6 d.
 31. *The present State of Europe, &c. for December.*
A Description of the Peritonæum, &c. by James Douglas, Physician to her Majesty.
A Vindication of Mr Nation's Sermon, &c. pr. 6 d.
 Feb. 1. *Malice detected: a Pastoral Essay, pr. 2 d.*
Free-thinking proved Atheism, &c. pr. 1 s. 6 d.
A Review of the Text of Milton's Paradise Lost, Part I. pr. 2 s.
Philosophical Transactions, No. 420. for August and September
The Occasional Monitor, Part I. and II.
The way to be wise and wealthy. &c.
 2. *A true state of the South Sea scheme, as first form'd, &c.*
An Address to the Proprietors of the South-Sea Capital, &c. pr. 1 s.
The Post-Mast Miscellany, pr. 1 s.
 4. *The Quack's Miscellany, &c. pr. 1 s.*
 5. *Sermon before the Hon. House of Commons, Jan. 31, by Alured Clarke, D. D.*
The English Lawyers, &c. by William Bohn, Esq.
A Reply to the Defence of the Letter to Dr Waterland.
Ecclesiastical Memoirs of the first 6 Centuries, &c. by M. de Tillmont, No. II. pr. 2 l. 6 d.
 7. *An Ode occasioned by rejecting the Proposal for erecting a statue of K. William III. &c. pr. 1 s.*
The 4th Part of an Essay towards a natural History of Florida, &c. by M. Catesby.
 8. *A friendly Letter to Dr Bentley, &c. pr. 1 s.*
The History of the Modern Patriots, pr. 6 d.
A Sermon before the House of Lords, Jan. 31, by Francis Ld Bp of Chichester, pr. 6 d.
Modern History by Mr Salmon. N. 90, 91. Vol. xv. P. 5, 6.
On P——pe and W——d; occasioned by their late Writings, pr. 6 d.
Uprightness and Integrity requisite to attain and preserve a good conscience: A Sermon at Be-
verley October 10. by Christopher Hilliard.
A Sermon, occasioned by the death of Mr John Harrison, by Thomas Ridgley, pr. 6 d.
 9. *Readings to good works, &c. recommended in a Sermon, Jan. 1. by James Wood, pr. 4 d.*
Whitlock's Memoirs of English Affairs. with many additions never before printed.
A necessary Caution to the Sufferers by the Charitable Corporation, pr. 2 d.
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 10. *Charity in all its branches, &c. pr. 2 s.*
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The Political State of Great Britain, for January.
The Monthly Chronicle, for January.
 11. *Institutiones Chirurgicae: or Principles of Surgery, &c. by G. Smith.*
Roma Antiqua & Regens: or the Conformity of ancient and modern Ceremonies, &c. pr. 2 s.
VValteri Hemingford, Historia de rebus gestis Edwardi I. II, III, &c. in two Vols. by T. Hearne, A. M.
A Letter to a Member of Parliament in the North, concerning scandal and defamation, &c.
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A Dissertation on the Pox, &c. by Joseph Cam, M. D. pr. 1 s. 6 d.
 12. *The glorious reward of Christian fortitude: a Sermon, before the Lord Mayor, &c. at St.*
Paul's; Jan. 31. &c. by R. W. Warren D. D. pr. 6 d.
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 17. *A Sermon occasion'd by the death of Mr. Mat. Madden, preached Jan. 16, By Sayer Radd, pr. 6 d.*

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18. *Britannia Major: the new scheme for discharging the debts of the Nation, &c.* Pr 1 s.

21. *The Modern Husband, a Comedy: by Hen. Fielding Esq.*

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28. *The Proceedings in a Cause between the Hon. Mrs Kath. Weld, and Edw. Weld, Esq; &c.* pr. 1 s.

29. *The present state of Europe, for January.*

Mar. 1. *The Voluntier Laureat: a Poem, by Richard Savage, Esq;*

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William Jackson, of Cockermouth, Cumberland, Mercer.

John Mills, of Bisley, Gloucestershire, Clothier.

John Warrington, of Hanover Square, Middlesex, Paviour.

George Whale, of Ashmansworth Hampshire, Shoemaker.

James Hewitt, of Coventry, Innholder.

St. John's Gate, March, 3.

Note. That NUMBER XV. for MARCH will be published on Tuesday, April the 4th.

Our Readers who may look for the Fairs and Observations in Gardening are desired to excuse the Omission of them, since we have found by Divers Notices that they would not be so generally approv'd as a larger Account of the Essays and Disputes in their Room.

STOCKS.

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— Bonds 5 l. 17s.	Royal Aff. 99 $\frac{1}{2}$
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Amst. 34 10	Hamb. 33 5
D. Sight 34 8	Paris Sight 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rotter. 35 8 24 11	Bourd. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Antwer. 35 8	Cadiz 42
Madrid 42	Venice 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bilboa 41 $\frac{5}{8}$	Dublin 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12
Lisbon 50 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lisbon 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Genoa 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oporto 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

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Barley 16 to 18	Pease 20 to 24 6d.
H. Beans 20 to 24 od.	H. Pease 16 to 18
P. Malt 20 to 24	B. Malt 18 to 20

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL from Feb. 1. to Feb. 29.

Christened	Males 9261	1806
	Females 9405	
Buried	Males 10572	2172
	Females 11155	

Of which dy'd of Consump. 351, Fevers 260, Small pox 99.

Died under 2 Years old,	782
Between 2 and 5	132
Between 5 and 10	68
Between 10 and 20	78
Between 20 and 30	139
Between 30 and 40	216
Between 40 and 50	193
Between 50 and 60	195
Between 60 and 70	175
Between 70 and 80	104
Between 80 and 90	74
Between 90 and 100	15
102	1

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

Coals per Chaldron 26 to 28	Eggs none	Mastick white 4 s. 6 d.
New H. ps. per Hxm. 5 l. to 6 l.	Sugar Powder bnt 59 s. per C.	Opium 11 s. 06 d.
Old Hops 1 l. 19s. to 2 l. 18s.	Ditto second sort 49 s. per C.	Quicksilver 4 s. 6 d.
Rape Seed 12 l. to 12 l. 10s.	Leaf Sugar double refine 09 d	Rheubarb 20 s. a 22 s.
Lead the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half	Earthing per lb.	Sarsaparilla 3 s. 06 d.
on board, 16 l. 10 s.	Ditto single refine. 60 s. 10 70 s.	Softren Egg 26 s. 00 d.
Tin in Blocks 4 l. 00 s.	per C.	Wormseed 4 l. 6 d.
Ditto in Bars 4 l. 02 s. excludos	Cinamen 7 s. 9 d.	Balsam Capivi 2 s. 10 d.
of 3 s. per Hun. Duty.	Cloves 9 s. 1 d.	Balsam of Gillsal 18 s. 00 d.
Copper Eng. bnt 5 l. 5 s. per C.	Mace 15 s. 6d. per lb.	Hippocucuan 6 s. 0d.
Ditto ordinary 5 l. 00 s. per C.	Nutmegs 8 s. 6 d. per lb.	Amburgeace per ctn 14 s. 00 d.
Ditto Barbary 68 l. to 72 l. 00 s.	Sugar Candy white 12 d. to 17 d.	
per C.	Ditto brown 6 d. Halfpenny per lb.	
Iron of Bilboa 14 l. 10 s. per Tun	Pepper for Horse consump 14 d.	
Dit of Sweden 15 l. 10 s. per Tun	Ditto for exportation 10 d.	
Tallow 40 s. per C. or 5 d. Ear.	Tea Bch a fine 10 s. 10 12 s. per lb.	
p. lb	Ditto ordinary 10 s. per lb.	
Country Tallow 1 l. 18 s. 6d.	Ditto Congo 10 s. to 14 s. per lb.	
Cochinall 17 s. 6d. per lb.	ditto Pekoe 14 s. per lb.	
	ditto Green fine 10 s. to 13 s. per lb.	
	ditto Imperial 12 s. per lb.	
	ditto Hyson 35 s.	

Grocery Wares.

Rasins of the Sun 26 s. 0d per C.
Ditto Malaga Frates 15 s. 6 d.
Ditto Smyrna new 17 s.
Ditto Alicante new
Ditto Lipra new none
Ditto Belvedere none
Servants 44 s.
Ditto new none
French Erce. b 19 s.

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Camphire refine 17 s.
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Jailep 3 s. 9d.
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Preachers of the Cathedral Church of
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prepared by himself for the press: (there
being several Copies of some of the Ser-
mons abroad in Writing, first granted at
the Request of the Countess of Coventry
and other Persons of Distinction) On the
following Heads and Occasions; viz. *Of*
Faith. Happiness. Coming to Christ. Vani-
ty. Righteousness. Temperance, and Judg-
ment to come. Cleanliness mistaken God's
Omniscience. On Prayer. Of Friendship
with God. The Enmity of the Devil. Reso-
lution in Faith and Practice. Of Proving
Naaman's Cure. Of Vision, Reveatio,
and Repentance. Of Zeal. The Crown of
Glory. The Righteous Man's Reward. The
Wicked Man's Lot. Blessed are the Meek.
Mercy to the Merciful. Purity in Heart.
Holding fast the Faith. Godly Fear and
Obedience. Covetousness. The Sabbath.
Sin preffered. Of Superstition. The Dis-
culty of Salvation. On St Peter's Denial.
Upon the Fifth of November; preach'd
before the Lower House of Convocation,
who requested this Sermon to be Printed.

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English Nation: and of the most Noble
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tiquities of the Castle, Town, and Bur-
rough of Windsor with the parts adja-
cent in the County of Berks. By Thomas
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