

THE
Gentleman's Magazine,
 O R,
 MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER,
 For the YEAR 1732.

CONTAINING,

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| I. An impartial VIEW of the various <i>Weekly</i> ESSAYS, <i>Controversial, Humorous, and Satirical; Religious, Moral, and Political.</i>
II. Debates in PARLIAMENT.
III. Select Pieces of POETRY.
IV. A succinct Account of the most remarkable Transactions, | and Occurrences, Domestick and Foreign.
V. Births, Marriages, Deaths, Promotions.
VI. The Prices of Goods and Stocks; Bill of Mortality; Bankrupts declared, &c.
VII. A Register of Books and Pamphlets published. |
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WITH

A TABLE of CONTENTS to each Month.

ALSO

ALPHABETICAL INDEXES of the NAMES of Persons mention'd and Things treated of throughout the Whole.

VOL. II.

Collected chiefly from the Public Papers by SILVANUS URBAN.

Prodesse & delectare.



HEMEROTECA
 MUNICIPAL
 MADRID
E. Pluribus Unum.

LONDON, Printed and Sold at ST JOHN'S GATE; by F. JEFFERIES in Ludgate-street, and by most Booksellers in Town and Country.

T O T H E
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, N^o XXIV.

Compleating VOL. II. for the Year 1732.

GO, little Book, and to thy Readers show
The Fruits that from their constant
Favours flow;

Favours for which they mutually receive
The best Returns a grateful Pen can give.
From ~~past~~ Encouragement thou may'st request
Their Patronage to thee as to the rest,
And since replete, thy finish'd Pages bear
INDEX and TITLE to compleat the Year,
Safe with thy Brethren twelve to ease thee
o'er,

And make two Volumes of the twenty-four.
In letter'd Calf envelop'd so thou'lt shine,
And grace their Studies as their *Sense refine*;
Rang'd in bright Order by some noble Hand,
In Royal Paper more distinguish'd stand.
Hence squinting *Envy* eyes thy rising Fame,
And strives to blast the Honours of thy Name.
Printers and hungry Booksellers unite
Their little Wits to show one common Spite.
Dully they trace thy Author's various Quill,
And feintly imitate his well-known Skill.

The Haggard next assumes a *Friendly*
Shape,
And in a modest Garb would something ape;
With *Thee* and *Thou* pretends unfeigned
Truth:

Thus saith, thus writeth, erring Sister *Ruth*.
But in whose Pages so conspicuous shine
All Facts, Disputes, and *Essays*, as in thine?

Nor thus content; another shapeless Thing
Trims for a vigorous Flight its feeble Wing;
Behind a Counter hatch'd, from thence does
creep
Once ev'ry Week, and crawls again to sleep.

While This nor That, the Fiend can find,
will do,
Nor stop the Tide of Fame that flows to you;
While thus her Measures, disconcerted, fail,
Confusion, Madneis, and a rueful Pale
Seize on the Sprite, and work her venom'd
Gall,
Prepar'd for Mischief, and resolv'd for All;
She summons forth her Strength and tries
her Pow'r,
Some Faults she finds, but makes a thousand
more;

This Paragraph's too trifling, that too long;
See! here's no Comma; there the Colon's
wrong;

This Page too crowded; a prodigious Fault!
All this for Sixpence! O egregious Sor!
Vain the Attempts of all thy restless Foes;
The more the Palm's oppress'd the more
it grows;
And suff'ring Virtue all her Beauty shows.

Of this no more; — a brighter Scene de-
mands
To turn the Eye, and view the num'rous
Hands
Held up to own the Blessings of thy Toil;
Thy monthly Labours make an annual Smile;
Yield th' industrious Poor a kind Relief;
In plenteous Meals they banish all their Grief.
Dealers, who vend the Labours of the Brain,
Raise from thy Work a comfortable Gain.
Thy Readers too with equal Pleasure see
Things new and old so well prepar'd in thee.

How great the Praise then to thy Author
due!
Tho' small Emoluments to him accrue:
Thousands oblig'd, a glorious Recompence!
Repay his Cares, and answer all his Ends.
Go; and thy Friends respectfully salute,
And speak thy Gratitude in Language mute.
Go, little Book, nor from thy *Motto* vary;
Let thy *Prodeffe* still be *Delectare*.

Lost in Oblivion, hence, as from the Dead,
Old *St John* rears its venerable Head.
By thee restor'd to more than pristine Fame,
While Time shall last, shall last its awful
Name.

More than three Ages past, when *Tyler*
reign'd, (train'd,
And impious Mobs to wild Rebellion
Its lofty Tow'rs a seven Days Fire sustain'd.
Again assaured by outrageous Hands,
By thee defended, firm, unshaken, stands.
Let Adversaries rage and Envy grin,
Batter'd without, yet all is calm within;
While the Support's a well-fill'd MAGA-
ZINE.

THE
Gentleman's Magazine :
JANUARY, 1732.

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

London Journal, Sat. January 1, No. 653.

A Vindication of Mankind.



Philosophers, Wits and Divines, have maintained, that Men in all Ages Countries, Religions and Governments, have been generally wicked; they all say, they are *bad*, altho' they know they are good. But, if Men are *bad* by Nature, and wicked by Practice, it is the strongest Argument against all that has been advanced concerning the Attributes of God, and the Faculties of Men; for neither God nor Man can be good, but by their Works. The present Argument is, to prove that Men are as generally good, as they are reputed *bad*.

Goodness is a Disposition and Endeavour to make others Happy. That Men have this Goodness, may be proved by their well subsisting in all Ages and Countries, under all Religions and Governments. Savages joyfully assist each other in Distress. And if we consider Mankind as reduced into Communities, we shall find them honestly employ'd in getting Bread for themselves and Families, and denying themselves a thousand Pleasures, to make the better Provision for their Posterity; and they die with Pleasure, that those

whom they love, shall, by their Means, live Happily when themselves are no more. Can we conceive more absolute Disinterestedness!

Our Goodness is more apparent ^A by Comparison; for we are more Happy by living in Society, than Singly; which could not be, unless we were well disposed to do good Offices. He who said, *Never left alone, than when alone*, was a proud, vain Pretender to Philosophy. The Pleasures of Solitude, are all with a View to Society. So good a Creature is Man, that he can't be happy without giving and receiving Happiness!

But if Man is so good, how shall we account for the Evils which infect us? The answer is, that the Good we do, is unobserved, or less'n'd; and the Evil we do, taken Notice of and aggravated. We receive a thousand good Things without thinking much about them; but one Ill, we never forget. Good Actions are often concealed, both by the Doer and Receiver; Men would owe Nothing to Benevolence or Fortune, but attribute all to their own Industry and Wisdom.

Another false Way of judging is, We cease to call a Man good, if he does one ill Action, tho' he has done a thousand good Ones.

There is not so much Wickedness in the World as we imagined. We have, since forgiving Sins has been made



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made a Trade, been taught to call a great many Actions *Sins or Vices*, which are not so. There is one plain Rule to judge of an Action, that is, by its Tendency to produce Evil or Good.

Again, when we consider, that all the national or general Evils in the World, are raised by the Ambition, Lust, or Vices of Great Men, we shall not attribute those Evils to the Wickedness of Mankind. Tyannical Princes and wicked Priests have done more Horr in the World, in one Age, than all Mankind, not thus animated, would do thro' an Eternity of Ages.

Men seldom do Ill to others, till by Intemperance and Imprudence, they have first done Ill to themselves. The very Ill they do often proceeds from an human Motive, to relieve from Misery those about them. Upon the Whole, there are few Men, who have not vastly more Good than Ill in them; and none who are absolutely Ill.

Appichee's Journal, Sat. January 1.

A Free Thinker's Religion.

MR. Sidney agrees with our Free Thinkers, that the Reasonings of the ancient Philosophers were acute, and their Precepts excellent. The Discourses of Plato are sublimely wrote, the Arguments of Aristotle wonderfully strong and conclusive, and the Behaviour of Socrates, admirable and heroick: But did these great Men ever turn their Thoughts on the Principles of Religion? Are not the Speculations of Plato confused and unintelligible, when they relate to the Deity? Aristotle sacrificed to his Patron, and wrote Hymns to his Mistress, as to a Deity; and Socrates, at his Death, commanded that a Cock should be immolated to *Æsculapius*. The Philosophers only believed anything relating to the Unity of the Almigh-

ty Being, the common People, both Greeks and Romans, adored a Multitude of Gods. These Things must be owned inconsistent with a Deist's Creed, who, while they combat all Revelation, confess the Almighty Being One, Infinite in all Perfections, Eternal, Immutable, and Beneficent to his Creatures. Whence then did they borrow these Sentiments, but from the Jews, who derived them from Moses their Law-giver; nor could Moses receive his System of Divinity from the Egyptian Priests, who worshipped Cattle, Pot-herbs and Onions: It was revealed to him by that God whom he teaches us to Obey. This was pretended to by Numa Pompilius and others; but they never demonstrated the Truth of such Pretences, nor taught the People to Worship only One God. How should a Nation shut up in the narrow Territory of Palestine, contrive so rational a System of Religion and Government, if it had not been promulgated by the immediate Revelation of *Jehovah*? Nothing is asserted in it but what is agreeable to our Idea of an infinite Being; one plain, uniform and undisguised Narration is given us of the sacred History, from whence our Free Thinkers have derived all the rational Principles of their Opinions.

Dissertal Spectator. Sat. Jan. 1, No. 169.

Coffee-House Savages.

ASOCIETY of Sober Citizens, who frequent a Coffee-House to read the News, and smoke their Pipes peaceably, complain to Mr. Stonecastle, that they are often pester'd with a Company of young Rakes, with Toupee Wigs, swinging oaken Clubs, and shallow Understandings, who make such intolerable Noise with their filthy Ribaldry and Horse-laughs, singing, swearing, and damning themselves, and

and curling the Waiters, and blaspheming all that's sacred, that they disturb every Body about 'em; and for no other Reason but what *Draw-canfir* in the *Rebearsal* gives, *All this I do, because I dare.*

These *Delinquents* Mr. *Stonecastle* stigmatizes with the Name of *Savages*, as having neither *Sense* nor *Manners*; and authorizes the Masters of such Houses where they are thus troublesome, with the assistance of a *Constable*, to shew them out of Doors.

Fog's Journal, Jan. 1. No. 165.

A new years Gift.

IN a *Traſt* of History *Eog* met with a New Year's Gift presented to the Duke of *Somerset*, by Sir *Wm Paget*, afterwards *Ld Paget*, in the Reign of *Henry VIII.* The Token was inclosed in a Letter to his Grace, and writ as follows;

Deliberate maturelye in all things—Execute quickelye the Determinations—Do Justice without Respecte—Make assured and stayed wise Men Mynters under you. Maynetayne the Mynters in their Offices—Punyshe the disobedient accordinge to their Deserts—In the Kings Causes give Comysion in the Kings Name—Reward the Kings worthy Servants liberallye and quicklye—Give your owne to your owne, and the Kings to the Kings frankelye.—Dispatche sutyers shorilye—Be affable to the Good, and sterne to the Evill—Followe advise in Counsaill—Take Fee or Rewarde of the King onlye—Keepe your Mynters about you uncorrupte—Thus God will prosper youe, the Kings favour youe, and all Men love you.—Such a New Years Gift now adays is seldom given to Ministers; and this was of such a Nature, as it well deserves we shon'd enquire into the Character of the Donor, who was so highly esteem'd abroad for his many excellent Qualificati-

ons that the Emperor *Charles V.* said of him *He as well deserv'd to be a King as to represent a King*; and seeing him once coming into the Court, *Yonder*, says he, *is the Man to whom I can deny nothing.*

Eog has heard of an Ambassador, of whom it was said, he was as fit to be a King as represent a King; whose Carriage never gain'd him Esteem, and whose Stile was fit for the Mob to hear, and a Jack-pudding to speak; upon whose entring the Court one Day, *Here comes the Man*, said the Prince, *to whom we can never find in our Hearts to grant any thing.*

The Northampton Mercury, Jan. 3.

On Conjugal Love.

There is as much Unhappines caus'd by the Indolgence of a passionate Fondness, as any other Passion human Nature is subject to. Marriage is a State which most persons one time or other are desirous of entering into; and those who exclaim against it are generally such as have been disappointed in their Amours. When good Nature, Respect, and Equality of Tempers meet, this State is an inexhaustible source of Felicity, as on the contrary, where there is neither of these, it is a Fund of innumerable Inquietudes and Disturbances. These Domestick Calamities are frequently the Consequents of a second Contract. The Children, who are the Fruits of the first Marriage, are commonly used with severity and negligence in the second; while their natural Parents with Grief see themselves reduc'd to the necessity of submitting to those Evils which they have foolishly put out of their power to redress. Gives an Instance in *Tom Penitent*, a neighbouring Gentleman, who is obliged to disregard his first Wife's Children in complaisance to his second.

The

*The Merits of the JURY Act controverted.**Craftsman, Sat. Jan. 1. No. 287.**The Free Briton. Thur. Jan. 5. No. 110*

NEVER, says Mr. *Walsingham* in a former *Free Briton*, was a better Sign of an happy People, or a more certain Proof of an upright Administration, than the late Act for the better Regulation of Juries. It is a more national Act than the *Habeas Corpus Act*, and most properly a Court Law.

Mr. *D'auvers* then concurred with Mr. *Walsingham*, except where he styles it a Court Law; but perhaps he call'd it so with a View to special Juries; which, he confesses, he was not then aware of, that is, he did not apprehend it was design'd to extend to criminal Prosecutions, where the Crown is immediately concern'd. Asks *W.* whether the Design and Consequences of the Clause relating to special Juries, did not also escape his penetration? And whether it may not weaken the Act? Or want farther Explanation?

Mr. *Walsingham's* many Encomiums on this Act are founded on the following Provisions of it; That none but Men of fit Qualifications shall be returned on the Panels; these Returns made publick at proper Places before Trial; that all Freeholders serve in their natural Turns; and that those that are sworn be sworn by Lots.

But none of these Provisions have any Effect in the Case of special Juries, which are no more exempt from Corruption, than if this Bill had never pass'd; nor has the Court put it out of their Power, to practise upon Juries. In civil Cases, where great Points of Property are concern'd, it seems reasonable that the Jury consist of the most considerable Gentlemen in the Country for Fortune, Integrity and Understanding.

Expects that Mr. *W.* will abide by his former Remarks on Trials by Information; and insists that he will give

MR. *Walsingham* owns he has formerly express'd his approbation of the Jury Act, and still believes it a great Benefit to the People of England, yet is not such a Bigot as to imagine that it may not be improved. But if there was any Deficiency, why should these Gentlemen sneer at his Penetration, in not discerning it immediately, when their own marvellous Sagacity could not discover it till now; tho' they boast that the Bill had its Rise, Progress and Perfection from themselves?

As to the Clause relating to special Juries, conceives the Jury Act cannot be reasonably censur'd. Before this Act was obtained, the Judges had a discretionary Power of granting special Juries; which by this Act are made a Right of the Subject.

The seven Bishops were tried by a special Jury, and did not complain of hard Usage; why then should the Craftsman make any Difference between the Case of those Prelates, and that of his own Publisher, except that they were acquitted, and he convicted?

If great Points of Property deserve this manner of Trial, how have we forfeited this Advantage in Favour of our Liberties and Reputation? Or why should these important Interests be Subject to Juries of less Integrity and Understanding, than we have a Right to in Favour of our Estates? Against Franklin, there was no Suspicion of extraordinary Practice. But 'twas said that his Patron took out One of the Gentlemen on the Pannel, and talk'd with him in the Exchequer Coffee-house. (See *Crafts.* Jan. 22.)

He still adheres to his former Paper, wherein he observed, how the Practice of Informations, ground on the common Law, and granted by the Court of King's-Bench, might one Day be liable to great Abuse.

As

give his Opinion, as a Lawyer, concerning the Power of Secretaries of State to grant Warrants, seize Persons, break open Locks, commit to Custody, and hold to good Behaviour. And whether Precedents from the *Star-Chamber*, or any other Court in arbitrary Reigns, ought to be esteem'd authoritative now, since our Liberties are secured by the Abolition of all such Laws.

and Publishers in one Vacation; And by what Power he sent Popping, Hurt, Ridpath, &c. to Newgate for Papers commonly call'd Libels?

Mr. POPE's EPISTLE on TASTE censur'd and defended.

The Daily Courant, December 23.

To J. Gay, Esq;

S I R,

HAD the Author (of the *Epistle on Taste*) attack'd Vice at a time when it is not only tolerated but triumphant, and proclaim'd with Ostentation as a Merit, I should have been under some Apprehensions for the Consequence.

'Tis said, the Satire is personal. I thought it could not be so, because all its Reflections are on Things, and not on Persons; not on the Man, but on his House and Gardens, Pictures, Statues, trim'd Trees, and Violins.

Some fancy, that to say a Thing is personal, is the same as to say, it is unjust, not considering, that nothing can be just, but what is personal. I am afraid such Writings as touch no Man, will mend no Man.

The Application of *Timon's* Character to the D. of Ch-- is monstrous; as it is imputed to the Person the most different in the World from a Man-hater, and the Person whose Taste and Encouragement of Wit have been ever shewn in the rightest Place. This Author has always been distinguished and favour'd by this very Person. Besides, Is his Garden crowded with Walls? Are his Trees cut into Figures of Men? Do his Balcons want Water? I am Sick of such Fool-applications.

As to the Power of Secretaries of State W. answers, that a Justice of Peace has near as great. If D'anvers thinks himself aggriev'd, let him try it in Westminster-Hall. And if he wants Advice, let him ask his Friend B--ke, whence he had his Power to apprehend, commit, enlarge and discharge, when he was Secretary of State? Or by what Authority he apprehended and bound over 14 Booksellers, Printers and Publishers in one Vacation; And by what Power he sent Popping, Hurt, Ridpath, &c. to Newgate for Papers commonly call'd Libels?

The White-Hall Evening Post, Jan. 4.

To A---P---pe, Esq;

S I R,

YOU insinuate, as if Vice was authorized by Law, and so triumphant as not to be opposed without ill Consequences, ——— at a Time when the Laws against Immorality were never so strictly executed since the Reformation.

Are not the following Strokes personal? Who but must laugh, the Master when he sees A puny Insect, shivering at a Breeze? Behold, my Lord advances o'er the Green, Smit with the mighty Pleasure to be seen.

By the Word just you must mean like; and by unjust injurious: For the more just (like) a personal Reflection is, so much the more unjust (injurious) it must be. So that these inconsidering Men seem to reason very Right.

If you had consulted your Scotch Retailer of Bayle and Moreri, he could tell you that *Timon* was first eminent for his extraordinary Generosity, the Abuse of which drew him into a hatred of Mankind. Is not the Character you have drawn of *Timon* wholly different from a Man-hater? viz.

Treated, care'd, and tir'd, I take my Leave, Sick of his Civil Prides from Morn to Eve.

It is a known Trick amongst Lam-pooners, when a Man of Distinction is to be ridiculed, to draw the remarkable Lines of his Picture beyond the Life, yet with such a Resemblance, that all the World may cry 'Tis He.

Universal

Dumbfoul Spectator, Jan. 3. No. 170.

Foolish Fondness.

THE Common people generally express more Fondness for their Children than persons of Rank and Distinction; the good Sense of the latter prevents their Affection from being troublesome, whereas the other, thro' want of Consideration, are continually plaguing Company with a Detail of the Beauty, Wit, and Spirit of the Child, and are affronted if you are not as much delighted with its Impertinencies as they are. In Consequence of this Fondness they indulge their Children in all their Follies and extravagant Humours. Servants are not suffer'd to check them, but must submit to all their little peevish Fancies and whimsical Passions. Little do they consider that a Child thus humour'd in its Infancy will prove headstrong and disobedient in a maturer age, and that all the future Miseries that may befall it on that account proceed from the parent's neglect of sowing the Seeds of Virtue in its tender Years.

London Journal, Jan. 8. No. 654.

The Craftsman try'd by the Law of Reason. The Star-Chamber and present Courts of Justice compar'd.

WHILE we were at Variance with the Emperor, the Craftsman represented an Alliance with him as natural, and the only Accommodation that could save us from Ruin. A Report was no sooner spread of such an Accommodation but the Hague Letter was publish'd, representing it as perfidious, scandalous and dangerous; asserting, that upon our late Treaty with the Emperor, a certain Court would be guilty of an Infraction of all other Treaties, a manifest Violation of Faith, and Perfidy to its Allies. This is his infamous Charge upon the Court of Great-Britain,

and the Libel of which he was found guilty. Is there not then the greatest Reason to condemn such a Man as a defamatory Libeller, who asserts Things so dishonourable of the Government? Certainly; Governments have as much Right to defend themselves against Calumny as Subjects.

The Proceedings of the Star-Chamber, which the Craftsman has often insinuated, are the same with those of the King's-Bench, are thus discours'd of by Lord Clarendon; — "To suppress all bold Enquirers and Opposers, the Council Table and Star-Chamber enlarge their Jurisdiction to a vast Extent; and being the same Persons in several Rooms, grew both Courts of Law to determine Right, and Courts of Revenue to bring Money into the Treasury. The Council-Table, by Proclamations, enjoining to the People what was not enjoyn'd by Law, and prohibiting that which was not prohibited; and the Star-Chamber censuring the Disobedience of those Proclamations, by very great Fines and Imprisonments". — Are Proclamations now Law? Are Persons tried by the Courts, or by the People? Is not every Cause tried by Juries? Special Juries seem to be allowed as a Favour to the Subject; for either Plaintiff or Defendant may have them at their Request. Informations by the Court don't alter the Nature of Trials, or abridge the Subject of any Liberty; Persons tried are left to the Laws, and to Juries, as much this Way, as if indicted by the People.

Hog's Journal, Sat. January 1. No. 166.

Physical and State Quacks compar'd.

THE Physical Quack publishes his own pretended Abilities; destroys the Health, Vigour and Constitution of his Patient; has his Confederates to puff for him in the Crowd, and to cry him up for Cures he

he never perform'd; adorns his Person with Pieces of Gold hung round his Neck on Ribbons of various Colours, which he pretends are Presents from foreign Princes, A for his great Cures; and meets with Credulity and Ignorance among the Multitude.

The *State Quack* resembles the *Physical* in all these particulars. Meets with the like Credulity among the People; or at least he bribes some to countenance the Cheat.

'Tis true, he who directs a corrupt Majority in any Assembly, let him be never so great a Blunderer, has frequent Opportunities of shining in Argument and Debate; he can chuse his Subject, interrupt or change other Men's Propositions or Motions, and if pursu'd hard, give a Signal to his Party, and end the Dispute — But such Shifts discover a Want of Truth and Reason, and indicate a *Quack*.

Till Honour, and a Skill in Politics are considered by Parties as Qualifications necessary for Men of Business, we must not wonder if we sometimes see a Man of Brass bestride a Nation like a *Colossus*, trampling Virtue, Honour and Wisdom under his Feet, and making the Destruction of his Country accessary to the Advancement of his Fortunes.

Weekly Register. Sat. Jan. 1, 8. No. 90, 91.

Fog on K. William's Statue, answer'd.

(See Vol. I. p. 530, 531.)

DOES not agree with *Fog*, that the Statuaries about *Hyde-Park-Corner*, set up this Scheme to get off some of their dull *Commodities*. It may be remembered, that the City of *London* bespoke a Statue of *K. William*, who dying before it was finished, they turned it upon the Workman's Hand, but was afterward purchased by a private Gen-

tleman who presented it to the Dock-yard at *Portsmouth*, where it now stands.

Grants, that History is the best Monument of a Hero's Glory, but none of the People's Gratitude; which is the Business of Statues at the Expence of the Publick. We feel and enjoy, 'tis true, the Benefits which *K. William* procured us, but it's plain we forget the Author.

But, says *Fog*, is not *K. William's Statue* already placed in the *Royal Exchange*? Yes: so are both the *James's* and *Charles's*; tho' the whole Group had no other Merit than merely being *Kings*, to entitle them to that Honour. *Fog* further enquires, *Whether the Gratitude of a People can only be express'd by Equestrian Statues?* The City of *London* have thought so, or they had never erected one at *Stock's-market* to *K. Charles II.* which was made for the *K. of Poland*, and turn'd a Turtle under his *Horses's Feet*, into an *Oliver Cromwel*.

But, continues he, *What have our other British Heroes done, that their Memories mayn't be honoured as well as K. William's?* Nothing at all; and had it been proposed at the Conclusion of their different Reigns, no doubt but our Forefathers would have complied with it. *Q. Anne* has the Compliment of a Statue in the most magnificent Manner.

As to *K. William* himself, *Fog* says, he was, as it were, unknown in *England*, till the Crown was placed on his Head, yet he asserts, that he was invited higher by all Sorts and Degrees of People. The Prince of *Orange*, before he was a Man, was acknowledged a Heroe in the Field, the Bulwark of his Country, of the Protestant Cause, and a Rival to the *Grand Monarque* himself; and, while a Stripling, acquired a Reputation that astonish'd the World.

In the midst of this Scene of Business

finest he made a Tour to *Britain*, and effectuated his Marriage with the Princess *Mary*, with so much Secrecy and Address, even in a Court full of Spies, that the Duke of *York* himself was ignorant of his Suit, till it was not in his Power to prevent it. Yet, if we believe *Fog*, he was unknown to the British Nation.

Fog, further insinuates, that 'tis for the sake of the Revolution merely, which he represents as a trifling Event, and easily compleated, that this Great Man is so much extoll'd.] It was an Expedition the most wisely concerted, and therefore executed with Ease; which is the greatest Compliment they could make him: But such were the Difficulties inseparable from this Project, the Safety of the whole Nation depending on its Event, that those who bore a Part in it, wondered at their Success. The War in *Ireland* might have hazarded all, had *K. James* been greater, or *K. William* less. Few Princes, besides himself, would have risked their Persons for the sake of a Crown already in their Possession. But the hatred of the *Jacobites* to the Prince of *Orange*, does not proceed merely from his being the Heroe of the Revolution, but the Legacy he left us in the Succession of the House of *Hanover*. 'Tis for this a Statue is refused to his Honour.

Fog would lessen this Prince's Merit from his ill Success in *Flanders*.] But 'tis well known with what Disadvantage he always took the Field, what false Friends he met with Abroad, and what Opposition at Home; how slowly and sparingly he was furnished with Supplies: and yet these Disappointments had no Effect on his Zeal for the Safety of *Europe*, and his Resolution to humble the *Grand Monarque*. This Libeller indeed extolls him for his Courage, yet disingenuously glances

at a Circumstance in *Bp Burnet's History*, which so little belong'd to that Great Man, that the Book ought to be burnt by the common Hangman for leaving Room to guess in. As little a Politician as *K. William* was, yet 'twas on his Plan, the War was afterwards conducted by the D. of *Marlborough*, and to his Geniis, primarily we owe the Successes that attended it.

Head's Journal Sat. Jan. 1. and 8.

IN the 1st he gives some low Verses and Epigrams, amongst which

On a Sexton almost kill'd by a Clapper.
HERE lies the Body of *John Capper*,
Who liv'd by the Bell and dy'd by the Clapper.

Answer.
I AM not dead, but have good hope,
To live by the Bell, when you die by the Rope.

On the 8th he defends *K. William* against *Fog*, and says, Had that Prince surviv'd a Defeat, and been taken by *K. James*, he would have been deemed an Heretick and Invader, and as such, in the most imminent Danger of his Life. (See. Vol. I. p. 351. A.)

Applebee's Journal, Sat. January 8.

Love prefer'd to Grandeur.

IN the Reign of *K. Charles II.* an Italian Envoy informed his Majesty, that a young Prince in *Italy*, having marry'd beneath himself, had retired into *England*, desired he might be search'd for, and sent back to his Relations.

The Prince hearing of it, made himself known to the King, acquainting him that he liv'd 25 Miles from Town, in a Country Retreat with his beloved *Facinta*, and if his Majesty would afford them his Protection, he should be happier there than in Possession of a Crown.

The King stifled any further Searches of the Envoy, and the enamoured Prince lived unknown with his *Facinta* till their Deaths, which happen'd within 6 Months of one another.

Daily

Daily Courant, January 8.

Containing the Hague Letter from the Craftsman, Jan. 2. 1730 1. with Remarks.

A Rumour hath been for some Time privately spread about and begins to gain Credit here, that a *Misunderstanding* will soon discover itself between the Allies of Seville; and that certain Ministers, having at length found out that too close a Union with France, and a War upon the Foot of the Treaty of Seville, are quite against the Grain of the People, are endeavouring to bring about an Accommodation with the Emperor, and to undo every Thing They have been doing for these five Years past. If This should prove true, it will certainly redound very much to the Honour of those Gentlemen, who have so vigorously opposed the late Measures; and the Ministers, who have not only concerted and pursued these Measures, but loaded all Opposition to Them with the foulest Imputations, will be obliged to take a great deal of Shame to Themselves; for what can be a stronger Condemnation of their own past Conduct, or the Conduct of Those, whom They have employed to write in their Cause, than to see Them wheel about all on a sudden and pursue Measures directly opposite, which have been pointed out to them, for several Years together, by their Adversaries; and for which They have represented those Gentlemen, in the most opprobrious Colours, as seditious Incendiaries, Germanized Patriots, and Enemies to their Country? What can be more ridiculous than to see Them desert one Ally, whose good Faith, Sincerity and even Cordiality of Friendship, they have so often extoll'd; and at last run into the Arms of another, whom they have so industriously set forth as the most dishonourable, ungrateful and pernicious Prince? They must have alter'd their Opinion of this Prince very much (if this Report is true) and seem to rely upon his good Nature, by putting Themselves thus absolutely in his Power; for if He should refuse to deal with Them, after the Usage He hath received, They will be broke with all the Courts of Europe; and He cannot be insensible of their Perfidy to others, at the same Time that he is treating with Them. How will they be able to justify those vast Expenses, which they have already brought upon their Country, by an obstinate Perseverance in other Measures, till the last Extremity; as well as those farther Expenses and Hazards, in which such a precipitate Alteration of Councils, in the present Circumstances of Europe, will certainly involve it? For though the Measure, which is now said to be secretly carrying on, was certainly the most eligible whilſt They remained unembarrass'd with Engagements of another Kind; and though it must be confess'd to be very desirable at present; yet it seems to be attended with very fatal Consequences and almost insuperable Difficulties. The People, of whom I am speaking, had their Hands at Liberty, five Years ago; and might have enter'd into what Measures They pleas'd with the Emperor, without giving Umbrage, or any just Reason of Complaint to either Courts; but at present They cannot do so with-

out an Infradition of solemn Treaties, and drawing upon their Country the Resentments, which usually attend Violations of Faith. One immediate Effect of this Resentment may be the Interruption of Trade and the Seizure of that vast Pledge, which Spain hath at this Time in her Hands; so that the only pretended good Effect of their former Conduct may be absolutely defeated by their present Scheme. Another necessary Effect (for so I think I may call it) of such a Measure, at present, will be a Confusion of France and Spain; and a certain Court may have the Mortification to see those two Crowns united against Them more strongly than ever, by their extraordinary Management, after they have spent so many Millions to prevent it. I am far from designing to insinuate from hence, that an Accommodation with the Emperor is a wrong Measure. On the contrary, I wish it had been thought a right Measure long ago. My only Intention is to show how difficult, in my Apprehension, the Conduct of some Ministers hath rendered it to their Country, as well as dishonourable to Themselves, by carrying along with it the severest Censure of their own Conduct, and the strongest Justification of their Adversaries, against all the Aspersions, which have been cast upon them. I cannot take upon me to justify the Truth of this Report; but as it hath been pretty confidently buzz'd about, I thought proper to let you know what is said upon it; and if it should appear to have any Foundation, you may expect to hear farther from me on the same Subject.

WHEN this Letter was first published 'twas reckon'd an Error of the Press to date it from the Hague, for it was generally judg'd to come from *Damley*.

The Rumour of a misunderstanding betwixt his Majesty and his Allies, did not take place till this Letter was translated and printed in Foreign Papers, and from which the *M. de Castellor* declar'd he took the Treaty of *Seville* to be thereby dissolved. The Accommodation with the Emperor was so far from undoing what had been doing for five years past, that it has ratify'd and confirm'd what had been in contriving during that Time, i. e. a General Peace.

The Charge of *Perfidy* which the Author brings against our Ministers is as ignorant as malicious; for the *Vienna* Treaty was then ready for signing.

The Interruption of Trade, and the seizure of that vast pledge, then in the *Spaniards* Hands, which the Author prophesy'd wou'd happen, has not happen'd; and the Event has shewn that every period of this Letter is full of falsehood and abuse; and the Reverse of every Paragraph appears, from his Majesty's Speech to both Houses at the opening this Sessions of Parliament, and their Addresses of Thanks thereupon, wherein they express their highest Satisfaction in his Majesty's Measures, by which he had been enabled to settle the general Tranquillity of Europe to the Content of all parties concern'd.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is a great pleasure to Me, that I am able to acquaint you, that the Expectations, which I have from time to time given you, of seeing the general Tranquillity of Europe restored and established, are now fully answered.

The Share of Credit and Influence, which the Crown of Great Britain has had in bringing about this difficult and desirable Work, and which redounds so much to the Honour and Interest of this Nation, as it is universally confessed abroad, will, I am confident, be agreeable to My People, and acknowledged with Gratitude by you.

It is well known, that from the Time of concluding the Quadruple alliance, the several Courts of Europe have been employed in finding Means to execute what the Principal Powers had agreed to, for the Succession of *Tasany* and *Parma*, in favour of an Infant of Spain; but the various jarring and contending Interests, hard to be reconciled and united, in effectuating a Point of so much Importance, the extended Views and Hopes of obtaining on every Side further Advantages, and the natural Jealousies and Distrusts arising among the several Powers concerned, from such opposite Principles and Purposes, had kept in Suspence and unexecuted what the Court of Spain had very much at Heart, and occasioned such Troubles and Disturbances, as embarrassed the Affairs of Europe for many Years, and particularly affected the Interests of this Nation.

You have from time to time been informed of the different Measures and Negotiations that have, on all Sides, been carrying on, during this long unsettled State of Affairs; and you have enabled Me to persevere in maintaining the Rights and Possessions of this Kingdom, and in preserving the Peace and balance of Europe.

The Preliminary Articles, and the subsequent Transactions thereupon, not answering the Expectations of the Court of Spain, and creating a Coolness and Dissatisfaction among the contracting Parties of the late Treaty of Vienna, laid the Foundation of the Treaty of *Seville*, and thereby dissolved that Union, which had raised so many Apprehensions, and so long alarmed the World.

The Execution of the Treaty of *Seville* was the great Difficulty that still remained; and this, unformountable as it was thought, I have by your Support, and by the Confidence you reposed in Me, been able to overcome by just and honourable Treaties, without coming to Extremities, and with out the Hazard and Expence of a general Rupture, or kindling a War in any Part of Europe.

Parma and *Placentia* are now in the actual Possession of the Infant *Dun Carlos*; the six thousand Spaniards are quietly admitted and quartered in the Duchy of *Tasany*, to secure, by the express Consent and Agreement of the Great Duke, the Reversion of his Dominions;

and a Family Convention is made between the Courts of Spain and *Tasany*, for preserving Peace and Friendship between those two Houses during the Life of the Great Duke.

For perfecting and finishing this tedious Work, conducted through a Series of infinite Changes and Vicissitudes, and incumbered with all the different Views of Interest and Ambition, I concluded the late Treaty of Vienna, wherein I have entered into no Engagement contrary to former Treaties, or tending either to aggrandize or reduce the Power or Weight of any Potentate, calculated purely for preserving a due Balance, and to avoid such Confusion, as new Changes and Convulsions upon future Events would unavoidably create, and wherein Great Britain could never stand by, and be an idle Spectator.

When this shall be duly considered, and it shall be seen, that the Wounds which have been long bleeding are entirely healed, groundless Jealousies will cease, ill Humours will subside, and Peace and good Harmony return together; all Diffidence and Distrust, the natural Effect of repeated Delays, artfully insinuated, and industriously improved and aggravated, will be removed, and mutual Satisfaction be the Consequence of the punctual and effectual Performance of all Engagements on Our Side, which will ever be resembred with great Regard and Honour to this Crown and Nation, and leave an indispensable Obligation upon those that are immediately concerned, to make such Returns as Honour and Justice call for and demand.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Estimates for the Service of the current Year shall be prepared and laid before you, which you will observe to be considerably less than those of former Years: It is a Pleasure to Me to give Ease to My Subjects, whenever the Welfare of the Publick will admit of it. You have seen the happy Effects of your former Zeal and Resolution; Success has attended My Measures, and you reap the fruit of My Endeavours, and your Confidence in Me, and it must be a Satisfaction to you to reflect, that all the Expenses you have lately made, are amply recompensed by preventing and avoiding far greater.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

This happy Situation of Affairs, I promise My Self, will inspire you all with such Temper and Unanimity, and such a reasonable Zeal for the Publick Good, as becomes a Parliament sensible of the great Blessings they enjoy: The Duty and Affections of My Subjects are all the Return I desire for My paternal Love and Concern for them. My Government has no Security but what is equally conducive to your Happiness, and to the Protection of My People, and Your Prosperity has no Foundation, but in the Defence and Support of My Government: Our Safety is mutual, Our Interests are inseparable.

of

Of Publick Credit, Monopolies, and Stock-jobbing.

The Craftsman, Saturday Jan. 8. No. 288. — London Journal, Sat. Jan. 15. No. 655.

THERE is no political Point in which Opinions are so generally united, as that of Publick Credit, and those great and exclusive Companies lately sprung up in this Kingdom. It has been demonstrably prov'd, that over-grown Monopolies are prejudicial to Trade, and may be dangerous to our Liberties, tho' honestly managed.

The Blessing of our Constitution consists in being governed by known Laws, and Property secured against the Invasions of Princes, or Collusions of Ministers. This is the Point in which Mr. Addison hath shewn the Excellence of ours in Comparison with the Government of France, where Property is always precarious: But D'auvers fears the Proprietors of our Funds are in the same Case; for the dark Tricks of Brokers and Stock-jobbers or their Patrons, may have the same mischievous Effects on their Fortunes, as a French Arret.

The Spirit of Stock-jobbing, like the Itch of Gaming, is certainly hard to be cur'd. But hopes honest Proprietors will not suffer themselves to be deluded any longer, and that they will reflect on the necessary Consequences of such fraudulent Practices, before it is too late.

Stock-jobbing is grown almost epidemical. Fraud, Corruption and Iniquity in great Companies, as much require speedy and effectual Remedies, now, as in 1720. The Scarcity of Money and Stagnation of Trade in all the distant Parts of England, is a Proof, that too much of our current Coin is got into the Hands of a few Persons.

Hopes and believes, that as no Men now in Power are answerable for these Evils, so we shall have their Concurrence to extricate us out of them.—But if there should be any

Now we are in a natural and easy Situation Abroad, and at Peace with all the World, on such a Foundation as it can be the Interest of no Power to disturb us, we are, it seems, to be destroy'd by over grown Monopolies, great exclusive Companies, and Stock jobbing.

There can't be a greater Injustice done to the Nation, or more Malignity against the Government, than by running a Parallel between the Insecurity of Property in England and in France. In France, the Properties of the Subject are absolutely at the Mercy of the Prince. The Case of our Funds is essentially Different from that of those French Arrets. The Stock in our Funds is not at the Will of the Prince, and stands as firm as the Government itself. Transferring, Selling, and Jobbing depends entirely on the Will of the Proprietor.

When these Writers talk about Companies, they never Reason justly and nationally, but personally, and make one Man in Favour answerable for all the Evils which arise from Companies. Hath not the Patron of the Craftsman been as much a Stock-jobber, and a Patron of Stock-jobbers as any Man in England? That very Gentleman, against whom the Craftsman levels all his Spite, has done two Things which naturally tend to weaken the Power of Companies, the Establishing the Sinking Fund, and lowering the Interest of Stock; to which the Legislature may add, two or three more, viz. 1. an Act for publick Registers of Lands; 2. That no Settlements or Legacies shall be good in Law till all Debts are paid; 3. For preventing the Growth of so many idle Men, ridiculously called Gentlemen, by breeding up our Youth to Trade and Business; 4. To prohibit all Selling of Stocks but at certain Times in the Year;

any Man amongst us, which he hopes, ^{Year} and believes there is not, who has ^{to the Parliament, that the Property} endeavour'd to substitute a *fantastical Credulity* in the room of publick *Dissolution of Companies.* Credit, and establish *Stock-jobbing* on the Ruins of *Trade, Industry and Virtue*, and acquired a Reputation for Wisdom, by his Skill in picking Pockets; if, not contented with amassing a great and sudden Estate, by playing Tricks with publick Debts, but eminently distinguish'd himself the Patron of *Stock-jobbers, Projectors, and Bubble-mongers*; if there should be such a Man, he ought to be pointed out, that the People may know to whom their Vengeance is due.

If there is a Man amongst us, who from Spite and Ambition hath devour'd to barraque and distress a free and excellent Government; who hath libell'd King, Lords and Commons, the Administration, the Law itself and Furies too; who, against Self-conviction, hath charged the Ministry with Designs to overturn the Constitution, and subvert our Liberties; if there be such a Man, as he verily believes there is, he ought to be pointed out, that the People may know to whom their Vengeance is due.

The Free Union. *Thurs. Jan. 13. No. 111.*

On the Pragmatick Sanction.

BY the Labour of the present Ministry, as their Enemies have confessed, Things are in the right Train at last, and the World is at Peace. See Vol. I. p.

Our Liberties and Happiness depend upon the Partition and due Restraints of Power. The Island of Britain will be a free Kingdom so long as the Continent of Europe consists of many independent States, and will be a Match for one Prince or many; and so long it will be the Interest of most, to assist us against those who aggrandise themselves by encroaching on us. The Principles of the Grand Alliance were founded on this Proposition. France and Spain were reduced thereby, within their natural Bounds, and the Empire and its Dependencies brought under the Protection of the House of Austria; Holland, the Swiss Cantons, and the Italian States preserved their Liberties; and Great Britain became one of the first Powers in the World. These Principles were the Maxims of Policy in Britain, when the Revolution restored the People to their lawful Share of the Government of their Country. For this the D. of Marlborough fought the Battle of Blenheim, and recovered the Empire from the Power of France. But in vain were all these great Things performed; and the Liberties of Germany established, if that ancient Power should be lost, or those Dominions divided, which have enabled the Austrian Family to sustain the Imperial Dignity. Should there be a Defect of Heirs or Issue-male in that House, it will be the common Interest of Europe, timely to supply it. — II, therefore the Grand Alliance was grounded on just Principles, the Guarantee of this Nation to the Pragmatick Sanction is just. By a reasonable and effectual Assistance given to the Emperor, we may prevent the Disputes that may one Day arise about the Inheritance of his Family Dominions, and the Election of a future Emperor. It is not difficult to compass this, during the Life of the present Emperor, whose Power co-operates with ours, and no Opposition expected from the present State of Inactivity of the French.

What-

Whatever Motives may induce the Court of France, to dislike this Order of Succession, they can have none to oppose it. They promised by the Treaties of *Rastadt* and *Baden*, Article 19 and 31, which they renewed by the *Quadruple Alliance*, never to molest the Dominions possessed by the present Emperor, but that they should always be enjoyed according to the Order of Succession established in his Family.

The collateral Branches of the House of Austria, have renounced all Claim to any of these Countries, the King of Spain hath solemnly Guaranteed this Pragmatick Sanction; the Dutch have a natural Interest in this Order of Succession; in this Scheme we pursue the Old Whig Principles; even the French will have less Temptation to disturb the Peace of Europe; the Tory Party will have Reason to approve this Measure, for it was a Tory Ministry and Parliament which placed the Emperor on the Imperial Throne: Nor can this Project meet with Opposition from the Ministry: It is their own Patriot Scheme, their darling Measure, and owing, as they boast, to their own Efforts.

Grubstreet Journal. *Thur. Jan. 13, No. 106.*

The Laureat's Pretensions canvass'd.

MR. *Bavins* publishes a Letter which he received above a Twelve Month ago, from a Correspondent who entertains him with the following Vision. — I fancied myself, walking in the shady Groves of *Parnassus*, amidst a large Company of Poets of all Nations and Languages. While I was amusing myself with the Variety of Pleasures that surrounded me, I was surpriz'd with a loud Clamour, — *Make way for the noble Laureat of Great Britain.* The Bard being introduced to his *Parnassian* Majesty, challenged the *Laurel* as incontestably his own. A-

pello demanded his Credentials. Here, replied his Laureatship, are my Works; presenting a large Volumes in Quarto, finely bound and gilt; and added, — Who ever has acted or written a Character, better than your Majesty's most humble Servant? *Apollo* opening the Books, and perceiving they were Plays, told him, that to bestow the Poet's Crown upon a Player, without some extraordinary Merit, would degrade the Dignity of the *Laurel*.

Here the Bard interrupted: But, Sir, with reverence, Laureat I am, and Laureat I must be; for the greatest Prince of the present Age, has commanded it to be so — "This rejoind'd *Apollo*, is like *Nero's* taking the *Laurel* by the Strength of his Legions, and crowning himself with it. — Well, Mr. *Laurent*, as great a Veneration as I have for your Prince, I cannot admit you a Laureat in my Dominions, before I see Proofs of your Abilities, in your Compliments to your Sovereign."

Some Bards, requested that the Candidate might be examined in the ancient Writers of the *Drama*. This he modestly declin'd. — Upon which a Draught of the Water of *Hippocrene* was given him, whose Effects are such, that if the Candidate's pretensions are just, it refines and desiccates his upper Parts, by an insensible Perspiration; but if the contrary, it works violently downwards; the last of which happen'd to the great Offence of our Noses, which threw the Assembly into so loud a Laughter, that it wak'd me.

Another Letter from a Correspondent contains Criticisms on several Passages in *Horace*, particularly

TENE magis Salpem populus velle, an pres-
lum tu.

Serret in ambiguis, qui consiliis & tibi & nobi,
Tupit er; Angusti laudes agnoscere possit.

This Compliment *Horace* quotes from *Varius*, and is the finest ever made

made by any Mortal. *Bavius* has attempted a Translation of it in the following Lines.

To the King.

Whether for your, or for your Peoples Weal
Or They, or You are fir'd with warmer Zeal;
May *Jove*, to whom You both your Safety owe,
Still keep a Secret from the World below,
[Duty and Praise is all we ought to know.]

Applicator's Journal, Sat. January 15.

On Heroism.

THE Countenance of Virtue is amiable, but when some extraordinary Effect of it breaks out upon us, we are struck with an irresistible Surprise. When the Roman, taken in the Camp of *Porfenna*, thrust his Hand into the Fire, his Constancy saved not only him, but all the Roman People. The Lustre of such Actions, raised solely thro' a laudable Desire of Glory, excites in us a generous Emulation, and made the Ancients celebrate their Heroes with the highest Encomiums, thereby to stir up a Spirit of Heroism in their own Age and Country. Their Poems were therefore adapted to the Genius, Interest and Glory of their own Nations, encouraged the People to venture All for their Country and their Prince; Sovereigns, to the great Virtues of Government; and Commanders, to lead their Troops with Intrepidity in War, from a Thirst of Fame, and of arriving at those Honours which the everlasting Epic confer'd on their Ancestors. *Homer* wrote his *Iliad* to shew the Greeks the fatal Consequences of Discord, and to kindle an irresistible Valour. *Virgil*, endeavour'd to persuade his Countrymen, that universal Empire was promised them by the Gods, and that under the Posterity of *Julius*, the Son of his Hero, they should flourish; thereby making the greatest Compliment to *Augustus*, and endearing him to the People by deducing him from

the Loins of *Aeneas*. But these were vast and noble Productions, Men of less Wit, or less Leisure, contented themselves with short Performances.

Plutarch has sketch'd out the Arguments of many Poems, in Favour of the Virtues of Women, whose Histories are full of Actions equal to those of the bravest Men. One Instance is given, viz.

Alexander having besieged and taken *Thebes*, in plundering the City, one of his Captains broke into a Widow's House; and in Searching for Spoil, happened into the Chamber where the Lady sat all in Tears. Smit with her Beauty, he immediately attempted to Force her, but his brutal Fury was soften'd by her pretending she was ready to comply with his Passion, and as a Proof, offered to discover an invaluable Treasure hid in her Court. He eagerly followed her to the Place. A Pit was opened, into which he descended by a Rope. No sooner was he down but the Lady and her Maids buried him with Stones. This was soon reported to *Alexander*, who sent for her, and bid her declare who and what she was. She boldly replied, my Name is *Timoclea*, and *Theagines* my Brother, he fell at *Charonea*, where the Greeks overthrew your Arms. To save my Honour, I slew your Soldier, and glory in the Deed. *Alexander* seeing her undaunted Behaviour, and admiring her Virtue, bid her and all her Dependants be free.

Fog's Journal, Sat. Jan. 15. No. 167.

NOVEMBER 6th last *Fog* publish'd a Discourse on Prosecutions for Libel's byway of Information, address'd to *Jurors*, (see p. 463.) This Discourse *Ulrick Dypres*, in a subsequent *Courant*, maintains, was stolen from the *Craftsman*, and published by *Franklin*. This *Fog* denies, and says,

says, it was printed and sold by Mr. Walker in the Strand: and that he acknowledged it's being before printed and quoted it as such.

When Mr. Ulrick talks of *stealing*, A
merhinks, says Fog, he writes like a Taylor, and when we consider the near affinity he is supposed to have, to a Taylor on one Side, and to Somebody else on the other; it puts him in Mind of the Comparison of a Minister of State to a Taylor, which he has some where met with in a Farce, *A Taylor sometimes takes his Measure wrong, so does a Minister; — a Taylor's work often wants mending, a Taylor mends his work with a Botch; makes cheating Bills; cab-bages Part of every thing that comes into his Hands; in all these Respects a Minister does the same.*

Is not Ignorant, why his Antagonist is angry for his reviving that Paper. — It reminded Jurymen, how much the Liberty of the Press depended upon their Honour and good Sense, at a time when a certain Affair was coming upon the Tapis.

Our Adversaries tell us, says he, that Ministers of State ought to have as much Protection from the Laws, as private Men. — But the Case is widely different; their Actions are every Man's Concern, and therefore our Constitution has given us the Liberty of writing and speaking of their Conduct. Let Men, say they, write and speak of publick Affairs, provided they advance nothing against Men in Power. — This is like the Jew in the Play, who took a Bond in the Penalty of a Pound of Flesh in Case of Forfeiture. The Jew sues for the Penalty, which the Judge tells him he is free to take, on Condition, however, if in cutting the Pound of Flesh, he draw one Drop of Blood, he should die. — So the Jew had

Liberty to take the Penalty, but if he did take it was sure to be hang'd for it, that was all.

Universal Spectator, Jan. 15. No. 171.

Lessons of Morality.

TO regulate our Desires is one of the first Lessons in the School of Philosophy; the neglect of which is the chief Occasion of those numberless Complaints we meet with in the World. This restless Humour is well describ'd by Mr Prior in the following Lines.

*That cruel something unpossess'd,
Corrodes, and leavens all the rest.
That something if we could obtain,
Would soon create a future Pain.*

Hence proceeds the Folly of those who are unsatisfied in the most affluent Circumstances. A few Things are sufficient to satisfy Nature, but Avarice and Ambition are without Bounds. The Miser suffers all the Evils of Poverty and Distress; the Politician lives in perpetual Tumult and Uneasiness because he is not a Minister of State; the Divine, who preaches Content to others, is continually contriving to obtain *Lawyer's* Sleeves, or a *Wealthy* Demary; and the Lawyer complains that preferments are partially bestow'd on persons of less Desert than himself.

To this Self-Opinion is owing the Flame and Fire, Hanging and Drowning amongst the Tribe of *Lovers*. The most despicable of them thinks he has good Qualities enough to recommend him to the Esteem of his Mistress, and being disappointed yields himself a prey to Melancholly, Rashness and Despair. The severest Evils in Life arise from the Folly and Extravagance of our own Imagination. People act like Children who are peevish and impatient, and stand sullen in a Corner if restrain'd from what they have a Mind to, however dangerous or improper.

To

To prevent which, the only way, is, to destroy those Desires in the Birth which it is inconvenient, dishonest, or impossible to gratify.

Head's Journal, Sat Jan. 15.

On the Regulation of the Stage.

THE *Journalist* having read a Pamphlet lately publish'd, entitled *a Proposal for the better Regulation of the Stage*; furnishes out his Paper with some Extracts from it.

The *Drama*, says the Author, is to hold a Looking-glass to Life, to reflect the true Image of Men's Minds; to soften the Rigours of Morality, and give a smile to the Face of Virtue. *Wisdom* wears the Mask of pleasure and lures the audience insensibly to admire her precepts. *Tragedy* and *Comedy* prove that Knowledge and Happiness are as nearly allied as Passion and Repentance; one presents us with Objects of Pity and Aversion, the other diverts us with Images of Folly and Contempt, and both are capable of all the Instruction found in the several Maxims of dry Philosophy.

In this View the wise *Athenians* consider'd it, and made it the Care of their Legislature; and what was worthy the Regard of their Government may justly claim the protection of any other.

This Branch of Learning is the only one unprovided for amongst us. *Divinity, Law, Physick, Mathematicks, Painting and Musick* have all their Provisions, or Equivalents; even the Breed of Running Horses is encourag'd with an annual Bounty of 1500 Guineas, while the Reward of Poetry is confined to the *Bays*, and that is possess'd by a *Player*, who, 'tis said, has made Oath at the *Chancery-Bar*, that his Employment before was worth 1500*l.* per annum.

So little has been the Honour of the Stage regarded, that we have suffer'd it to be conducted by any who had Interest enough to procure themselves a *Patent*. Hence the *Players* became Heads of *Dramatical Learning*. But can it be suppos'd that Persons, who consider *Acting* as a Trade, and *Dramatical Writings* as their Tools, are proper to be made Judges of the politest Learning, and qualified to give their Royal Authority to Wit, before it can be current or allow'd to pass? Is it reasonable that Poets should be more apprehensive of such persons than of an whole Audience? not that they prefer their Judgment and Delicacy, but because they may be out of Humour, prejudic'd or capricious, and condemn in an Hour what cost them a whole year of infinite pains and Labour. Is it possible that such persons should encourage the Wisdom and Philosophy, Wit and Humour, which the *Stage* is manifestly calculated to improve? That they should be fond of a beautiful Moral or struck with elevated Reason and Sentiment? no, Experience proves the contrary; and Farce and Pantomimes have taken place of *Shakespear* and *Otway*; and the *Players* have destroy'd that Taste they did not understand.

Craftsman, Sat. Jan. 15. No. 289.

G Sir John Hawles on the Duty of Jurors.

MR D'auvers makes up this Entertainment with Extracts from a Discourse intitled the *Englishman's Right*, or a Dialogue between a Barrister at Law, and a Jury man, written by Sir John Hawles, in K. Charles II. time.

A Jury, of 12 Men, says the Barrister, are by our *Laws* the only proper Judges of a matter in Issue before them. That Testimony which is given in proof, is called Evidence, from *evidere*

Veritatem

Veritatem, i. e. see clearly the Truth, of which they are proper Judges. They are not only Judges whether the matter given in Evidence be true or false, but likewise of the Manner and Intent of such and such an Act, of which the Court is not to judge; and therefore Witnesses are always order'd to direct their Speech to the Jury. In matters criminal the Prisoner is said to put himself for Trial upon his Country, which Country they (the Jury) are.

The Office of the King's Justices is to do equal Justice and Right; to see that the Jury be regularly returned and duely sworn; that the Prisoner be allow'd his lawful Challenges; to advise by Law, as to matters of Evidence; to examine Witnesses in Court, not excluding the Jury who have an equal right; as Assistants to the Jury they sum up the Evidence, state the Law, and settle the Fact: therefore the Discourses of a Judge to a Jury ought to be hypothetical not coercive; conditional and not positive, viz. If you find the Fact thus or thus, then, &c. they are to take the Verdict of a Jury, and thereupon to give Judgment; for the Office of a Judge is *Fus dicere*, not *Fus dare*, not to make, but declare the Law; nor can he reverse the Jury's Verdict when agreed.

But Jurors are not only Judges of Matters of Fact. They are likewise to consider Matter of Law, as it arises out of, or is complicated with, and influences the Fact; they are to apply Matter of Fact and Law together. Littleton, Sect. 368, declares, that if a Jury will take upon them the Knowledge of the Law upon the Matter, they may. To exclude them from this wou'd be to defeat the End of their Institution, and a Man might be indicted for any common innocent Act, which if charged in the Indictment as treasonable and criminal, and proved to be done, the Jury, tho'

satisfied it is no such Offence, yet, if they are not to be Judges of Law, must find him guilty. Suppose for Instance a Man should be indicted, for that he traitorously, &c. pass'd by such or such a Royal Statue, with his Hat on his Head, to the great Contempt of his Majesty, &c. Suppose the Fact sufficiently proved, wou'd the Jury find him guilty? Certainly, no. For they are sworn that they will well and truly try, and true Deliverance make; how is this done, when the Prisoner is only deliver'd up to others, to be condemn'd for that which themselves do not believe to be a Crime?

Grub-street Journal, Jan. 29. No. 127.

SOME years ago, Mr. Berkeley of Trinity College, Dublin, and Mr. Collier of Langford Magna, near Sarum; without having communicated their thoughts to each other, hit upon a new scheme of the principles of philosophy: which, notwithstanding the character of the authors, and the importance of the thing, has not yet been publickly canvass'd.

The titles of their essays are, *The principles of human knowledge*, and *The impossibility of an external world*. The great point they advance, is, that *In nature there is, there can be, nothing but spirit and ideas*.

On the Revd Mr. ARTHUR COLLIER'S CLAVIS UNIVERSALIS.

The Sage's doctrine, which for ages stood,
By powerful wit and reason unsubdu'd;
By you attack'd can no resistance make:
Your arguments its very nabs shake.
For whilst their occult qualities you disown,
With ease you pull the tottering fabric down.
The unseen atoms too, the Modern's boall,
By you rejected, are entirely lost;
Who make all things existing in his mind,
Who first the beings of each seed assign'd:
So that, in solid body, nothing lies
Too nice to be perceiv'd by human eyes;
Which may uphold its several properties:
For all that's seen depends upon some eye.
Which what it lists, can instantly destroy;
As well as the ideas that we feign,
Chimeras only of a sickly brain.

C

Dm

Universal Spectator, Jan. 22. No. 172.George Barnwel *paralell'd*.

THE play of *G. Barnwel*, whenever represented, affects the Mind with a feeling sense of the *unhappy Story*, and shews how a good Disposition may be corrupted; and seems happily calculated to do Good in such a City as *London*, where Thousands of *young people* are pretty near in the *same Condition*.

Instances in a matter of Fact within his own Knowledge. About 20 years ago, an honest, sober Lad was put Apprentice to a *Mercer* on *Ludgate-hill*. The Master observing him diligent in his Business and civil in his Deportment, reposed in him an entire Confidence, left his whole Trade to his Direction, and gave him Liberty at any Time to spend an Evening among his Friends, which had like to have prov'd fatal. One Night a Woman pick'd him up in *Fleet-street*, and prevail'd upon him to take her home with him. After they had been in Bed (in the Shop) about an Hour he put a Crown in her Hand, and desir'd her to go away, which she positively refus'd unless he would cut her off enough *Sattin* to make her a *Gown and Coat*; nay, swore if he would give her 20 Guineas, she would not stir without a *Suit of Cloaths*. He reason'd, threatned, and entreated, but to no purpose. In the Height of the Dispute the *Shop-porter* knock'd at the Door to take some Goods that were order'd out. He was now at his *Wit's End*; at last concluded to let the Fellow into the secret; accordingly told him the Story; the *Porter* perswaded, but in vain. At last clasp'd his Handkerchief into her Mouth at unawares tied her Hands and Feet together, put her into his Sack naked as she was, which, hoisting on his Back,

he carried into *Chappside*, and going forwards to *Stocks-market*, seeing a Cart of *Pease* with nobody near it, toss'd up his Burden, and sneak'd off. The Owner of the Cart coming soon after hung down the Sack upon the Stones, crying, *What a plague! is there no place to put your Hog but among my Pease?* Upon opening the Sack the poor Wretch was almost expiring for want of Breath. When the Porter brought this account the Apprentice gave him her Cloaths she had left, and the 3 Guineas he had offer'd her, for his pains.

Weekly Register, Jan. 22. No. 93.*Of the Sheriff's Act.*

BY an Act 3 *Georgij* the Fees for passing the Sheriff's Accounts are settled in a Schedule thereto annexed; and a Clause added that no greater Fee should be taken by any Officer under the penalty of 5*l.* and treble the Sum taken by him above the Fees in the said Schedule, with treble Costs to the party aggrieved. The Fees allowed by the Act for *Wales* are as follows.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
To the auditor of <i>North Wales</i> from each Sheriff.	8	18	4
To the Receiver	2	13	4
	11	11	8
To which some have added of their own Authority the following Articles.			
The Auditor or his Deputy for his Fee from each Sheriff	2	2	0
From each Deputy Sheriff	1	1	0
For his Clerks and under Cl.	1	1	0
For Acquittance & Box Mon.	1	1	0
For return of 30 <i>l.</i> allow'd	2	2	0
	7	7	0

By which Means this Act designed for the Relief of Sheriffs, is so far Shamefully eluded.

Fog's

Fog's Journal, Saturday Jan. 22. No. 168.

THis *Journal* is made up of Letters and Essays from several Correspondents. The first is a Sarcastick Panegyrick upon our Trade, Liberty, and Religion. Is not, says A the Writer, the great Number of empty Shops, in this City, and the Fall of Rents 20 or 30 per Cent. Proof of our Prosperity? As to the common Assertion that we have a greater Plenty of Money than ever, desires to know the clean and uncorrupt Claws that have found Means to grasp it, the Methods by which acquit'd, and the Place where it lies? With regard to Religion, makes no doubt but a Man may be of some Religion, or of none at all, if he pleases. Our Liberty he allows to be very extensive. We have the Liberty of seeing the Hawkers and Pedlars sell stolen or run Goods under our Noses. That they have the Liberty of living no where, and we of being House-keepers and paying Taxes; and exhorts the Shop-keepers to renew their Application to Parliament for the Suppression of these clandestine Traders.

The Second is an Essay upon the *Love of Fame*, which, as a great Wit has it, is an Universal Passion. Fame is a Mistress courted by every Man. Wits ridicule, and Philosophers condemn her, both with a View to secure her. This made a Cask sufficient for the Habitation of *Diogenes*, and the World too narrow for *Alexander*. However she is a Mistress that will be deserved before she is won; a Sort of Courtship attended with too much Pains, and therefore an easier Method to procure her has been invented: Men of Wit and Genius have been retain'd to celebrate their worthless Patrons for Accomplishments they never possess'd. *Historiographers, Biographers, and Poets*, for the same Rea-

sons, make a Part of the Retinue of Princes. What occasion'd these Reflections was the Author's reading the *Ode upon the New Year*, which, by a Prosopopœa, beautifully represents the Day asleep, leading in the Year, which advances, calling for Songs, Musick, and Banquets. Doubtless the Poet had his Eye upon

Oh! ye merry, merry Souls, &c.

The third is a Song, inscrib'd to Mr *Fog*, by *Timothy Scrubb*, of *Rag-B Fair*, the first Stanza of which is this, *To be merry and wise, Master Fog, Falls seldom to any one's Share, And a Writer, like you, treads a Bog, Where he's up to the Breech e're aware.*

The fourth recommends the following Epigram to the perusal of the Citizens of *London*, Among *British Worthies*, in *London's Pantheon*, On *Foat's Nalfau's Statue*, as all the rest be on: But now with our City some Malecontents quarrel, For being deny'd to erect him on *Sorrel*. "They're all disaffected and Papists, they cry, "Who to our Deliverer a Statue deny. From whence one may ask 'em this Question, of Course; [Horse?] Which would they worship, the Man, or the

Apple-tree's Journal, Sat. Jan. 22.

Of the Clergy, Manners, Books, Taste, and the Stage.

THE most irrational Malice is discovered in the present Contempt of the Clergy. 'Twas never objected to in any Orders that what they preach'd had a bad Influence on the Morals of their Hearers. The Business of the Priesthood is to instruct the People in such a Method of Life as tends to render them happy here, and on the Principles of *Free-thinking*, pleasing to the Divine Being. Where then is the Ground for all that Raillery and Invektive, that is continually thrown out against the whole Order? Are Men, who persuade us to Virtue and Goodness, of less Value to the Publick, than those who by Terrors and Examples would affright us from Vice?

Acco-

Another Subject he speaks to is the present *Depravity of Manners*; which may be attributed to the neglect of Education of Children among the inferior sort of People.

The *Licentiousness of the Press* is another Topick of Complaint. Books indeed are the *Magazines of Learning*; but are so multiplied, that, to improve ones self, 'tis difficult to know where to begin; and therefore it wou'd be a work of Merit to point out such Authors as best deserve our Attention.

Taste is much talk'd of, little known, and less practis'd, and scarce any consent in their Notions of it. The Reason is, People are apt to favour their own Understandings; and when they declaim for *Free-thinking*, impose their own Opinions for the Standard of right Reason.

The *Stage* has been always the Care of Polite Nations; and the good or ill Conduct of the Scene is one of the justest Criterions of Politeness. Shocking, absurd, or mean Representations are infallible Signs of Barbarity; they creep in, 'tis true, in the Infancy of the *Drama*; but are never seen again till the Genius droops and grows old; then, like Childhoodness, they return and attend it to its Grave.

Stead's Journal. Saturday Jan. 22.

A Scheme to pay the Publick Debts.

His Scheme is calculated for Ireland, and proposes that a Tax be laid upon every particular Vice. Begins with *Perjury*; and as every Lye confirm'd by an Oath is *Perjury*, whether before a *Magistrate* or behind the *Counter*; and supposing 5000 Persons daily guilty, and each of them once a Day, subject to the Tax of 6 d. for each offence, it will yield 125 l. per Day. This Tax will scarce be felt, for the *Attorneys, Solicitors, Usurers, Butchers, &c.* will

for every Transgression, expect to gain at least sufficient to defray the Tax.

Fornication will furnish the Publick with a large Sum. At a moderate Computation we may reckon 5000 Persons per Day taxable for this Vice; at 2 s. each, the Sum arising therefrom will amount to 500 l. per Day. The *Papish Clergy*, for particular Reasons, may remonstrate against this Tax; and as the Author would not have such pious Persons justly complain, agrees they may be exempted.

Drunkennes he taxes at 6 d. and supposing only 20,000 Persons daily liable to be tax'd, the Amount wou'd be 500 l. per Day. This is a moderate Computation, if one considers, that besides the usual Opportunities of *Taverns and Private Houses*, there are *Elections, Fairs, Mayors Feasts, University Treats, Corporation Dinners, Christmas Regales, Weddings and Christenings*; but would exempt all *Country Justices and Parsons*, not being willing they shou'd be insulted by inferior Officers.

Swearing will produce a large Income. Suppose 40,000 Persons per Day, charg'd at 6 d. each, the Tax will amount to 1000 l. per Day. Military Persons may plead Precedent for Time immemorial; but as this is the only Means by which a Standing Army can conduce to the Publick Good, 'twill be hard to exempt them.

As for *Stander*, supposing only 20,000 per Day be taxed at 6 d. for each Offence, this Article will afford the Publick 500 l. But in Consideration that this Failing is innate and impossible to be restrain'd in *Females*, proposes that the Ladies pay but half as much as the Men, and that all *Drawing Rooms and Assemblies*, be exempt from any Penalty.

Infidelity and Blasphemy would furnish

nish a considerable Sum. Such a Law perhaps might be opposed by young *Lawyers* and *travelling Squires* therefore it might not be amiss to exempt *Lawyers* of all ages, *Subalterns* and *Field Officers*, *Young Heirs*, *Dancing-Masters*, *Pick-pockets* and *Players*; especially since they would be taxed in most of the former *Articles*; the Sum of which only as we have calculated above, amounts to 2,625 l. per day.

London Journal, Sat. Jan. 22. No. 636.

THE Ministry has been charg'd with breaking Faith with France, in an Article of the *Quadruple Alliance*, which, 'tis said, obliges us to make no new Treaty of Peace without the Consent of our Allies, or without communicating it to the rest of our Allies. This is falsely stated; for the real Obligation of that Article is, That we make no new Treaty inconsistent with that Treaty, without communicating its Contents. But the last Treaty of Vienna is agreeable to that former Treaty, and as such, no Infraction has been complain'd of by that Power, for whom these worthy Patriots are so much concern'd.

Another Subject of Complaint with these Gentlemen is, the *pragmatick Sanction*. We have it seems *Guarantied* the Succession to the Emperor's Hereditary Dominions in the *Female Line*, on Condition of Failure in the *Issue Male*. Should the Emperor die before the Succession is settled, very probably all Europe would be involved in Blood and Confusion. or should the Elector of Bavaria, or other Claimant, obtain the Imperial Dignity by a French Interest, the Balance of Power, in Europe would be lost; and the French bid fair for Universal Monarchy. The Succession therefore ought to be settled on a Person who is jealous of the growing Power of France. Such a Person is in View; and the King of

Great Britain has made this Treaty for the real Good and Happiness of his People.

Substreet Journal, Thur. Jan. 27, No. 103. Remarks on Dr. Bentley's Edition of Milton.

I always thought, says a Correspondent in a Letter to *Bavins*, that Milton used an Amanuensis, only because he was blind himself: but this Editor has assigned three other Reasons; namely, because he was obnoxious to the Government, poor, and friendless. Circumstances which would rather induce a Man to write his own Copy. However, it seems, that from hence many Errors in Spelling, and Pointing, crept into the first Copy, and whole Words of a like or near Sound, one written for another; and these Errors augmented in succeeding Editions.

Besides these Blemishes, there are others which no Man ever discover'd but this Editor. Milton himself, he says, was guilty of many Slips and Inadvertencies, not to be redress'd without a Change both of Words and Sense, and some Inconsistencies in the System and Plan of his Poem; which the Editor imputes to his Loss of Eye-Sight; which it seems, is as necessary to draw the Plan of an Epic Poem, as of a magnificent Palace; because 'tis added, had he had his Eye-Sight, he would have prevented all Complaints.

The Doctor likewise affirms, that the first Editor of this Poem *coisted* in several Verses of his own; that the Proof Sheets were never read to Milton; and that the Edition, when published, was not read to him in seven Years. To prove the Editor's Interpolations, he argues from the *Stiffness* and *Unfitness* of the Verses; and that Milton never heard it read in seven Years, an attentive Reader may be convinced. This he further corroborates by affirming, that Milton afterwards

erwards published his *Paradise Regain'd* and *Sampson Agonistes* without Faults, because then in high Credit, and had changed his Printer and Supervisor. Thus when the first Edition of his *Paradise Lost* was printed, having 60 Years weight upon his Shoulders, he could not prevent the Errors of that Edition, nor 7 Years afterwards, the Propagation of these Errors; being grown older, reviv'd on a sudden, chang'd his Printer and Supervisor, and published his *Paradise Regain'd*, in an Edition without Faults. This may seem strange to vulgar Apprehensions.

Remarks on Authors.

The general Run of Authors take all Opportunities of calumniating the present Age, for not encouraging Men of Wit and Genius. But this is so far from being true, that the meanest Pretenders meet with constant Protection and Assistance.

The Authors of this Town may be computed at 6000; 4000 of them concerned in political Discourses, one in Dramatic Performances, and one in Petit Pieces. Disband half of them, and the *Hessians* may be maintained another Year, without any great Burthen. Of these 6000, 1000 Men perhaps may have a tolerable Share of Learning, the rest have taken up the Trade of Writing on different Views.

Asks the Author of the *Modish Couple*, whether it is not an audacious Attempt to write a Play, without either Wit or Humour, Genius or Capacity, or one Qualification to accomplish so great a Work? What can we think of an Audience, that with Noise and Violence, are resolutely bent to support a wretched Rhapsody of the lowest Chit-chat?

Among the *Greeks* and *Romans*, their Captains and Generals were Scholars as well as Soldiers; but the Education of our Military Gentle-

men, is very different. Tho' many of them are ingenious and learned Persons, yet they Act out of Character, if they endeavour to secure the Success even of a good Play, by lifting a Party on Purpose to make a Noise in its Behalf.

The Craftsman. Sat. January 29, No. 291
Of Charity.

TRUE Charity consists in publick or private Beneficence; but there have been so many Instances of false Charity, that this celestial Virtue is almost brought to Contempt. Hence some modern Writers have resolv'd it into the sordid Principles of Self-Love, Ostentation, and vain Glory. Tho' it be wicked and immoral to discountenance any Charity visibly attended with good Effects, yet it ought not to be scandaliz'd by being made the Stalking-horse of Pick-pockets and Blunderers; 'tis the Duty of Men in Authority to punish such Miscreants.

The South Sea Scheme was a charitable Project to relieve the Publick from the Burthen of their Debts; and some Miscarriages happening in the Execution of it, a certain worthy Gentleman generously screen'd the Delinquents from the Rage of the Multitude. The Bank Contract, and the Remission of the 7 Millions were excellent Improvements on the Original Scheme.

Charity begins at Home, is a Proverb which has been verified by Experience. Could mention several munificent Politicians so charitably dispos'd towards Themselves and their dear Families, that the Plunder of three Kingdoms was hardly equal to their Merit and Necessities. *Wolsey* and *Buckingham* were Almoners of this Kind; and knows a great Statesman who ought to bear for his Motto, *proximus sum egomet mihi*.

The

The Charitable Corporation for the Relief of Industrious Poor, have been twitted with an Observation, that a *Poor Tradesman* must be very industrious to have any Transactions with them and not be undone; and turbulent People have Nick nam'd the Managers, *Gentlemen of the Industry*, offering to prove that they have disposed of several thousand Pounds, by way of Alms, upon Themselves, their Relations and Creatures. Thinks all such Gifts and Donations, in Church Language, are mortify'd; and if the Mortification of Money is true Charity, the World cannot shew a Set of more eleemosynary Gentlemen than those concern'd in the Management of the *Charitable Corporation*.

Entertaining Spectator. Sat. Jan. 29. No. 173
Of Love and Courtship.

THIS *Journal* consists of two Letters, the Subject of both, Love. In the first Mrs. Lucy Simper acquaints Mr. Stonecastle with the Method a young Fellow takes to obtain her in Marriage. — He visits her every Evening, drinks Tea, tells her all the News, talks of Plays, Operas, and Masquerades, but not a Word of Love, tho' her Father and he have settled Matters above a Month ago. She expected to have been address'd with all the passionate Tenderness usual in Courtship; instead of which, he stalks about the Room, struts, sings, looks in the Glass, whistles, and stirs the Fire, and is so terribly afraid to touch her, that he always sits in the Corner opposite to her. Thinks if she was a Man, she could find abundance more to say and do, and as she is a Woman, expects her Gentleman to be a little more particular before they go to Church together.

In Answer to which Mr. Stonecastle says, his *Fair Correspondent* has good

Reason to be dissatisfied with her Lover's Behaviour; wherefore he enjoins, that the said Gentleman shall at his next Visit draw his Chair close to hers, and sit in it decently all the Evening; at the second Visit, he shall kiss her Hand, and press it to his Bosom tenderly; and at the Third, he shall declare his Passion in Language suitable to the Occasion, and behave at every Visit afterwards as a fond and faithful Lover. In Case of Disobedience she may quit the Room, and leave him to stir the Fire, strut about, and whistle by himself.

The second Letter is from Coquetilla, who professes an Indignation when she hears of any young Lady's being in Love. For a Woman to fling herself away, and become a Subject, when she may be a Sovereign, is stupid and intolerable!

For her own Part, being a Lady of Fortune, She don't fear making a Fool of any Man, had he the Wisdom of a Thousand of his Sex.

Mr. Stonecastle disapproves this Lady's Conduct, and threatens, unless she reforms her Behaviour to deliver her over to the Fortune-Hunters, who by the irresistible Force of Impudence and Flattery, will find Means to reach her Heart.

Fogg Journal. Sat. Jan. 29. No. 169.

K. Charles II. vindicated in putting a stop to the Exchequer, 1672.

THIS true, that in the Year 1672 K. Charles II. by Warrant, put a Stop to all Payments in the Exchequer, where Affairs were till then transacted with the same Credit as now in the Bank of England.

But as true that the King granted Letters Patent to all Persons concern'd, for the annual Receipt of 6 per Cent. (then legal Interest) of the Principal Sums to them due, till paid, preferable to all other Payments

ments, excepting only the Allowance to the Queen Consort.

By the Statute 12 Car. II. Cap. 24. for taking away the Court of Wards and Liveries it is recited, that in *Recompence* to his Majesty, the Duty call'd the Hereditary Excise, shall be granted Him, his Heirs and Successors for ever.

Therefore it hath been adjudg'd by all the Courts of Law and Equity in *England*, that the said Patentees had a legal Right to the said Annual Sums and the Arrears thereof out of the said Hereditary Revenue of Excise mentioned in the said Patents, in Consequence of which, Judgment was obtained against the Crown in 1997 after 12 Years Suit.

'Tis true, the late Ld Chancellor *Somers*, did by Decree reverse the said Judgment, yet allow'd that the Patentees had legal Right to the said Revenue, but as to the Proceedings they had no Remedy. Which Decree was afterwards upon Appeal revers'd in the House of Lords, and the Judgment confirm'd *nemine Contradicente*. But in 1699 K. William pass'd an Act wherein it is recited, that the Necessity of Publick Affairs requir'd that the said Hereditary Revenue of Excise, with other Revenues should be made a Security for 820,000 l. for Guards, Garrisons, &c. and 3700 l. per Week, for the Civil List, to be paid weekly into the Treasury, without any Deduction upon any Pretext whatsoever.

And that in Lieu of the said Annual Sums, the said Revenue stand charged with the Annual Payments of 3 per Cent. of the Principal Sums mentioned in the said Patent from December 26. 1705, which was striking off 25 Years at 6 per Cent. nevertheless redeemable upon Payment of a Moiety of the Principal Sums mentioned in the said Patent.

Thus about 20,000 Subjects of *England*, were stript of 2,800,000 l. to the utter ruin of many of them who are now in a starving Condition, and that immediately after their Rights thereto were asserted and determin'd by the said Judgment, so confirmed by the House of Lords, the last Resort for Law and Equity, and the Interest and Advantage thereof transferr'd into his Majesty's Coffers.

London Journal, Sat. Jan. 29. No. 657.

On the Doctrine of Immortality.

THE Doctrine of the Immortality of the Soul, or of everlasting Happiness, is one of the greatest Supports and strongest Security of Virtue. For tho' *Honesty* and Happiness, Vice and Misery are inseparably connected, yet the Generality of People will not be at the Pains to trace out the eternal *Laws of Nature and Reason*, nor readily discern the probable Connection between present Pleasure and future Pain. But the firm and unshaken Belief, that a Being infinite in Wisdom, Goodness, and Power, holds Eternal Life and Death, Happiness and Misery in his Hands to be given in exact Proportion, to the good or bad Use Men have made of their Faculties, will hold them Steadily to their Duty, because they see their Duty to be their Interest, and encourage them to undertake the most difficult and dangerous Part of Duty, and are strongly disposed to part with every Interest, every Pleasure, even Life itself, whenever they they come in Competition with their Expectations of Bliss hereafter.

By the same Doctrine are our Pleasures vastly increased, as it enables us to bear up under all the Pressures and Calamities of Life. How transporting is the Notion of an Eternal Existence! That we are under the immediate Care and Protection

testimon of Providence; and our Ben-
 ings to last as long as that *Eternal*
Mind that form'd them! But how
 melancholy and gloomy the Opini-
 on of *Annihilation*!

Weekly Register, Sat. January 29. No. 24.

The Reformer. No. I.

THE Author has assumed the
 Title of *Reformer*, with a De-
 sign to lash the reigning Vices of
 the Age. Thinks he is sufficiently
 qualified for this Undertaking, hav-
 ing trim'd his Phiz with the utmost
 Severity, and prun'd his Dress of all
 the vain Ornaments and ridiculous
 Fopperies of the present corrupted
 Age. No man is a greater Enemy
 to the profligate Lives of our naugh-
 ty young Fellows, or the more zealous
 in ferreting Vice from the Pur-
 liew of *Drury Lane*; and frequently
 employs himself as a Spy in tracing
 out their Haunts, and detecting their
 Abominations. In short, he is for
 making himself formidable, and if
 he can but expose, no Matter whether
 he amends or no. To that
 End he has settled a Correspondence
 with all the Tea-Tables in Town,
 and handed about a Scheme for the
 Circulation of Scandal, and while
 the Humour of Ridicule prevails,
 he shall never want Matter, nor his
 Readers Entertainment.

Great's Journal, Sat. January 29.

A Correspondent, after Compli-
 menting Mr. Read upon the
 Increase and Success of his *Journal*,
 tells him, tho' he's not yet so popular
 as the *Craftsman* or *Fox*, he has over-
 taken the *London Journal* in Credit,
 and exceeds him in Sale. The Suc-
 cess of the two former is obvious.
 Scandal is like a Phenomenon, and
 always attracts Attention; to the
 want of which may be attributed
 the Decline of the *London Journal*,
 the Author of which continues in
 a perpetual Round of Politicks, with
 but little Variation, what was in it

last Saturday has been the Enter-
 tainment of several Weeks. Rea-
 son and Honesty, alone, are not suf-
 ficient to support a Paper; a Know-
 ledge of the *Belles Lettres*, and a
 Genius capable of varying his Sub-
 ject is necessary. Some Subjects may
 bear a frequent Repetition, as that
 of the *Independent Whig*; the Case of
 Politicks is different.

Proceeds to detect a Piece of So-
 phistry of the *Craftsman* of Jan. the
 22d. concerning the Freedom of
 Debate; but his Arguments being the
 same with the subsequent *Free Briton*,
 we refer the Reader to it. (P. 576.)

The Form of an OATH which the
 Romish Priests in Dublin profess they
 are willing to take to King George II.
 instead of the Oath of Abjuration.

I A. B. do promise and swear to bear
 true Faith and Allegiance to his Ma-
 jesty K. GEORGE and his Successors, as
 at present by Law established; and that
 I will make known all Treasons, trayte-
 rous Conspiracies and Plots against his
 Crown and Dignity, if any such shall
 come to my Knowledge.

That I do detest and abhor from my
 Heart, as impious, scandalous, and a-
 bominable, to believe that it is lawful to
 murder and destroy any Person or Persons
 whatsoever, for, or under Pretence of
 being Hereticks, and that base unchri-
 stian Principle, that no Faith is to be kept
 with Hereticks.

That it is no Article of my Faith to be-
 lieve, that any Person whatsoever has
 Power to absolve me from any Obligation
 to this Oath, or that the Pope hath Power
 to depose Princes; and therefore do pro-
 mise and swear, that I will not teach,
 preach, hold, maintain, or abet such
 Doctrines or Tenets; and all this I pro-
 mise and swear upon the Faith of a Chri-
 stian and a Priest, freely, readily, and
 willingly, in the Sense that my Words
 naturally bear, without any Equivo-
 cation, Evasion, or mental Reservation
 whatsoever. So help me God.

D The

The Free Briton, Jan. 20.
Extracts from the Case of Op-
position.

THE Craftsman in his Pa-
per, No. 4. Dec. 16,
1726, modestly justifies the
Persons in Ld B-ke's Admini-
stration, by asserting that "they
generally suffered Writings a-
gainst them to be published
with Impunity. The only In-
stances (says he) of Severity
are burning the Bp of St. A-
saph's Immortal Preface, and
expelling Sir Richard Steele the
House of Commons; but we
meet with no grievous Imprison-
ments, no expensive Prosecu-
tions, or burthensome Fines."

February 1710 22, a Prose-
cution was ordered against Mr.
B-ke for a Letter he wrote to
Sir Jacob Barks, against the
Doctrine of the Abschied Ad-
dress, that Kings are accountable
to none but God, &c.

Octob. 23 1711, Fourteen
Booksellers, Printers and Pub-
lishers, committed by Mr. Sec-
retary St. John, appeared at
Queen's Bench; among them
Mr. Dary, for printing only a
Translation from Tacitus which
relates how Cælius Bassus de-
ceived the Emperor Nero with
the Promise of an immense,
but imaginary Treasure.

In the same Year Mrs. Tup-
ping was committed to New-
gate by Mr. Secretary St. John
for publishing the Protestant
Post-Boy; and Mr. Hart and
Rispath to the same Place for
printing and writing the Flying
Post, who were both tried and
convicted; Rispath withdrew
from the Violence of that Pro-
secution, and his Recognizances,
to the Value of 600*l.* were
effracted. Hart, for printing
the Brit sh Embassadors's Speech
to the French King, was ad-
judged to stand three times in
the Pillory, pay a Fine of 50*l.*
and to find Sureties for his good
Behaviour during Life; all
which he suffered. Some D-
avers had forgot the above In-
stances of Severity, and the
more friendly Usage of the
following, viz. Baker the Pub-
lisher was apprehended for a
Pamphlet concerning the French

Gen:

The Craftsman, Saturday,
Jan. 22.

The Case of Opposition answered and defended.

THIS Pamphlet it seems
was occasioned by the
Craftsman, Dec. 4. last: the
Design of which was to sub-
mit the Merits of those Jour-
nals to the Judgment of the
World, which this Pamphleteer
calls an *Appeal to the Publick*.
But in examining the Proceed-
ings of the last five Years, he
has not entered into the Merits
of one of those Points upon
which the Appeal was founded.
Instead of proving that the
Opposition was carried on against
good Measures, he only asserts,
that it proceeded from bad
Measures, and thence infers they
were good Measures, which is
a wrong Conclusion.

The next Safe Topic
trump up by this Author is the
Mischief these Writings have
done to our Foreign Affairs;
which has been already an-
swered [See Vol. I. p. 433 468].
and is persuaded they have
been of infinitely more Ser-
vice than Decrement to the
Nation. But supposing some
Inconveniences, are we to suf-
fer wrong Measures to be pur-
sued uncorrected, lest our En-
emies take Advantage of our
Disputes? As to what he says
about the Liberty of the Press it
is false, and of a piece with
the rest.

This Writer likewise points
out some particular Blemishes
in Q. Ann's Reign, of which,
says D-avers, we have often
declared our Disapprobation.

If before the Opposition our
Affairs were in a happy Situa-
tion both abroad and at home,
how was this happy Situation
first altered, under the Condu-
ct of such able Ministers? Agrees
with the Pamphleteer, that
the prevailing Party is always
gaining Ground, while the op-
posing Side is continually dwind-
ling till it comes to nothing.
Admin, with him, that Fac-
tion and Opposition were the Ef-
fects of Dissensions among the
Whigs, about the Distribution
of Power and Favour.

This Pamphleteer has like-
wise

The Free Briton, Tuesday,
Jan. 27.

NO Man ever said, that
the Measures of the Mi-
nisters were good, merely be-
cause the Motives of their Ad-
versaries to oppose them were
bad; but it must be allowed,
that if these Gentlemen have
acted from bad Motives, they
must have been capable of op-
posing good Measures. Who
can doubt, that the present Op-
position arose from private Re-
sentments? Did not the Persons
opposing concur with the Per-
sons whom they oppose, in
those very Measures which
they now condemn? Did we
ever hear of bad Measurers, till
these Persons wanted greater
Employments?

The present Opposition is
not a Contention for the Publick,
but a Struggle for Power. That
their Writings have done great
Mischief hath been proved
from the Broils and Feuds
which they have raised at
home, and from the Encour-
agement they have given to
Princes abroad. So far as they
have been instrumental to the
Division of the People, or to
the Distress of the Govern-
ment, so far they have da-
maged the Publick by retard-
ing the Peace of Europe.

Have not these Ministers
been under as great Difficul-
ties in their Negotiations, as
B-ke himself could be? And
are they bad because he was
bad? Or was not his own Per-
fidy the Cause of his Distress,
and his wicked Arts the Cause
of our late Difficulties? Is it
a logical Conclusion, that be-
cause this, as well as the wicked
Administration of B-ke, has
been distressed, therefore they
are equally bad? Thus, be-
cause there was a Necessity of
a Peace under both Admini-
strations, therefore both were
bad? A Conclusion no more
to be allowed, than that the
Misfortune of one Man proves
his Want of Honesty, because
another Man's Want of Hon-
esty happened to procure his
Misfortune.

XIII.

Thursday,

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Commerce Bills; but when the Secretary was convinced that the Author was a Tory, he discharged the Publisher.

Bedford, for writing against the *Protestant Succession* in his Book entitled *Hereditary Rights*, &c. was sentenced to walk round Westminster-Hall with a Paper on his Forehead, but the opprobrious Part of his Sentence was remitted by the Intercession of Secretary *St John*.

Daniel De Fos wrote three Pamphlets in Favour of the *Presbyter's Claims*, for which Mr. *Stenson* begun a Prosecution against him on the Statute which makes it High Treason to write against the Succession. The Attorney General was ordered to take the Prosecution out of his Hands; he did so, and changed the Indictment into an Information. *Daniel* was tried and found guilty, but pardoned, and became an Advocate for the French *Commerce Bill* in his *Mercator*.

There has been no Clamour against the Ministers more violent, or with less Truth, than the Design of Restraining the Press by Act of Parliament; yet these very Men attempted this Restraining themselves, and laboured it with all their Might. This the Journals of both Houses of Parliament testify, but being defeated by their own Party were forced to drop the Design. In the End an Expedient was agreed upon, and the Tax now paid for Stamps on all single Sheets and half Sheets of Paper, is the Effect of *Ld. B.-ke's* Zeal against the Liberty of the Press.

The Daily Courant, January 15.

A Challenge to the Craftsman.

MR. *D'anvers*, in his last Journal of the 8th, says in his Note at the Bottom of the Page, that 'The highest Calculation of the Army Debentures was at first 400,000*l*. In the last Year of *Q. Anne*, the House of Commons, appointed a Select Committee, who drew up a State of that Debt to Christmas, 1713, which amounted to 1,854,859*l*. 3*s*. 9*d*. 3, besides which, there were 2 Papers annexed, containing farther demands of 733,334*l*. 9*s*. 8*d*. 1/2 on which no Judgment was given by the Committee; but they were mark'd with these Words *Past'd over*. This was the first Calculation of that Debt;

wife pick'd up a Passage in a former *Craftsman* which is liable to just Exception; that is, where the Proceedings against Sir *Richard Steele* and the Bp of *St. Asaph* are mentioned as the only Instances of Severity. The Truth is, says *D'anvers*, the Cases of *Harris* and *Ridpath*, the most material ones, had then slip'd his Memory; however, promises to correct this Error in the next Impression of the *Craftsman*. Believes this Gentleman's Memory fail'd him too, when he extolls the Lenity of another Minister towards Writers, and his Regard for the Liberty of the Press. He could mention a first Day of Term since 1711, when at least 14 Booksellers, Printers, and Publishers, appeared in the Court of King's Bench, and on Instance of Severity which even his Patron acknowledged to be a little Stretch of Power.

* As to the scandalous Suggestion made in the *Free Briton* [See 554] that his Patron took out one of the Gentlemen of the Pannel before sworn, and talk'd with him. This *D'anvers* positively denies, and challenges the Jurymen to appear and acquaint the Publick with the Substance of that Conversation.

but being defeated by their own Party were forced to drop the Design. In the End an Expedient was agreed upon, and the Tax now paid for Stamps on all single Sheets and half Sheets of Paper, is the Effect of *Ld. B.-ke's* Zeal against the Liberty of the Press.

this was entered into the Journals of the House of Commons; this lay before them the next Year; this was fresh in the Memory of all who had been Members of the former Parliament, and was so commonly known without Doors, that it is hardly to be conceived it should have escaped Mr. *D'anvers's* Researches. If he did not know of it, I hope that, upon this Information, he will abate of his Anger towards those who have sometimes blamed him for Rashness in his Assertions. If he did know of it, I would beg of him to try, by his own Rules, Whether a wilful Misrepresentation to the People, may proceed from a Spirit of Liberty.

578 Charitable Corporation *Affairs in* JANUARY, 1732.
The General Account of the CHARITABLE CORPORATION,
as it stood at Michaelmas 1731.

Charitable Corporation, Dr.			Per Contra, Cr.		
Sep. 30, 1731.	l.	s. d.	Sep. 30, 1731.	l.	s. d.
To Fund paid in by the Proprietors	353	9 17 10 0	By an old Debt paid	5000	00 0
To Notes standing out	104002	10 0	By Cash	44534	06 9
To Interest on Ditto	5653	10 4	By Borrowers	397730	01 8
To Bonds Issued	35900	00 0	By Interest & Charges due on Pledges	44730	13 6
To Interest on Ditto	214	11 7	By John Thomson	2487	19 5
To Dividends yet unpaid	922	18 6	By William Higgs	25	00 0
To Surplusses on Sales yet unpaid	1292	02 5	By the House in Spring-Gardens (about)	18539	12 4
To Mr Oaker	338	11 5	By Profit on Transfers	273	00 9
To Thomas Jones	182	06 9			
To Balance	11976	15 5		514370	14 5
	514370	14 6			
Divid. at 3s. per Share on 70763½ Shares is	10614	10 6	Sign'd in Pursuance of a Minute of Novem. 10, 1731. (Errors excepted) by		
This Divid. taken from the above Balance, there ought to remain in the Cashier's Hands, a Surplus of	15620	21 11	JOHN VENABLES, <i>Account.</i>		
N. B. Bonds issued to George Robinson, the 9th of Oct. last for	4000	00 0	N. B. Bonds issued to George Robinson, the 9th of Oct. last for	4000	00 0
Total	518370	14 6	Total	518370	14 6

Observations made on this Account by the Gentlemen appointed to inspect it.

Principal Money charg'd to be lent on Pledges	397730	01 8
Interest said to be due thereon	44730	13 6
But there are not Receipts and Vouchers for above	159276	11 6
Many of these Receipts (dated about April last) not signed by any Borrowers, amount to no less than	44874	10 0
And it appears by the Ledgers that there has been repaid	51528	15 3
These two last deducted, from the foregoing, reduces the Number of Certificates sign'd to	108973	05 8
And of these many seem fictitious, since by comparing the Books with the Inventory, there are Pledge Numbers for no more than	11747	18 0

In the Pledge Ledger, the Loans are L 5069 11 5 less than what they are stated to be in this Account: This we apprehend must have been done, with design to support the Dividend declared at Michaelmas last, and thereby keep up the Price of Shares, till the Accomplishes in these Transactions should have sold out their Properties.

The next considerable Article is that of L 145770 11 11 for Notes

1732:
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Notes

Charitable Corporation *Affairs in* JANUARY, 1732. 579

and Bonds, and Interest due upon them. And here we beg Leave to lay before you one of the pernicious Practices, that has greatly contributed towards the Ruin of the Corporation; and that is, the issuing of new Notes upon the Renewal of old Pledges: Wherein the Fraud has been but too evident; for when the old Notes became due, which the Cathier was not able to have discharg'd; the fictitious Pledgers, and perhaps some real ones, would go to his Office and pay up what was due for Interest and Charges, at the same Time renewing the respective Pledges; whereupon new Certificates were made out, and new Notes issued to the same Value as the former, tho' these had not yet been call'd in or paid off. So that by this Means, there was scarce any Pledge of a considerable Value, for which there were not two Notes given. Whereas, if this Artifice had not prevented it, the old Notes must have appear'd at the Office for Payment, when such of the Directors, as were free from Guilt, would have been naturally led to have order'd the respective Pledges for Sale; which when found wanting, would instantly have detected the Cheat.

There is *L. 3487 19 5* said to be in Mr *Thompson's* Hands, on Account of Sales. Now since there have been no Sales for two Years past, we cannot see under what Pretence this Money could be lodged with him.

On the whole, it appears that the Cash Books do not seem for some Years, if ever, to be duly compared with the Vouchers, by which unpardonable Neglect, Room was left for all Sorts of Villainy: That they had discovered Entries actually made of considerable Sums lent, for which no Pledges were ever deposited: That several Persons, who appear in their Books to be very large Borrowers, have declared they are wholly ignorant of any Money received, or Pledges deposited by them: That their Warehouse-keeper, *John Thompson*, has been one of their greatest Borrowers, and has pretended to pledge and borrow in his own Name, and at the same Time to certify for himself, which was, it seems, permitted him, and allow'd by the Directors in passing his Accounts: That *Thomas Hodgson*, a Servant of *George Robinson*, is charged, as borrowing no less than 22,000 *l.* and *Nathaniel Lovell*, a menial Servant of the Corporation, 2500 *l.* in one Day; and that twelve Persons, one half of them belonging to the Corporation, and most of the rest wholly unknown, are the Borrowers of no less, in Principal and Interest, than 364,489 *l.* That in the Warehouse-keeper's Office they found a Checque Book with Blank Bills of Sale, Receipts and Detrazances, signed by *Francis Thompson*, a Servant to Mess. *Woolley and Warren*, some in his own, and some in the Name of his Masters; by the filling up of which it was continually in the Warehouse-keeper's Power to draw from their Cashier what Sums he pleased, and has been one of the principal Methods whereby their Capital has been embezzled: That these pernicious Practices have not only been carry'd on of late, but seem to have been the Work of some Years: Since, notwithstanding the Pretence of great Dealings, yet two of *Thompson's* Clerks have sworn, that during the three Years they served in his Office, they never saw or heard of any considerable Pledge made or lodged in any Out Warehouse upon the Corporation's Account, except one Parcel of Tobacco still remaining; and that this is almost the only Warehouse belonging to the Corporation, whereas Pledges to the Value of 397,780 *l.* would require no small Warehouse to be lodged in.

ODE for New-Years-Day 1732.

By C. Cibber, Esq; Poet Laureat.

Recit.

AWAKE with joyous songs the day
That leads the opening year;
The year advancing to prolong,
Augustus sway demands our song,
And calls for universal cheer.

Air.

Your ancient Annals, Britain, read,
And mark the Reign you most admire;
The present shall the past exceed,
And yield enjoyment to desire:
Or if you find the coming year
In blessings should transcend the last
The difference only will declare
The present sweeter than the past.

Recit.

But, ah! the frosts his sway bestow,
Are greater far than Greatness knows.
With various pensive cares oppress'd,
Unseen, alas! the Royal Breast
Endures his many a weight,
Unfelt by swains of humble state.

Air.

Thus brooding on her lonely nest;
Alone the Eagle wakes,
Her due delights forsakes,
Too Monarch of the air confess'd,
Her drooping eyes refuse to close;
While fearless of annoy,
Her young below'd enjoy
Protection, food, and sweet repose.

Recit.

What thanks, ye Britons, can repay
So mild, so just, so tender sway?

Air.

Your annual aid when he desires,
Let's the King then land requires;
All the dues to him that flow
Are still but Royal wants to you:
So the seasons lend the earth
Their kindly rains to raise her birth;
And well the mutual labours suit,
His the glory, yours the fruit.

Recit.

Assist, assist, ye splendid throng,
Who now the Royal circle form;
With ducous wishes blend the song,
And every grateful wish be warm.

CHORUS.

May *Cæsar's* health his reign supply,
Till faction shall be pleas'd, or die;
Till loyal hearts desire his fate:
Till happier subjects know,
Or foreign realms can show
A land so blest, a King to great!

N.B. The Words and Expressions in this Character
being chiefly carp'd at, are defended by way of
Irony in the *Grub-Street Journal* No 105.

The Poet Laureat's Ode for New-Years-Day burlesqu'd.

Recit.

AWAKE, with *Grub-Street* Odes, the Day
That leads the opening Year;
The Year advancing to prolong
Great *C-b-b-r's* Fame, demands a Song,
Inspir'd by *Gin*, or by *Small Beer*.

Air.

Your Ancient Ballad-Makers read,
And mark the Fool you most admire;
The present shall the past exceed,
And yield Enjoyment to Desire:
Or, if you find the coming Ode,
In Nonsense should transcend the last,
The Difference only will make good
The present duller than the past!

Recit.

But ah! the *Stuff* his *Strain* bestows
Is duller far than *Dulness* knows;
With various lampish Loads oppress'd
Unseen, alas! the Laureat's Breast
Endures his many a weight,
Unfelt by all but *Bards* of State.

Air.

Thus brooding o'er her lovely Nest;
The watchful Owl awakes,
Her due Delight forsakes,
Restless to give all others Rest;
Her drooping Eyes refuse to close,
Whilst, fearless of Numbers
To threaten their Slumbers,
All around her enjoy much Sleep and Repose.

Recit.

What Praise can repay an Owl
So fat, so heavy, and so dull?
His annual Odes which he admires,
Let's the *Dunce* than *Footi* inspires!
All the *Strains* which from him flow
Are still of noble Use to you,
Whilst his kindly Sheets enrich
Every Bard to wipe his *B*—
And well the mutual Labours suit
His the *Glory*, yours the *Fruit*.

Recit.

Assist, assist, ye warbling Throng,
Who now the *Grub-Street* Chorus form;
With generous Wishes blend the Song,
And ev'ry grateful Wish be warm.

CHORUS.

May *C-b-b-r's* Muse his Odes supply,
Till Nonsense shall be pleas'd to die;
Till stupid Fools desire his Place,
Till happier Courts shall know,
Or Foreign Realms can show,
A *Dunce* so dull, an Ode so low;
What Thanks are due to — *G*—!

The Ode for New-Years-Day translated into English in the *Grubstreet Journal*, Jan. 13.

Recitative.

Wake, with Songs, the opening day,
That calls for general cheer:
Since nothing good can live too long,
Let Augustus have a song;
And, hey, for gambols, and strong beer!

Air.

Patrons, your Chronicles record;
See what King's reign you most admire:
The present shall the past exceed,
And be what'er your hearts desire.
For it, by chance, the next new year
But proves as lucky as the last,
Why, then— the present, 'tis most clear,
Is far more happy than the past.

Recitative.

But, ah! — so sweet a Prince as he,
Is greater far than great can be!
With cares, which none can see, oppress'd,
And thoughtful too, the Royal breast
Endures full many a weight,
Unleak by *Catagors of State*.

Air.

Thus brooding, single, in her nest,
The shy King Eagle wakes;
Nor halt her due of pleasure takes,
Tho' Monarch of the air confess'd.
Nay, tho' she wakes, her eyes don't close —
She keeps strict watch and ward,
Her young ones, yet snatch'd, to guard;
That they may eat, unborn, in sweet repose.

Recitative.

What think, ye *Britons*! can repay
So mild, so just, so soft, a way?

Air.

When once a year he asks your aid,
The Land, and not the King, is paid.
Nay, and what's more, his Royal due
Is but a Royal want in you.
Air, moist or dry, alike sends rain,
To raise up earth, that's born again:
Blessings more grateful, uninvok'd:
His face well spread, your land well soak'd.

Recitative.

Help me, O help me, shining crowd,
Who now stand round in Royal form:
Sing, sing your wishes, clear and loud,
And, ah! be grateful, and be warm.

Chorus.

*The reign of Caesar let his health supply
Till faction shall be pleas'd to die;
Or they who love him, with him down:
Till happier folks than we,
In some far country, see
A King so pray'd, in so low mud'd a Town.
With such a Laureat to ensure Repose.

Imitation of the Keyberian Style and Manner.

If when at all, suppose it should be so,
Without regarding either to or for,
Some, not in vain together, blindly go,
Then only them, however, I abhor,

Not that because, which some I know will say,
Indubitable reasons may be giv'n;
Yea, if bright Phoebus gilds the golden day,
Our thoughts ascend insensibly to heav'n!

If ought there be, who own, that is, if there
Be any, who will not this truth deny,
None for *Parnassus*' hill e'er bid so far,
Or easter climb'd the steep ascent than I.

C - B B - R prefer'd to P - P E.

While C---y C---r Lawrel-Crowned
Lyrick
Debases Majestically in Panegyrick,
Fraught Spider-like, with Venom and ill Nature,
P--- dares attack a Noble Peer in Sayre.
But lo! to Honour see his just Preience,
Flatters one Lord at *Cuthers* Lord's Expence;
And more his honest Soul to recommend,
In the same Page he owns and slabs his Friend.
But ah! what cursed Demon could induce
The Pious Wretch to personal Abuse?
How could he think to paint the starving Ear,
Without a fore Reflection on himself;
Had but his misplac'd Toils conspir'd to raise
The people's Wonder in his Monarch's Praise,
To such a Task if equal he would seem,
His Numbers might have reach'd the noble
Theme.

Or bad but C---y with malicious Spite,
Inveclives on his Grace presum'd to write;
The generous *Timon*'s Soul had then not griev'd.
But scorn'd the Wound his Character receiv'd.
But know, O P---, that while thy murd'rous Pen
Assaults thy Country's Friend, the Friend of Men;
And C---y's Lyre, how'er unruin'd the Strings
With honest Zeal resounds the best of Kings,
With greater Patience shall his Lays be heard,
And even C---r be to P---e prefer'd.

The LAUREAT's Answer to the POETS

MY Brother Poets all are d---n'd severe;
Because I've got a Hundred Pounds a
Year;

They rail, they write, and threaten dire Dis-
And each is angry he has not the Place.

But let these worthy Gentlemen consider,
As a Dramatic Poet, I'm best Bidder:
My *Careless* Husband I'll transmute to Fate,
With any Comedy produc'd of late.

O! but, say they, He's a sad Wretch at *Alms*.
Why Gentlemen! Is that to great a Crime?
If want of Jingle, I supply with Sense,
I to the Laureat have a just Pretence.

Ths

THIS Deponent does positively make Oath, That he did set out in and serve on board the *Prince William*, belonging to the *South-Sea Company*, *William Cleland* Commander, in the Year 1730, and did proceed in the said Ship, from the River *Thames* to *Carthagea*, and *Porto-Bello* in the *Spanish West-Indies*, and from thence back to *England*, and this Deponent does affirm, that in their Voyage out in the said *Prince William*, the said Captain *Cleland* did put in with the said Ship *Prince William* into a Road or Place named *Backstar*, belonging to the Island of *St Christopher* in the *West-Indies*, and there did immediately put on board the *St Philip*, Captain *John Cleland*, a Snow belonging also to the *South-Sea Company*, all the remaining Part of the Upper and Lower Deck Guns of the said *Prince William*, with the Carriages, Stores, &c. and all this was done to lighten the said Ship, and give Room for receiving of Private Trade on board, so that in case the said *Prince William* had been attack'd by a Pirate or any other Enemy, she must have been in manifest Danger, we having no more Guns on board to defend her, 'till our Arrival at *Porto-Bello*; than the Guns on the Quarter Deck, and two on the Forecastle.

And further this Deponent does affirm, that in or about the Month of *January* 1730-1. Captain *William Cleland*, of the aforesaid Ship *Prince William*, being then in the Road or Place named *Backstar*, belonging to the Island of *St Christopher* in the *West-Indies*, did actually receive on board the said Ship *Prince William*, out of another Ship named the *James Galley*, one *Samuel Tarnal* Commander, then laying in the aforesaid Road of *Backstar*, at least two hundred Tons, of dry Goods; Part of which Cargo was Casks of white Wax, a great Number of Barrels fill'd with like Wax, a large Quantity of Cinnamon well pack'd, and the rest was Bale Goods, inasmuch that after we had got the said Goods on board the *Prince William*, the Ship was so full, and so exceeding deep, that the under Cells of the Lower Tier of Ports were a considerable Way under Water; and so we proceeded on our Voyage in that Condition, first to *Carthagea*, and then to *Porto-Bello* in the *Spanish West-Indies*, where we arrived in or about the latter End of *January* 1730-1; after which the said Captain *Cleland*, with the Privy of *James Delisse*, then Chief Super-Cargo, did put on Shore at the aforesaid *Porto-Bello*, out of our Ship, the *Prince William*, all the aforesaid Private Cargo of Wax, Cinnamon, and Bale Goods, where they were actually sold, but for what Profit this Deponent cannot say.

And, lastly, this Deponent doth averr, that during the said *Prince William's* Voyage, there was distributed amongst the aforesaid *Prince William's* Ship's Company, two hundred Pounds, or thereabouts, by the Directions of the aforesaid *James Delisse* and Captain *Cleland*, being for Huth-Money, in order that they should not inform, confess, or take

Notice of any thing relating to the aforesaid Private Cargo; the Propotion of which due to this Deponent was three Guineas and a Crown, which this Deponent did accordingly receive. And further, that since the Arrival in *England* of the aforesaid *Prince William*, there has been many Entertainments made in *Wapping*, *Blackwall*, &c. for the aforesaid Ship's Company, and that by the Directions of the aforesaid *James Delisse* and Captain *William Cleland*, in order that they might eat and drink what they pleased, and when they pleased, so that they did not discover any thing of the aforesaid Private Cargo, with Promises likewise that they should be all taken Care of, and empl'y'd in the *South-Sea Company's* Service again. And further this Deponent saith not.

Deposited, jurat *Coram* WILLIAM WRIGHT.

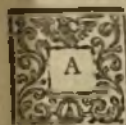
THIS Deponent doth firmly depose upon Oath, That he did set out in the Ship *James Galley*, *Samuel Tarnal* Commander, from the River of *Thames*, in the Month of *September* 1730. or thereabouts, in a Voyage bound to *Jamaica* in the *West-Indies*; That about the 7th of *November* in the aforesaid Year, the said Ship *James Galley* did arrive at a Place named *Backstar*, belonging to the Island of *St. Christopher* in the *West-Indies*, but finding their Ship did not immediately proceed to *Jamaica*, as was expected, this Deponent and the rest of the Company aboard the Mast, was determined to leave the Ship at the said *Backstar*, but were prevented by their aforesaid Commander *Samuel Tarnal*, assuring them, the said Ship's Company or Sailors, that they should have large additional Wages, which made them continue aly 'till such time as the Arrival of the Ship *Prince William*, Captain *William Cleland* Commander, belonging to the *S. Sea Company*, which was about the 8th of *January*, in the aforesaid Year, soon after which was put on board from our Ship, the *James Galley*, into the said *Prince William*, all our Cargo, which was well stow'd and hull, both in the Hold and between Decks, consisting of Cask and Cakes of Wax, Cases of different Kinds, and Bale Goods.

After which, this Deponent further saith, that they received into their Ship, the *James Galley*, from the *St. Philip* Snow, Captain *John Cleland*, belonging also to the *South-Sea Company*, a large Quantity of Stores of different Kinds, which gave Room to the *St. Philip* Snow to receive many Stores, &c. from the said *Prince William*, which was accordingly done.

And this Deponent doth further positively depose, that some time or about the Middle of the said Month, in the aforesaid Year 1730-1. the said *Prince William*, Captain *Cleland* Commander, did sail from the aforesaid Place of *Backstar*, belonging to *St. Christopher*, the said Ship being then most exceedingly deep, which was greatly surprizing to all that saw her, how they could or would venture to Sea in such a Condition. And further this Deponent saith not.

Deposited, jurat *Coram* WILLIAM WRIGHT

THE
Monthly Intelligencer.
JANUARY, 1732.



ABOUT the latter end of last Month, the Books and M. S. of Mr. Tanner, Bp. of St. Asaph, being on their Removal from *Norwich* to *Christ-Church* Colledge in *Oxford*, fell into and lay under Water 20 Hours, and received great Damage. Among them were near 300 Volumes of M. S. purchased of Mr. Bateman, a Bookseller, who bought them of A.B. Sencroft's Nephew. There were in all 7 Cart Loads.

Saturday, Jan. 1.

Being New-Year's-Day, it was solemnized as usual at Court. See the Occurrences of the same Day, and of the 12th Day. Vol. I.

Tuesday, Jan. 4.

Was held a Board of Admiralty, when his Majesty's Ships, *Kingston*, *Dolphin*, and *Sheerness* were put in Commission for the *West-India* Service.

The Owners of the *Anne-Galley*, taken June 13, 1728, by a Spanish Guard de Costa, which carried her into St. Jago de Cuba, received from the D. of Newcastle the Duplicate of an Order, signed by his Catholick Majesty, for the immediate Restitution of the Ship and Cargo, and Satisfaction for the Trouble and Expence occasioned by the said Seizure, or in Lien thereof 10500*l.* on Condition however that she carried on no contraband Trade.

Friday, Jan. 7.

The Christmas Jury's Collection in Westminster, for discharging poor Debtors from the Gatehouse Prison, and for other charitable Purposes, amounted to 260 *l.*

Monday, Jan. 10.

M. Came, Agent from the Court of Parma, delivered to the D. of Newcastle, for his Majesty, a Letter from the Dutchess Dowager Dorothea of Parma, acquainting his Majesty with the happy Accomplishment of Don Carlos's Succession to the Dominions of Parma and Piacencia, desiring his Acceptance of a Medal struck upon that Occasion.

Thursday, Jan. 13.

The Parliament met at Westminster, when his Majesty opened the Sessions with a Speech, which (see p. 560.)

Friday, Jan. 14.

Was held a General Court of the South-Sea Company, when the Sub-Governor inform'd them that in the Year 1720, the Company ow'd on Bonds above 4,400000 *l.* and that now they do not owe above Two Millions. That since the 25th of March, 1721, to Christmas last, they had receiv'd by the *Asiento* Trade 250,000 *l.* more than sent out, and very considerable Demands they still have; — and that by the *Greenland* Trade they had lost above 50,000 *l.* — He satisfied them also of the State of the Trade to America; and of the Measures they had taken upon an Information of a Breach of Covenants committed by the Captain of their annual Ship, *Prince William*, in her late Voyage to *Carthage* and *Porto Bello*, having in her Passage touch'd at St. Christopher's, and taken Goods on Board to the Amount of 150 Tons. (See the Affidavits p. 582.)

The Court then agreed, that the Dividend for the Half-year ended at Christ-

E may

was last, be 2 per Cent in Money, and be paid on the 1st of next Month; not to prosecute any more of the Debtors on the Loan of the Year, 1720, since the Trial with Col. *Duncomb* went against the Company; that the *Greenland Trade* go on this Year, in hopes of the Favour of Parliament to enlarge the Power; which their Sub-Governor intimated was intended to be applied for this Session; and lastly ordered, that the Court of Directors examine into the Truth of the Account of the Disbursements and Receipts relating to the Company's Trade to *America*.

The Business of the Day being ended, a Resolution was made, that the Thanks of the General Court be given to the Governors and Directors for their just and wise Administration of the Company's Affairs.

Monday, Jan. 17.

The following Letter was sent to every Member of the H. of Commons

SIR,

Your Commiseration is most humbly craved, in behalf of all aggrieved Suitors at Law, that the Grand Committee for Courts of Justice, may sit to chuse a Chairman to do Business; then will the Oppression of the Law appear, and the numerous, luthensome, and useless Offices thereof, with the Exorbitances of their Fees, be duly exposed.

Tuesday, Jan. 19.

The Sessions which held 5 Days ended at the *Old Bailey*, 61 Prisoners were tried, 37 of which were acquitted, 20 to be transported, 2 whipt, and 2 received Sentence of Death, viz. *George Stroggs* for robbing Mr. *Bellinger*, Minister of *Tottenham*, on Sunday 14th of Feb. last, as going to preach, of about the Value of 14 s. and *Robert Wallam*, Waterman, for the Murder of his Wife, by beating her, and throwing her out of a Chamber Window, when big with Child. *Peter Hoares*, was trial for the Murder of *William Turner*, by shooting him in the Head with a Pistol, at the *King's Arms Tavern* in the *Strand*. They were by

themselves in a Room, a Pistol went off, and the Prisoner ran away. It appeared the Deceas'd had hir'd the Pistol, and one Mrs. *Falkingham*, with whom they kept Company, and who had been with them just before the Accident, swearing she saw him twice attempt to kill himself with a Poker and Sword, the Prisoner was acquitted. *Corbet Walsey* of *Mile-end*, *Stepney*, was tried for murdering his Wife. A few Days before her Death she made Oath that he had confined her above 2 Year in a Garret, without Fire, Candle, or sufficient Food. It appeared she was like a starved Skeleton; but he pleading that he locked her up because she robb'd him, and proving he often sent her Victuals; he was acquitted.

At a General Court of the Royal African Company were chosen, The King's most Excell^{ty} Majesty, Gov. Sir *Bibye Lake*, Bar. Sub-Gov. *James Oglethorpe*, Esq; Dept. Gov.

ASSISTANTS.

Sir *Thomas Saunderston*, Kr. of the *Bath*.
* Sir *Robert Sutton*, Kr. of the *Bath*.
Solomon Aslikey, * *John Gaseoyne*,
John Baker, *Charles Hayes*,
Thomas Bodicoate, * *John Laroche*,
John Bodicoate, *Charles Lloyd*,
* *Francis Boteler*, *Henry Parsons*,
Thomas Bradshaw, *Thomas Revell*,
* *Joseph Bradshaw*, *John Thompson*,
Christin Cole, *Francis Townley*,
Robert Cruikshank, *Thomas Watts*,
Joseph Danvers, * *Philip Wilkinfon*,
Daniel Finch, *Benj. Periam, Esq;*

Those mark'd with * were not of the late Court of Assistants.

Thursday, Jan. 20.

At a General Court of the Bank of England, it was resolv'd to build a new Bank in *Threadneedle street*, and to erect an Equestrian Statue of *K. William* before it.

Monday, Jan. 24.

Being the first Day of Term, Mr. *Franklin*, and several other Printers and Publishers, appear'd for the *Craftsmen*, *Fog's Journal*, &c. and were continued on their Recognizances.

Dr.

Tuesday, Jan. 25.

Dr. Tanner, Bp. of St. Asaph, and Dr. Clagget, Bp. of St. David's, were introduc'd into the House of Lords.

Orders were given, that Officers in Half-pay shall be provided for as Vacancies shall happen in the Army, in order to reduce that Establishment.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

An Account from Shrivensham in Berks of this Date. imported, that the Widow Haggard of that Parish, who had been tapp'd for the Dropsy 21 Times, was ready to be tapp'd again, and was likely to be several more, and the following Quantities of Water had been taken from her, viz.

1730.	Gall. Q.	1731.	Gall. Q.
April 1.	5 1	March 27.	6 3
May 24.	5 3	April 24.	6 2
June 30.	6 1	May 24.	6 3
Aug. 1.	6 2	June 19.	6 2
Sept. 7.	7 0	July 16.	7 0
Octob. 12.	7 2	Aug. 14.	6 3
Nov. 12.	6 2	Sept. 17.	6 3
Dec. 11.	6 3	Octob. 23.	8 0
Jan. 9.	7 1	Nov. 27.	6 1
Feb. 4.	7 3	Jan. 1.	7 1/2
27.	6 3		

Monday, Jan. 31.

Was observed for the 30th, as the Anniversary of the Martyrdom of K. Charles: Dr. Hare, Bp. of Chichester, preached before the Lords from Prov. xiv. 21. in which he vindicated that King, and argued for observing the Day. Dr. Alured Clarke preached before the Commons, to somewhat different Purport, from Ps. lxxviii. v. 8.

An Account was given in the Papers of a Society who call themselves Free Sawyers, and claim Priority to the Free Masons, Germogons, or ancient Hunts; as dating their Standing before the Tower of Babel, alledging they cut the Stones for those mad Builders, the Free Masons. At their Meetings they have a Silver-Saw laid on their Table with this Motto, Let it work.

That the Revd. Mr. Dailey of Ingershoe, in Essex, had given to the Corporation, for Support of poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, the

Sum of 3000 L. on Condition that they settle 100 L. per Ann. to be paid for ever; 70 L. of it to 7 such Widows with Families as most want it, at 10 L. a Year each; and 30 L. to such Clergymen's Children as shall be named by Trustees to be appointed by his Will.

Kings Ships put in Commission, The Scarborough, a 6th Rate, 20 Guns, and 120 Men; also the Otter-sloop.

His Majesty's Answer to the House of Commons Address.

Gentlemen,

I Return you my Thanks for this dutiful and loyal Address. I make no Doubt of of the Continuance of your Duty, Affection, and Confidence in me; and you will always find that all my Views tends to the Honour, Interest, and Security of my Crown and People.

— Answer to the Lords Address.

My Lords,

I Thank you for this affectionate and loyal Address. As the Interests of my People, and the securing the Peace and Balance of Power in Europe, has been my chief Care and Concern; the Satisfaction you shew in the Success of my Endeavours cannot but be extremely acceptable to me. You may depend upon my Favour and Protection; and I am persuaded I may always rely upon your Duty and Support.

Members of Parliament chose this Month.

The Hon. John Spencer, Esq; for Woodstock, in Oxfordshire.

Philip Lloyd, Esq; for Christ Church, in Hants.

George Purvis, Esq; for Aldborough in Suffolk.

Sir Henry Gough. Bart for Tynes.

Nich. Fazakerly, Esq; for Preston, in Lancashire.

The following Sheriffs were appointed, viz.

Lincoln, Thomas Ayson, jun. Esq;

Rutland, Jacob Herrendine, Esq;

Berks, John Watts of Reading, Esq;

Lincoln, Thomas Hurst, of Gutterby, Esq;

DEATHS

D E A T H S.

- Jan. 1. **M**R. Griffith Williams, a Groom of his Majesty's Kitchen.
M Thomas West, Esq; a Justice of the Peace, in Wapping.
 Nathanael Hubbard, Esq; at Bednal-Green.
2. Robert Briscoe, of Ormond-street, Esq;
 The Revd. Mr. Harman, near 60 Years Vicar of Market-End, in Essex.
 Arriv'd an express of the Death of the Lady Malpas, Daughter to Sir
 Robert Walpole, in Provence, in France, on her way to the Spaw. She had
 left 3 Sons, the eldest about 8 Years old.
3. The Countess Dowager of Colerane, aged upwards of 90, at her
 House in Basinghal-street. She has left 20,000 l. to two Nieces.
 Counsellor Jenes, at his house in Lincolns-Inn Fields.
4. Mr. Jervis Gifford, Surgeon and Man-Midwife, in Norfolk-street.
 George Heneage, of Lincolnshire, Esq; worth 3000 l. per Annum.
 Mr. Burroughs, at his Father's in Golden-square, His Death was occasion'd
 'tis said by the Loss he sustained in the Charitable Corporation.
5. Sir John Blunt, Bart. a Director of the S. Sea Company in 1720.
 Jonathan Breshair, Esq; at Weybridge in Surry. He left 5000 l. to a pri-
 vate Centinel of the Foot Guards.
- The Revd. Mr. Poole, in Piccadilly.
6. Trafford Smith, Esq; Barrister at Law, in Arundel-street in the Strand.
7. Mr. Holland, Serjeant at Mace, belonging to Wood-street Compter.
- Mr. John Monday, Messenger in ordinary to the Prince of Wales.
- Henry Mompeyson, Esq; at Barbham in Kent.
9. Jeremy Gough, Esq; at his Chambers in the Temple.
- Sir Whitmore Aston, Bart. at his Seat near Bridgnorth, Salop.
10. Capt. Veal, of the Red Regiment of Westminster Militia.
- Mr. Richard Wood, of Woodcote in Surrey, a noted Farmer.
11. Samuel Bridges, Esq; of Abington in Berkshire.
- William Davies, Esq; at his Lodging near Hyde-park corner.
12. William Ajsurst, Esq; Comptroller of the Stamp Duties.
15. The Rev. Mr. Wrenn, Rector of Kelsal, in Hertfordshire.
- Capt Thomas Goddard, an old Land Officer, at Portsmouth.
16. Mr Tomlinson, Jun. Professor of Geometry at Gresham College.
- James Fraser, L. L. D. a Scotch Gentleman, in the Haymarket.
- John Thierlove, Esq; in Aldersgate-street.
18. Mr Isaac Finch, of Watford in Hertfordshire, aged 104. He followed
 the Trade of a Leatherfeller 80 Years, and dy'd worth 15,000 l.
19. Thomas Manley, Esq; of Cornwall.
20. The Revd Mr Andrew Tooke, F. R. S. Head Master of the Charter-
 House School; greatly esteem'd for his fine Parts and Learning.
21. Thomas Bonds, Esq; of a great Estate in Warwickshire.
- Capt. Stephens, in Lancaster Court in the Strand. He left by his Will
 1000 l. to a poor Cöbler in Southwark.
- The Lady of Sir Samuel Clark, at his House in Mincing-lane.
22. Mr Malcolm, Ensign in Kirk's Regiment.
23. Mr Abraham Craiesteyn, a Dutch Merchant, at Tottenham.
- Mr Peter Whitten, Receiver Gen. of the E. and W. Riding of Yorkshire.
 Hughes, Esq; late Deputy Treasurer of the Stamp Duties.
- The Wife of Seymour Cholmondley, Esq; and Sister of the E. of Ajbburnham.
24. Gurdon, Esq; at Kennington.

25. *Thomas Mann*, Esq; at *Tooting* in *Surrey*.
Benjamin Craiker, Esq; at *Hardingham* in *Kent*, one of the Governours of *St Thomas's Hospital Southwark*, near 30 Years.
The Revd Mr *Willis*, Rector of *Crowton*, in *Northamptonshire*, and Prebendary and Pscenter of the Cathedral Church of *Landaff*.
Mrs. *Badam*, a maiden Gentlewoman of this City, and left to 12 of her poor Relations 1000*l.* a piece.
Mr *Isaac Jackson*, Master and Cornfactor at *Kingston-wick*, wort 30,000 *l.*
26. Mrs *Bolton*, Widow at *Enfield*, Sister to Sir *Charles Wager*.
Baron *Bothmar*, at his House on the Parade in *St James's Park*, aged 75, Prime Minister for the Affairs of *Hanover*, and several Years Ambassador to *Queen Ann*, from the late King when Elector of *Hanover*.
Mr Serjeant *Raby*, of an apoplestic Fit. He was, till lately, Deputy Recorder of the City of *London*, and at his Death Judge of *Ely*, and Recorder of *Huntington*.
27. *William Langborne Games*, Ld of the Manor of *Hampstead* in *Middlesex*.
28. Mr *Eoster*, an Attorney, Principal of *Cliffords Inn*.
30 *James Richardson*, Esq; one of his Majesty's Band of Gent. Pensioners.
Mrs *Abigail Bendon*, at *New Windsor* in *Berks*, an Heiress of 12,000 *l.*

P R O M O T I O N S.

- R**obert *Dickson*, Esq; appointed one of the Puisney Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in *Ireland*, in the room of Mr *Just. Barnard*.
William Clayton, Esq; of *Morden* in *Surry*, created a Baronet of Great Britain.
Mr *Joseph Williams*, Steward to the E. of *Leicester*, made Wharfinger of the Tower. worth about 300 *l.* per Annum.
John Brown, Esq; a Member of Parliament for *Dorchester*, appointed standing Council to the *East-India Company*.
Mr *Christopher Bladen*, Nephew to Col. *Bladen*, made Ensign in Colonel *Fielde's* Regiment of Foot.
Mr *Thomas Turner*, and Mr *Henry Clarke*, appointed Pages to the Princess *Mary*.
Col *Cosby*, late Governour of the *Leeward Islands*, appointed Captain General and Governour in Chief of *New York*, and *New Jersey*.
The Marquiss of *Carnarvon*, Lord Viscount *Bateman*, Sir *George Downing*, Bart, and Sir *Charles Gounter Nicol*, made Knights of the Bath: The Charge of Installation is near 600 *l.* to each Kt, besides a Dinner.
Mr *Ennersly* appointed Capt. of the Red Regiment of the *Westminster* Militia, in the room of Capt *Veal* deceased.
Capt. *Farrer Hall*, appointed Secretary to *Walter Chetwynd*, Esq; Governour of *Barbadoes*.
Morgan Vane, Esq; appointed Comptroller of the Stamp Duties.
Rodolphe White, made Register to the Commissioners for licensing *Hackney Coaches* and *Chairs*.
Lieut. Col. *Samuel Westal*, elected Muster-Master for the City of *London*.
Mr *Thomas Lloyd*, Surveyor General of the Duty on Houses, lately discharged from being Clerk of the Peace for *Cardigan-shire*, is restored to that Office by the Lieutenancy and Justices.
John Scott, Esq; appointed Lieut in Sir *Charles Wills's* Reg. of F. Guards.
Mr *Feale*, chosen Head Master of the Free School, at *Guilford* in *Surrey*.
The Earl of *Portmore* appointed Embassador to *Italy* to compliment *Don Carlos* on his happy Arrival in the Dominions of *Parma* and *Placentia*.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 5. **J**ohn Yorke, Esq; Representative for *Richmond* in *Yorkshire*, married to Miss *Ann D'arcy*, Daughter to the *Ld D'arcy*, of *Sedbury*, in the same County.

6 Mr *Botefeur*, a *Hamburg* Merchant, ~ to Miss *Doreen*, a *Dutch* Lady.

9 *Rowland Mitchell*, Esq; a *Scots* Gentleman, ~ to Mrs *Wileman*.

Davenport, of *Shropshire*, Esq; ~ to Miss *Redd*, of *Lincoln-Inn-Fields*, Niece to Mr Justice *Price*.

Claudius Rondeau, Esq; the *British* Resident at the Court of *Russia*, ~ to the Widow of *Thomas Ward*, Esq; late Consul General for that Empire, and to whom Mr *Rondeau* had been Secretary.

The *Ld Visc. Bulkeley*, Member of Parliament for *Beaumaris* in *Anglesea*, ~ to the Daughter and Heiress of *Lewis Owen*, of *Penarth* in *Merionethshire*, Esq; a Fortune of 60,000*l*.

20. Mr *Desbouvrie*, ~ to the only Daughter of *James Reynolds*, Esq;

22 The *D. of Cleaveland* and *Southampton*, ~ to the Lady *Harriot Finch*, Daughter to the late *E. of Nottingham*.

23 *Morcan Vane*, Esq; Comptroller of the Stamp Office, ~ to Miss *Knight*, a Fortune of 8000*l*.

The *Revd Mr Comars*, M. A. to a Daughter of the late *Peter Ranneu*, Esq; *Sir John Glynn*, of *Harwarden* in *Flinshire*, Bart ~ to Miss *Conway*, sole Heiress of *Sir John Conway*, Bart a Fortune of 50,000*l*.

24. The *Ld Visc. Tryconnel*, Representative for *Grantham* in *Lincolnshire*, ~ to Miss *Carteret* of *Hampshire*.

29. *George Hill*, of *Hertfordshire*, Esq; ~ to the eldest Daughter of *Tyringham Backwel*, of *Buckinghamshire*, Esq;

The *Dutchess Dowager* of *Ancaster*, brought to bed of a Son.

Ecclesiastical Preferments conferr'd on the following Reverend Gentlemen.

DR *Middleton*, chosen *Dr Woodward's* Philosophical Professor in *Cambr.*

Mr *Thomas*, presented to the Rectory of *Kellan* in *Cardiganshire*.

Mr *John Ellis*, presented to a Prebend in the Cathedral Church of *St Davids*.

Mr *James Meredith*, presented to the Vicarage of *Stokely*, in *Somersetshire*.

Mr *Walter Morgan*, A. M. constituted Arch Deacon of *St Davids*.

Mr *Birch*, chosen Minister of *St Davids* at *Dover*.

Mr *Francis Johnson*, presented to the *Sine Cure* of *Wadleigh* in *Dorsetshire*.

Mr *Capper*, presented to the Rectory of *Thorpe* in *Norfolk*.

Mr *George Stephens*, Chaplain to the *Ld Onslow*, appointed Chaplain to *Arthur Onslow* Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons.

Mr *William Ross*, L. L. B. presented to the Rectory of *St Michael's* near *Stamford* in *Lincolnshire*.

Mr *Samuel Disney*, chosen Lecturer of *Wakefield* in *Yorkshire*.

Mr *Mawly*, presented to the Rectory of *Bawtree* in *Yorkshire*.

BANKRUPTS.

Francis Euillie, of *London*, Merchant.

John Mills, of *Bisley*, *Gloucestershire*, Clothier and Chapman.

John Aldwin, of *Pinner*, *Middlesex*, Chapman.

Thomas Cole, of *Southwark*, *Surrey*, Lighterman.

Thomas Haylet, of *West Rainham*, *Norfolk*, Mercer.

William Appley, of *St Clements Danes*, *Middlesex*, Mercer.

James Baynham, of *Newgate-street*, *London*, Hofer.

Jervis Rawson, of *Poplar*, *Middlesex*, Miller.

AT our Entrance upon the New Year it may be proper to refresh the Memories of our Readers with what has happen'd most remarkable in the Preceding: Especially as the Year 1731 has brought about the Execution of a Project which had cut out work for all Europe ever since the Year 1718, that is, the Introduction of *Don Carlos* into Italy; in which the Spaniards have demonstrated that a well-timed Patience will accomplish any thing desired. How strongly did the Imperialists oppose it at the Time of making the Quadruple Alliance? What Pains were taken to settle the Article of Neutral Garrisons? An Article, which was the only Cause of the Non-Execution of the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance, and of the Congresses of *Cambray*, *Soissons*, and *Paris*; and gave Birth to the Treaties of *Vienna*, *Hanover*, and *Seville*; and to those concluded this Year at *Vienna*; occasion'd the Equipment of several Squadrons, and the March of 80,000 Men from *Germany*, *Hungary*, *Bohemia*, to the Heart of *Italy*.

Who wou'd have thought twelve Months ago, that the Year 1731 would serve for an *Epoche* from which to date the Establishment of the Publick Tranquillity and of the Balance of Power in Europe? Especially considering the indefatigable Pains France was then taking to make her Plan of Operations pass Muster, which wou'd have open'd a Scene of War upon the *Rhine*, the *Po*, the *Scheld*, and the *Mediterranean*, yet was the she first that set the Example of not arming when the Treaty of *Seville* came to be executed in good in earnest.

The Sham Pregnancy of the Dutchess Dowager of *Parma*. was as diverting as serious, yet necessary, as it gave the Emperor Leisure to regulate the succession of that Dutchy, and occasioned several Steps, which

all turn'd to the Advantage of the Infante Duke, in whom is united the Blood of *Bourbon*, *Newburg*, and *Farnese*. Besides which, the Year pass'd has furnish'd us with the following Events. 1. The Guaranty of the Pragmatick Sanction. 2. The Persecution of the Protestants of *Salzburg*. 3 The Death of the Duke of *Deuxponts*; whose Succession is yet in Dispute. 4. The Treaty of Alliance between the Electorates of *Saxony* and *Hanover*. 5. The Disgrace and Reconciliation of the Prince Royal of *Prussia*, and the Marriage of the Princess Royal his Sister. 6. The Revolution at *Constantinople*. 7. The Affairs in *Persia*. 8. The Boils of the Clergy and Parliament of *France*. 9. The Rebellion in *Corfica*, which has been carried on with that Obstinacy by the Male-contents, who stand up for for their ancient Rights and Liberties, on one Hand, and the *Genoese*, who as vigorously endeavour their Subjection, on the other, that the whole Country is almost desolated by the unhappy Contention.

From *Constantinople*, 'twas advis'd, That the *Turks* had actually set up the Horse-tail (in token of War) against the Christians, and were fitting out a large Squadron in order to attack the *Venetians*.

From *Ratisbon*, That the Affair of the Pragmatick Sanction was concluded in the Assembly, by a Majority of Voices, according to the Emperor's Intention; but that the Ministers of *Bavaria*, *Saxony*, and *Poland*, had enter'd Protests against all the Proceedings in that Affair.

From the *Hague*, That the States of the Province of *Holland*, had resolved to Accede to the Treaty of *Vienna*; which being reported to the States General, the Deputies of *Utrecht*, *Overyssel*, *Friesland*, and *Gelderland*, declared themselves Ready to concur in it.

590 Prices of Goods, &c. in JANUARY, 1731. No. XIII.
Towards the End of the Month.

STOCKS.

S. Sea 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Afric. 46
— Bonds 61. 14s.	Royal Aff. 98 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Annu. 110 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lon. ditto 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank 149 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tork Build. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Circularien 61. 07s.	3 per Gr. An. 97
— MEL Bank 110	Eng Copper 21. 10s.
India 178 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Welsh ditto 11. 15s.
— Bonds 71. 1 s.	Blank Tick. 71. 4

The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amst. 35	Hamb. 34
D. Sight 34 11	Paris Sight 31 $\frac{7}{8}$
Rotter. 35 23 11	Bourd. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Antwer. 35 8	Cadix 42
Madrid 42	Venice 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bilboa 41	Dublin 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Legher. 50	Lisbon 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Genoa 53	Oporto 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat 22 to 25	Oates 10 to 15
Rye 12 to 16 6d.	Tares 20 to 25 0d.
Barley 16 to 18	Pease 20 to 24 6d.
H. Beans 21 to 24 6d.	H. Pease 16 to 18
P. Malt 22 to 25	B. Malt 18 to 22

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 31. 6s. a load.

Coals per Chaldren	26 to 28	Figs none	Mastick white	4 s. 6 d.
Old Hops per Hun.	41. to 61.	Sugar Powder best 59 s. per C.	Opium	11 s. 00 d.
New Hops	21. 9s. to 21. 10s.	Ditto second sort 49 s. per C.	Quackwaer	4 s. 6 d.
Rape Seed	11 l. to 12 l. cor.	Leaf Sugar double refine	Rhubarb	20 s. a 22 s.
Lead the Fadder 19 Hun.	1 half	Earthing per lb.	Sarsaparilla	3 s. 06 d.
on board,	16 l. 10 s.	Ditto single refine.	Saffron Eng.	26 s. 00 d.
Tin in Blocks 4 l. 00 s.		per C.	Wormseeds	4 s. 6 d.
Ditto in Bays 4 l. 02 s. exclusive		Cinnamon 7 l. 9 d.	Balsam Capiva	2 s. 10 d.
of 3 s. per Hun. Duty.		cloves 9 s. 1 d.	Balsam of Gillyad	18 s. 00 d.
Copper Eng. best 5 l. 5 s. per C.		Mace 15 s. 6 d. per lb.	Hypocistana	6 s. 0d.
Ditto ordinary 5 l. 00 s. per C.		Nutmegs 8 s. 6 d. per lb.	Ambergreece per oz.	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.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.	
Iron of Bilboa 14 l. 10 s. per Tun		Pepper for Home consump 14 d.	Oportured, per T.	32 l. a 34 l.
Dit of Sweden 15 l. 10 s. per Tun		Ditto for exportation 10 d.	Ditto white	40 l.
Tallow 41 s. per C. or 5 d. Far.		Tea Baku fine 10 s. to 12 s. per lb.	Lisbon red	36.
p. lb.		Ditto ordinary 10 s. per lb.	Ditto white	26 l.
Canary Tallow 1 l. 18 s. 6 d.		Ditto Congo 10 s. to 14 s. per lb.	Sherry	27 l.
Cachucal 17 s. 6 d. per lb.		Ditto Puke 14 s. per lb.	Canary new	26 l.
		Ditto Green fine 10 s. to 13 s. per lb.	Ditto old	36 l.
		Ditto Imperial 15 s. per lb.	Florence	30 l.
		Ditto Hyfan 32 s.	French red	36 l. a 50 l.
			Ditto white	20 l.
			Mountain malaga old	30 l.
			Ditto new	24 l.
			Brandy Fr. per Gal.	6 s. to 6 s. 6 d.
			Rum of Jam. 6 s. 6 d. a 7 s. 6 d.	
			Ditto Lew. Islands	6 s. 4 d. to 6 s. 10 d.
			Ido.	