

The Gentleman's Magazine:

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NUMB. XVI. for APRIL, 1732.

Being the FOURTH of VOLUME II.

CONTAINING,

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

- I. A View of the *Weekly Essays*, viz. Of Deism; Superstition; Avarice; Wit and Madness; Church Music; Dr Bentley's Manner of Criticism; Mischiefs of forc'd Marriages; Liberty of Conscience; Moral Good and Evil; Arguments for the Tythe Bill; against Despair; Of Love; Friendship; Poverty of Authors. The Case of Self-murder consider'd; Duty of a Kt of the Bath; Religion vindicated; Success of Libels; Female Piety commended.
- II. POLITICAL POINTS; viz. Remarks on the Reign of K. Charles I. K. William's and Q. Mary's Characters; History of Faction; Parallel History; the Revolution vindicated; Remarks on Voltaire's History; Considerations on S. Sea Company's Affairs; Corruption; Difficulty of speaking of dead Princes; Reply to Reprimand; Swedish Conspiracy.
- III. POETICAL PIECES, viz. the Free Mason; Dean Swift in good Quarters; Farmer's Daughter; Receipt for Courtship.
- IV. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Promotions, the tragical Catastrophe of Rich. and Bridges Smith, with their genuine Letters; Executions, &c.
- V. Prices of Goods, Grain, Stocks.
- VI. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
- VII. Books and Pamphlets.
- VIII. A Table of Contents.

By SYLVANUS URBAN Gent.

LONDON: Printed, and sold at St. John's Gate, by F. Jeffries in Ludgate Street, and the Book-sellers in Town and Country. (Price 6 d.) Where may be had all the former Numbers.

Note, A few are printed on fine Royal Paper, large Margin, for the Curious

ADVERTISEMENT.

Our Correspondents having been pleased to give us divers Hints for the Improvement of this Undertaking, we gratefully acknowledge the Reception of their Letters, as desired, and take this Opportunity to publish one of them in Approbation of our Method and Conduct in general; and also to assure our Readers, that we will neglect nothing that can be done to engage the Continuance of their Favours.

To Mr. Sylvanus Urban.

October 14, 1731.

SIR,
THE Gentleman's Magazine is, perhaps, one of the most useful Things of the Kind that has been at any Time set on Foot; but this Usefulness must in Justice and Gratitude be attributed to your unbiass'd Impartiality and Industry: It serves me, and to my Knowledge several others, for what your Title truly expresses; that is, a Magazine or Repository of every Thing worthy remarking, and for this Reason will be many Years hence, an Authentick Collection for Historians to refer to, when Disputes shall arise on the Manner and Spirit with which the present Controversies are carried on, the Force of the Arguments on both Sides being fully retain'd; besides many Historical Occurrences may be here found, which, tho' they escape the Notice of great and voluminous Historians, will serve to explain and clear up the Truth of several Facts which in Time may appear Doubtful; and the Reasons and Origin of some Transactions will be here preserved, which might otherwise be sought after in vain.

When I have premised this, I can't help thinking but that you will excuse me for taking Notice of a Slip which you made in July last, in Respect to Gibraltar; and I am sure it was no other than Inadvertency and Slip, for your whole Design shows you mean no Wrong to any Party. The Piece I mean was publish'd in one of the Daily Papers, and the Reason why, as I take it, you did not rectify it was that by 11 a-Clock the Morning of Publication it was all sold off, however you may easily see it in some Coffee-houses, and when you have so done, I am very sure you will lay the Materials of it up in your Magazine; for it is not a Temporary Thing, but will be as satisfactory now as on the Day of Publication. I conclude, Sir, with my hearty Thanks to you for the Benefit and Pleasure I receive from your Studies, and am
Your Friend and Servant, tho' unknown,

L. J.

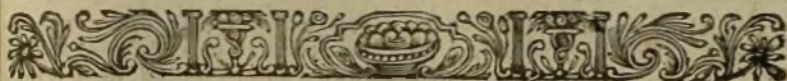
Another Gentleman was pleased to write the following Lines on VOL. I. which contains the Transactions, Essays, and Disputes, for the Year 1731.

EPIGRAM

NE'er more Authors! ne'er so busy known!
Practices unnumber'd, as unlicens'd, groan;
Projects, like Magots, in their Brains abound,
News, Essays, Contests, an eternal Round!
And crabbed Politicks the World confound.

Midst Love, Intrigues, and Wit's unbounded Theme
We lose, unseen, just half their fruitful Scheme.
But where's a Remedy? — Can none reduce
Their various Merits into Form and Use?
'Tis done —
From a wild CHAOS (springing forth is seen
A beauteous World, — the Monthly Magazine)

AS we diligently endeavour to answer the Character given above of this Undertaking, and have Reason to think, by the Reception it has been favour'd with, that it is not without some Merit; we could not avoid the publishing, according to Custom, some of the Pieces sent us in our own Praise, especially since we find our selves under a necessity of giving a General Information of the Nature of the Book, to obviate some Prejudices groundlessly conceived and enviously propagated against it.



THE

Gentleman's Magazine :

A P R I L, 1732.

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

Craftsman, Sat. April 1. No. 300.

Remarks on the Reign of K. Charles.



T is generally agreed that the Foundation of the Distractions and Calamities in 1641, were laid in the weak and scandalous Conduct of K. James the first. Of the many Foibles and bad Qualities of that Prince, one was suffering himself to be governed by Favourites, first the Earl of Somerset, then Villars, Duke of Buckingham. The latter was rais'd almost at once from a private Station by the Management of a Court Faction against his Predecessor. As soon as promoted, his principal Aim was to aggrandize himself and his numerous Relations. For this Purpose he form'd a Scheme of dividing the Nation into those two great Parties, which have been the Cause of so much Bloodshed and Confusion, and are still artfully kept up. Having put himself at the Head of one of those Parties, and advanc'd Laud to the Mitre, he began to lord it over his Master as well as the People: Preferments, and even Bishopricks and Seats of Justice, were openly brought to Market. Nor was he only corrupt himself, but encourag'd Corruption in others. *Assemblies*

Patents, and Projects of all Kinds were set on foot; particularly a Patent for the sole making and selling of Gold and Silver Lace. Under this Pretence, the Projectors, one of them Buckingham's Creature, put off great Quantities made of Copper and sophisticated Materials. This rais'd a general Complaint, and the House of Commons went so vigorously into the Examination of it, that the King was oblig'd to interpose in Behalf of his Favourite, at whom the Enquiry was level'd.

While Corruption was thus rampant at Home, the Nation was reduc'd to the utmost Contempt abroad, by suffering Insults without Reprisals or Resentment, on the false Notion of preserving the Peace.

Whenever Buckingham found a Storm arising against him, he threw out a Tub to amuse the People, and turn off their Attention from himself. In these Cases he had no Regard to Friends, Creatures, or Relations, if their Fall became necessary to his own Support. This was evident from his Behaviour to the Lord Chancellor Bacon, who was accus'd of Corruption in his Office, and the Lord Middlesex, who, for refusing to comply with some of his extravagant Demands, was doom'd to Destruction; nor cou'd the King's Entreaties prevail

prevail to save him. This Insolence convinc'd the King of his Error, but he happen'd to die at that Juncture, very reasonable for *Buckingham*, not without Suspicion of being poison'd by him, having given the King Medicines without the Advice of Physicians; which was highly criminal, and for which the Parliament impeach'd him.

No Prince ever ascended the Throne with greater Popularity than *K. Charles I.* which he ascrib'd to personal Affection; whereas the Peoples Joy proceeded from the Hopes of new Measures, and being reliev'd from the Tyranny of an insolent and corrupt Administration; their Hope was, that he wou'd not have plac'd his chief Trust in a Man, from whom he had receiv'd such personal Indignities, when He was Prince of Wales; but one of the worst Actions that ever a Minister was guilty of, prov'd the Means of reconciling him to the new King; the Consequence of which was, that the same Measures (probably agreeable enough to the King's Inclinations) were pursu'd; the Affections of the People were lost; and the Minister impeach'd; but was snatch'd out of the Hands of Justice by a bold Assassin who slabb'd him to the Heart in the midst of a numerous Assembly.

Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards Earl of *Strafford*, succeeded, who was gain'd over to the Court Party, and, from a zealous Contender for Liberty, turn'd one of the most formidable Instruments of arbitrary Power. As his Capacities were infinitely Superior to those of *Buckingham*, so he improv'd them into a bloody War between the King and his People; but sell the first Sacrifice by an extraordinary Bill of Attainder.

One of our Gentlemen Pensioners

has inconsiderately drawn a Parallel between this Minister and his own Patron. Indeed, there is some Similitude between the two Characters; their Surnames begin with the same Letter, both Knights of the same Order, and both rose by their Harangues in the House of Commons. There was some Difference in their Abilities, as, perhaps, *Walsingham* will say, there was some in their Practices. One Parallel Circumstance is, that one Mr *Pym* (whose Name begins with a P) told *Sir Thomas Wentworth*, upon his Defection, that he wou'd not leave him as long as he had a Head upon his shoulders. Mr *Pym* made good his Words, and had the Satisfaction of hearing the King himself declare, That he did not think the Lord *Strafford* fit to serve Him, or the Commonwealth, in any Place of Trust, for the future; no, not so much as in that of a Constable.

Fog's Journal, Sat. April 1. No. 178.

Religion and Deism.

IT IS observable that many of the Deists pretend to believe the Scriptures in order to advance their moral Notions, as inconsistent with the positive Institutions of Christianity. A Writer in the *Universal Spectator*, March 18. (See p. 654.) seems to be one of them: He says, Religion is best defin'd, a Pursuit of Happiness by the Practice of Reason and Truth.

Reason and Truth may be taken for what any Man may think to be so; and Faith, which is the Fundamental of Christianity is left out of his Description.

He says, *Seneca* is to blame, not only for all needless but all voluntary Sufferings. — But the Orthodox understand the Christian Religion to be a State of Divine Discipline to mortify the in-born Corruptions of humane Nature, and

and the Excesses of the Passions both *conspicible and irascible.*

He blames those who have the *Forming Religion in Youth*, for beginning by impressing the Fear of the Deity upon them. For God is all Love, and cannot intend the Misery of his *Creatures.* An *enslaving Argument*, which saps the Foundation of future Punishments, and encourages a Latitude in sensual Gratifications as natural Appetite suggests, uncrain'd by Reason. Fear is as natural a Passion as Love, and God is equally the natural and direct Object of both. The Usefulness of Fear in true Religion is likewise evident from its natural and good Effects, in causing Men to obey those divine Laws which are the Source and Measure of our Happiness. The Deists themselves thro' Fear obey temporal Laws; with them the Fear of the Deity is Superstition; but the Fear of Man is natural Religion. They take Occasion from the Fears of their Children to bend them to Good; yet penal Laws in the Church or civil Community, are judg'd Persecutions and Infringements of natural Liberty. But the Maxim of the Scriptures is, the Fear of the Lord is the Beginning of Wisdom.

His Antipathy to the Dread of the beneficent and self-sufficient Deity makes him charge the liety of Women to their peculiar Tenderness and timorous Disposition, and to the Books of Devotion, in which they are conversant; Books stuffed with the rapturous Praises and Applauses of God, who has no need of such empty Compliments. He does not say indeed that these good Women themselves have no Need nor Benefit of devout Exercises. I should, says this Writer, rather celebrate their due Praises, than expose their Weakness, for that which adds spiritual to the natural Beauty of their Sex, and deserves the Imitation of the Men.

To conclude, Superstition in Religion, is a groundless Fear, and needlest Service in it; but the general Dread of the Deity, and positive Duties of the Gospel, are not to be resolv'd into that Character, in order to pull down the Fences of establish'd Religion, and to introduce Confusion for the Sake of indulging the vain pretended Liberty of humane Nature.

Read's Journal, Sat. April 1.

Of Moral Good and Evil, in Opposition to the Notions of Free-thinkers.

THE Author of the *Fable of the Bees*; and those who confound the Distinctions between moral Good and Evil, argue, that no Man does or says any Thing but from the Pleasure he conceives in it. For Instance; suppose a Man foregoes the Enjoyment of a fine Woman, because another Man may thereby be made unhappy; Does he not take a greater Pleasure in refraining than in doing it? I therefore this Self-denial is Self-love. Suppose a Man contracts his Expences, and refrains from Sensual Pleasures, that he may be the better able to assist the Neccessitous. Is he not influenced by the Pleasure he takes in so doing? and is not this Self-Love?

This is their Manner of Reasoning; how false, will appear by properly distinguishing between the Benovolent Man and the Self-lover. The First wou'd not possess a Pleasure at the Expence of another's Happiness, but wou'd deny himself a momentary Pleasure for his Relief; and wou'd suffer some Pain to make another happy. The Self-lover centers all his Happiness in himself, is not pleas'd with another's Felicity; nor has a Fellow-feeling in another's Sufferings. The one consults the Relation in which he stands to Society; the other makes himself the only Object of Love.

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London Journal, April 1. No. 666.

The present Times not so corrupt as the Former.

There is not a surer Indication ^A of a weak and corrupt Mind, than throwing out general Invectives against the present Age; for human Nature is always the same; and Men placed in the same Circumstances will generally do the same Things. Old Greece and Rome, under Liberty were different from the Modern under Slavery. The ancient Britons and old English were vicious in Proportion as they were slothful and ignorant; and the present Britons are a free, polite, humane and honest People: For, Truth and good Sense are the fair Offspring of Liberty, and naturally produce Honesty: There is a close Connection between Liberty and just Thinking, and between just Thinking and just Action. Since Men have practiced Virtue upon a Principle of Reason, there must necessarily be more virtuous Men than when they only blindly submitted to an Authority, which sooth'd them in their Vices, and taught them to commute for their Sins: And if we take a View of England we shall find more Sense, ^E Civility, Humanity, and Integrity, at this Time, than in any Age before us.

Particular Vices, indeed, may be more rife in one Age than in another; Occasions and Circumstances ^G make them. The National Debts, contracted within these 40 or 50 Years, have occasioned several Companies, which are stronger Inducements to be corrupt, and are more secure in their Corruption than single Men; which is a good Reason to demolish them all which are not necessary to the Good of the Kingdom.

The lowering of Interest has reduced the Fortunes of Thousands from 100 l. per Annum, to 60 or 70;

which has driven them upon venturing their Money in Companies and Charitable Corporations (impiously so call'd) for the sake of larger Interest.

It is said, the Body of the People judge right, because they judge by their Senses.] Are the People able ^B to see by any thing advanced in the last Craftsman, (Vid. p. 660 B) the least Proof of what is there affirmed, that a certain Gentleman is the Cause of all the Corruption complained of in Companies? Is it not the greatest Wickedness to condemn the Innocent for the Guilty? These Ministry-Hunters say, they have no Share in the Administration, and can do no Harm but by their Tongues and Pens. But, ^D has not this Nation been preach'd and print'd into Rebellion? Did not the Tongues and Pens of Men make the Throne of one of our best Princes, very uneasy? distress him at Home and hinder his Success Abroad? Are they not able to raise imaginary Grievances into real ones; and make Faction look like Truth? Evil-speaking, Slander and Defamation, have done terrible Things in private Life: But when they are maliciously employ'd against Government, Ministers of State, and Civil Magistrates, they produce infinite Mischiefs.

Such are the Authors of the Craftsman, whose sole Design is to blast the Reputation of one Gentleman, and make him the Cause of all the Misfortunes and Vices in the Kingdom. They may shew us a Tree of Corruption, and a Man in that Tree. But the only way to grub up that Tree, ^H and prevent Corruption, is a virtuous Education, good Examples, strict Order and Government in Families, breeding Children to Business, and inuincing them to Temperance and Labour. ^K

This Author has asserted the like before in several Papers.

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Weekly Register, Sat. April 1. No. 103.

SOME Days ago, says Mr. Birch, I visited an elderly Lady; she happen'd to be abroad, and I was introduc'd into a Dining Room, where was her Daughter and a gay, fluttering Creature with her. I was surpriz'd to see the Gentleman only pay his Court to the Looking Glass, and the Lady lavish all her Endearments on her Squirrel; this Coldness between them made me fancy they were already married. In the mean while the old Lady came in. Mr Birch, says she, this is Sir William Weaver, just return'd from his Travels, and is this Week to be married to my Daughter. True, they are both very young, and never saw one another before; but Sir William's Father, and my Husband agreed on the Match ten Years ago, and they both inherit their Fortunes only on that Condition; you see by this Means how prudently they contriv'd to unite both their Estates and their Families, and perpetuate their own Friendship even beyond the Grave.

This Discourse of the old Lady's convinc'd Mr. Birch that 'twould be in vain to treat with her on this Subject; he no longer wonder'd at the Coldness he had been a Witness to: For, knowing it *must be so*, they are both as indifferent before Hand, as most others are afterwards.

Universal Spectator, Sat. April 1. No. 182.

Generous Love.

FLORIO is one of the most accomplished Gentlemen of the Age. He was about 21 when he married Cordelia a Lady of Wit, good Nature, and 100,000*l.* Fortune, but something older than him. Cordelia lov'd her Florio to Distraction; nor was Florio regardless of her Fondness and Virtues, which he express'd

by entertaining her with all the Diversions and Amusements in his Power to procure. Being together one Evening at Barn-Elms, there appear'd Sylvia, who to the Charms of her Beauty added those of her Voice. My dear Florio, says Cordelia, observe that Lady; let us try to engage her to our Entertainment. I'll do my Endeavours, says Florio, and prevail'd. The Night was spent in an agreeable Conversation, while Sylvia diverted them with singing. Florio was smitten, nor was Sylvia less sensible of his Perfections. His Wit, his Person, and his costly Presents at length prov'd too hard for her Virtue, and she submitted to his Desires. He now provided her a fine House, settled 500*l.* a Year upon her, and continued his Affections to her. In the mean time Cordelia was sensible of what she had done in recommending Sylvia to her Husband; nor wanted Information of the Jewels and rich Presents he daily made her: But excused all with saying, That if Florio lov'd Sylvia, she herself had likewise an Esteem for her: And as to Sylvia's Love to Florio, she believ'd, no Woman who ever convers'd with him cou'd resist his Charms; and I, adds she, have that Affection for my Lord, that what pleases him pleases me.

Florio, by means of some Law-suits upon the *Missippi* Distractions, was reduc'd to the lowest Ebb. As he sat musing over his Misfortunes at the Chocolate house, his Friend Col. Truman, being inform'd of his Circumstances, sent him 1000*l.* and knowing the Affair between him and Sylvia, paid her a Visit, and soon explain'd the Occasion of it. She was inconsolable; but recollecting herself, immediately put into his Hands 20,000*l.* "Here, said she, take this Casket of Jewels, worth 10,000*l.* and this Box of Writings, containin-

his

his Settlement of 500 *l.* a Year upon me, and tell him, I am proud of having been his faithful Steward". The Colonel hasted to his Friend, who was amaz'd at her Generosity. *Cordelia* was so touch'd with this honourable Act of *Sylvia*, that she determin'd to return her the Jewels, and sent for her to that Purpose. Being all met, *Sylvia* could not be prevail'd on to accept the Jewels *Cordelia* forgave her all Offences against herself for the Regard she had shewn to *Florio*, in this last Act of her Generosity. *Sylvia*, to atone for her own Follies, resolv'd to retire into a Nunnery. *Florio*, and *Cordelia* liv'd in Pleasure all their Lives afterwards.

Grubstreet Journal, Thur. April 6, No. 118.
Dr. Bentley's Manner of Criticism on G Milton.

TO the former Remarks on the Preface to Dr. B's Edition of *Paradise Lost*, (See p 571, 638.) *Bavins* adds the following;

The Dr. says, "the Copy was purchased for 10 *l.* and (if a second Impression had followed) for 5 *l.* more. Mr. Fenton tells us, that the Payment of the 15 *l.* depended on the Sale of three numerous Impressions": which *Bavins* hopes, for the Honour of our Booksellers, is less true than the Dr's Account,

The Dr. wonders, that the Author, confin'd in a narrow, and to him a dark Chamber, surrounded with Cares and Fears, could spaci-ate at large thro' the Compass of the whole Universe. With respect to Contemplation, a broad or a narrow Room were much the same; since both to him must be equally dark. As to the Circumstance of his Blindness, his Imagination was more at Liberty to make Excursions into the ideal World, says Mr. Fenton, beyond the visible diurnal Sphere.

In Conclusion of the Preface the Dr. tells us, that he made the Notes extempore, and put them to the Press as soon as made, without any Apprehension of being leaner by Censures, or plumper by Commendations, being now 70 Years of Age. No body, who reads these Notes, can dispute their being made extempore; But the Prudence of his Conduct, will not be so readily acknowledged.

Bavins having considered the Preface throughout, proceeds to show, that if the Dr's Art of Criticism be allow'd, those Parts of this Poem he has left untouched, as needing no Correction, are as liable to Alterations, as those he has criticis'd. *Paradise Regain'd* and *Samson Agonistes*, which he declares without Faults, or any other Poem, may be amended after Dr. B.—'s Manner. Thus:

B. IV. v. 677.

Millions of spiritual Creatures walk the Earth
Unseen, both when we wake, and when we sleep:
All these with ceaseless Praise, his Works behold
Both Day and Night: how often from the steep
Of echoing Hill or Thicket have we heard
Celestial Voices to the midnight Airs
Sole or responsive each to others Note,
Singing their great Creator: oft in 'Bands
While they keep Watch, or nightly rounding walk,
With heav'nly touch of instrumental Sounds
In full harmonic Numbers join'd, their Songs
Divide the Nights, and lift our thoughts to heav'n.

In my late Edition you will find, that I have made no Alteration in these Verses, except in v. 684 *Hymning* instead of *Singing*, inst to keep my Hand in Use. While they were under Consideration, I was in a good Humour, and a little drowsy: But upon a Revival, I find them polluted with such monstrous Faults, such a Defecation in all the Parts, as manifestly proceed from the ignorant and pragmatrical Editor. It will be difficult, amidst this Heap of Rubbish, to find out the native Beauty, which the Author insinuated thro' it: But I flatter my self I have restored the Poet's own Words; and that all good Judges will allow this Place,

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Place, thus emended, to be wrought up to all possible Perfection; viz.

Several Angels walk upon the Earth
And lie, both when we wake, and when we sleep.
All these with celestial Praise his Works extol;
Both Day and Night: how often from the top
Of echoing Hills, or from Thickets have we heard
Celestial Voices at the midnight Hour
Sole, responsive each to other's Note,
Hymning God the Creator: Oft in bands
While they keep Watch, or while half rounding
walk,
With delicate touch of Instruments, with Sounds
And Numbers full of Harmony, their Songs
Divide the Night, and wing our thoughts to
Heaven.

The Free Briton, Thur. April 6. No. 113.
The Antiquity and Usefulness of Statues.
In a Letter to Sir Ralph Gore, Bart.
Speaker of the House of Commons,
and Chancellor of the Exchequer
in Ireland.

S I R,

THE Custom of perpetuating the Memory of great Events by Trophies, Statues, &c. has been embraced in all Ages and Nations from Seth's Pillars to this Time; therefore must have some Foundation in Reason. It has proved the most powerful Method to cultivate Virtue and publick Spirit. Nothing is more likely to inspire Men with the Love of their Country, than when they see their Country studious to reward Merit, and careful to preserve the Memory of great and praiseworthy Actions.

Perhaps it will be said, a Country so poor as ours ought never to enter upon such costly Undertakings. If Gentlemen would contribute to the erecting some noble publick Work, it would do a greater Honour to their Country, than their appearing in glittering Equipages. Besides, Expences of this Sort rather enrich than impoverish a People. Modern Rome owes her Support more to the Monuments of ancient Virtue there extant, than to the expensive Vices of that great Nest of rich and luxurious Priests. And the

vast Treasure laid out in building the magnificent Palace of Versailles, has been more than made up by the Concourse of Strangers which the Fame of it has drawn to France.

No Nation ever owed greater Obligations to a Prince than Ireland does to K. William. All the Protestants in the Kingdom were condemned unheard, by K. James's Act of Attainder; and the brave Defenders of Londonderry were reduc'd to unparallel'd Extremities. Such was the deplorable State of the Protestants, when the Great K. William came over to their Relief; an Event which proved a general Goal-Delivery to one half of the Kingdom.

In the Name of Goodness then, can any grudge a very small Expence to express our grateful Sentiments of such a Deliverance?

The Revd. Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's have lately erected a Monument over the Remains of the brave D. of Schomberg, who fell in the Battle of the Boyne. One of our weekly Writers not long since proposed erecting a Statue of our celebrated Drapier, for his Assistance in putting a Stop to the Project for over Stocking the Kingdom with Copper Farthings; which himself would blush to see, while we had no other Memorial of Great K. Wm. than the Statue on College-Green.

It can be only objected to a Proposal of this Nature, that such Proposals tend to perpetuate Party-Disputes; an Objection, which is the strongest Argument for having it done in the most Grand and August Manner. For, if there be any Enemies of our happy Constitution, this will be an excellent Opportunity to discover them. While Nobody envies them the Pleasure of exerting their Noise once a Year against Men who never did the present Age any Hurt, its but reasonable we indulge our

our selves in the Satisfaction of a few silent Monitors, to remind us of a mighty Deliverance.

There is one Difficulty attends this Proposal of erecting the Statue of K. William on the Banks of the Boyne, on the Spot where the first Attack was made. We live in a Country where the Vanquish'd are still numerous. Few have Caesar's Generosity, who would not permit the Images of his Competitor to be overthrown; less are we to expect it from Bigots. Any such Trophy therefore will run a Risque of being defaced, if not destroy'd, while it stands in an open Country, and exposed to all the Insults that may be offer'd by rude and barbarous Hands.

Daily Courant, April 6.

THE Craftsman of last Saturday (See p. 685.) having resumed his Remarks on the History of England, with his former View of drawing Parallels in order to alienate the Affections of the People to his Majesty's Person and Government, it is necessary to expose the Insolence and Wickedness of this Writer.

He is now entered upon the Reign of K. Charles I. And tho' in this Paper he expressly disclaims Parallels, yet the most stupid of his Readers can't help applying his Remarks, either to the Prince, or to the Minister. But they are so shocking and invidious, that 'tis a Crime to repeat them; insinuating, that tho' the King by employing the same Ministers, was obliged to pursue the same odious Measures as his Father had done, yet they were agreeable enough to his own Inclinations.

He has one Remark which is very just, as it is a Description of the D'anverian Faction, viz. K. Charles I. succeeded his Father amidst the general Shouts and Acclamations of the People; but 'tis evident their Joy proceeded from

the Hopes they conceived of new Measures, and being relieved from the Tyranny of an insolent and corrupt Administration.

A greater Injury cannot be done to the Memory of those brave honest Men, who in the Beginning of K. Charles I. Reign opposed the Encroachments on their Liberties, than to draw Parallels between the Opposition of those Times, and the Opposition in the present Age.

It is not enough with these Writers to put the Minister in Mind—how Buckingham was assassinated; but they impudently suggest to their Prince,—That, after the Example of K. Charles I. he may comply too late with their Demands to give up his Minister, who is become so odious to the D'anverian Faction.

The Daily Courant, April 7.

Remarks on the English History.

IF it be true that the Genius of a People is the same in all Ages, no Reflections can be so instructive as those drawn from the Transactions of our Fore-fathers; but the Use which Mr. D'auvers makes of this Sort of Knowledge, is not to enlighten our Minds, but imbitter our Tempers; and by forcing of Parallels, and straining of Passages, to make the Mistakes and Miscarriages of former Governments, appear so many Libels on the present.

In the last Craftsman, (See p. 684.) he represents the Conduct of King James I. and his Ministers as mean and contemptible, for their pacifick Disposition under repeated Insults; the Disposition of the present Government is entirely pacifick, from whence he concludes, as from a Likeness in the whole, without enquiring if K. James's Affairs required such a pacifick Disposition. He came to the Crown in Peace, his Patrimony as King of England, join'd to his Hereditary

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Revenue of the Customs, exceeded what any Monarch has ever enjoy'd since; his Subjects were rich and ready to assist him in a parliamentary Way; his Title to the Crown not controverted. What Comparison then between Him and a Prince, whose settled Revenue is not more than enough to pay his Servants, and maintain his Family! who considers that all extraordinary Supplies must be drained from a Nation already 30 Millions in Debt.

The whole Series of the English History is a Circle of Changes in Religion, Manners, Government, Factions and Families. It is no wonder we find such shocking Characters of Princes who made an unfortunate End; since their Enemies had generally the penning of those extant, and the Power of suppressing whatever might contradict them. This is true with respect to the many proofless Slanders thrown upon Richard III.

The Source of these Changes, in the Families of Governors, lay in the Designs of ambitious and enterprising Men, who divided the Nation into Parties; those who expected no Favour from the Throne, became envious of such as did: and their Envy seldom stop'd at their Fellow Subjects. This may be illustrated in the Case of Roger Mortimer; who was at the Head of that Confederacy which dethroned Edward II. and K. Henry VI. is an Instance that a ruined Party, such were the Yorkists, may, by factious Clamours, and private Intrigues, become too strong for the Prince Regent.

There is no Piece of political Practice the Craftsmen labours so much to explode, as that of a King's adhering to his try'd Servant; perhaps it is in Zeal for his Majesty's Service, and to read him Lessons for

his future Conduct; and hence their clamorous Assertions, *That no English Prince ever prov'd Fortunate, who did not frequently Sacrifice their Servants to Party Rage*; which is the Reverse of Truth. 'Tis very unfortunate, that four of our English Monarchs, viz. Edward II, Richard II, Henry VI, and Charles I. (the only of our Princes, whose Blood lies upon their Subjects,) should be the only who gave up their Servants to the Malice of Faction. Sir Robert Cotton observes, *That the People of England were never halloo'd at a Minister with Success, that they could be taken off till they were flesh'd with the Blood of their Sovereign*.

'Twill be said, that Mortimer in Edward III. Reign, and Cromwell in Henry VIIth's, are Exceptions. Let such Objectors consider that Mortimer was not the King's Minister, but his Mother's, and a Governor imposed upon him. And the Cruelties of Henry VII were not in Compliance with any Faction, but from his own Caprice, and from Faults of his own finding.

Head's Journal, Sat. April 8.

On Liberty of Conscience, from p. 663.

IF no one has a Right to force a Religion on another which he don't approve; neither is there any Reason for usurping this Empire over the Conscience. There is Reason indeed not to suffer a perfidious, murdering, knavish Religion. For, what is more conformable to the Law of Nature, than to assist our Like, and prevent Mischiefs from over taking the Innocent? But when a Religion has nothing in it that favours Guilt or corrupt Manners, why should Men be hindered from following their own Way to Happiness? If their Religion is good, let us embrace it, if bad, we may despise or banter it; if good or bad, it concerns only those who profess it. Yet

Yet is it necessary, that whosoever joins himself to a Society, should conform to the Rules that are established in it by common Consent. This Discipline is not to be assisted by Force of Arms, or any Thing established that favours of Avarice or Cruelty. The Mind must be convinced, if you would touch the Heart. Punishments on the Body produce nothing but Lies, Hypocrisy, and Imposture. Ecclesiastical Authority has no other Power than of Advice, Exhortation, and mild and peaceable Instructions. When all these have been employ'd in vain, such indocile Members may be excluded; which is the only just and reasonable Punishment on those who are received into the Brotherhood upon certain Conditions. If particular Persons may embrace or quit a Religion as they see good; shall not the Society have the Right of owning them or not? But why should they declare an Enmity against those whom they refuse to receive, or would not suffer among them? Altho' they cease to be Members by the common Name of their Party, yet are they not less Men, nor ought to be less regarded, as living always under the general Laws of Society.

Drishy Anglier, Sat. April 8. No. 104.

IN the British Plantations, a Merchant, who, having acquired a plentiful Fortune, resolved to retire from Business, had an only Daughter, of whom he was passionately Fond, and spared no Costs on her Education. Freeport, an accomplish'd young Gentleman just saw her, and was struck at first Sight; nor was Eleonora less affected with his Appearance. Thus mutually delighted, he asked her in Marriage of her Father, who readily complied. Writings were drawn, and the Day appointed, when Freeport received a Letter, that a rich Vessel of his was

wreck'd, 150 Miles off, and his Presence necessary to save her Cargo. He took a passionate Farewel, comforting her with the Hope of a speedy Return. As soon as gone, Avaro, a Man of the greatest Power and Fortune in that Province, about 50 Years of Age, saw, and was so smitten with Eleonora's Beauty, that he demanded her in Marriage. Dazzled with the Offer of so great a Match, her Father commanded her Immediate Compliance; which with great Reluctance, and many Expostulations, she submitted to. Freeport returns, but finding Eleonora was married, in Despair he shipp'd himself for another Voyage. In the mean Time, Avaro carries home his Bride, but was far from being Happy. Eleonora, consider'd him only as the Destroyer of her Repose, and the Ruin of the Man she lov'd, and consequently treated him with Coldness, Disrespect and Contempt. Drag'd at this, he changed his Conduct into the Cruel and Severe, and debarr'd her from Company. This compleated her Woes, which she often attempted to end with her Life. Freeport return'd, and hearing the melancholy State of his Eleonora, resolved to deliver her. One Evening wandering round Avaro's Houle, he observed a Woman glide out of a Back Door, and hasten to the Sea Side. He follow'd, and catch'd hold of her, just going to throw herself in. Nothing could be more moving than that Interview. He immediately convey'd her to a safe Retreat. Here they liv'd privately till Avaro's Death, which happen'd after a few Months, and then pass'd the Remainder of their Days in great Tranquillity.

H London Journal, Sat. April 8. No. 667.

A Vindication of the Revolution.

WHEN little Slaves, such as the Defender of a late Sermon, say, That

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That both Law and Gospel forbid Subjects of the most arbitrary Government, to relieve themselves in Distress; when the real Enemies of the Government attack the Revolution itself, and traduce the Character of our glorious Deliverer, 'tis Time to rescue those Patriots, who brought about that happy Event, from the Odium of Breaking in upon the Constitution. (See p. 663.) We know no Constitution but what secures Person and Property by Laws, which are the Standing Measure of Government and Obedience. This K. James broke thro'; and had there been a Law made (as was attempted in K. Charles II. Reign) to forbid the Subjects to resist the Prince, tho' he broke the Constitution, it would have been our Duty to break that Law, as being against the Great Universal Law of Nature and Reason, and consequently the Law of God, to which all Men, Things and Laws ought to submit. This Law commands all Persons and Nations, to relieve themselves when they are distressed.

Had we not dethroned K. James, and put the Prince of Orange in his stead, we must have been Slaves in Mind, Body and Estate. 'Tis ridiculous to found the Justice of the Revolution on K. James's going away, because we had a Right to send him away from the Reason of Things that is, Self-Defence. — But Fog in his infamous Journal says, "K. James should not have been excluded from the Throne, but only limited; and that certain Limitations would have secured our Liberties in a legislative Way, without any Force or Violence to the Constitution". What would have signified these Limitations to him, who broke thro' all the Laws at once, to make his Way to Popery and Tyranny? Besides, 'tis impossible that a Prince who is a bigotted Papist should ever preserve

our Laws. The Journalist says indeed, that the King's Religion was only a personal Thing; but we found it national; and it can't be otherwise: For, believing all his Subjects are damned, unless they are of his Religion, he will certainly make them so, as fast as he can.

This Law of Nature is the Eternal, unalterable Reason of Things, which would be just the same were there no revealed Will of God, or Laws of Men in Being.

Fog's Journal. Sat. April 8, 15. No. 179, 180.

An Oration of Demosthenes.

WHEN I compare, Athenians, the Speeches of some amongst us with their Actions, I am at a Loss to reconcile what I see, with what I hear. By confounding you with Variety of Projects, they perplex your Resolutions. Once we could not only defend our Borders, and protect our Allies, but were able to invade Philip; but by Neglect of Opportunities we are no longer in that Situation. Its well if we can defend ourselves and them. — This is the present Point to be settled.

About three or four Years since Philip laid Siege to the Fortress of Thuno in Thrace: We voted an immediate Supply of 60 Talents; 40 Men of War were ordered to Sea, and our Citizens, above the Age of 45 Years, were commanded to serve. — What followed? A whole Year was spent without any Thing done; and in the third Month of the following Year Charidemus set Sail, furnished with no more than five Talents, and ten Gallies not half mann'd.

'Twas rumour'd that Philip was sick; and soon after, that he was dead. Then was your Time to push and be active. But what is done, cannot be undone, yet, past Errors may be repented. — Have we not a

fresh

fresh Provocation for War? If the *Olymbians* are not instantly succour'd, you serve *Philip* more effectually than he can help himself. They were once able of themselves to keep that aspiring Monarch within Bounds; and our joining them was no small Mortification to *Philip*. So exorbitant was his Power grown, that we had nothing to wish but to see him imbroil'd with his Neighbours. — Fortune has seconded our Wishes; if we neglect an Opportunity so seasonable, we should be expos'd to a long Chain of inevitable Evils, from the Conqueror, especially considering the Disposition of the *Thébans* to hurt us, and the Inability of our Friends the *Phocians* to assist us. What way then is there to prevent the Conqueror from turning his Forces against *Athens* itself? I'll tell you. (See the Method he propos'd, p. 648, 49.)

If your Resolution had the Virtue to compass what you intend without other Aid, *Philip* would be in no Condition to brave and affront us in this Manner. Has He not insulted you in *Thrace*? Does he not straiten and invade your Confederates? Is he not an implacable Enemy, a faithless Ally? The Usurper of Provinces to which he has no Title or Pretence? Shall we, who could resist Greeks, submit to be braved by a *Macedonian*, a *Barbarian*?

I would make it a standing Rule, that no Persons, great or little, should be the better for the publick Money, who grudge to employ it for the publick Service. Are we in Peace? the Publick is charg'd with your Subsistence. — Are we in War, or under such a Necessity? let your Gratitude accept as Pay, in Defence of your Benefactors, what you receive in Peace as meer Bounty.

Let the Claim of him, who is unwilling, be given to him who is ready to serve the Publick.

The Craftsman, Saturday April 8, No. 301.
Considerations on the present State of the South-Sea Company's Affairs.

Mr. D'anvers,

I Am a Proprietor of *S. Sea Stock*. When I reflect on the Management of our Affairs ever since 1720, it seems one continued Scene of Wonder and Astonishment. A certain Gentleman was hardly warm in his Chair, before He discovered a Design of making himself absolute, in the Management of the Company. His Power and the Advancement of another Gentleman, by whose Influence he was chosen, and whose Example he began to copy, commenc'd at the same Time. In general Courts he has affect'd the same dictatorial Style as his Patron, in another Assembly. Sometimes, we find him boasting of his indefatigable Industry in the Service of the Company. At other Times, he upbraids us with Ingratitude, Disrespect and unjust Usage; adding, that if he must be suspected, and ill treated for all his Pains and Zeal, He had nothing else to do but to resign, and they might e'en proceed to a new Choice. At another Time, that let our Resentment be what it would, or fall where it would, He would not put a previous Question, regularly mov'd; alleging, there was no Instance of it in our Books. But, by his late Conduct, he has altered his Opinion. He likewise adjourn'd a general Court by his own Power, and told us, He did not think himself oblig'd to follow any Orders, against his own Judgment.

I should be glad to be inform'd of any real Service he has done the Company. What was his Conduct in Relation to the Bank? Did he prosecute that Company for the Performance of their Contract, or endeavour to obtain any Recompence for us? Did he not treat with the Bank in direct Contradiction to and

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Defiance of *this Company's Orders*? Has he observed Directions in prosecuting *our Servants*, for male Practices Abroad? Has he given the Proprietors any tolerable Satisfaction about the State of their Affairs: so often insisted on? When our Interest was reduced from 6 to 4 per Cent. did he not give for Reason, *that we had suffered insupportable Losses from the Spaniards*; and hath he not since told us, *that we are not one Shilling in Disburse, on Account of Trade*? But when an Inspection of the Accounts was desir'd, not only the Proprietors, but the Directors themselves were deny'd it; which made one of Them disqualify himself.

It appears, that at least *three Millions* have been lost, or manag'd away in Trade since 1720; that is, if the present Debt is, as calculated, *two Millions*. In 1721-2, The Sub-Governor acquainted us, *that the Company had more than sufficient to pay their Debts*, but it was impossible to make an Advantage of it without hurting their Credit; to avoid which he advis'd the following Resolution.

"That the Court of Directors be empower'd to treat with any Company or Corporation, for the Sale of such a Proportion of their Annuity, as shall enable them, in their corporate Capacity, to discharge their Debts and Incumbrances".

This being agreed to, the Directors accordingly told to the Bank, as much as amounted to *four Millions*.

Till an Enquiry is made into the State of our Affairs, 'tis ridiculous to propose any Methods for paying off our Debts; nor ought any Schemes for that Purpose obtain Consent, till we are satisfy'd how the Debt was contracted.

I am often surpriz'd to see a Majority of Proprietors run so blindly into the Projects and Measures of a certain Gentleman and his Creatures,

but when I consider it is the Interest of *Brokers and Stock-jobbers* (who are no inconsiderable Party in this Kingdom) to keep Affairs in a State of Darkness and Uncertainty, my Wonder ceases.

It deserves I think Consideration, whether the Irregularities of a certain Person in another Trust, ought to have no Weight with us; and whether his Management might not furnish us with Materials for a Reprimand. (See p. 677.)

I should scarce have mention'd this Case, if a certain little Scribbler had not endeavour'd to prevent an equitable Judgment upon it, by a scandalous Plea of Party; (See p. 657.) to which I reply in the Words of the Author of *Cato's Letters*,

"The Honour of a Party is to adhere to one another, right or wrong; and tho' their Chief be a Knave and a Traytor, their Honour is engag'd to be honest to Him in all his Rogueries and Treason."

E Free Briton. Thurs. April 13. No. 124.

On Parallel History.

THE Craftsman having (See p. 685.) had Recourse to his ancient Method of defaming by Parallel History, it may be expected that his Adversaries shou'd fight him at his own Weapons. But it is so stale and trite an Artifice, that if the Craftsman is not ashamed of the Practice, he may pursue it unenvied by Walsingham. He may make what Comparison he pleases, yet will be as far from proving one Minister like another, as that the People of England at this Time are in the same Condition, as they were 100 Years ago.

Indeed, says Walsingham, were I dispos'd to draw Parallels; yet, when I behold the great Patriot in Honour of whom these Attempts are made, I am forc'd to confess he hath no Parallel. God knows how much I have been

been afflicted for supposing some small Similitude betwixt him and Mr. Pym. Alas! Pym had Virtue if consider'd in such a Comparison; he hardly had the *Outlines* of that goodly Form; compared with whom *Claudius* was a Saint, and *Catiline* an Angel of Light. Even the Patriots of K. William's Days had more Love for their Country; and *J—nH—we*, of *disinterested* Memory, was scarcely *peculiar* or *mercenary*. The *Parricides* of *Heathen Times*, and the *Saints* of *Forty one* would rise in Vengeance, not able to bear a Punishment so far beyond their Crimes. The Patriots who poyson'd *Phocion*, who defamed and banish'd *Aristides*, who exiled *Hyde*, and murder'd *John de Witt*, would think themselves abused by being drawn into an Alliance with one of such transcendent Merit.

Shew me, says *Walsingham*, an Instance in History of a Man with the Pretensions of a *Whigg* joining himself to the *Tories*, and the *Scum* of the *Jacobite Faction*; in the Name of Liberty, making War against all Liberty—(See the Rest of this Character, Vol. I. p. 255. Vol. II. p. 699.) Shew me where a Man was ever known before the present Age, who might be described in these Terms: Or, to rescue *human Nature* from Reproach, as well as our Nation from eternal Shame, Shew, that there is no such Man among us; otherwise we must conclude

None but Himself can be his Parallel.

Subscreet Journal, Thur. April 13, No. 119

NOTWITHSTANDING what a late Writer † has advanced, there is no more Danger of getting the Piles at Church, than at a Playhouse, especially if soft velvet Cushions can

† See a Pamphlet intitled, Reason against K. Cotton. &c. to which are added some observations about the Cause and Cure of the Piles.

be had to sit upon. Some Regulations indeed are necessary for quieting the tender Consciences of those Dissenters who pass under no Denomination, and for inducing them once a Week to increase our Congregations. 'Tis hop'd this Work is in good Forwardness, since the Use of *Lillobolero*, *Jumping Joan*, and other entertaining Tunes are permitted (See Vol. I. p. 51.) In order to promote so good a Design, 'tis further proposed, that between the Services on Sundays and Holydays, we may be entertained with a Minuet or Rigadoon, but above all, a reviving Jigg after Sermon. The present Instrument is an Organ: But why are we restrained from the Violin, Hautboy, Trumpet, French-Horn, Flute, &c. ? Or why mayn't the *Gom Gom* of the *Hottentots*, or their *Pot Drums* be introduc'd? What Divinity is there in an Organ more than in any other Instrument? The Organ is a modern Musick when compared with some others. It is indeed of ancient Standing in the Church; we find in *Dan Chaucer's* second *Nonne's Tale*,

*Sainct Cecily sang in her Herte,
Whilest that the Organs made Melodie.*

Right womanly I trow did Peg with-sain her Brother John, who tofore had taunted her with sounding at the Sound of an Organ, and right merrily danceing to Bagpipes. What is that to thee Gurdy Guts? said Peg: Every body is to chuse their own Musick. 'Tis further proposed, that instead of that odious Stuff of *Sternhold* and *Hopkins*, some fav'rite Songs be taken from our best Operas, and sung by *Italian Eunuchs*. *David* often danced our of a Spirit of Devotion. Such a Method would induce People to hear for the sake of seeing Divine Service; and lest, *Bathfulness* shoud be an Obstruction, People of Quality may be allow'd to come in Masquerade.

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The Sermon may be in the manner of that very Rev. Divine Mr H—y, The Prayers may be as they now are; for no body of Fashion has Leisure to attend them. Some silly Creatures wou'd deprive us of the Freedom of going in and out of Churches at our Pleasures, on Pretence of hindering Devotion; whereas, now, with good Management, we may pay Visits to four or five before Dinner, besides short Compliments to the Chapels, Tabernacles, and Meeting-houses in our way.

Others, equally impertinent, wou'd have us turn all our Faces one Way, because it makes a Congregation look uniform and decent. This is hanging out Popish Colours with a Vengeance. Why, Uniformity is downright Popery and Jacobitism.— Besides, the Ladies may think this turning our Backs indecent.

It may be objected, that the assembling ourselves together in Churches is for spiritual Improvement, and not for sensual Recreation; and so in short make Religion totally neglected by Belles and Beans. Whereas they don't consider *A Man may love the Kirk well enow, and not ride o' the riggen o't.*

London Journal, Sat. April 15. No. 668.

The Character of K. William.

IT is as easy as it is wicked to blast the Reputation of the best Men, or raise the Characters of the worst, by attributing Motives to their Actions, just as we like or dislike: But the rightest Rule is, to judge Mankind from Actions themselves, and the general Course of a Man's Life: By this we will try the Character of K. William.

Sir William Temple, says, "When England and France offer'd to make this Prince Sovereign of the Provinces, he nobly refus'd, declaring, He never would betray a Trust which

was given him, nor ever sell the Liberties of his Country, which his Ancestors had so long defended: Yet the Game he play'd was then thought so desperate, that one of his nearest Servants had often expostulated with him, and asked him, How he intended to live after Holland was lost? and whether he had thought so far? The Prince answer'd, *He had; that he was resolv'd to live upon his Lands in Germany; and that he had rather pass away his Life in Hunting there, than to sell his Country or his Liberty to France at any Price.* And he told the Duke of Buckingham, who try'd him on the same Subject, *That his Country was indeed in great Danger; but there was a sure way never to see it lost, and that was, to die in the last Ditch.*"

His coming to England, at the earnest Intreaties of a People, on the Brink of Ruin, carried all the Marks of a Love of Liberty and Friendship to Mankind; and his Behaviour afterwards shew'd the most inviolable Attachment to the Preservation of those Liberties which he had rescu'd. He pass'd the Triennial Bill against the Advice of his Ministers; nor cou'd he rest till he had settled the Succession to the Crown in the present Royal Family; and seem'd thoroughly dispos'd to do greater Things for us, had he not been deceived, opposed, and distressed by that very Faction who now so ingloriously insult his Memory: But he kept on steadily doing his Duty in all Circumstances, leaving the Event to Providence. However, from the Distresses he had felt by mixing his Councils, and trimming between Parties, he gloriously resolv'd, a little before his Death, never to employ a Tory again, either in Church or State. He was famous for his active Courage; but in his Passions, in bearing Misfortunes, He excell'd Cato or Brutus, who meanly

slipp'd out of the World and left their brave Friends in *Despair*: Not so our glorious Deliverer! Who, though he never got a Battle after he was King of *England*, but that of the *Boyne*; tho' he was unsuccessful abroad, and harass'd at home, yet never deserted the glorious Cause of Liberty; but when dying, hasten'd the depending Bills; with'd he cou'd live to head an Army against a treacherous and a tyrannical Prince; yet greatly submitted to the irreversible Decrees of Providence.

But it seems, Dr B——t has said *That the Depression of France was this Prince's governing Passion*. Had he added, as France was an Enemy to the Liberties of Europe, he had been right. But Dr B——t is not to be depended on in his Characters; the King never lik'd him, nor admitted him into his Councils or Confidence. When he was made Bp of S—— the King desir'd the Queen to tell him, *That the B——k was owing to her Promise (when in Holland) and not his Inclination*. (See p. 711) That there was a mutual Dislike appears from *Memoirs of the M. of H—*, who says, E That Dr B——t told him, *That King William was an obstinate, conceited Man, that would take no Advice*: And the King told him, *That Dr B——t was a troublesome impertinent Man, whose Company he cou'd not endure*. G Thus from mutual Prejudices we can't reasonably expect Truth.

The infamous Journalist (See p. 663) quotes as from the Bishop, *That the Prince of Orange wou'd have left the Nation to perish, unless he had been made King*; whereas, what the Bishop says, only amounts to this, *That when the Prince was told, the Parliament seem'd inclin'd to a Regency, he replied, The Parliament might do as they pleas'd; but he would not be the Regent: He cou'd go back from whence he came, and live as he had done before*.

The Prince's Conduct in saying, *He would not hold the Crown by Apron-strings, or trust to Survivorship*, was perfectly right, and worthy of himself; for, who deserv'd the Crown of *England*, but the Man who sav'd the Liberties of *England*?

That the Prince of Orange had Ambition, is acknowledged; but 'twas an Ambition to preserve, not destroy Mankind: And that he had a particular Interest of his own in View is allow'd. And who has not? All the Virtue expect'd of Men, is, to pursue the Good of the Publick, jointly with their own.

Applique's Journal, April 15.

*Great Wits to Madnes are ally'd,
And thin Partitions do their Bounds divide.*

A Correspondent of Mr Sidney, upon reading those Lines of Mr Dryden thought the Thing was probable enough. A Degree of more or less Heat constitutes either the Hero or the Madman: Characters so nearly related, that they are sometimes mistaken one for the other.

Poets are Madmen by Profession. Lucretius wrote his Poem *De Natura Rerum* in lucid Intervals only; and his Commentators affirm, that the Elevation of his Poetry, was rather help'd, than hindred, by the Force of the Disease. Persons in a Fever, have made Verses and other elegant Compositions, much better than they cou'd when in Health. So that the Rarefaction of the animal Spirits seems to occasion Brightness of Thought, Wit and Genius, and an Excess of it produces Madnes.

Many Examples might be recited. Dr Geddes informs us, that a Distemper like this, occasion'd the Emperor Charles V. after he had given Law to Europe, to retire into a Cloyster, pretending Devotion, but really to hide this Infirmary, which the Remains of his own great Capacity inform'd

form'd him was coming upon him.

Men of Learning by too assiduous an Application to their Studies have fallen into the same Malady.

Dr *Pacey*, for the Excellence of his Learning and natural Parts, was advanc'd by K. *Henry VIII.* to be his Ambassador to the State of *Venice*. He assisted the D. of *Bourbon* with Money to manage the War against *Francis I. of France*, in *Italy*; which was not agreeable to Card. *Wolsey*, who resented it, and suffered no Dispatches to go to him for two Years. This affected the Doctor so deeply, that he grew distracted, and was thereupon recall'd. The King order'd his own Physicians to attend him, by whose Means he recover'd his Senses; and in a private Conference with the King accus'd the Cardinal, who, however was suffer'd to summon *Pacey* before him as a Judge in his own Cause, and to commit him close Prisoner to the Tower. This Treatment caused a Relapse, and he soon after died distracted. *Erasmus* declared him the most accurate Author of the *English* Nation, to whom he wrote more Letters than to any other.

John Leland, the greatest Antiquary this Nation ever produc'd, had a Commission from K. *Henry VIII.* to visit all Libraries whatsoever, in order to collect the Records and Monuments of *English* History. In doing this he spent several Years, and a much longer Space in compiling them. In the Middle of his Labours he fell distracted, who before was esteem'd the soundest Head in his Age. He was committed to the Care of his elder Brother, and some Years after died in that sad State.

The Reader will perceive We have omitted two of *Amlebees Journal*, and two of the *Entertaining Spectator*. The Reason is because we had before given the

Substance of them in our Extract of Mr. Longleys Trial p. 676; *Read's Journal*, April 12, is the same with the *Free Briton*, April 6. See p. 691.

Weekly Register, Sat. April 15. No. 105.

TOM *Waitwell*, a Footman, complains, that he and his Brotherhood have had the Honour to wait on the Quality at Table; by which Kind of Service they became Wits, Beaus, and Politicians, adopted their Masters Jokes, copied their Manners, and knew all the Scandal of the *Beau-Monde*; but are now supplanted by a certain stupid Urensil call'd a *Dumb Waiter*, which answers all Purposes as well, except making Remarks, and telling of Tales; and 'tis for this very Reason they are preferr'd, tho' it obstructs the Channel of Intelligence; and Families will want Conversation, when they want Information to abuse one another. Appeals to Mr *Birch*, Whether the Quality are not their own Enemies as well as the Footmen's in this Point?

Craftsmen, Sat. April 15. No. 301.

MR. *Voltaire's* History of *Charles XII. K. of Sweden* is reckon'd the best Modern that has been lately publish'd. Some Passages in it relating to us and our Affairs deserve our Observation.

He candidly acknowledges that the D. of *Marlborough* was equally qualified for the Field and the Cabinet, and did as much Mischief to France by the Wisdom of his Head as by the Force of his Arms. Such was his Penetration that by the Looks and Gestures of Men he wou'd discover their Designs.

But notwithstanding this Impartiality to the Duke of *Marlborough*, he has, in other Passages, misrepresented our Country; particularly with Relation to the *Swedish Conspiracy*, which he invidiously imputes to the Purchase which the Elector of

of Hanover made of Bremen and Verden from the K. of Denmark; and that this only cou'd prevail on the K. of Sweden to invade his Dominions, as King of Great Britain, whom he had never offended. This seems to squint at the Act of Succession; which was intended to secure us from Wars in Defence of Foreign Dominions, not belonging to the Crown of England.

Had this Attempt taken Effect, wou'd not the Disaffected have ask'd, to what Causes and Counsels this Invasion had been owing? Whether it wou'd have been easy to drive an Army of 10,000 Swedes with Charles XII. at the Head of them, out of these Kingdoms? What cou'd induce so zealous a Protestant as the K. of Sweden to undertake the Cause of a Popish Prince, to whom he lay under no Obligations? Whether this is the only Treaty with Denmark, in which Great Britain has no Concern, and hath sensibly affected us? But this Conspiracy was defeated by a providential Ball at Fredericksholm, which ended the Life of that enterprising Monarch, and secur'd us in the Enjoyment of our present Liberties.

A certain Gentleman is mentioned, not much to his Advantage in Gyllenberg's Letters, seiz'd and publish'd by Authority, on this Occasion. But whatsoever might be the secret Motives to this Attempt upon England, it is certain that the K. of Sweden was instigated to it by his Minister Baron Goerts, a Man, Mr Voltaire tells us, who would stick at nothing to compass his Ends, and pursue them at any Rate, with Bribery, Promises, Oaths, Truth or Falshood; who had not one Friend in the Nation, except the King, whose good Opinion of him was confirm'd and increased by the publick Hatred. One of his Projects was to impose a sort

of Copper Coin upon the Nation, instead of Gold and Silver, stamp'd on one Side with Images of Heathen Deities, which therefore the People stigmatiz'd by the Name of Goerts's Gods.

Other Passages in this Book, and the Discourse annexed, deserve our severest Animadversions. How ill-grounded are his Assertions, that most of the Scots are in the Pretender's Interest, except those who are Pensioners to the Court of London? and that, the present English are no more like the English in the Days of Cromwel, than the Monks and Prelates of Rome are like the ancient Scipio's. — Are we fallen so low since those Times; or even since the Days of the immortal Marlborough? In what single Point can this Author prove that England was more flourishing and formidable in the World at any Time, not excepting that famous Period, in which he fixes the highest Point of our Grandeur?

Mr D'anvers concludes with Advice to Pensionary Writers, to consider, to whom such a Reflection must principally fall, and to prove the Falshood of it; which will be the most effectual Method of vindicating their Master. (See p. 703.)

The Daily Courant, April 20.

Remarks on Mr Voltaire's History of Sweden, occasion'd by the foregoing Craftsman.

THIS Writer agrees with the Craftsman, that Voltaire's History is an agreeable Entertainment, yet so far is the Author's Materials from being authentick, that he relates many Things without any Foundation; and the Passages, respecting us and our Affairs, are wrote to serve the Cause of the Pretender.

Agrees with Mr Voltaire in the great Character of the Duke of Marlborough; but with what Justice

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to the Duke cou'd he pass by the Characters which the Historian gives of the late E. of Oxford and Ld Bolingbroke, if they did, as the Frenchman tells us, by being wise and able Ministers, get the better of the Duke of Marlborough, and persuade Q. Anne to make a Peace with Lewis XIV. what becomes of his Grace's Wisdom and Abilities?

But Mr Danvers's Design in recommending this History is to make the Abuse of his late Majesty pass the better, viz. That he look'd on himself rather as Elector of Hanover, than as King of England; and that his Ambition was to provide for his German Dominions. From whence the Craftsman made an easy Transition to insinuate the same infamous Reflection upon his present Majesty who intends shortly to visit his Foreign Territories.

The Question which Mr D'anvers asks — Whether it wou'd have been easy to drive an Army of 10,000 Swedes out of this Kingdom? is very proper for himself to answer, when he comes to consider the Case of a Standing Army, which he has so long promis'd the Publick; and to shew how a less Body than 10,000 Men can be sufficient to act against so great a Party of the Disaffected here at Home, (among whom he and his Frenchman reckon the Scots in general,) when supported by 10,000 Men from Abroad, which he confesses may be landed in Defiance of all Opposition.

Q. Anne, says the Historian, died hated by Half her People, for making Peace. Her Brother James Stuart, an unhappy Prince, not appearing to claim the Succession, George I. was acknowledged King of Great Britain.] By this the Frenchman owns, Q. Anne had justly brought an Odium upon herself by the infamous Peace she made; and that there was a Design of advancing the Pretender on her Demise.

Mr Voltaire tells us — That the Throne came to his late Majesty, not by Right of Blood, tho' descended from a Daughter of James I. but by Virtue of an Act of Parliament.] To this it may be answer'd, 'The Act of Settlement does not create, or confer any new Right, but only confirms that which was inherent in the House of Brunswick, upon an Exclusion of all Papists, tho' the Act of Settlement had never been made. To assert the contrary, is to subvert the ancient Constitution; and from an Hereditary to turn this into an Elective Monarchy.'

Free Byston, Thurs. April 20. No. 125.

Faction is the Struggle of a private Interest against a Publick Good. We have seen Factions at Court against the Constitution; in the House of Commons against the Protestant Succession; in Westminster-Hall dispensing with the Laws; in the Church contending with Conscience and common Sense: But the most dangerous and iniquitous is a Faction against just and lawful Governments: The Marks and Characteristics of which are these; When Men form Schemes against and quarrel with the Measures of a Government, because they have no Share in it. When Men unite, for the Advancement of their personal Power, with old inveterate Enemies to the established Constitution, and conjure up that spirit of Rebellion which appeared in Arms against it. When in the Name of Liberty, Men defy all Laws, and exercise all Violence; such Men have often the Insolence to tell those who question their Conduct, that they will defend it with their Swords; and challenge their Accusers to single Combat, as an Answer to the Accusation.

Mr Walsingham remembers a Person of Distinction in a great Employment,

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ment, and unquestionably brave, who labour'd under publick Suspicion in a Season of Publick Enquiry Being impetuous in his Nature he threw out his *Challenges* even in the *House of Commons*. The Consequence of this was, the Clamours of the People were aggravated, which ly-
 ing heavy upon his Spirits, speedily hurried him out of the World.

Between this *unreasonable Faction* and *just Opposition*, there is as much Difference, as between *lawful War* and *Wars carried on for the Havock of Mankind*. There is no way to treat with Factions or Invasions, but by over-ruling Power.

One of these little Prostitutes has defended his Patrons by Arguments drawn from the Opposition to the Ministry in 1717. Gyllenberg's Papers are referred to (See p. 702. H) which mentions an *honourable Person* as one who was angry with the Ministers. But does Gyllenberg, or his Confederates, even aver that they so much as exchanged a Word or a Message with him. Whereas some *worthy Persons* might be named, who at a certain Conjunction, tamper'd with most of the foreign Agents at the *British Court*, whilst their Principals were on any bad Terms with this Crown and People. Their wife Negotiations may possibly be seen, if Occasion shou'd require those Discoveries which are only to be had from *Original Papers*: Yet few doubt that a certain Memorial, which was a *Libel on the whole Nation*, as well as on the late King, was owing to their Advice, perhaps printed and dispersed by their Agents.

The *honourable Person*, whom they would abuse, never united or convers'd with any of the *Tories* in his Opposition to the then Administration. He faithfully adhered to his present Majesty, follow'd his Fortunes, and seem'd to share his Fate. They who

deprived him of his Seat in one House, at the same Time denied the Duke of Cambridge his Seat in the other; they who caused the Pr. of W— to be forbid the Court, at the same Time forced this Minister to fly from it; when the Pr. of W— returned thither, this Gentleman returned with him; and have since Both had the same implacable Enemy, the same Abuse. A good Prince can have no Enemy but *Faction*, which, when it abuses the Sovereign and Minister alike, gives the latter a noble Testimonial of his Merit.

Subsriber's Journal, April 20. No. 120.
 Contains in an ironical way, five long Arguments for passing the Tythe-Bill, (See Vol. I. p. 111.) to the following Purport:

1. THE passing this Bill would greatly lessen the exorbitant Incomes of the rural Clergy, who, according to the *London Journal* (See p. 621.) die immensely Rich. The Livings of England, at a Medium, amount to about 90 l a Year. And whether this is not an extravagant Allowance for only getting up in the Pulpit once a Week, and reading an old Sermon, let every understanding Englishman consider.

2. It would make Pork and Bacon plentiful, and consequently render Labour cheap, and save the Government a great deal of Money in victualling the Fleet. 'Tis well known the Clergy are great Lovers of roasting Pigs. Suppose 10,000 Clergymen in England; allowing to each three Pigs a Year, two Parts whereof reckoning Sows, and allowing these if not killed, would one with another, have five at a Litter, and two Litters in a Year, it follows that the Clergy lessen the Stock of Pigs yearly 200,000; besides the 10,000 Boar Pigs: which will be well worth Mr. H—'s Notice

rice next Time he makes another polite Speech to the Honourable House.

3. The Clergy lessen the King's Revenues by clogging the Consumption of our home Commodities with their officious Impertinence in preaching against Jollity and Good-fellowship. Not but that some among them are good Commonwealth's Men in these Respects, and almost every Night give demonstrable Proofs thereof.

4. The Clergy are unwearied Enemies to all Regularity, Order, and good Government, in disturbing his Majesty's Country Justices of the Peace in the arbitrary Execution of their Office, by impudently pretending to understand the Law in Opposition to their Worships Explanation of it. How pleasant would it be, to see the Country Squires acting without Controul in their own Parishes; Besides they will not suffer their Worships to sleep at Church;—kiss their Tenants Daughters;—get drunk, and play at Cards of a Sunday, in Peace;—and have the Impudence to apply to the Exchequer for the Tythes of his Worship's Estate.

5. The Clergy, notwithstanding their loud Talk of Mortification, Abstinence, and Self-denial, yet eat and drink, sleep and smoke, wear Shirts and lye in Sheets, marry, live in Houses, and get Children, just as Laymen do. Nay, it is credibly reported; *That once at a Christening Dinner, the Parson of the Parish eat a large Slice of Roast Beef, two Cuts of a Marrow Pudding, a great deal of the Breast of a Turkey, and after, a Mince Pye.* Now, if this be true, who will defend a Body of Men who are such an insupportable Charge upon a trading Nation? No, let the Tythe Bill pass say I. And together with it, another

fall as reasonable, by which the whole Monopoly of Woodcocks was to be ascertain'd to their Worships, the Country Squires, and their Heirs Male for ever.

Doubtful Spectator, Sat. April 22. No. 185.
Religion vindicated.

THE Letter in the Spectator March 18, sign'd *Sobrius*, (See p. 654) having been reprehended by *Eog.* Apr. 6. (See p. 686-7.) and complain'd of by Mr Stonecastle's Readers, he apologizes for it, as publish'd in his Absence, and gives Place to the following Discourse, sign'd *Serius*, as an Antidote to the Poyson.

According to *Sobrius*, says this Writer, all religious Fear is *Superstition*. Is God *merciful, benevolent, and good*? Doubtless. But *Sobrius* forgot to add, he is *holy, righteous, and just*. Is *Man* capable of *Happiness*? Yes; But he says nothing of the *Corruption* of his Nature. He must mean, 'that God is too *gracious* to punish; therefore *Man* (supposing him a *Sinner*) has nothing to fear.—But *Man* is no *Sinner*, therefore God (supposing him *holy and just*) has no Reason to punish. In either Case, Fear is vain and unreasonable; therefore *all Fear of God is Superstition*; consequently that all *Repentance* and penitential Discipline is unnecessary."

This is the Language of all Libertines: For there are your *sober Rates* of *Epicurus's* Sect, as well as his Herd of *Swine*. They gravely plead for the Rights and Liberties of Nature (meaning the Gratifications of *sensual Appetites*) as the innocent Comforts of Life, and the Conveniencies of our Station. If this Philosophy be true, then farewell *Scripture*, and every System of *Morality*.

In the Scriptures, *Man*, in his State of *Innocence*, is represented not only as *dependent*, but under certain

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Restrictions with Respect to his inferior Appetites; these *Restrictions* by his Fall he violated. In Consequence of such Fall from a State of Grace and Union with God, to a State of Corruption and mere Nature, Man is so tainted with Sin, that he even brings it into the World with him. Upon this Hypothesis the whole Scheme of revealed Religion is founded; which contradicts the Reasonings of these minute Philosophers.

Self denial is the most distinguishing Character of Christ's Disciples. Let *Sobrius* learn Morals of Plato, Pythagoras, Epictetus, &c. But if their Doctrines of bear and forbear cannot reconcile him to the denying and subduing his Appetites, let him be whipp'd out to herd among the Beasts, as the fittest Company. Let him consider that Sentence of Horace, who may be reckon'd the better Christian of the two,

*Quanto quisque sibi plura negaverit,
A Diis plura feret.*

Craftsman Sat. April 22. No. 302.

Whenever we complain of Corruption, says the Craftsman, or instance in Particulars, Mr Wallingham recurs to his usual Billingsgate; and his Colleague Mr Osborne replies with a grave Air, — Ay, no doubt on't, there is Corruption; and always will be, so long as Companies and Stock-jobbing prevail. The Causes of these Evils he imputes to our Luxury and Extravagance; the Remedies, Temperance and Frugality. But is this any Vindication of his Patron? Did we not always impute Corruption to the Necessities of particular Persons; and inveigh against Monopolies and Stock jobbing, as the Bane of Trade, and Liberty, and Virtue? Have we not complain'd of late Encouragements given to Luxury, Dependency and Corruption? The Corruption of the Age is not entirely owing to the Luxury of the People;

because many of small Fortunes may have been oblig'd to comply with the Current of the Times, upon seeing their Families increas'd, and and their Revenues diminish'd by the publick Taxes, without personal Extravagance. But supposing Luxury to be the Root of Corruption, does he think the Lectures of two such old Fellows as Osborne and D'avers will stem a general Torrent without Assistance from Authority? Can it be expected that the young, the gay, the ambitious Part of Mankind will be preach'd out of their Vices, Pleasures and Follies, whilst they find them fashionable?

The Authors of Cato's Letters look upon the Reformation of Luxury as ridiculous, without the Influence, and Example of Men in Authority.

Mr Fletcher of Saltown warns us against a corrupt Legislature as the Consummation of all Evils to a free Government; the certain Fore-runner of Slavery and Destruction.

Sir Walter Raleigh says, "Government is in Danger of Ruin, where the Ministers and publick Officers, are basely corrupted; serving the Publick no farther than it serves their own Interest: These are its worst Enemies. They are as the corrupt Tree which cannot bring forth good Fruit. That such Men shou'd be prefer'd is a Neglect in any Government; for there can be no Merit in any Man who wants Honesty."

Concludes with a Quotation from Mr Davenant, who says, "The Beginnings of arbitrary Government are easy, slow, and leisurely, till it grows irresistible; for the People find it very difficult to recover the Ground they have once lost. Their Friends are commonly divided; their Enemies agree in any Mischief, and the Means of corrupting is in their Hands; so that They, who love their Country have been generally found too weak

weak to withstand Those whom Despair emboldens; Crimes render desperate; and common Guilt unites."

Read's Journal. Sat. April 22.

On the Success of Libels.

THE *Craftsman*, when view'd as a Writer only, may be consider'd as little Superior to the *Society of Grubstreet*, who write with less Propriety than Men usually talk, and whose Sentiments would make a Man look like a Fool, that should utter them as his own. It may be ask'd, what are the Reasons of the *Craftsman's* Popularity, if he is so despicable a Thing? The Answer to this Question will account for all scandalous Libels. viz.

The Good and Bad are inquisitive after the Characters of their Superiors, especially of a Sovereign or a Minister of State; they are likewise inquisitive after the Characters of their Friends and Enemies; but with this Difference, the good Man for the sake of Truth and Virtue, with a Design to forward the good and thwart the evil Measures he may meet with in his Enquiry, is pleas'd with hearing what can be said against his Friend, that he may be the better able to refute the Scandal; but, if after an impartial Enquiry, he finds him unworthy his Esteem, he will rejoice at the Discovery. The same is his Motive, in enquiring after the Characters of Princes and Ministers of State; that is, the Love of Truth.

The Motives of a bad Man's Enquiry after Scandal are many, and arise from Envy, Revenge, Malice, Pride, and the similar Vices. A Man thus viciously possessed, is pleas'd with the Downfall of a Character of Worth, because thereby the Number of those who hated and despis'd him is lessen'd. There is a certain Lady of Birth and Fortune,

who enjoys the Disgrace of every Woman, not from personal Enmity, but because the Increase of lewd Women gives her less Occasion to be ashamed of her own Debaucheries.

For's Journal. April 22. No. 182.

Queen Mary's Character.

Bp Burnet complaining to *Mary Stuart*, Princess of Orange, that *Monf. Ferieu*, the French Minister at the Hague, had wrote indecently of *Mary Q. of Scots*, she reply'd, *Ferieu was to support his Cause in the best Manner he could, and if he wrote the Truth, he was not to be blamed: If Princes will do ill Things, they must expect the World will take Revenge on their Memories, since they cannot reach their Persons; that was but a small Suffering, far short of what others suffer'd at their Hands.*

She was of a comely Stature, well proportion'd, and of a graceful Appearance, with a Happy Temperament both of Body and Mind. Her whole Life was a Proof of her Meekness, Virtue and Integrity.

She met with uncommon Difficulties in defending our holy Religion against Subtle Casuists, and the Persuasions of an indulgent Parent. Great was her Struggle betwixt her Concern for Religion, Liberties, and Affection to a Husband, and the Obedience which she always preserv'd for her Father and Sovereign. And it wanted all her Qualifications to concur in the absolute Necessity of sending her Father a second Time a Travelling in his advanced Years. The Princess underwent this severe Trial, with a Prudence, Courage and Constancy, seldom known in her Sex. She seem'd insensible of the Charms of Power, and of any Delights in the Grandeur of a Crown so lately worn by a living Father.

Bp Burnet tell us, that tho' *Affairs* bad

had been a little embroiled between her and the Prince, yet she declared, in Case she should come to the Crown, the Prince should always bear Rule, she was contented to be his Wife.

Her Administration in the King's Absence, shew'd she neither knew nor practised little Arts of Cunning, and was a Stranger to the base Practices of Bribery and Corruption; she neither bought or sold, nor amass'd Riches, or indulg'd any Appetite at the Expence of the Publick.

She never put her self in the Power of Favourites to depreciate her Worth. She shew'd herself an Example of Duty and Obedience; a true Practice of Piety, Industry, and Economy, render'd her beloved, and esteem'd as well in Holland as here.

She lived many Years a Wife, tho' not a Mother, without her Virtue being ever call'd in Question.

This Account of *Q. Mary*, *Fog* hopes, will clear him from any malicious Views of Scandal or Defamation. Its surprizing, he says, how a Set of Men have aspersed and vilify'd the Royal Family of *Stuarts* from *K. James I.* to the late *Queen Anne*, and at the same Time pretend Zeal and Loyalty to those who are lineally descended from the illustrious Family they traduce. They treat the People of *England* as an unthinking Mob, and the City of *London* as Monsters of Ingratitude.

To curb and expose this Insolence, to justify the Loyalty of the Nation in general, and to vindicate the Conduct of his Fellow Citizens, he is resolv'd not to be intimidat'd with the Remonstrances of Severities, the glorious Revolution free'd us from, or by Menaces dictated by the Writers he opposes, from delivering his Thoughts decently and freely, or making Observations on History, purely speculative, which

concerns not the present Establishment and Administration, for which he knows how to shew that Duty and Respect which the Laws require from a Free Subject.

London Journal, April 22. No. 669.

The Character of K. William continu'd.

AS the Character of this Great Man is disgraced on Purpose to throw an Odium upon the Revolution itself, its necessary to defend it against his and the Nation's Enemies.

Fog says, *K. William* had neither Virtue enough to resist the Vices and Passions incident to Mankind, nor Art to conceal them. Yes; he might have been absolute Sovereign of the Free Provinces of *Holland* in 1672. That he did not resist the Passion of being King of *England*, was owing to his Virtue. Had he not accepted the Crown he would have been destitute of the most noble and divine Passion, that of delivering a brave People from Popery and arbitrary Power. Had he accepted the Sovereignty of *Holland*, it must have been at the Expence of the Liberties of his Country. We will suppose with *Fog*, that the *Pr. of Orange* was a Person of consummate Wisdom, and was continually making Provisions to redeem the Liberties of *England*, which he saw the *Stuarts* were resolv'd to destroy, and that with this View he married, negotiated, and landed in *England*; and a glorious Ambition it was. It is impossible, that intelligent Beings should act distinct from their own Interests or Pleasures; nor is it reasonable they should. The Economy of the World requires these Self Passions, which are always good when directed to a good End.

But the Revolution, it seems, involved all *Europe* in a bloody War; wherein Millions of Lives and Treasure were wantonly squander'd away. Terrible Words! Is that Money or

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or that Blood wantonly squander'd away, which is spent or shed for the Preservation of all that is valuable?

The *Partition Treaty*, says Fog, shew'd how little Concern the true Interests of the People had in the Quarrel; and that Liberty and Religion were only the Tools to Power and Ambition.] There were Men wicked enough at that Time to put about a Story, that the D. of Portland and Marshal Boufflers, enter'd into a private Agreement in Favour of K. James or his Issue, on Condition that K. William should have the peaceful Enjoyment of his Dominions during Life. How did this agree with the King's strong and effectual promoting the Act of Settlement in the Protestant Line soon after! 'Tis impossible the King should have any Design to aggrandize France; he thought, that giving the Kingdoms of Spain, West-Indies, and Spanish Netherlands to a Prince not of the House of Bourbon, would secure the Balance of Power in Europe, and preserve England and Holland; tho' France had Naples, Sicily, &c. and he was right: This Treaty was made to prevent the Spanish Monarchy falling to France, upon the Death of the K. of Spain, which was daily expected; but by the Treachery of the French K. it had another Effect.

The Debts contracted in K. Wm's Reign, were not so great as imagined; at his Death the national Debt was not much above the eighth Part of what 'twas when Q. Anne died; there was 1,200,000 l. due to the Bank, 2,000,000 l. to the East-India Company; and the irredeemable Annuities, being about as much as both. The present great national Debt was contracted in the Queen's Reign; and more of it during Ld. Oxford's pacifick Ministry, than in any equal Space of Time since the Revolution. But had the Debts been

greater in K. William's Time, they were not owing to his personal Vices, but to the Corruption of his Ministers, and to the Necessity of raising Money at high Premiums, from the Insecurity of the Government.

Weekly Register, Sat. April 22. No. 106.

Of Coquetry.

Betty Band-box was the Daughter of a Yorkshire Vicar, who designing to make her a Gentlewoman, apprenticed her to a Covent-Garden Milliner. She was handsome, wanton, proud, and fickle, and thought herself happy, that she was able to do Mischief. An honest, plain Tradesman was unfortunately smitten, and made her an Offer of sharing his Fortune and Bed, but was rejected with Disdain, grew melancholy, fell sick, and died. This was the best Compliment he thought a vulgar Mechanick could pay her Beauty. Among the Number of her Admirers was one who knew the Sex, had a fine Address and a large Estate. Him she thought a proper Person to feed her Vanity and Love together, and therefore received him with the most Distinction and Kindness, till by Degrees his Merit became too powerful for her Inconstancy. But how great was her Disappointment in proposing Marriage, to hear her Lover declare point Blank he never intended any such Thing. But her Passion having got the better of her Pride, she at length submitted to be his Mistress. Charm'd with his Conquest, he was more fond of her after Enjoyment than before; which encourag'd her to make new Demands upon him; this shock'd him, placing her in so mercenary a Light, that he began to despise her, and at length left her with Aversion. After this she prostituted her self to every Admirer who would support her

her Extravagance. She declared that Riches was the first Good, Grandeur the second, and Sensuality the last, that a Woman of Prudence should value. In this Madness of Libertinism she wasted several Years, till she received the Taint of a Disease, that ruin'd her Beauty in the Vigour of her Days; and saw herself hated and avoided, when she might have expected Esteem and Admiration. Thus reduc'd, she is compell'd to assist the Pleasures of others, and be a Slave to those who once made it their Glory to have receiv'd a Smile from her.

*Applebee's Journal. Sat. April 22.
Of Friendship.*

THE Ancients exerted the utmost Force of human Genius in the Praise of Friendship, which they declare the highest Perfection of human Nature. *Plato says, I had rather have one good Friend, than all the Delights and Treasures of Darius. And Cicero, that, neither Water, Fire, nor the Air we breathe, are more necessary to us than Friendship. The Writings of Tully are full of Expressions to the same Purpose. Xenophon pronounced of its Perfection, that it was above the Reach of the highest human Endowment. Bias said, That Man had secured the greatest Good of Life, who had chosen a worthy Friend. Zeno being ask'd, who is a Friend, answer'd, He is another I.*

These sublime Discourses were illustrated by as noble Examples. Two of which will be enough to explain that Tenderness and Fidelity, with which the Ancients preserv'd the Bond of Friendship.

Damon and Pythias had been educated together in the *Pythagorean* Philosophy, and in the strictest Friendship. *Dionysius* the Tyrant, resolv'd to put one of them to Death. The condemned Person entreated Leave to return Home and settle

his Affairs before he suffer'd; the other offer'd to become his Security for his due Return, and was accepted; the condemn'd came back exactly at the Day, and the Tyrant instead of executing his Sentence, gave them their Liberty, and entreated them to admit him as a third Person into their Friendship.

Alexander the Great appears not more glorious from his Victories, than amiable from his Friendship.

Hephestion was the constant Companion of his Pleasures, and dear to him thro' the Sweetness of his Nature; they were near of an Age, but *Hephestion* the more beautiful. When *Sysegambis*, the captive Mother of *Darius* enter'd *Alexander's* Tent, she threw herself at *Hephestion's* Feet; he modestly retir'd, and the Empress seem'd abash'd at her Mistake. The generous Conqueror said, *You have not erred Madam, for he too is Alexander. Craterus* was likewise his Friend and Favourite; but the Difference was, this directed his Councils, that his Pleasures: *Alexander*, sensible of both their Merits, loved *Hephestion*, and confided in *Craterus*.

Free Briton, April 27. No. 126.

Enters on a Controversied Point, concerning the Relief given the Public by reducing the Land Tax to one Shilling in the Pound, and renewing the Salt Tax in its stead: but we chuse to omit it here, in order to give the whole Dispute, together with the Protests, next Month.

Grubstreet Journal. Thur. April 27. No. 121.

Sets the London Journal of April 15. (See p. 700 D, E, F.) against the Daily Journal of the 22d, which last tells us;

THERE are Letters extant from *K. William*, the D. of *Shrewsbury*, Earls of *Rocheſter*, *Notttingham*, *Sunderland*, and *Ld Somers*, *A. B. Tillotson*, and *Trenison*, by which it appears, that *Dr. Burnet* was both acceptable

acceptable to the King, and highly trusted by him.

Were the idle Extract of *Memoirs* Osborne quotes, a real Entry made by the M. of *Salisbury* in his Diary, would it prove any more than that Dr. Burnet had given the King Advice which he was displeased at? Does this show a settled Dislike of the Man? Had he disliked him, why did he chuse him to accompany him to *England*, as his Chaplain, or afterwards to attend him as Clerk of the Closet? Why did he appoint him Preceptor to the D. of *Gloucester*, and insist on his accepting the Office, as the Man in whom he could place so great a Trust?

Dr. Burnet was so far from thinking of any Promise in *Holland*, that he solicited the Bishoprick of *Salisbury* in Behalf of his Friend Dr. Lloyd: But the King coldly answer'd him; he designed it for another Person; and the next Day Dr. Burnet himself was nominated to it.

The Improbability of what is said about the Bp's altering a whole Character is a sufficient Confutation of it.

Part of the Character of K. William given by Bp Burnet, in his History of his own Times. B. iv. P. 689, 690.

The Prince had been much neglected in his Education; for he always hated Constraint. He spoke little; hated Business, Talking, and House Games. This put him on a perpetual Course of Hunting, the better to avoid Company and Business. The Depression of *France* was the governing Passion of his whole Life. He had no Vice but of one Sort, in which he was very Cautious and Secret. He had a Way that was affable and obliging to the Dutch. But he could not bring himself to comply enough with the Temper of the *English*, his Coldness and Slowness being contrary to the Genius of the Nation.

London Journal. Sat. April 29. No. 670.

IN Answer to the Letter in the *Daily-Journal*, (quoted in the preceding *Grub-street Journal*) Mr. Osborne affirms the Truth of what he said of Dr. Burnet. (See p 705 D. E. F.) Also, that a noble Peer, now living, asserts, that the Bp told him, that upon a Nobleman's doing him a Service, he would alter his whole Character. Mr Osborne thinks this not improbable, and appeals to all who knew the Bishop, if he was not credulous beyond Prudence, a Man of strong Inclinations and Aversions, and who lov'd and hated, as soon, and as thoroughly, as any Person in the World.

'Twas highly probable the Bishop did not latterly like King William, or else he would not have attributed his strong Love of Liberty, and high Value for the Rights of Mankind, to Motives, which were as worthy of Lewis XIV, or even the Devil himself, viz. A Passion for Pride and Glory. Or would the Bishop have said of him, that he had a secret Vice too abominable to name? Never were two Men more different, than the King and the Bishop. The King was cool, reserved, prudent, spoke little, and lov'd Retirement. The Bishop open, and unguarded, imprudent, loquacious, and continually breaking in on his Retirement.

That the Bishop was Chaplain to the King, Clerk of the Closet, and Preceptor to the Duke of Gloucester, is granted. The Bishop was a zealous Whig, and in the Interests of Liberty, therefore a proper Person in all these Respects. As to the Bishop's coming over with King William, 'tis well known he could not have return'd home without the Revolution: That he was a vigorous active Man, of great Parts and Eloquence, and so might be, and was

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of great Use to the King at that Time. But what is this to his entirely *liking the Man*? Nor is it probable, that the King would refuse the Queen a Favour to a Man who had done him such signal Services. The Doctor might be vain enough to imagine, that his own *Merit and Interest* were sufficient to make him *Archbishop*, when *Sancroft* resign'd, therefore might solicit the Bishoprick of *Salisbury* for his Friend; But when the King gave the cold Answer, that he *designed it for another Person*, he might then go to the Queen, plead her Promise, and insist on it for himself.

Fog's Journal Sat. April 29. No. 182.

A Correspondent desires *Fog* to resolve this Question, how long Time must pass after a King's Death, before it may be lawful and safe to publish his true and impartial Character? Nothing is more absurd than that old saying, *De mortuis, nil, nisi bonum*, it should rather be *verum*; nothing but *Truth of the Dead*.

Has heard of a certain King, who, for above half a Century, was the Subject of higher Strains of Panegyric, than all the Princes of the Universe were for many Ages; and at length had Statues erected to him with this Inscription, *Immortali Viro*. This celebrated Hero was hardly in his Grave before he was decri'd by his own Subjects; His Neighbours did not wait so long, but vilified him as a greater Tyrant than *Nero* or *Caligula*. (*Lewis XIV.*)

Another he has read of who accepted of all the Flattery that was offer'd him: He too was immortal, magnificent, a Lover of Liberty, meritorious, victorious, glorious, &c. However, at the same Time not a few gave him a Character quite the Reverse, (see p. 663.) maintaining that he was profuse of the publick

Money, niggardly of his own; that he was beat in ev'ry Battle, except one, and ever cautious of hazarding his Person, tho' lock'd in Armour. (See p. 664. H)

Such Liberties have been taken with *Foreign Princes*, and as great with several of our own: But how comes it that some are treated so severely, and that it is almost penal to mention others without the Epithet of *Glorious and Immortal*? why is one represented so lascivious and profuse to his Mistresses? and when may it be lawful to assert, that another gave more to One, than he did to All?

Part of the Reign of *Q. Anne* was disliked by one Set of Men; another Part of it abused, and rail'd at, and her Ministers, however able, have been ever since vilified. Between the Reigns of *K. James II.* and his Favourite Daughter *Q. Anne*, there was another reigning King. A Friend of this Author has prepared authentick Memoirs of that intervening Prince, containing, among other Things, an impartial Account of the Treatment of the *Scots*, of granting the Forfeited Estates in *Ireland* to private Persons and the Revenues of the Principality of *Wales* to *Ld Portland*,—and asks *Fog* when the Book may be securely publish'd?

Universal Spectator, Sat. April 29.

It is said, that more Books, Pamphlets, News Papers, &c. are published yearly in Great Britain, than the rest of Europe. (See the Magazine Title Page) Numerous Authors are continually labouring to set us right in Matters of Religion, and Government, to purge our Bodies and regale our Minds: And were the People as fond of reading and being taught, as these Gentlemen are of writing and giving Instructions, we must soon be a Nation of Divines, Politicians, Physicians,

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ficians, Wits, and Philosophers. But the World is not only ignorant, but obstinate and ungrateful; and the whole *Fraternity of Writers* cry out, their *Labours* are neglected, and themselves slighted and unrewarded.

It is about 25 Years since poor *Jack Funnel*, after 300*l.* a Year spent, became an Author; yet, so little are *Genius* and *Industry* encourag'd, that he is Master of but one single Suit of Cloaths, and that much impair'd. My first Appearance as an Author, says *Jack*, was in a horrid, barbarous, and bloody Murder. The Profits of that was just enough to turn me a Coat, and mend my old Shoes. The next was, a strange and surprizing Appearance of the murder'd Person's Apparition. This fetch'd my Waistcoat out of Pawn, and paid my Laundry Woman. By writing Accounts of monstrous Fish, Last Dying Speeches, Robberies, Earthquakes and Blazing Stars, Last Wills and Testaments, Interpretation of Dreams, High-Winds, and dreadful Fires, I keep my Cloaths in Repair, pay my Barber, Alehouse Scores, and Landlady, and buy Firing, Pipes and Tobacco. When my Works grow stale, I vamp them with a new Title Page; ransack old Novels, and pass them for Secret History and Court Intrigues. Now and then I make a Song or an Ode, and am pay'd for letting others father it. With these and other Auxiliaries, as Epitaphs, Elegies, Epithalamiums, Ballads, Bellman's Verses, &c. I make a Shift to pick up a Livelihood; but am much chagrind to see Writers of worse Parts supported in Ease and Affluence.

Craftsman. Sat. April 29. No. 304.

IN a certain Court-Libel, intitled, *The Case of Opposition stated*, published about four Months ago (See p. 576.) was this extraordinary Po-

sition, viz. "If the Profit of serving the Publick in Places, be computed at any Sum, and this raised equally upon the People, that Party which is admitted to Trust, will have more than a Retribution, and in time be able to purchase all the Lands in the Kingdom."

This Position, says the *Craftsman*, contains a Reason why it is necessary to the Preservation of our Constitution, the safety of the Prince, and the Freedom of the People, that all Employments of Profit, should not be engrossed by one Party; namely, because it would enable them to purchase all the Lands in the Kingdom.

Would be glad to know whether the Writer includes all the *Whigs* in a Body, under this gracious Distinction; or whether the whole Merit of establishing the Protestant Succession (which founds our Right to all the Lands in England) is confin'd to one particular Family, or Tribe of Men, who call themselves by that Name? In the former Case those who contributed to the Success of that Event, ought to share equally in the Advantages of it: In the latter, they would become our *Lords Paramount*. The Author of this Project seems to have had his Eye upon *Cromwel*, who canton'd out the Nation amongst his *Bashaws*; and sequester'd the Estates of the *Malignants* into the Hands of his *Elect*.

The *Gentlemen Pensioners* have often expatiated on the flourishing Condition of our Country; but have lately changed their note: for in a Pamphlet, dispersed in the usual manner, the landed *Gentlemen of Ennland*, are represented as the most distressed People in the Kingdom. This is evidently done with a design to recommend the Revival of the *Salt-Duty*, the Sophistry of which Piece will be speedily answered.

Apple

Applott's Journal, Sat. April 29.

Heroick Friendship.

THE great Men among the ancient Greeks and Romans, not satisfy'd with the Fame of Conquest, applied themselves to Philosophy, and the Sciences. Their Ambition was to vanquish alike the Force of Barbarians by their Arms; and to reform the Rudeness of their Customs, by the Civility of their Manners.

Their Bonds of Amity were founded on the solid Basis of Reason, and continued by a Constancy peculiar to great Souls. The intimate Counsellors of Princes were in those Days, *Friends not Favourites*. *Scipio* and *Laelius* shared in Danger and Honour, and in the Tranquillity of a private Retreat. *Augustus* thought it no Diminution of his Greatness to enter into the strictest Friendship. *Mecenas*, whom he honoured with the greatest Confidence, studied his Temper, that on extraordinary Occasions, he might be able to moderate his Master's Passions. *Augustus* sitting in Judgment on certain state Criminals, his Minister perceiving by his Countenance he would condemn many, wrote on a Tablet, *Rise up Executioner*, and threw it into his Lap; on which, he immediately arose, and without condemning any, went out.

App. Doctor, Tuesday April 4. No. 69.

K. William a Hero, or The Fog dispell'd.

Beginning by observing, that K. William, seen thro' Fog, has not his own Lustre. For, whereas Fog says, the Family of *Orange* was illustrious, and sometimes fought for the Liberties of their Country; and sometimes attempted to destroy them; he is corrected here and told, that the Princes of *Orange* were always Defenders of and never Enemies to their Country. Under their Conduct the United Provinces threw off the Spanish Yoke, and laid the Foundation of a Free Government. *Wm* of *Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, was their Capt. General, Governour of the whole Republick, and Stadtholder, which was made an Hereditary Dignity to K. William's Father, but since they unjustly abolish'd that Office, they have often been distressed.

After the Peace of *Munster*, the States disbanded their veteran Troops and Commanders, and plac'd the Sons of Burgomasters in their stead. This Slander, (owing to the *De Witt* Party, and a groundless jealousy of the Prince of *Orange*) occasion'd a Surrender of Towns and Garrisons without Opposition, which a *Nassau* recovered again.

K. William's Family has been as remarkable for wearing and giving the most Potent Diadems, as the Kings of the *Fogates* have been for losing them.

If K. William had Success; Fog assures us, his Estate ere gave it him. Was it flattery that beat K. James? Is he call'd *Immortal*? So, says Fog, was *Louis XIV.* when he lost his Towns, tho' K. William took those Towns. Fog assures us from *Bp Burnet*, that the Depress'd of France was his governing Passion, and that Liberty and Religion were only Tools to his Ambition. He means, that Dr *Burnet's* Passion was not the Love of *Christ*, but of a *Liberty Stemple*.

Fog intensibly does Honour to K. William in representing him as making *Dupes* of *Charles II.* and the Duke of *Tork* in his Match with the Princess *Mary*, and of the Duke of *Monmouth* in packing him off from *Holland* to invade *England*. How came such great Wits to be outwitted by a *Dutchman*, whom they ridicul'd; *Hogen moghen herring van drink?*

Fog assures us, that the Duke of *Hanover* refus'd to share in or contribute to the Revolution. But where are his Vouchers? Fog owns that the Duke did not want Zeal for the Protestant Interest, and K. William lentled the Crown on that illustrious Houle; these Facts join'd are two great Probabilities that he had a Share in that Event. Let Fog and the *Craftsmen* try their Accusations of the Ministry, and Fog's Suggestions about K. Wm by the same Rule.

The Jacobite and Popish Counsellors here from *James I.* to K. William, and the *De Witt* Maxims in *Holland*, occasion'd the Growth of French Power; this involv'd us in an expensive War, Debts and Taxes, which creas'd K. William's Necessities. Jealousies, and ill Opinion of his Ministry were groundless, unless when he employ'd Jacobites; that embarrass'd his Schemes, tho' it shou'd from his Desire to satisfy all. They swallow'd his Money and his Demerits greedily, Mr G-y. to whom Mr P. owes great Part of his Estate, obtain'd it by those Grants from K. William, which Fog lamented; he was employ'd to bring over to the Court Interest the Chiefs of the Jacobites, in an evil Hour? The Land Bank was not calculated so intirely for an universal Fund as the Bank of *England*. The Discount of the Salt Tallies then was the Market-price, not the Fault of the Ministry: If the Ministry brought the Bank to purchase and pay off the Salt Tallies at *Par*, which before had been so low as 40 per Cent, then they did not Job, but enrich and betray the Nation; for any Man.

* *Jacobites*, might buy them at that Price, and get an Estate by selling them at *Par*.

If *Fog* proves *K. W's* Debt, he may be assur'd of Pay. He is mistaken, when he lays (p. 663 D) the Horse in the *Hanover Arms* is a Race Horse, and unfit for a Hero; tis the Original Arms of the *English Heroes*, and the Horse with which the King's Ancestors subdu'd *Breain*.

Several other Arguments are here handled in Justification of *K. William*, but as they are the same us'd by the Authors of the *London Journal*, (p. 699.) and *Free Briton*, (p. 691.) we omit them to avoid Repetition.

Thy Doctor, Tuesday April 25. No. 72.

IT seems a peculiar Hardship in a Country bless'd with Liberty, that the Subjects should be perpetual Disasters, and the Government Part treated as the greatest Slaves in the Nation; that the Liberty of the Press to censure Power should be the loud incessant Cry, and yet that Power should be denied the Liberty of censuring the Press.

However, these Gen^{ts} of Partisanship afford us one singular Convenience; their Satire upon others recoils upon themselves; they never praise but for the sake of railing. Thus *Fog* introduc'd his last *Encomium* on *Q. Mary* (See p. 707) whose Merits none contests, only to introduce a Detraction from her present Majesty, a Princess whose Character is unexceptionable, and who surpasses every Queen in our *English* Chronicle in every Princely Excellence.

Tho' Pensions, Bribes, and Corruption have been the constant *Peal*, of the *Fog-pate* *Calebites*, yet these Sons of *Mammon* have had the greatest Share of Plunder from *K. Charles II.* to a late Reign, especially when from Head to Tail they were Pensioners to *France*.

One Reason why no Reader can believe all that *Dr B.* reports of *K. William II.*, that the Doctor had been a Dependent of the Duke of *Lauderdale*, who was a Promoter of arbitrary Power, yet was Evidence against him and betray'd him; which was no great Proof of Fidelity in an Historian.

Mr Maars having complain'd in the last *Fog's* Journal, that his Advertisement of *Mr Budget's* Book, was deny'd to be insert'd in the *Gazette* the Publick should be inform'd, that at least four Advertisements of the *Thy Doctor* have been us'd in the same manner at the Printer's of the *London Evening Post*, and the Sale and Propagation of it obtruded from a certain Quarter. — [The Undertakers of the *Gentleman's Magazine* might, if they were so dispos'd, make more and juster Complaints on this Score than either of them.]

The Weekly Register, Sat. April 29. No. 107.

On SELF-MURDER.

A late Tragical Catastrophe (see an Account of it, p. 722) has occasioned this Enquiry into the Cau-

ses of a melancholy Madness, and why it should peculiarly belong to the *English Nation*. — The Privileges People are equal and free; if some in high Life, claim those in low, are equally protect'd, and admit of no Insult from their Superiors. The Word *Freeman* levels the whole Nation, and the meanest amongst them looks down with Contempt on a Slave of Quality. This makes 'em the worst Servants in the World, for as each thinks his Merit as great as his Master's, he is never easy in Subjection, tho' 'twas his own Choice: So much Pride renders them expensive, and the more expensive the more unfortunate: Their Misfortunes, with the Gloom of the Climate sink them into Despair at once, and Death is the only remaining Cure.

The common Reasons for *Suicide* are, the Extremity of present or the Prospect of approaching Misery; a Notion of Heroism in anticipating Fate, and that every Man's Life is at his own disposal; but alas, these and all other Excuses are fallacious; for, whatever is lawful for one Individual, is lawful for all; and if all should follow the same Course, the World would be a Desert, and all the Luminaries of Heaven shine in vain.

Acad's Journal, Sat. April 29.

M. de Voltaire's Life of Charles XII, King of Sweden.

JUNE 27. 1682, was born King Charles XII. At six Years old, *M. de Nordensker*, was made his Governor. The first Book he read was *Puffendorf*, to acquaint him with his Dominions, and those of his Neighbours. He presently learnt the *German Language*, and ever after spoke it well. At seven he could manage a Horse; and the violent Exercises he delighted in, discover'd

vered his martial Inclination, and form'd in him a vigorous Constitution. On reading *Quintus Curtius*, being asked what he thought of *Alexander*? *I think*, said he, *that I would resemble him*. But, said the other, he lived but 32 Years. *Ay*, reply'd he, *Is not that enough for a Conqueror of Kingdoms*? Under a Map of an Hungarian City, which had been wrested from the Emperor, seeing these Words, *The Lord gave, The Lord hath taken away, blessed be the Name of the Lord*; He wrote under the Map of *Riga*, which had been conquer'd by the *Svedes*, *The Lord gave, and the Devil shall not take it from me*.

He was 15 Years old when his Father died; and by the Laws of Sweden, of Majority; but his Father by his Will, delay'd it till he was 18, and left his Grandmother Regent. One Day, in the Year his Father died, as he was reviewing several Regiments, *Piper*, a Counsellor of State, seeing him thoughtful, ask'd him, what he was thinking of so seriously? *I think*, answer'd the King, *that I am capable of commanding these brave Fellows, and I would not have either them or my self, receive Orders from a Woman*. *Piper* took the Hint, and consulting with others, the Queen was removed from the Regency, and the King declared of Age. So that *Charles XII.* did but wish to reign; and in three Days time the Government was given to him. When the Archbishop of *Upsal*, was about to put the Crown on his Head, he snatch'd it out of his Hands, and crowned himself with it. There was in his Conduct such Transports of Youth and Obstinacy; that the Ambassadors at his Court, took him for a Person of Mean Parts, and represented him as such to their Masters.

Sir *John Eyles's* REPLY, after having been reprimanded by the Speaker, pursuant to the Order of the House of Commons.

SIR,

I AM very much ashamed of an Offence that I have drawn upon me the Animadversions and Censure of this House; an Offence which, at the Time of committing it, I had scarce any Idea of being subject to Blame for. I am now made truly sensible of it, and the strong and lively Colours in which you, Sir, have drawn it, will be to me a lasting Memento of future Caution.

The Judgment the House has pass'd upon me I endure with a dutiful Submission; and you, Sir, having shewn that Tenderness and Humanity which is agreeable to your Nature, in pronouncing it, and thereby, in some Degree, abated its Rigour, I cannot but express my grateful and sincere Acknowledgment to your self, and also to the House, for their Favour in not carrying this Censure to any further Consequence.

A CASE stated for the Opinion of Council learned in the Law.

EVERY Knight of the BATH, by the Oath that he has taken, is obliged, *inter alia*, to defend MARDENS, WIDOWS and ORPHANS, add to suffer no EXTORTION, as far as he may prevent it, on penalty of having his Spurs hack'd off his Heels by the King's Master-Cook.

Quæro, Whether Breach of Trust in the Management of the Affairs of the Charitable Corporation, will not be judged a Breach of the said Oath; And whether his Majesty's Master Cook ought not to preform his Office?

To Sir R — S —.

SIR,

THO' your Grief is too justly ground'd; yet as your Prudence and Probity were never question'd till this unhappy Occasion, give not your Enemies a fresh Opportunity to insult. Imagine not your self the first that has been drawn in by Knaves; I rather wish you may be the last. The honest Man is easiest deluded; and his Heart hardly Susceptible of ill Impressions of such as appear in his own Likeness. The sense of this may move us to lament our own Weakness, but ought never to countenance Despair. A wise Man will consider, that Life is only a Trust, and that he must give an Account of every Infringement of it, Compare your present Affliction with that of many others, and you will rather bless Providence that the World had but one Instance of Frailty of your good Nature, than provoke it by an inexcusable, as it is a wilful, Addition of your own,

Yours &c.

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Epilogue for the *Free-Masons* Spoken
by Mrs. Younger at the Theatre
in *Lincoln's Inn-fields*, April 27.

WELL, Ladies, of the Art of Masonry,
Altho' I neither am, nor can be free,
Some of their Signs, perhaps, I may have seen,
And well I know what 'tis they, some times, mean;
And therefore I their Advocate appear,
To tell you---what you'll all be glad to hear.
What monstrous, horrid Lies do some Folks tell us?
Why, *Masons*, Ladies!--are quite clever Fellows;
They're Lovers of our Sex, as I can witness,
Nor e're act contrary to moral *Fittels*!
If any of you doubt it, try the *Masons*,
They'll nor deceive your largest---Expectations:
They're able Workmen, and completely skill'd in
The deepest---Arts and Myseries of Building,
They'll build up Families, and, as moll it is,
Nor only will erect---but people Cities:
They'll fill, as well as fabricate, your Houses,
And found a lasting Race of strong built Spouses.
What's more---you'll find, whenever you befriend
em,

They've *Faith* and *Secrecy* to recommend 'em.
If such their Parts, such, Ladies, is their Merit,
So great their Skill, and Strength, their Life, and
Spirits

What Female Heart can be so very hard,
As to refuse them their deserv'd Reward?

Once on a Time, I've heard old stories say,
Two *Mason* Gods to *Troy* Town took their way,
Arriv'd, and hir'd to work, to work they fell,
Hard was their Task, but executed well:

With more than human Art, these Heavy nly Pow'rs,
Rais'd such prodigious walls, such swinging Towers,
As still defy'd all *Greece's* open Force,
Nor fell, but to let in their Wooden Horse,

Grasps they did it, whatoe'er was done,
Refus'd their Pay by King *Laomedon*.
They talk of *Mason* Kings, but surely he was none,
Well was the Craft reveng'd for this Disgrace,

In *Dryden's* *Virgil* I can show the Place,
That tells us how this God built Town was fir'd,
And in the *Mason's* Quarrel *Troy* expir'd.

Ladies! This Story is well worth your Learning.
Oh deus! a'n't you all afraid of Burning?
Let it this Truth, in each fair Breast, inspire,
That ev'ry Workman's worthy of his Hire:

And sure such Virtue in the present Age is,
None will defraud the Brethren of their Wages.
Then treat the Craft, ye Fair! with kind Regard,
And give 'em in your Smiles, their best Reward,
Give 'em---to boast, where'er their Art extends.
That They and Beauty, from this Hour, are Friends.

Dean Swift at Sir Arthur Acheson's
in the North of IRELAND.

THE Dean wou'd visit Market-hill,
Our Invitation was but slight
I bid, why let him if he will.
And so I bid Sir A--- write.

His Manners would not let him wait,
Left we should think ourselves neglected;
And so we saw him at our Gate
Three Days before he was expected.

After a Week, a Month, a Quarter,
And Day succeeding after Day,
Says not a Word of his Departure,
Tho' not a Soul would have him stay.

I've said enough to make him blush,
Methinks, or else the Devil's in't;
But he cares not for it a Rush,
Nor for my Life will take the Hint.

But you, my Dear, may let him know,
In civil Language, if he stays,
How deep and foul the Roads may grow,
And that he may command the Chaise.

Or you may say---my Wife intends,
Tho' I should be exceeding proud,
This Winter to invite some Friends,
And Sir, I know, you hate a Crowd.

Or, Mr-Dean---I should with Joy
Beg you would here continue still,
But we must go to *Agmadasy*;
Or Mr M---r will take it ill.

The House Accounts are daily rising,
So much his Stay does swell the Bills;
My dearest Life it is surprising,
How much he eats, how much he twills.

His Brace of Puppies how they Huff,
And they must have three Meals a Day,
Yer never think they get enough;
His Horses too eat all our Hay.

Oh! if I could, how I would maul
His Tallow Face and wainscot Paws,
His beetle-brows and Eyes of Wall,
And make him soon give up the Cause.

Must I be every Moment chid
With skenny, boney, lisp and lean,
Oh! that I could but once be rid
Of this insuluing Tyrant Dean!

Taken from the *Gloucester Journal*.
Opera Song.

MOthers, thro' too much Pride or Love,
Ne'er fail of Inclination,
To breed their Children far above
The Level of their Dancin'.

The Farmer to the Dancing-School,
Must lend her awkward Daughter,
To spend what she should give the Fool,
To match her well hereafter

So when the Wench, by am'rous Sighs,
Declares she's ripe and ready,
In MINUET and BOREE lies
The Fortune of my Lady.

Thus bred, the wanton clumsy Lass
A working Slave despises,
And rather chusing to be bate,
She falls before she rises.

When if the Hoyden had been bred
To th' Ladle and her Needle,
She would not then have been misled
To Ogle, Kife, and Wheedle.

Wherefore those Parents act awry,
And in the main deceive 'em,
Who breed their Children proudly high,
Yet little have to give 'em.

On two young Ladies Ironing their Linen.
from the Gloucester Journal, April 11.

W ERE but your Hearts, as are your Heaters,
warm,
Your Kindness then would, like your Beauty, charm
But you are Ice, your Lovers ail on Fire;
You strong Avernon, They all o'er Desire:
Make but a Compound, and you'll well agree;
The Ice will melt, the Fire less furious be.

An Epitaph.

Here lieth the Body of Colonel
DON FRANCISCO,
Who, with an inflexible Constancy,
And inimitable Uniformity of Life,
Perfected, in Spight of Age and Infirmary,
In the Practice of every human Vice,
Excepting Prodigality and Hypocrisy;
His insatiable Avarice
Exempting him from the first,
And his matchless Impudence
From the latter.
Nor was he more singular
In that undeviating Viciousness
Than successful in accumulating Wealth;
Having Without Trust of publick
Money, *Brute-worthy* Service, Trade, or Profession,
Acquired, or rather created
A Ministerial Estate.

Among the Singularities of his Life and Fortune
Be it likewise commemorated,
That he was the only Person in his Time
Who could cheat without the Mask of Honesty
Who could retain his primeval Meanness;
After being possess'd of 10,000 Pounds a Year;
And who, having done, every Day of his Life,
Something worthy of a Gibbet, was
Once condemned to one for what he had not done.

Think not, indignant Reader,
His Life useless to Mankind.

PROVIDENCE

Favoured, or rather conniv'd at
His execrable Designs,
That he might remain,
To this, and future Ages
A conspicuous Proof and Example
Of how small Estimation *Exorbitant*
Wealth is held in the Sight of Almighty
By his bestowing it on
The most unworthy
Of all the Descendants
Of Adam.

Epigram On the First of April.

NATURE is rising from the dead:
Frosts and Scythian Snows are fled;
Boreas to his cavern creeps,
And, tir'd with winter-blust'ring, sleeps:
Soft Zephyrs from the ocean move,
The birth-place of the Queen of Love;
And o'er the meadows, hills and dales
Play with their sweet reviving gales;
Chasing all discontent, and care,
And every sadness but despair.
Ah! CHLOE, when, my charming Fair?

The happy Savage, from the Weekly Reg.

O Happy he who never saw the Face
Of Man, nor heard the Sound of human
Voice!

But soon as born was carry'd and expos'd
In some vast Desert, suckled by the Wolf,
Or haggish Bear more kind than our fell Race;
Who with his Fellow-Brutes can range around
The echoing Forest: His rude artless Mind
Uncultivated as the Soil—he joins
The dreadful Harmony of howling Wolves,
And the fierce Lyon's Roar; while far away
Th' affrighted Traveller retires and trembles.
Happy the lonely Savage! nor deceiv'd,
Nor vex'd, nor griev'd---in ev'ry darksome
Cave,
Under each verdant Shade he takes Repose.
Sweet are his Slumbers -- of all human Arts
Happily ignorant, nor taught by Wisdom,
Numberless Woes, nor polish'd into Torment.

Common Fame put to Shame:

F ORbear, thou common Lyar, common Fame,
With envious Breath, to blast *Amelia's* Name;
To marr her Merits with fictitious Flaw,
And give her up to Men she never saw!
For know, vile Babler! I pight of all thy Pains,
Unfully'd still the lovely Maid remains:
Made wise by others Harms, the cautious Fair,
Scorns the Temptation, and avoids the Snare.

The Inscription upon the MONUMENT, which is
erected in Westminster Abbey, to the memory of
the late Dr. WOODWARD.

M. S.

IOHANNIS WOODWARD,
Medici Celeberrimi,
Philosophi Nobilissimi,

Cujus

Ingenium et Doctrinam,
Scripta per Terrarum ferè orbem
Pervulgata;

Liberalitatem verb, et Patriæ caritatem,
Academia Cantabrigiensi,
Munificentia ejus aucta,
Opibus ornata,

In perpetuum declarabit.

Natus Kal. Maii A. D. MDCLXV.

Obit VII Kal. Maii MDCCXXVIII.

Richardus King,

Tribunus militum, Fabrincus, Praefectus.

Amico optimè de se merito,

M. P.

A RECEIPT for COURTSHIP.

TWO or three Dears, and two or three Sweeties;
Two or three Balls, and two or three Treats;
Two or three Sonnetes giv'n as a Lure;
Two or three Oaths how much they endure;
Two or three Messages sent in one Day;
Two or three Times led out from a Play;
Two or three soft Speeches made by the way;
Two or three Tickets for two or three Times;
Two or three Love-Letters writ all in Rhimes;
Two or three Months keeping strict to these Rules
Can never fail making a Couple of Fools.

THE
Monthly Intelligencer.
APRIL, 1732.

Saturday April 1.

WAS laid the first Stone of the Chapel adjoining to the new Square in Barton Grounds at Bath, where the Buildings, 'tis said, will exceed any in England.

The Question which the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris have proposed for the Prize to be deliver'd in the publick Assembly after Easter 1733, is, *What is the Cause of the Inclination of the Planets, with Regard to the Plane of the Equator, and the Revolution of the Sun round its Axis? And from whence comes it to pass, that the Inclination of the Orbits differ one from another.*

Monday April 3.

His Majesty gave his Assent to the following Bills, viz. The Land Tax Bill, the Salt Bill; that for Importation of Hops in Ireland; that for the more easy Recovery of Debts in America; and to that for giving 14000 l. to Sir Thomas Lombe, as a Recompence for his Introducing a Machine for working Italian Organzine Silk.

Note. This Machine erected about Anno 1714 at Derby, contains 26,586 Wheels, and 97,746 Movements, which work 735726 Yards of Silk Thread, every time the Water Wheel goes round, which is thrice in one Minute, one Water Wheel gives Motion to all the rest of the Wheels and Movements, of which any one may be stop'd separately; one Fire Engine convey warm Air to every individual Part of the Machine, and one Regulator governs the whole Work.

Tuesday March 4.

Mess. Robinson and Thompson were declar'd Felons convict, for not surrendering at the Day appointed by an Act pass'd for that Purpose.

Sir Edward Bellamy Kt. and Ald. was elected Gov. of the Bank of Eng.

The Hon. Mr. Townshend Esq. Dep. Gov.

DIRECTORS elected April 5.

Robert Allop, Esq. Ald.	Matthew Raper, Esq.
Mr. Robert Atwood,	Moses Raper, Esq.
John Bance, Esq.	John Rudge, Esq.
Sir Ger. Conyers, Knt.	William Snelling, Esq.
and Ald.	*Mr. Bryan Benbow,
Dealliers Carbone, Esq.	*Stamp Brooksbank,
Sir Joseph Eyles,	Esq.
Nathaniel Gould, Esq.	*Mr. Clement Boehm,
Sir Gil. H. Archcoat, Knt.	*Wm. Flukener, Esq.
and Ald.	*Mr. James Gaultier,
John Hanger, Esq.	*Christ. Lethieullier,
Samuel Holden, Esq.	Esq.
Mr. William Hunt,	*Henry Neal, Esq.
Mr. Joseph Paice, jun.	*Mr. Robert Thornton

Those mark'd thus * are new Directors. See the old, p. 171. Vol. I.

Elected DIRECTORS of the East

India Company.

Abraham Adams, Esq.	*Wm. Gosselin, Esq.
Sir Robert Baylis, Knt.	John Gould, Esq.
Ald.	Capt. Henry Gough,
Sir Wm. Bihlers, Knt.	*Capt. Robert Hudson,
Ald.	Benjamin Lethieullier,
*Stephen Biss, Esq.	Esq.
Charles Boone, Esq.	*Matthew Martin, Esq.
Mr. Richard Blount,	John Page, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Francis	Mr. Sim. Theunemans
Child, Esq. Ed Mayor.	*St. Quentin Thompson
John Cooke, Esq.	Esq.
Dr. Caleb Cotesworth,	*John Walker, Esq.
Sir Matthew Decker,	*Julius Wadsworth, Esq.
Bart.	Mr. Josias Wadsworth,
*John Drummond, Esq.	jun.
Mr. Leonard Gill,	

See the last Years Directors, p. 171. Vol. I.

Wednesday April 5.

Prince *Cantimir* the Empress of *Russia's* Ambassador at this Court had his first Audience of their Majesties; and the next Day of the Prince of *Wales*, the Duke and the Princesses.

Thursday April 6.

Being Maunday Thursday, Dr. *Gilbert* Sub-almoner, wash'd the Feet, and distributed Alms to 49 (the King's Years) poor People of both Sexes. See the Ceremony, p. 172. Vol. 1.

Saturday April 8.

Sir *Archibald Grant* admitted to Bail, in a Recognizance of 4000 l. for himself and his Security, to appear when demanded, before the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to examine the Affairs of the Charitable Corporation.

Monday April 10.

The curious Representation of our Lord's Supper, over the Altar of the Cathedral of *Windser*, having been much damaged by being buried in the Earth, during the Usurpation of *Oliver Cromwell*, the Dean and Prebendaries of *Windser* agreed with an eminent Painter to clean and beautify it.

Thursday April 13.

The Lord *Malpas* received Advice, that the Corps of his Lady, two Footmen, and Baggage to a considerable Value, were lost in an *English* Ship bound for *London*, on the Coast of *France*. See Deaths Jan. 2. p. 586.

Saturday April 15.

Prince *William* enter'd into the 12th Year of his Age; on which Occasion the usual Compliments were paid at Court.

Monday April 17.

Commodore *Leslock* in the *Kingslon*, with the *Rupert*, Captain *O'Brien*, two 60 Gun Ships, sailed from *Spishead* for *Jamaica*.

Wednesday April 19.

At *Merchants Taylor's Hall* in *Threadneedle Street*, was held the annual grand Feast of free and accepted Masons, when the *Ld. Vis. Montague* was chosen grand Master, who appointed *Thomas Bayzon Esq;* his Deputy, *George Roche*

and *James Smyth Esqrs;* his grand Wardens for the Year ensuing. There were present a great Number of Persons of Quality, about 400 Brethren.

Thursday April 20.

The Report of the Charitable Corporation was read to the House of Commons, and took up six Hours.

Friday April 21.

One *Brown* a Prisoner returning from *Hicks's Hall* to *Bridewel*, passing thro' *Clerkenwell Church Yard*, desir'd his Keeper to let him speak with the Sexton, who was then making a deep Grave. He consenting, *Brown* took his Opportunity, threw the Keeper into it, and then made his Escape.

Saturday April 22.

The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when 7 Malefactors received Sentence of Death, viz. *Thomas Beck* and *Peter Robinson*, for the High-way; *Dorothy Foffet*, for stealing 2 Guineas from a Person in Drink; *Richard Wentland*, for a Street Robbery; *Anne Wentland*, his Wife, for forcibly taking from *Henry Parker* 10 l. *James Phillips* and *William Hurst*, for stealing Goods out of a House at *Hendon*; *Hurst* was held up at the Bar to receive Sentence, and died on the Back of one who was carrying him to the Cells. The 2 Women pleaded their Bellies; *Wentland* only was found pregnant; 25 ordered for Transportation, 3 burnt in the Hand, and 4 to be whipt.

20,0000 l. in Gold coin'd at the Tower, was delivered at the Bank.

Mr. *Petit*, Gardiner to *Sir William Leman* of *Northall*, in *Herefordshire*, Bart. presented to his Majesty a ripe Melon, the first produced this Year, as he has done for these ten Years past.

Mrs. *Helen*, Daughter of *Sir Francis Andrews*, Baronet, renounc'd the Popish, and embrac'd the Protestant Religion, and received the Sacrament at the Hands of Dr. *Warren*, at the Church of *Stratford le Bow*.

Monday April 24.

Between 2 and 3 in the Morning, the *Bristol Mill* was robb'd by one

Foot

Foot Pad mask'd on the Heath, 2 Miles beyond *Hounslow*, who carried off 46 Bags from different Places; the Person appointed to guard the Mail every Post happening to stay behind.

The Reward offered for apprehending the said Robber, is 200 L. besides what is given by Act of Parliament; or, if an Accomplice therein will make a Discovery, he will be entitled to the same Reward, and the King's Pardon.

Tuesday April 25.

The Proprietors of the S. Sea Company by Ballot, determin'd by a Majority of 618 against 188, that the present Capital Stock shall be divided, and 3 Quarters thereof converted into *South Sea Annuities*, and the other Quarter to remain for the trading Stock; a 6th and one 4th per Cent. being first deducted for the Payment of a Million of Bonds. *It is melancholy* (says the *Craftsman*) *to consider how the horrid Practice of Self-murder prevails in this Kingdom.*

A high Court of Chivalry was held at the College of Arms, *Dottors Commons*, when Articles were exhibited against Mrs. *Radbourne*, Widow; the Process against Sir *John Blount*, was returned, and the Certificate continu'd to the next Court Day; the Process against Mr. *Charles Bainton*, Executor of Mr. *Ladbroke*, was also returned, whose Proctor pray'd Articles to be argued next Court Day, which was granted.

The Validity of a Patent granted by his Majesty, to Mess. *Wicks*, *Gibber* and *Booth*, for the Play-house in *Drury Lane*, was argu'd before the Lord Chief Justice *Raymond*, and Mr. Baron *Comyns*; and the Court were unanimously of Opinion, that the said Patent was a lawful Grant; and it passed the great Seal accordingly.

Wednesday April 26.

The Ship *Lady Amelia* arrived in the River from *Jamaica*, where the Master of her Mr. *How* was kill'd by a Bull he was baiting. One of the

Dogs being hurt, fastned on the Calf of his Leg, which, as he was freeing himself from, the Bull ran at him, and ript up his Belly with his Horn, of which he instantly died.

Thursday April 27.

The *East India* Company received the News of their Ship *Cadogan*, which had been missing about a twelve Month, being arriv'd, and that in her Passage she had lost her Foremast, and Main Top Mast, and above 30 of her Company by Sickness.

The Corps of the late Bishop *Atterbury* arrived in the *Thames* from *France*, on Board the *Moors*; the Customhouse Officers found pack'd up with it four Pieces of French Silk Brocaded with Silver, which they seized.

The Court went in Mourning for three Weeks, for the Death of the Prince of *Saxe*, and Elector of *Mentz*.

About the middle of the Month, two Duels were fought, the first between Colonel *Pierfon* and Captain *James*, wherein the former was wounded; the other between the Lord *John Russel* and Captain *Fausen*, when his Lordship happening to fall, the other was too generous to take the Advantage and so the Quarrel ended without Bloodshed. And a Foot Match was run round the Bowling Green at *Scarborough*, for 500 L. by Mr. *William Donkin* a Fishmonger, and Captain *Richard Bell*, who won it with ease.

Saturday April 29.

The Lord *Torrington* hoisted his Flag on Board the *William* and *Mary* Yacht at *Deptford*, Captain *Brett* Commander; his Lordship being appointed to convoy his Majesty to *Holland*, in his way to his German Dominions.

Chesler Sunday April 30.

Yesterday the Duke and Duchess of *Dorset* landed at *Parkgate* in good Health. The Yacht sail'd from *Dublin* on the 22d. Next Morning arose a violent Storm; which oblig'd them, not being able to reach *Holyhead*, to bear

bear away for the Isle of Man; but there was no landing without the utmost Danger; so they kept off to Sea again, and were driven to *Carick Ferries* in the North of Ireland. Their Grapes landed and stay'd three Days,

and sail'd again the 28th. and had a fine Passage hither. Part of their Retinue, who sail'd the 25th from *Dublin*, arriv'd here the 27th; which occasion'd a Report that his Grace was cast away.

MURDERS, TRIALS, EXECUTIONS, &c.

March 29. Were executed at *Derby*, *John Hewer*, a Butcher, and *Rezamond Ollenshaw*, Widow, and Servant to Mrs. E. B—r at the Crown on *Narrowgreen* *Derby*, for poisoning the said *Batter's* Wife. They walk'd to the Tree in Showds and dy'd very pensive, confessing their Guilt, and that *Hewer* had criminal familiarity not only with his Fellow-sufferer, but her Mistress, who was the principal Promoter of this Murder; for which she will be try'd next Assizes. *Hewer* said he had been married to the deceased Seven Years, but in short time differing, they parted, and that he, being persuaded by B—r, sent the Poison to her by her Servant. *Ollenshaw* said, her wicked Mistress mix'd up the Poison in a Pancake, and order'd her (while her self was ironing in the Parlour) to give it *Hannah Hewer* to eat; she being sick after it eat some of it up in the Yard, which a Pig eat of and dy'd, as did the Woman in great Agony at the End of three Hours. She confess'd they had given her Poison before in Broth; and that since her Widowhood she had a Child by one H. S. before she came to live at the Crown at *Narrowgreen*. It is added, that the Bones of a Child about 7 Months growth were found bury'd in the Garden of the said House; and a great deal of Mrs. B—r's Wicked Practices were discover'd.

This Account not being come to hand before our last was publish'd, we took a false Relation of the Assizes at *Derby*, from the *London Evening Post* *March 22*, which we hope our Readers will take as a sufficient Excuse, it being as far from our Intentions to insert a false Fact, as impossible for us to know the exact Truth if what we are oblig'd to take in a hurry from the News P. pers.

March 31. At *Leicester*, *William Warner* for returning from Transportation, to which he had been sentenced for Dear-stealing, was executed on the same Gibbet on which one *Harris* was hang'd in Chains about a Year and half since for the Murder of the Father of the above *William Warner*. (See History of Executions, for the Year 1730. p. 231.) A Pardon being offer'd, and 50 l. Reward for Discovering the murderer, he impeach'd *Harris*, and gave Evidence that himself hired him to do the murder.

Stafford, April 8. *William Manley*, commonly called Captain, was executed for the Murder of Mr. *Thomas Payne* of *Beverly*. He deny'd the Fact, and abus'd the Minister who attended him to Execution.

Exeter, April 12. *Benjamin Cruys*, and *Stephen*

Wom were executed at *Heavy-tree* Gallows, for the Murder of Mr. *Pyke*, a Customhouse Officer at *Crabtree* near *Phymouth*, in releasing some Brandy which he had seized. The Crowd at the Gallows was so great that they brake it down, just as the Malice-makers came, which oblig'd the Sheriff to erect another, and it was near Six o'Clock before they were turn'd off. Their Bodies were hang'd on a Gibbet near the Place where the Murder was committed. They both declar'd that another Person did the Fact.

At *Chelmsford* in *Essex*, *April 9.* was executed *Thomas Doe*, for breaking the Goal in order to escape Transportation, to which he was condemn'd *March 30*, 1730. His Method of Thieving was in Conjunction with a numerous Gang, to steal all Sorts of Cattle from Farmers and to sell them in *Smithfield* Market, and the Grand Jury found no less than 39 Indictments against him, of all which, after Conviction, he confess'd himself guilty, and acknowledg'd the Justice of his Sentence.

April 15. At the Assizes held at *Trim* in *Ireland* one *Gallagher*, a Labourer at *Releagh*, who on the 4th instant murder'd his Daughter, aged 19, a Son 16, and a Daughter 9; with a wooden Candlestick, was try'd and acquitted as being Lunatick.

Tuesday, April 18.

One *RICHARD SMITH*, a Book-binder and Prisoner for Debt within the Liberties of the King's Bench, and *Bridger Smith*, his Wife, were found, about 8 a Clock in the Morning, hanging in their Chamber, about 2 Yards distant from each other; and below in the Kitchen their little Child, about Two Years old, was found in a Cradle (hor thro') the head. They were all neatly dress'd, in clean Linen, a Curtain was drawn between the Man and Woman, a Pistol loaded lying near him, and a Knife by her. He was hang'd with a new Cord, which She was seen to twist about her hand the Day before. Upon the Nail which She hang'd on was a broken piece of Tape, besides the Cord, She was in, which was taken from the bed. She was 7 Months gone with Child, and when found, warm, but the Man quite cold. She was known to be a Papist, but the Christian Religion must have been quite defaced in both, by the wild notions in the following Letters which were left in the Room. One of which directed to their Landlord and two others inclos'd to Mr. *Brindley*, a Book-binder in *New Bond Street*, Sir,

Sir,
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Str, To Mr. BRIGHTRED.

THE Necessity of my Affairs has obliged me to give you this Trouble. I hope I have left more than is sufficient for the Money I owe you. I beg of you that you'll be pleas'd to send these inclosed Papers, as directed, immediately by some Porter, and that without shewing them to any one.

Your humble Servant, RICHARD SMITH.

P. S. I have a Suit of black Clothes at the Cock in Mint-street, which lies for 17 s. 6 d.

If you could find any Chap for my Dog and ancient Car, it would be kind. I have here sent a Shilling for the Porter.

Cousin Brindley,

IT is now about the Time I promis'd Payment to Mr. Brooks, which I have performed in the best Manner I was able. I wish it had been done more to your Satisfaction; but the Thing was impossible. I here return you my hearty Thanks for the Favours, which I have received; it being all the Tribute I am able to pay. There is a certain anonymous Person, whom you have some Knowledge of, who, I am inform'd, has taken some Pains to make the World believe he has done me Services: I wish that said Person had never troubled his Head about my Affairs; I am sure he had no Business with them; for it is intirely owing to his meddling that I came Pennyless into this Place, whereas had I brought Twenty Pounds in with me, which I could easily have done, I could not then have mis'd getting my bread here, and in time have been able to come to Terms with my Plaintiff, whose menaces I believe could not have lasted always. I must not here conclude, for my meddling Friend' Man Sancho Pancho would perhaps take it ill; did I not make mention of him; therefore if it lies in your Way, let Sancho know that his Impudence and Insolence was not so much forgotten as despis'd. I shall now make an End of this Epistle, desiring you to publish the inclos'd; as to the Manner how, I leave it indirely to your Judgment. That all Happinels may attend you and yours, is the Prayer of,

Your affectionate Kinsman even to Death.

RICHARD SMITH.

P. S. If it lies in your Way, let that good-natur'd Man, Mr Duncome, know that I remember'd him with my latest Breath.

To Mr. BRINDLEY.

THESE Actions, consider'd in all their Circumstances, being somewhat uncomon, it may not be improper to give some Account of the Cause, and that it was an inveterate Hatred we conceiv'd against Poverty and Rags; Evils that through a Train of unlucky Accidents were become inevitable; for we appeal to all that ever knew us, whether we were either idle or extravagant, whether or no we have not taken as much Pains to get our Living as our Neighbours, altho' not attended with the same Success. We apprehend the taking our Child's Life away to be a Circumstance for which we shall be generally condemn'd; but for our own Parts, we

are perfectly easy upon that Head. We are satisfied it is less Cruelly to take the Child with us, even supposing a State of Annihilation, as some dream of, than to leave her friendless in the World, expos'd to Ignorance and Misery; now, in order to obviate some Censures, which may proceed either from Ignorance or Malice, we think it proper to inform the World that we firmly believe the Existence of Almighty God; that this Belief of ours is not an implicit Faith, but deduced from the Nature and Reason of Things; we believe the Existence of an Almighty Being, from the Consideration of his wonderful Works; from a Consideration of those innumerable, celestial and glorious Bodies, and from their wonderful Order and Harmony. We have also spent some Time in viewing those Wonders, which are to be seen in the minute Part of the World, and That with great Pleasure and Satisfaction; from all which Particulars we are satisfied that such amazing Things could not possibly be without a first Mover, without the Existence of an Almighty Being; and as we know the wonderful God to be Almighty, so we cannot help believing but that he is also good, not implacable; not like such Wretches as Men are, nor taking Delight in the Miseries of his Creatures, for which Reason we resign up our Breaths unto him without any terrible Apprehensions, submitting our selves to those Ways, which in his Goodness he shall please to appoint after Death. We also believe the Existence of unbodied Creatures, and think We have Reason for that Belief; although We don't pretend to know their Way of publishing. We are not ignorant of those Laws made in TERROR, but leave the Disposal of our Bodies to the Wisdom of the Coroner and his Jury; the Thing being indifferent to us where our Bodies are laid; from whence it will appear how little anxious we are about a nice JACET; we for our Parts neither expect nor desire such Honours, but shall content our selves with a borrowed Epitaph, which we shall insert in this Paper.

Without a Name, for ever silent, dumb;
Dust, Ashes, nought else is within this Tomb;
Where We were born or bred it matters not;
Who were our Parents, or hath us begot,
We were, but now are not; think no more of
For as We are, so you'll be turn'd to Dust. (us

It is the Opinion of Naturalists, that our Bodies are at certain Stages of Life compos'd of new Matter; so that a great many poor Men have new Bodies other than new Clothes; now as DIVINES are not able to inform us which of those several Bodies shall rise at the Resurrection, it is very probable that the deceased Body may be for ever silent as well as any other.

The Coroner's Inquest found them both guilty of Self Murder, and of Willful Murder, as to the Child. They were both buried in the Cross-Way near the Turnpike at Newington.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

THE Relict of Dr. Richard Fowler, late Bp of Gloucester.

3. The Wife of Simon Rogers, Esq; at Stepney.

Mr John Middleton, a Wholesale Boddice Maker, reputed worth 10,000 l.

4. Ralph Egerton, of Harlison in Staffordshire, Esq;

Dr Alexander Dundas, one of the King's Physicians at Edinburgh.

6. Mr Kelloway, Messenger to the Victualling Office.

Miss Dunchabella Oxendon, Daughter of Sir George Oxendon, Bart.

7. Mr W. Green, at Wandsworth, worth 10,000 l. formerly a Pawnbroker.

The Relict of Thomas Cornwallis, Esq; at Bath. (See p. 541.)

Mr West, related to the Ld Delawarr, of the Small-Pox, inoculated.

9. Relict of Capt. Leake, only Son of the late Admiral Leake.

Joseph Hancock, Esq; belonging to the Great Wardrobe.

Mr Abraham Bibby, a wealthy Pawn broker in Wych-street.

Dr Robert Smith, Oculist and Lithotomist, aged 90, at Edinburgh.

John Gray, Master of the Rope and Sail Manufactory, at Edinburgh,

eminent for his unparell'd Skill in cutting Whalebone.

On the 1st of March last, died at Dorchester in New England, Wm Tailor, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of that Province.

A Nephew of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, of the Small Pox, inoculated.

11. Mr. Williams, one of the Elders of the East-India House.

Mrs Roberts, Widow, near Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, reputed worth 20,000 l.

12. Bartholomew Shower, of the Inner-Temple, Esq;

Relict of Sir Peter Floyer, at Chestnut in Hertfordshire.

Relict of Mr Chambers, Pawn-broker of Blackmoor-street, worth 15,000 l.

Mr Wingfield, Merchant, at his House in Cullum-street.

Mr Miller, Brewer, in Crucifix Lane, Southwark.

14. Sir Wm Wullys, of Fen Ditton in Cambridgeshire, Bt. Member for Great Bedwin in Wilts, who dying unmarried, his Estate fell to his Sister.

John Russel, Esq; at Theobalds in Hertfordshire.

Mr Shewell, of the Custom-house, of an Apopleckick Fit.

Mr Waters, Under Sheriff of Berks, suddenly, attending a Jury.

Wardegates, Esq; Son to the late Sir Richard Wardegates.

15. The Relict of Sir Cloudfley Shovel, Rear Admiral of Great Britain, Daughter of Capt. Hill. Her first Husband was Sir John Narborough. Knt. and Admiral, by whom she had two Sons, John and James. John, when a Child was created a Baronet, but both cast away with Sir Cloudfley, who was bred under their Father. Elizabeth, her only Daughter by Sir John, who was married to Sir Thomas D'Aub, of Knowlton in Kent, Bart. died 1721. By Sir Cloudfley she had two Daughters, viz. The Relict of Ld Romney, who died November 1724; and the other, first married to the Father of the present Ld Mansell, and since, to Mr Blackwood.

Townsend, Esq; in Gardener-street, Westminster.

Relict of the Rev. Mr For, at her House in Mark-Lane.

Capt. Bromley, an old Officer in the Navy, at Bromley in Kent.

16. Mr Charles Brotherell, a Virginia Merchant, at Stockwell in Surry.

17. The Wife of Tho. Drew, Esq; a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex.

Mr Edw. Crowder, a Soapboiler in Bishopsgate street, worth 20,000 l.

Dr Goldsmith, a young Physician of Note, in Norfolk-street.

18. Mr Thomas Preston, formerly an Oylman in Thames-street, Father to Mr John Preston, late Clerk of Vintners Company, and to the late Thomas Preston, Esq; Alderman of the Ward of Bridge Within.

19. Relict of Mr Crayle of Hatton Garden, reputed worth 80,000 l.

Relict of Sir John Pryce, Bart. at her House in Poland-street.

20. Miss *Binyon*, a Lady of 15,000 *l.* Fortune, at *Paddington*.
 20 The Lady *Penelope Russel*, at her House near *Grosvenor-square*.
 Capt *Robert Swithson*, an old Officer in the Army.
 22. Relict of Mr *London*, Master Gardener of all the Royal Gardens in *England* during the Reign of *Q. Anne*.
 25. *John Hopkins*, Esq; at his House in *Broad-street*, worth 300,000 *l.* He left 500 *l.* to the Incorables; 500 *l.* to be divided to poor House keepers, 20 *l.* to each Family; and limited the Bulk of his Estate to the Heirs male of the Daughters of a Kinsman and Namesake; a Farmer in *Essex* or *Suffolk*; whose Son, for whom this Estate was designed, died not long since.
 25. Mr. *Rainton*, a famous Dancer at the old Play-house.
 25. The Wife of *Thomas Plampyn*, Esq; of *Shawel*, *Leicestershire*.
 26. *Giles Whitlock*, of *Coventry*, Esq; leaving his Estate of 400 *l.* a Year to his Grandson at *Winchester School*.
 28. *Thomas Parker*, Earl of *Macclesfield*, &c. in the 66th Year of his Age, after about 8 Days Stoppage of Urine. In 1710 he was made *Ld Chief Justice* of the *Queen's Bench*; created Baron of *Macclesfield* and Viscount *Pargess* of *Ewelme*, by the late King *George*; in 1718 appointed *Ld High Chancellor* of Great Britain, which he enjoy'd about Six Years, till his memorable Trial for selling Places in Chancery, for which he w.s. had 30,000 *l.* He was a Person of great Abilities, a sincere Friend, a fond Husband, a kind Parent, and a good master; a constant member of the Church of *England*, and attended its Service both in publick and private. When he apprehended the Approach of Death he took his Farewel of all his Friends and Servants, seriously and unmov'd.
 30. Col. *James Vetch*, formerly Governour of *Annapolis Royal*.
 The Revd Mr *Wilson*, M. A. Vicar of *Dalton* in the County of *Durham*.
 Miss *Susan*, Daughter of *Horatio Walpole*, Esq;
 Mr *Harcourt Master*, youngest Son to Sir *Harcourt Master*, Knt. and Ald.
 Brig. Gen. *Pocock*, at his House in *Leicesterfields*.
 Miss *Sophia Drake*, at *Hampstead*.
 The Lady *Jolliffe* of *Bedfordshire*.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

- R**ichard *Andrews*, Esq; of *Martin* in *Surry*, married to Miss *Barbara Baker*, of *Bloomsbury Square*.
Pell Gatward, Esq; of *Cambridge*, — to Miss *March* of *Hadenham*, in the same County.
 Mr *Bridges*, — to Miss *Knight*, a Lady of 10,000 *l.* Fortune.
 Mr *John Afsil*, Tobacconist in *Thames-street*, — to the Daughter of Counsellor *Melmoth*, of *Bartlett's Buildings*.
Thomas Poulton, Esq; — to Mrs *Adams*, Widow, of *Cirencester* in *Gloucestersh.*
 Mr *Slopers*, — to a Daughter of Mr *Thompson*, a Brewer, both of *Westminster*.
 The Son of Mr *Fesseries*, a Quaker and Writing Master in *Westminster*, — to a Daughter of Mr *Freeman*, a Confectioner at *St Margaret's Hill*, *Southw.*
 Mr *Not*, an Attorney of *New Inn*, — to Miss *Prudence Warren*, Niece to *Charles Sergison*, of *Golden square*, Esq;
Richard Hoare, Esq; — to Miss *Tully*, with a Fortune of 18,000 *l.*
 The Rev. Dr *Best*, Minister of *St Lawrence Jewry*, — to Miss *West*, a Lady with 5000 *l.* Fortune.
Webb, Esq; Son to Sir *John Webb*, — to Miss *Gibson*, of great *James-street*
Henry Clarke, Esq; Page of the Back Stair, to the Princess *Mary*, — to Miss *Phebin*.
 The *Ld Petre*, — to Miss *Ratcliffe*, Daughter to the late E. of *Derwent-water*, whose Fortune is said to be 30,000 *l.*

Charles Sheffield, of Banstead in Surry, Esq; to Miss Railton, of Ewell, with 7000 l. Fortune.

At Edinburg, the Lady of the Ld Wardour, deliver'd of a Son presumptive Heir to the ancient Family of Morton, baptized Stralto-Morton.

9. Ld Dysart's Lady, Daughter to Ld Carteret, deliver'd of a Daughter.

14. Ld Guildford's Lady, Daughter to the E. of Halifax, of a Son.

26. The Lady of Sir Wm Younge, deliver'd of a Son and Heir.

30. The Lady of the Ld Visc. Limerick of Ireland, deliver'd of a Son.

The Wife of Stephen Aussen, Esq; of a Son.

P R O M O T I O N S.

Mr Arthur Rawlinson, Oylman in Pall-mall, appointed High Constable for the City of Westminster, in the Room of Mr Daniel Jones, who resign'd.

Mr Robert Hargrove, appointed Messenger to the Victualling Office.

James Briggs, Esq; made Captain in the Foot-Guards.

Mr Smith, elected a Common Council Man of Aldgate Ward, in the Room of Mr Deputy Atwood, deceas'd.

Mr Murray, appointed Captain of a Troop in Ireland.

Major Lumcamer, made Yeoman of the Robes under Col. Schuitz.

Mr Hawkins, appointed Page of the Presence; and

Mr Lumcask, Page of the Back Stairs, to the Duke of Cumberland.

Francis Whitworth, Esq; made Surveyor General of his Majesty's Woods, on the North and South Side of the River Trent, in the Room of Charles Wither, Esq; deceas'd.

James Renson, Esq; made Capt. Lieut. in Col Clayton's Regim. of Foot.

Andrew Charlton, Esq; made Housekeeper of his Majesty's House at Newmarket, in the Room of Thomas Walker, Esq; deceas'd.

James Lidderdale, M. D. appointed one of his Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary in Scotland.

M E M B E R S of Parliament chosen.

James Cornetwal, Esq; for Weobley in Herefordshire, in the Room of Sergeant Birch, expell'd. (See p. 677. March 30.)

Thomas Wyndham, Esq; for Poole in Dorsetshire, in the Room of Dennis Bond, Esq; expell'd.

Sir Thomas Hoby, Bart, for Marlow, in Bucks, in the Room of George Robinson, Esq; disqualify'd for non-Attendance.

Edward Foley, Esq; for Droitwich, in Worcestershire, in the Room of Richard Foley, Esq; deceas'd.

Sir James Nasemith, Bart for the Shire of Peebles in Scotland, in the room of John Douglas, Esq; deceas'd.

Francis Seymour, Esq; for Great Bedwin in Wilts, in the Room of Sir Wm. Willys deceas'd.

Ecclesiastical Preferments conferr'd on the following Reverend Gentlemen.

DR. Warner, Vicar of Rowde in Wilts, collated to the Vicarage of Whitechurch in Hampshire.

Dr Lytton, Rector of Eastrop, to the Vicarage of Sherbourn.

Dr Rich. Goodwin, Prebendary of York, and Rector of Tankersly in York-shire, to the Rectory of Prestwich in Lancashire, worth 500 l. per Annum.

Arthur Williams, M. A. presented to the Archdeaconry of St David's.

Dr Savage, chosen Lecturer of St George's Hammer Square.

FROM *Vienna*, they write, that the Infante Duke having written a Letter to his Imperial Majesty, directed *Charissimo Fratri*, and *Serenissimo*, instead of *Augustissimo*, the Imperial Court could not help shewing some Resentment at it. A Royal Road was begun in *Hungary*, to go quite Cross *Sclavonia* and *Croatia* to *Trieste*. This is one of the greatest Undertakings that has been attempted in *Europe* these two Centuries.

From *Paris*, That four Camps are to be formed, more considerable than in any preceding Year; the first in *Alsace*, the second in *Franche Comté*; the third at *Metz*; and the fourth in *Flanders*.

From the *Hague*, That at an Assembly of the States, a Proposal was made to reform 10,000 Men of their Troops: But the Great Pensionary *Slingeland* made it appear, that the Republick having but 50,000 Men in pay, including the Troops of the Barrier, it was impracticable, considering the Obligations they are under by the Treaties of *Hanover*, *Seville*, and *Vienna*.

That on the 10th Instant, the States ratified their Act of Concurrency to the Treaty of *Vienna*, and the next Day Count *Zinzendorff*, the Emperor's Ambassador, and Mr. *Dayrolle*, the British Resident, exchanged the Ratifications of their respective Masters with those of their High Mightinesses.

From *Milan*, That Prince *Lewis* of *Wurtemberg*, General of the Imperial Troops in *Corsica*, had Orders not to attack the Malecontents till he had tried fair Means to induce them to a Submission, and to offer them the Emperor's Mediation and Guaranty.

From *Genoa*, That five *Genoese* *Barques* arm'd, had surprized and set Fire to a *French* Ship lying at Anchor on the *Corsican* Coast, under

pretence that the Master had furnished the Malecontents with Ammunition and Provisions. This has again irritated the *French* Court.

From *Gibraltar*, That there is a good Garrison, consisting of 7 Regiments; that the Town is under some Apprehensions from the great Preparations of the *Spaniards*; that the *Spanish* Works are still carried on, nor will the *Spaniards* open any Communication either by Sea or Land, with the Town, but rather make Encroachments in the Distance they ought to observe by Land, even within the Reach of our Cannon, which is more than they can claim, supposing the Ground their own, according to the Customs of Fortifications thro' out the World; that from their new Works they can command the chiefest Part of the Bay, and their Shot reach all over the Town, and are likewise building large Magazines, and 'tis supposed, filling them with all Warlike Stores. (See the Nature and Situation of these Works, Vol. I. p. 431.)

From *Philadelphia*, That some *Palatines*, who had shipped themselves in a Dutch Ship at *Rotterdam* for this Place, had suffered incredible Hardships from the Master and Sailors, who deprived them of their Wine, allow'd them no Bread, only a Pint of Grots for 5 Persons per Day. Their Hunger was at length so grievous, that 18 d. was given for a Rat, and 6 d. for a Mouse, and sometimes could get no Water for several Days successively, but at 6 d. a Quart. Seven Persons died of Hunger and Thirst in one Night, and were thrown naked into the Sea without any Thing to sink 'em. Of 150 Passengers, who went on board at *Rotterdam*, above 100 were starved to Death.

STOCKS.

S. Sea 98 $\frac{3}{4}$	Afric. 42
— Bonds 2 l. 18 s.	Royal Ass. 101
— Annu. 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lon. ditto 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank 148	Tork Build. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Circulation 7 l. 7 s.	3 per Ct. An. 97 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Mil. Bank 110	Eng Copper 2 l. 7 s. 6
India 178 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	Welsh ditto 1 l. 16 s.
— Bonds 6 l. 18 s. 3	Blank Tick. 7 l. 8 s. 6

The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amst. 34 10	Hamb. 34 4
D. Sight 34 8	Paris Sight 32
Rotter. 35 a 24 11	Bourd. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Antwer. 35 8	Cadiz 42
Madrid 42	Venice 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bilboa 41 $\frac{5}{8}$	Dublin 10 $\frac{7}{8}$
Leghor. 50 a $\frac{1}{2}$	Lisbon 55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Genoa 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oporto 55 $\frac{3}{4}$

Prices of Grain at Bear-Key. per Qr.

Wheat 22 to 25	Oates 10 to 13 6d.
Rye 12 to 16 od.	Tares 20 to 23 od.
Barley 13 to 18	Pease 20 to 23 od.
H. Beans 19 to 24 6d.	H. Pease 16 to 28
P. Malt 22 to 25 6d.	B. Malt 19 to 22

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

Coals per Chaldron 22 to 25 6d	Flgs none
New Hops per Hun. 3 l. to 5 l.	Sugar Powder best 55 s. per C.
Old Hops 1 l. 19 s. to 2 l. 19 s.	Ditto second sort 40 s. per C.
Rape Seed 11 l. to 12 l. 00 s.	Loaf Sugar double refine 09 d.
Lead the Edder 19 Hun. 1 half	Farthing per lb.
on board, 16 l. 10 s.	Ditto single refin. 60 s. to 70 s.
Tin in Blocks 4 l. 00 s.	per C.
Ditto in Bars 4 l. 02 s. exclusive	Cinnamon 7 s. 9 d.
of 3 s. per Hun. Duty.	Cloves 9 s. 1 d.
Copper Eng. best 5 l. 05 s. per C.	Mace 15 s. 6d. per lb.
Ditto ordinary 5 l. 00 s. per C.	Nutmegs 8 s. 6 d. per lb.
Ditto Barbary 68 l. to 72 l. 00 s.	Sugar Candy white 12 d. to 17 d.
per C.	Ditto brown 6 d. Half penny per lb.
Iron of Bilboa 14 l. 10 s. per Tun	Pepper for Home consump 14 d.
Dit. of Sweden 15 l. 10 s. per Ton	Ditto for exportation 10 d.
Tallow 40 s. per C. or 5 d. Far.	Tea Bohia fine 10 s. to 12 s. per lb.
p. lb.	Ditto ordinary 10 s. per lb.
Country Tallow 1 l. 18 s. 0d.	Ditto Congo 10 s. to 14 s. per lb.
Cochineal 17 s. 0d. per lb.	ditto Pekoe 14 s. per lb.
	ditto Green fine 10 s. to 13 s. per lb.
	ditto Imperial 12 s. per lb.
	ditto Hyson 35 s.

Grocery Wares.

Refins of the Sun 29 s. 6d per C.
Ditto Malaga Frates 15 s. 6 d.
Ditto Smirna new 17 s.
Ditto Alicani 18 s. 6d.
Ditto Lipra new 16 s.
Ditto Balvedera 19 s.
Currants none
Ditto new 48 s.
Prunes French none

Drugs by the lb.

Balsam Peru 10 s.
Cardamom 3 s. 4 d.
Camphire refin'd 17 s.
Crabi Eyes 22 d.
Fallop 3 s. 9d.
Manna 8 s. 6 d a 3 s 6 d.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL from March 30. to April. 25.

Christned	5 Males 696	1351
	2 Females 635	
Buried	5 Males 876	1712
	2 Females 846	
Died under 2 Years old,		709
Between 2 and 5		127
Between 5 and 10		47
Between 10 and 20		39
Between 20 and 30		109
Between 30 and 40		151
Between 40 and 50		148
Between 50 and 60		143
Between 60 and 70		124
Between 70 and 80		77
Between 80 and 90		45
Between 90 and 100		3

Price of Wheat per Bushel.

At Gloucester, 3 s. 2 d. to 3 s. 6 d.
At Exeter, 2 s. 6 d. to 2 s. 9 d.
At Bristol, 3 s. 2 d. to 3 s. 4 d.
At Reading, 5 l. to 6 l. 10 s. } per Load
Basingstoke, 4 l. to 5 l. 12 s. }

Mustick white 4 s. 6 d.
Opium 11 s. 00 d.
Quickilver 4 s. 6 d.
Rhubarb 20 s. a 22 s.
Sarsaparilla 3 s. 06 d.
Saffron Eng. 26 s. 00 d.
Wormseeds 4 s. 6 d.
Balsam Capiva 2 s. 10 d.
Balsam of Gilliad 18 s. 00 d.
Hypocacuanas 6 s. 0d.
Ambergreece per oz. 14 s. 00 d.

Wine, Brandy, and Rum.

Oporiorad, per T. 32 l. a 34 l.
ditto white 40 l.
Lisben red 36.
ditto robur 26 l.
Sherry 27 l.
Canary new 26 l.
ditto old 36 l.
Florence 30 l.
French red 36 l. a 50 l.
ditto robur 20 l.
Mountain malaga old 30 l.
ditto new 24 l.
Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6 s. to 6 l. 00 d.
Rum of Jam 6 s. 0d. a 7 s. 0d.
ditto Lero, Islands 5 s. 0 d. a 6 s. 10 d.

Annotations
Remarks on
Apparatus
Some Observations
Dolan
A Paradox
Lukewarm
Memoirs
31. The
The History
April 1.
The marriage
3. Long
4. The
The month
Memoirs
5. Mr.
The Rock
The intrusion
The month
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17. The
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William O
Jachin M
John Fynn
John Bell
Rick, Fern
Hon. Plow

- Mar. 30. **P**hilosophical Transactions, No. 421. for October, November, and December, 1731.
A Physico-mechanical Essay on improving the Corpufcular Philosophy &c. Pr. 1 s.
Annotations on the book of Job, and the Pfalms; collected by Tho. Fenton, M. A. Pr. 5 s. 6 d.
Remarks on the occurrences of the years 1720 and 1721; relating to the South Sea Scheme. Price 6 d.
Apparatus ad linguam Græcam ordinæ novæ ac facili digestus, &c. Antlore Geo. Thompson, E. A. P.
Some Observations for improvement of trade, by establishing the fishery. &c. By Mr. Peck. Pr. 1 s.
Dilectus upon the cure of the gone by Milk-diet. By Will. Stephens, M. D. F. R. S.
A Paraphrase and Notes on S. Pauls 2d Epistle to the Theſſalonians; in imitation of Mr. Locke
Lukewarmneſs in Religion represented and reproved in 2 Sermons: by W. Harris, D. D. Pr. 1 s.
Memoirs of the Life and Character of the late Earl of Orrery, By Eſſace Badgell, Eſq;
31. The Feaſts and Faſts of the Church of England, with 12 Copper Cuts, Pr. 5 s.
The Hiſtorical Register, No. 65.
 April 1. *examination of the facts and reaſoning in the Bp of Chicheſter's Sermon, Jan. 31.* Pr. 1 s.
The married Philoſopher, a Comedy. Pr. 1 s. 6 d.
 3. *Longford's Glyn: a true Hiſtory translated from the Irish.* Pr. 6 d.
 4. *The Gentleman's Magazine No. 15 for March.*
The monthly Catalogue in 8vo. No. 3. for March.
Memoirs of Love and Gallantry, &c. Pr. 1 s.
 5. *Mr. Taſſe, the Poetical Pop, &c.* Pr. 1 s. 6 d.
 6. *The Roman Antiquities of Britain: by John Horſely. M. A. and F. R. S.*
The intriguing Courtiers: a Comedy. Pr. 1 s. 6 d.
The moral obligation to the poſſitive appointments in Religion, chiefly as to the Sacrament. Pr. 4 d.
 7. *A third Conference in answer to Chriſtianiſm as old, &c.* Tho. Burnet, D. D. Pr. 1 s. 6 d.
 8. *Oldmixon's Reply to Dr. Atterbury's Vindication of Biſhop Smalbridge, &c.* Pr. 1 s.
 10. *A pocket Companion for young Gentlemen.* Pr. 6 d.
A detection of ſeveral miſrepreſentations in Oldcaſtle's Remarks on the Engliſh Hiſtory, &c. Pr. 6 d.
A Letter to a Country Gentleman on the revival of the Salt Duty.
The omniscience of God ſtated and vindicated, &c. by D. Millar, A. M.
 12. *Some Remarks on a Reply to the Defence of the Letter to Dr. Waterland, &c.* Pr. 1 s.
 13. *Sermons and diſcourſes by Rob. Meſſi, D. D.* 4 vol.
 14. *The bleſſedneſs of giving, above that of receiving: a Sermon at the Tabernacle at Blandford,*
 by Geo. Conway, M. A.
 15. *Reflections on the Letter to Dr. Waterland, and the Defence of it.* Pr. 6 d.
 17. *The Caſe of the Salt-duty and Land-tax, &c.* Pr. 6 d.
A Report from the Committee concerning the Sale of the late Earl of Derwentwater's eſtate Pr. 1 s
Animadverſions upon a Paper in the London Journal, Feb. 26. Pr. 4 d.
Remarques hiſtoriques & critiques ſur l'Hiſtoire de Charles XII. deſcrite &c. par M. de la Motraye
The Political State of Great Britain: for March.
Deſiderata Curioſa: or, a Collection of ſcarce and curious Pieces, &c. by Francis Peck M. A. Pr. 1 s
 8. *An Apology for the Church of England, &c.* Pr. 1 s.
A Poem to his R. Highneſs the Duke on his Birth-day: by Stephen Duck.
An expoſtulatory Letter to Mr Dan. Neal, concerning his Hiſtory of the Puritans. Pr. 6 d.
Miſcellaneous Obſervations on Authors, No. 16.
A Letter to a Free-holder on the reduction of the Land-tax. Pr. 1 s.
 20. *A detection of the ſtate and ſituation of the Sugar Planters of Barbadoes, &c.* Pr. 1 s
The benefit of dying: a Sermon at New Woodſtock, Mar. 19. by Peter Du Bois.
 21. *The Charing Croſs Medley.* Pr. 1 s.
The Council of women. Pr. 1 s.
A Diſſertation concerning the canonical authority of the Goſpel according to Matthew, &c. pr. 1 s
A Letter to the men-meeting of the People called Quakers, &c. pr. 4 d.
The reigns of K. Edward II. and part of K. Edward III. by J. Adamſon.
The Whetſtone: a Propoſal of a new ſcheme of Grammar, &c. by Mr Lowe Pr. 6 d.
 24. *An Answer to Mr Fog's ſham propoſal for erecting a Statue &c.* Pr. 6 d.
The Progreſs of an Harlot. Pr. 1 s.
 25. *The preſent ſtate of the Republick of Letters, for March.*
A Muſe in Livery: a collection of Poems. Pr. 1 s. 6 d.
Harle-Thronbo's Luxubrations. Pr. 3 d.
The Hiſtory of the Abdication of Viſtor Amadeus, late King of Sardinia, &c. Pr. 1 s.

BANKRUPTS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| W m. Dunby of Giffing, Norfolk Mercer. | Rich. Mapp, of Kiddermiſter, Worc. Innholder. |
| Charles Newburgh, of Oxon, Merchant. | John Brett, of Norwich, Worſted Weaver. |
| William Obreen | Wm. Lawrence, of Weſtmiſter, Carpenter. |
| Jachim Mat-Stelter } of London, Merchants. | Ed. Walker, of St. Clements, Danes, Mid. Vintner. |
| John Fynn, of Saxmundenham, Suffol. Brewer. | Walter Browne, of St. James's Weſtm. Victualler. |
| John Bell of Lynn, Norfolk, Merchant. | Thomas Lightbown, of Strretford, Lancs. Chapman. |
| Rich. Fernley, of Minſhinghampton, Glouc. Mercer. | John Forth, of London, Sugar Refiner. |
| Hon. Flowerman, of Cheapſide, Lond. Stationer, | Daniel Raven, of Clemiſe d. Eſſex, Innholder. |

C O N T E N T S.

R emarks on the Reign of <i>K. Charles I.</i>	685	Of Coquetry	ib. B
<i>Buckingham's Policy</i>	ib. E	Wits and Madmen a-kin	ib. B
<i>E. of Strafford's Character</i>	686	Of Friendship	709
Religion and Deism	ib. E	Instances of it	ib. G
Of moral Good and Evil, oppos'd to the Free-thinkers	687	By <i>Barnet's Character of K. Wm.</i>	711
Times present and pass'd compar'd	688	When proper to Speak of dead Princes	712
The best Remedy for Corruption	ib. H	---Of some particular passages of <i>K. Wm's</i>	ib. E
Mischiefs of Bargains in Marriage	689	Life	ib. G
Generous Love	ib. H	Poverty of Authors	713
<i>Dr Bentley's Manner of Criticism on Milton</i>	690	Retribution for serving the Publick, apply'd	713
The Antiquity and Usefulness of Statues	691	Heroick Friendship	714
Obligations of <i>Ireland</i> to <i>K. Wm.</i>	ib. B	Instances of it	ib. C
Reasons against erecting his Statue on the Banks of the <i>Bayne</i>	692 A	<i>K. William</i> a Hero; or the <i>Fog</i> dispell'd	ib.
<i>Cassim's</i> Design in drawing Parallels	ib. D	Remarks on <i>Fog's</i> Character of <i>Q. Mary</i>	715
Remarks on the <i>English</i> History	693	On Self Murder	ib. K
The Evil of sacrificing Ministers to Party	ib. G	<i>M. Voltaire's</i> Life of the <i>K. of Sweden</i>	ib. H
Of Liberty of Conscience	694	<i>Sir John Eyles's</i> Reply to the Speaker's Reprimand	716
Disappointment in Love	ib. H	The Oath taken by the Knights of the Bath and a Query thereupon	ib. D
The Revolution vindicated	695	A Letter to <i>Sir R---</i>	ib. E
An Oration of <i>Demophones</i>	696	POETRY, Epilogue for the <i>Free-Malton</i>	717
The present State of the <i>S. Sea Company</i>	697	Dean <i>Swift</i> at <i>Sir Arthur Ashe's</i>	ib.
Mismanagements there in, since 1720	ib. E	An Opera Song	718
On Parallel History	698	On two young Ladies Ironing	ib.
Of Church Muxick	ib. H	An Epitaph for <i>Don Francisco</i>	ib.
A Verse of <i>Dan Chaucer</i>	699	Epigram on the First of April	ib.
The Character of <i>K. Wm.</i>	ib. A B C H	The happy Savage	ib.
His Sayings	700	Common Fame put to Shame	ib.
How <i>Dr Barnet</i> obtain'd the Bishoprick of <i>Sassentry</i>	700	An Epitaph on <i>Dr Woodward's</i> Monument	ib.
A mutual Dislike between <i>Dr B---</i> and <i>K. Wm.</i>	ib. D	A Receipt for Courtship	ib.
The contrary asserted	710	<i>Sir Thomas Lombe's</i> Silk Machine describ'd	719
The Dislike maintain'd	711	An Account of the Sessions of the <i>Old Bailey</i>	720
A Footman's Complaint	701	<i>S. Sea Company's</i> Resolution	ib.
<i>Voltaire's</i> Character of the <i>D. of Marlborough</i>	ib. G	Proceedings of the High Court of Chivalry	721
The <i>Swedish</i> Conspiracy	ib. K	Patent of <i>Drury Lane Playhouse</i> , confirm'd to the old Managers	725
Remarks on <i>Voltaire's</i> History	702	Marriages and Births	724
Faction describ'd	703	Deaths	725
Arguments for passing the Tythe Bill	704	Promotions	726
Religion vindicated	705	Ecclesiastical Preferments	727
<i>Cato</i> , <i>Mr. Fletcher</i> , <i>Sir W. Raleigh</i> , and <i>Mr Davenant</i> , of Corruption	706	Foreign Advices this Month	728
On the Success of Libels	707	Price of Goods, Grain, Stocks, monthly of Mortality	728
<i>Q. Mary's</i> Character	ib. C	Books and Bankrupts	729
The Character of <i>K. Wm.</i>	708	Contents	
---Defended as to the partition Treaty	709		

N. B. *The GENTLEMAN's MAGAZINE* or *MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER* will be publish'd the beginning of every Month, and may be had of the Booksellers, or of the Persons who serve the Country with News, earlier than other Monthly Books, if order'd by the first Conveyance; and will be sent to any Gentleman in Town, on giving proper Directions.