

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

O R, T R A D E R'S

Monthly Intelligencer.

N U M B. VIII. for A U G U S T, 1731.

C O N T A I N I N G,

- I. A View of the *Weekly Essays* and *Entertainments*, viz. Of *Travelling* and *Marriage*, the proper time; *Scandal*, good *Manners*, *Love* and *Lovers*, *Virtuosi*, *Learning*, and the *Sciences*; *Grubstreet* *Rabble* of *Scribblers*; *Mr Bowman's Sermon*, and the *Play* of *G. Barnwell*.
- II. Political Points, viz. Of *Court Management* of *Elections*, *Opposition to Power*, *Practices of Corrupt Statesmen*, *Caleb D'anvers* and his *Works applauded and censured*; *Sir R. W. ditto*; *Publick Ministers* and *Stewards*, *Osborn* and *Walsingham*, *Mist* and *Danvers*, compar'd; the *Forge* and *Bank Contracts*,
- iniquitous and just; *State of the Navy*; *Political Changes* and *Enquiries*; *Tim. Scrub* and the *Orator*, *Oxford* and *Osborne*, the *Anodyne* and *Hyp Doctors*.
- III. *P O E M S*; On the *Craftsman's Works*, and *Bowman's Sermon*, *Stonecastle* and *Bavius* contending in *Epigram*. *Remedy for the Gout*
- IV. *DOMESTIC Occurrences*, *Births*, *Deaths*, *Marriages*, *Preferments*, *Casualties*, *Burials*, *Christnings*, &c.
- V. *Prices of Goods*, *Grain* and *Stocks*; a *List of Bankrupts*.
- VI. *FOREIGN Affairs*.
- VII. *Books*, &c. published.
- VIII. *Gardening*, and *Fairs*.
- IX. *A Table of Contents*.

By *S Y L V A N U S U R B A N* of *Aldermanbury*, Gent.

Prodeße & Delectare.

L O N D O N:

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Where may be had any of the former *Numbers*, the *5* first being *reprinted*.

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The Gentleman's Magazine:

AUGUST, 1731.

To the Author of the Gentleman's Magazine.

SIR, ***

HERE having been a great deal said about the Dependency of Parliaments, and the undue Influence by Money in Elections of Representatives, particularly of late Days, I was pleas'd to see put into my Hands by a Friend, a small Instance of the Management of that kind in the Days of Queen Elizabeth, whose two great Principles of Economy, (as you give them from the *Craftsman*, No. 235. June 2. in No. I. Page 1.) were, 1. *Not to suffer Officers to enrich themselves by Fraud or clandestine Management.* 2. *Not to do any thing with Money that could be done with Wisdom or Courage.* The Piece I mean is the following Letter to the Bailiffs, &c. of Andover, from Robert Earl of Leicester, whom the *Craftsman*, (as abridg'd in the Gen. Mag. No. VI. p. 238.) calls a Great Favourite, and voracious Plunderer under Q. Elizabeth: It does not appear that he offers to bribe the Bailiffs, 'tis only to save the Corporation Money; and how far that may be thought an undue Influence, I will not pretend to say, any more than I can, whether the Borough comply'd with his Request, and deliver'd up their Rights and Privileges in a blank Chart. It is

likely he had some assurances of succeeding: But if any Borough did in that Reign give up the Nomination of their Representatives to the same, or any other Statesman (a Point I should be glad to be satisfied of) it might be owing to the Security they were in of not being prejudiced thereby under so wise and good a Queen, who depended solely on the Affections of her People, and they in return were the more ready to confide in her. But certainly as it cou'd not have been safe, so they wou'd not act in the same manner, under a wicked and designing Government. I will only just quote a few words from Sir Rich. Baker concerning this Favourite, and then give you his Letter. He says in one place, *This Earl was an exquisite Statesman for his own Ends*; in another, *That he was in so great Favour with the Queen, that some thought she meant to marry him; yet when he dy'd, his Goods were sold at an Oustry to make Payment of the Debts he ow'd her.* How shall we reconcile these seeming Contradictions? ***

[We omit here, and at the beginning the Compliments our kind Correspondent pays to our Impartiality and method in general, but take this opportunity to inform him and others, that what they may think superfluous, some of our Readers are pleased with: and that, tho' we own they are not so universal, yet the Room they take up is fully allowed for in the unusual Quantity here given for a Six-Penny Book. We beg leave to add, to those who want us to enlarge more in some Respects, that

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it can hardly be done without encreasing the price, or using a smaller Print, neither of which we conceive would be agreeable to the Generality of our Readers. We will endeavour to oblige them.]

COPY of a Letter from Robert Earl of Leicester to the Borough of Andover in the County of Southampton.

After my heartie Commenda-
tions. Whereas it hath
pleased her Majesty to appoint a
Parliament to be presentlie cal-
led: Being Steward of your
Towne, I make bould hartie to
pray you, that you would give me
the Nomination of one of your
Burghes for the same: and yf
mynding to abyde the Chargdes of
allowance for the other Burghesse, you
meane to name ane that is not of
your towne, yf you will beslowe the
nomination of the other Burghesse
also upon me, I will thank you for
it, and will both appoynt a suffi-
cient Ban, and see you dischardged of
all Chargdes in that behaule, and
so prayng your speedie Answere
herein, I thus bid you right hartie
farewell.

From the Courte the 12th of Oc-
tober, 1584.

Your loving frende
R. Leicester.

If you will send me your
Election with a blank, I
will put in the Names.

To my very loving friends the
Burgesses, Aldermen, and the rest
of the Town of Andover.

The free Briton, August 5. No. 88.
Clodius and Cicero; a Pamphlet, ab-
stracted.

After having treated the Wri-
ters against the Ministry, es-
pecially the Authors of the Crafts-
man with the utmost Contempt, pro-

ceeds to revive a Pamphlet publish'd
about four Years ago, which has
this peculiar Merit, that its Argu-
ments were adapt'd to all Times,
nor was wrote to abuse any Person,
nor serve any Party; and is to the
purpose following.

"It will ever be the Fate of those
who are high in Station or Fame to
be the Mark of Envy to some that
are lower; their Exaltation and Im-
portance is Crime enough, where
there is no other. Opposition to
Power is far from being a Proof of
the abuse of Power; and the vilest
uses of it are frequently popular and
adored."

To illustrate his Argument, pro-
duces the Example of *Clodius* and
Ciceron. *Clodius* in his *Invectives* a-
gainst his old Friend (for such *Ciceron*
had been) never own'd any personal
Spite and Disappointment, but pro-
fessed a singular Attachment to the
Honour and Interest of the People:
Before them he charg'd *Ciceron* with
exorbitant Measures, and shedding
illegally the Blood of *Romans*. True,
Ciceron had shed some Blood, but it
was to suppress the most barbarous
and sanguinary Conspiracy that ever
threatened *Rome*, that of *Catilina*.
What is still more surprising, this
same *Clodius* had been one of *Ciceron*'s
warmest Assistants, in detecting
that very Conspiracy; yet af-
terwards blash'd not to abuise him
for using the only effectual Meas-
for preserving the Being of the Go-
vernment.

"This, he thinks, an Act of com-
mon Candour and Equity, that we
consider, and equally try, as well
the Conduct of Malecontents, as that
of Ministers, and compare Acts of
Policy and Power on one side, with
those of Discontent and Opposition
on the other, and remember, 'tis as
natural to defend as attack. Minis-
ters may have their Tools, and

some

some abusive Pens may be officiously engag'd for them, without their Knowledge or Consent: But have not Malcontents their Tools too?

An ill-natur'd Athenian honestly own'd his Malice, when he ballotted for the Banishment of Aristides, i.e. He was stung to the quick to hear him every where extolled with the Title of Aristides the Just. An Enemy more artful, and less sincere, might have cloaked his Virulence with the pretence of publick Zeal. Besides, as Aristides was Treasurer of the Commonwealth, what was easier than to charge him with abusing his Trust, and over-grown Greatness. This did his Emulator Themistocles, a Man of Parts without Justice.

London Journal, August 7. No. 628.

Of Travelling.

Clivius (a Correspondent) discourses on the Humour of travelling and residing in foreign Countries, of being profuse there, and niggardly at home.

Travelling, at best, is chargeable, and the Money we spend abroad is a loss to our Country. None ought to travel abroad but on account of Business, or for the sake of making Observations, and acquiring useful Knowledge.

Our Travellers are commonly taken from School, or the University, at 17 or 18 Years of Age, either because the Youth hates his Studies, or has a rambling Head; and is sent abroad before he has made any progress in Learning, or knows the Constitution of his own Country. The Consequence of which is, they are immers'd in all manner of Lewdness and Debauchery, and their Principles, both Religious and Political, are corrupted by the Intrigues of Irish Romish Priests, and other Emisaries, who swarm in Roman Catholick Countries; and if they once pervert them from the Reli-

gion of their Education, will likewise beget in them an aversion to a Protestant Prince, and the Form of Government of their own Country.

But if this Humour of Rambling in the Male Part of our Nation is blameable, it is more unaccountable in the Female, considering those shocks to Modesty almost inseparable from Sea Voyages. If, says he, a Lady has a fit of the Vapours, she must go to Montpellier, Spaw, or Paris. Questions, if the Bath, or Tunbridge, or a Journey to York, might not be as effectual a Remedy, unless they had a mind for an Intrigue with a French Dancing Master, or a Marqué?

One Evil of residing in foreign Countries, is, that the Estates and Incomes of many English Families are principally expended there, to the Discouragement of our own Tradesmen and Manufacturers.

A late Edict of the French King to forbid Pilgrimage, shows their sense of it. If we consider the Acquisitions made to our Nation from this Humour of Travelling, we shall find no Equivalent for the Expence, except that offaying they have hunted with the King of France's Hounds, or dined with some of his Court.

The rational Design of Travelling, is to become acquainted with the Languages, Customs, Manners, Laws and Interests of foreign Nations; the Trade, Manufactures and Produce of Countries; the Situation and Strength of Towns and Cities: Instead of which, we have brought home the French Coiffure, the Robe de Chambre of the Women, and Toupet and Solitaire of the Men; Dancing, Gaming and Masquerades.

Concludes, that he cannot but think it for the Benefit of our Country to hinder our Ladies from being carried abroad, and much for its Honour to prevent the Exportation of Fools.

Universal Spectator, Aug. 7. No. 168.

Proper Time of Marriage.

THE Proposition the *Spectator* discourses upon in this Journal, is, That the properest time for a Woman to be *married*, is, when a good *Husband* offers. This he illustrates by the Conduct of his Cousin *Humphry*, who has rejected honourable and generous Proposals for his youngest Daughter *LUCY*; made by a Gentleman, to whom there can be no exception.

The Gentleman first saw and fell in Love with her in *Kensington Gardens*; and soon after got into her Company, and took all Opportunities to see and gaze upon her. She quickly discover'd his Love, and was pleased with her Conquest; and when she heard him professing his Passion in the softest Language that Love cou'd dictate, cou'd not refuse him a private Interview, which they had at a Friend's House, where *Leander* (so he is call'd) pleaded his Cause so effectually, that *Lucy* found her self melting in the same Tenderness; however told him she durst not hear any further Discourse upon that Subject without her *Father's* Approbation.

Leander waited on him accordingly, and *Humphry* was so well acquainted with him and his Family, that he could object nothing, only, that as *Lucy* was his youngest *Daughter*, and her two *Sisters* both *unmarried*, it was his firm Resolution to have them married first. In vain *Leander* offer'd Arguments to dissuade him from it. His *Remonstrances* only made him the more inflexible.

In vain he employ'd all his Friends and Acquaintance, and even the *Spectator* himself, to intercede for him. To be rid of their Importunity, *Humphry* remov'd his Family to a Village 150 Miles off.

Before their separation, the Lovers got an Interview, where *Team* supply'd the want of *Words*, and they vow'd a perpetual *Confancy* and *Affection*; *Lucy* next Morning set out for the Country, and *Leander* three Days afterwards embark'd for *Holland*, to try if Travel can divert the Pangs of Love, determining never to see his native *Land*, till the present *Obstacles* to his Happiness can be remov'd. The *Spectator* prints this Case, that the Miseries of the two Lovers may reach the Lady's *Father*, and make him relent.

Fog's Journal, August 7. No. 144.

Practices of corrupt Ministers.

ISA Transcript of a Discourse out of an Author whom he does not name, and whom, he says, a certain Party seems to forget, tho' he profess'd their own Principles, and is to the following effect.

Open and avowed Conspiracies against the Liberties of a free People rarely succeed. Traitors disguise their Treason, and recommend it under popular Colours.

Thus one Nation has been surrender'd to another, under the Name of mutual Alliance, and Fortresses given up under the frugal Notion of saving Charges, and Commonwealths have been enslav'd by Troops rais'd to save them from it.

Shews what Measures corrupt Ministers take to ruin and enslave the People over whom they preside. First, They endeavour to get the Prince into their Possession, and shut him up in his Court, while they devout and plunder at large.

They will engage their Country in ridiculous and expensive Wars, that in such Alarms Men may have less leisure to look into publick Mis-carriages.

When their Ends are served by War, they will procure Peace at

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any rate; they will create Parties in the Commonwealth; and playing 'em upon each other, will rule both.

They will have none call'd to an Account for past Crimes, tho' their Enemies, and whose Posts they enjoy, lest they should make a Precedent for their own Punishment. They will employ Men without regard to Qualifications; debauch their Country with foreign Vices; and try all Means to provoke the People to Disaffection; or bribe the Electors in the Choice of their Representatives: But if all these Schemes fail, there is then but one Thing left for these Traitors, namely, to run about, and joining with the Enemy of their Prince and Country, compleat their Treason.

Character of Mr. D'anvers's Works.

Academicus, a Correspondent at Oxford, congratulates Mr. D'anvers on the publication of his Works in Volumes. Reflects on the uncommon Violence, and impetuous Rage lately observ'd in the Writings and Proceedings of his *Adversaries*, for which he assigns several Reasons, but especially the publication of the *Craftsman* in 7 Vols. His *Dissertations on Liberty, and the British Constitution*, has, he says, no doubt given uneasiness to Those who are Enemies to both. True, as publish'd weekly, they are read and admir'd only for a Day, and then thrown by, and forgot; but as now collected in Volumes, they form a regular *Critique upon Affairs of Government*, become Permanent, and will descend to posterity; they get into Libraries, and are above the reach of the most absolute Power. They will furnish ample Materials for the History of the *present Age*, and prove an excellent Warning to future Ministers. Look upon the Collection of

Cato's Letters and the *Writings of the Craftsman* as a compleat History of eleven Years past.

Concludes with a *Form to Mr. D'anvers* on the excellency of his *Writings*. Which see p. 347, 348.

[Without presuming too much on our own Merit, we may venture to affirm, that the *GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE*, when collected into Volumes, will be read by Posterity with equal Pleasure, as the best Test of the *Writings* of the present Age; having, we conceive, this Advantage over any one Paper, namely, a much greater Variety, and the Argument on both sides with an absolute Impartiality.]

Weekly Register, Aug. 7. No. 69.

The State of the Navy, & Proof of the Wisdom of the Administration.

*C*omplains of the ungénérous Behaviour of some Gentlemen who believe that Railing at every Measure of the Government is the only true Symptom of Patriotism, and Disaffection the best Foundation of Popularity; who are always blaming what they imagine wrong, without the Ingenuity of once applauding what is apparently right.

All Parties agree that the *Navy* is of the utmost Consequence to the Constitution; the natural Strength of *Great Britain*, her Refuge and Defence, the Guardian of her Trade, and Support of her Glory. Had the Ministry ever neglected this important Point, or misapply'd the Sums granted for its Support; had it been suffer'd to decay, or exhausted without a Supply, there would have been real Grounds of Complaint. On the contrary they have made the Fleet the continual Object of their Tenderest Regard. Hence our Maritime Power is not only the greatest in the World, but has

has been greater under their Conduct than ever before. This appears from the care taken of our Ships of War in the Docks, where, in Peace, they are laid up under the strictest Inspection, their Decays watch'd and instantly repair'd, and old Ships rebuilt, that the whole Complement may be always compleat and ready for Service; Materials and Stores provided for every Exigence, committed to the care of proper Officers; the Seamen encourag'd, and courted into the Service, and never paid with such Certainty and Exactness, with so little Imposition and Delay. Their short Allowance Money, Smart Money, &c. is as sure as their Pay, and as regularly discharg'd.

The Laws of Preferment among the Officers were never on so equitable a Basis. Gentlemen are first Volunteers, then Midship Men, before they are made Officers, and must serve in both Capacities to qualify them for Commissions; after this their Abilities are to be examined, and to have Certificates in form. Nor is this all—By a late Proposal from the Lords of the Admiralty to the Seamen and Commanders of the Fleet, a voluntary Proportion is to be deducted from their Pay to maintain the Families of such who die in the Service of their Country, without any additional Charge of procuring or receiving it.

Read's Journal, Saturday August 7.

The Craftsman detected of Falsity.
THE first Part of this Journal is an Extract of a Discourse On the usefulness of Learning and Sciences,

with respect to the State, written by Mr. Barbeyrac, and lately publish'd at Amsterdam, and not yet translat'd into English.

In the next Place is an Answer to a Passage in the *Craftsman* of Saturday July 31, where Read's *Journal* is mention'd in the List of Authors, which the *Craftsman* affirms have been employ'd against him in Vindication of Mr. Lyn, the printing and dispersing of whose Writings must cost him 20,000*l.* per ann. (See p. 302.) and that the whole charge of printing this *Journal* in particular was defray'd by the Government. This, Mr. Read says, is an impudent Lie, and solemnly avers, that he never receiv'd any Assistance, or Gratuity whatsoever, towards carrying on this Paper, but from the fair Sale of it, which has been sufficient to support it many Years before the *Craftsman* appear'd, and don't in the least fear, will be so when *He is no more*. Adds, as a further Detection of the *Craftsman's* Falsity, that the *British Journal*, lugg'd into the said *Estimate of annual Expence*, has been laid down several Months, which would not have happen'd, had it been supported by any Person in Power. And doubts not but the *Craftsman* might be as easily contradicted by others.

Says, it is mighty diverting to hear *Caleb* calling Writers *Hiselings*, who is known himself to be one of the meanest of them; sailing at the Society of *Grubstreet*, when he is one of its oldest Members; and talking of good Manners, who, with the Language of a *Bear-garden*, abuses Men of the best Character.

Applebee's Journal, Sat. Aug. 7.

Of Impudence.
THIS Vice is too well known to need a Definition. No Profession of Life but it appears in

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and is become even necessary to recommend Virtue; its opposite, Modesty, being almost turned out of the World.

A reverend and submissive Behaviour becomes him who speaks publicly in a Court of Justice. Yet how contrary is the Demeanour of our most admired Orators; among them an uncouth, boisterous and impudent Flow of Words passes for Eloquence, often diversified with low Wit and Language of the Bear-Garden. *Cicero* never pronounced an Oration, but he began trembling. Amongst us the Brief is give one hour, and the Harangue made the next. Mothers are pleased with the pertness of their Daughters, and forwardness to Vice passes with the Father for a Mark of great Genius.

The Practice of the Ancients was widely different. Modesty with them was the strongest guard of Virtue. *Cato*, seeing a young Man blush, said, *Be not displeased with that flushing in thy Cheeks, my Lad, it is the colour of Virtue.*

If Impudence is disagreeable in Man, more is it so in Women, to whose Sex Modesty seems essential. The Diversions and Liberties allow'd amongst us, are, he thinks, but just within Decency and Innocence.

Purity of Heart, is of all others the most excellent, as well as the most elevated Virtue; and therefore a poor Greek Maiden being ask'd What Fortune she would bring her Husband? answer'd truly and bravely, *I will bring him what is more valuable than any Treasure, a Heart unspotted; and that Portion of Virtue without a Stain, which was all that I inherited to me from my Parents.*

political Controversy that both Parties reproach each other with change of Sentiments in matters of Government, enquires into the Cause of such Reproaches, and states the Question on both sides.

The Principles of a *Whig*, is to secure himself, his civil and religious Liberties; and to guard against the encroachments of Power, which may be attempted either by Princes, or their Ministers. This they have strenuously and constantly asserted, even to the Death of one King, and to the Banishment of another; every Notion, conducive to the Liberty of the Subject, they have put in practice; and such has been their Success, that we have more Concessions from our Kings in favour of our natural Rights, and security for their continuance, than ever were known in a Commonwealth Ancient or Modern.

The *Tories*, on the other hand, contend for the Rights of Princes and Churchmen, even to endanger the Liberties of the People; but have been baffled, disappointed and disgrac'd; the security of the Church is not with them a sufficient Atonement for the Toleration of the Dissenters; nor the possession of all a Subject's Rights, a satisfaction for the alteration that was made in the Succession to secure them. [An Impartial Reader may discover a Medium between the above Characters.]

Should a *Tory* be question'd, Why he forgets the Submission and Reverence that his Party and Ancestors paid to the higher Powers? his Answer must be, Because he denies the Legality of the Government, and thinks all Methods of annoying unlawful Power fair and honest; tho' no Attacks of that kind would be so, where a Title allow'd to be just, accompany'd the Possession.

The Daily Courant, Aug. 11. 1731.

Whig and Tory Principles. of 1731.

A Correspondent having observ'd

in the Course of the present

Gruber

The Grubbeans scandalized.
Grub-street Journal, Thursday,
 August 12. No. 84.

Takes notice of an Aspersion cast upon the Society of Grubstreet in the *Daily Courant* of last Tuesday, namely, that they are *A numerous and disorderly Rabble of Scribblers brought into the Field against the present Ministry.* See p. 300.

Says, it is very hard the Society should be charg'd with such an Imputation, when they have carefully avoided all Political Letters and Essays, and have touch'd only on the Argumentation and Diction used by Political Writers on either side; and as an Argument of their Impartiality, refers to three successive Journals, where they placed the Controversy between the *Walpoleans* and *Pulteneyans* in a true Light in opposite Columns. A Method they are encourag'd to pursue, from the Approbation which, they hear, was publickly given to their Journals by some very great Persons at Court.

Complains of their odd Situation; on one side they are charg'd with *Being engaged by the goodness of Pay, or the hopes of Plunder, to write against the Ministry*; on the other, it is asserted in the last *Craftsman*, that *The whole Province of Grubstreet has been taken into double Pay upon this important Occasion, to write for the Ministry.* One of these Assertions must be false. But says, the Province, or rather the States of Grubstreet like those of Switzerland, never enter into any Alliance with one contending Power against another, but observe an exact Neutrality. Their private Members, indeed, may fight earnestly on either side for good Pay, without enquiring into the Merits of the Cause; for which he assigns two Reasons. One is, that both Parties who employ these Mercenaries, absolutely

deny that they are so; the other is, that these Mercenaries themselves disclaim the Name of Grubbeans.

On Mr. Orator's complaint of abuse.

On all sides 'tis agreed, that learn'd H-ly will w^t ill w^t; Yet none e'er, but himself, will affirm he's abus'd. 'Tis ill usage, when eggs at the Pill'ry we hurl; But it's no abuse of Sir Peter, or C-

Free Briton, August 12. No. 89.

The Pamphlet of Clodius and Ciceron
 continued.

In the Discovery of the Conspiracy 1723, how many plausible and popular Things were alledg'd against the Bill for punishing the principal Conspirator, by the Duke of W-? And such was the Opposition, that it was no easy Matter to punish him at all.—That Duke has since amply explain'd with what Views he made that stand.

The *Pretender*, in his *Manifesto*, during the late Rebellion, invited Men to join with him for this Reason, namely, That while all Europe felt the Blessings of Peace, Great Britain alone suffer'd all the Miseries of War. He, and his Creatures, made that War, yet the Administration was charg'd with it.

Nothing is more usual or politick than to change Sides with the change of Times and situation of Things. Q. Elizabeth often engag'd her People in frequent and even contrary Wars; with France first, with whom she made Peace to humble the Spaniards; and after she had sunk the Pride and Strength of Spain, and saw Henry IV. of France absolute Master of that great Kingdom; She grew jealous of him, and would not consent to see Spain further reduc'd.

Such is the Situation and Nature of the two Governments of *England* and *Holland*, that it would be madness for one to attack the other, yet if one of them should be so mad to begin such attack, the other must repell it.

The Arguments which Malecontents use to disprove the Evidence produced by the Ministers, is Railery and Ridicule; and because their Intelligence comes from abroad thro' several Hands, therefore they ridicule and disbelieve it.

Refers these Jesters to the *Report of the Secret Committee* for enquiring into the late Conspiracy, where they will find that Hearsays, Reports at second and third hand, Circumstances, collateral Evidence, Decyphering, nay, the Evidence of a dumb Beast, passed for abundant Proof, more convincing than oral Testimony.

When a Country is under the Terrors of an Invasion, will any one, who does not wish it, say, that their Governors must stay for ocular Demonstration? Is conviained that several foreign Courts, and the Pretender with his Adherents, are disgusted, and think the Fleets and Treasure of Great Britain wrongfully and maliciously applied.

In the late Queen's Time, when a Defcent was threatned, great were the Clamours, that the Kingdom was utterly unprovided with Men and Arms; tho' it had been mov'd in Parliament to put the Kingdom in a Posture of Defence, yet the impending Danger was derided.

Bitter and loud was the Cry against the Lord Chancellor Clarendon, and an Impeachment was prepar'd of many enormous Articles: Yet it appears he was Upright, and every Article false; and that he sav'd the Constitution from the most mortal Blow that could threaten it, the Project for levying Money by the sole Power of the Prince; and left not enough to support the Dignity of Peacock in his Family. Lord Godolphin raised no Estate; Lord Chan. Bacon was very poor; Sir Francis Walsingham died indigent;

and Lord Burleigh very rich; yet all excellent Ministers.

Concludes, that when Liberty is protected, and the Laws observ'd, and a Ministry can have no Views separate from the publick Interest, 'tis ungenerous and cruel to fall upon them, distress them, and weaken their Hands, when employ'd in Measures for preserving the State, and for frustrating the apparent Projects of publick and private Enemies.

Private Characters enter into Publick Craftsmen, Sat. Aug. 14. No. 257.

SAYS, that his Discourses ought chiefly to turn on the *Merk of Facts*, not of *Names*, yet thinks it is some times justifiable to examine into *private Characters*. The People, he says, have as just a Right to enquire into the *private Virtues* and *Vices* of the Person who is entrusted with the care of their *Liberties*, as a Gentleman has to demand a *Character* of the *Steward* who is to manage his *Estate*. For as a *Man's Disposition* and *Behaviour* is in *private Life*, such, it's presumed, will be his *publick Character*. Change of Condition changes not Manners.

If a *Man*, on his first entrance into *Business*, will take a *Bribe* from a poor forage *Contractor*, will he neglect any Opportunity when he rises higher, of making *corrupt* and *rich Bargains* for himself?

The *Man* who, in his *private Capacity*, is frighten'd at the receipt of a *Penny-Post Letter*, will be weak enough, in a *publick Character*, to alarm a *Nation* with groundless *Fears of Plots and Invasions*.

A *Coward* in *private Life*, may be a *Bully* in *publick*; the *spendthrift* of his *private Fortune*, will be profuse of the *publick Treasure*, and he who is *false* and *insincere* in *private Life*, will have little *Regard* to *National Faith*.

He goes on : The trifling Advocates of a weak Administration, wherever you mention pernicious Measures, always call upon you for Proof. But, says he, what sort of Proof do they want ? All that can be expected are given, except their own Confession.

Enumerates several Facts, as standing Subject of Complaint, as *Dunkirk, Gibraltar, decrease of Trade, loss of our Ships, &c.* and then asks Under whose Administration hath all this happen'd ? Who is the Man that has assum'd all *Power, Authority and Profit* to himself ? The only Excuse for his Mismanagement is, that as *Ch-r of the Ex-r* he is not answerable for Faults not in his Office. It, says the *Craftsman*, he act-ed only as *C*— of the *E-r*, he could be accountable for nothing but what related to his Department ; but as he, like the late *E. of Oxford*, takes upon himself the whole Adminis-tration, he is justly accountable for whatever is done amiss in any part of it, since he has monopoliz'd the whole. Just such a Monopolizer is *Tony Aston* ; he plays all Characters ; he fills none ; he is the whole Comedy in his single Person ; he re-ceives, indeed, the Salary of Actors, but confesses his Inability to sustain so many Parts, and picks your Pocket with some appearance of Modesty.

Proceeds to shew, that he has brough't such Proof to support his Charge of Peculation, and embez-zeling the publick Money, as it was possible for him to bring. Proofs in a proper place have been demanded, and constantly refused. The Man, says he, may be safe, but is as little satisfied with his Innocence as his Modesty. Sees he hath avo ided publick Punishment, but the Refuge he hath taken, he is sure, is a circumstantial Evidence of

his Guilt. Then quotes *Addison's Cato*,
Bind him disband his Legions,
And stand the Judgment of a Roman Senate.

Fog's Journal, Aug. 14. No. 145.

Timothy Scrub of Rag Fair, Esq; complains in a Letter to Mr. *Fog* of an Affront lately offered him by a fawcy Puppy, one *Ulrick D'Ypres* in the *Courant of July 27*, (see p. 300.) where, after mentioning *Mr. D'anvers* and *Fog* as Com-manders of their *Horse and Dragoons*, the Monkey has the Insolence to pro-ceed to the following Item.

Item,— Several Troops of *Swiss*, commanded by *Eustace Budget, Esq;* and his Lieutenant *Timothy Scrub, of Rag Fair, Esq.*

Is amazed at the Fellow's Folly, in naming *Mr. Budget*, whom he advises to stick close to the *King of Sparta*, and to leave the *Ulricks, Osborns, Hyp-Dictor, Walsingham, and Country Parson* to his Management. *Mr. Scrub* says, he has rais'd his Re-putation to the highest pitch of Glory by his polemical Writings ; which, were they bound together in a Volume, might be justly enti-tled to that Inscription, which a cer-tain Clergyman put on the outside of a Book, wherein he had bound up together all the *Bp of London's Pastoral Letters*.

Unicus est nobis Bibliotheca Literarum.
 This only Book is my Library.

Says, *Ulrick* is his natural Brother, tho' he would persuade the World he is of another Family. But hopes this Epistle will have the same Ef-fect upon him, as an odd Accident had upon a Farmer's Son. This young Coxcomb, says he, was sent to *Cambridge*, where he learnt to forget all his poor Relations, and that he had ever done a Day's Work himself. The first time he came home to see his Father, was in the Season of *Haymaking*, where, as

he

he was looking on, spurn'd with his Foot a Pitch-fork that lay in his way, and ask'd his Father *What was the Name of it?* The old Fellow flaring him in the Face, ask'd him *If he could not tell?* His Son answer'd, no; but had no sooner spoke the Word, than happening to tread on the Prong of the Fork, the other end flew up, and hit him a confounded flap on the Chops. The smart of the blow made the Booby roar out G-d-n the Pitch-Fork.

Weekly Register, Aug. 14. No. 70.
Of the Fire at Tiverton, &c.

A Letter from the Reverend Mr. Newte, Rector of Tiverton in Devonshire, to Mr. Markham, School-Master in London, informs him of the ruinous Condition of that Town. All the Houses from *Loman Bridge*, to the end of High Street (a few about the Church excepted) and all the Dwellings backward, the greatest parts of *Bariton* and *Bampton* Streets, also an *Alms-house*, *Corn Market-house*, *Market-Cross*, and *Shambles*, are entirely laid in Ashes. The loss in Houses and Goods he computes at 100,000*l.* Says, that in taking an account of the Peoples Loss, a proper Distinction has been made between such as were and were not able to bear them, in order to do both the Sufferers and their Benefactors justice, and to distribute their Aims to the most necessitous; that is, to such as were stripp'd of all, or near all they were worth, which, only, amounts to 40,000*l.* The Damage of the more substantial Inhabitants (several of whom lost 2 or 3000*l.* a Man, besides the publick Buildings) are not, he thinks, entitled to any share of the present Collections. See p. 269.

Concludes his Letter with saying, that they register every Sum of Mo-

ney they receive, the Persons from whom, and the Proportion each Sufferer has out of it, which, if necessary, they intend to publish.

An Estimate on Oath of the Loss and Damage by the Fire at Ramley in Huntingdonshire, May 21.

	l. s. d.
To 71 Dwelling-hous- es, and Out-houses	8736 8 1
Loss of Goods sworn to	5108 5 10
Made good by Insurance	2187 1 0
Near Loss	11,657 12 11

A Calculation of the Losses sustained by the Fire at *Blindford*, as transmitted to the Sheriffs of *London*, amounts to

Ditto of *Tiverton*, — 56,000*l.*

The London Journal, August 14.
No. 629

Remarks on the Craftsman.

Osborne laughs at that assertion in the last Craftsman, that the Reason why their Adversaries fall upon them with such Violence and impetuosity of Rage, is, *they dread their future Writings!* For, considering their Writings against the Ministry, and the manner of conducting them, with the Answers that have been made to all their Arguments, 'tis almost a shame to continue a Controversy with a set of Men, who have not one Subject left to treat upon; and who have said nothing new this twelve Months; *always defeated, yet always triumphing; always talking against personal Altercations, yet fill every Paper with the most licentious Scurrility; and having nothing to say, write Letters to themselves, and have converted even Oxford her self. Passive-Obedience-Men write Panegyrics on the Doctrine of Resistance; Hereditary-Right-Men, sunk into mere*

popular King-Makers, and Jacobites, turn'd Commonwealthsmen, Sincr at the *Tul and Office of a King*.

Recites the pompos Eucomiums which Mr. D'anvers bellows on his own Writings (see p. 323.) and says, they will be so far from descending to the *lateſt Generation*, that this Generation will neither buy nor read them.

As to what they promise themselves, that their Volumes will transmit the M—r with *Infamy to Posterity*, Osborne, says, they are miſtakēn, and that the *Infamy* will rather revert upon the Authors. But the M—r will rise the higher, when 'tis consider'd, that his *bit-terest Enemies* have not been able, with all their *Wit and Malice*, to prove any thing against him. Says, it was the kindest thing the Government could do to *take up the Printer*, else they wou'd have *wrote themselves into Treason*.

As to their Complaint, that their Adversaries have left the *main Point* in dispute, Osborne desires to know what that *Point* is? and is ready to *recount all the Evils charg'd on the Government*, and *fairly dispute every one of them*, without saying a *word that is personal*.

These Authors, says he, have lately given an account of the Charge the Government is at for maintaining *Ministerial Writers*. Says, they know a way to save this Charge, let 'em lay down the *Craftsman*, and so save the Government 40 or 50,000*l.* a Year, and leave the *Ministerial Writers* to *starve*, like Dogs as they are. See p. 302.

As to their affirming, *That Mr. Oldcastle's Remarks will furnish ample Materials for the History of the present Age*, says, that his Remarks are *partial*, and the History it self *changed, corrupted, bent and accommodated*, to serve the *Purposes of a Party*.

The *Daily Courant*, Sat. Aug. 14,

To Academicus, on the *lateſt Craftsman*.

THE World, (says *Stafasmasfix*, the writer of this Letter) will not be surpriz'd to hear that the *Craftsman's Works* should suspend the Studies of the People at Oxford, who have, for some Years past, been more studious to encourage *Opposition* to the Government than *Arts and Sciences*. But, that *Academicus* should promise himself a universal future *Approbation* from the publication of them in Volumes, if it be more than a *Bookseller's Puff*, is both an Effect, and a Mark of that *Folly* that produced them. In this State the *Regular Course of abuse and Misrepresentation* they contain, and the *continued expectation of a change of Hands and Counsels*, will furnish *Posterity* with the evident Reason of one great part of our Difficulties, and with the real *Charatters and Designs* of their *Authors*, in spite of their present *Disguises*; and the *Name of a certain Gentleman*, will be used to expose *pretended Patriots*; and those additional Difficulties, which his Behaviour has occasion'd, shall but add to the Honour and Esteem of that Character they were designed to blacken and disgrace.

Concludes, That as there is no part of these Writings so venomous as *Oldcastle's Remarks*, does not wonder at the Regard which the Letter-writer pays them, nor will he be surpriz'd at his addressing to him an imitation of his *Panegyrick Poem*. See both oppos'd, p. 347, 348.

The *Universal Spectator*, Aug. 14.

Cf good Manners.

A *Rifſippus*, a Correspondent, begins his Discourse in this manner. When a late Elegant and noble

Author

Author, calls writing well, the chief Master-piece of Nature, he at once expresses all the Energy of Poetry, and all the Force of Reason; so excellent is it to polish and reform the Minds of those about us. Thus the Ancients invented the Fables of *Orpheus* and *Amphion*, to intimate the savage Temper of the Vulgar among Mankind, and the Charms of *Philosophy*, that cou'd soften the Ruggishness of their Dispositions.

But notwithstanding the Instructions of Philosophy, now assisted by the Christian Religion, yet we find Multitudes who are as ignorant of Civility, as if they had been Inhabitants of *Lapland*. His Neighbour *Ursinus* is a flagrant Instance, who looks upon the largeness of his Estate as Privilege enough to be a Brute; his Wife leads a Life worse than if she spent it in the Gallies; her Servants are encourag'd to treat her with Insolence, tho' all her Crime is, she can't drink *March-Bear*, nor divert the Squire and his Company with *Smatty Songs*. His Example has spread such an epidemick Brutality round him, that he has not a Tenant who is not a *Boor*, nor has scarce left a good Husband in the Parish.

To remedy these Evils, there is nothing more requir'd than to engage Men in a cool Deliberation of the Nature of their Actions. For no body ever acted viciously, but from a vehement impulse of Desire, which precipitates them to act without consulting Reason. *Cæsar* halted at the *Rubicon*, being struck with Horror at invading his Country; but a sudden gust of Ambition seiz'd his Mind, and full of Fury, he rush'd into the Rivulet, crying out, *Ita est Alia. — The Dye is thrown.*

Socrates look'd on Science as an indifferent Thing, compar'd with the Knowledge of human Conduct,

and render'd himself conspicuous, by teaching, that the highest Wisdom consisted in living, in a manner, strictly Moral.

The *Stocks* were a noble Sect, they rejected not only the *Vices*, but the *Passions* of Mankind, and so master'd both the Frailties and Infirmitiess of humane Nature.

Aristippus wore neither the Beard nor Aspect of an Instructor, but mingling himself in all Companies, artfully pick'd Occasions, as if by chance, to rectify an Error, or prevent a Vice; by this means his *Virtue* became the *Fashion*, and Men were reform'd from *Vice*, while they thought they were only growing Polite.

Applebee's Journal, Sat. Aug. 14.

Of Love, and Lovers.

Love, and the numerous Tribes of Lovers, are the Subject of this Discourse; which, that he may treat of the more distinctly, marshals his *Inamoratoes* under several Heads; and places in the lowest Rank the *Sensual*. A *Sensual Lover*, is one who considers nothing in a Woman, but her Sex, gives himself up to *Debauchery*, and has almost an equal liking to every one he sees.

Next to these are the *general Lovers*, who cannot help paying their amorous Addresses to every Woman they meet, and say the softest things, without any Intent or Meaning; they are *Men of Gallantry*, and may be poetically stiled *Cupid's Parrots*.

These two Kinds are below the Standard of *real Passion*; and there are two other species of Lovers as far beyond it, the *Platonick* and the *Romantick*.

The *Platonick Lover* fixes his Affections on the Mind, rather than the Form of her he loves; this sort of Affection he calls an *Intercourse*

of Souls. Believes, Instances may be given of *Platonick Love*, and such, to his knowledge, was the Correspondence between *Pylades* and *Corinna*, lately publish'd, as the genuiness of the Letters is attested by *Sir Edward Northey*.

Lastly, The *Romantick Lovers*. Altho' the Order of *Knight Errants* long since ceased, yet there are still Multitudes who act as madly as they; such as Youths of low Condition, who often take it into their Heads to grow *passionate Admirers* of Ladies in the most exalted State of Life. Such Passions arise from Giddiness of Thought, or vanity of Heart, and therefore their Love should be stiled *Lunacy*. Where the disproportion of Circumstances is not so great, the Lover should endeavour to convince the fair One that his Qualities, tho' not his Fortune, may deserve her; for to sigh in secret, and write Verses, if the Lady never reads them, will be to little purpose.

The *Hyp-Doctor*, Aug. 17. No. 36.

Sir R. Walpole's good Actions.

A Reply to the last Craftsman.

TO read the last Craftsman, he says, is to walk through *Rag-Fair* in dirty Weather among his *Basket Folks*, Drays and Caravans; a jostle in one place, a slip in another, a stop in a third, a Kennel-dash in a fourth.

The private Character, says *Caleb*, of a Statesman should be known, to settle his publick Qualities and Management. That's false, says *Hyp*, for Statesmen, like other Men, must frequently conceal their real Sentiments and Desires, to gain an essential Point. Exigences, Junctures, Circumstances oblige Mr. *D'anvers* himself to act oppositely to his inward Bent: For instance, he is in love

with a good Place at Court, but he makes *Love to Mademoiselle la Country*.

As to the Forage Contract, mention'd by *Caleb*, he says, there was no Evidence of such a Bribe, and the Accusation prov'd malicious and groundless. Asks, where is the 20,000*l.* plunder'd out of the hands of the late E. of *Oxford*, by the late L. B——ke, &c. These are your *Forage Contracts*. See p. 203.

Banters *Caleb* on his mentioning the *Penny-Post-Letter*— And of a Coward in private Life, and a Bully in publick.— Does *Caleb*, says he, mean to decide the Case at Blunts and Quarter-Staff? Who has been timorous of publishing a threatened Answer to the last Stroke in Council? Or can any thing be more bullying than to clamour in every *Craftsman*, of bringing to Justice and Trial, &c.

Proceeds to consider several Facts muster'd up by the *Craftsman* against the Ministry; particularly, his Challenge to produce one good *Action* of the great Man at the Helm. Which he answers by enumerating the several following, viz. 1. His giving Rise to the *Craftsman*, which *Caleb* must allow to be good. 2. The Regularity, Punctuality and Dispatch in the Treasury, owing to him. 3. The Satisfaction and Economy in payment of the Navy. 4. His preventing the Charges and Hazards of a War. 5, 6, 7, 8. His procuring the best Treaties in Europe. 9. He is a Patron of Learning; witness, his advising the two Professorships of Modern History in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*. 10. The Clergy ought to thank him for protecting their Rights in Parliament. 11. The Dissenters, for not suffering the *Tantivies* to ride over them. 12. All Englishmen, for the *Fury Act*. 13. He has baffled the *Craftsman* for these five Years. 14. He has rebuk'd the *Craftsman*, which may have sav'd him

him from a H—r. 15. He has abolished the Ostend Company. 16. Has prefer'd a Harmony between King and Parliament. 17. Defends the Royal Family from their open and secret Adversaries. 18. Caleb says, he has been good humour'd to some Writers. 19. He has lessen'd the publick Debts and Taxes by the sinking Fund. 20. He keeps a parcel of Blockheads at home and abroad from falling to Loggerheads, which is an extraordinary good Action.

tempt. He carefully distinguishes himself from the Church and Clergy.

He begins with the usual *Cant*, that he was forc'd to print in vindication of himself, from the ill-natur'd *Censures*, and gross Misrepresentations of some of his Reverend *Auditors*. But why? Was it not condemn'd by them all? Was there one in *Yorkshire* but himself that could approve it?

The *Vicar's Profession of his Love of Truth, and his Abhorrence of Prejudice*, (says he) is the general Declaration of every empty, impudent Novelist; and his complaining of foul *Language*, and of opprobrious Names, is another instance of stale *Cant*. Asks, What Names can be too bad for him, who insults the whole Church and Clergy with the utmost Scurrility and Infidelity? All he alleges is *false in fact, or gratis dictum in Reason*.

The much larger Work he promises, will, no doubt, says the *Remarker*, be a Master-piece, if this be a Sample of it; but tells him, that the Author of the *Rights, &c.* and the *Independent Whig*, have been before-hand with him, who, tho' not quite so wicked, were more *able*, and yet were exposed to the Scorn of all rational Men and Christians.

The *Vicar* goes on, *What Reception the following Discourse may have in the World, I neither know nor care*. There, says the *Remarker*, breath'd the Soul of a self-conceited Apostate! As to his professing his readiness to face *Inquisitions, Dungeons, Rods and Racks*, says, he knows he is very *safe*. The *Vicar* concludes, *Let Ignorance, or Ill-nature, &c.* this (says the *Remarker*) accuses the Prelates of the Church of *England*, living and dead, famous all the World over for their immortal Writings, of *Ignorance*, and makes this absolute *Ignoramus*: the only *knowing Person*.

The

The *Grubstreet Journal*, Thursday
August 19. No. 85.

Some Remarks on a Pamphlet newly publish'd, entitled, *The Traditions of the Clergy destructive of Religion, with an Enquiry into the Grounds and Reasons of such Traditions: A Sermon preach'd at the Visitation held at Wakefield in Yorkshire, June 25, 1731. By Wm Bowman, M. A. Vicar of Dewsbury.*

SINCE all Ecclesiastical Penalties, (says the *Remarker*) seem to be abolish'd by *Desuetude*, and all other Clogs upon Free-thinking remov'd, the only *Persecution*, now remaining, is by Pen and Ink; and in that way this Writer is resolv'd to persecute the Vicar of *Dewsbury*. Here, says he, is a Clergyman of the Church of *England*, in a Pulpit, at a publick Visitation, spitting his Venom at that Church, of which he is a Minister, whose Bread he eats, and whose Doctrine and Discipline he is sworn to defend, denying her Power of Excommunicating and Absolving, of making Canons, &c. abuses the whole Body of the Clergy, and delivers them over to be scorn'd, hated and worried by the *Laity*. The word *Reverend* is all along us'd with *Spight and Con-*

The Free Briton, Aug. 19. No. 90.
Sir R. W.'s private Character examin'd.

A Grees with the last *Craftsman*, that a wicked and unjust Man, who is bad in his private Life, will hardly be good in a publick Capacity: The Vices of his Nature will be seen in his Office. But, says he, when Men (like Mr. P.) shall drop their own Defence, and find a Minister guilty of *Corruption*, where they formerly voted him guiltless, and upbraid him with a *Coward's Fear*, in an Instance, where themselves set Guards on their own Houses, the Competition is as *vain* as the Charge is *foolish* and *base*.

They say, adds he, that it is not only justifiable to enter into private Characters, but even necessary to apprise the Publick of them. Since they insist upon drawing Pictures of private Life, it shall be done, says he, at full length. On the part of the Honourable Person whom they asperse; ventures to say, that he will put all the Fortunes of his Life on the Issue of such an Enquiry. Defies his Enemies to show him to Disadvantage, either as a Husband, a Father, a Neighbour, or a Friend. Where hath any thing harsh or ill-natur'd, severe or unjust, appear'd in any one Instance of his Actions? Haughty or imperious in his Demeanour? False or unfaithful in his Dealings? Hath he betray'd the Confidence of Friendship in the Condition of an Enemy? or exposed the sacred Intimacies of Conversation? Asserts, that those who now hate and oppose him, once loved and praised him. Sir R. Steel said, he was a *Frank, open honest English Gentleman*. 'Till he became a Minister, he was courted in Friendship, and delighted in as a Companion, flow'd with Humanity, and inspir'd Joy, where no Competitor envy'd his Power. But

when Power invested him with Offices and Honour, he became abhorred and despised; whatever was amiable in him made him more hated; since the greater his Worth, the more obnoxious to his Enemies. Had the Credit of that Nation, whose Affairs he administers, sunk under his Management, Reproach had been justly laid at his Door. He has been aspersed with Misfortunes, the Effects of a former Administration; but now, when all those Difficulties and Misfortunes are surmounted and redressed, shall he suffer Reproach for one side of the publick Scene, and shall he not rise in Reputation with the Welfare and Glory of his Country? whilst not only the *Trade of Britain*, but the *Peace of Europe* is restored and established with universal Consent on the most lasting Foundation.

A Parallel of a *Steward* and a Minister is drawn by the *Craftsman*. *Walsingham* allows that a Gentleman has a right to demand a Character of his *Steward*, and the Publick, the Qualities of Ministers: But says, such Enquiry is less necessary when such *Steward* or Ministers have been known for 30 Years together, and trusted with all Affairs above ten.

The *Forage Contract* again mentioned, to the Disadvantage of Sir R. W. *Walsingham* says, has been already sufficiently confuted in his Paper of the 24th June last, (see p. 248.) and observes further, that Mr. P. was one of that Minority which asserted Sir R. W.'s Innocence, notwithstanding that he votes with another Minority now.

Read's Journal, Sat. Aug. 14.
Country Amusements.

Cratio gives an account of a Journey into the distant Parts of England, where the good old Country Customs

Customs still prevail'd, and where,
by the simplicity of their Manners,
he fancy'd himself transported into
the *Arcadia* of the Poets.

His peculiar Satisfaction was in
the Family where he resided, which
was in the House of a Widow Lady
who had four Children, two Sons
and two Daughters; the income of
her Estate is 1200*l.* per Ann. Her
eldest Son *Amintas* near 26, his
Brother *Lucio* 2 Years younger, and
the two Ladies *Clara* and *Carilla*,
Twins, about 18. Each studied
what was suitable to the other's hu-
mour, and hence no Moroseness ap-
pear'd in the Mother, nor Levity in
the Children.

Alethea, the Mother, rather en-
courag'd than check'd the innocent
Diversions of the young People.
While *Crato* was there they were
invited to the Seat of *Dorastus*, a
neighbouring Gentleman, to be
merry. *Dorastus* is a Man of good
Sense, but no Learning; has an
only Daughter about 19, a finish'd
Beauty, and who had made an Im-
pression on both the young Gentle-
men. After some Sport at Setting,
they all return'd, and being got
round *Dorastus*'s Parlour Fire, he
declar'd his Intention of sending his
Daughter to *London* in the Spring.
Upon this *Amintas* and *Lucio* grew
gave, But to amuse them, *Dor-
astus* requested some Products of
their idle Hours, and *Amintas* pre-
sented the Company with the fol-
lowing Translation of a Fragment
of *Solon* preserv'd in *Plutarch*.

Shining Heaps of massy Plate,
All the Gewgaws Men prefer,
Gilded Roofs, and Beds of State,
Cannot real Wealth confer.

The Man that's Honest, Wife and Brave,
Is Body sound, in Spirit free,
He possest what Nature crave,
Is, in truth, as rich as he.

Join a Wife and Boys to this,
Whose infant Leaping shake the Floor,
Lord of so much solid Bliss,
King to themselves to him were poor.

While Wealth Abroad we seek to find,
Eager in Wish, in vain intent,
The Treasure lies within our Mind,
And he's most rich who's most content.

Dorastus was pleas'd with the Ver-
ses, and desir'd a Copy of them.
Supper being brought in, he enter-
tain'd them with the History of that
part of the Country, particularly of
an old Castle, now in Ruins. The
Cloth being taken away, the old
Gentleman put *Lucio* in mind, that
something was due to the Company
from him: Upon which, turning
to *Celia*, he sang the following Song.

Why sighs the Nymph to blaze at Court,
To warm the Fopling's Breast,
Since Vows of Love are there a sport,
And Constancy a Jeft?

Be not Fair One caught by State,
What is Pomp compar'd to Love &
Num'rous Cares on Grandeur wait,
While Peace inhabits in the Grove.

With her, then charming Maiden stay,
Whither! whither wou'd you fly,
Think e're hence ye poft away,
Could you fee poor *Phœn* die?

Certain Death to him you give,
When you from the Plains depart,
How alas! shou'd *Phœn* live!
Who losing you!— must lose his Heart.

Read's Journal, Sat. Aug. 21.

*The usefulness of Learning and the
Sciences, Extracted from a Discourse
of Mr. Barbeyrac, mention'd p. 324.*

PROvidence lays us under the ne-
cessity of studying the Language
of the Antients, since the Oracles
and Laws by which Men are to be
guided to the end of Time, were
wrote originally in Greek and He-
brew.

The Language of the ancient
S^s Romans

Romans is the Language of the Learned in all Places. In Latin were wrote the finest Works in every Science, of which Translations are not perfect Copies.

By the study of Languages, is discover'd the Origin and Progress of real Sciences, especially of Physick and Mathematicks, in which the Terms alone shew us that they came first from the Greeks and Romans.

The Importance of real Sciences, may be deduc'd from the following Observations.

The Babylonians were once so ignorant of Physick, that they carried their sick People into publick Places, to ask Passengers if they ever had or saw the like Distemper, and how they were cured? In primitive Times when the Body was strong, and subsisted on Meats and Fruits prepar'd with little Art, Physick was less, tho' in some Cases, even then needful; but as Idleness and Luxury increased, it became more necessary. How conjectural sever this Science may be, it has many uncontestable Principles.

There is hardly any part of Natural Philosophy but may serve to improve Agriculture. By this Art we understand the Properties of Iron and the Loadstone, and the use of Metals so necessary in Commerce.

From a general Knowledge of the Properties and Dispositions of those Bodies which encompass us, we know, by a simple Succession of the general Laws of Nature, Accidents that may happen to private Persons, or to the publick. Some ignorantly imagine, that if any uncommon Accident befalls a Man, it is the effect of Divine Vengeance, which is a Principle as false as that confuted by our Saviour, that the Galileans massacred by the Order of Pilate, or the 18 Men crush'd under the Tower of Siloam, deserv'd more to perish than any others.

In the beginning of Christianity, if any publick Calamities happen'd in the Countries where they resided, the Christians were look'd upon as the Cause, and were flung into the Arena of the Amphitheatre to be torn to pieces by wild Beasts. And the Christians themselves have too much imitated the persecutors of their Ancestors. Nothing contributes more to the progress of Superstition than the ignorance of natural Causes.

There are People who can speak in their Bellies, so that their Words shall seem to come from others at a distance: Speaking Trumpets, an Invention of the last Age, and a thousand other Artifices formerly used to deceive, are now understood. The Mechanism of Heathen Oracles is laid open, Apparitions, Genii, Demons, Hobgoblins, Sorcerers and Magicians, are now reckon'd idle Stories. Phenomena produced by natural Causes, have been taken for Signs and Prodigies.

Cautions his Readers how they confound things in themselves widely different; for as much as judicial Astrology is vain and perplexing, so much is Astronomy sure and profitable. See the remainder, p. 344.

Fog's Journal, Aug. 21. No. 146. Walsingham and Osborne compar'd.

THE universal Popularity which follows our excellent Ministers, Fog is persuaded, is as much owing to the Writings of their Friends, as to their own wise and disinterested Conduct.

Plutarch drew a Comparison of Demosthenes and Cicero, and Fog would attempt the same thing of Osborne and Walsingham. The two first were not Countrymen, nor Contemporaries.—So were the last.—The two first had many Friends.—The two last had one.—The two first liv'd when Corruption first be-

gan its Attempts upon publick Spirit. The two last, when publick Spirit was openly call'd *Sedition*.— The two first made an honourable Figure.—The two last a *Scurvy* one.

In comparing the two last with respect to each other, they are equally wise and *boastful*; but seem to have taken a different turn in their Studies.—*Walsingham* delights in Declamation, and applies all his Parts to *Altercation*. *Osborne* is better vers'd in Politicks, and is allowed to yield to the other in the Science of *Scolding*. *Walsingham's* Orations should be pronounced from a *Tub*.—The Discourses of *Osborne*

are more familiar, and of the same kind with thole of a drunken Mechanick, when he is disposed to settle the Nation. But there is this difference, that as *Walsingham* is always contradicting others, *Osborne* is eternally contradicting himself.

Proceeds to consider some of *Osborne's* Reasons, why we are commonly dup'd in our Treaties with Foreign States.

His first Reason is, *That they live in the Continent*; which, says *Fog*, supposes that a Polititian is an exotic Plant, that will not grow in our Island.

Another Reason is, *They are of the same Religion, which begets mutual Trust and Confidence*. To this *Fog* replies, by putting him in mind how the Emperor prevail'd on the King of Prussia to desert his first Allies; of the continual Wars betwixt France and Spain, and France and the Empire.

Mentions several more of *Osborne's* Reasons, and concludes with that which he gives, *Why the Minister's in Queen Anne's Reign procur'd the Demolition of Dunkirk, and got us Gibraltar, with the Rock it stands upon, namely, To amuse the People, and keep 'em from tearing 'em topieces.*

What a piece of Iniquity was here! says *Fog*. Now, your thorough-pac'd honest Ministers might have got two or three Towns for the Emperor or the Dutch, and amuse the People, and secure themselves from being torn to pieces, by procuring a— Act, and keeping up a R—g A—y.

Lastly, is scandaliz'd, that the Bl—rs and Mistakes in Business shou'd be thrown upon *Liberty* and the *Protestant Religion*.— Finds that many good Protestants begin to smell a Rat, and suspect *Osborne* is not so great a F—l as he has long appear'd to be; but a *Jesuit* in disguise.

London Journal, Aug. 21. No. 630.

The Qualities of a good Minister.

MR. D'anvers allow'd in his last Paper, *That ALL personal Enquiries should be avoided*, yet says, *SOME* may be entered into, for that the People have as much Right to examine into the private Virtues and Vices of their first Minister, as a Gentleman has to demand a Character of his Steward.

The Instance of a Steward, *Osborne* says, will not do; for the *Right* of examining into the *Conduct* of a Steward, is from his Master's choosing him. Could name a late noble Lord, who, notwithstanding his *private ill Conduct*, zealously pursued the good of his Country. Nor does it follow, that because a Man is vicious in one part of his Life, that therefore he is so in all.

But granting that Men will bring their *private Characters* into *publick Life*, he will join *Istye* upon this Principle, and thereupon draws the Picture of the present Minister, who, without *Partiality* or *Flattery*, was, he says when a Country Gentleman, a worthy good Man, Temperate, Just, Benevolent and Generous; his

Publick Affections were stronger than his private, and was often beneficent at his own Expence; was early possessed with a strong Love of the Publick, and the highest Regard to the Laws and Liberties of his Country. See *Free Brit.* p. 334.

When chosen a Member of Parliament, it appear'd that he had great natural Abilities, a quick and ready Discernment in the difference and variety of Passions, and a good Memory. With these Abilities he had a strong nervous manly Eloquence, and could speak to those Passions he had before discover'd.

This Character of him being true, 'tis presum'd that some, if not all, of these Virtues will enter into his publick Life. And it is evident from *ratts*, thro' a long Administration, that he has shewn a steady Regard to the Laws and Liberties of his Country, and has exercis'd † that Humanity for which he was remarkable in his private Life. See p. 327.

Takes notice of another Maxim in the *Craftsman*, That Opposition to a Ministry, tho' a good one, never did any harm. Fact, he says, is against this, for it did a great deal of harm in King William's Reign; and Reason is against it, for it tends to weaken their Hands, and render them odious at home, and contemptible abroad.

Concludes with a Remark on *Cato's* Advice to *Cesar*, To disband his Legions, and stand the Judgment of a Roman Senate.—*Cesar* wou'd not have been a wise Man, nor just to himself, or the Publick, if he had done it; for he wou'd have resign'd his Power into *Pompey's* Hand, and left himself at the Mercy of his mortal Enemy, and probably a much worse Man than himself.

† The lesson on this Subject brings his Enemies in laying from *Cato*

Curse on his Virtues.—

Such Popular Humanity is Treason!

Craftsman, Sat. Aug. 21. No. 261.

Parry and Thrust.

THE Ministerial Advocates, he says, have discover'd their want of Judgment and Honesty, in reviving several Pamphlets and Papers formerly written in Defence of their Patron.

One of these Pieces, he is informed, was written by the Gentleman's own impartial Hand, in his own justification against the Proceedings of the *House of Commons*, relating to the *Forage Contract*. The *Apology* it self, he says, carries Marks of Guilt, and the stress of the Argument in his favour, depends on the Veracity of one Man, who submitted to the inconveniences of a Prison, rather than stand a full Examination. Is likewise surpriz'd, that the writer, who republish'd this Piece, does not vindicate the Conduct of his Patron, with relation to another ever memorable Contract, in the Year 1720, called the *Bank Contract*. See p. 432.

Another Pamphlet reviv'd, is that intitl'd, *The Art of railing at great Men*, said to be written by a Person concern'd in the *Craftsman*, which, say they, reflects inconsistency on its Author's Conduct: But the most they can make of it is, that he has alter'd his Opinion of that Gentleman. The Point, he observes, which they have labour'd to maintain, is, that a Man who hath ever acted with, or endeavour'd to serve a Minister, from an Opinion he was honest, is indispensably oblig'd to continue in his Interest so long as he lives &c. To this he answers in the words of *Bishop Hordly*, That it cannot surely be presumed, that Men write Books with a design of precluding themselves from the knowledge of the Truth ever afterwards.

Clodius and Cicero, another Piece likewise reviv'd, is, he affirms, the

work

worst Satire on the present Administration that was ever publish'd. Quotes some Passages from it to his Purpose, wherein the Author had acknowledg'd, that *Measures strictly Virtuous, will bring Confusion, and open a way to overturn the State, therefore that some Corruptions must yet be suffered*; but he passes over those cited by the *Free-Briton* (which see p. 320.) as the *Free Briton* had there passed over those which Mr. D'auvers here picks out.

The last he mentions, as trumpeted by the *Advocates of Power*, and recommended to his Imitation, are *Cato's Letters*; from whence he extracts several Observations on the mischievous Effects of Venality and Corruption; and concludes, what a wretched Figure does the Author of *Clodius* and *Cicero* make, when compar'd with the Writings of the immortal *Cato*. In one you see the bold, honest Spirit of a free, uncorrupted *Briton*; in the other, the mean Subserviency of a Court Dependent. See p. 342. 346, L. J.

Universal Spectator, Sat. Aug. 21.

No. 150.

Vain Pursuits satiriz'd.

Every Body, says Mr. *Stonecastle*, complains of the shortness of Life, yet if we enquire what use is made of it, we must own its length is full sufficient. Some are employ'd in a perpetual pursuit after Riches, and scarce any give over till past the enjoyment of them. See Epig. p. 250. Others indulge themselves in all the Pleasures their Passions can suggest: But such a Life soon becomes a State of *Vexation, Disease and Beggary*. As for the inferior Sort, one wou'd think that 50 or 60 Years might make them weary of *Raggedness, Contempt, Fatigue and Hunger*.

Another kind of People beslow their Time in *Trifles*, and amongst

the infinite Beauties of the Creation, find nothing to admire but a *Pebble*, a *Flower*, or a *Caterpillar*.— Of this Disposition is Mr. *Flutterville*, who devotes himself wholly to the pursuit of *Butterflies*. He employs People in all Parts of the World to collect them, and is himself, all the Summer, perpetually travelling for that purpose. The Winter is taken up in ranging them according to their several *Tribes* and *Colours*, and in *drying* and *preserving* them. He was abroad 7 Years, and knows what sort of Butterflies each Country produces. He rejoices at the coming of the Spring, because then his beloved Butterflies are hatch'd and come abroad; and wishes there was a Law made to prevent the destroying of Caterpillars. A few days since he discover'd a *Butterfly* of an uncommon *Size* and *Colour*. Away he went over *Hedge* and *Ditch*, *Corn*, *Pasture*, and plow'd Land, without his Cloaths, till a little before Sunset, coming to a *River side*, the *Butterfly* went over and escap'd. This put him into a violent Passion; on a sudden he found himself in the hands of some Country Fellows, who had observ'd his Behaviour, and believing him mad, put him into a Cart and carried him home.

Mr. *Plumage* has a great Passion for *Birds*, Mr. *Canker* is no less fond of *Metals*, and hoards such Money only as was current among the *Greeks* and *Romans*; and his Cousin *Nettletop* leads you into his Garden, shews you a *Carnation*, and in an ecstasy of Joy, lifts up his Hands and his Eyes to Heaven, *Good God*, says he, *how exquisite is this! Not all the World can match it! Is it not divine?*

Mr. *Vellum* buries himself in his *Library*, which is *Lofty*, *Spacious*, and *Magnificent*; finely painted, and his Books curiously Bound and *Gilt*. He never reads, but is constantly

stantly employ'd in ranging his Books.

Mr. Fossil, whose Family have hardly *Bread to eat*, or *Rags to hide their Nakedness*, comforts himself, that in one Chamber he has lumps of *Dirt* and *Stones* from every Kingdom in the World, and in another a *Cart load of Cockle-Shells*, which he made two Voyages on purpose to collect on the Shores of India.

How different is Mr. Bevil? In his Youth he made the *Tour of Europe*, and inform'd himself in the *Constitutions, Customs, History, Antiquities and Curiosities* of every Kingdom; was *Volunteer* three *Campagnes* in *Flanders*, and ever since has served his Country in Parliament; he maintains an amiable Character in every part of Life; and, in a word, is an Ornament to his Country, and, could he live an 100 Years, might be said to die too soon.

Weekly Register, Aug. 21. No. 71.

Remarks on the Play of George Barnwell.

THIS Play being given out for the 17th Night, the Register congratulates the Taste of the few in Town, for distinguishing so well. The Author had a difficult Task to excite Terror and Pity from Characters so low and familiar in Life; but in the Representation these Difficulties were conquer'd.—Barnwell's first Fault and Repentance, his Master's generous Pity and Forgiveness; his Relapse and Horror that attended it; Millwood's Art and Address in prevailing with him to undertake the Murder of his Uncle; the strong Convulsions of his Mind, and the beautiful Deportment of his dying Uncle on that occasion; his Despair that succeeded it, and his being given up to Justice by her he doted on, and for whose sake he had ruin'd himself; her sullen and

confirm'd Wickedness; his dying Behaviour, his Friend's Constancy and Compassion, and Maria's unhappy Passion, are such Dramatick Circumstances, and so finely painted, that 'tis impossible not to feel the force of them, both in Reading and Representation. The Objection, that the Characters are too low for the Stage, the Register answers,—That 'tis lowness of Action, not of Character, that is not allowed there. The Circumstances here are of the utmost Importance, and rise as high in Action, as any to be met with in the Stories of more Pomp and Ostentation. 'Tis a Tragedy of a new kind; but while it yields a rational Pleasure, its Novelty will be no Objection. It's the finest Lesson to Youth, and what is calculated for their Use, is made their Entertainment.

To the foregoing Remarks of the Register, we beg leave to add one or two of an observing Lady, That the Distress of great Personages has of late, fail'd of raising those Passions that us'd to accompany the Representation of exalted Characters. Besides, such is the artful Contrivance of this Play; so delicate is the Texture of its Composition, that none, but a common Prostitute, can find fault with it.

The Grubstreet Journal, Aug. 16.

No 68.

THIS is a continuation of an answer begun in this Journal, No. 84. p. 326. to a Letter from Ulrich Dypres, Esq; printed in the *Carant, Aug. 9.* Declares Ulrich mistaken when he asserts, That several mercenary Forces are constantly retained by the discontented Party, by the goodness of Pay or the bopes of Plunder; and that every Poetaster, Farce-writer, and Epigrammatist in Town is employ'd to turn his little Talents

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against the Government. To maintain such a numerous and disorderly Rabble of Scribblers, he says, requires the Assistance of a Treasury, which the discontented Party have not. But supposing these Scribblers, write merely in hopes of Plunder; asks, If two weekly Papers are sufficient to contain the Productions of such a numerous Rabble of Scribblers. Mentions but two Weekly Papers writ by the discontented Party, viz. *Fog* and *Dances*; for the *Grub*, being neuter, is unjustly reckon'd of the same Stamp. Whereas, besides the *London Journal*, *Read's Journal*, *Free-Briton*, *Weekly Register*, and *Hyp-Doctor*, there generally appear two or three Ministerial Papers every Week in the *Daily Courants*, so that there are 8 or 9 Papers published Weekly in the Defence of the Ministry. Are not the Grubian Infantry mercenary Forces, ready to fight for the best Pay on either side? And cannot those pay best who are uppermost in the State, and are the contented Party?

Besides these, there are positive Proofs, internal and external, that Persons formerly of their Society are weekly employ'd in writing some of these Papers, as the master of the Prose discovers the *Fawcett*, so does the Poetry, the *Dealer in Epigrams*. The boast of their loyal Services to the Ministry, their Rewards, the plumpness of their Vilage, and the gaiety of their Habits, afford ocular Demonstration both of their Service and their Wages. Two of 'em he looks upon as Volunteers, the *Orator* and *Register* of *Grubstreet*. The first does it to supply the Cessation of his Wednesdays vocal Jargon and Buffoonery, by political printed Jargon (*Hyp-Doctor*) on Tuesdays; but the latter he more wonders at, because he has often disclaimed the petulance of Parties.

Ulrick had said "A Treaty is depending between some Anti-courtiers, and the Author of the *Anodyne Necklace*, and expects some Diversions from that ingenious Hand against *Evil Counsellors*, given away *Gratis*, tagg'd with some Advertisements of *Pills*, *Potions* and *Sugar-Plums*, of sovereign Efficacy against bad Measures, Taxes and Corruption." This Story, he remarks, is inconsistent, it compared with what *Ulrick* a little before made *Fog* say, viz. *Our Papers are in all Hands, and not half our Readers ever see, or will read any thing written against us.* If Papers of this kind sell so well, is it probable there is a Treaty about giving them away *gratis*? Besides, this representing Dr. *Anodyne* as disaffected, may be of bad Consequence. For, as his Necklaces are worn by the Children of France, his Interest at that Court may be such as to inflame their Royal Resentments against us at this juncture. Advises *Ulrick* to agree with him to take in, weekly, 500 *Hyp-Doctors* ready paid for, *To be given gratis by the Gentlewoman up one pair of Stairs.* Doubts not but this will turn to his Account; for tho' the *Anodyne Doctor* may dispose of fewer *Pills* and *Potions*, whilst he disperses his Brother's, yet believes that *Lots* will be supply'd by the sale of his *Sugar-Plums*, extreamly proper to be taken after such naueous Doses.

In another place takes notice of an Advertisement from the *Oratory*, printed in the *London Evening Post*, Aug. 21.—N.B. If any thing ill be said of me, I am not the Person, J. Henley.—This Argument is built upon this undeniable Proposition.—*J. Henley is not himself.*

Note. One Reason we don't insert (as desir'd) the *Reflections and Criticisms* dis-*closed* thro' the *Grub-Journal*, is because they can't be intelligible without the Paragraphs and matters they relate to, which would take up a great deal of Room, and oblige us to neglect other Papers.

Free Briton, Aug 26. No. 91.
Forage and Bank Contract.

WOULD the Craftsman, says Walsingham, but justify his own Patrons, he might then freely animadadvert upon what is produced in Defence of an honourable Person.

The Authors of the last Craftsman are disturb'd at his reviving Pamphlets formerly publish'd on the side of the Administration; one of which is a Vindication of Sir R. W. from the Censure and Punishment inflict'd upon him by the House of Commons in the late Queen's Reign, on account of a Contract for Forage, which, say they, is not a Vindication, but an Apology, and carries with it evident Marks of Guilt; but, he observes, they have not distinguish'd an Apology from a Vindication, nor specify'd any of those Marks as Evidences of Guilt. They assert further, that the whole Stret of the Argument depends on the Veracity of one Man. This, says Walsingham, is false; for it depends on numberless other Circumstances, viz. on the Lords of North Britain, then of the Privy Council, who recommended the Contractor; on General Earl, and Mr. How, who made the Contract; on the Nature of the Contract, good in it self, and better than any before or since of the same Kind; on the Testimony of Col. Douglas, to whom the Contractor on his Death-Bed declar'd, that Sir R. W.'s Friend was to share a part of the Contract at equal Profit and Loss; and on several other Circumstances: And it never could have been imputed to Sir R. W. but through the Death of the Contractor, when his Survivors remitted such Share to that Honourable Person for the Use of his Friend, to whom he indorsed that Note, who received it accordingly.

They are surpriz'd Walsingham

neglects to vindicate the Bank Contract; and till it is done the World must look upon it as one instance of iniquitous Conduct. To which he answers, That 19 in 20 parts of the World know not the very Terms of the Bank Contract. However, if they will specify the Particulars, and shew the Iniquity of this Contract, promises either to defend it, or freely give it up.

The Craftsman takes notice of his own Treatise call'd the Art of Railing at Great Men; which he thinks does not contain the least personal Compliment to the honourable Person whom he abuses. What then (says Walsingham) Does it not contain the foulest Abuses, the most scurrilous Reflections on the Persons and Measures of his Adversaries?

The Craftsman pleads, that the most that can be made of his inconsistent Behaviour, is, that he hath alter'd his Opinion of that Honourable Person, as multitudes of others have done. But Walsingham says, he has alter'd his Opinion of things, especially with regard to his Interest.

Agrees with the present Bp of Sarum, whom the Craftsman quotes, see p. 338. But adds, If Men write Books with a design of obtaining Rewards for their Labour, and afterwards write in contradiction to those Books, on the Disappointment of their Designs, that it was not the search of Truth which guided their Hand in one Instance, nor any new Lights which occasion'd their contradiction in the other.

That part of the Craftsman which concerns the Pamphlet call'd Clodius and Cicero, (p. 339.) will be fully explain'd by an abler Hand, at a more proper Season of the Year; what relates to the Authority and Example of Cato's Letters, as they are high in his Esteem, so he will employ a whole Paper, to shew how little they serve the Craftsman's Purpose.

Crafts

Craftsman, Sat. Aug. 28. No. 269.
Dependency of Parliament from Cato's Letters.

THIS Subject having already been consider'd in two former Discourses in the *Craftsman* by his Remarks on the *Cambridge Letter*, p. 240, pursues it here by a Quotation from *Cato's Letters*, in an Address to the English Freeholders.

Gentlemen,

" You are born to *Liberty*, have a large share in the *Legislature*, and a Right to punish the Instruments of your Oppression. Preserve your Rights.

All Men naturally desire and will take all Methods to obtain Riches and Power. Hence the Difficulty of governing Men, and the Insufficiency of *Simple Forms of Government*, to provide for the Happiness and Security of Societies; an *arbitrary Prince* will quickly grow into a *Tyrant*. The uncontroul'd Dominion of the *Nobles* will Produce *Oligarchy*, or the *Tyranny* of a few; and the unrestrain'd licentiousness of the *Multitude*, *Anarchy* and, *Confusion*. To prevent these Evils, *mixt Forms of Government* were invented, where *Dominion* and *Liberty* are equally temper'd, and mutually check'd. Many Evils are here provided against, but not all. *Dominion* will desire Increase, and *Property*, to preserve it self; by this struggle *Liberty* is preserv'd.

The Nature and Reason of this *sort of Government* is to make the several Parts of it controul and counterpoise one another; so that to preserve *Liberty*, all these *co-ordinate Powers* must be kept up in their whole Strength and *Independency*.

Names will not defend you, when the *Thing* signified is gone. The Kings of France have *Parliaments*,

but such as dare not dispute their Royal Pleasure; and the poor People are not one jot the better for them? Rather worse for their pretended Representatives.

This wretched Case, Gentlemen, will be yours, if an *ambitious Prince*, or a *designing Minister* shall hereafter be able to *corrupt*, or *awe your Representatives*, and whatever wicked Bargains are made, will be at your Expence. You have a King at present from whom you have none of these things to fear. But alas! how few *Titus's* and *Trajans* were there found among the *Roman Emperors*? And how few can *England* shew since the Conquest?

You ought therefore to choose *Representatives*, whose Interest are the same with your own, and who are not pre-ingag'd, or liable to be engag'd in a contrary Interest. He will prove but a sorry Advocate who takes Fees from your Adversary, and as indifferent a *Plenipotentiary*, who receives a Pension from the Prince whom he is commission'd to treat with.

A Protestant Peer of *France* having chang'd his Religion, in compliance with his Master, *Henry IV.* who had chang'd too, was ask'd by that Monarch, *Which of the two Religions be thought the best?* The Protestant, undoubtedly, *Sir, is the best*, said the Peer, *by your own Royal Confession*; *since in exchange for it, your Majesty hath given me a Propy and a Marshal's Staff to boot*. Where *Boot* is given, there's a tacit Confession that the exchange is unequal without it. When *Duty* is in one Scale, and a *1000l per ann.* in the other, you may easily guess how it will turn. You have a Right to *Petition the Parliament*, and *Address the King*, and to propose your Grievances. Awaken your Spirit, exert your Reason, assert your Freedom.

dom. The cure of Corruption is left to you, which is deny'd us from another Quarter."

The Craftsman concludes with calling upon his Adversaries either to answer Cato's Arguments against Corruption, or give up their Apologies for it, before they name Cato in opposition to him.

Appleby's Journal, Sat. Aug. 28.

Human Reason, and Fops.

A Letter from Arisus, desires to be resolved about *The Nature and Extent of Human Reason*, which some would exalt even to a Divinity, and instances the wonderful Performances of Archimedes, the prodigious Learning of Grotius, the strength and clearness of Chillingworth's Disputations, the profound and solid Observations of Mr. Lock, and the surprising Discoveries of Sir Isaac Newton.

In other Writers he finds such a list of things, on which Reason has been employ'd thro' a Course of Ages, yet unexplain'd, that he is tempted to distrust a Guide so apparently susceptible of Delusion, and would be glad therefore to see a Dissertation on this Head.

S. A Letter from Mira, who is Young, not Ugly, and has a Fortune of 3000*l.* besides some Dependence on a Widow Aunt, with whom she lives, complains, that all the old Ladies who visit her Aunt, bring either their Sons or their Nephews to visit her. The Creatures, she says, are the reverse of her Taste. She is fond of reading, they hate the sight of a Book; she loves Retirement, they Noise; she Poetry, they Impertinence, which is her aversion, and they are made up of it. They are a parcel of spruce powder'd Foplings, with their Hair tuck'd under a Tortoiseshell Comb;

their Sleeves slic'd up above their Elbows, a Gold Headed Cane in one Hand, an Agate Box in t'other, with a Nose full of Snuff, and a Head full of — *Nothing*.

Owes she has some Respect for Mr. Courtly, who had Chambers in the Temple, and about 19 Years of Age, but was commanded by his Father not to marry till he was 21. Unluckily her Aunt oblig'd her to go to a Ball, attended by her Admirers before mention'd, with Orders to dance with each of them. This Courtly was so much pined at, that he sent her an angry Letter, and set out for his Uncle's Seat in the Country, and has not heard of him since, but hopes, if Mr. Appleby will publish this Letter, and the following Verses he sent her, he may know from whence it comes, and be satisfied in the Reason of her Behaviour.

Once more, O! Muse, my Verse inspire,
Once more vouchsafe to guide my Lyre.
With Mira's Praise my Verse begun,
With Mira's Praise shall end my Song.

If all Arabia's spicy Fields,
If all the Flowers which Nature yields,
With Mira's Beauty we compare,
Less Sweet are those, and these less Fair.
If Musick's force should e're prolong,
To distant Times this artless Song,
Succeeding LOVERS then may see,
How Faithful I, how Beauteous She.

Read's Journal Sat. Aug. 28.

Conclusion of M. Barbeyrac's Discourse on the usefulness of Learning, &c. begun p. 335.

Geography and Chronology, the Keys of History, are founded on the Principles of *Astronomy*, on it depends the exact Measure of Time. The irregularity of the Years, as well *Solar* as *Lunar*, for want of this Science, caused a thousand Mistakes among the Ancients. At *Rome* they were 300 Years without know-

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ing Hours; and distinguish'd the several parts of the Day by the rising, setting, and meridian of the Sun; an Officer appointed by the Consuls, when he saw the Sun shine on such a place, cry'd aloud, *It is Noon.* By the Kalendar of *Numa Pompilius*, they added or retrenched some Days, to make the *Roman Lunar Years* agree with the Course of the Sun, and prevent their Market-Days falling on the first of the Year, or the *Nones*, which they counted unlucky. Hence arose a confusion of Seasons, which was first remedied by *Julius Cesar*; but not effectually, for in 16 Ages, the Seasons were gone back ten whole Days; which Defect was cured by Pope *Gregory XIII.* and his Astronomers. The four *Satellites of Jupiter*, discover'd by the Telescope, are more useful in *Geography* and *Navigation* than the Moon her self, and serve to make Marine Charts more just than those of the Ancients.

The fine Glasses, for the Improvement of *Astronomy*, deserve our Admiration, and the usefulness of *Opticks* is shewn by the Helps afforded to the Sight from this Science. The Advantage of *Mechanicks* is undeniable.

Astronomy, *Geometry*, *Architecture*, *Musick*, *Fortification*, and every part of *Mathematicks*, contribute some way or other to the good of civil Society.

All Persons in publick Employment, Ecclesiastical, Civil and Military, are oblig'd to the Sciences; and the greatest Princes, Politicians and Captains of Antiquity, *Greeks* and *Romans*, were Men of great Learning. *Solomon* studied *Physick*; *Alexander* always carried *Homer's* Works with him; *Julius Cesar*, besides his *Commentaries*, wrote *Treaties of Grammar*; and the great Prince *Eugene* has shewn that *Arms* and the *Muses* are not incompatible.

If the Study of Letters and Sciences were only look'd upon as

genteel and innocent Amusement, it is the Interest of the Publick to encourage them, to prevent Idleness.

The last Advantage mention'd is, that the liberal Arts and Sciences, are the best Bulwarks of *Liberty*. If Despotick Power has reign'd, Time immemorial in the Kingdoms of *Asia* and *Africa*, the cause of it is the People's Ignorance. Compare ancient *Greece* with the Modern, and you will find that the People formerly were more learned, and therefore more jealous of their *Liberty*; but Ignorance succeeding, threw them into, and kept them in a state of Servitude.

Daily Courant, Sat. Aug. 28.

A Parallel between Mist and D'anvers. THIS, says our Author, was publish'd in a Pamphlet about four Years ago, and was then much approv'd of; but produced no Reply till last Saturday one of the Grumbletonian Writers stole the Hint, and apply'd it to *Osborne* and *Walsingham*. See p.

The Party of Grumbletonians is supported, and the Infection spread, says the above Pamphlet, by two seditious Demagogues, their Names *D'anvers* and *Mist*; the first of the Order of *Esquire*, the last of *Yeomanry*.

The Commonwealths of *Rome* and *Venice* ow'd their Original to Outlaws and Refugees; thus *Mist* took his Paper from an undone Man, and *D'anvers* his Design from a Politician that fail'd, who wrote the *Country Gentleman*. Tho' they agree in their Designs, they pursue them differently; their Scheme is *Jacobitism*, and both their Hopes and Views center at *Bologna*. *Mist* is bold and generous, like the *Roman*, *D'anvers* cautious and cuning, like the *Venetian*; tho' they vary a little, can only be compared with each other; *D'anvers* is the subtlest *Mist* the honestest Man.

As

As to their Writings, *D'anvers* has more Admirers, *Mift* more Believers; *Mift* has been fin'd and Imprisen'd, *D'anvers* stands fair for that Glory; *Mift* has been Pillory'd, *D'anvers* has only deserv'd it.

In their Modesty they are *alter & idem*. *Mift* boasts he is assisted by the greatest Wits of this Island, *D'anvers* by the greatest Patriots. *D'anvers* arrogantly supposes that all the Writers in Town are combin'd against him, *Mift* finds no body will be at the Trouble of confuting him, therefore concludes no body is able.

Doubts which of them is the greater Offender, *D'anvers*, who pretends to be a Lawyer, or *Mift*, who may ignorantly imagine he is innocently labouring in his Vocation of a Printer.

Mift, at his setting out was prompted by the worst Designs against our happy Establishment, and libell'd every body of Merit or Reputation. *D'anvers* was formerly a well-wisher to the Government, happy in the Friendship of considerable Men, and enconzg'd as much as he deserv'd, not so fast as he expected. He grew angry, traduc'd his old Friend at first, and at last broke out into a general Outrage upon our Government.

Mift seasons his Rankness with now and then a dash of Revolution Principles, while *D'anvers* throws in a softner, wherever the odiousness of Jacobitism appears. *Mift* loves *D'anvers*, tho' he was angry with *Cato*, because it appear'd *Cato* lov'd no Government better than his own; and it appears from *Mift*'s Elogies, that he has not had a greater Favourite than *D'anvers* since the *True Briton*.

London Journal, Aug. 28. No. 623.

On Corruption, Cato's Letters, &c.

Corruption, says *Osborne*, is a never failing Topic with the *Craftsman*; about which he declaim'd, be-

cause it is a popular Subject, but makes no Man the better or wiser, What signifies *Declamation*! There is but one way to the removing Corruption, which is to remove its Cause, that is, *Mens aspiring, or living beyond their Fortunes*.

When *Cato* wrote against *Corruption, Publick or Ministerial*, he had a Reason for it, the matchless Wickedness of the *South Sea Scheme*, when thousands of Families were cover'd with Destruction by the *Contrivance or Artifices of Men in Power*. But there is no Corruption now, but what is common to all Times equally wealthy, and will always be the Effect of profuse and extravagant Living.

Cato had a noble Genius, a large share of Knowledge; his Instructions made the Head wiser and Heart better; arm'd Men against *Superstition and Tyranny*; had a high Sense of Liberty and publick Virtue; great and glowing Sentiments, and a strong nervous Language; in every thing far excelling *D'anvers*.

Notwithstanding *Cato* must be abused, because esteemed by the Ministry. To this end a Pamphlet entitled *Clodius and Cicero*, suppos'd to be wrote by him, is trump'd up, and scraps taken out of it, to shew that he Submitted to the mean Slavery of a Court Defendant, and earned the Wages of *Savitude*, by varnishing over the scandalous Vices of *Eribory and Corruption*. That which, *Osborne* says, nothing is more false, For there are Corruptions arising from certain *Junctures*, that twill be impracticable to root out, and the Endeavour will be attended with more Evil than Good. To preserve the invaluable Blessings obtained by the *Revolution*, we were forced to have recourse to Means, which, under other Circumstances, would have been wrong. But one Corruption made another necessary; this *Cato* himself knew, and with all his rigid Virtue gave Money and encouraged others to do it. In all Actions the *Intention* and the *End* must be consider'd; if we can't do all *Good*, let us do what is best upon the whole; this is what we must submit to, till we can find a way to make all Men Wise and Good.

ACADEMICUS to OLDCASTLE.
On the Works of the Craftsman.

Whoe'er thou art that in a borrow'd name,
Affest'st thy country's rights, thy country's
The cause of virtue, liberty and truth, (fame
Whether made wise by age, or warm'd with
youth,
Accept this tribute from a bard unknown,
Whose breast exults with freedom, like thy own.

Long have we mourn'd a loose, degenerate
Ancient Spirit sunk in factious rage. (age,
In vain distinction, big with deadly hate,
In broils and strife, destructive of the state,
With forms amus'd, by artful sounds betray'd,
The ductile crowd their leader's voice obey'd ;
Cool in the publick cause, for parties hot,
The names retain'd, the principles forgot,
Bane the scaffolds of aspiring knaves,
By nature freemen, by their folly slaves.

Thro' every rank the strong infection ran,
And bibles confirm'd what prejudice began,
S-a-d-s, ever studious of the publick weal,
Bled with Grief his disappointed zeal,
Left in the air was W-nd-m's nervous brain.
And P-l-y charm'd the listening crowd in vain,
The voice of reason prosperous guilt defy'd,
And numbers all the force of truth supply'd,
The courtly faction triumph'd, not unmov'd,
Their tongues condemning what their hearts
approv'd.

The Profs alone remain'd (celestial art !)
To root this growing cancer from the heart ;
The Prof itself, that bulwark of our laws,
Was brib'd to plead the great corrupter's cause ;
A shameless crew, a worthless, wileless race,
Of Britain, arts and learning the disgrace,
For fidd'd motives in the lists appear,
Nor aw'd by conscience, nor restrain'd by fear,
Revive the maxims of despotic reigns, (chains,
And whilst they boast of freedom, write for

Smit with the passive doctrines they advance,
Now fir'd with penions in the Gaule of France.
They bles the mystick, heav'ly-commision'd
tide,

Which open'd Dunkirk on Britannia's side ;
Bt bold incroachment on our trade defend,
And vainly breach of treaties--in a friend,
The flag, the trident, which in former reigns
Hue drawn forth armes on th' embattled plains,
Shook at their touch, unworthy of our claim,
And Europa's balance grows an empty name.

Now leagu'd with Spain, and big with her
designs,
Gibraltar dwindle in their miscreant lines,
Our plunder'd merchants feel their Gorbick rage,
And Corvis is the minion of the age.

Pug'd in their sheets, corruption skulls no more,
Befalks abroad and mocks the virtuous poor,
Blind faith in courts, dependence on the great
Turn publick virtues and support the state ;

Sub-

ACADEMICUS to OLDCASTLE,
TRAVEST I.

Whoe'er thou art, that in a borrow'd name,
Miscall'st wrong, right ; and infamy, fair fame ;
Who tak'st the cause of Vices, for honest Truth ;
Whether with age thou doat'st, or err'st by
youth ;

Accept correction from a friend unknown,
Who scorns *Abuse of freedom*, like thy own.

Long have we mourn'd a wild ungovern'd
Where liberty was grown licentious rage ; (age,
Where seeming patriots, big with hidden hate,
To sacrifice a few, wou'd sink the state ;
Cool in the publick cause, for parties hot,
The names retain'd, the principles forgot ;
With words amus'd, by artful sounds betray'd,
The ductile crowd their Demagogues obey'd,
Became the tools of bold aspiring knaves,
With freedom flatter'd, but to faction slaves.

Thro' ev'ry rank the strong infection ran,
And blind belief confirm'd what artifice began ;
Mistaking party noise for publick weal,
And feign'd malicious fears for honest zeal.
While thro' each hawk'r's throat he tun'd his
The giddy crowd was led by P-y vain ; (strain,
The voice of reason furious rage defy'd,
And prejudices the place of truth supply'd ;
The faction rail'd at measures not unmov'd,
Their tongues condemning what their hearts
approv'd.

The open Profs is us'd ; Celestial art !
To spread the poyson wide to every heart ;
Behind they stab their bleeding country's cause ;
A shameless crew, a worthless, wileless race,
Of British liberty, the foul disgrace ;
Like murderers in churches they appear ;
In that Asylum safe, without remorse or fear,
In publick good veil their ambitious spite,
And, mask'd with loyalty, for treason write,

A thousand lying tales, by turns advance,
Now rouge the populace with fears of France ;
Prove ministers in plots with winds and tides,
And Dunkirk's dangerous--while she's on our
sides;

Each adverse nation's cause by turns defend,
And urge some quarrel still with ev'ry friend ;
The flag affronted, as in former reigns,
With bloody war shou'd stain the watry plains ;
But to the crown fear no Imposter's claim,
And the Pretender grows an empty name,

Harmless Vienna's league, safe its designs,
And ev'ry danger dwindl'd in their lines ;
But terms of Peace appearing, rous'd their rage,
And War became the darling of the age.

Bold, in their sheets, rebellion skulls no more,
But stalks at large, and mocks the hangman's
pow'r ;
Blind zeal in crowds, in Demagogues fell hate,
Turn publick virtues, and support the state ;

Loud-

On the Works of the Craftsman.

Submission is the Briton's only right,
And armies grow an inoffensive fight.

In such bad times arose our learned sage,
To re-inspire a dull, lethargick age,
To rouse that spirit in the nation's cause,
Which oft has rescu'd her endanger'd laws.
Britannia smiling on the work attends, (lends)
And knowledge guides the pen, which freedom
Thro' every page his piercing judgment shines,
Europa opens all her dark designs;
From reign to reign as he conducts the clue,
Ages far back stand present to the view;
Here with fresh laurels *Edward* seems to rise,
On *Richard* there we fix our scornful eyes;
Now trace the causes, wrapt in shades before,
Which gave *Eliz.* more than sovereign power;
Indignant now her successor behold,
Affecting craft, in pendency grown old;
Rash without courage, without glory vain,
He wastes in peace a long, inactive reign,
Sows the rank, fruitful seeds of civil rage,
And ripens factions for another age.

Instructed here, we catch the glorious flame,
Which form'd our laws and rais'd the Briton
name,

Fit'd, as he reads, with more exalted schemes,
The bigot wakens from his party-dreams;
Statesmen correct their blunders, not in vain,
And monarchs without blushing learn to reign.

O! thou, *Britannia*'s second hope attend;
Thy youthful hours to these instructions lend;
With strong, *historic* knowledge gore thy mind,
Cast all inferior studies far behind;
Mark'd in these sheets, the paths of glory trace,
And prove from great *Plantagenet* thy race.

If doom'd to war, the trumpet sounds alarms,
And clad *Britannia*'s sons once more in arms,
In all the spirit of a prince arise,
Place the great *Edward*'s son before your eyes,
Who, at the tender age of fifteen years,
A warrior, hero, conqueror appears,
Brought home a monarch captive in his chains,
And half eclips'd his father's great campaigns.

Or, if the puzzling brigues of *Europa* cease,
And heav'n should bless this injur'd land with
Be thy great care to raise and to redress (peace,
Metit obscur'd, and virtue in distress;
Of our insulted trade espouse the cause,
Encourage truth, protect our ancient laws,
Let learning flourish, bid the muses smile,
And banish parties from this factious isle;
Of flattery than the meretricious arts,
And fix thy empire in a people's hearts,
The cause of *Britain*, now thy country, own;
And guard that freedom, which bestow'd the
crown.

Pardon, young prince, these well-intended
Which liberty inspires and duty pays, (lays,
From native zeal they flow, devoid of art,
The honest dictates of a free-born heart,
Which burns unalter'd with a mingled flame
For *British* glory and the *Brunswick* name.

TRAVESTI.

Loud-tongu'd *sedition* in each *Briton*'s right,
And *courts* of *justice* an offensive sight.

In such wild times arose thy *Pseudo-lage*,
With double fire, to heat a hair-brain'd age;
To rouse that spirit in his desp'rate cause,
Which oft had shaken our endanger'd laws;
Anarchy, smiling, on the work attends;
While *madness* guides the pen which malice
lends:

From reign to reign, as he conducts the clue,
Treason in *Allegory* clouds the view;
And lying *Parodies* each moment rise,
Which, with false lights and shades mislead the

eyes;

Assigning causes, none e'er heard before,
With former crimes, to stain the *present* power;
Wou'd the *false* mirror to *new* faces hold,
Whether he praises or condemns the old;
And every *ancient* crime is damn'd in vain,
That sheds no shame of guilt upon a *modern* rig.
Thus draining every source of civil rage,
To pour their torrents on the *present* age.

Alma, instructed, feels her former fame;
The same in substance, alter'd but in name;
Where fir'd with thoughts of his ambition
schemes,

Of sov'reign *priestly* sway, the *tiger* dreams;
And *boys* and *pedants*, blind, and bold, and vain,
Without a blush, tell *Princes* how to reign.

But thou, O *Britain*'s other hope, attend!
Thy serious hours, to weigh their conduct, lend;
With steady caution arm thy manly mind,
And cast their treach'rous friendship far behind;
Mark'd in their steps, the paths of *faction* trace,
And from *sedition* chiefs secure thy royal race.

If still the *party* sound their loud alarms,
Gilding with *publick* good their specious arms,
Fraught with the prudence of a Prince arise,
Place *Utrecht*'s *Peace-maker* before thy eye;
There, in their chiefs, the *party's* worth appear,
Who lost the gains of twice five glorious years;
Who freed our foes, who bound our friends in chains,
And in ten months, made vain the tail of ten capons.

Or if the *leaders* their loud clamour cease,
And heaven shou'd bless the *harras'd* land with
peace,

Let 'em the merit they have wrong'd redress,
Nor in their *country's* seek a *foe's* distress.
Of thy insulted *sons*, bid 'em espouse the cause,
Encourage truth, submit to wholesome laws;
That arts may flourish, and the muses smile,
Bid 'em no more divide a factious isle;
But ceasing all their mean *sedition* arts,
With no false fears estrange the people's hearts;
Our *real* *constitution* bid 'em own,
Nor strain their *liberty* to cramp the *crown*.

Excuse me, *now*, these translated lays,
Which *faction* has provok'd, and *justice* pays;
From sober thoughts they flow, devoid of art,
The honest dictates of an *English* heart,
Which burns alternately, with an equal flame,
O: at a *Tyrant's*, or a *Trayter's* name.

Annotations on Mr Bowman's Sermon,
publish'd in the Grub-street Journal,
See p. 333. verify'd. Address'd to Mother Bavius by the Weekly Register.

DEAR Goody! you have seen, no doubt,
A Pamphlet with this Title to't
Old Wives' Traditions to retain,
Will of Religion be the Bane:
A Sermon, at a Visita-
tion held in Yorkshire 't other Day,
By Wm Bowman preach'd." — Now whether
The Bishop, (or Arch-bishop rather)
Or Deacon-Arch, this Visit made,
In where in the Title said.
In be that as it will — since all
Peekies ecclesiastical,
(Which, let me tell ye, this same Bowman
Richly merited — or no Man)
Are out of Fashion — as some say
They should be — at this Time of Day,
And all Things else, which clog the Progress
Of our Free-thinkers, who, have no Grace,
And hinder men from broaching Schism,
And evry Antichristianism.
The only Way remaining yet,
(Als I speak it with Regret!)
To persecute such Men as Think,
I'm infester them with Ink.
Therefore as well as I am able,
Like High-church-man uncharitable,
And furious — Such a one d'yee see
As I profess myself to be;
I'm thus resolv'd to persecute
This Vicar — others may confute —
But to be serious now, and grave as
A Judge, — I'll tell ye Mother Bavius,
Th' thus I threaten, I protest
That all the while, I'm but in jeft:
I don't design to write a Farce on
This more than ordinary Parson,
Who is, by no Means, worth my Notice;
He such a Scandal to his Coat is.
But what I would be at, is this,
To give one Instance, of the dis-
tinguishing Genius of this Age,
Which, maugre all good Christian Rage,
Almost daily brought to Bed of
Such Monstres, as you never read of.
Were such Things new they'd make one mad
An heart of Oak would break — egad!
The Sight of this would give me Fits,
And scare me quite out of my Wits:
Howe'er it is, I hardly know,
I find myself but just so so.
This dev'lish Libel in my Hand,
Has put me to a cursed Stand:
For, puzzled between Wrath and Scorns,
I'm at a Loss which Way to turn,
So wicked 'tis, and so pernicious,
It calls for Answ'rer expeditious:
But then, to stupid and to dull,
Who Answ'res, writes himself a Fool.

What shall I do now — Leave my Church,
Poor Gentlewoman! in the lurch?
Forbid it Zeal! and let me pass
Humbly contented — for an Aisg
As my grave Brethren daily do —
But let us us now the Point pursue.
Monster appear! and all ye People,
Views one that sets at naught the Sceple!
At publick Visitation see!
A Parson drest up Cap-a-pe
In Guise right holy; and in Box
Most reverend and orthodox;
Spitting about the Church in troth,
As if he'd got a quid in's Mouth:
And saying such Things of the Clergy,
As would, to beat his Brains out, urge ye.
To wit: " That they to damn or save
" Excommunicate, ride and enslave
" Poor Laymen, just as they think fit,
" Ne'er had divine Commission yer.
" Nor have they ev'n a Right, he saith,
" To Cook up Fricassees of Faith."
Then, with a Sneer, you'll find him ever and
Anon, repeating the Word Reverend.
With more such Blasphemies most dreadful!
Of which he seems to have his Head full.
Now, after venting this dama'd Stuff,
For which no Death is bad enough,
As void of Shame as is the Devil, he
Complains of being us'd uncivilly;
And that " Some Brethren discontented,
" His Sermon had misrepresent'd."
But Wit and Dulness I defy,
And hair-brain'd Zeal and Villany,
To make it worse than 'tis in Print.
For if they can — the Devil's in't.
" Some Reverend Brothers, he says, blam'd it."
Blood! — every one that heard it, damn'd it!
I'll warrant ye, look Yorkshires round,
Yorkshire, so worthily renown'd
For Orthodoxy and Horse-stealing,
Not one, to take his Part, is willing;
Not one, I say, for be it known 'ye,
Two Bowmans breath nor in that Country.
He impudently does declare
What we can never grant nor bear:
" That Truth is amiable and bright,
" Bigotry horrible at Night:
" And that, if piou Oxford bread ye, 'tis
" A Sign your Noddle's full of Prejudice."
Such is th' eternal canting Strain
Of Upstarts empty, crude and vain.
He grumbles too, because we treat
Him in the Stile of Billing-gates:
A Stile so proper to the Cloth,
When once provok'd to godly Wrath.
No sooner such a Wretch as he
Scrav'ls out a Libel, but, d'yee see?
Forthwith upon him we bestow
The foulest Language we can throw;
And all too good — yet this he blames,
And crys forsooth, 'tis calling Names.
But did not Tully (I would ask all
The World) call Catiline Rogue and Rascal?

And twenty *Names* besides — yet no Man
Takes *Tally* for an ill-bred *Rom* ⁱⁿ,
Or *Cataline* for such a Wretch as *Bowman*.
Then say, ye *Sons of Schism*! why charge ye
Rag-Manners thus upon the Clergy?
Poor *Cat-line* only was a *Traitor*,
But *Bowman*'s a *Tradition-hater*.
Now let th' *Impartial*, judge which worse is
And merits most ill *Names* and *Curses*.

The Preachment of such odious *Vernon*
I can't in Conscience call a *Sermon* :
For tho' he aims to take a damm'd Flight,
The *Thing*'s no better than a *Pamphlet*.

Of *Argument* therein, could I
The smallest *Glimpse* or *Shadow* spy,
I must acknowledge, then indeed
Of *calling Names* there'd be no Need.
He says that *Things* are *so* and *so* :
But that's no *Argument* you know
Which *he* has any Right to chafe,
Tho't's what the *Orthodox* may use.

To judge of him by this *Work* famous,
He hardly knows a *Man* from a *Mouse* ;
Nor even the *Dif* *rence* (pray observe ye)
'Twixt upside-down and topsy-turvy.

If this *Performance* is a *Sample*
Of what he calls a *Work* more ample,
Well may we, *Goody Bavus*, guess
That *Work* will prove a *hopeful Piece*.
What tho' he vapours, and looks big ;
Th' *Author* of *Th' Independent Whig*,
And he who wrote *The Rights*, I fancy,
Have said as much as *Mortals* can say :
And therefore this pragmatic *Puppy*
Can do but little more than copy.
'Tis true, — their *Writings* are quite graceless,
Yet sure their *Sins* are in this *Cafe*; less
Than his — for he, without Compunctions,
Dares to prophanie his holy Function.
And yet, he talks a *World* of *No*-*sense*
About his *Duty* and his *Conscience* ;
And says he values not a *Fart*
Or *Pillory*, or the *Tail* of *Carts*,
A sneering *Dog*! — 'till well he knows,
Which Way the *World* at present goes !
Time was, he durst not for his *Bars*,
Have run his *rig* thus on his *Peers*.
And should we see such *Times* again,
Faith we should spoil his merry *Vein* !
Thus far his *Preface* — in my next,
I'll note his handling of the *Tax*.

A CURE for the GOUT.

O Gout! th' uuzzing knotty Points,
Who knick' *th* Man's Frame in every Joint,
Like *Surgeon's Hell* you Richness gain,
By screwing Mortal Limbs to Pain :
First Miner like, you work below,
To sap Man's Fabric by the *Tee* ;
So Footing take, where Footing ends,
As *Ithrew* reading backward tends.
If *Med'cine* can't the *Smart* dislodge,
From Bone to Bone you play, and dodge ;
Then in *Revenge*, like flying *Foe*,
You burn and Grapple where you go.

So four *Saps* from *Crab-tree Root*,
Begin below and upwards shoot ;
And where malignant *Juice* flow,
Close knotty *Nobs* in *Sharpness* grow :
Old *Oedipus*, the *Theban* King,
Felt swelling *Joints* and *Gouty* *Sting*,
And though the Sage could *Spina* explain,
He never could unridge *Pain*.
Let *Stock*, boast of *Indolence*,
Man's *Cafe* attains a *feeling Sense*,
And what is worse, the affected *Parts*,
Finds small *Relief* by *Doctor's Art* :
The Skill of *Mead* confounded stands,
When *Patient* roars, my *Toe*! my *Hands*!
It as *Fiend* * *Tully* often him,
Man's *Cafe* a *Prison* represents,
The *Goal* supplies the *Goal* with *Chains*,
And fills the *Tenements* with *Pain*.
Corroitive *Pain*, that *cramp* the *Bone*,
And stop all *Motion* but their own ;
But as *Apollo*, God of *Wit*,
Besides his *Phyfick*, keeps a *Kitt*:
No doubt to sooth the *Patient's Heart*,
When *Med'cine* can't remove the *Smart* :
This pleasing *Lenitive* admires,
Perhaps a *Tune* may lull the *Fit*,
I've heard that *Bees* when ranging found,
Are charm'd to *Peace* by *tinkling Sound* ;
When cutting *Teeth*, or ill plac'd *Pin*,
Moleft a tender *Infant's Skin*,
Shrill *Lullabies* in *Nurses* *Strain*,
Affwage the *peevish* *Bantling's Pain* ;
Then as the *Humours* throb and ake,
This easy, safe *Prescription* take.

In *Elbow Chair* *Majestick*, sit,
In full high *Twang*, yet scorn to fret,
Suppose yourself in *Papal Sea*,
Extending *Tee* to *Devreece* :
From these Examples cease to fume,
And in the *soothings* *Channell's room*,
Wrap round your *Joints* this *healing Verse*,
'Tis *Patience* proves the kindest *Nurce*.

* Inclusi fumus in his corporis compaginibus.

B G R E C O.

Pauper eram juvenis, senio confutus inerit,
Sam locuplet, misere sorte in utraque mors,
Quando frui poteram rubis, miki cupia dura :
Copia nunc superest, fractus & usus abs.

Translated according to the Sense in the Spectator.

Poor in my youth, and now when age appears,
Wealthy, I bend beneath the load of years.
Harsh the decrees of my too cruel fate,
Wretched alike, and curs'd in either state,
While I had *power to use* — *Means* were deny'd,
And now that power is lost — are they supply'd.

Translated literally in the Grub.
Poor, when in *youth* ; now worn with *feeble age*,
I'm rich : but wretched still in either stage.
When wealth I could enjoy, I then had none,
Now *Plenty*'s come, all *Power* of use is gone,
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T H E

Monthly Intelligencer.

AUGUST, 1731.

Monday, August 2.

WAS the Election at *Eaton College*, when the Scholars, according to Custom hunted a Ram, by which the Provost and Fellows hold a manor.

Mr. *Dogget's* annual gift of a Coat and Badge was row'd for by six Watermen, who came out of their Apprenticeships last year, and won by *John Aliss of Battersea*.

Wednesday, August 4.

Upwards of 100 Recruits were shipp'd off for *Gibraltar*.

Philip Nichols, Clerk, Dr of Laws, Fellow of *Trinity-Hall, Cambridge*, was unanimously expell'd, and a Copy of the sentence in *Latin* affixed to the College Gate; signifying that he had been guilty of dissolute living and of Stealing many valuable Books out of *St John's College Library*, and elsewhere, to the great Scandal and Dishonour of that University.

At the Assizes at *Gloucester*, one *Mr. Smith*, an Inn-keeper in *Bursford*, was tried for the murder of a Farmer at *Frogmill*, by beating him in a barbarous manner, and acquitted.

At the Assizes at *Buckingham*, two Women received sentence of Death for the murder of their Bastard Children; and the young Gentleman of *Eaton School*, (See p. 130.) was found guilty of Manslaughter for killing his School-Fellow with a Pen-knife.

Thursday, August 5.

According to an ancient Custom, a Silver Arrow value 3*l.* was shot for at the Butts on *Harrow on the Hill*, by six youths of that Free-School, in Archery Habits, and won by a Son of Capt. *Brown*, Commander of an *East India Man*. This Diversion was the gift of *John Lyon, Esq;* Founder of the said School.

The Assizes ended at *Maidstone* in *Kent*, when 5 persons receiv'd sentence of Death, viz. two for the Highway, a Woman for Murdering her Bastard, one for Burglary, and one for Horse-stealing; and 5 were order'd for Transportation.

The Rt Hon. Sir *Robert Walpole* sent 100*l.* to Sir *Gilbert Heathcote*, president of *St Thomas's Hospital*; and 100*l.* to Ald. *Child*, president of *Christ's Hospital*, to be apply'd to those Charities, being lately chosen Governor to each of them.

Monday, August 9.

A Vessel with Lights, was moor'd at the *Nore*, for the Guidance of Ships in safety by night; to keep them off the *Nore Sands* and upper middle.

Tuesday, August 10.

At the Assizes at *Lewis*, two persons were capitally convicted on the Black act for cutting down the Head of a Fish-pond.

Wednesday, August 11.

600*l.* was paid to several persons, for apprehending and prosecuting

U a 5 High.

5 Highwaymen, convicted last Sessions at the *Old Bailey*.

Thursday, August 12.

The R. Hon. *George Doddington*, Esq; presented the King with an humble address, signed by the *Bailiff*, *Minister*, &c. of *Blandford*, returning his Majesty their most hearty thanks for his late gracious Bounty. See p. 169.

His Majesty in Council was pleased to order that the Parliament should be prorogued to *Tuesday November 9.*

Friday, August 13.

The Royal Family hunted a Stag in *Richmond* new park; in the midst of the Sport Sir *Rob. Walpole's* Horse fell with him just before the Queen's Chaise, but he was soon remounted, and her Majesty order'd him to bleed by way of precaution.

William Smith, alias *Parker*, and *Thomas Willar*, were executed at *Chelmsford*, pursuant to their Sentence at the last Assizes held there. *Smith* was born in *Cambridge*, bred a Clothier, had been a Gentleman's Servant, and a Soldier; his last employ was in Combination with Horse-Stealers. He received them, help'd some to their owners for a Reward, transported some, and sold others after altering their marks. He stole four large fine Colts out of *Essex*; presented them to a French Colonel, with a view of being promoted in that Service, but was disappointed. He bit a Person of 6 good Horses pretending to buy them; also a Farmer's Widow in *Surrey*, of her Cows, pretending to sell them for her. He was taken the 27th of *May* last with two Cows, a Horse, and a Mare; the Cows were coupl'd together, and ty'd to the Horse's Tail, and he was cutting off the Cows Ears to deface 'em. While under Sentence, by informing People of their Goods, he got a great deal

of money, which he spent in Gaming.—*Tho. Willar*, bred a Smith in *Kent*, was a Bayliffs Follower, then Coachman to a Gentlewoman, but was turnd out of her Service. At *Maningtree* in *Essex* he stole a mare, was taken with her and committed to Goal. Here he perswaded another Felon to take his Fact upon him, but at the Bar he disown'd it, and left *Willar* in the Lurch;

A Litter of young Lions was whelp'd at the *Tower*, from a Lions and Lion whelp'd there 6 years before.

Saturday, August 14.

A Tradesman in *Southwark* has made such progres in a Scheme to accomplish a perpetual Motion, that he has directed an Engine to be made for that purpose.

Came Advice that one *Angria* a noted Pyrate, had taken the *Wm and Richard*, Capt. *Machneal* belonging to *Bombay*, and had cut all the Men to pieces.

Wednesday, August 18.

Edw. Mitchel, was executed at *Nottingham* for *Ferguson*, made Felony by a late act of Parliament.

His Majesty granted Letters patent to *Samuel Hutchins* of *Brifit Refiner*, for the sole use of his Invention of extracting and preserving the sulphur contain'd in *Mur-dick*.

Saturday, August 21.

Their Majesties and Royal Family hunted in the new park at *Richmond*. In the Chase the *1d Malpas* was thrown, and the Prince being upon full speed, with great difficulty prevented his Horse running over him.

Wednesday, August 25.

The Royal Family were a hunting, and in the Chase a Stag starr'd upon the Princess *Amelia's* Horse, which being frightned threwh her; the Hon. *Mr Fitz-Williams*, page of Honour

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Honour to his Majesty, fell with his Horse among the Coney Boroughs; also a Servant to the Queen's Coach-maker.

His Majesty granted his Warrant to the Ld *Harrington*, Col. of a Reg. in *Ireland*, to exempt him from paying 4*s.* in the pound Tax out of his Salary in the said Regiment.

A Bill of Indictment was found against *William Rayner* for Printing and Publishing a Seditious Libel and Picture, entitled *Robin's Game, or Seven is the Main.*

Thursday, August 26.

The Parliament was further proued to *Tuesday Nov. 9th* next.

At *Chester Assizes*, *Naden*, who murder'd his Master, (See p. 269,) was capitally convicted, and receiv'd Sentence to be hang'd in Chains, near the place where he committed the Fact.

Mr. *Jeremy伍德耶*, a Native of *Ireland*, having invented a Machine for discovering the Longitude, (see p. 81,) has brought it to such perfection, that in the Opinion of several skilful Mathematicians, it will unquestionably answer the end of the Inventor. The only point they dispute is, whether it will produce the Latitude (without Observation) as it does the Longitude, when the Latitude is found by Observation. The Projector has already made one Trip to try Experiments, and is in his Passage to *London* by Long-Sea to make a farther Proof, and lay it before the Judges appointed by Parliament. *Dublin Journal.*

Friday, August 27.

The Labourers employ'd in digging a Wine Vault for Mr. *Truby* a Vintner in St. Paul's Church yard, dug up ten human Sculls, the Ch. yard belonging to St. Gregory's extending formerly that way.

Saturday, August 28.

The Royal Family hunted in

Richmond Park, when the Lord *Delaware's* Lady, and Lady *Harriot d'Auverquerque*, Daughter to the E. of *Grantham* were overturned in a Chaise which went over them, but did no visible hurt. Mr. *Shorter*, one of the King's Huntsmen, had a fall from his Horse, and receiv'd a slight Contusion in his Head.

Money was sent to *Portsmouth* and *Plymouth* to reduce and pay off eleven Men of War. *

Sunday, August 29.

In *Newton-mere*, a pond near *Ellesmere* in *Shropshire*, about a mile in compass, a surprizing Quantity of Fish rose on the surface of the Water, which was thought to be poyson'd. At first the People eat of the Fish without Damage, but beginning to stink Labourers and Carts were employ'd several Days to carry them away and bury them. 'Tis hardly conceivable such multitudes cou'd be contain'd in so narrow a Compass of Water.

His Majesty's Ship the *Experiment* arrived at *Portsmouth* from the *West Indies*, with 300,000 Pieces of Eight on Board for the Merchants of *London*.

Monday, August 30.

His Excellency the D. of *Dorset*, Ld Lieutenant of *Ireland* arrived at *Chester*, in his way to *Ireland*, and was complimented by the Mayor and Aldermen.

Tuesday, August 31.

The Tickets for the State Lottery were deliver'd out to the Subscribers at the Bank of England; when the crow'd being so great as to obstruct the Clerks, they told them, *We deliver Blanks to Day, but to morrow we shall deliver Prizes*; upon which many who were by no means for Blanks retir'd, and they had room to proceed in their business, by this stratagem.

DEATHS.

D E A T H S.

1. *Abraham Hook*, Esq; a Merchant at *Bristol*.
2. Mr. *William Green*, the eminent Brewer in *Westminster*. In 1709, he founded a School for Educating 52 Boys, and 30 Girls, call'd *Green's Blue-coat School*. He died worth upwards of 150,000*l.*
3. Mr. *Dainty*, Serjeant of *Woodstreet Compter*, in the Gift of the Ld Mayor.
4. Mr. *Rupertieu*, a Chaplain in the *German Chapel* at St. *James's*.
5. Mr. *Robert Constantine*, a Merchant, lately at *Constantinople*.
6. Mr. *Sweeting*, Deputy of *Bishopsgate Ward*.
7. Mr. *Crogan*, a Dutch Merchant in *Benchurch-street*.
8. John *Skammon*, Esq; at *Abingdon*, formerly a Merchant of *London*.
9. The Rev. Mr. *Searle*, Chaplain to the Lord *Lovel*.
10. Mr. *Pawley*, many Years Under-Sheriff of *Surry*.
11. Charles *Berkley*, Esq; at *Wanstead* in *Essex*, Cousir to the E. of *Berkley*.
12. The Relict of Sir *Peter Jackson*, Daughter of Sir *Peter Vandepuit*.
- James *Hay*, Esq; at St. *Omers*, and buried in St. *James's Church Westminster*. He married the Sister of the present E. of *Ashburnham*.
14. Relict of Sir *Joshua Sharp*, formerly Sheriff of *London*, at *Bath*.
15. Mr. *Benskin* Governor of the Poor Knights, at *Windsor*.
16. The Lady *Betty Nightingale*, Daughter to the late E. *Ferrers*.
17. The Relict of Sir *Henry Atkins*, at *Clapham*.
18. Mr. *Bobeme*, Merchant, in *Watlingstreet*.
19. Mr. *Dean*, Curitor in *Chancery*.
20. The Rev. Mr. *Ford*, esteem'd for his polite, agreeable Conversation.
21. Mr. *Evans*, Chamber-keeper to the Pay-Office at the Horse Guards.
22. Dr. *Marshal*, Rector of *Finchley*, and Morning Preacher at St. *John's Chapel*.
23. The Right Hon. the Marquis of *Blandford*, Grandson of the late D. of *Marlborough*, of an Apoplectic Fit at *Oxford*. His Lady is said to be three Months gone with Child; but if she hath not Male Issue, the Title and Estate (75,000*l.* a year) descend to the Earl of *Sunderland*.
24. John *De Berdt*, of *Battersea*, Esq; Grandson to the late Sir *John Fleet*, and Son-in-Law to *Edward Stables*, Esq; Clerk to the H. of Commons.
25. Mrs *Lake*, Mother of Sir *Bibye Lake*, and Daughter of *Simon Bibye*, Esq.
26. Mr. *Wm Mackmorran*, Collector of Excise for the *Isle of Wight*.
27. Henry *Aston*, Esq; a Director of the South Sea Company.
28. Leonard *Pinkney*, Esq; first Gentleman Usher, Quarter Waiter in Ordinary to his Majesty, and Collector of the Customs at *Newcastle upon Tyne*.
29. The Rt Hon. Charles *Boyle*, E. of *Orrery*, Baron of *Brugkill* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and Baron *Boyle* of *Marston* in *Somersetshire*, so created by Q. Anne, Sept. 10. 1711, also Knight of the Order of the Thistle, Lieut. Gen. of his Majesty's Forces, Fellow of the Royal Society. By Q. Anne sent Envoy Extraordinary to the States of *Brabant* and *Flanders*; and in the first Year of the late King, was one of the Gentlemen of the Bed-Chamber, and Lord Lieut. of the County of *Somerset*. His Lordship was a great Virtuoso, and 'tis said invented the Machine call'd the *Orrery*.
30. Mr. *Richard Blackmore*, Gent. of his Majesty's Ewry, and a Yeoman of the Guard.
31. Sir James *Robinson*, Bart. at his Seat at *Cranford* in *Northamptonshire*, Son of Sir *John Robinson*, Bart. Lord Mayor of *London*, and Lieut. of the Tower, made a Bart. by King *Charles II*. Is succeeded by his Son Sir *John*.

Sir Nicholas Laws, formerly Governor of *Jamaica*, lately dy'd there.
 John Mountgomery, Esq; Governor of *New-York*, &c. dy'd July 1.
 Mr. Eaton, in *Salisbury Court*, Aged 107 Years.

P R O M O T I O N S.

Mr. Henry Pujolas, appointed Surveyor of Houses for *Westminster*.
 — Dobson, Gent. made Ensign of an independent Company of
 Invalids in Garrison at *Portsmouth*, in the room of James Stevens, Esq; pro-
 moted to a Capt. Lieut.'s Commission in the said Regiment.

Mr. Streete, Page of the Back Stairs to the D. of *Cumberland*, appointed
 his Highnes's Gentleman.

Major James Fountain, of Col. *Cope's* Reg. of Foot in *Jamaica*, ap-
 pointed Lieut. Col. in the room of Lieut. Col. *Townsend* deceased.

Mr. Child, made an Exempt of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the room
 of Solomon Asbly, Esq; who resign'd it to him for 2000*l.*

Mr. Hunter, made Ensign in Brig. Gen. *Tyrrel's* Reg. of Foot.

Mr. Langley, Head Turnkey of *Newgate*, made Keeper of *York Castle*,
 The E. of *Leicester*, appointed Constable of the Tower, vacant by the
 Resignation of the Lord Vilc. *Longdale*.

The E. of *Burlington* made Capt. of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the
 room of the E. of *Leicester*.

Roger Jones of *Buckland*, in *Breconshire*, Esq; made Steward of the King's
 Lordship of *Penkelly* in the said County, in the room of Sir *Wm Morgan*.

Mr. Christopher Hill, appointed Surveyor of Houses for *Somersetshire*, and
 Mr. Robert Henning Surveyor for *Dorsetshire*.

Mrs. Mackenzie, made Dresser to the Princesses *Mary* and *Louisa*.

Sir Robert Baylis, Kt. appointed a Commissioner of the Customs in the
 room of Sir *Walter Tonge* deceased last Month.

William Corbet, Esq; appointed Cashier of the Navy, in the room of
 Robert Byng, Esq;. And,

Edward Byng, Paymaster of the Navy, in the room of Mr. *Corbet*.

Joshua Pemberook, Esq; appointed Receiver General of the Taxes in the
 County of *Hertford*, in the room of John *Runnington*, Esq;.

Capt. John Usher, appointed Governor of the City of *Galloway* in *Ireland*.

Mr. Sykes, appointed Curitor in *Surry*, in the room of Mr. *Terry*.

Samuel Ogle, Esq; appointed Governor of *Maryland*, by Lord *Baltimore*.

Mr. Rogers, one of the Poor Knights at *Windfor*, made their Governor.

Tho. Wyndham jun. of *Cromer* in *Norfolk*, Esq; made SubGovernor to Prince
 William with a Salary of 300*l.* per Annum.

Samuel Robinson, Esq; Chamberlayn of *London*, made Receiver General
 of the Window Tax, worth about 400*l.* a year, in room of Sir *R. Baylis*.

John Newton, Esq; appointed Receiver General of the Taxes for part of
 the County of *Devon*.

Ecclesiastical P R E F E R M E N T S conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen.

Morley Unwin, A. M. elected Lecturer of *Huntingdon*, in the room
 of the Rev. Mr. *House*.

A Dispensation granted to Watson Tookey, A. M. to hold the Rectory of
Rockingham, in *Northamptonshire*, with the Rectory of *Wilsford* in *Lincolnshire*.

— To Simon Devereux, A. M. to hold the Rectory of *Harbledown* in
Kent, with the Rectory of *Brookland*, in the same County.

356 Casualties, Marriages and Bankrupts in August. No. VIII.

A Dispensation granted to *John Coles*, to hold the Rectory of *Radstock*, in *Somersetshire*, with the Rectory of *Beckingham cum Standwick*.

Mr. *Stevenson*, Prebendary of *Sarum*, created Doctor in Divinity by the University of *Edinburgh*, for his excellent Defence of the Christian Religion against Mr. *Woolston*, &c.

John Plomer, A. M. elected Master of *Rugby Free-School*, in *Warwickshire*; and also presented to the Rectory of *Eilton* in the said County.

Mr. *Scott* chosen Lecturer of *St. Mary Islington*.

Mr. *Henry Bland* presented to the Rectory of *Gedney*, in *Lincolnshire*.

C A S U A L T I E S.

2. **A**S the *Hendon Coachman* was going out of Town, a Woman Passenger unwarily leaning out of it, her Head was catch'd in the Wheel of a Coal Cart, which tore off part of her Ear, and wounded her in a terrible manner.

6. A Painter's Apprentice fell off a Board three Stories high in *Callum Street*, and died on the spot.

A Baker and a Blacksmith of *Highgate* quarreling in a Skettle-Ground, the Baker struck the Smith down dead with a blow on the Ear.

7. The only Son of the Rev. Mr. *Carey* of *Islington*, was found drown'd in the *New-River*, near *Sadler's Wells*.

Mr. *Stone*, a young Man about 17, Heir to 400*l. per Ann.* who was bathing himself in the *Thames*, was drown'd near *Standgate*.

9. Mr. *Orme* of *Poplar*, getting down the side of an India Ship, fell into the River, and was drown'd.

M A R R I A G E S.

— *Railton*, Esq; above 80 Years Old, to a young Gentlewoman of 22. Mr. *Wilkinson*, Minister of the *Savoy*, to her Sister.

5. The Son of Sir *John Woodhouse*, Bart. to the Daughter of the *Ld Bathurst*.

7. Mons^t. *de Lapiz*, to Miss *Dupont*, a young Lady of French Extraction.

9. *John Charnock*, Esq; of *Buckinghamshire*, to the only Daughter of *Thomas Veal*, of *Lambeth*, Esq;

William Haselem, a *Wiltshire* Man, belonging to *Chelsea College*, this being the third Wife he has Wedded since he was 100 Years old. He was a Soldier in *Oliver Cromwell's* Time, is in a good State of Health, and able to work at a Coal Wharf.

— *Asb*, Esq; only Son of Sir *Sim. Asb*, of *Monmouthshire*, Bar. to the Daughter of *Archer Williams*, Esq of the same County.

Charles Eversfield, of *Denn in Sussex*, Esq; to the Lady *Jenkinson*.

Pawlet St. John, of *Forley*, in the County of *Southampton*, to the sole Daughter and Heiress of the late Sir *James Rusbout*, Bar.

John Southcote, Esq; of *Lincolnshire*, to Miss *Somerset*.

B A N K R U P T S.

Richard Wells, of *Warrington*, Chapman.
Charles Roberts of *Gloucester*, Grocer.

Richard Doling, Junr. of *Havant*, *Hampshire*, Sadler.

Richard Starkey, of *Cogshall*, and

Alexander Lawrence, of *Picklemen*, in *Cheshire*, Cheese-factors.

Joseph Sweby, *Bunhill-fields*, *Middlesex*, Vintner.

Charles Roberts, of *Gloucester*, Grocer.

John Walker, of *Houndsditch*, *London*, Mercer.

Foreign Affairs.

 After the Defeat of the Persians (mentioned p. 312,) in an Action occassion'd by the Grand Seignior's sending for the Head of the Seraskier of Erivan, who rather than submit to it, try'd his Fortune in Battle, the Sophs rallied his Forces and encounter'd the Ottoman Army, within a few Leagues of Erivan; in which Action the Turks lost above 16,000 Men, 20 pieces of Cannon, and all their Baggage. The Battle lasted till Night, which was the reason the Persians took no more than 200 Prisoners. After the Action, the Sophs rejoyn'd his Army before Erivan, summon'd the Garrison to surrender in three Days, and threatened them in case of refusal, to put them all to the Sword.

Agreeable to the Advice we gave p. 312, of Sir Charles Wager's being expected at Seville, he arriv'd there the 23d instant, and was receiv'd by their Catholick Majesties, and the Spanish Ministers, with all possible Marks of Distinction and Esteem. From theace he is return'd to Cadiz, where his Squadron lay, in order to proceed to Gibraltar to take on board two Battalions, being his Britanick Majesty's Quota to attend the Expedition to Italy; and then to sail to Barcelona to joyn the Spanish Fleet.

The Treaty the French were for renewing with the Swiss Cantons, meets with several Obstacles. It is insisted, on the part of the latter, that all private Treaties with the Catholic Cantons shall be annulled; that their Subjects in the Service of France, shall have the privilege of Natives, and such as are Protestants not be oblig'd to do any thing contrary to their Religion.

Tuscany. The following Extract of six Articles are part of a Convention concluded at Florence, between the King of Spain and the Grand Duke, in consequence of his Highness's Acceſſion to the Vienna Treaty, mention'd p. 312.

I. The Grand Duke of Tuscany shall adopt the Infante of Spain, *Don Carlos*, under the Title of Grand Prince of Tuscany, as presumptive Heir to his Estate: The said Prince shall reside in the Ducal Palace in the Prince's Apartment, and be allow'd 500 Spanish Guards.

II. The Magistracy, the Senate, and all the prime Officers, shall be oblig'd to take a new Oath of Fidelity to the Grand Duke, and upon his Death to the Grand Prince *Don Carlos*.

III. The said Prince engages to pay all the Debts of the House of Medicis; and the Grand Duke and Electress Dowager Palatine, his Sister, engage on their fide to make his Highness Heir to all their free Lands of Inheritance, except those of Urbino and Ravenna, which the Electress shall enjoy as an Appenage, together with a Pension.

IV. The said Electress shall have the Guardianship of the Prince during his Minority, until the Age of 18 Years; after which he shall take the first Place in Council next the Grand Duke with the right of naming three Subjects to any vacant Posts.

V. The Crown of Spain shall furnish the Grand Duke 60000 Pistols per Ann. for the Grand Prince's Entertainment.

VI. The same Crown shall grant the Subjects of Tuscany the liberty of sending each Year one Ship to trade to the West-Indies.

The

A Treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, has been enter'd in to between the Emperor, his Britanick Majesty, as Elector of Hanover, and the King of Poland, whereby they engage to assist each other with all their Forces, if their Dominions shall be unjustly attack'd.

Cassel. 'Tis believed here that the Government of *England* will discontinue the Subsidy Treaty for maintaining a Body of 12,000 *Hessians*, which amounts to the sum of 25000. *per Ann.*

Genoa. The *Corsicans* having risen in Rebellion against this Republick, and fortify'd their Island so strongly, that it was impracticable to quell them, without foreign Aid; the Emperor being applied to, sent a Body of German Troops under the command of the Baron *Wachtendonk*, who having defeated them several times, is in a fair way to reduce the Island to Obedience: To promote which, a general Amnesty has been sent in favour of all who should submit within a fortnight, except the Ringleaders, for each of whose Heads 2,000 *Scudi* is offer'd.

Berlin. His Majesty being reconcil'd to the Prince Royal of *Prussia*, the People make great rejoicings, and his Royal Highness is expected from *Kuſſin* with a great and splendid Retinue. This presages a good Harmony, being restor'd with the Court of *Great Britain*. *M. Diemar*, Son of General *Diemar*, who in a Duel, cut off Count *Grumbkow*'s Head, has escap'd to *Paris*.

Paris. Ten Advocates of the Parliament have been banish'd to several parts of the Kingdom, for promoting a Remonstrance to the King against an Arret of the Council of State, which had annull'd the Proceedings in Parliament.

Hague, August 14. N. S. The News of the Resolution of the States of *Holland* to accede to the

treaty of Vienna having reached the Court of *France*, it occasioned a very great Surprize there; and even, if we may credit some Advices, put the French Ministry into a Sort of Consternation: Enough to prove, that it was a Blow they did not expect. Hereupon they talk of nothing at *Paris*, it seems, but Preparations for War; but we can hardly believe them to be in earnest, especially since the Dyet of the Swiss Cantons is broke up without coming to any Resolution about renewing the perpetual Alliance with that Crown.

Bareith. The Town of *Wanfield*, chief of this Principality, consisting of 5000 Houses, was laid in Ashes in less than two Hours.

A Man working in his Vineyard at *Argenteuil* in *France*, Aug. 15, bid his Son fetch him a Vine-prop. The Boy refused; upon which his Father struck him a blow on the Temples, whereof he instantly died. The Father, stunn'd with Grief, went to throw himself into the Well; which the Mother seeing, laid down her young Child, to prevent him, but was drawn with him into the well; and a Hog came and kill'd the Child; so that the whole Family perish'd at once.

Paris, Aug. 24. The *Tournelle* condemn'd a Woman of *Mortagne* to be hang'd, for having burnt the Crown of a Man's Head, and the Soles of his Feet, of which he died. (See p. 30.) She affect'd that being persuaded by a cunning Man that he had bewitch'd her Husband. Great Interest is making to get her Sentence commuted, the Fact proceeding from conjugal Affection.

A Sadler's Wife was brought to Bed at *Perpignan*, Aug. 16. of five Girls; a Fortnight before her Sister lay in of 5 Boys, 4 of which are still living; their Mother, who had 15 Children, brought 12 of them into the World at three lyings in.

4. *Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors, No. VIII. for August.*
 5. Verses humbly address'd to his Majesty; occasion'd by his Royal Bounty to the town of *Blandford*: by *Hen. Pitt, A. M.*
The Gentleman's Magazine, or Monthly Intelligencer, pr. 6d.
Philosophical Transactions for Jan. and Feb. No. 417.
 10. *The Political State of Great Britain; for July.*
An Appendix to the History of the lateral operation for the Stone: by Dr. James Douglass.
A Literary Journal, &c. for April, May and June.
 11. *The L. B. of London's 2d Caveat against the Sowers of Sedition, pr. 6d.*
The present State of the Republick of Letters for July, pr. 1 s.
The Devil to pay: or, the Wives metamorphos'd. An Opera.
*Remarks upon a late Pamphlet, call'd, A Plea for Human Reason: by the Rev. *Edw. Underhill, pr. 1 s.**
 14. *A Parallel of the different Methods of extracting the Stone out of the Bladder, &c. from the French of *Francis le Dran*. Revised and corrected by *Tho. Dale, M. D.**
 17. *The genuine Dialogue betwixt 2 Englishmen, &c. pr. 1 s.*
*An address to the People of Great Britain, occasioned by the republication of the *Craftsman, &c. pr. 6d.**
*A Warning to Time-servers and corrupt Administrators of Justice: being a Speech of *Edw. Hyde, Esq; &c. pr. 6d.**
*Providential Deliverances commemorated: in a sermon by *Jos. Denham*. The L. B. of London's third Caveat, pr. 6d.*
 18. *The Venture: being a curious Collection of Poems on several occasions, pr. 1 s. 6d.*
The Genuine Grub-street Opera, pr. 1 s. 6d.
 19. *Mr. Bowman's Sermon versify'd: by Christopher Crambo, Esq;*
 20. *The Universal History, Numb. IV.*
*A View of the Beau Monde: or Memoirs of *Coquetilla, pr. 1 s.**
*A Treatise of the Small Pox, in 2 parts: by *Theophilus Lobb, M. D.**
 21. *The present State of Europe, &c. for July.*
Basilis Joannis Secundi, or, The Kisses of Secundus, in Latin and English verse.
 23. *The Triumphs of Love and Honour: a Play, &c. by Mr Cooke.*
 24. *The reality and authority of our blessed Saviour's miracles defended, by Alexander Jephson, A. B.*

The New Testament of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, translated out of the Latin Vulgat by *John Wyclif, S. T. P.* Prebendary of *Aust* in the Collegiate Church of *Westbury*, and Rector of *Lutterworth*, about 1378. To which is prefixed an History of the several translations of the Holy Bible, and New Testament into English, both in manuscript and print, and of their most remarkable editions since the invention of printing. By *John Lewis, M. A.* Chaplain to the Right Hon. *Thomas Lord Mardon*, and Minister of *Mergate*.

N. B. No more than 160 Copies of this Book are Printed; the few that remain unsubscribed for may be had at a Guinea a Book in Quires, at *Mr. Parker's at the King's Head in St. Paul's Church Yard, Mr. Page's and Mount's on Tower Hill, London, and at the Printing-Office, in Canterbury.*

An

An Alphabetical List of Fairs from September 12, to October 12, continu'd from our last, the moveable Fairs being in this Character, and reduc'd to the Days of the Month.

SEPTEMBER.

- 14 **A** Bergavenny, Mon
20 Aberguilly
29 Aberconway
Ashborn-peak, Derb.
St. Albans, Hertf
27 Abington, Berks
15 Aishhill, Somersetb.
14 Barsley, Kent
Barbery
Burford, Oxfordsh
21 Braintree, Essex
Bakewel, Derbysh
Bridgwater, Somersh.
Beckington, Devon.
Bedford
Baldock, Hertfordsh
Bradninch Devonsh
29 Brigport, Dorsetsh
Balmotock
Bookham, Surry
Basingstoke, Hants
Bishopstafford, Hertf
Birmingham, Warsh
Barwel
Borough, Somersetsh
Brent, Devonshire
Blocksome, Oxfordsh
Blockley, ib.
Blackheath, Kent
25 Burford, Oxfordshire
Bicester, ib.
14 Comsbury, Somersh
Chesterfield, Derbsh
Cowbridge, Glamsh
15 Cliff, Sussex
18 Castle-carey, Somsh
20 Cormstock, Dorsetsh
21 Congleton, Chesh
Crekelade, Wiltshire
Chudleigh, Devonsh
Clapton
Caerleon, Monmoss
Croydon, Surry
27 Challock, Kent
28 Carmarthen

SEPTEMBER.

- Caerfilly, Glamorgsh
29 Canterbury, Kent
Chichester, Sussex
Cockermouth, Cumb
Cheftock, Dorsetsh
Chisbury, Oxfordsh
Chagford, Devonsh
Chrish
13 Cherrington, Devosh
14 Derris, Glocestersh
21 Downton, Wilts
Daventry, Northsh
Dover, Kent
Devizes, Wilts
22 Derby
28 Dolgeth
29 Dieping, Wilts
21 Eastread
St. Edmundsbury, Suff
29 East-lowe, Cornwal
17 Gloucester
28 Grisman, Monmsh
29 Glasenbury, Somsh
13 Horril, Hants
14 High-Wick, Bucks
Heystsbury, Wilts
Higdown, Suffolk
Hartland, Devonsh
21 Helminsley, Yorksh
Holding
Houlsworthy, Devsh
Hambleton, Hants
29 Hadley, Suffolk
Hiworth, Wilts
Higham, Kent
Higham-ferris, Northa
Hull, Yorkshire
Hay, Brecknock
13 Hempstead, Hertfordsh
Kinton, Herefordsh
21 Katherine-hill, by
Guilford, Surry
Kyneton, Warwicksh
28 Kingsland, Herefd
29 Killisgworth, Norfh

SEPTEMBER.

- Keynton, Wilts
Karbucken, Glamsh
17 Lanydlos Montgosh
18 Lanvilling, ib.
21 Lisbury, Herefordsh
Lymington, Hants
Lamborn, Berks
Leskeard, Cornwall
Lime, Dorsetshire
24 Lamport, Somersh
Langavilling
29 Lancaster
Lavenham, Suffolk
Leicester
Ludlow, Shropshire
Lanilongle
Moncton
14 Manchester, Lancsh
20 Maidenbradly, Wilts
21 Maldon, Essex
Mildenhal
Marlborough, Wilts
29 Malton, Yorkshire
Milbrook, Cornwall
Michael-dean, Glos
Mere, Wilts
Milverton, Somersh
Mountsbay Cornwall
Milliner
Mether
Machynleth, Mont
13 Newton, Lancash
14 Newcastle in Emilia
Newborough
Newport
16 Northal, Middlesex
17 Newbridge, Oxf.
21 Newport, Gloucest
Nottingham
North-tanton, Der.
14 Oretton
29 Over, Dorsetshire
14 Penhall, Cornwall
21 Peterborough, North
23 Penkeridge, Staff.
29 Po-

VOL. I. FAIRS in SEPTEMBER, 1731. 361

SEPTEMBER.

- 29 Pontypole, Monm.
- 14 Rippon, Yorkshire
- Ramsbury, Wilts
- Rajadergwy, Radn.
- Rols, Herefordshire
- Richmond, York sh
- 20 Ruthyn, Denbys
- 21 Reading, Berks
- 14 St. Stephen, Corn.
- Shroughton, Dorset.
- 17 Stavord, Somersetsh
- 19 Somerton, ib.
- 21 Sernabey, Devon.
- Stafford
- Sherston, Wilts
- Shrewsbury, Shropsh
- Sittingham
- 29 Stonehouse, Glouc.
- Selby, Yorkshire
- Southbrent, Somersh
- Sittingbourn, Kent
- Steining, Sussex
- Shelford, Bedfordsh
- Stow, Lincolnshire
- South-mou'ton, Devon.
- 30 Salisbury, Wilts.
- 29 Tuddington, Bedf.
- Thame, Oxfordsh.
- Trewin, Cornwall
- Tiverton, Devonsh
- Tingmouth ib.
- Torrington, ib.
- 29 Tewksbury, Glouc
- Tiverton
- Tinmouth

SEPTEMBER.

- Tavestock, Dev.
- 13 Vahley
- 29 Uxbridge, Middx.
- 13 Wooking
- 14 Waltham-abby, Ess.
- Wotton-under-edge
Gloucestershire
- Wilscomb, Somersh
- Whitby
- 18 Wallingford
- 21 Woodstock, Oxf.
- Wendover, Bucks
- Witheral
- 29 Warbridge, Corn.
- Walgrave, Berks
- Woodham-ferris, Ess.
- Weyhill, Hants
- Weymer
- 27 Wickwar, Gloucsh
- 29 Witham
- 21, 28 Woodstock Statute
- 23 Witney Statute
- 23 Yarum-Castle

OCTOBER.

- 5 Chappel-in-frith, Der
- 7 Christ-Church, Hants
- 8 Chichester, Sussex
- Caerfilly, Glam.
- 10 Cliffe, Sussex
- 9 Devizes, Wilts
- 10 Downs, Cornwall
- 9 Elham, Kent
- 6 St. Faith, by Norwich
- 4 Fassley, Warwicksh
- 6 Gayworth by Lyn
- Gainsborouugh, Linc.
- 6 Havant, Hants
- 9 Hereford
- Harborough, Leic.
- 2 Langeveth
- 6 Maidstone, Kent.
- 4 St. Michaels
- 8 Pont Stephen
- 1 Redruth, Corn.
- 6 Rochford, Essex
- 1 Sevenoke, Kent
- 2 Salisbury, Wilts
- 8 Swanfy, Glamorgsh
- 9 Sabridgeworth
- 10 Sheepwash, Devon.
- 12 Safron-walden, Ess.
- 8 Tyntage, Cornwall
- 9 Thorock-graies, Essex
- 4 Wead, Essex
- 6 Wantage, Berks
- 7 Worksop, Nottingsh
- 11 Wells, Somerseth
- 8 Yarum, Yorkshire

Observations in GARDENING for SEPTEMBER, 1731.

MAKE Plantations of Cabbage-Coleworts, and transplant young Collyflower-Plants in places where they are to flower in a Nursery under some warm Wall, or place of shelter.

Sow Spanish Rhadishes for Winter, Spinach to cut in February, and make Plantations of Dutch brown Lettuce to stand the winter. Sow Sorrel, Chervil, and small

Herbs for Sallads, in some well exposed place; likewise the *Nasturtium Indicum* to stand the Winter.

Replant your Endive; earth up Cellery, and raise Banks for earthing Chardoons.

It is now a good time to put into the Ground some *Anemone* and *Ranunculas* Roots, and about the end of the Month put in some *Tulip* Roots, especially the breeders.

362 Prices of Goods, &c. in AUGUST, 1731. No. VIII.
Towards the End of the Month.

STOCKS.

S. Seg 103 $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{4}$	Africa 50 to 51
Bonds 61. 2s.	Royal Ass. 98
Annu. 108 $\frac{3}{4}$	Lon. ditto 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$
Bank 148 $\frac{7}{4}$	Tork Build. 24 $\frac{1}{4}$
Circulation 41. 15s. 3 per C. An. 96	
Mil. Bank 109	English Copper 3 l.
India 194 $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{4}$	Welsh ditto 2 l. 10s.
Bonds 61. 6s.	Lottery Tick. 14 s.

The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amst. 35	Hamb. 34
D. Sight 34. 8	Paris Sight 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rotter. 35 a 34. 11	Board. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Antwer. 35. 10	Cadiz 41 $\frac{1}{4}$
Madrid 41 $\frac{1}{4}$	Venice 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bilboa 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dublin 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leghor. 50 a 1	Lisbon 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Genoa 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oporto 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Prices of Goods at Bear-Key March 27.	
Wheat 26 to 28	Oates 11 to 16
Rye 11 to 16	Tares 19 to 25 6d.
Barley 12 to 18	Pease 20 to 22 6d.
H. Beans 18 to 22	H. Pease 16 to 20
P. Malt 19 to 24	B. Malt 18 to 22

Prices of Goods, &c. in London. Hay 3 l. 10s. a load.

Coals per Chaldron 25 to 27	Figs none	Mastick white 4 s. 6 d.
New Hops per Hm. 50s. to 5l.	Sugar Powder best 59 s. per C.	Opium 10 s. 06 d.
Old Hops 32 to 49	Ditto second best 49 s. per C.	Quicksilver 4 s. 4 d.
Rape Seed 11 l. to 12 l. 00s.	Leaf Sugar double refine 09 d.	Rhubarb 20 s. 4 2d.
Lead the Fodder 19 Hm. 1 half on board, 16 l. 10 s.	Earthing per lb.	Saraparilla 3 s. 00 d.
Tin in Blocks 4 l. 00 s.	Ditto single refine 60 s. to 70 s.	Saffron Eng. 26 s. 00 d.
Ditto in Bars 4 l. 02 s. exclusive of 2 s. per Hm. Dm's.	per C.	Wormsuds 4 s. 6 d.
Copper Eng. best 5 l. 14 s. per C.	Cinnamon 7 s. 9 d.	Balsam Capiv. 2 s. 10 d.
Ditto ordinary 4 l. 14 s. per C.	Cloves 9 s. 1 d.	Balsam of Giliad 14 s. 00 d.
Ditto Barbary 3 l. 10s. to 4 l.	Mace 16 s. 6d. per lb.	Hippocrate 6 s. 0d.
Sugar Candy white 12 s. to 17 d.	Nutmegs 8 s. 7 d. per lb.	Ambergrease per oz. 14 s. 00 d.
Ditto brown 6 d. Halfpenny per lb.	Sugar Candy white 12 s. to 17 d.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Iron of Bilboa 14 l. 10 s. per Ton	Pepper for Home consum 14 d.	Oporto red, per T. 32 l. 03 4
Dit of Sweden 15 l. 10 s. per Ton	Ditto for exportation 10 d. Halfpenny	ditto white 40 l.
Tallow 36 s. per C. or 5d. Far. per lb.	Ditto ordinary 10 s. per lb.	Lisbon red 36.
Cochineal 17 s. 9 d. per lb.	Ditto Cognac 12 s. to 16 s. per lb.	ditto white 26 l.
Grocery Wares.	Ditto Pekot 18 s. per lb.	Sherry 27 l.
Raisins of the Sun 27 s. od per C.	Ditto Gran fine 12 s. to 15 s. per lb.	Canary new 26 l.
Ditto Malaga Fraises new none	Ditto Imperial 14 s. per lb.	ditto old 36 l.
Ditto Smirna new 17 s.	Ditto Hyson 35 s.	Florence 3 l.
Ditto Alicante rose	Drugs by the lb.	French red 36 l. a 50 l.
Ditto Lipra new none	Balsam Peru 16 s.	ditto white 20 l.
Ditto Belvedera none	Cardamoms 3 s. 4 d.	Mountain malaga old 30 l.
Currents 37 s.	Campois refine'd 32 s.	ditto new 24 l.
Ditto new none	Crabs Eyes 32 s.	Brandy Fr. per Gal. 61. 10 61. 66
Prunie French 17 s.	Jallop 3 s. 9d.	Rum of Jam. 6 s. 10 7 s. 6d.
	Manna 1 s. 6 d. a 23 6 d.	ditto Low. Islands 6s. 4 d. 6s. 61.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL
from Tuesday, August 3, to Tuesday
August 31.

Christened	Males 971
	Females 768
Buried	Males 1277
	Females 1246

Of which dy'd of Consump. 264, Fevers 283, Small pox 418.

Died under 2 Years old,	1013
Between 2 and 5	231
Between 5 and 10	67
Between 10 and 20	73
Between 20 and 30	220
Between 30 and 40	249
Between 40 and 50	223
Between 50 and 60	185
Between 60 and 70	108
Between 70 and 80	84
Between 80 and 90	34
Between 90 and 100	6