

# The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette  
London Jour.  
Soy's Jour.  
Applebee's ::  
Head's :: ::  
Craftsman ::  
D. Spectator  
Substreet I  
D. Register  
Free-Print.  
Soy-Doctor  
Daily Cour.  
Daily Post.  
Daily Journ.  
Daily Post-Boy  
D. Advertiser  
Evening Post  
St. James's Cr.  
Whitehall Cr.  
London Cr. &c  
Evening Post.



York Journals  
Dublin ditto  
Edinburgh &  
Norwich two  
Exeter two  
Worcester 2.  
Northampton  
Gloucester ::  
Stamford ::  
Nottingham  
Bristol New  
Bury Journ.  
Ipswich do.  
Chester ditto  
Leeds Merc.  
Newcastle C.  
Derby Journ.  
Reading ditto  
New-York ::  
Boston :: ::  
Tunis, &c.

## Or, MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER.

NUM. XI. for NOVEMBER, 1731.

### CONTAINING,

- /more in Quantity, and greater Variety, than any Book of the Kind and Price/
- I. A View of the *Weekly Essays*, viz. The Miracle of the Egg-Tree defended against Mr. Bowman, and Mr. Woolston; Of Matrimonial Murders and Suicide; Ambitious Projects of *Lottery Adventurers*; Prejudice, Politeness, Gratitude, Singularity in Dress, Madness and Folly, Mirth and Stupidity, on Love and Learning, Quakerism, Reproof, Dedication, Honour, and Glory, &c.
- II. POLITICAL POINTS; viz. Censure on, and Apology for, the Common Council of London's Negative against erecting K. William's Statue; Disputes on the Pension Bill, and Septennial Act; on the Effects of publickly debating Na- tional Concerns; of the present Method of prosecuting Libellers, by way of Star Chamber Informations, of Secretaries of State and Messengers, Power of the Barons of old; the People now; Arbitrary Proceedings, Fletcher of Saltoun's *Maxims* &c.
- III. POETRY: The Modern Poets; Two Apologies for the Common Council of London; Merry Thoughts, Receipt to make an Epigram, &c.
- IV. DOMESTIC Occurrences, &c.
- V. Prices of Goods, Grain, Stocks.
- VI. FOREIGN Affairs.
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- VIII. Gardening and Fairs.
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By SYLVANUS URBAN of Aldermanbury, Gent.

Prodeſſe & Deleſtare.

LONDON: Printed and Sold at St. John's Gate; also by F. Jeffries in Lud-gate-street. 1731. (Price Six-pence) where may be had all the former Numbers.

# The C O N T E N T S.

<p><b>A</b> N Address to the Common Council</p> <p>Ald. <i>Borsard's</i> Speech</p> <p>Mr. <i>Birch's</i> Speech</p> <p>The Division on the Petition</p> <p>A Speech to the Ld Mayor</p> <p>Ald. <i>Borsard's</i> Reply</p> <p>Miracle of the Fig-tree vindicated</p> <p>Prosecution by Information</p> <p>Matrimonial Murders</p> <p>A particular Infiance</p> <p>Whims of Lottery Adventurers</p> <p>Sir <i>Jacob Ivey's</i> Dream</p> <p>A Footman's ambition</p> <p>The Effects of debating on publick and Foreign affairs</p> <p>Liberty of the Pres</p> <p>On the 5th of November</p> <p>An Expression supposed to hasten King Charles the 2d's Death</p> <p>Dr Welwood's Opinion of K. <i>James</i></p> <p>The Revolution not a temporary Blessing</p> <p>Of Self-Murder</p> <p><i>Ariosto's</i> Opinion of it</p> <p><i>Plato</i> and <i>Tranquini's</i> Prisons their Laws about it</p> <p>A proposal for a new Law</p> <p>On the Pension Bill</p> <p>Sir R. <i>Steele's</i> Speech</p> <p>A saying of the E. of <i>Sunderland</i></p> <p>Mr. <i>Addison</i> on the Septennial Act</p> <p>The Effects of Triennial Elections</p> <p>Remarks on the <i>Craftsman</i></p> <p>His Fallacies display'd.</p> <p>Of Popular Debates</p> <p>Birth Day of K. <i>William III</i></p> <p>An address to the Whiggs</p> <p>The Common Council defended</p> <p>Of prejudice and Politeness</p> <p><i>English</i> Inelegancy</p> <p><i>Irish</i> Gratitude</p> <p>Singularity in Dress</p> <p>Lady's Riding Habits <i>hermaphroditical</i></p> <p>Trowers convenient for the Ladies</p> <p>Fortune's Fools</p> <p>Practices of a Cunning woman</p> <p>Fortune describ'd by D. of <i>Buckingham</i></p> <p>Of the proceeding against the late Bishop of <i>Rochester</i></p> <p>Second address to the Citizens of <i>London</i></p> <p>A saying of <i>Gallicus the Briton</i></p> <p>Roman severity on publick flanderers</p> <p>Alg. <i>Sidney's</i> notion of Slavish Peace</p> <p>On the Liberty of the Pres</p> <p>Power of the Star Chamber suppress'd</p> <p>Querries concerning the Authority of Secretaries of State and Messengers</p> <p>H. of Commons impeach the Judges</p> <p>Sir Rich. <i>Howles</i> his saying about the Revolution</p> <p>Of Informations</p>	<p>461</p> <p>ib. 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Note. At the Request of several curious Persons, particular Encouragers of this Understanding, some  
of the future Volumes will be printed on a fine Royal Paper, at 1s. each Number in Marble Co-  
ver. Any Gentlemen may be obliged in the like manner, provided they signify their Pleasure to  
their Bookseller, or the Printer, before the 10th of January next, otherwise there will be no cer-  
tainty of having Sets of that Sort for the ensuing Year, because very few will be done before  
that's bespoke.

THE

# Gentleman's Magazine :

## NOVEMBER, 1731.

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

The Free Briton. Thur. Nov. 4. No. 101.  
An Address to the Citizens of London,  
occasion'd by the Behaviour of their  
Common Council.

Gentlemen,

  
O Rescue us from the A  
raging Abuse of Power,  
under the Tyranny of  
K. James II. and to re  
store our ancient Rights,  
and Liberties, King William III.  
generously undertook our Deliver  
ance. It was about this Time he  
landed, and your Fore-fathers re  
ceived him in your Common-Hall ;  
it was there that the great Resolu  
tion was taken, which revived the  
British Constitution, and thence we  
date the Resurrection of the British  
Parliament.

To him you owe the very Being  
of a Free City ; his first Act of  
Power, was to restore the Gover  
nment of your City, to your own  
Citizens. In his first Parliament he  
gave you a Charter, exempted from  
Forfeitures, *Quo Warranto's*, and  
every precarious Dependance on  
the Power of Courts : If these are  
Privileges worthy your Esteem,  
what Gratitude, what Monuments  
of Praise are due to the brave and  
benevolent King William ?

It is therefore highly fitting on  
this memorable Day, to inform  
you, what Usage his Memory hath  
lately received in your Court of  
Common Councils.

On Friday the 22d of October, Mr.  
Alderman Barnard produced a Pe  
tition, which he presented to the  
Court, saying, " That he had a  
Petition sign'd by a great many  
Citizens, praying Leave of the  
Court, to erect at their own pri  
vate Expence, an Equestrian Sta  
tue of King William, on the  
Ground in Cheapside, where the  
Conduit formerly stood". Having  
thus opened the Petition, he desired  
it might be read. But adding no  
thing in its Recommendation, when  
Mr. Recorder put the Question,  
Whether this Petition should be read,  
there arose a most over-bearing  
Outcry of No's. And Mr. Birch  
addressing himself to the Court,  
D said, My Lord Mayor, I rise up  
to desire that this Petition may not  
be read ; we have been very lately de  
livered from one Nuisance, and now  
they want to annoy us with another.

The Gentlemen who supported  
this Petition, were prepared to an  
swer all Objections, and had a  
Draught of the Statue, to shew that  
there was Space convenient for that  
Purpose. But the Clamour increas  
ing, no Hearing could be obtained ;  
at length, upon a Division de  
manded, the Numbers of the Com  
mon Council were 77 against reading  
it, and 25 for reading it. The  
Names will be speedily printed for  
your better Information. The eight

K k k

Alder-

Aldermen present, Whigs and Tories, appeared for the Petition.

When the Division was over, a Gentleman in the Minority, spoke to this Effect; *My Lord Mayor, if this Petition had been offered at any other Time, when the Day was not so far spent, and the Court not so much fatigued, I apprehend it would have had better Success.* Upon which, Mr. Alderman Barnard was pleased to say, *My Lord Mayor, I am of Opinion, that had this Petition been presented at any Time, it would have had no other Success.*

The Court, notwithstanding this Negative and Indignity (p. 472.) to K. William, were unanimous in their Thanks to *Humphry Parsons, Esq;* their late *Lord Mayor*, for his prudent, virtuous and able Administration in the Chair.

I know no Assembly of Englishmen in the World, unless the Pretender's *Priy Council*, capable of acting in the Manner your Common Council have done.

To conclude; my present Appeal to you is in Behalf of your Laws, your Rights, your Charter; that *He*, who restored them may ever be honoured by you, and that when those who have slighted him, apply to you for a new Election, you may answer them according to the Merits of their former Services.

*Grub-street Journal.* Thur. Nov. 4. No. 96  
THE Representation they gave of the *Lord Mayor's Show*, mention'd, p. 452, is here Allegoriz'd into a Procession of Printers Booksellers, Authors, &c. to be some time or other wonderfully exhibited to the View of the Town.

Next is introduced a long Copy of Verses, inscrib'd to the late *Ld Mayor*, (*Parsons*) in Praise of *Beer*.

To this succeeds the following Conference betwixt *Aminadab* a *Quaker*, and *Wm. Bowman*, *Vicar of Dewsbury*.

A. Prithee, Friend *Bowman*, what is it thou pretendest to in thy Defence of our Saviour's Miracle of cursing the Fig-Tree?

B. I pretend to vindicate our Saviour from the Imputation of doing a rash and unreasonable Thing, in expecting Figs at an improper Season; it being said in the Text, that the Time of its bearing Figs, was not yet come. "That is, I mean, the Time of its bearing Figs was come; or to explain myself, that it had been planted long enough to have borne Fruit".

A. What! dost thou mean the contrary of what thou sayst? Surely, Friend, thou art sadly perplex'd. For, If it be as thou sayst; our Saviour was a Fool; if, as thou meanest; the Historian was a Block-head. Verily, *William*! it giveth me, that thou shouldest expose thyself, and betray the Cause, thee pretendest to espouse.

TO this Conference, *Aminadab* subjoins an Interpretation of *Mark*, 11. 13, taken from a Pamphlet entitled, the *Antidote*, in Answer to Mr. *Woolston*. The Original and Context, says the *Antidote*, requires it should be thus: "March the 2d, in the Morning, as Christ and his Disciples were coming from Bethany to Jerusalem, he was hungry: And seeing but one Fig-Tree by the Way, at a Distance, that had Leaves; he went to it (for it was not the Time of other Figs) if haply he might find any Thing thereon". To elucidate this, he adds; this Tree was of the Ever-green Kind, mentioned by *Pliny* 13. 8, and *Theophrastus History Plant*, 4. 2, which bore the Fruit of the former Year all Winter; and that was then fit to Eat, when the ordinary Trees were hardly beginning to put forth Leaves, *Matt.* 24. 32, *Mark*, 31. 28. at least five Monthes before their Fruit would be Ripe.

Fog's Journal, Sat. November 6. No. 157.  
Of Prosecutions, by Way of Information.

(This Discourse, which Fog says was printed in 1729, but fell into few Hands, has been printed on three several Occasions.)

THE Liberty of the Press, in a free Country, ought not only, not to be suppress'd, but not to be restrain'd or weakened.

The Method of Proceeding by Information, upon *Libels*, is an Affair upon which the Liberty of the Press depends. Before an *Information* is filed, the Practice is, a Paragraph is mark'd out in a Book, which in the *Information* is called *false, scandalous and seditious*. The Jury's Verdict must be—*Guilty*, or *not Guilty*; that is, of the whole *Information*; of writing or publishing a *false, scandalous, and malicious Libel*. They are only to consider if the *Publication* is proved, the Merits being left to the Court, and to be pleaded in *Arrest of Judgment*. Thus a Subject, instead of being tried by his *Equa's*, is tried by his *Superns*, i. e. the King's Representatives.

It may happen that the Matter laid in an *Information* as *libellous*, is quite otherwise; it may be for the Honour of the Prince and Interest of the Nation; tho' neither for the Honour nor Interest of *some bad Men in Power*; and if we should have *weak Men* on the Bench under the Influence of a  *vicious and corrupt Administration*, every Word a Man shall write or speak would be determin'd as the *ruling Minister* should Direct.

Hopes it will be admitted in *Law*, as it is in *Reason*, that the *Jury only* have a Right to try whether the Matter laid in an *Information* be *Criminal* or not. This is the Right, and Duty of *Jury Men*, as authorized by *Magna Charta*, and is confirmed by a Precedent of a Case,

the most remarkable that ever came into *Westminster-Hall*; the Trial of the *seven Bishops* in the Reign of King *James II.* An *Information* was lodg'd against these *Prelates*, for delivering a *Petition* to the King, praying to excuse them for not obeying his Order to read the *Declaration for Liberty of Conscience* in their Churches, because it was founded on a Power of dispensing with the *Law*; which was illegal. This was said to be a *false, seditious, malicious and scandalous Libel*; and if the *Jury* had not been permitted to enquire into the Merits of this *Petition*, they must have been found *Guilty*; for the *Publication* was proved. They acquitted the *Bishops* of the *whole Information*, because their *Petition* was not a *Libel*.

If therefore, in Cases of *Information*, the *Jury* are to take Notice of the *Proof of Publication* only, there's but little Need to trouble the *Jury* at all. In *criminal Cases*, try'd by *Indictment*, some *Fact* or *Overt Act* must be proved, to convince the *Jury*; who in doubtful Cases determine in *Favorem Vite*. Thus should they also do in Cases of *Libels*, without Regard to *Innuendoes* or forced *Constructions*; which is an arbitrary Method one Man takes to explain the Meaning of another, destructive of all *Liberty of Writing* on publick Affairs.

Universal Spectator, Sat. Nov. 6. No. 161  
Matrimonial Murders.

WE generally find *Adultery* the fruitful Root of Matrimonial Murders. Some indeed have done it for *Lucre*; as that *Essex Chap*, who used to marry tender *Constitutions* in the *Uplands*, and to bring them down into the damp unwholesome *Hundreds*; where he was soon at *Liberty* to go to *Market* for fresh *Ones*.

When

When the French King invaded Holland, 1672. a Gentleman of a slender Fortune, but martial Spirit, soon after Marriage, determin'd to follow the Wars. His Wife thought herself slighted, especially from the Silence of her Husband, which he continued several Years. At last having an Opportunity he sent her his Ring, to convince her he was Alive, and continued his Love. The Bearer having a secret Passion for the Lady, presented her the Ring as a Legacy of her deceased Husband; and following it with Offers of Love, in a few Days they were married. In a little Time she dislik'd her second Husband. The first Husband return'd; she making her Innocence appear, he was pacify'd, and they cohabited, the second being oblig'd by Law to resign. However she appear'd again very Clou'dy. He would know the Reason. Which she told him was, *That she was credibly assur'd that her Second intended to Murder him, the better to have Access to her; to prevent which he must be dispatch'd or they could not be safe; that to effect it they had the fairest Opportunity, he being that Night to take his Leave of her before his Departure for Burgundy.* He confess'd. The Guest arrives; the Glass goes freely about; at length she infused a strong Soporifick in his Wine, which laid him fast a Sleep; then they strangled him. This done, he bore up the Fore-part of the Corpse, and she supported the Legs on her own Shoulders; and while they were crossing the Garden to the River Side, she with a strong Needle and Thread, tack'd together the Coat Lappets of both her Husbands. When they came to the Brink of the Precipice, Now Wife, said he, are you ready? Now Lusband, answer'd she—so down

went the Dead, and the Living too.

This she deny'd a great while, but being confronted by the Servants, who swore she was left along with her Husbands, and they being found taken up sew'd together, she at last confess'd, and was executed for it.

*Applebee's Journal, Saturday November 6.*  
*Whims of Lottery-Adventurers,*

**T**eresa Thoughtful finds Fault with Mr. Sidney's last *Journal* for the disadvantages Character he gave of some Ladies who were Adventurers in the present *Lottery*. In Return for which she presents him with an Account of two or three Gentlemen of her Acquaintance who have laid out their Chimerical 10,000*l.* (See p. 438. K)

Mr. Lovegain, an eminent Tradesman, about three Years ago, married an agreeable young Lady with 3000*l.* Fortune. He is an industrious thriving Man, but having several Tickets in the Lottery, is grown of late mighty Thoughtful. She ask'd him the Reason, 'Madam said he, I have been thinking if the 10,000*l.* had come up in Time I might have taken the Diversion of *New Market Racer*. Business is a Fatigüe, and this would give me an Opportunity to retire and live as I please, render me a Companion for Men of the first Quality, and capable of sharing their Amusements. But how long, my Dear said his Wife, do you think your Estate would hold out at this Rate? About three Years, replied Mrs. Thoughtful; when your Constitution and Credit being worn out, you might end your Life in a Goal.

Sir Jacob Ley, a Florid Knight of Fourscore, 'other Night said, he was sure by his Dream, that one of his five Tickets would be a Prize of 10,000*l.* If it should, said he,

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I am resolved to make some young Woman of small Fortune Happy; and by putting it into the Annuities it would grow a handsome Provision for my 2d Wife's Children.

Her third Instance is, that of her own Footman, who had scrap'd Money enough together to purchase a Ticket. *Robin* has declared he should be satisfied with the 5000*l.* The Maid found in his Pocket a Paper to the following Purpose: "As soon as I have got the 1000*l.* I'll marry *Grace Tours*, but as she has been cross and coy, I'll use her as a Servant. Every Morning she shall get me a Mug of strong Beer with a Toast, Nutmeg, and Sugar: Then I will Sleep again till Ten; then I'll have a large Sack Posset. My Dinner shall be upon Table by One, and a good Pudding. I'll have a Stock of Wine and Brandy laid in. In the Afternoon, about Five, I'll have Tarts and Jellies, and a Gallon Bowl of Bunch. At Ten, a hot Supper of two Dishes: If I'm in Humour *Grace* shall sit down. Go to Bed about Twelve."

The London Journal, Sat. Nov. 6. No. 645.

#### Of Publick and Foreign Affairs.

IT is impossible to bring human Affairs to a State of Perfection. Few Men in private Life can make their own Conduct reasonable, altho' they have only themselves to manage. Much less is it expected, that Government, which stands on a popular Foundation, and which has the Passions of Thousands to manage, can gain an universal Approbation. Practical and Theoretical Politicks will ever differ. *Plato's Commonwealth*; *Sir Thomas More's Utopia*, and *Harrington's Oceana*, will be read with Pleasure, and that's all; and so will *Fletcher of Saltoun*, whose Works are lately published.

Our Government is as perfect as

ever was in the World, both with Regard to Property secur'd, and Liberty enjoy'd. We are at Peace with all the World. The *Guaranty of the Succession to the Empire* is the best Thing we could do. The *Noble Person* now amongst us, design'd, 'tis said, for that High Dignity, has Dominions bordering on France, and will ever be a Check to the growing Power of that Nation. No wonder the K. of France does not come into the late Treaty.

Nothing could have justified our late Alliance with France, but that the *Natural Alliance* was broke. Our *Natural Ally*, the Emperor, first left us and join'd with Spain against us, which made it reasonable for Great Britain, at that Time, to join with France.

This close Alliance with France, the Writers against the Court own to be the chief Cause of their Papers; this is at an End, and yet they write and rail on; and will do so, they say, till some other Things are done. The Spanish Works before Gibraltar must be demolished. But what are these Works? Suppose they have a Mind to build a Tower upon their own Ground as high as Babel. What's that to us? (See these Works describ'd, p. 431.)

They likewise expect that the *Septennial Act* be repeal'd, and the *Triennial* restor'd. With all his Heart; for he will not dispute it with 'em; for the sooner the Power returns into the Hands of the People, the more secure they are of their Liberties. The *Septennial Act* was not procured by this Ministry; their own Patron, and a great Majority of Whigs voted for it.

His Opinion about the *Liberty of the Press* is, That all Foreign, as well as Domestick Affairs, are subject to the Examination of the People, that is, those of them who are capable

capable of doing it. For 'tis impossible the People should judge of the Goodness of a Treaty, till all Circumstances are known, consider'd, and weigh'd, and it has been some Time made, and its Effects tried. Had these Writers, says he, done thus, they would never have published their Hague Letter, and charg'd the late Treaty to be big with such Evils as they had no Ground to suggest.

*The Craftsman, Sat. November 6. No. 279.*

*On the 5th of November.*

**T**HE 5th of November is a Day for ever Sacred to Liberty in the British Annals, as it is the Anniversary of our Double Deliverance from *Papery* and *Slavery*, by the Discovery of the *Gunpowder-Plot*, and the auspicious Birth and Landing of K. William.

To celebrate the Day agreeable to its Institution, he takes a Summary View of our Affairs at that Time.

King Charles the II's Parliaments made him liberal Concessions, yet he grasped at more, and endeavoured to set up a dispensing Power. He sullied the Bench of Bishops with a set of temporizing Sycophants; and filled the Courts of Justice with Men to serve his own Purpose. He aim'd at *absolute Power*, and was suspected of inclining to *Papery*: But at last seem'd to be sensible he had been betray'd into wrong Measures, and declared in a Passion, that if he lived a Month longer, he would find a Way to make himself Easy for the rest of his Life; which Expression, some thought, hasten'd his Death.

King James the II. mounted the Throne, and promised largely, but his first A&C of regal Authority was his Proclamation for *Levying the Customs* which exirp'd with his Brother's Life, which was a direct Violation of one of the fundamental Parts of our Constitution, which

provides, that no Money shall be raised on the Subject without Consent of Parliament.

Dr. Welwood says, that King James not only assum'd a dispensing Power, but the Party, about the King would have us believe that a Power in the King to dispence with Laws, was Law. To maintain which, Mercenary Pens were set to Work, and Judges found out who did all they could to compliment the King with the Liberties of their Country.

In this desperate Conjunction of Affairs the Nation turn'd their Eyes to the Prince of Orange, and implored his Assistance. He generously undertook and accomplished their Deliverance. The Body of *Nobility, Gentry, Commonalty*, and the Army itself concur'd in it.

Had the REVOLUTION been only a temporary Blessing, we should have had but little Reason to Rejoyce in it; but the Benefits then obtained are become ours; as we may read in the *Bill of Rights* and *Act of Settlement*. The former indeed was far from being perfect or adequate to the Occasion; both Mr. *Eachard* and Bishop *Burnet* insinuate, that the Prince of Orange would not consent to any further Limitation; but he thinks them misinform'd, because He afterwards consented to the wise Provisions in the *Act of Succession*.

Concludes, that as all the Limitations the Crown then made, are referred to the Wisdom of Parliament, so we ought always to be upon our Guard, that this sacred and sole Palladium of our Liberties be kept inviolate from secret Corruption, as well as open Violence.

*Read's Journal, Sat. November 6.*

*Of Self-Murder.*

**M**MR. *Read* in his last *Journal*, which we omitted, gave us an Account

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Account of a young Lady at Paris, who, by the Cueltry of her Father, was oblig'd to Part with her Lover whom she had privately married. He went to Sea, and was kill'd in an Engagement with Pirates. This no sooner came to her Knowledge but she Stabb'd herself with a Pen-knife. On which Occasion the Journalist puts the following Lines into her Mouth,

Kind Instrument! Now Death direct the Blow. Valentine! meet me in the Shades below. Spike of the envious World we'll be Happy be, if not while Finite in Infinity.

(\* See the Notice, contradicted, p. 224. H.)

This Writer now complains (how consistently the Reader will judge) that Suicide is not enough discourag'd either from the Pulpit or the Prefs, and gives the following Discourse.

SELF-MURDER is the greatest Indignity offered to our Maker; as it is a Deletion of his Image, and an Act of the most rebellious Usurpation and Presumption, and in no Circumstance Lawful. It is an odious Crime; even in Insurrection against Nature. For which Reason those Precepts were given to *Noah*, and afterwards, to his Children, *To abstain from eating Blood*, and not to commit Murder. Murder is not a simple Crime, but aims to extirpate Fosterity itself. Wherefore it was said to *Cain*, *The voice of thy Brother's Blood crieth unto me from the Ground.*

Aristotle, in his *Ethicks*, has observ'd, that 'tis the Mark of a cowardly Spirit to be Guilty of Suicide. Such an one renounces Nature, which has imbued us with a Love of Life, and arm'd Death with Pains and Terrors, to prevent its being the deliberate Choice of Mortals. Even the Brutes strenuously defend their Lives.

Plato enacted a Law, — That Self-Murderer should be buried in a

solitary Place, and have no Statue or Inscription upon him.

Tarquinius Priscus made a Law, That the Dead Bodies of all those, who die by their own Hands, be fixt upon Gibbets, in Terror to others, and a Prey to wild Beasts and Fowls. This put an immediate Stop to that horrid Practice, which had obtained among the Romans. When the Milesian Virgins hang'd themselves in Numbers, the Senate no sooner proclaim'd an Edict, that the Bodies of all Self-Murderers should be dragg'd naked through the Streets to their Interment, but a Stop was put to that extraordinary Wickedness.

Our Journalist proposes the like Law to be enacted as an effectual Remedy against Suicide: for that our own Writers, as well as Foreigners erroneously ascribe the too frequent Instances of Suicide amongst us, to the Temper of our Climate. But why should that Spot of Earth which raises, exalts, and finishes the greatest Beauties the World can boast of, and preserves them the longest, a pure, temperate and healthy Air, be tax'd with Effects, which only spring from the Breast of weak Men, or the Self-Murderer?

He concludes this Subject in his succeeding Journal of November 20. with the following Reflections. Is it Pain, or any common Ills of Life that afflict us? Patience is half a Cure, and an intrepid Spirit will be more than Conqueror. Let us reflect whether our Distresses arise from our own Intemperance and Folly, or come unforeseen and unavoidable. If the first, 'tis reasonable to acquiesce in a State we have brought upon ourselves; if the last, let us put our Trust in Omnipotence, and our Sorrow shall lose its Anguish, or we be fortified to sustain

sustain it. Pain, Misery, and Affliction, in the Eye of Virtue, Religion and Goodness, are but so many Arguments for Thanksgiving and Praise to Him who is infinite in Mercy. Affiance in our Maker is the great Catholicon of Life, and infinite Protection, a Gift to every one that fervently asketh it.

*The Daily Courant. November 1, 9 and 10*

*On the Pension-Bill, &c.*

**T**HE Craftsman having declared, that before he leaves writing he should be glad to see the *Septennial Act* repealed, and the *Pension Bill* passed, (see p. 433 F) a Writer in the *Daily Courant*, November 1, puts the following Queries relating to the **PENSION BILL**.

1. Whether this Bill is not intended to preserve the Freedom of Parliament, by removing every Bias to Vote contrary to Judgment?

2. Whether Party, Revenge, or Disappointment, have not as great an Influence on Votes as Corruption? and are not to be equally discouraged? (See p. 240. No. vi.)

3. Whether Associations in every Parliament, except this, have not been form'd to oppole the Court, contrary to the Judgments and Consciences of the Associators?

4. Whether, if a Test had been imposed on these Men—that they neither directly or indirectly gave one Vote out of Party, Revenge, or Disappointment—the Associators would have been reform'd; or not have found some Evasion for the Oath? Or can one Instance be given of an Oath of Office, which Men have not generally evaded? And whether such Party Tests must not render the House of Commons guilty of the most improbable Practices; and greatly increase and widen party Divisions, by giving one Man an Opportunity

of reproaching another with Perjury?

5. Whether the Word *Indirectly*, in the proposed Oath, will not give a future House of Commons, such an absolute Power as may enable them to purge the House of every Member they dislike, and thereby endanger, if not subvert the Constitution? Or can it be understood in any other than an *unlimited Sense*; or in such a Sense as a future House of Commons may interpret it? (See p. 214.)

Lastly, Whether it is not absurd and dangerous that a House of Commons should make themselves *Absolute Judges of the Sense of an Act of Parliament*, which requires the Consent of the *Three Estates*, before it passes into a Law?

An Answer to these Queries will D explain—Whether this famous Bill, instead of being useful and necessary, be not really a very absurd, dangerous and wicked Experiment? He proceeds in the Courant November 9. and,

*On the Triennial and Septennial Act*  
Quotes Sir Richard Steele's Speech to the following Effect.

**T**HE Preamble to the *Triennial Act* expresses, that it was introduced for the better Union and Agreement of the King and his People. But it has had a contrary Effect: It has verified a Saying of the late Earl of Sunderland, and had made a Triennial King, a Triennial Ministry, a Triennial Alliance. Ever since it has been enacted, the Nation has been in a series of Contention. The first Year of a Triennial Parliament has been spent in vindictive Divisions and Animosities; the second Session has entered into Business, but rather with a Spirit of Contradiction to what was done in former Parliaments, than a disinterested Zeal for the Common Good. The Third Session languished in the pursuit of what was intended to be done

done in the Second; and the Approach of an *Ensuing Election* terrified the Members into a servile Management, as their Principals were disposed, towards the Questions before them in the House.

It is objected, that the Alteration proposed, is a *Breach of Trust.*] The Trust reposed is the publick Good; the Parties exercising it are the King, Lords and Commons; which when they do by the Measure of the publick Good, they discharge themselves as well by altering and repealing as in making or confirming Laws; and the Period of Time, in this Case, is a subordinate Consideration.

It has been further objected, that all this is surely giving great Power to the Ministers who may make an arbitrary Use of it.] Answer: All the Mischiefs that may be compassed under a *Septennial Act*, can be perpetrated under the *Triennial*; but all the Good which can be compassed under the *Septennial*, cannot be hoped for under the *Triennial*.

In the *Convent*, November 10, he gives Mr. Addison's Sentiments on the same Head, *viz.*

"AT HOME the Tempers and Spirits of Men are put into a Ferment, and boiled up into a Rage, which are never cooled, because the Returns of Elections are so quick.

It is likewise the most effectual Method to debauch the Subjects <sup>G</sup> *Morals*. *Bribery* supposes a Corruption of the Mind, and leads to an Insensibility of every Thing Great and Honourable; and by Degrees, to a Disregard to every Thing Sacred and Usefull. A Scene of bestial Intemperance, is encouraged and paid for in many Places, for fear Friendship should cool, if not kept hot by such Methods.

Does not suppose that the Alteration <sup>K</sup> of the Term will put a full Stop to

this Corruption of *Morals*, but as the Returns will not be so quick, the Tempers of Men will naturally become easier to one another; the Scent of *Bribery* will not be so strong; and *Debauchery* must be interrupt-ed; *Idleness* will be exchang'd for Industry; and Men become more useful to their Families and the publick.

Nor is its Influence less detrimental to the Publick in general; <sup>B</sup> Nothing makes Men more supinely negligent of the publick Interest than a *State of Bribery, Corruption, Debauchery and Idleness*.

This Argument touches the *Elected* likewise. For Gentlemen who have exhausted their Estates, and impoverished their Families, will take Opportunities to reimburse themselves, and prevent their intermediate Ruin, tho' at the Expence of publick Liberty and Security.

Personal and Party Revenge never fail to actuate both the *Candidates* and *Electors*. Nothing could be devised more likely to preserve such a Spirit than *Triennial Elections*, and the Expectation of them. And nothing has so much diverted the Course of Justice from its proper Current in the Country, as Party Views by frequent Elections.

The Effects which *Triennial Elections* have upon our Affairs Abroad, are, the keeping alive the Hopes of the *Pretender* and his Adherents, who never despair so long as their Friends here can represent his Case as promising well. In *New Elections* they are sure of this Advantage, that our Heats, and Hates, and Desire of Revenge, are still perpetuated and improved. Those who wish us ill Abroad, believe this; and those who wish us well hardly confide in a People, always fluctuating and uncertain. 'Twas this brought King William to make

a Peace against his Judgment. Therefore a resting Time is necessary to settle the Tempers, Affairs and Interest of the whole Nation.

Another material Point to be consider'd is, the paying off the Debts of the Nation. To do this consistent with the Faith of Parliamentary Securities, and free from the Odium of imposing new Taxes, is to raise and support the Publick Credit to such a Height as may enable the Government to Borrow at a lower Interest, what may Pay off such Debts as carry a greater. But Experience shews, publick Credit will be subject to perpetual Fluctuations and Inequalities, while the Measures of one three Years are liable to be reversed by the Three succeeding, and those again by the next; and while Tumults and Disorders conspire to make Men look on every Thing as precarious, that is any ways involved in the Publick. (See *Fog*, Nov. 27.)

*The Daily Courant*, November 3, 11.  
*Remarks on the Craftsman*, October 30.

**T**HE Craftsman had argued, (See p. 433.) That the South-Sea Directors and their Associates were punish'd as far as the Legislature thought fit before the Conclusion of the first Volume of Cato's Papers, and therefore the subsequent could not have that End in View. By a like Argument, says our Author, might be prov'd that the Craftsman, written since the parliamentary Approbations of the past Measures, could not be design'd to call for the Punishment of the Transactors of them; because, by those Approbations the Legislature had punish'd them as far as they thought fit.

To the Craftsman, asserting the fitness of Popular Debates on Foreign Affairs, (See p. 433.) he says, — “A Cobler may perhaps comprehend that too close an Union with

France, would be of bad Consequence; But can that Cobler apprehend when we are in such an Union, all Circumstances consider'd? In the same Light may be stated, the popular Topic about the Hessians; the Honour of the British Flag; Retention of Gibraltar; keeping Dunkirk demolish'd; and the preventing the predations of the Spaniards. Can the Populace of a Nation be made competent Judges of the exact Importance of these Points, so as justly to determine when, or how far 'twould be fit for the King or his Ministers to temporize, for the better obtaining some other momentous Points? A Train of Particulars, so immensely large, that the Craftsman and his Associates have not entered into one tenth Part of the Considerations essentially necessary to determine justly of the Fitness or Unfitness of them, as they stood when the several Resolutions were taken. (See *Craftsm.* Nov. 27.)

**E** The Remainder of this Essay is a Recapitulation of the Arguments used in his former, (See p. 440) and to which, the Author says, the Craftsman has made no, or a fallacious Reply.

In the *Courant* Nov. 11. he proceeds to point out some other Fallacies in the same Craftsman, particularly where that Writer defends the Practice of making intricate Foreign Affairs Points of popular Debate, at dangerous and critical Juncures, arguing from this Topic, viz. *That a wise People will always chuse to submit to those Inconveniences, rather than put themselves in the Power of a despotic Prince, or of his weak or wicked Ministers.* In this Argument, says our Author, he changes the Terms of the Question; and instead of enquiring whether that Practice be congruous with our establish'd Constitution, puts the Question

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Question between absolute Monarchy and Democracy. As thus: 'Despotick Princes, or their bad Ministers, are likely to mistake or betray the People's Foreign Interests, therefore in England such popular Debates should be kept on Foot, lest the People's foreign Interests should be betray'd'. Asks, To whom? Why, to the Courts of France, Spain or Vienna, B all absolute Princes. What then, are their Princes and Ministers who have no Check, more likely to do the People Justice, than the English with their Constitutional Check, the regular Inquest of Parliament? This C supposes those Forms of Government best. But if the English are not so likely to be betray'd, because of that Check, we run less Hazard, and consequently such Debates, by way of Check, are Superfluous. Thus both Arguments fall to the Ground.

The Craftsman supposes, that if this Author's Reasons against popular Debates prove any Thing they prove too much, so asks, p. 433. Can He be ignorant that general Calamities, or Uneasinesses at Home, give our Enemies as much Advantage over us, as Male Administration of our Affairs Abroad? And therefore the debating of both should be equally avoided.—Here also says the Courant, the Craftsman has changed the Terms of the Question, and put the Discovery, or betraying Domestick Facts, G instead of debating Points of Domestick Policy. Thus there would be a wide Difference between a Treatise written to prove, that there were 100,000 Workers in Woollen ready to revolt for want of Employment; and one written to prove, which was the best Way of restoring the Woollen Manufacture, tho' the Writer therein dissent from that taken by the Government. (See Crafts. Nov. 27.)

Enumerates many Mischiefs that naturally follow the debating on

Foreign Negotiations in that licentious Manner the Craftsman has done. And recapitulating his many fallacious Reasonings and Evasions, leaves the Publick to judge whether these particular Courants or the Craftsman, most merit the Appellation of a Shameless Attempt on the common Understanding of Mankind.

The Daily Courant, November 4.

Anniversary Birth Day of K. William III. (See p. 466. Crafts.)

**T**o celebrate this Day properly he takes two Views of our Country; one before K. William III. began his Reign, the other at the Time of his Death.

The first shows us Britain, D stript of Liberty and Wealth, and ready for Slavery and Popery; a King on the Throne weak, cruel, and a Bigot; and all his Counsellors and Confidants, Favourers of arbitrary Power, or Friends to Popish Superstition.

In King William's Reign, the Prerogative of the Crown was circumscrib'd by positive Laws, which render the Duty of the King less difficult, and the Transgression of it more obvious. The Constitution was restored by making the Voice of the Legislature, the Rule of the People's Obedience; and the National Religion was preserved in its full Splendor; the Army was reduced to the disposal of Parliament; and excellent Laws enacted; of which were the Bill of Rights, and that concerning Trials for Treason. The Judges had their Places and Salaries settled for Life, to take off their Dependence on the Crown; the Oath of Supremacy was abolish'd; and the Restraint of a Licenser was taken off the Pres.

To conclude, For a perpetual Security of these Blessings to the People of England, this great Prince procured

procured that Settlement in the Crown by which it is vested in the illustrious House of Hanover.

All this consider'd, is at a Loss what Quarrel any good Englishman can have to the Memory of King William; and owns his Surprise, that the Common Council of London should shew such a manifest Contempt of our Deliverer, by refusing his Statue a Place among them. (See the next Col.)

The Free Briton, Thur. Nov. 11. No. 102

An Address to the Whiggs.

**M** R. Walsingham reminds the Whiggs, that, as to them we owe the Blessings we at present enjoy, so it's to their Resolution and Conduct in standing by each other in Opposition to the wicked, clandestine and infamous Measures of the Tories, we are to expect the Continuance of those Blessings.

Rouzes them from the supine Negligence of themselves, and the publick Weal, with the Consideration, that the Tories are always busy in improving their Interests, especially in Corporations. For, such as our Representatives are, such must the Administration be.

And concludes with telling them, that if they will be Free and Happy, they must be Vigilant and Active; but if they will be indolent and indifferent to every Thing that happens among them, the Consequence must be, they will be Slaves; i. e. they will be as liable to the Oppressions of the Tories, as in the four last Years of Queen Anne.

Grubstreet Journal, Thur. Nov. 11. No. 97.

To Francis Walsingham, Esq;

SIR,

**I**n your Free Briton, November 4. (p. 461.) you have made very free with the Lord Mayor and Common Council of this City; the one you have

snereed at for receiving, and the other for giving him their Thanks for his prudent, virtuous and able Administration in the Chair. The Common Council are represented as guilty of a Crime in refusing to read a Petition, praying Leave to erect an Equestrian Statue to King William, on the Ground in Cheapside, where the Conduit formerly stood; and Alderm. Barnard is complained of, for not recommending it copiously when he presented it. To pull down a Statue already erected, is an *Abusus Indignitatis*; but barely to oppose the erecting a Statue, unless accompanied with opprobrious Circumstances, by Persons in whose Power it is to grant or reject it, is *no Indignity*, and their Refusal ought not to be censured.

"The Petition, you say, is the most modest and reasonable that ever was offer'd." How do you know that? Have you read all?

"To King William, you say, the Citizens owe the very Being of a free City, exempted from every precarious Dependance on the Crown." If so, what Authority has any Courtier to judge of their Acts and Proceedings?

To appeal from them to the Citizens in their *unrepresented Body*, is insolent, illegal and seditious. Assign a Reason why this may not be applied to the Representatives of the People in Parliament. Do the Cases differ, otherwise than in the Degrees of Confusion? Here you make several impertinent Queries; in Return to which, give me Leave to ask, who you are, that have sold the Common Council of this City in this arbitrary and outrageous Manner? Are you a Gentleman, a Citizen, a Tradesman? Where do you live? In fine Apartments, or in a Garret in Grubstreet? You are neither *Livery-Man* nor *Esq;*

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man, but a *Livery Servant*, a Hiring and Incendiary.

If you are none of these, you will show it by printing your own Name when you publish the Names of our <sup>A</sup> *Common Council*, as you threaten us.

If, as you affirm, the *Common Council* of *London* are a great Body of Men, How dare you, who are but a little Person, charge them with <sup>B</sup> Disaffection to the present Government? (p. 462. E) Sure, as nothing but your imaginary *Greatness* could puff you to this *Insolence*; so nothing but your real *Littleness* can screen you from their just Resentments.

If, under K. *James* we were worse than *Slaves*, in what State must we reckon ourselves, when an inconsiderable, unknown Person shall attack our Rights in Print, and endeavour to take away the Freedom <sup>C</sup> of our Votes in *Common Council*? If in the one Case we saw a *Lion* ready to tear our *Charter*, in the other we see an *Aff* endeavouring to trample it under his Feet.

The Weekly Register, Sat. Nov. 13, No. 83.

#### On Prejudice and Politeness.

**N**O Mistake is more Universal or Fatal than *Prejudice*; 'tis the Child of Ignorance and <sup>F</sup> *Obstinacy*, and accompanies us from Infancy to old Age; yet there's nothing we so eagerly disclaim; we counterfeit a *Zeal for Truth*, when we only espouse our own *Prejudices*. Men's Interests, as well as their Opinions or Principles, mingle with their Arguments, and influence every Conclusion.—The Idea of Party implies *Prejudice*, and if we could banish one *Distinction*, twou'd be a fair Step to deprive us of the other.—The *Prejudices* of both Parties are not a like dangerous. The *English* are less prejudic'd in Favour of the Crown, than any other People. All *Prejudices* against

the Executive Power tend to weaken the Basis of the Constitution; and this has been the main and constant Drift of the Writers against the Government, under the Pretext of *Patriotism*.

NO Nation in *Europe* is so fond of being esteemed Polite as the *English*.—True Politeness consists in a thorough Love for the Arts and Sciences, and a noble Ambition to encourage them. Good Breeding is but a second Rate Accomplishment, but always attends Men of Genius and Capacity. But can we with any Reason pretend to emulate the *Greeks* and *Romans*, when we are too selfish to imitate their glorious Example? Is sorry on all Accounts, that the noble Design of erecting a Statue to the great King *William* should ever fail, especially because there is so illustrious an Evidence, a *Princely Foreigner*, on the Spot, to be Witness to our Ingratitude and Inelegancy together.

E 8 The City of *Dublin*, long ago, erected an *Equestrian Statue* to the immortal Memory of that glorious Prince, and since have dedicated another to his late Majesty; and shall the City of *London* yield to any other of the Dominions of *Great-Britain* in Gratitude, or Politeness?

London Journal, Sat. Nov. 13. No. 646.

#### Singularity in Dres.

**A** Judicious Person affirms that *A Singularity, or Oddness of Habit*, generally discovers a *wrong Turn of Head*. He instances in one who wore a double Cravat, curiously pleated, and a *Perriwig* of an uncommon Size, who turn'd *French Prophet*; another, who was fond of three Buttons on his Hat, at 70 married his Maid of 18; a third <sup>G</sup> who wore a *Hanger* by his Side, and a *Feather* in his Hat, who drowned

drowned himself for Love of a Widow. Believes the Discomposures in Bedlam, may be traced in the same Manner.

Condemns, the Lady's *Hermaphroditical* Riding Habit, and our young Gentlemen for wearing Drestes, which render it difficult to distinguish a *Man of Quality*, from a Footman. His Friend further observes, that notwithstanding the Appearances of War, he was assured there would be none, because our young Fellows put on a *military Air*, and affected to look terrible with huge Clubs. (See p. 289.)

As to the Lady's Riding Habit, the Wastcoat and Petticoat are convenient and becoming, that is, the Feminine Wastcoat, not the *Masculine*. *Thalestris* in her Riding Habit, is hardly known from a very pretty fellow. Saw her lately at a *Gaming Table*, with her Hair, in a *Soldierly Manner*, turned under her cockaded Hat, her Jacket resembled a *Man's Coat*, and she frequently sat Bare-headed. The Ladies must have odd Opinions of the Men, to think they can be most agreeable when they most resemble the *Male Sex*. How would they like a young Fellow making Love to them in a *Suit of Pinners*, a *Pair of Stays*, and a *Mantua*? The Reason of Disgust holds good on both Sides.

Apprehends that the *Masculine Habits* the Ladies affect, will give them a bold and *Masculine Behaviour*. Being lately on the Road, he expected a real pretty Fellow would have been thrown off his Horse, by one of these *Amazons*, who seem'd resolved to have the Way: But Mischief was prevented by casting his Eye on the Petticoat.

His Friend *Truelove*, who was just on the Point of Marriage, is grown cool on the Matter, on his

Mistress's assuming one of these Habits. He thinks, that when a Woman has got all but the *Breeches*, she will struggle hard for them too.

Instead of *Breeches*, he proposes that the Ladies should wear *Trowsers*, which will be particularly convenient for those who have not handsome Legs; and learn the Qualifications of *Fencing*, *Swearing*, *Talking* —, in which when they are perfect, he will allow them fit for the *Breeches*, and think them well qualified as most of the modern fine Gentlemen about Town.

*Universal Spectator*, Sat. Nov. 13. No. 16.

*Fortune's Fools.*

**M**R. *Stonecastle* observes that many of his Readers have amused themselves with the Expectation of getting a first Rate Prize in the Lottery; and doubt not but 20,000 People have fixed their Hearts on one of the 10,000.

His Cousin *Dorothy* had let her Servants know she will be call'd her *Ladyship*; and broke off her Marriage with a Gentleman, because he seem'd unwilling to *Mortgage* his Estate, to purchase the Title of *R. Honourable*: But she recovered her Understanding by the last of her Tickets coming up a Blank.

A cunning Woman, who had got her Living in a Garret opposite to him, by *casting* Coffee Grounds, is now come into the first Floor, and keeps a Footman by the Generosity of *Adventurers* in the present Lottery; and by promising every one *Good Luck*, is likely to become Rich herself.

A few Weeks since, an elderly grave Gentleman desired him to consult the Stars to be inform'd what would be the most lucky Ticket he could purchase.

His old Maid *Kate* pertly told him t'other Day, he might as

them another Servant, for she intended to be Nobody's Slave much longer. The Mystery of which was, that she had laid out her whole Stock in a Ticket, which the *Cunning Woman*, his *Neighbour*, had promised should come up a Prize of 1000*l.* but was at last *unluckily* drawn a *Blank*.

Concludes with a Word or two of Advice to the *Lucky* as well as *unlucky* Adventurers in the present *Lottery*; and with the Duke of Buckingham's Description of *Fortune*, as follows.

*F*ORTUNE, made up of *Toys* and *Impudence*,  
That common *Jade*, that has not common  
*Sense*,  
So fond of *Buſineſſ*, inſolently dares  
Intend to rule, and ſpoil the World's Affairs.  
She, flut'ring up and down, her *Fauſters*  
throws  
On the next meet, not minding what ſhe does,  
Nor *why*, nor whom ſhe helps, or injures, knows.  
Sometimes the *Smiles*, then like a *Fury* raves,  
And ſeldom truly loves but *Fools* or *Knaves*.  
Let her love whom ſhe pleafe--- I ſcorn to woo  
her;  
While ſhe flays with me, I'll be civil to her:  
But, if ſhe offer once to move her *Wings*,  
I'll fling her back all her vain gewgaw Things,  
And, arm'd with *Virtue*, will more glorious  
flaſh.  
Than if the *Bitch* ſtill bow'd at my Command.  
I'll marry *Honey*, tho' ne'er ſo poor,  
Rather than follow ſuch a *blind dull Whore*.

Fogg's Journal, Sat. November 13. No. 152.  
*F*OG having in a former Paper, p. 434. attack'd *Walsingham* about Mr. P's receiving a present of *Parliament Journals* for his Service in procuring the Banishment of the late Bishop of Rochester, to which *Walsingham* reply'd, p. 437, and justified his former Assertion, viz. that that Present was in the Nature of a Bribe, *Fog* again takes up the Cudgels, and would fix the Scandal of Bribery upon *W's* Patron, who, he insinuates, gave the Bribe; or else, according to *W.* it was given by the late K—g. If the latter, *W.* is the first Person that ever presum'd to affront Majesty with such an Accusation.

Calls it also an outrageous and insolent Abuse of the Persons concern'd in the Prosecution of that Prelate; for, allowing him *Guilty*, would it not have been better that he had been acquitted, than that his Conviction should have been procured by a Method that undermines the Foundation of our Constitution?

*B* That the Committee implicitly agreed to what Mr. P. should think fit to Report to the House, as *W.* in the *Free Briton* asserts, *Fog* says, is a Mistake; for Committees always enquire into Facts and Evidences, and agree upon such as shall be laid before the House; they then direct their Chairman to draw them into the Form of a Report, which is read to them, and submitted to their Alteration; and adds, that in Mr. P's Report many Alterations were made, after it was read in Form to the Committee.

*E* Says, *W.* is also mistaken when he compares the Report to the Verdict of a Jury. It rather resembles the Enquiries of a Grand Jury, which are taken from Evidence on one Side only.

*F* *Free Briton*, Thur. November 18. No. 103.  
A Second Address to the Citizens of London. (See p. 461, 472.)

*G* *T*HE Indignity done to the Name of King William III. when your Common Council refused him a Statue in your City, called aloud for Animadversion.

*H* I took the Liberty of an *Englishman* to enquire into the Acts of your Common Council. It is their Duty, as *Delegates* of the People, to bear Accusations against themselves, brought before the People, by whose Judgment they must stand or fall, and by whose Voices they must be re-chosen or rejected.

These

These are Truths you all know, and Rights you all maintain, notwithstanding whatever may be advanced by Drudges and Slaves employ'd to rail.

One of them, without a Name, declaims at *anonymous* Writers, and (p. 472.) justifies your *Common Council* in their late Indignity to King *William's* Memory, by observing,

1. *That the Division was above Three to One against reading the Petition, What then? Does the Unanimity of their Assembly prove the Equity of their Proceedings? Certainly, no.*

2. *That nothing less than pulling down a Statue without Necessity, can be an Insult to his Memory. Now, I apprehend, there can't be a much greater Insult or Indignity to him than refusing Leave to erect his Statue where no Necessity or Convenience forbids it; for this is a tacit Declaration that his Memory deserves not the Honour proposed. Their Manner of Proceeding was sufficiently opprobrious. They rejected the Petition without reading it. Besides the *Nusance* which one of them pretended it would be, Somebody else was heard to say, that he had rather see the Pretender's Statue in *Cheapside*, than that of King *William III.**

3. *That "There may be Reasons given for opposing such a Design, but if a Body of Men, in whose Power it is to grant or reject a Petition, shall do the Latter without affixing any Reason, 'tis an Indignity offered them to censure their Conduct". If this be admitted as Law in any Country, there is an easy Method prescribed to make themselves infallible in the most arbitrary Actions; and to make Subjects or Citizens implicit Believers, that all Things are Right, merely because their Trustees will give them no Reason for any Thing at all.*

Does the Power of any Assembly

prove the Equity, or the Expediency of their Proceedings?

4. *That the Common Council of London are accountable to no Man for their Proceedings. This is denying the Fundamental Rights of you the *Citizens of London*, and of the *People of England*, the Rights of Enquiry, the Rights upon which all new Elections are founded.*

5. *That to appeal to you in your represented Body is extrely Insolent; as much as to say, you have no Right to receive Appeals from your own Delegates. It might as well be called insolent to appeal from a Lesser Court to a Greater, which is done every Day.*

6. *That it is Insolent also to insinuate, that if your Opinions were taken by a POLL, you would differ in Opinion from your Court of Common Council. But, is it insolent to suppose you have *Gratitude* and *Justice*? Or that you would reward great Benefactors, as they deserve of you? Is not equal Honour due to the *Citizens of London* as of *Ancient Rome*? Any Roman might charge the Consul with Crimes, or the Senate with Error; but to reflect on the Body of the *Roman People*, was the worst Offence that their Law chastized.*

7. *He likewise calls such Appeals illegal and Seditious; and tending to overturn all regular Government, and to introduce Confusion. This all the Advocates of absolute Power have never objected against Liberty; but it never deceived the British Nation. Even when the Romans enslaved this Island, our Ancestors saw the Cheat: To spoil, to Butcher, and to commit every Kind of Violence, said *Galgacus*, the *Briton*, they call by a lying Name, Government; and when they have spread a general Desolation, they call it Peace. Such Peace, as *Algernoon Sidney* observes, is in a Wilderness, and may be found in the Graves.*

8. That to the Reason, he is called upon to assign, why the Right of Enquiry may not be as well extended to the Representatives of the People in Parliament, as to them in Common Council, he solemnly declares he can assign none. On the contrary, it has been exercised in the largest Extent for the last seven Years; and the Parliament, to their Honour, have suffered it.

As to the Question Who I am; let it suffice, I am an Englishman, and, as such, am interested in the Rights and Happiness of my Country.

F. Walsingham.

Craftsman. Nov. 13 and 20. No. 280, 281.

#### On the Liberty of the Press

THE Points in Debate are,

1. Whether the common Method of Proceeding against political Writers, as Libellers, is strictly agreeable to Law; if so, 2. Whether we can be said to enjoy Any Liberty of writing upon Matters of Government.

In former Times, the usual Method was by Information in the Court of Star Chamber. The Judges of this Court consisted chiefly of Privy-Councillors, who acted in the double Capacity of Legislators and Judges in their own Cause; they issued arbitrary Proclamations from the Council Board, and afterwards enforced them with cruel Penalties in the Star-Chamber. (See p. 485.)

This Court was suppressed by an Act of Parliament in K. Charles I's. Reign, occasioned, in a great Measure, by the sanguinary Penalties it inflicted on Writers, threatening an Extinction of all Learning as well as Liberty.

But this Act was almost totally invalidated by another of K. Charles II. which put the Press under Licensers, and gave Messengers a Power, with a Warrant from either Secretary of State, to Search all Hous-  
es, in the

for unlicensed Books: Which D'anvers observes, is a tacit Acknowledgment that they had it not before by common Law, and queries, 1. Whether such Authority subsists by any Statute now in force? The Act was made but for two Years, but became almost perpetual.

Concludes, that this Method of Proceeding being drawn into precedent by the Strength of Prerogative, and for want of reasonable Opposition, in the Reigns of King Charles and James the II, did not a little contribute to raise up that honest Spirit which brought about the Revolution.

In 1680, the House of Commons took the Proceedings of the Judges in Westminster-Hall into Consideration, and voted an Impeachment against the Judges Scroggs, Jones, and Weston, for divers arbitrary and illegal Practices, under the Colour of Law; among others, for irregularly discharging a Grand Jury, and authorising one Robert Stephens, a Messenger of the Press, to molest several Printers and Booksellers in the Exercise of their Trade, by Virtue of illegal and arbitrary Warrants. But the King stopt their Proceedings by dissolving them.

Sir Richard Hawles, afterwards Sollicitor-General, imputes the success of the Revolution to these six Heads of Grievance. viz. exorbitant Fines; cruel and illegal Prosecutions; outragious Damages; seizing the Charters; dispensing with the Test and penal Laws; and undue Prosecutions in penal Matters.

As these illegal and arbitrary Proceedings had so great a share in accomplishing the Revolution, it is matter of wonder that the Rights of the Subject were not ascertain'd in the plainest and strongest Manner; particularly, that the Liberty of the Press was not immediately asserted by repealing the Licensing Act;

Act; this is an Omission always lamented in the *Bill of Rights*; nor was it ever attempted to be abrogated, till it expired of Course in 1695, seven Years after the *Revolution*; nor then without great Struggles, and a long Conference between the *Lords and Commons* upon this Subject; wherein the *Reasons* of the latter prevailed against continuing such a mischievous Act, tho' the *Court* was loth to part with it.

The *Daily Courant*, November 19.  
Of Informations, in Answer to the foregoing Craftsman.

WE pass over several Reflections, which the Author makes upon lesser Inaccuracies of the *Craftsman*, to consider the main Point in Debate betwixt them, that is, the Assertion of the *Craftsman*, That instead of the *Star-Chamber*, abolished in *Charles First's* Time, the same or a like Method of Prosecution has been practiced in the Court of *King's-Bench*.—He replies, *Informations* for the King, in the Nature of *Indictments*, are as old as the *Star-Chamber*, or as the *Law itself*; however, much older than the *Acts of Henry VII and VIII.* which gave to that Court its exorbitant Power. The *Year Books*, and other Monuments of our judicial Proceedings, mention them; and *Finch* in his *Institute*, gives them a distinct Head immediately after *Indictments*, as one of the regular and ordinary *Common Law* Methods of beginning Suits for the King. He wrote this in *Q. Elizabeth's* Time, long before the *Star-Chamber* was abolish'd.

The *Craftsman's Assertion*, That all remaining Power of the *Star-Chamber* was retained in the King's Bench, because the constituent Persons of both acted as *Legislators* and *Judges* in their own Cause, he says, is false; because the Court of *King's*

*Bench* acknowledges Nothing for Law, but the old *Common Law* of *England*, or *express Statutes*.

Another Difference between the Proceedings of the Court of the *Star-Chamber* and *King's-Bench* was, that in the former they tried Criminals by *Interrogatories*, *Depositions*, and *viva voce Evidence* only; in the latter, by a regular *Inquest* of 12 of their Peers empannel'd in a *Jury*.

Lastly, the Court of *Star-Chamber* was not confined to any Rules of Punishment, but inforced its own Laws with arbitrary and cruel *Sentences*; whereas the Court of *King's Bench* is bounded by the precise Rules of the *Common Law*, or the *Letter of Statute Law*, and its *discretionary Power* stands limited to certain *Bounds in Fines, Imprisonments and other corporal Punishments*.

*Fog's Journal*, Sat. November 20. No. 159.

#### Of Pensioners.

IT being expected that the Hiring Scribblers of a certain Party will employ all their Artillery against the *Pension Bill*, towards the next Sessions of Parliament, *Fog*, to be before-hand with them, gives his Readers some Extracts from the writings of *Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun*; who, tho' a *Wbig*, was a Man of Honour, and acted consistent with the Principles he profess'd.

Premises, that what he quotes, was written in the Reign of King *William*, before the Union, and is applied to the Parliament of *Scotland*, of which he was a Member.

"When our Kings succeeded to the Crown of *England*, the Ministers of that Nation took a short way to ruin us, says he, by concurring with their Inclinations to extend the *Prerogative* in *Scotland*. Ever since, all our Affairs have been managed by their Advice, and the principal Offices of this Kingdom fill'd with such

*Men*

Men as the *English* Ministers were assured would be subservient to their Designs, by which Means they have had a visible Influence over our Administration. All People in Trust must follow their Directions or lose their Places, neither shall any Man obtain the least Advancement, who refuses to vote in Council or in Parliament under that Influence. So that there is no way to save this Country from a ruinous Dependance on the *English* Court, unless by placing in the Parliament the Power of conferring Offices and Pensions—The ancient Kings of *Scotland*, and even those of *France*, had not so much as the Power of conferring the chief Offices of State.—Besides, the Disposal of our Places and Pensions is so considerable a Thing to the K. of *England*, that several of our Princes, since the Juncton, have w<sup>th</sup>d to be free from the trouble of deciding between so many different Suitors and Pretenders.—Let no Man say, that it cannot be proved, that the *English* Court has ever bestow<sup>d</sup> any Bribes in this Country; for, do they not bestow all Pensions as well as Offices? Every Body knows that Princes give Pensions, as well as Places, by the Influence of those that advise them: So that the Question is plainly this, Whether this Nation would be in a better Condition, if in conferring our Places and Pensions, the King would be determin'd by the Parliament of *Scotland*, or by the Ministers of a Court that make it their Interest to keep us low and miserable".

An Account of the publick Money being laid before the *Scots* Parliament, and a Deficiency shewn, which some who had Employments desired might be made good, Mr. Fletcher answer'd, " We know the Customs have been taken from the Farmers, in order to bestow the

Collector's Places on Parliament Men.—Shall we make good such Funds as are exhausted by bribing Men to betray our Liberties?"

The People of *Ireland* are run into a vast National Debt within these few Years, in Time of Peace.

F frequently reads in our News Papers, that such or such a considerable Employment in *Ireland* has been given to some Gentleman here, who, afterwards has had a private Act passed in his Favour to dispense with his going thither; so that a Man may receive 2 or 3000*l.* per Annum, for doing Nothing.

Universal Spectator, Sat. Nov. 20, No. 163.

#### Unhappy Love.

P alemon, when about 22, after a Course of regular Education, went Home to his Father to spend some Months with him, before he set out on his Travels. During this Interval, he became acquainted with the lovely *Ismena*, whose Father had lavish'd away a large Estate. Notwithstanding the Meanness of the Lady's Fortune, *Palemon* became her Lover; which reaching his Father's Ears, he, full of Resentment, sent for him, and commanded him to think no more of *Ismena*, and to leave his Country in ten Days, on pain of being turn'd into the World with his Curse, and Pennyless.

*Palemon* obey'd; and *Ismena*'s Father sent her to an Aunt's in *London*. He was no sooner arrived at *Paris*, but he dispatch'd *Cledio*, his Intimate, to *England*, in order to learn some News of *Ismena*, to deliver her a passionate Epistle, and to engage her to accept a Draught of 1000*l.* *Cledio* arrived, found her out, and was so struck with her Beauty, that he determined not to deliver *Palemon*'s Letter; but making use of the 1000*l.* in about 6 Weeks prevailed

prevailed on the Lady and her Aunt, and *Ismena* and he were publicly married. *Palemon* in the mean Time, almost mad at hearing nothing from his Friend, resolved to run all Hazards, and to return to *England*. He embark'd, and the next Day after his Arrival in *London*, was Thunder-struck at the News of *Clodio's* Marriage. The better to indulge his Sorrow, he took a Turn in the Park, and strolling into the Road to *Kensington*, spied the perfidious *Clodio* in all the Gaiety of a Bridegroom. They engag'd, and a few Passes decided the Quarrel, *Clodio* fell dead at *Palemon's* Feet. *Ismena*, for Grief, at the end of 7 Months miscarried of a Son, and died herself. *Palemon*, after his Trial, retired to his Father's Seat, and to add to his Afflictions, saw the poor old Gentleman expire in an Apoplexy. These Misfortunes determin'd him to live a retired and devout Life, far from all his former Acquaintance.

*London Journal, Nov. 20. No. 647.*

*The different Constitution of England.*

**F**ROM the *Norman Conquest* to *Henry VII.* we were so far from being a *free People*, that we were *absolute Slaves*. We had no *Properties*, and our *Persons* were at the command of the *Barons* our *Masters*; the King was the *Grand Landlord* of the *Kingdom*; the *Barons* held their *Lands* by *Grants from the Crown*, for which they paid the *Service* of themselves and their *Vassals*. The *Barons* parcell'd out their *Lands* to the *People*, who held them by *personal service*, and had nothing for their pains but the *Honour of tilling them*, and fighting for their *Lords*.

*Henry VII.* a wise Prince, considering, that the *Danger of the Crown*, formerly, was owing to the *Strength*

of the *Barons* by the *Dependencies* of their *large unalienable Estates*, laid hold of some *Incidents*, (particularly that of the profuse *Living* of the *Barons* occasion'd by the *Discovery of America*, and the *Revival of Arts and Sciences*,) to get several *Acts* passed to encourage *Trade*; and an *Act* whereby the *Lords* shou'd be enabled to *alienate* their *Estates*; and another which released the *People* from *personal Service*, and allow'd to pay *Fine and Rent*, instead of *Vassalage*, for the *Land* they occupied; so by their *Industry and Frugality* they got the *Lands* which the *Barons* squander'd away in *Architecture*, *extravagant Living*, &c.

Then *Henry VIII.* took the *Lands* of the *Church* and sold them to the *People* at low prices: Whereby and by the *Increase of Trade*, the *People* in *Elizabeth's* Time came to be considerable. This she was sensible of, and directed her *Government* accordingly. Not so her *inglorious Successor*, nor his Son *K. Charles I.* who had the most *arbitrary* and *tyrannical* *Views* of any *Prince* that ever sat upon the *English Throne*. He said to one of his *Parliaments*, *Don't you know that you are to be or not to be at my pleasure?* Monstrous *Position*! and contrary to the *Nature and Essence* of our *Constitution*; a *Contradiction* in *Terms* to affirm, that *people* are govern'd by *Laws* of their own making, and that the *King* has a power to *keep their Representatives* from assembling to make those *Laws*. The *Being or not Being of Parliaments* is not trusted to the *Crown*, only *Circumstances* relating to the holding of them: Which this *King* not considering, laid them by 12 years successively.

*K. Charles II.* we pass over. His Brother *K. James* hasten'd to complete our *Misery* by introducing *Property and Slavery*. We wisely and *benefit* *feel*

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sent him away, and placed the Prince of Orange on the Throne. From that glorious Time we are as free as Livers can make us; or, as Human Nature, perhaps, will admit of.

Of Quakerism.

IT being reported that the Quakers design to move for an Act of Parliament, That the Clergy may recover their Tythes of them by Warrant from a Justice of Peace, without the Charge and Trouble of Exchequer and a Prison; a Book is wrote, says the Writer, under the Inspection and at the Command of the Bishop of London, with this Title, *A Preservative against Quakerism*, on purpose to render the Quakers odious to the people.

That this was the real Design of the Book, says our Author, is evident from its misrepresenting the Doctrine of the Quakers both in Sense and Words, charging them with Deism, Enthusiasm, denying the Satisfaction and Miracles of Jesus Christ, and all the external parts of Christianity; and with allegorizing away the literal meaning of the Bible, besides a great many other schismatrical and heretical Opinions.

The Charge of Deism they deny, and affirm, that believing the Bible, and understanding it in their own sense makes them Christians. This Doctrine of their right of private Judgment is the true Protestantism.

As to Enthusiasm, they plead they are no more chargeable with it than any other Church, not excepting the Church of England; for they all own the necessity of a divine Illumination, and supernatural assistance of the holy Spirit in order to *know* and *practice* the Bible.

No do they deny the Satisfaction and Miracles of Jesus Christ, nor the external parts of Christianity; for they assert, that neither this Satisfaction nor any other will be able to save us, without the Practice of universal Virtue and Obedience to the eternal Law of God written in Men's Hearts, entot'd by the Gospel, and founded on the unalterable Nature of things.

They have not allegorized away the meaning of the Bible, but only made a Spiritual or moral use of some parts of its History and Doctrine.

Their asserting the Universality and Sufficiency of that Light, which God has given Men to understand and practice their Duty, is consistent with the Design and Usefulness of Christianity, tho' not with the absolute Necessity of it to Salvation.

A full Answer, the Journalist says, is preparing to the said Book; and likewise a Vindication of the Quakers against the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, who charges them with allegorizing away the Miracles of Christ, after the manner of Mr. Woolston.

Applebee's Journal, Sat. Nov. 20.

On Reproof.

IT requires a certain Greatness of Soul to reprove without Pride, and to receive it without secret In-

dignation. Among private Men, it destroys Friendship; and among the great, whoever attempts to undeceive them runs the hazard of their Displeasure.

A Cambyses, Son and Successor to the great Cyrus, was of a tow'ring Genius, but uncultivated; gave way to Drunkenness, and often engaged in Debauches. He had a Favourite, bred up with him, and some years elder; who from a Service of many years imagin'd that nothing that he could say would be offensive. He therefore modestly represented to him the bad Consequence of his drunken Frolics. Cambyses replied, *Tho' I drink hard, my Lord, it never drowns my Senses.* Some nights after, at an Entertainment, Cambyses sat late, and drank deep. Towards the end of the Carousal he call'd his Favourite, bid him bring his only Son, and reach his Bow and Quiver. The Lad was plac'd against the Door, he drew his Bow and shot him through; and cutting him up shew'd the Father the Arrow in his Heart, *You see, my Lord, says he, Wine neither makes my Arm shake, nor dims my sight.*

K Philip of Macedon, whose Virtues render'd him as conspicuous as his Crown, going out on an Expedition, was stopp'd by an old Woman, who demanded him to rehear a Cause in which she had been injur'd. Go Woman, said he, *I am not at leisure.* If you are not at leisure to do Justice, reply'd she, *why do you not lay aside being King?* Philip stopp'd, examin'd the Affair, and redress'd her Grievance.

A Spanish Merchant on the Coast of Africa having been plunder'd by one of the late Muly Molack's Alcaydes, threatened to demand Justice, but was oblig'd to take refuge among the woods. Some Months after Muly pass'd that way with his Court. The Merchant went directly to the Road seized

seized the Bridle of *Muly's* Horse, and demanded Justice against the *Alcayde* that had wrong'd him. *Molach* astonish'd at his Boldness, ask'd him *If he knew who he was?* *I know,* said the *Spaniard*, *that thou art Emperor of Morocco, and I know therefore that it becometh thee to do me right.* *Muly* called for the *Alcayde*, and finding him guilty, commanded him instantly to be beheaded; ordering the Merchant to receive a triple Recompence out of his Effects; and as he was withdrawing, the Prince reproached the meanness of his Courier's Spirits, by saying to them, *Behold a Man!*

The *Free Briton*, Thur. Nov. 25. No. 104.

**M**R. *Walsingham* suspends the Debate concerning the *Common Council of London*, and entertains his Readers with a *Dedication*, published a few Months since, prefixed to the 2d Vol. of *Tacitus*, and inscrib'd to his *R. H. Frederick, Prince of Wales*. This he does to shew what a noble Attempt the Author makes to retrieve the Credit, and revive the genuine Design of *Dedications to Princes*. He is encouraged to dedicate this Work to his Highness from the Dignity of the Subject, and a Persuasion, that no Attempt to serve the Cause of Liberty can fail of Countenance from his Highness, since it is the Foundation of his Royal Father's Government.

The Author enumerates many Benefits, which a Prince may reap from the perusal of this History, and points out many Rules and Maxims, by the observing of which, he may reign Happily, and his Name hereafter be mention'd and remember'd with Honour and Esteem.

History, says he, will shew, that the most powerful Princes grow insecure as soon as they grow Oppres-

ive; when so great a Monarch as *John Basilowitz* of *Moscovy*, who held States and Authority without Bounds, could negotiate as he did, with the Ambassador of *Q. Elizabeth*, for a Retreat and Protection in *England*, under an Apprehension of being expelled from his own Kingdom.

From History he will make the same Observation, which *Schah Abbas*, the Emperor of *Persia* made to a Creature of his, who told him, that he degraded the Royal Majesty by being seen too much by his People. "No, said that able Prince, It is owing to the Tricks and Frauds of Flatterers, that a Prince is shut up in Solitude, whence they themselves have the more scope to tyrannize in his Name. He who would truly Reign, must see all, and direct all".

The *Grub-street Journal*, Nov. 25. No. 99. *In Defence of the Common Council, and the Letter to Francis Walsingham, Esq;* (See p. 461, 472.

**U**pon the Assertion, that the *Petition, &c.* was rejected by a Majority of *above Three to One*, *Walsingham* observes that, "Majorities, tho' they sometimes license Evil, can never prove that Evil to be good".] The Letter Writer did not alledge the Majority of *Three to One*, to prove the Goodness of the Determination; he only mention'd it as a plausible Matter of Fact. But *Walsingham* arraigns, accuses, condemns and passes Sentence at his own private Bar, that *Three to One in that Assembly are bad Men, and ought not to sit and vote there at all*. This Sentence he directs the People to put in Execution on St. *Thomas's Day*. Fine Impartiality!

*Walsingham* had urged, "That next to pulling down, a greater In-dignity can't be offered a Prince, than refusing

refusing Leave to erect his Statue. Our Author does not acquiesce in his Opinion, nor in the Reason given, that, it is a *tacit Declaration* that his Memory does not deserve the Honour". It can be no more than a *silent Insult*, and a *tacit Indignity*. And he humbly thinks, *defacing a Statue is the next Indignity* to pulling it down.

As to the several *opprobrious Circumstances* mentioned by Mr. Walsingham to attend this Refusal, our Author finds but one; that is, the *rejecting the Petition without suffering it to be read*, or the Petitioners to be heard in Favour of it. Can't learn that, after the Rejection of the Petition, that the Petitioners desired to be heard for it; therefore they could not be refused a Hearing: But suppose they had been refused, such Refusal had been a personal Indignity to the Petitioners only.

But it seems that one of the *Common Council*, says Walsingham, *indiscriminately called this Statue a Nuisance.*] — Allowing Mr. Birch to have said this, his Meaning might be very inoffensive. He might reasonably imagine that a large Pedestal, upon which such a Statue must be placed, would very probably, have been attended with the same Inconveniences as the Conduit formerly was.

And Somebody was heard to say, he had rather see the Pretender's Statue in Cheapside, than that of King William.] Till this Somebody is produc'd, hardly any Body will believe it.

Walsingham draws the *Letter-writer's Words* (p. 476, 3. G H) to this Conclusion, "If an Assembly are pleased to assign no Reasons at all, — we are not at Liberty to enquire at all into their Conduct". Who, says our Author, has affirmed this? Is there no Difference between passing a *severe Censure* upon a Pro-

ceeding, and enquiring at all about it? The Assertion seems founded on this reasonable Supposition, that an Assembly of Persons, chosen for their superior Qualifications, will seldom do any thing *apparently Unreasonable*: Therefore a private Person ought not *severely to Censure* any Act of theirs, but ought to think such a Body as proper Judges of the Case as himself.

J A Correspondent informs Mr. Bavius, that one Mr. J—s, late a Dissenting Teacher at Nayland in Suffolk, having resolved to conform, by the Interest of a Friend got himself introduced to the Bishop of that Diocese, and recommended to Deacon's Orders, and for Pre-ferment. But not finding that Encouragement from his Lordship he expected, he apply'd himself to another Bishop, who not being in Town, the next Sunday he appear'd as one of the Audience of his former Meeting. Since when 'tis affirmed, he is a Preacher of a separate Congregation in a distant Part of the Country.

This he desires Mr. Bavius to publish, to caution the Clergy against giving their Assistance to bring him (or such like Converts) into the Church: For one who has been Guilty of so much Prevarication is better out of the Church than in it.—

Universal Spectator, Nov. 27. No. 165.  
A Proposal for a Glory Office.

T IS not beyond the Memory of Man since the Brethren of the Quill propos'd to raise a Revenue of 600,000*l.* to the Government, out of the Territory of Parnassus. Altho' this barren Spot wou'd never maintain its own numerous poor, yet the Overture had been grasp'd at, had we not then stood in more need of the assistance of Mars than of the Muses.

As to the ways and means, we consider *Fame* as an universal Passion, and therefore propose to erect a *Glory Office* in all the chief Cities and Towns of his Majesty's Dominions.

'Tis suppos'd this project will be readily received by all Conditions. There's old *Ld Limberham* wou'd willingly gratify any well qualify'd Genius to celebrate his Chastity. *Dr. Carbunculus*, his Chaplain, who has been handcuff'd with the Palsey thro' some wicked *Bacchanalians*, wou'd liberally reward any able pen to recommend his *Temperance*. The *Lady Overblown*, after she had been carbonado'd by the Small Pox, publickly declar'd, that she wou'd never make one Glance towards *Manslaughter*, if some good wit wou'd do Justice to her *Humanity*; she wou'd not scruple to give him the picture of her last Pretender, *Sir William Weather Cock*, set with Diamonds.

The Merit of Purchasers will be of various Degrees, which is to be measur'd by the Depth of their Means. There are those who can write for a Day, Week, Month, Year, and so till Doomsday, Customers paying a price to the Government, and the Government allowing Salaries to the Poets accordingly; hereby Provision will be made for all the Authors in the *Dunciad*, from the *Laureat* to the *Bellman*.

The Number of Poets to be chose on the *Establishment*, their Stipends and Perquisites, are specify'd in particular Tables and Estimates. — Those who have distinguish'd themselves by Activity or Strength fall to the Poets of *Pye-corner* or *Grubstreet*. — Such as have made Discoveries in *Divinity*, *Law*, *Physick*, or *Trade*, may be celebrated by the City Poet and his Band of Elogists. — To these belong such as from selling Pins and Packthread, *Inkle* and *Bobbin*, have

scuttled into *Common Councilships* and *Gold Chains*; and in *Great Men Houses* those who by puffing of *Tow-peas*, jabbering of *French*, and other ways not proper to name, wriggling themselves out of their *Liveries*, get to be *Preceptors* to the Hopes of the Family and Pillars of the Nation.

The highest Pitch of Glory will be reserved for Heroes and Patriots.

For *Elegies* and *Epitaphs* an auxiliary Office may be settled in every *Parish*, and an *Epitapharium* Office by *Doctors Commons*, and in every *Diocese*.

Many Advantages will accrue from this Project, as Employing the Poor, Circulation of Wit, inspiring Emulation, Foundation of Poetical Lectures, Rhyming Schools, &c.

*Fogg's Journal*, Nov. 27. No. 160.  
*Extracts of a Speech against the Septennial Act, whilst under Debate.*

THE Arguments for it are, the Expences in Elections; the Animosities occasioned by Triennial Parliaments; the Advantage the Enemy takes of such Animosities and Divisions, and the Encouragement the Septennial Bill may give our Allies to treat with us.

As to the Expences in the Elections, 'tis acknowledg'd they are grown very scandalous, as well as burthensome to Gentlemen. But fears this Bill will rather increase than cure the Evil — as an Annuity for 7 years deserves a better Consideration than for 3.

Cannot believe it will prove a Remedy for our Animosities and Divisions; because they are owing to the unreasonable *Resentment*, *Avarice* and *Ambition* of some, and the Folly and Madness of others.

That our Enemies will, if they can, take advantage of our Animosities and Divisions, is not to be doubted. But since the Triennial Act pass'd, there has been ten Parliaments

iments call'd, most of them in Time of War, yet no Inconvenience follow'd.

As to the Encouragement the proposed Bill may give our Allies to treat with us, says, he shou'd be sorry we had such Allies as wou'd not treat with his Majesty without our giving up the Constitution. It is proclaiming to the World that the King dares not call a new Parliament, nor trust the People in a new Choice:

He goes on Reasoning thus — Frequent new Parliaments are our Constitution; a long Parliament is destructive of the People's Right — Is it reasonable that particular Men shou'd so long engross so great a Trust, exclusive of others? Counties, Cities, Boroughs, in Length of Time, admit of great Variations in their Interests. See p. 468-9.

Before the Conquest, Parliaments were held three Times in a year, at Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide. In Edward III. Time 'twas enacted that Parliaments should be held once a year, or oftner; that is, new Parliaments; for Prorogations and Adjournments did not commence till Henry VIII. and were introduc'd when some extraordinary Thing was to be done. In the Reign of K. Charles I. there was an Intermission of Parliaments for 12 years, which produc'd an Act in the 16th year of that King for preventing the Inconveniences happening by long Intermissions, which enacted, that if there shou'd be an Intermision for 3 years together, if there is a Parliament in being, that Parliament shall be dissolv'd, and another call'd, which shou'd not be dissolv'd of 50 Days without their own Consent.

In K. Charles II. Time the aforesaid Act was repeal'd, and another made, which declar'd, that the Sitting and holding of Parliaments shall

not be intermitted above 3 years at most. At the Revolution, it was declar'd that Parliaments ought to be held frequently. Soon after a Parliament was call'd which sat annually; and in the 4th Sessions they made a further Explication and pass'd a Bill, which was rejected by the Throne. However in a succeeding Sessions the Triennial A<sup>t</sup>t passed. Which before it is alter'd 'twill be necessary to prove that the Preamble to it was mistaken in two Things; first, that by the ancient Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom, frequent Parliaments ought to be held; and next that frequent new Parliaments tend to an Union and good agreement between the King and his People. (See p. 465. H)

*Wasp Courtant, Sat. Nov. 27.*

**O** WNS the *Craftsman's Observation and Query about Messengers, &c.* (p. 477, L A.) was tolerably well urg'd; for that really they had no power before by common Law, to search for unlicens'd Books, which became an *unlawful Commodity* only by virtue of the Statute there spoken of, which is now expired. But still an untoward Query remains, Whether independant of that Statute, a Power does not subsist to search for *treasonable or seditious Papers*, even tho' they were *licensed*. But the *Craftsman* must be excus'd this Oversight, it being his Busines to make such proceedings appear illegal.

As little to his purpose is the *Craftsman's* citation of the *first Reason* urg'd by the Commons against continuing the said licensing Act, viz. Because it did not answer the end for which it had been enact'd; to prevent printing *seditionous Books, &c.* no Penalty being appointed for Offenders, they being left to be punish'd at common Law, as before that Act; so that not

N n n with

withstanding his endeavour to make the present method of proceeding against political *Libellers* illegal, here is the Opinion of a House of Commons against him! Such is the Reasoning, *says he*, of the *Craftsman*, which however, he spends four Columns to confute.

*Craftsman, Sat, Nov. 27. No. 282.*

*Remarks on the D. C. Nov. 3. and 11.*

**T**HE Author of those *Courants* having denied that he wrote those Discourses to serve a particular Occasion, that is, to aggravate the Guilt of a certain person now under Prosecution, the *Craftsman* can't believe him, because the same hint is pursued in several subsequent *Courants*, saying, it is not a first, or a sole Offence. But the *Craftsman* will not allow it to be an Offence till proved so by Law.

The *Craftsman* vindicates his former Argument in Defence of the *Liberty of the Press* from the Misrepresentations of the *Courant*; and says, his meaning is, an unreserved, discretionary power, for every Man to publish his *Thoughts upon any Subject, and in any Manner which is not forbidden by the Laws of the Land.*

The Question between them, he says, is, *Whether the Liberty of the Press does not extend to the Examination of Foreign as well as Domestick Affairs?*

The Writer of the *Courant* asserted the *Negative*, and gave for Reason the Incapacity of the People to judge of the Intricacies of Negotiations and Treaties, especially at a Juncture when the least wrong Step might have plung'd us into a hazardous and general War.

The *Craftsman* replies, and asketh, By whom and by what kind of Conduct were we brought into this delicate Situation? Apprehends, this Question nearly affects the Interest of the

*Nation, as well as the Merits of the Courant's Patron.*

Another argument used by the Writer of the *Courant*, was, the mischievous Effects of such popular Debates, and the advantages they give the Enemy against us. This the *Craftsman* allows to have some appearance of Truth and Reason, as also, "that his maltreating and ridiculing the Ministers here at home, took off from their Weight and Figure abroad, and consequently impeded their Negotiations"; but adds that this argument tends to oppugn the liberty of writing on any matters of Government, Domestick and Foreign; and wou'd render our Condition much worse, instead of better, by encouraging bad Ministers to execute their Designs, without Regard to the Interest of their Country, or Dread of publick Examination. Whatever Effects the Writings of the *Craftsman* have produced, the same Question will recur, whether all the great advantages of the *Liberty of the Press* ought to be given up, to prevent a few small Inconveniences, which naturally attend all *Liberty*. If so, there wou'd be no popular Check to any mischievous Projects, nor must we be allow'd to expose the Management of the Charitable Corporations, or any other Companies of the same Nature, which is an excellent argument in behalf of corrupt Ministers; for, it will follow that the more weak or wicked they are, the more it is our Duty to confide and acquiesce in their Conduct, for fear of giving advantage to the Enemy; so that the only *Liberty* left us by this Gentleman, in the *Courant*, is either to extol the *current Measures of the Times*, or to write general Discourses on Government, which have no Relation to them. Defies him to go above one step further, that is, either

by proposing the Restoration of the *Star*

Star Chamber, or the Revival of the Licensing Act.

Applebee's Journal, Sat. Nov. 27.

None are Curious, but with base intent, To give their Neighbours faults a publick vent.

**C**URIOSITY, say the Philosophers, is the sickness of a Man in Health, as it engages one in a Circle of tedious Enquiry, without end or purpose.

To these we owe the voluminous works of Astrologers, Writers of natural Magick, supernatural Physick, and other Triflers in Literature. If to Learning is added Sanctity, Curiosity turns such a Head to enquire into abstruse points in Divinity and knotty Texts of Scripture; hence allegorical Paraphrases, and Commentaries on the *Revelations*. But if such a Brain is touch'd with Free thinking, then *Epicurus*, *Lucretius*, *Descartes* and *Newton*, are consulted on Topicks beyond the Reach of human Understanding.

In those of warmer Imaginations it inspires a Desire of Travelling, drags them to the Indies, and conducts them round the Globe, and leaves them as little satisfied as ever.

Another sort of Curiosity insinuates its possessors to enquire into every Body's Business to the neglect of their own. The Characters of *Sempronius* and *Flavia*, will give an Idea of the Folly of this Humour, and the Ridicule it exposes them to.

*Sempronius* has a good Fortune, some Wit, little Memory, and no Judgment. His pleasure is to visit Gentlemen in the Country, and to corrupt their Servants to disclose the Secrets of the Family, with the Request of which he endeavours to divert the Company where he comes next; and descends even to the Intrigues of *Grooms* and *Cookmaids*, which makes him treated as a Spy by all that know him.

His Sister *Flavia*, 15 years older, is well inform'd of the Transactions in the Reigns of K. *Charles II.* and K. *James II.* She has collected all the little Histories of Amour, that concern the Families of Distinction round her, and still picks them up, tho' an old Maid. For these Reasons the censorious Ladies resort to her, and regard her as a living *Atalantis*: But among wiser people she is shunn'd as a Plague, and a piece of Detraction is call'd by them an *Express from Flavia*.

The answer of the Slave in *Plutarch* to one who ask'd him what he had got in his cover'd Basket, wou'd be a proper Reply to all this Tribe, *If I design'd you shou'd know, I wou'd have carried my Baskets open.*

D Extracts of the *Daily Courants*, Nov. 18, 23. An old Roman Way.

**I**N the Province of *Languedoc* has been lately discover'd an old Roman Way. This Road was part of the great *Via Aemilia*, which reach'd from *Rome* to the Extremity of *Spain*, and began on the Brink of the *Rhone*; its form is Arch-wise, and not less than 20 Foot wide. At proper Distances were put Milliaries or Mile Stones, which shew a Roman Mile was 752 Toises, 4 Foot. One of them is thus inscrib'd,

TI. CAESAR  
DIVI AUG. F. AUG.  
PONTIF. MAX.  
TRIB. POT. XXI.  
REFECIT ET  
RESTITUIT  
XIII.

Another thus IMP-----  
DIVI F. AUG----  
IMP. XIII.

Another TI. CAESAR  
DIVI AUG. F. AUG.  
PONTIF. MAX.  
TRIB. POT. XXI.  
REFECIT ET  
RESTITUIT  
XIII.

Another TI CLAUDIOUS  
DRUSI F. CAESAR.  
AUG. GERMANICUS  
PONTIF. MAX. TRIB.  
POT. COS. DESIG. II.  
IMP. II. REFECIT.

There are other Traces of Inscriptions, but not legible.

From

From the Edinburgh Evening Courant.

We now o'er Mountains easy Passage gain,  
And run with Pleasure, where we climb'd with  
Pain.

THE Author gives this Distich upon the Road for wheel-Carriages, finished this Summer by a Detachment from the Regiments quartered near the Highlands of Scotland. It extends from *Fort Augustus* to *Ruthven*, by an insensible Ascent of 6 Miles to the Top of the great Mountain *Coriarick*, on which is a large Plain, from whence innumerable Rocks and Mountains are deserv'd. The Descent formerly craggy, steep and boggy, is now, firm, smooth and gradual, by 17 Traverses, the Sweeps and Angles wall'd with Stones, and the Parapets on the lower Side, 3 Foot high, to secure Carriages from the Precipice, the Trouble and Dangers of which were thus express'd.

We climb with Danger, and with Pain descend,  
When shall our toilsome tedious Journey end?

But now the Road is of fine Gravel, and so sloping, that General Wade's Coach and Six turn'd every Angle, and descended without any Difficulty. In this Road is a Bridge of 2 Arches over the rapid and dangerous River *Spey*, which makes it exceeding convenient for the Country; and merits as many monumental Pillars, to distinguish the happy Reign to Posterity, in which it was effected, as are discovered in the Roads of the polite Romans.

The Daily Courant, November 25.  
On Love.

When Love's well tim'd, 'tis not a Fault to love:  
The Strong, the Brave, the Virtuous, and the Wise,  
Sink in the soft Captivity together. *CATO*

WITS, Philosophers, and Moralists have all in their Turns, declar'd against Love; some rail at it, others despise it as Levity and Trifling, yet are all of them equally obnoxious to its Power. Be-

hold the Wisdom and the Weakness of these learned Lovers!

This Passion never commits greater Ravages than in the most elevated Capacities and sweetest Dispositions. The Spirits of such Men are too fine to relish any Pleasures not delicate. Their excellent Qualities serve only, on such Occasions, to Work like Slaves under an impious Tyrant.

A Philosopher, with this Touch of Mind, is quite disabled; his Schemes of Reasoning are broke and confused; his Severity is dissolved into an unbridled Effemiancy; and his noble Thirst after Knowledge, settles into an indolent Complacency in one beloved Object, and is transported with the Contemplation of a smooth Skin, Instead of viewing the Spots in the Sun, he gazes away his Hours in a rapturous Admiration of the Patches in *Chloe's Face*.

When a Statesman abandons himself to this Passion, the Misfortune becomes more extensive, and his Country suffers with him. Monsieur Boyle mentions a General who engaged his Prince in a new War, only, that thereby he might be employ'd in a Scene of Action which would afford him frequent Opportunities of seeing his Mistresses.

*Troilus*, a Soldier, has the Misfortune to be criminally in Love, and all his irregular Starts of Courage are to recommend him to a Person he ought never to think of.

Tho' the Beauty of the fair Sex was not made to effeminate, it was certainly designed to soften Ours: and without adoring their Charms we may reasonably Admire them. If Men of Sense would so far admit Love, as not to exclude their necessary and important Duties, they need not be ashamed to indulge one of the most valuable Blessings of an innocent Life.

Weekly Register, Sat. November 27. No. 85.

Fog and D'anvers, oddly ally'd.

**S**pies, in all Countries, are treated with the utmost Rigour, as the most fatal of all Enemies, and the most difficult to guard against. Fog and the *Craftsman* are as much Spies as the Nature of their Warfare will give them Leave; they never pretend a Zeal for the Commonwealth, but with a Design to betray it. The *Craftsman* prays very heartily for the King and Royal Family, when he designs most to deprive them of the Hearts of the People; and Fog prates most on Liberty and Property, when he is plotting most for their Destruction, and drudging for the *Pretender*. The *Craftsman* is an old *Whig* with a prodigious Complaisance for the High Clergy, because they are his Admirers; Fog is a veteran *Tory* that has adopted the *Whig* Principles, to serve a Turn, and yet rails against the Bench of Bishops, because they have not canoniz'd *Sacheverel*. Both have joined Forces for the common Cause. But the merriest Circumstance of their Alliance is, they both fancy that they make Tools of each other.— Fog laughs in his Sleeve, that he divides the *Whigs* against themselves, and the *Craftsman* sneers in Return, that he makes the *Jacobites* the Dupes for his Preferment.

#### On Miser's Gratitude

¶ 'Tis an excellent Observation, that 'tis difficult for a Miser to be an honest Man. The Miser is a common Enemy, and lives upon the Plunder of Mankind. Wonders that such Men are ever treated above the level of their Appearance and Expenses, and, that they should find People to entertain them in the Decline of their Lives, when they are least inclin'd to deserve it. *Craftus* has lodg'd in a Family, who treat

him with Tenderness and Respect. He shares in their Pleasures, and is complimented with his Bottle; for which he pays but a moderate Price, and thinks there is no Obligation; He never once imagines there is any Merit in bearing with and alleviating the Infirmities of Age, nor ever dreams of making a Reratiation; at the same Time he divides in his Will a plentiful Fortune amongst distant Relations, who have no Flea, either of Affection or Friendship, to his Favour.

Read's Journal, Saturday, November 27.

#### Of Economy and Extravagance.

**O**n Economy is a Virtue to which **C** may be apply'd, what *The misfocles* said of his own Capacity, It doth not enable me to play well on the Fiddle; but thro' it I am able to make a small City become Great.

It is Wisdom applied to the Practice of private Life; it is situated betwixt Profuseness and Avarice, and consists in a just Medium of Concern, as to exterior Goods, between being over Careful and having no Care at all.

It may likewise be extended to our Diversions, which ought neither to reflect on our Innocence, nor on our rational Faculties. Apply it to Citizens keeping Housles in the Country, for the sake of relieving their Minds from the Fatigues of Business; if a sufficient Afluence of Fortune will afford it, such an Indulgence of themselves, is allowable. But if the Ambition of making a Figure plunges a Man into such an Expence, at all Events, he is both Knave and Fool.

*Lucilius* was a Man in Trade, of fair Reputation, and worth about 20,000*l.* which was but a competent Provision for himself, and a numerous Family. His Intimacy with Persons of Rank, gave him such

such a Tincture of Magnificence that he built him a fine Seat on the Side of a Hill, and at a vast Expence form'd a Garden to every Story, which, with other splendid Scenes, consum'd in a Day the Income of a Month; till at length both his Credit and Stock were utterly exhausted; a Commission of Bankruptcy was sued out against him, and himself and Family reduced to very narrow Circumstances. His Friends, provoked at his having lavished the Thousands he had borrowed of them, in Cascades and Water-works, daily made him Visits, merely to torment him with their Reflections and Reproaches.

Lord Florio had squander'd vast Sums at Play. When Luck run crofs, he used to borrow of Standers-by, which never re-paying, it rendered him the publick Scott, till he had not Credit for a single Guinea. It happen'd one Night that the last Farthing being gone, my Lord endeavoured, but in vain to engage Some-body to lend him ten Pieces. At last Marcus, an old Gamester, was prevailed upon to advance him the Sum, but on Condition that if he did not repay it by that Day Sev'night, he should give him Half a Crown every Time he should ask him, by way of Forbearance. My Lord agreed. The Week being expir'd, Marcus took every Opportunity of asking, and Florio thought himself cheaply excused for Half a Crown; till Tunbridge Season coming on, Marcus, before a numerous Company, thus address'd his Lordship. *My Lord, I scorn to take Interest for your ten Guineas, your Lordship has at Two and Six-pence a Time paid me Twelve Pounds; there is the Guinea and a Half, and remember, 'tis not the Want of Fortune so much as of Thought, which occasions your Misfortunes.*

London Journal, Sat. November 27. No. 648.

THE Author hopes the ingenious Writer against the *Craftsman* in the *Daily Courants*, will excuse this Trespass on his Province, then proceeds (as challenged, he says) to point out some Circumstances, in which the Writings of the *Craftsman* differ from *Cato's Letters*, in order to prove the former Criminal. But his Arguments, drawn out almost to 6 Columns, are so near a-kin, to what we have in so many Places quoted before, *viz.* p. 423, 425, 440, 441.) that we hafte to his Conclusion concerning the Liberty of the Press; *viz.* After the *Craftsman* has taken all Occasions to oppose the Government, will he pretend we are not at Liberty to employ the Press in Answer to him? If he does not insist on saying what he pleases without Contradiction, why does he complain of any Arguments in this way urged against him?

*The Daily Courant, November 26.*  
*Of Wit, Humour, Madness and Folly.*

J udgment and Discretion are the Limits of Sense and genuine Wit: Below these is an endles Varietys of monstrous and irregular Minds. Thro' the Deviations of Nature in the Formation of the Head, Thousands are incomplet to One that is brought to Perfection. Hence Fops, Half-wits, Pedants and Coxcombs are sub-divided into numberless Branches, all diversifid by their peculiar Oddnesses and specifick Caprices, which arise, perhaps, only from an improper Length, Size or Situation of a Fibre, from a disproportion'd Humour; or an immoderate Ferment in the Composition.

When the Madman and the Fool meet in the same Complexion, according as either prevails, the Production

No. 648.  
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dition is a Coxcomb, or a meer Wit; which are multiplied into numerous Kinds; from these proceed the subordinate Classes of ambiguous Animals, to which the rational and irrational World pretend. Such are the several Tribes of the Half-craz'd; *Impertinents*, *Pedants*, *perpetual Talkers*, *Men of Form*, *Masters of insignificant Eloquence*, the affected, and those who affectedly labour to appear unaffected.

If the *Madman* is superior in the Mixture, a Progeny is produced of *shining Fops*, *Poetasters*, *petulant Laughers*, and *morose false Criticks*. If the Fool prevails, you have a surprizing Race of *crafty Block-heads*.

A young Gentleman in the Court of France, in the Reign of *Henry III.*, was graceful in his Person, humane, obliging, and beloved by all, but with so small a share of Sense, that his Conversation was low and trifling. It happened that he grew distracted; and the Ferments of the Madman, having agitated and exalted the flegmatick Fool, he became an ingenious and pleasant Companien. The Court was mightily pleased, and engag'd the King's Physicians to undertake his Cure. The Gentleman recover'd, and the Fool with him; his shining Parts were sunk and effac'd, and his Head reduced to it's original Softness.

Hence perhaps, the known Observation, *That all Great Wits have a Tincture of Madness*; on the other hand there is a Species speculatively wise, and practically Fools, of whom it may laid, *They never speak a silly Thing, and never do a wise One.*

The Daily Courant, November 29.

**U**lrick D'ypres, finding there is but little Occasion for his Assistance against the seditious Scribblers, acquaints the Publick that he

intends to withdraw; but before he entirely disappears, takes his Farewell in a few Observations.

**A** Observes the *Craftsman* labours hard to possess the World, and his Jury, that an *Englishman* may and ought to write whatever comes into his Head, with Impunity; and *Fogg* republishes the same Stuff which *Franklin's* Press spued into the World two Years ago. This vamping up old Arguments, and strutting in them as new, puts him in Mind of a Fish described by *Appian*; which having no Shell of his own, follows the Lobster for his, which he annually drops.

**B** The plausible Piece of Stuff *Fog* published the 6th Instant, (p. 363.) was first produced on Occasion of *Franklin's* Trial 2 Years ago; and was, perhaps, one of the Motives that induced a Common Jury to acquit him against full Evidence and common Sense. The Libel was called the *Alcayde of Seville's* Speech; wherein many opprobrious and taunting Reproaches upon the *English* Nation, their Courage, Politicks and Power, were put into the Mouth of a Braggadocian Spaniard. What the brave Ancients would have thought of such an Obloquy upon their Country, may be guessed from what *Plutarch* tells us of their Behaviour upon a similar Occasion. The King of *Persia* sent a huffing Message to the *Athenians* at the Time *Themistocles* was their General, which the Ambassadors proclaim'd Publickly, in Terms insolent and reproachful to the *Greeks*. *Themistocles* dismissed the Ambassadors with Defiance: But having learnt that a certain *Greek* had translated their insolent Manifesto, had him seized and put to Death, and all the Cities of *Greece* gave *Themistocles* their Thanks and Approbation.

Mrs.

Mrs. Longley's Case continued from  
p. 454.

**Mr. Phillipson**, Physician, deposed, "Sunday Evening I saw the Deceased lying on his Back in Bed, looking blue, and seeming to have no Breath; his Wife did not care to have him taken up. I asked her what she sent for me for? for her Husband was a dying Man. I raised him, he came to himself directly, and was very dry, but I did not then suspect any Thing was given him, to occasion his Death."

**Mary Smith**, deposed. On Sunday Morning, Mrs. Longley asked, if I smelt any Thing, for she had thrown a Vial out of the Window? and then threw Water gruel out: Mr. Longley then snor'd very much, I never heard he used to snore so; thought he was dying. I raised him, he turned his Eyes, and came to himself; they sent for the Physician; whom the Wife charged to say nothing, till she had spoke to him: he laid, he believed there had been something done to him; and she (the Prisoner) went out with him.

**Andrew Smith**, deposed, that on Sunday Morning, the Deceased, appeared not to be sensible, but recovered a little, and said, he hoped they had all got their Ends of him, for he was a dead Man.

**Christopher Eastman** said, his Master went to Bed very well over Night, his Mistress said about 5 o'Clock, on Sunday Morning, that she would go and give her dearest Husband his Purge.

**Henry Young**, an Apothecaries' Prentice, served Mr. Longley's Prentice, with half an Ounce of Laudanum, on Saturday, in the Afternoon, which he believes, is enough to kill anybody.

**Charles Turner**, Prentice to Mrs. Longley, deposes, that she sent him on Saturday Afternoon, to one Mr.

*Melluge*, for half an Ounce of liquid Laudanum, and another came in haste, and took it from him; but he returned his Mistress six pence change.

**Eleanor Ford**, Widow, deposed, that between eleven and twelve on Sunday, she heard them say, Mr. Longley was dead; but when they had rear'd him up, they cut his Stock off, and he began to breath; they put the Window open to give him Air, and he said, now you have your Ends, I'm a dead Man.

**Mr. Starkey Myddleton**, Surgeon.

**Mr. Robert Anbury**, Surgeon, and **Mr. Will. Phillipson**, Physician;

Say, That they gave what was contained in the Stomach of the Deceased to a Dog; it seem'd to be convulsed, stupified, and stagger'd; they think nothing but what was of a gross Quality, or something extraordinary or poisonous, could have had that Effect: there was an Inflammation inwardly, and outwardly there had been a vast Commotion, very extraordinary; that Rubarb was an innocent Thing, and that the Juices of the Stomach of one, who died a natural Death, could not have that Effect.

**Mr. Thomas Morgan**, another Surgeon, says, the Stomach was very much inflated, and he found a great Inflammation in all the upper parts, and that if the Deceased had taken Opium, it might proceed from that, or it might not; and says, the Contents of a Man, that lay a great while ill, might affect a Dog's Stomach, but can't say, whether it might affect it so immediately.

**N. B.** *The deceased and the Prisoner had been married about 6 weeks, but liv'd together very uneasily; she was vex'd to find his Circumstances not agreeable; and he, that she kept Company with another Man, whom she found in her Chamber; for which she said he would give him a Pill.*

## The MODERN POETS

In allusion to Horace, Sat. X. Book 1.

By a young Gentleman of Cambridge.

THAT BAYS to farce, Sir, turns his Tragic strain,And easy CONGRIVE imitates in vain ;  
That nonfence oft he writes; then says 'tis new,  
Mult sure he own'd by his admiring few.  
For what fond Patron can his *Cæsar* praise,  
His New-years Odes approve, or Part-rallays ?  
But, with his faults, some praises he must share,  
When the gay *Townly* charms the list'ning Fair.  
That he's incomparable, yet must we own,  
Because he chanc'd to please the fickle Town ;  
Then fidling J-- might some merit claim,  
And *Homunculus* rival himin fame.'Tis not enough, to gain a wild applause  
When crowded Theatres espouse your cause.  
'Tis not enough, to make an audience smile ;  
An write a strong, correct, yet easy stile.  
No balmy flumbers shou'd describe a fear ;  
Nor dull descriptions load the wearied ear.  
But aim to soar in SHAKESPEAR's lofty strain ;  
Or nature draw in JOHNSON's merry vein.  
To F--- names unknown--- to him have come  
The fame of *Hickathrift*, and brave *Tom Thumb* :  
The brave *Tom Thumb* does all his thought

engage :

See with what noble port, what tragic rage,  
His Lilliputian Hero treads the stage.How nice the judgment, and the toil how great,  
To make our nervous language soft and sweet :  
From WALLER and from DRYDEN phrases chafe,  
To smooth the roughness of your Highland Thus the skil'd Tapster to the harsher stale,  
To please the palate, adds the milder ale.While BAYS makes *Cæsar*'s name still moreabhor'd,  
An d murders *Cæsar* worse than *Branus* Sword ;  
While *Sophonisba* dies by freedom fir'd,  
And mid *Timoleon* rants like W---inspir'd ;  
While *Oxford* jokes are hisl'd in *Drury-Lane*,  
My muse can't well forbear the sneering brain.  
See T---- leaves the Lawyers gainful train,Towruck with poetry histortur'd brain :  
Fir'd, or not fir'd, to write resolves with rage,

And constant pores o'er SHAKESPEAR's sacred page.

(thought :

--- Then starting cries, I something will be  
I'll write---then---boldly I swear 'twas SHAKESPEARE wrote.Strange ! he in Poetry no forgery fears,  
That knows so well in Law he'd lose his ears.

Let such at SWIFT with stupid folly ride.

Who dull can read unmov'd his comic tale ?  
Altho' have taste will deep attention lend,  
To that which CARTERET and which PORE

commend.

Yet for unstudied humour GAY shall please,

Who on the barren't subject writes with easo,

The Theatre his just applauses rings

When sense with manly voice his *Mackbheat*

Then SENECA warbles but in vain ; (sings,

And soft CUTZONA yields to POLLY's strain.

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Forget their weary steps, and aching feet.Good-natur'd YOUNG, well-learned and well-Studies to lay prevailing folly dead. [bred,  
How gently he the well-turn'd Satire deals,  
Smiles while he strikes, and while he wounds  
he heals !M-- too will Satires write, tho' nothing mean ;  
But on each finger measures out his spleen :  
Sounds ev'ry syllable, each word he chimes,  
And tortures his dull brain for uncouth rhimes.

SOUTHERN alone can Raise our anxious care,

In Theatres can move the British Fair,

Swell the deep sigh, and draw the falling tear.

But who like PORE the pow'r of numbers

knows ?

Now in loose, easy couplets sweet he flows.  
In lawns or shadowy woods he makes his theme,  
Or if he paint the silent Thagnes's stream,  
Your fenses all are ravish'd with delight,  
And every object's plac'd before your sight.  
But if he makes the blustering north-wind roar,  
Or rolling surges lash the sounding shore ;  
The strong description with such art is wrought,  
With dread you'll read, and shudder at the thought.Nor shall I dare, (so well deserved his fame)  
To cast the least reflection on his name.

BAYS still writes on, and cries he'll mind no rules ;

The Antients blockheads were, the Moderns Then names all those that once the laurel wore,  
And swears, that none deserve'd it well before.  
I don't deny but his great genius may,  
Within six fortnights blunder out a Play ?  
But if in this he wholly founders his fame,  
His rivals soon may boast an equal claim :  
Each sing-song writer vers'd in cramo's laws,  
*Momus*, *Orestes* might expect applause :  
With pride each author might his works survey,  
And boast his embrio offspring of a day.

Would you write well, each flowing thought refine ;

Careful observe each word, as well as line :  
Your solid judgment ne'er with trifles cheat,  
To please the ign'rant mob or vulgar Great,  
Nor e'er t'adorn the tricks of Harlequin.Heroick sing the *Rape of Proserpine*. [dy'dWhen PORTER heard, that stars and garters For dancing SALLEE, she with smile reply'd,  
Let her the foplings charm ; 'tis excellence,  
Enough for me, to please the men of sense.T--- or BAYS may ne'er a smile bestow,  
But cry the verse is bad, the satire low ;  
D---s may snarl, and give the poets laws,  
(Who for a treat wou'd grumble out applause)  
Or buskin'd F--- cry my verses down,  
And swear that none but he can please the Town.  
This snarling tribe would ne'er my anger move,  
Shou'd SWIFT, or ARBUTHNOT, or YOUNG approve :Shou'd PORE, to whom I'll dedicate my lays,  
Shou'd he but smile---- I'd count their censure

praise.

On

*Mrs. Longley's Case* continued from  
p. 454.

*Mr. Phillipson, Physician*, deposed, "Sunday Evening I saw the Deceased lying on his Back in Bed, looking blue, and seeming to have no Breath; his Wife did not care to have him taken up. I asked her what she sent for me for? for her Husband was a dying Man. I railed him, he came to himself directly, and was very dry, but I did not then suspect any Thing was given him, to occasion his Death."

*Mary Smith*, deposed. On *Sunday Morning*, *Mrs Longley* asked, if I smelt any Thing, for she had thrown a Vial out of the Window? and then threw Water gruel out: *Mr. Longley* then snor'd very much, I never heard he used to snore so; thought he was dying. I railed him, he turned his Eyes, and came to himself; they sent for the Physician; whom the Wife charged to lay nothing, till she had spoke to him: he laid, he believed there had been something done to him; and she (the Prisoner) went out with him.

*Andrew Smith*, deposed, that on *Sunday Morning*, the Deceased, appeared not to be sensible, but recovered a little, and said, he hoped they had all got their Ends of him, for he was a dead Man.

*Christopher Eastman* said, his Master went to Bed very well over Night, his Mistress said about 5 o'Clock, on *Sunday Morning*, that she would go and give her dearest Husband his Purge.

*Hen. Young*, an Apothecaries' Prentice, served *Mr. Longley's* Prentice, with half an Ounce of *Laudanum*, on *Saturday*, in the Afternoon, which he believes, is enough to kill any body.

*Charles Turner*, "Prentice to *Mrs. Longley*, deposes, that she sent him on *Saturday Afternoon*, to one *Mr.*

*Melluge*, for half an Ounce of liquid *Laudanum*, and another came in haste, and took it from him; but he returned his Mistress six pence change.

*Eleanor Ford, Widow*, deposed, that between eleven and twelve on *Sunday*, she heard them say, *Mr. Longley* was dead; but when they had rear'd him up, they cut his Stock off, and he began to breath; they put the Window open to give him Air, and he said, now you have your Ends, I'm a dead Man.

*Mr. Starkey Myddleton, Surgeon.*

*Mr. Robert Arbury, Surgeon*, and

*Mr. Will. Phillipson, Physician*; Say, That they gave what was contained in the Stomach of the Deceased to a Dog; it seem'd to be convulsed, stopfied, and stagger'd; they think nothing but what was of a gross Quality, or something extraordinary or poisonous, could have had that Effect: there was an Inflammation inwardly, and outwardly there had been a vast Commotion, very extraordinary; that *Rhubarb* was an innocent Thing, and that the Juices of the Stomach of one, who died a natural Death, could not have that Effect.

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On

On his Majesty's Birth-Day, Oct. 30.

By C. Cibber, Esq; Poet Laureat.

In which the Words in this Character are critiz'd on in the Grubstreet Journal.

WHEN Charles, from *Anarchy's* retreat,  
Resum'd the Regal seat:  
When (hence, by frantick Zealots driv'n)  
Our holy Church, our *Laws*,  
Returning with the Royal Cause,  
Rais'd up their thankful eyes to Heaven.  
Then hand in hand,  
To blest the land,

Protection, with obedience came,  
And mild oblivion wav'd revenge,  
For wrongs of civil flame.

Wild, and wanton, then, our joys,  
Loud, as raging war before:  
All was triumph, *unfeul noise*,  
None, from Heaven, could hope for more.

Brother, Son, and Father foes,  
Now embracing, blest their home :  
Who so happy, could suppose  
Happier days were still to come ?

But providence, that better knows  
Our wants, than we,  
Previous to those,  
(Which human wisdom could not, then foresee)  
Did from the *pregnant former day*,  
A race of happier Reigns, to come, convey.

\* The Sun, we saw precede,  
Those mighty joys restor'd,  
Gave to our future need,  
From great Plantagenet a Lord.  
From whose high veins this greater day arose,  
A second *GEORGE*, to fix our world's repose.  
From *CHARLES* restor'd, short was our term of  
bliss,  
But *GEORGE* from *GEORGE* entails our happiness.

From a heart, which abhors the abuse of high  
Are our liberties duly defended ; (pow'r,  
From a courage, inflam'd by the terrors of war,  
With his fame is our commerce extended.

Let our publick high spirits be rais'd, to their  
heights,  
Yet our Prince, in that *virtue* will lead 'em.  
From our welfare, he knows, that his glory's  
more bright ;  
As obedience enlarges our freedom.

What ties can bind a grateful people more,  
Than such diffus'd benevolence of pow'r ?

If private views could more prevail,  
Than ardour, for the publick weal,  
Then had his native, martial heat,  
In arms seduc'd him to be great.

But Godlike virtue, more inclin'd  
To save, than to defroy,  
Deems it superior joy,  
To lead in chains of peace, the mind.

With songs, ye *BRITONS*, lead the day !  
Sing ! sing the morn, that gave him breath,  
Whose virtues never shall decay,  
No, never, never taste of death,

The P E T I T I O N.

SOME good Whigs late design'd by an A-  
meritorious  
To set up a statue of King *WILLIAM* the Glori-  
ous

An Equestrian statue, that this Heroe might ride,  
Where the Conduit once run at the end of Cheap-  
side. (godly,

The Council of Commons, compos'd most of un-  
Were address'd with Petition, but rejected oddly,  
For above three to one of these Cts being mally,  
\* Nought but No's could be heard from their Voices

so ruffly  
No reason was given : but I've heard of a story,  
Which united perhaps votes of Whig and of  
Tory.

An old lame Fanatic by a Friend had been told,  
Of a well mounted Statue, a pen'orth to be sold,  
That was made for King *JAMES*, and was care-  
fully wrought. (thought,  
On which role in his head this ingenious  
\* This fine Statue, he cries, is as good as new  
one : (t'were a true one,  
\* All our Friends will subscribe for 't, as  
\* To imitate the Act which our Fathers have  
done,  
\* We'll cut off in *effigie* the head of the Son :  
\* A dry Martyrdom this will recompense the we-  
\* On the shoulders the head of our *Devon* we  
we'll set. (our Foe,  
\* Thus we shall deceive both our Friends, and  
\* Tho' they will laugh at the B--ch, while thos  
rev'rence the N--e.

A World of Quacks; A New Ballad  
Tune of, Of Noble Race was Shenkin.

NO longer Quacks disparage,  
Since an Empirick's the Basis  
And Root of all,  
Both great and small,  
Profession, Post, and Trade is,  
That Empirick, the Attorney,  
Each Quirk in Law is his Trick,  
Whole Ell-long Bills,  
Are worse than Pills,  
And purge us more than Phylick,  
Each cunning City Trader  
A Mountebank out-lyes, Sir,  
While damag'd Wares  
Are found he fwears,  
That you may give his Price, Sir,  
State Empiricks the worst are,  
The oft in highest Station,  
Who, base and vile,  
Their Prince beguile,  
While they opprest the Nation.

Thus plainly have I shewn ye  
The Truth of my Assertions,  
What Tricks are play'd  
In ev'ry Trade,  
By Quacks of all Professions.

Hence 'tis \* \* \* \* \* the Scandal,  
Of Europe, and its Shame, Sir,  
Since Impudence,  
And Want of Sense,  
To all that's Great lays Claim, Sir.

**T**HO' Tories never need to shew  
Reasons for what they say, or do;  
Yet since so great a Noise we have  
About a Vote we lately gave;  
(Which may, perhaps, at next Election,  
Rob us of many a *Cit's* Affection)  
We judge it fit the World should know  
For once, why Things were created so;  
That all may see (who Seeing care for)  
For every *Why* we have a *Wherefore*.

The Charge against us is in short  
As follows. We were met in Court,  
When B----d, hoisting up his B----h  
Made first a Bow, and then a Speech.  
Here's a Petition, *Sirs*, quo' lie,  
From several Citizens, d'ye see?  
Who all have sign'd it; -- "Praying, that ye  
Would grant them leave, King WILLIAM's  
Statue

" (Where stood the Conduit of Cheapside)  
" T'reell: -- the Money they'd provide."  
Perhaps you may not grant this Favour --  
But hear their Paper read, however.

The Question then was put, and lo!  
The Fabrick shook with No! no! no!  
What less cou'd you expect from True Hearts,  
Who ev'n adore the Race of STUARTS?  
WILLIAM, we grant, was very civil,  
And JAMES with us had Play'd the Devil.  
Now some conclude from hence, it seems,  
That WILLIAM merits more than JAMES.  
Lord! can Men be so shallow-pated?  
Where were these Creatures educated,  
Who know not yet wherein a *Tory*  
Places Monarch's greatest Glory?

Are we not proud, to lead the Lives  
Of Spaniel Dogs, and Spanish Wives?  
Don't we take drubbing for *Affection*,  
And blest the Hand that gives Correction?  
And don't we think we're treated hard,  
If not of LIBERTY debar'd?

To seize on Right, and Rain bring,  
Is acting something like a King!  
And thus (as Histories report all)  
The S---- made their Names immortal.  
For which Display of boundless Power,  
That Name with Reverence we adore;  
And Monuments to them erect,  
As Tokens of profound Respect.

But WILLIAM never thus behav'd!  
Three Kingdoms he from Ruins sav'd!  
And after this can Leave b'expected,  
That WILLIAM's Statue may b'ereected?  
We nothing from good Princes dread,  
But Prudence bids us fear the bad.

So th' Indians as some Author faith,  
(Who hold the Manichean Faith)  
Of one Good Spirit, and one Evil  
Pay all their Worship to the Devil.

Receipt to make an Epigram.

**A** pleasing subject first with care provide,  
Your matter must by Nature be supply'd;  
Nervous your Diction, be your Measure long.  
Nor fear your Verse too stiff, if senſe be strong;

In proper places proper Numbers use,  
And now the quicker, now the slower choose,  
Too soon the Daſtyle the preformance ends;  
But the flow Spondee coming Thoughts suspends.  
Your last Attention on the thing below,  
To that your good or illsuccels you owe;  
For there no Wit alone must thine, but humour  
flow.

If you'd receive Applause, or furnish Joy,  
Your all-collected strength on that employ:  
These Rules observ'd, your Epigram's compleated,  
And sure to please, altho' tentimes repeated.

**The PRIZE-FIGHTERS. A SIMILE.**

**O**FT have I seen in *Weekly Bill*,  
From *Figg's* or *Stokes's* Room,  
The hardy Champions boast their Skill,  
And speak each other's Doom.

So Osborne loudly vapours out,  
What mighty Feats he'll do,  
With *Catch* in another *Bout*,  
Whom Weeks before he flew.

As These, their Valour to enforce,  
Talk loud of *sharp'n'd* Swords;  
So Osborne boasts his mighty Force,  
And Energy of Words.

Their Steel (they cry) shall Foes controul,  
And bloody Paffage find;  
His Language speaks into the Soul,  
And penetrates the Mind.

As injur'd Honour, Thirst of Fame,  
For Bartle's their Pretence,  
Tho' still the Hero's real Aim  
Is hope of fordid Pence;  
So W---le's Virtues, Briton's Rights,  
Sound Specimens in his Lay,  
Tho', just as Champion Sutton fights,  
So Osborne writes, for--- Pay.

**Perry-thoughts: From the Glass  
window and Boghouse Miscellany.**

On a Company dancing.

**T**his Dance foretells that Couple's Life  
Who mean to dance as man and wife;  
As here, they'll first with Vigour set,  
Give Hands and turn where'er they meet;  
But soon will quit their former Track,  
Caf't off, and end in back to Back.

At the Star in Coventry.

A poor woman was ill in a dangerous Cafe,  
She layin, and just as some other folks was,  
By the Lord, cries she then, if my Husband  
ere come

Once again with his Will for to tickle my Bum,  
I'll storm, and I'll swear and I'll run staring  
wild. (Chiild.)

And yet the next night the man got her with

Written on a window before his mistress  
This glass, my Fair's the Emblem of your mind,  
Whiſt brittle, ſlipp'ry, poifonouſt we find.

Answer

I must confess, kind Sir, that though this Glass  
Can't prove me brittle, it proves you an Aſ,

THE

# THE Monthly Intelligencer.

## NOVEMBER, 1731.

Monday, Nov. 1.

**A** Horse Match was run at *Newmarket*, between Lord Portmore's *Victorius*, and Mr. Fleetwood's *Foxhunter*, for 300 Guineas, and upwards of 6000*l.* in *Bets*. The former beat.

Their Majesties and Royal Family went from *St James's* to *Richmond*, for a Fortnight.

Tuesday, Nov. 2.

The E. of *Albemarle* having presented Madam *Rouigny*, Governess to his Sister the Lady *Sophia*, with a Lottery Ticket, it was drawn a prize of 1000*l.*

Wednesday, Nov. 3.

The Lords of the privy Council met in the *Exchequer Chamber* at *Westminster*, and prick'd down three Gentlemen of every County, for his Majesty to appoint one of them to be Sheriff for the Year ensuing.

Thursday, Nov. 4.

The anniversary of K. *William's* Birth Day, was observ'd with great Demonstrations of Gratitude.

At a meeting of the Royal Society the Ld *Petre*, and Wm *Fellows*, Esq; of *Linc-Inn* were admitted Fellows. A Letter was read from the Rev. Mr. *Wasse*, Rector of *Aynho* in *Northamptonshire*, to Dr. *Mead*, giving an account of one shock of an Earthquake perceived at *Aynho*, *Adderbury*, *Bloxham*, *Banbury*, &c.

Friday, Nov. 5.

The anniversary *Thanksgiving* for our Deliverance from the Gunpowder Treason in 1605, and of K. *William's* landing in *England*, in 1688

to deliver us from *Tyranny*, was observ'd with the usual solemnity.

Saturday, Nov. 6.

The Convocation prorogued to Jan. 5.

Monday, Nov. 8.

At *Houghton-hall*, in *Norfolk*, 4 Oxen were kill'd and given to the poor, by Sir *Robert Walpole*.

Tuesday, Nov. 9.

Both Houses of Parliament met at *Westminster*, and were prorogued to the 13 of Jan. next.

At a Court of Aldermen held at *Guildhall*, it was proposed that 100*l.* per annum given to the Chamberlain, when he was not Receiver of the Land Tax of this City, or of the Window Lights, shou'd be discontinu'd. Mr. Alderman *Baylis* declar'd that himself was Receiver of the Window Tax, and therefore mov'd for its Continuance. On a Ballot it was carried in the Neg. and his Clerk struck off 50*l.* a year.

Wednesday, Nov. 10.

Numb. 54,617, came up a prize of 2000*l.* in the present Lottery, and fell to Col. *Selwin*.

Thursday, Nov. 11.

No. 57,388, was drawn a prize of 10,000*l.* and fell to a Sister of Tho. *Walker*, Esq; a Com. of the Customs.

At a meeting of the R. Society two meteorological Journals, one drawn up by Dr. *Derham*, the other the observations of Mr. *Robj* of *Harwarden College*, *Cambridge*, in *New England*, with the Doctor's Remarks thereon were read. Some further

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Experiments as to the water distill'd from the *Lauro-cerasus*, and an account of a laborious Work, now enter'd upon, of the variety of Butterflies, were likewise communicated. A Specimen of a Work now under Consideration at *Amsterdam*, in Relation to Birds, Beasts, Insects, &c. was shewed to the Society.

At the Chapterhouse in St. Paul's Church-yard, was held the annual Gen. Court of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, for chusing a President, a Vice president, 3 Treasurers, and 48 Assistants. The By-Law which orders that 1 Treasurer and 14 Assistants shall be removed every year, was suspended.

**Friday, Nov. 12.**

Their Majesties and the rest of the Royal Family came to St. James's to reside there for the Winter.

Mr. Curver, an Attorney of *Furniture Inn*, sold 4 Tickets at 16*l. 5*s.** each and 1 he reserved to himself which came up a prize of 2000*l.*

At a Gen. Court of the *Mine Adventure Company* were chosen Charles Waller, Esq; Governour. Sir Tho. Mackworth, Bt Dep. Gov.

**DIRECTORS.**

Francis Boteler, Esq;	John Meredith, Esq;
Mr. Thomas Carbonel,	John Addoody, Esq;
Mr. Rick, Charnecy;	Henry Neal, Esq;
Sr. R. Clifton, Bt K. B.	Walter Prysse, Esq;
Henry Cooley, Esq;	Mr. Jacob Wacheir,
Edward Harrison, Esq;	Andrew Robinson, Esq;

**Directors of the Charitable Corporation.**

**ASSISTANTS.**

The COMMITTEE.	Thomas Beake, Esq;
Sir R. Sutton, K. B.	George Jackson, Esq;
Sir Archibald Grant B.	John Moody, Esq;
Wals. Molewirth, Esq;	Benj. Robinson, Esq;
Wm. Alibake, Esq;	Wm Squire, Esq;
Dennis Bond, Esq;	John Torlane, Esq;
Wm Barringtons, Esq;	Charles Waller, Esq;
	Tho. White, Esq;

**Saturday, Nov. 13.**

The Ld *Derwentwater* was cut for the Stone by Mr. Cheselden.

**Sunday, Nov. 14.**

A Priest, lately a Prior of the Benedictine Monks at *Paris*, was committed to *Coventry Goal*, on a Charge

of defrauding 2 young Ladies of upwards of 100*l.*

**Tuesday, Nov. 16.**

At a Board of *Admiralty* the Captains of the *East India Ships* were sworn and had their Mediterranean Passes and Commissions for taking all unlawful Traders, given them.

At *Edinburgh* 16. *James Crisby*, a Gardener, was tried for the Murder of *Alexander Campbell*, a Centinel in *Montague's Regiment* and acquitted. *Crisby's* Wife desposing that at the precise Minute, when the Murder is libelled to have been committed, the Defunct had forcibly thrown her upon the Bed, and was in the very Act of Adultery

**Wednesday, Nov. 17.**

Numb. 1992, was drawn a prize of 10,000*l.* The Ticket was taken out by Mr. *Bance*, a Director of the *Bank*, for a Correspondent in *France*.

**Thursday, Nov. 18.**

At a Court of the Charitable Corporation it was resolved that the Transfer Books be continu'd shut; that the Goods in their possession valued at 150,000*l.* be sold, in order to pay off their Bonds for 200,000*l.*

**Friday, Nov. 19.**

A prize of 5000*l.* was drawn against No. 34,079, and was a Horse hir'd for the Day by Mr. *Garway* of *Worcester*.

**Wednesday, Nov. 24.**

His Majesty's Ships the *Experiment*, Capt. *St Lo*, *Phoenix*, Capt. *Douglas*, *Flamborough*, Capt. *Laws*, *Deal-Castle*, Capt. *Aubin*, of 20 Gunseach; *Wolf Sloop*, Capt. *Orchard*, and the *Grampus Sloop*, Capt. *Williams*, of 8 Guns each, were put in Commission to relieve the Squadron at *Jamaica*.

**Thursday, Nov. 25.**

Ended the Drawing of the State Lottery at *Guildhall*. No. 78,440. as the last drawn Ticket, was entitled to 1000*l.* and was also a Prize of 20*l.*

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Monday, Nov. 29.

A Motion made that Mr. *Richard Franklin* might be discharg'd from a Recognizance he enter'd into in 1730. but was oppos'd; because he was bound to be of good Behaviour, of which he has since been charged with a Breach, for Printing and Publishing Libels subsequent to that Recognizance. Upon the whole the Court were of Opinion he ought not to be discharg'd till the Event of the Informations depending against him was known.

Tuesday, Nov. 30.

A Cause was tried in the Court of Common Pleas, between one *Fa-  
get* Plaintiff, and the *Danish* Col. Def. brought against him for Criminal Conversation with the Plaintiff's Wife. A Verdict was given for the Plaintiff, and 400*l.* Damages.

The Inhabitants of the Town of Hull, in two Days collected by Way of Subscriptions, near 500*l.* pursuant to a Resolution, to erect a Statue of King *William III.* on their Market-Hill.

On the 26th past, the Duke of *Lorraine* went to *New Market*, din'd with the Duke of *Grafton*, and visit'd the University of *Cambridge*. On the 2d Instant he went to *Houghton Hall*, at the Invitation of Sir *Robert Walpole*; 15 was entertained by M. *Hop*, the Dutch Ambassador; 16 dined with the *Polish Envoy*; 18th Was admitted a Member of the Royal Society, and saw several Curiosities and Experiments; 20. Hunted in *Richmond Park*; 21. Din'd with the Duke of *Richmond*; 27. Was at *Chatham*, and entertain'd on Board the *Royal Sovereign*, a First Rate; 29. Was to see *Westminster-Hall*, the Houses of Lords and Commons, and the Courts of Justice, and dined with the Duke of *Montague*; 30. Went to the *Royal Exchange*, the *East India House*, and

Tower, and supp'd with the Earl of *Albemarle*, in *Grosvenor Square*.

### Singular Adventures, &c.

About the middle of Oct. last some persons arm'd broke into the House of Mr. *Spike* at *Cove in Ireland*, where lodg'd Mr. *Maurice Berkley*, jun. his Wife, Wife's Sister, and a Servant Maid, passengers in the *Apollo*, Cap. *Tobin*, for *Nevis*. They went up into the Chamber where Mrs. *Henrietta Tobin* lay, took her out of Bed and carried her off with only her Shift on. The Principal in this Fact was one *William Power*, who had lately been several Times in her Company. Mr. *Berkley* took his Sword, engaged and wounded a person who stood Sentinel at the Door; then pursu'd them to the *Strand*, where he was again oppos'd by three Men arm'd with Swords and Pistols. Upon which he cry'd out Murder, &c. two or three coming to his assistance they follow'd them to the water side, took Boat, and coming up with them rescu'd her amidst all their Fire. The account she gave of their usage was, that they forc'd her on Horseback before *Wm Power*, which, with struggling, she had quitted several Times, and was as often remounted by his Assistants.

From *Bohemia* they write, That two Ladies had fought a Duel for an accomplished young Knight, in which one being dangerously wounded in the Breast, resigned him to the sole Possession of her vilerious Rival.

From *Toulon*, That the Proctor of the *Episcopal Court* there, has publickly declared himself very sorry for the share he had against Miss *Cadiere*, and to make her amends has set her down in his Will for 2,500 *Livres*.

A Dane, late a Centinel in the Foot Guards, having since the last Birth Day made a great Figure at Court, the Occasion of it may not be unworthy the Attention of our Readers. He was a Colonel in the King of Poland's Service, and *Aid Du Camp* to the late Count Flemming. He married a Danish Lady immensely Rich, at whose Request he resigned his Post, and with her retir'd to Denmark; but he soon found his Treatment different from what he expected, was denied a Right over her Person and Fortune, thrown into Prison, and under an apprehension of being sacrificed. From thence he made his Escape into England in mean Circumstances, where his Wife was possess'd of 40,000*l.* *S. Sea Stock*, he entered himself a Grenadier in the Guards, and was shewn, and his Story told to the late King, who ordered him a Present of 300*l.* And her present Majesty recommended him to the Attorney and Solicitor General. A Bill in Chancery was filed in his Name against his Wife's Trustees here; and about a Year ago a Decree was made, that he should have the Use of the Money for his Life, but afterwards the Principal should go to his two Sons.

Mr. Stephen Denton of Dover, designing for France, bought of a Watchmaker as many French Two-pences as cost him 11*l.* On his Arrival at Boulogne, He put off some, but being counterfeit a seizure was made of the rest, with his other Money, and all the Goods he had in his Chamber. He happen'd to be Abroad, and a Friend accidentally meeting him, told him what had pass'd, adding that he wou'd certainly be broke on the Wheel, if taken, and advised him to Fly. He wandered about 10 Days in Disguise, enduring great Hardships, but at Length got to a Vessel which

brought him safe to Dover. But, his Friend was taken up for favouring his Escape, and 'twas thought would be hang'd. The Watchmaker was seized at Chatham, and committed to Goal.

At Volaterra in Tuscany have been lately discover'd several Subterranean Grottos, wrought by the eminent Etruscic or Etrurians, in one of which they found 40 Urns cover'd with Relievoes, and placed upon Pedestals of exquisite Workmanship.

In September last the Magazine of Gunpowder, on Brimstone Hill in the Island of St Christopher, of 150 Barrels, was fired by Lightning and blew up. About 27 years ago the same accident happen'd there by the same cause.

At Burdeaux no less than 11 Fellows of the Jesuits College have been detected of Sodomy; and are fled. The Parliament have taken Cognizance of it and have forbid any more Scholars to be sent to that College.

M. Moncourant, a Carthusian Monk, went away with Mad. de S. Ouen, a young Nun of Distinction, in the Royal Abbey of St James, at and in a Disguise retir'd to Geneva.

At Changy in Champagne, was found on a Tree a wild Girl, about 18 years old, that feeds upon Leaves and raw Flesh; is as swift as a Hare, and climbs like a Cat.

The Capuchins of Arabidos, six Leagues from Lisbon celebrated, the 4th of October last, the Festival of S. Francis their Founder. The K. of Portugal treated the whole Convent with a Dinner. His Majesty, his Brother, the Prince of Brazil, and the Duke de Cadaval served at Table. There were three Tables with 100 Dishes each; the 2 first for 200 Friers; and the 3d for 100 Noviciates; in which were consumed 20 Hogs, 200 Pigs, 200 Turkeys, 200 Partridges, and 200 Pullets.

## D E A T H S.

- Nov. 1 **T**HE Rev. Dr. Needham Rect. of Stanwick, in Northamptonshire.  
Lucca Richard Townland, Esq; at Islington.
- The Lady of Sir Edw. Mansel, Bar. at Hampstead.
- Sir Alexander Gilmour, Bar. at Edinburgh.
2. The Lady of Sir Richard Lewinge, Bart of Ireland.
3. Col. Dean, at his House in Arlington street.
- Arthur Dewett, Esq; in Angel court, a Cornish Gentleman.
- Mr. John Wilson, a sen. Alderman of Cambridge.
4. The Rev. Mr. Gardiner, Lecturer of St Ann's within Aldersgate.
6. Counsellor Paget, in Bartlet's Buildings.
7. Jonathan Sisson, in Bartholomew lane, Esq;
8. Mr. Coe, a Merchant, in Lime street.
- Mr. Aboliah West, Packer in St Swithin's lane.
- Mr. George Harcourt, Chief Clerk of the Crown Office.
9. Mr. Taylor, a Merchant, in Devonshire street.
10. Wm Welch, Esq; a Justice of Peace in Southwark.
11. Mrs Mary Collwel, a Niece and Coheir of Walter Whitfield, Esq;
12. The Lady Castlecomer, at her House in Great Russel street.
13. Edward Goldsborough, Esq; Chief Register, of the Court of Chancery.
- Mr. Johnson, Head Master of the Grammar School at Appleby, in Leicestershire.
- Samuel Vickers, Esq; at South Lambeth, in Surry.
- Sir Harry Goring, of Highdown, in Sussex, Bar. He Married a Daughter of Sir George Matthews.
15. The Wife of Justice Tothil, of Red-lion street, Clerkenwell.
- The only Daughter of Mark Frecker, Esq;
16. Humphry Morice, Esq; Member of Parl. for Grampound in Cornwall, and an eminent Guinea Merchant.
- Mr. Serjeant Webb, at his House in Wiltsire.
- Col. Beverly Newcomen.
- Mr. Monk, one of the Ushers of the Court of Exchequer.
19. ——Disney, Esq; Col. of a Reg. of Foot on the Irish Establishment.—He devised to the D. of Newcastle, Major Gen. Hill, Ld Bolingbroke, Ld Dursley, Son to the E. of Berkley, Ld Massam's Son, Ld Bathurst's eldest Son, 500 l. each; also to each of Sir Wm Wyndham's two Sons.
- The Wife of Robert Manning, Esq;
- Advice of the Death of Major Bower at Jamaica.
- The Rt Hon. David Visq. Stormont, Ld Belvoir, and is succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Eldest Son David Murray, Esq;
- Wm Edie, Bellman of Canongate, in Edinburgh, aged 120. He had buried the Inhabitants of Canongate thrice. He was 90 Years a Freeman, and Married a 2d Wife, a lusty young Woman, after he was an 100 years old.
20. James Roberts, Esq;
- Charles Wither, of Hall in Hampshire, Esq; Surveyor of his Majestys Woods and Forests, and Member of Parliament for Christchurch Twynham. He was, according to his own appointment, carried to his Interment at 12 o'Clock at Night, by 6 of his Servants, one walking before with a Candle and Lanthorn, no Friends or Relations following.
- Sir Robert Walter, of Saresden in the County of Oxford, Brit.
24. Mr. Haynes, Merchant at his House in Tower street.
- The Earl of Loudoun, High Comm. of Scotland, Knt of the Thistle, &c.

25. Maj. *Soul*, agent for the Half-pay Officers at his house in *Scotland yard*.  
— *Barnes*, Esq; at *Battersea in Surry*.

*John Meredith*, Esq; Rec. Gen. for the County of *Montgomery, Sardigan, and Brecknock*, and a Director of the *Mine Adv. Company*.

*Daniel Fromantel*, Esq; Ald. of *St. Giles's Ward in Norwich*. He was Sheriff of that City in 1719, and Mayor in 1725.

27. *James Hansecomb*, of *Pirton-Grange, in Hertfordshire*, Esq;

30. *Brook Taylor*, L. L. D. and F. R. S. in *Somerset House*.

P R O M O T I O N S.

**L**ord *Coote*, made Cap. Lieut. in *Col. Dean's Company*.

Mr. *Cooper*, made Page of the presence to his R. H. the Duke.

— *Hofte*, Esq; made an Ensign in the third Reg. of Foot Guards.

*George Paulet*, Esq; Clerk under the Treasurer in the *Stamp Office*, made Cornet in the Royal Reg. of Blue Guards. And

*Mr. Samuel Webb*, Clerk in the same Office, succeeds him.

*Mr. Baker*, appointed City Labourer.

*Dr. Cockburn*, Physician to the Fleet under *Sir Charles Wager*, appointed Physician to the Royal Hospital at *Greenwich*.

*Col. Cosby*, lately appointed Gov. made Vice Admiral of *New-York*.

*Cap. Charles Rainsford*, succeeds *Cap. Rowland Philips*, deceas'd, in General *Whetham's Reg.* And *Lieut. Wright*, made Cap. Lieutenant.

*Mr. Charles Hamilton*, made a Lieut. in *Churchill's Dragoons*.

Ensign *Engelman*, made Lieut. in the *Ld Dunmore's Reg. of Foot Guards*.

*Mr. Mellet*, Steward to the *D. of Kent*, appointed Clerk of the Peace for the County of *Bedford*.

*John Lumley*, Esq; Brother to the *E. of Scarborough*, appointed Col. of a Company of Grenadiers in the *2d Reg. of Foot Guards*.

*Mr. Wm Walby*, appointed Surveyor of Houses for *York*.

*Tho. Parnell*, Esq; 2d Register made chiet Reg. of the Court of *Chancery*.

*Mr. Borlace Pike*, appointed Gov. of *St. Helena*,

*Francis Cockfoster*, Esq; appointed Gent. Usher to the *Princess Mary*. And

— *Grainger*, Esq; Gent. Usher to the *Princess Louisa*.

*Mr. Savile*, made Ensign in the first Reg. of Foot Guards.

*George Kendal*, Esq; made Cornet in the Royal Reg. of Foot Guards.

*Philip Hancket*, Esq; made Major and Lieutenant Colonel in *Colonel Cope's Regiment of Foot*, now at *Jamaica*.

*William Sotherby*, Esq; made Colonel in the second Regiment of Foot Guards in the Room of the *Earl of Albemarle*.

The Earl of *Abberbury*, appointed Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard in the Room of the *Earl of Leicester*.

*Mark Delawny*, Esq; made Captain of an Inpendant Comp. at *Jamaica*. *Lieut. Col Long* made Col. of a Company in the first Reg. Foot Guards.

*Ecclesiastical Preferments conferr'd on the following Reverend Gentlemen.*

*Mr. Marson*, Vicar of *Redburn in Hertfordshire*, presented to the Rectory of *Caxton in Cambridgeshire*.

*Mr. Lavington*, Rector of *St Michael Bassishaw*, install'd Prebendary of *Willesden* in the Cathedral of *St. Paul's*.

*Mr. Hoskins*, chosen second Master of the *Charter house School*.

*Dr. Denn*, Son-in-Law to the Bishop of *Rochester*, Archdeacon of *Rochester*, Vicar of *St. Leonard Shoreditch*, and Rector of *St. Margaret's Rochester*, collated to the *Living of Lambeth*.

Mr. Tardley, chose Preacher for the Chapel at *High-gate*.

Mr. Oliver Naylor, presented to the Vicarage of *Owthorn*, in *Yorkshire*.

Mr. W. Fourdan, to the Vicarage of *Seighford*, in the County of *Stafford*.

Dr. Mawson elected Vice Chancellor of the University of *Cambridge*.

Mr. Burne, one of the Masters of Merchant Taylor School, chosen Lecturer of St. Anne's *Aldersgate*, and St. John *Zachary*.

Dr. Theodore Waterland, Redor of *Longstanton* in *Cambridgeshire*, presented to the Living of St. *Bennet-Fink*, behind the *Royal Exchange*.

Mr. David Denham, presented to the Rectory of *Pett* in *Sussex*.

Dr. Noyes, nominated to be one of the Prebendaries of *Winchester*.

Dr. Hacket, presented the Living at *Endfield*; having resign'd *Trumpton* near *Cambridge*.

Mr. Bateman, Chaplain to the A. B. of *Canterbury*, induc'd to the Living of St. *Dunstan's* in the *East* in *London*.

Dr. Barfoot, presented to the Rectory of *Sopersbot* in *Hampshire*.

Mr. J. Nichols, made *Edituus Socer* to *Trin. College*, in the Room of Mr. *Whiteball*, made perpetual Curate of St. *Michael's* in *Cambridge*.

Mr. Charles Rich, Rectory of *Whittington* in *Gloucestershire*, presented to the Living of *Colefhill* in *Berkshire*.

Mr. Vincent, to the Rectory of *Warnford*, in *Hampshire*.

#### M A R R I A G E S, and B I R T H S.

**M**R. Wm Brown of *Wadham College* in *Oxford*, married to Miss *Wallis* of *Queen-street* near *Golden Square*, a Lady of 20,000*l.* Fortune. The *Ld Anne Hamilton*, to Miss *Edwards*, an Heiress with 100,000*l.* *Thomas Mawley*, Esq; to Miss *Judith Corbet*.

*Monsieur Desbouvierie*, to Miss *la Tour*.

Dr. *Morley*, Man-Midwife, to Miss *Watts* of *Stratford*.

Capt. *Hurt*, to the Daughter of Capt. *Micklefield*, Commander of the *Marlborough* an *East India Man*.

*Edmund Lowder*, Esq; of *Altrop*, in *Northamptonshire*, to Miss *Mary Porter*, a Lady with 10,000*l.*

*Samuel Porten*, Esq; only Son of the late *Sir Francis Porten*, to Mrs. *Rebecca Cock*, Sister to Alderman *Perry's* Lady.

*George Blizzard*, Esq; to Miss *Lowman*, a Lady of 12,000*l.*

*John Cullum*, Esq; only Son of *Sir Jasper Cullum*, of *Suffolk*, Bart to a Daughter of the late *Sir Thomas Gerey*, Master of *Chancery*.

Capt *Hen. Forster*, to the Relict of *John Wall*, Esq; late *High Sheriff of Surrey*. The Lady of the Earl of *Inchingin*, deliver'd of a Son.

The Lady of the Earl of *Burlington*, deliver'd of a Daughter, Baptized by the Name of *Charlotte*.

#### B A N K R U P T S.

**A**NN *Smith*, of St. Anne's *Aldersgate*, *London*.  
James *Lawson*, of *Leith* in *Tatham*, *Lancashire*, *Chapman*.

Thomas *Chapman*, of *London*, *Linnen-Draper*.

Benjamin *Smith*, of *Ipswich*, *Suffolk*, *Vintner*.

Stephen *Romily*, of St. *Leonard Shoreditch*, *Middlesex*, *Merchant*.

James *Jelly*, of St. *Mary Magdalen Bermondsey*, *Surrey*, *Timber-Factor and Wharfer*.  
William *Cundell*, *Southwark*, *Brewer*.

Peter *Garard*, of *Hinckley*, *Leicestersh.* *Innholder and Vintner*.

John *Turner*, junr. of *King's-Lyn*, *Norfolk*, *Wine Merchant*.

Richard *Rawlings*, of *Stony Stratford*, *Bucks*, *Mercer*.

Robert *Chambers*, ferr. of *Rosemary Lane*, *Middlesex*, *Chapman*.

Joseph *Stables*, of *Thames Street*, *London*, *Cheese-monger*.

David *Mirafon*, of *St. Paul's Church-yard*, *London*, *Hair Merchant*.

From the Hague, that a Company being vacant in the Prince of Orange's Disposal, several Lords applied to him for their Sons or Friends. His Highness answer'd, he was sorry he could not gratify them, having already disposed of it; at the same Time sent for an old Lieutenant; who, for want of Interest, had been 30 years in that Station; and said to him, *I make you a present of that Company; and it is an unspeakable pleasure to me to enter upon the Exercise of my power, by rewarding an old Officer, who has merited so well by his Services.* After this his Highness sent for an old Serjeant who had been likewise 30 years in the Service, and not only gave him an Ensign's Commission; but equipt him at his own Expence, "Tis expected this State will accede very soon to the Vienna alliance, but by a new Treaty which will include France.

From Portugal, That there has been lately discover'd in their West-Indies, a Gang of Coiners, who 'tis said, have counterfeited the Species of that County to the amount of 8 or 10 Millions. Among them are several Jesuits, who found it more to their Advantage to convert Metals, than Pagans.

Lezborn, The Oath which Count Cianni, General of the Spanish Forces, took the 1st Instant, was to the Effect following, viz. "That he would always observe inviolably the most religious Fidelity and Obedience to the Orders of the most serene John Gaston, Grand Duke of Tuscany, as lawful and only Sovereign of the States of Tuscany; and will be ready to defend his Person, &c. provided that he on his Part shall Act nothing contrary to the immediate Succession of the most serene Prince and Infant Don Carlo. "Tis observable, that this Introduction of the Spanish Forces has

been 13 Years in Agitation, *sæcuto, si sat bene.* To Convoy 7483 Spaniards, there were 41 Ships of War, 2427 Pieces of Canon, and 21230 Men, besides two Regiments in the English Ships.

Berlin, The 20th Instant, the Marriage of the Princess Royal, with the Hereditary Prince of Bayreuth, was celebrated with the utmost Splendor, under a triple Discharge of the Cannon. The Court never appeared with such Lustre, no less than 30 Princes, and as many Generals being present, all exceeding richly Drest. The Feast was vastly magnificent, and all served up in Gold and Silver Plate. The Prince Royal of Prussia appear'd at Court, and was highly caress'd.

The Corsican Rebels being strongly fortified among the Rocks, have repulsed their Masters the Genoese, and the auxiliary Germans so vigorously, that they have no Mind to attack them again. The young Gentlemen of Quality who went Voluntiers are Sick of the Campaign. However a Suspension of Arms is agreed on.

From Brussels, That an Edict is published to hinder the Importation of old Cloaths from Great-Britain, on Pretence, that Part thereof are brought from Hospitals, or from the Levant, and may introduce the Plague, as it happen'd in 1654.

From Sweden, That a Duty of 5 per Cent. is laid upon Woollens brought thither in British Ships, in order to encourage their own Woollen Manufacture; 60 Copper Dollars is laid on each Watch, and high Duties on Tobacco Pipes, and other Goods imported as above; and the English Merchants at Gottenburgh, altho' exempted by Treaties, are loaded with a Pole-Tax of 9 or 10 yearly, the Natives paying not above 40 s.

Nov.

- Nov. 1. **T**HE present State of Europe, for Sept. 2. Additional Lists of Attorneys and Solicitors, &c. Remarks on the Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors, pr. 1 s. Modern History, &c. by Mr. Salmon, No. 86. Vol. XV, pr. 1 s. Critical Reflections upon Dr. Friend's *Emmenology*, pr. 1 s. 6 d. 4. The Historical Register, No. LXIII. A new Improvement of the Theory of the Moon: by Rob. Brown, pr. 1 s. 5. Miscellaneous Observations on Authors, No. IX. pr. 6 d. The Merry Thought, &c. Part II. pr. 6 d. 6. The Political State of Great Britain for October. An exact Chronological History of the Popish Archbishops of Canterbury, pr. 1 s. An Enquiry whether the Christian Religion is of any Advantage, &c. 9. The Parish Priest: a Poem upon a Clergyman lately deceased, pr. 6 d. A Paraphrase and Notes on St. Paul's I Epistle to the Thessalonians. Le guide des Enfants, pr. 6 d. The Insufficiency of humane reason in matters of Religion, &c. a Sermon at Oxford on All Sunday, by Ben. Buckley, D. D. pr. 6 d. 10. The Monthly Chronicle for October, pr. 6 d. 11. The Political State of Great Britain, pr. 1 s. 6 d. 12. A Manual for Servants, &c. by Tho. Wheatland, M. A. The History of the House of Lorraine, &c. pr. 6 d. Oratio anniversaria Harviana, &c. Authore N. Bruxolme, M. D. 13. The Trial of Father John-Baptist Girard, &c. pr. 1 s. An exact Abridgement of all the Statutes from the 11th of K. George I. to the 4th of his present Majesty. In 2 vols. 17. The Defence of Father John-Baptist Girard. Part III. pr. 1 s. 6 d. 18. The Traditions of the Jews, &c. Numb. I. Pr. 1 s. The Reports of several Cafes, &c. By John Fitz-Gibbons, Esq; Pr. 1 s. The present State of the Cape of Good Hope, &c. from the High-German Vol. 2. 19. Miss Cadiere's Case very handsomely handled in metre. Pr. 6 d. Spiritual Fornication: a burlesque Poem. Pr. 6 d. 20. Morgan's Phenix Britannicus, No. V. Pr. 2 s. 6 d. 22. The Tricks of the Town, &c. Pr. 1 s. 23. The present State of Europe - for October. A Defence of a Letter to Dr. Waterland, &c. Pr. 1 s. 6 d. The Spirit of Popery repugnant to the Spirit of Christianity: a Sermon Nov. 5. By Tho. Newm. 25. An Amusing and Instructive Fable, in French and English, for the Use of Schools. pr. 1 s. The Art of Drawing and Painting in Water Colours, price 1 s. A Sketch of the Miseries of Poverty, price 6 d. The Births of the Kings, Queens, Princes, Princesses, now living in Europe, price 6 d. An Enquiry into the ill Situation of Affairs in Ireland, pr. 1 s. 27. The English Lawyer. By William Bohun, of the Middle Temple, Esq; A Sermon preach'd before the Rt. H. the Lord Mayor, Nov. 5. 1731. By W. Thorold, M. A. 30. Three short Treatises, 1. Against Dissenters, and occasional Communion. 2. An Answer to a Popish Letter. Both by the late Dr. Hicks. 3. Against a Protestant marrying a Popish. By the late Mr. J. Kettlewell, pr. 6 d. Priestly Avarice: Or, the Clergy's Kingdom of this World, a Visitation Sermon. By Edward Symonds, of Raisin in Essex, pr. 6 d. For the Improvement of poor Land, a Dissertation on the True *Cyathus* of the Ancients. By Stephen Switzer, pr. 1 s. 6 d.

### Observations in GARDENING for DECEMBER.

**I**N bad Weather and chiefly in the long Evenings, a Gardiner ought to employ himself in preparing and fitting up his Garden Tools, and make such Shelters for tender Plants.

In open Weather you may sow early Peas and Beans of the same kinds, and in the same

manner, as directed in November.

Sow upon hot Beds, Lettuce, Radishes, Cresses, Mustard, and other hot Herbs, to be for small Salads.

In frosty Weather bring into the Garden necessary Manures for enriching the Ground.

### FAIRS in JANUARY, 1731-2.

- |                     |                      |                          |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 25 A L'erton, Yorks | 18 Grampound, Cornw. | 13 Lutterworth, Leic.    |
| 24 Barkston, ib.    | 25 Gravesham, Kent   | 10 Melton-mowbray, Leic. |
| 25 Bristol          | 5 Hickford, Lanc.    | 18 Petton, Beds.         |
| Bodmin, Cornwall    | 9 Llanibether        | 25 Ridbury, Wilts.       |
| Churhingford, Dev.  | 7 Llangynin, Monm.   | 13 Salisbury, Wilts.     |
| 23 Derby            | 31 Llanuwylfa        | 9 Tavistock, Dev.        |

VOL. I. *Prices of Goods, &c. in NOVEMBER, 1731. 505*  
 Towards the End of the Month.

## STOCKS.

S. Sea 103 $\frac{1}{4}$	Afric. 48
Bonds 61. 75.	Royal Ass. 99
Annu. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lon. ditto 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank 147 $\frac{3}{4}$	York Build. 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
Circulations, Loos. 3 per Ct. An. 96 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Mil. Bank 107 $\frac{1}{2}$	Eng Copper 21. 18s.
India 178 $\frac{1}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	Welsh ditto 11. 12s.
Bonds 61. 10 s.	Blank Tick. 7l. 2

## The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amsf. 34 10	Hamb. 34 5
D. Sight 34 8	Paris Sight 31 $\frac{7}{8}$
Rotter. 35 a 24 11	Bourd. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Antwer. 35 8	Cadiz 42
Madrid 42	Venice 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bilboa 41 $\frac{5}{8}$	Dublin 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 12
Legbor. 50 a $\frac{3}{4}$	Lisbon 5 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ a 12
Genoa 53 $\frac{1}{4}$	Oporto 5 5 $\frac{3}{4}$

## Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat 20 to 26	Oates 12 to 15
Rye 13 to 15 6d.	Tares 20 to 24 6d.
Barley 15 to 18	Pease 20 to 29 6d.
H. Beans 18 to 23 6d.	H. Pease 16 to 19
P. Malt 20 to 24	B. Malt 19 to 23

## Prices of Goods, &amp;c. in London. Hay 3l. 6s. a load.

Coals per Chaldron 26 to 28	Figs none	Mastick white 4 s. 6 d.
New Hops per Hm. 3l. to 6l.	Sugar Powder best 59 s. per C.	Opium 10 s. 06 d.
Old Hops 2l. 9s. to 2l. 13s.	Ditto second sort 49 s. per C.	Quicksilver 4 s. 6 d.
Rape Seed 11 l. to 12 l. 00s.	Loaf Sugar double refine 09 d.	Rhubarb 20 s. a 22 s.
Lead the Fodder 19 Hm. 1 half	Farthing per lb.	Sarsaparilla 3 s. 00 d.
on board, 16 l. 10 s.	Ditto single refin. 60 s. to 70 s.	Saffron Eng. 26 s. 00 d.
Tin in Blocks 4 l. 00 s.	per C.	Wormseeds 4 s. 6 d.
Ditto in Bars 4 l. 00 s. exclusive	Cinnamon 7 s. 9 d.	Balsam Capita 2 s. 10 d.
of 3 s. per Hm. Duty.	Cloves 9 s. 1 d.	Balsam of Giliad 14 s. 00 d.
Copper Eng. best 5 l. 10 s. per C.	Mace 16 s. 6d. per lb.	Hypocacuana 6 s. od.
Ditto ordinary 4 l. 14 s. per C.	Nutmegs 8 s. 7 d. per lb.	Ambergrease per oz. 14 s. 00 d.
Ditto Barbary 6 l. to 72 l. 00 s.	Sugar Candy white 12 d. to 17 d.	
per C.	Ditto brown 6 d. Halfpenny per lb.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Iron of Bilboa 14 l. 10 s. per Tun.	Pepper for Home consump 14 d.	Oporto red, per T. 32 l. a 34 l.
Dit of Sweden 15 l. 10 s. per Tun	Existe for exportation 10 d. Halfpenny	ditto white 40 l.
Tallow 41 s. per C. or 5d. Far.	ditto 10 s. to 12 s. per lb.	Lisbon red 36.
p. lb.	Ditto ordinary 10 s. per lb.	ditto white 26 l.
Country Tallow 1 l. 19 s. 6d.	Ditto Congo 10 s. to 14 s. per lb.	Sherry 27 l.
Cooking 17 s. 3d. per lb.	ditto Peke 14 s. per lb.	Canary new 26 l.
Grocery Wares.	ditto Green fine 10 s. to 13 s. per lb.	ditto old 36 l.
Raisins of the Sun 27 s. od per C.	ditto Imperial 12 s. per lb.	Florence 30 l.
Ditto Malaga Fraises new none	ditto Hyson 35 s.	French red 36 l. a 50 l.
Ditto Smyrna new 17 s.		ditto white 20 l.
Ditto Alicante none	Balsam Peru 16 s.	Mountain malaga old 30 l.
Ditto Lipra new none	Cardamome 3 s. 4 d.	ditto new 24 l.
Ditto Belvedere none	Camphire refin'd 16 s.	Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6s. to 6s. 6d.
Turrants 37 s.	Crabs Eyes 22.	Rum of Jam. 6 s. 6d. a 7 s. 6d.
Ditto new none	Jallop 3 s. 9d.	ditto Lemp. Islands 6s. 4 d. to 6s.
Prunes French 17 s.	Sienna 1 s. 6 d. a 2 s. 6 d.	10d.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL  
 from Tuesday, Nov. 2. to Tuesday  
 Nov. 30.

Christned	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Males} \\ \text{Females} \end{array} \right\}$	791	1363
Buried	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Males} \\ \text{Females} \end{array} \right\}$	901	1831

Of which dy'd of Consump. 273, Fevers 245, Small-pox 192.

Died under 2 Years old,	738
Between 2 and 5	154
Between 5 and 10	55
Between 10 and 20	55
Between 20 and 30	124
Between 30 and 40	178
Between 40 and 50	161
Between 50 and 60	143
Between 60 and 70	100
Between 70 and 80	68
Between 80 and 90	44
Between 90 and 100	10
	102

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prepar'd by himself for the press: (there  
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the Request of the Countess of Coventry  
and other Persons of Distinction) On the  
following Heads and Occasions; viz. Of  
Faith. Happiness. Coming to Christ. Van-  
ity. Righteousness. Temperance, and Judg-  
ment to come. Cleanness' mistake God's  
Omniscience. On Prayer. Of Friendship  
with God. The Enmity of the Devil. Re-  
folution in Faith and Practice. Of Proving  
and Persevering. The Nature of Cleanness.  
Naaman's Cure. Of Vision. Revelation,  
and Repentance. Of Zeal. The Crown of  
Glory. The Righteous Man's Reward. The  
Wicked Man's Lot. Blessed are the Meek.  
Mercy to the Merciful. Purity in Heart.  
Holding fast the Faith. Godly Fear and  
Obedience. Covetousness. The Sabbath.  
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