

T H E

Gentleman's Magazine:

OR, TRADE R'S

Monthly Intelligencer.

NUMB. X. for OCTOBER, 1731.

CONTAINING,

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

- I. A View of the *Weekly Essays*,
viz. Of Lying, Swearing and Blasphemy; Domestick Complaints; Of Knowledge, Books and Reading; Aminadab's advice to Bowman; Of Rusticity; Ingenuity; Riches and Religion; Of Arrest and Imprisonment; Bravery and Cowardice; Envy; Folly and Wisdom; Constancy in Love; Fortune; Free Masonry; Mrs. Longley's Case; Gaming, Lotteries, Idlenes, Busines, &c.
- II. Political Points; viz. Prerogative of the English Parliament; Illegality of Selling Places; the present Opposition; Mr. P's solemn League and Covenant; Efficacy of particular Words; English Happiness; the Craftsman and Cato; the State Empirick; the Dead defended; the Free Briton attack'd; justified; Gibraltar; K. William's Statue; ways and means for errecting two.
- III. POETRY: Caleb's Song and Answer; Merry Thoughts; Epigrams; Miss Cadiere's Case, a Pastoral; Freeholder, Bury Fair, &c.
- IV. Domestic Occurrences, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Preferments.
- V. The entire Will of the late Sam. Travers, Esq; of Publick Concern.
- VI. Prices of Goods, Grain, Stocks,
- VII. Foreign Affairs; Don Carlos; Miss Cadiere and the Jesuit.
- VIII. Books and Pamphlets.
- IX. A Table of Contents.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, Gent.

Prodeſſe & Delectare.

The SECOND EDITION.

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Gentleman's Magazine:

OCTOBER, 1731.

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

The Craftsman, Sat. October 2. No. 274.
Prerogative of English Parliaments.



Othing, says the Craftsman, is more surprizing, than the Jealousy, which most of our Kings have entertain'd of their Parliaments, tho' generally without Cause; for our Parliaments have been too supple and condescending to the Crown. This Observation he illustrates from a Tract, said to be written by Sir Walter Raleigh, intituled, *The Prerogative of Parliaments in England proved, in a Dialogue between a Counsellor and a Justice of Peace, &c.* written in the Reign of K. James I. to induce him to call a Parliament. The substance of this Tract is to the Effect following, viz.

Our Kings were no longer in love with their great Chancellors, than they deserv'd well of them; it was the Custom for many Ages to change the Treasurer and Chancellor every three Years, and to hear all Complaints against them: For had the Subject an Inheritance in the Prince's Favour, and the Prince none in the Subject's Fidelity, then were Kings in more unhappy Estate than common Persons. Therefore in discharging these Lucifer's, Kings make the World know that they have more of Judgment than of Passion. Too great

Benefits of Subjects to their King, where the Mind is blown up with their own Deservings, and too great Benefits of Kings confer'd on their Subjects, where the Mind is not qualify'd with a great deal of Modesty, are equally dangerous.

Parliaments are like the Friendship of the World, which always followeth Prosperity; and so they serve the King in Possession. K. Henry 6th's Grants were made void by the Parliament, when the Duke of York came to be King; when K. Edward was beaten out by K. Henry, the Parliament, made all his Acts void, and him and his Followers Traytors. It serv'd Richard II. to condemn the popular Lords. It serv'd Henry to depose Richard.

The Counsellor asks the Justice, if he does not think it best To compound a Parliament of the King's Servants, that shall in all things obey the King's Desires? To which the Justice replies, no; for it hath never succeeded well, either on the King's part, or on the Subject. When the King leaves himself to the People, they assure themselves that they are trusted and beloved of their King; and there never was any Assembly so barbarous as not to answet the Love and Trust of their King.

It is more happy for a Sovereign Prince that a Subject open his Purse willingly, than by Violence.

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The Dialogue is carried on in objecting and answering some Reasons for the calling of a Parliament at that Time, and the Counsellor A concludes with telling the Justice, that notwithstanding whatever he had said, their greatest Men will be Judges in their own Cause; nor will allow of any Invention not proceeding from themselves. To which the Justice replies, That Princes may be unhappy in suffering themselves to be inclosed; that 'tis an ill sign in a State, when the well deserving in a State find no Recompence but the Contentment of their own Consciences; and far worse, where the justly accused shall take Revenge of the just Accuser.

The Justice concludes, that he sought for neither Riches nor Honour, nor thanks, but only to satisfy his Majesty, That he has lived and will die an honest Man.

Fog's Journal, Sat. October 2, No. 152.

The Illegality of selling Places.

ON a Supposition that many Places would be made vacant, if a certain Act was put in force, this Author takes occasion to quote the Statute of Edward VI. 5^o and 6^o Cap. 10. which enacts, That if any Person or Persons bargain or sell for ready Money, Bond, Contract, or for any Consideration whatsoever, any Office or Offices, or Deputation thereof, which in any wise touch or concern the Administration or Execution of Justice, his Majesty's Rent, Money, Revenue, &c. or any of his Majesty's Customs, or Administration or Attendance, to be had done, or executed in the Custom-House or Houses, or the keeping any of his Majesty's Towns, Castles, &c. or any Clerksip to be executed in any Court of Record wherein Justice is to be ministered, such Person shall not only forfeit such Office so bargained and sold, but also the Person purchasing shall be

adjudged disabled in the Law to have held, or occupy such Office, &c. and such Bargains and Sale are declared void to all Intents and Purposes.

Provided, that this Act do not extend to any of the Chief Justices of the King's Bench, or Common Pleas, or to any of the Justices of Assize.

Next he makes a Remark on Mr. Bowman's Sermon.

The Doctrines Mr. B. endeavours to propagate, are calculated to destroy the Divine Authority of the Priesthood, and would be destructive of the State should she give into them.

Mr. B.'s Ignorance, continues he, in the Scriptures is astonishing, and can hardly be parallel'd, except in an Instance in Mr. Downe's Life of Arch-bishop Cranmer. The Arch-bishop's first Wife liv'd in the Dolphin Inn in Cambridge; whither he often resorted; whence the Popish

-Party rais'd a Story that he was Hostler of that Inn, and had not a learned Education. This a Yorkshire Priest confidently asserted, saying, *He had no more Learning than a Goose.* The Lord Cromwell being inform'd of it, committed him to the Fleet Prison; from whence Cranmer procured his Discharge, sent for him and told him, *That if he had a mind to try what a Scholar he was, he might oppose him in whatever Science he pleased.* The Priest ask'd Pardon, and confessed his understanding nothing but his Mother Tongue. No doubt then, said Cranmer, you are well vers'd in the English Bible, and can answer any Questions out of that: Pray tell me, who was David's Father? The Priest stood a little while to consider, at last told the A. Bp. he could not recollect his Name. Tell me then, says Cranmer, who was Solomon's Father? The poor Priest reply'd, He had no Skill in Genealogies. Nevertheless the A. Bp. having admonish'd

monish'd him, sent him home to his Cure.

Read's Journal, Sat. October 2.

Of Lying, Swearing, and Blasphemy.

THOU shalt not lie, was a Law which Solon establish'd among the Athenians. The Persians punished Lying with Death. Whoever, among the Athenians, was convicted of amusing the People with empty, Courtier-like, and flatulent Promises, B the Senate condemn'd to Death.

The Ancients were so far from tolerating such an Attestation in Company, that even an Oath before a Judge was never admitted, but for want of other Proof. Plato's Precept was, *Not to administer an Oath wantonly, but on deep Grounds, and with the strictest Caution.* Julian gives his Opinion thus, *Some are forward to take Oaths from a Contempt of Religion; others from an extraordinary Awe of the Divine Majesty, carry their Fear to an unseasonable Superstition; so make an equitable Decision of a Judge necessary.*

No Man will perjure himself, says Aristotle, who apprehends Vengeance from Heaven, and Disgrace among Men. Clinias was so very scrupulous, that rather than take an Oath (tho' lawfully) he suffer'd the Loss of three Talents. Perjury, in the Time of Philo-Judeus, was abominated, and capitally punished among the Jews; though since they have much degenerated, having been poison'd with the Books of the Talmud, which says, *He who breaks his promissary Oath, or any Vows he enters into by the Year, if he has a Mind should be ineffectual and invalid, let him rise the last Day of the Year, and say, Whatever Promises, Oaths and Vows I may think fit to make in the Year following, let them be null, void, and of no effect.* Tract 3. part 3 of the Talmud, in the Treas-

tise *Nedbarim*, Ch. 4. And the Modern Jews use the same Artifice, thinking they may then lawfully deceive the Christians. See *Hieron. ex Dicis Talmud*, c. 3. and *Magister Joannes de Concor. Legum. Tit. 4. c. 7.*

As for Dejerators, or common Swearers, who, without any Incentive, insolently throw their Darts at Omnipotence, they must be ignorant that they *Blaspheme* a Name Almighty, Immutable and Holy.

Blasphemy is, when we ascribe to the supreme Being what is incompatible with his Attributes; derogate from his infinite Perfections; profane his most blessed Name and Word; transmute any of the Divine Benefits into the Form of an Execration; and lastly, attribute to the Creature what is only applicable to the Creator. Against one or other of these Species, every common Swearer lifts up his Tongue. He who swears in Defiance of the establish'd Religion of his Country, injures every individual of the People; and therefore commits a publick Crime.

Common Swearing differs but in Name from Perjury. But of all the monstrous Absurdities, none seems so shocking as Imprecation. There are a Set of Insignificants, who, for want of Capacity, to keep up a Conversation, are continually damning themselves and their Neighbours.

Concludes, that an Oath is in no Instance lawful, but where the Glory of our Creator, and the Interest of our Neighbour is directly concern'd; in which last Event a promissary Oath is in Place of Security to our Neighbour, and the Breach of it at once rises into Perjury.

Universal Spectator, Sat. October 2. No. 156

H Domestick Complaints.

Joseph Spruceby acquaints Mr. Stonecastle in a Letter, that he loves every

every thing about him exceeding neat and clean. Two Years ago he married, chose his Wife neither for Beauty nor Fortune, but because she was a good Huswife. Soon after they were married, to his great surprize, she became an arrant Slut, A and all his persuasions to the contrary being ineffectual, therefore complains to the *Spectator*.

Penelope Gentle addresses the *Spectator*, and sets forth, that before Marriage, her Husband told her he did not smoke, upon her declaring she had an unconquerable Aversion to *Tobacco*. But of late takes 2 or 3 Pipes before he goes to Bed; by which his Breath becomes so disagreeable, that it makes her sick, and fears it may occasion her utter Dislike of him, and prejudice his Health, it not being good for him. This she dreads, but as he is a sensible good-natur'd Man, a sight of her Letter in the *Spectator*, may produce an happy Effect.

In answer to these, Mr. *Spectator* observes, that a great deal of Complaisance, as well as Affection, is necessary to render the Marriage State agreeable; that 'tis very ungenerous to break the Promises of Courtship; that it is Matter of more Importance for a Woman to make herself amiable after, than before Marriage; gives an ingenious Reason why so many Marriages are unhappy, because the Women employ more pains to make *Nets* than *Cages*.

A 3d Complaint is from *Michael Downright*, who says, a Gentleman of his Acquaintance is always diverting the Company at the Expense of the last he came from. By this means he entertains every Body, but no Body is his Friend, Desires he may be told, that *Wit* is no excuse for *Ill-Nature*, and to be made ridiculous, is what most Folks can pardon the least of any thing;

and that he designs, whenever he exercises his *Wit* upon him, to make use of an Oaken Cudgel by way of Repartee.

Applebee's Journal, Sat. October 2.
Of Knowledge.

THE ways of attaining Knowledge, says *Philalethes*, a Correspondent at Oxford, are two, *Meditation*, and *Reading* or *Hearing*. *Reading* is analogous to *Eating*, and *Meditation* to *Digesting* it in the *Mouth*. It is therefore of great Consequence to preserve the *Aliment* of the *Mind* pure, which (as in the *Body*) prevents *Distempers* in the *Digestive Faculty*, and sometimes remedies the *Faults of Nature*.

Inattention to these *Principles*, has induc'd some to despise *Reading*, to depend on their own Abilities, make a jest of Books, and look upon Students as *Pedants*.

The strongest Basis of natural Judgment is *Experience*, which some would thrust into the place of *Learning*. Books are the Records of *Experience*, and tho' sometimes they may be written with other Views than to explore the *Truth*, the same Objection will be against *Experience*, which often misleads us with *Pleasure*, *Passion*, or *natural Infirmitiy*.

Allows that *Reading* is capable of doing *Mischief*; the Press teeming with Productions destructive of sound *Principles* and good *Morals*. To avoid which, we should read only such as tend to instruct the Head and amend the Heart. In order to which we are to regard the *Nature of Man*, and his several *Concernments*. In these *Religion* claims the first Place. *Writings* therefore that propagate *Scepticism*, under the pretext of *Liberty* and *Free-Thinking*, which would introduce an irreverent License in speaking of things sacred, ought to be avoided.

to Religion, Government ought to take Place, which it becomes us to Love, Honour and defend, and not quarrel with those who differ from us as to the Manner in which they think it may be honoured and defended.

No *Miscellaneous Books* are to be admitted as an Amusement, if they offend against Decency, or are below the Dignity of *Human Understanding*.

Prefers *Essays* to all other Kinds of Writing. The Moderns are not so fond of regular Pieces, which treat of Subjects at their utmost extent; as of *Miscellaneous Productions* that contain the Quintessence of longer Volumes, season'd with a Spriteliness of Wit, that is not to be maintain'd in Works of greater Bulk.

Therefore thinks the *initial Letters*, printed in the *Weekly Papers*, if on moral Subjects, might become of great Advantage to Readers, especially in Country Towns, by instructing those who scarcely look into a Book in a Year, or by Negligence or Constraint seldom go to Church, yet are sure to con over a ^F *Journal*, [or *Monthly Intelligencer*.]

London Journal, Sat. October 2. No. 640.
The Rise, Progress and Decline of the G present Political Opposition.

THO' 'tis true, says Osborne, that the ancient Greeks and Romans, and our braver Countrymen of late, preferred their Liberties by Opposition: Yet, 'tis as true, that free States have been over-turned, and Liberty lost by unreasonable Contention, and vicious Opposition. When *Love of Self* took Place of *Love of Country*, then the *Roman State* fell a Sacrifice to Pride and Ambition. The Opposition among us is the same; entirely owing to the Resentment and Malice of a few *Men out of Power*, notwithstanding

ing their Pretence of Liberty and publick Good.

To carry on this Opposition against a M—r, the Government has been compared to the *most arbitrary Monarchies*, and the King himself to the *worst of Tyrants*, threatened with a *Forfeiture of Title*, and the Revolt of his Subjects; and the *most foolish and wicked Reigns* laid before the People as *Parallels* to this.

But 'tisime, the happy Conclusion of a general Peace, and the late *Pamphlets and Papers* of the Malecontents, have convinced the People, that all this Noise and Bustle has been the Effect of mere Rage and personal Resentment; so that the Opposition is very much upon the Decline. The Imprudence and Passion of Mr. P. has made his Friends cool; he is left almost alone; even Ld B—ke is wisely retired.

Next are some Remarks on Mr. D'anvers's Dream, where the goodly fat Man is brought in making a Speech to his B—ps and *Waltham Blacks*, (See p. 387.) and representing Mr. Osborne as brought to Town by him from a mean Employment in the Country, retained as a Writer, and rewarded with a Place, which Osborne disliking, resigned; wherein the Craftsman says, he acted wisely, thereby rendering himself Independent of the M—r.

To all which Osborne replies, That the M—r did not bring him to Town, nor desired him to write one Word. 'Tis true, he gave him a Place, which he would have done had he never wrote. This Place he has resigned. What then? Did no Man ever dislike a Place before? He found himself growing in Years, and had rather retire, and live on a less Income, than be confined to do what he did not like for a greater. Knows no Employment in the Kingdom, unless the Care of the Publick, more

more honourable than instructing the Youth of the Kingdom; 'tis far more commendable than to support himself, as D'auvers does, by abusing the Government, disgracing his Country, and libelling all Persons of Worth and Power. As to the Independency which D'auvers speaks of, says, perhaps he hates Dependence of all kinds, and is now at Liberty to serve his Benefactor without Hope of Reward.

Weekly Register, Sat. October 2. No. 77. B
Heli to Vizier Azem.

MOST magnificent Lord! Representative of Majesty! and Delegate of Power. I approach thee with Reverence, and salute thee with Pleasure, as a Man soften'd with Humanity, and familiar with the Graces. Thy Predecessor was a Man of noble Qualifications, but he wanted as many more; thou art all he was, and all he wanted: But the Abilities of thy publick Capacity, and the amiableness of thy private Life, will not Protect thee; Calumny is Deaf, and Prejudice is Blind, both the necessary Consequents of Greatness and Virtue. Should our Holy Prophet revisit the World, and take up the Reins of Government, in Time we should wish a Remove in Favour of the veriest Reptile that had lick'd the dust from his Sandals: Has any one Benefit resul'd to the Empire from Patrona's Faction but thy Advancement? There's not a Creature so meanly Wretched, but thinks himself qualified to correct the ablest Politician. 'Tis to this Self-conceit the late Insurrection was owing.—
P— was a Man of turbulent and unquiet Disposition; little Knowledge, and abundance of Pride. His first Pretence was only to Purge the Ministry; but afterwards he dethroned his Prince; at first he refused Preferment when offered, but afterwards assum'd it as his Right.

I am grieved to see the Children of the Faithful conspiring with their Enemies against their Country. No one can be a true Patriot who has any Concern for himself, but as a Member of the general Body; he ought to be Wise, Cautious, Prudent, Moderate, afraid of Violence, and a Friend to Peace; a Lover of Justice, and rather an Advocate than a Champion of the Cause he defends.—The Character of P— was directly contrary to this.

I congratulate thee on the late Triumph over the Enemies of thy Country. Thou hast done Justice to thy Royal Master, and Honour to thy self; under thy mild Administration the Mussulmans will be happy; if they are not sensible of it, let their own Folly be their Punishment. While thy Virtue recommends thee to the Smiles of thy Sovereign, thou art secure from the Malice of thy Enemies, and while thy Merit continues, their Opposition will only serve to Increase thy Glory, and make thee dearer than ever to Men of Genius and Impartiality. The ever adorable Alla preserve the from the Caprice of a wanton and inconstant People!

Free Edition, Thur. October 7. No. 97.
Mr. P's solemn League and Covenant.

WE the under written Persons, G Sectaries, Partisans, &c. &c. however divided in Interest, or different in Opinion, having resolved to unite for the Reformation of the State, do publish and declare, that whether we be Whigs or Tories, Jacobites, or Commonwealthmen, High or Low Church, Presbyterian, Independents, or Anabaptists, we are, and will be denominated no otherwise than Patriots.

And whereas a certain Person, now in Power, having presum'd to exclude all the Jacobites in the Kingdom from Offices of Honour and Trust; and likewise removed divers Whigs, Republi-

cars,

ans, & their Ennemis, & c. tied to under a left Brothe Vifl Cratly And wicked men. I Change Contriv the Sou purg'd the pref For resolve wicked Wolsey, standing in his nor even reafona Power. And and de- patient of Frie gations invent j it is ne and the Affectio no Ter livering fiers as before : Majest that it the Mis to his Throne. (see p we wil Taxes a 6 d. in of the Fund, a Fund, And may no we pu

ans, &c. and disappointed others in their Expectations of Places and Honours, which they were no ways entitled to; particularly, has continued under a Sort of Proscription our dear^A ell Brother, and faithful Ally, *Henry, late Viscount B——ke*, with much Cruelty to him and to the Nation.

And the said evil Minister having wickedly brought to condign Punishment *J——n A——bie*, some time Chancellor of the Exchequer, principal Contriver, Abettor, and Executor of the South Sea Scheme; who hath since purg'd himself, by declaring against the present Administration.

For these Causes we do, *Nem. contr.* resolve to adjudge, that he is a most wicked Minister, worse than *Sejanus, Wolsey, or Villars*; and that notwithstanding our former Votes and Speeches in his justification, he neither did, nor ever will do, any thing right or reasonable whilst he continues in Power. [See No. I. p. 6.]

And we do hereby solemnly vow and declare, that it is Lawful and Expedient to betray all the Confidence of Friendship, to renounce the Obligations of Gratitude, to disclose or invent private Conversation; and that it is necessary to deprive his Majesty and the Royal Family, of the publick Affection, which he or they shall on no Terms be restored to, but by delivering up to our Justice such Ministers as we shall think fit to condemn before we have try'd them; and till his Majesty comes into these Measures, that it shall be our Maxim, *That all the Misfortunes of the Nation are owing to his Father's, and his acceding to the Throne.* — But if the King should employ us (see p. 382.) exclusively of all others, we will discharge his Civil List of all Taxes and Incumbrances; and Charge 6 d. in the Pound, paid by the Officers of the Household, upon the Sinking Fund, and even give him up the whole Fund, if he desires it. (See p. 386.)

And that reasonable Encouragement may not be wanting to unite with us, we put it to all, whether Jacobites

or Tories, &c. that from the Moment wherein they shall Confederate with us in our solemn League and Covenant, their Sins shall be forgiven them; and when by their Assistance, our Purposes are effected, shall be rewarded with Crown Lands, Pensionary Stipends, or Journals of Parliament.

Grab-street Journal, Thurs. Oct. 7. No. 92. Friendly Advice to Wm Bowman, by Aminadab.

B. Friend Bowman,

When I first saw the Title of thy Testimony or Sermon, I was somewhat rejoiced, hoping we should shortly have the one of our Brotherhood. But, alas! I perceive thou hast not yet left the *Flesh Pots of Egypt*, thou remainest still in *Babylon*, and holdest two of her Livings, for which thou hast obtained a *Carnal Disposition*.

O! Friend *William*, in tender Love am I thus drawn forth to Expostulate with thee on divers Passages in the Preface to thy said Testimony, or Sermon.

Pref. p. 1. As the following Discourse was not originally designed to be published. If this be true how camest thou to tell us, that thou hadst long thought it thy Duty?

Ibid. What Success I have had. (Thou shouldest rather have wrote, what Censure; unless by Success thou meanest Gain.) in the present Undertaking. This is wrong again; for it was a past or late Undertaking.

Page 4. 'Tis indeed a hard Case, that Religion should be attended with such deplorable Circumstances, as not to be permitted the Test of Reason &c. Prithee *William*, when was Religion more Subject to the Test of Reason?

Truth always shines the brighter for being opposed. How came it to be so much eclipsed between the going to rest of the primitive Christians and the Reformation. And if what I have said seem to cast some shade over it. How can what thou hast said shade it, if it shine brighter by being opposed?

It was pertinently enough said upon this Occasion, that "Demetrius and the Craftsmen might well be full of Wrath when their Craft was in Danger to be set at nought". I think this is not very pertinent to thy Purpose, who instead of renouncing Priestly Craft, art for carrying it on further, by holding two Livings.

Ibid. The Subject of the following Sheet is the Result of an impartial Enquiry into the Nature of a Christian Church. Certainly, Friend *Bowman*, if thou hast not yet done it for thy own Part, thou hast been hitherto a *Blind leader of the Blind*.

P. 5. I profess, that neither Interest, &c. This Profession seems to be a Proteitaion against Fact.

Whether what I have said be reasonable or

or no, the World must now judge, to me it appears so. Does it only appear so? Art thou not certain it is so? If not, how dost thou know but instead of *Truth* thou hast been purfusing *Error*?

P. 6. I declare solemnly, that I esteem and honour Episcopacy as much as any one. (I believe thee, because thou seem'st to have a main inclination to be a rich beneficed Doctor, or a Bishop,) as it is an apostolical Institution. (I could never discover in the Scripture any Lord Bishops) adapted to the Circumstances of the Times. If it was apostolical it will be at any Times necessary, let Circumstances be how they will) settled by the Legislature. No doubt of it; (that's natural.) But as to its being essential to the Church, I think I have Reason to deny. O preposterous! What an Apostolical Institution, and yet not essential to the Church?

I have nothing to object against those Powers, committed by lawful Authority to her Trust. I thought this might have been one of the Traditions of the Clergy which thou hast held forth so powerfully against: but alas! I am Mistaken.

Ibid. and p. 7. As to what has been hinted, that I have borrowed some Thoughts from the Independent Whig, and the Rights of the Christian Church; I answer, that it is impossible to write upon Subjects of this Nature without saying many Things that have been said. This whole Paragraph seems to me, William, to be an ample Concession to the Charge.

Where any argument has appeared to me just and conclusive, and by Consequence is become my own. (How another's argument can become thine except by stealth, I cannot see.) I am content to face an Inquisition. When fat Living are like to come in a pace. Let Ignorant then &c. The Moon certainly is exceedingly predominant from hence to the end. While I live there will be something within will speak Peace. Why something? Could it not thou tell what? why didst not say the Light, the Life, &c. But then, thou wouldst have been in scorn, call'd Quaker. O William do not thus kick against the pricks, and stifle Conviction.

Universal Spectator. Sat. October 9. No. 157

Ingenuity recommended.

EVERY Man of a generous Spirit must warmly desire the Glory and Prosperity of his Country; and who ever is a Friend of Ingenuity promotes them both. Wherever Arts are well received, and the Professors respected, they will improve, flourish, and become perfect.

The occasion of his writing on this Subject, he says, is, to do Justice

to an Undertaking which he recommended the 10th of October last, viz. a Delineation of the most beautiful and uncommon Flowers, growing in distant Parts, or Natives of our own Climate, disposed in 12 Copper Plates, according to the several Months wherein they blow, and is pleas'd to find the Undertakers have very honestly performed their Promise, and that the whole is beautiful, correct and regular; tho' the contrary is too frequently practised, to the great discouragement of Subscriptions.

When Mr. Stonecastle fetch'd his Sc. away, he was agreeably surpriz'd to see the Names of so many of our chief Nobility, with a long List of our most beautiful and deserving Ladies; and was delighted to find that Art has so many Friends amongst us:

Upon further enquiry, was informed, that at the desire of many People of Taste and Figure, the Undertaker intended to proceed to delineate all the Fruits that are known and esteemed amongst us, as accurately as they have done the Flowers.

Informs his Readers, that this new Work, together with the former, will afford a compleat Natural History of Fruits and Flowers, represented in the most lively manner. Both these Designs will be wonderfully serviceable to the Fair Sex in their Painting and Needle-work. Knows a Lady who has pencil'd out part of the Flowers upon Paper, for the Mounts of Fans; and that elegant embroider'd Suit of Cloaths wore by a Person of the first Quality, and admir'd at Court on her Majest. Birth Night, was taken from some Plates of these Prints. Concluded, this Collection will assist the Fancy of Carvers, Pattern-Drawers, Embroiders, Painters, Enamellers and Designers: And our young Females may hence be taught how to employ their Time without devoting it to Visits and Quarrelles.

After this gives some Remarks from

1 Correspondent, on the Print of a certain pretty Lady, newly publish'd, in her Riding Habit, and round-ear'd Cap: 1st. As it is an Instance of Vanity in permitting it. 2. As to the unsuitableness and nonsense of the 4 lines engraven under it; which begin, Where Sweetness thus with Innocence unites, and proposes these 4 in their stead; if Sweetness without Innocence be found, Vice will displease, tho' outward Beauty wound. When Age comes on, what must she do for Bread,
Whose Charms once kept her, and whose Charms are fled?

Fog's Journal, Sat. October 9. No. 153.

In one of our Comedies, *Fog* says, is drawn the Character of a foolish Country 'Squire, who overtaking a Man in the Street, that was talking to himself, and calling some body *Fool and Puppy*, inconsiderately believed the Man was talking of him; especially when he overheard him go on with *Fool, Ass, Coxcomb*, he was sure no body else was meant but himself, and so sneaked off. This *Fog* draws into a Comparison with some Modern Writers, who take fire at certain particular Words, which they understand as an *Invective* against some good Friend or Patron of theirs.

Knows a Person in a cosiderable Employment who is touch'd this way. He always changes Colour at the Words *Hay* and *Forage*. A little after he conceiv'd an Aversion to the Word *Screen*, insomuch, that his Wife chang'd the Name of that useful Utensil into a *Fraine*; but the Maid happening to call it, *A rotten dirty Screen*; good for nothing but to be burnt, He ask'd her what she had to do with State Affairs; and abuse great Men? and order'd her to be turn'd away.

No Cure can be found for his Folly; his Phrenzy daily increases; and all the following words set him a raving; *Corruption, Bribery, Pensions, Fleets, Treaties, Seville, Vienna*, and so more. Adds, that when such a foolish *Prat* possesses Men, Things the best

meant may be ill receiv'd; however, presents his Readers with some general Characters, which he has taken from another Author, that reflect on no particular Persons.

The Characters delineated are of a Good and Evil Minister; a Good and Wicked Priest; an Honest and a Corrupt Judge; a Dishonourable and Wicked, and an Honourable and Brave Soldier.

Concludes, What shall we say of a Minister, who chuses a Prelate to betray the Rights of a Church; who procures a Judge to condemn Innocence; who makes choice of Robbers and Russians for Officers and Soldiers.

Applebee's Journal, Sat. October 9.

Rusticity not Criminal.

A Mongt our popular Errors none are more inexcusable than those irrational and reciprocal Dislikes of the great and small Vulgar of the City and Country; each passes for a Monster on the other, and *Knaive* and *Fool* are tossed from one t'other, without Distinction; so wit and fool, p. 243.

The People of London lavish their Stock of ill Nature, on that common Topick of *Satyr, Rurul 'Squires, and Country Hoydens*. A late courtly Writer calls them *Fox Hunters*; and the Author of the *Humourist* defines a *Country Squire* a living Barrel of *March Beer*.

Because these *Country Squires* seldom write, this *Journalist* undertakes their Defence. Allows a pretty large share of oddity in the Character of his Clients. Owns *Religion* (that ungenteel thing in Town) is not quite worn out amongst them; and nine in ten have a Respect for the Parson of the Parish. Not but here and there is a Spark of a brighter Understanding, who will swear, game, whore, laugh at the Gospel, and rail at the Clergy as heartily, as if born and bred in *Covent Garden*. Such *Beaux Esprits* are rare, 'tis true; but 'tis their having

a different taste of things from what prevails in Town, and not want of Capacity that spoils them. For Example, old Sir Ephraim Evergreen, of Oxfordshire, his Parents dying while he was young, had but just Learning enough to enable him to read English. He apply'd himself to reading the Statute Law, and other Books, as might enable him to discharge the Office of Justice of Peace. About two Years Study made him a thorough Master of all its Branches; and for 30 Years past he has been the best belov'd Magistrate in his Country, merely by the dint of natural Parts.

Nor are the Country Ladies such strange Creatures as a London Tea-table usually paints them. They mayn't be so well acquainted with the Fashion, and perhaps have less Skill in distinguishing, *Congo*, *Pekoe*, *Hyson*, or *Singlo* Teas, than the Ladies in Town; but then the Character of a Daughter, a Wife, a Mother shines among them. *Modesty* and *Obedience* are still thought Virtues. *Quadrille* is a thing unknown; and a *Masquerade* would ruin a Reputation. Talk to them of Religion, Oeconomy, or Country Affairs, and they display both Judgment and Spriteliness; and if *Innocence*, *good Nature*, and *good Housewifry* has not totally eclipsed their Charms, the *Park*, the *Palace*, or the *Ring*, may be rival'd by a *Country Church* in Beauty.

Their Clowns are not such stupid Clods of Earth as Modern Wits represent them. Mr. Selden in his *Table Talk* has this Story: A certain Lord, taking a walk with a Gentleman, near a *Country Village*, saw a poor Boy dragging a Calf home with both his Hands; *You shall see*, says my Lord laughing, *I'll make the Boy loose his Calf*; supposing the Boy would have pulled off his Hat to him; but being disappointed, *Sirrah*, says he, *don't you see me, and d'ye keep your Hat on? An't please your Lordship to hold my Calf* (repy'd the Boy) *I'll pull it off; but at present you see I have my Hands full.*

London Journal, Sat. October 9, No. 64.

The Englishman's Happiness.

MAN is apt to forget his present Happiness, and to reach after what he has not. The publick Happiness is so compleat, that 'tis hardly possible to conceive General and National Felicity, to be carried higher. We are govern'd by Laws of our own making; our Persons and our Properties are secure; nor has the Crown, as in the last Century, made any Encroachment upon our Liberties. We are rescu'd from that Power in the Crown of dispensing with the *Laws of England*, according to a Declaration of Eleven Judges in James II's Reign; and are deliver'd from a Royal Standing Army, raised and kept up without and against Law, on purpose to enslave the People.

We are much safer and happier than in K. William's time, whose Title was disputed both by his Friends and Enemies; the latter disowned his Right, and the former declar'd it as their Opinion, That their Majesties were only King and Queen *de facto*. The Jacobites, Nonjurors and Tories were then numerous, rampant, bold and active; for their King was but in France, and the Whigs grew sour, and distressed K. William. The Jacobites and Nonjurors are now much decreased, and the Tories are moderate; and we know no Evil at present but the factious Spirit of a few Men out of Power.

Nor are we less happy *A broad* than at *Home*. We have renewed our old natural Alliances, and stand well with almost all the Powers of Europe, North and South. Nor do we stand ill with France; and Osborn thinks, That not to stand ill with her, is better than to stand well: That our Trade flourishes, and Wealth increases, is demonstrative from the *Quantity of Money*, the price of *Land* and the general constant growing *Expenses of the People*. The common People of England are able to buy all the common People through all the arbitrary Monarchies in Europe. This

is owing to Liberty, and the Security of Property.

Then what are the Quarrels of Great Men to the People of England? Their *late Business* is to obey the Laws, and A to enjoy the Effects of their Industry.

Read's Journal Sat. October 9.

Riches the Reward of Religion.

W^Bone of the Rewards of a religious Life. All Men look upon Riches as necessary to live well: But what it is to live well, and what *true Riches* are, is not well understood. Riches are worldly Goods, and a Sufficiency to supply our Wants makes us rich, but we are apt to magnify our Wants; and he that will not think himself rich till he can supply all his Desires, will be poor; like that covetous Roman, who held no Man rich, that with his yearly Revenue was not able to maintain six Legions. It was ingeniously said of Epicurus, That to make his Friend Pythocles rich, there was no need of adding to his Estate, but taking something from his Lusts. The Definition of Riches therefore is—such a Portion of Goods, as is sufficient to supply a Man's Necessities in that Condition where God hath placed him in the World; the readiest way to obtain which, is Religion; as will appear from the following Arguments.

1. If no Man can be rich, but he who moderates his Desires, and if Religion only teacheth us this Moderation, then our Religion conduceth to make us rich.

2. Religion frees Men from those Vices, which either hinder him from obtaining Riches, or waste and destroy them being obtained.

3. Religion commands us to be industrious, so puts us in a way to be rich, In like manner this Author in a former Journal, deduced the Blessing of long Life from Religion, as it enjoins Temperance, which we omitted for want of room, being an obvious Remark.

The Craftsman, Sat. October 9. No. 272. Cato's Letters, and the Craftsman's Writings compared.

In answer to Mr. Walsingham's assertion, that the Passages which the Craftsman quoted from Cato's Letters, as levell'd at his honourable Patron, were not written by the surviving Author, but by the late Mr. Trenchard; D'auvers replies, That he did not say, or mean any thing about the Writers, he regarded only the Matter of those Papers. (See p. 425. C)

Premises farther, that the Publishers of these Volumes have drop't the Dates at the Heads of each Paper; so that there's no ascertaining the Time when they were first publish'd; yet ventures to say, the R. of Sunderland died before the second Volume was finished.

Next he proceeds to the Comparison; Mr. D'auvers set out with asserting the Liberty of the Press, and the Right of Private Judgment in Matters of Government.—And observing, that the People commonly judge right of publick Management, because they judge by their Feeling, and are not byas'd by Ambition.—Cato does the same, Vol. I. p. 47, 88, 396.

Mr. D'auvers hath recommended Political Jealousy, and Cato calls it a Necessary and laudable Passion in the People, Vol. I. p. 257.

GThe Craftsman hath often ridicul'd the Complaints of the Court Writers against *Libels, Malecontents, and Inconveniences*.—And hath frequently exposed the Folly of Parties, and the knavish Designs of their Leaders.—Cato hath done so, Vol. I. p. 109. Vol. III. p. 207, 220, 248.

D'auvers complains that his Adversaries blend the Measures of a Minister with the personal Interest of the Prince.—Cato bears his Testimony against the same *idle Artifice*, Vol. I. p. 323 and 341 or 342. The Craftsman has endeavour'd to expose the iniquitous Traffick of Stock and Bond of fictitious trust in and to it that it is not only that you would not be imposed

Stock-jobbing, and the danger of exclusive Corporations.—Cato bestowed many Papers upon the same Subject, particularly Vol. III. p. 169. the severe Reflections in which, he rememb'rs, induc'd somebody in Authority to buy off the Proprietors of the *London Journal*, and oblig'd Cato to set up another Paper.

Cato wrote largely about the Importance of Gibraltar, and the danger of Standing Armies in Times of Peace, Vol. II. from p. 41, to p. 230. So has the *Craftsman*. (See p. 431.)

D'anvers hath been accused of treating Ministers in general too contumuously.—Cato uses them in the same manner, Vol. III. p. 18. 196.

D'anvers has been clamour'd against for justifying an accidental Expression against the Minister, in the warmth of Debate, which is call'd a *Vow of Destruction*.—Cato has used the same Expression. Let us pursue, says he, to Disgrace, Destruction, and even to Death, those who have brought this Ruin upon us, let them be ever so great or many. (See *Mag.* p. 425. K)

D'anvers has inveigh'd against Corruption, but not in stronger terms than Cato, Vol. p. III. 230.

Cato has said as much upon the Article of Pensionary, and defendant Parliaments as D'anvers. Vol. I. p. 175. Vol. II. p. 65, 73, 164.

Another Charge against D'anvers is, that he hath spoke disrespectfully of Kings in general, and of their late and present Majesties in particular, by asserting, that Kings are the Servants of the People, and that the present Royal Family inherit the Crown by no other Tenure than the Consent and Authority of the People assembled in Parliament.—Cato says the same in stronger Terms, Vol. III. p. 78. Vol. II. p. 88. 279. 68.

Mr. D'anvers has been accused of a kind of *Treason*, for only glancing at some Speeches from the Throne.—Cato took greater Liberties with his late

Majesty's Speech in 1721; and with the Order of Council in the same Year, against the *Hell-fire Club*. Vol. I. p. 36. 224.

Cato's Letters are liable to the same Objections with the Writings of the *Craftsman* in every Article. They concur in every Point in which it can be supposed they shou'd concur. The only Difference betwixt them, is, that the *Craftsman* has not gone so far in Reflections on *Men in Power* as Cato, nor has made use of such sanguinary Expressions as *Halters, Axes, Gibbets and Scaffolds*; nor brought *Jack Ketch* upon the Stage, pleading his Right to the *Necks and Heads of Great Offenders*.

Concludes, That if the Writings of the *Craftsman* are more Personal than Cato's Letters it must be imputed to those Personal Reflections which made a Reply of the same Nature necessary to *Self Vindication*. (See p. 425. G)

The *Weekly Register*, Sat. October 9. Contains first an Essay against the Author of the *Craftsman*, of which kind the Register gives us one every Week; but as those Writers take no Notice of him, so we have the less Occasion to do it, especially since in the *London Journal* and *Free Briton*, who hold pretty near the same Arguments, we are oblig'd to have a special Regard, because the *Craftsman* is almost constantly engag'd with them. So we pass to his next Entertainment, entitled *The Vision*, a Poem on *Maria*, who habb'd her self; in which the following Lines are most remarkable.

My Soul was rack'd with Love's severall Care, And Death could only mitigate Despair; But endless Sorrow waits the fatal Blow, And long Repentance in the Shades below. To fly from Woes which Virtue should endur, Incurs but Vengeance where we hop'd a Cure, Thro' all the Confines of th' infernal Coal, I roam a lonely, wretched, guilty Ghost.

O! think how dire is rigid Fate's Decree, On all who madly rush on Death like me, Be warn'd betimes! nor fondly think to gain With self-destroying Hands a rest from Pain! The worst of Life, the worst of Death I prov'd, Died with Remorse, liv'd in Despair, yet lov'd.

NEXT *Moromelix* exhibits a Criticism against the *Grubstreet* Authors, to which he says he gave a Motto in the following Epigram, printed in a former Register.

Cinna
And is
So Gr...
To be
Printed a

Philosophie
Est equa
Pharminus

Multus
Emir si
Hunc

At Notte
Venato

Pro Patria
Civica

Magnos
ad Fa
Regalem

Amig...
The fi...
sham is j...
they can...
Sidor

for he w...
ken all t...
as the R...
primitivo...
emphatic...
47. L

Again
the Du...
ver used
native C...
first Ten...

Free Z...
Differen...
the

N...
tempt

Tricks

Condu...
famili...
himself

compla...
at the V...
have fe...

Wit...

says he...

about

trump...
tance,

was in...

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thi... Ca...

The

there

Cato, v...

Come affec's to wear a Beggar's Cloaths,
And is the very Beggar that he shows:
So Grubstreet Journalists are found in fact
To be the Dances they'd be thought to act.

Printed under the Lord Mayor's Picture, in the

Grubstreet Journal. 1730.

Philosophum non Barba facit, non Laurea Vatem,
Est eques, est Miles, nobile Calcar habens,
Plurimus est Miles, qui nunquam Praeia tentat,
Multus Eques, qui vix pendulus haeret Equo.
Emit si Titulos, Auro Suffragia vendens,
Hunc Equitem Avaratum, dicere Jure potes.
At Noster non talis Eques: Sed fapius urget
Venator celerem conspicendus Equum.
Pro Patria in celebri Miles gerit arma Senatu
Civica: Nam patria militari omnis amans.
Magnos qui meruit, parvos contempti Honores,
Ad Famam ascendens Nobiliore viâ:

Regalem quamvis Humero non senserit Ictum,
Armiger est, plusquam Nomine Miles, Eques.

The first Word is false profidy. *Phi* in *Philosophum* is *short*, and here it is made *long*, which they can't find in any authentick Clasick Writer. *Sidquin* is not a sufficient Authority for it, for he was an old *Monkish* Writer, and had broken all the Rules of the ancient Poetry; whereas the Rule is *Derivata sequuntur quantitatibus primorum suorum*, and that *Phi* in *omnibus compitis primam abbreviat Syllobum*. (See p. 427. L)

Again, line 6. *Exit si Titulos, &c.* Desires these Dances to point out where *e* in *emo* is ever used long in the present Tense, and its nominative Case is join'd with a participle of the present Tense, which shows it is so here.

See *Wilton*, Thurs. October 14. No. 98.
Difference between Cato's Letters, and
the Writings of the Craftsman.

Nothing fills *Walsingham* with more Indignation and Contempt than the low Shifts and little Tricks of the Craftsman. When his own Conduct, for 5 Years past, has necessarily drawn a severe Enquiry upon himself and his Patrons, they now complain of personal Slander, and rail at the Weapons which they themselves have fought with. (See p. 424. E)

With equal Folly and Impudence, G says he, do these Prostitutes declaim about Cato's Letters. Denies that he trumpet up these Letters to his Assistance, for what he said on that Head was in answer to the Craftsman, who affects to compare himself to the British Cato.

The Craftsman had affirm'd, That there were two or three Passages in Cato, which he thinks undeniably le-

vell'd at the Honourable Person now in the Administration, E. of Sunderland being then dead. *Walsingham* replies,

— The E. of Sunderland died April 19.

1722. What then? He was never suspected of forming, contriving, or executing the S. Sea Scheme. Stocks, Funds and the Revenue he never spied or meddled with. But it was one *J-n A-bie*, still alive, who had that Province entirely to his own Share, and by his villainous Schemes drew the Vengeance of his Country, and the Detestation of *Cato*, and of every honest Man, upon him. Yet this is the Man whom the Patron of the Craftsman, the Righteous Mr. P. advises with, and lays in his Bosom, while they are wortily combined to destroy Sir R. W.

The two or three Passages laid to be levell'd against the Honourable Person, were wrote in the Spirit of those Times with much bitterness. On what account? Why, That *A-bie*, and his corrupt Accomplices, were not brought to just and condicen Punishment; who, deserving the severest stroke of Justice, escap'd with only *Commutation* and *Incapacity*.

E owns, this excessive Lenity is the only just Objection ever made against the Character of Sir R. W. and the only Point wherein *Cato* hath at any time been thought to condemn him. Yet, had this Minister rendered his Country the full Measure of Justice, and hang'd up *B-ke* and *A-bie*, the Craftsman should consider, that his Patron would want the two most virtuous and shining Supports of his Cause. Cannot agree, that the Passages cited from *Cato's Letters*, of purloing to Disgrace, to Destruction and Death, the Authors of the S. S. Villany, will justify a personal Vow of Destruction, arising from private Resentments.

But the lowest Misrepresentation, and the vilest Shift is, where the Craftsman advises the Authors of *Cato's Letters*, with bringing *Jack Ketch* upon the Stage,

Stage, (See p. 424. D) That Letter
Cato wrote in meer Drollery, and ban-
tering Humour, and therefore is, not A
to be call'd a serious butcherly Plea
for the Hangman's Right to Necks and
Heads. Asks, if this is any thing like
the Craftsman's Political Cards, where
he displays all the Murders and Assas- B
sinations, of untry'd Ministers, bad or
good, from Sejanus down to De Witt,
for the Instruction of his Mob-Readers.
The Craftsman, of all Men, should
not represent it as a butcherly thing, C
to treat such a Plunderer as Mr A-bie,
as the Hangman's Perquisite; when,
with regard to the present Minister, he
is ready to take the Trade out of the
Hangman's Hands. D

As to my self, says Walsingham, I am told, that I deserve another kind of Answer. Surprizing Gallantry ! Such Answer is common to the D'ancierian-Family. But if they do not send a Triumvirate with Bludgeons and Blunderbusses, according to their landable Custom, I assure this brave and gallant Author for my self ; that I am not afraid of any kind of Answer, which he shall be stout enough to give me. I am to be as little intimidated by the strength of his Arm, as the force of his Pen.

Amherst Journal, Thurs. Oct. 8, No. 91.

Of Arrest and Imprisonment.

A Correspondent, who signs himself *The Seeker*, having thrown together some Thoughts in form of a Dictionary upon these Subjects, desires they may be inserted in this *Journal* for publick Information.

ARREST.] Instead of which the ancient Greeks and Romans used to cite & summon; as it is now practised among the Turks; and was originally in England; *Summonitus fuit ad respondendum*, is the style of our Common-Pleas Declarations. Therefore formerly there was no *Capias*, but only, in Actions *Quare vi et armis*; where, after Judgment, then a *Capias* also pro fuit for the King against the Criminal.

The Practice of Arrest and Execution is grounded on the 25th Edw. III. But that *Summons* is as effectual as *Arrest*, appears from the force of *Subpanas* out of Chancery; which being left at the House, and *Affidavit* made of the Service, the Defendant is compelled to come into Court and answer the Plaintiff. It is a sad Reflection, that about the City and Suburbs of London, there are above 700 Bailiffs, with two or three Followers a piece, who all live upon the Miseries of the Unfortunate. Whereas, if *Arrests* were changed into *Summons*, with 5 or 10s. Stamps, it might bring in a constant Revenue of 50 or 60,000 £. a Year.

IMPRISONMENT.] Is by some thought against all the *Rules* and *Maxims* of publick and private Policy and Interest.—Hereby the publick is deprived of many of its useful Members, who are sometimes made the Engines of subverting a Government; as appears from the account of *David's* Followers in *Holy Writ*: and those of *Cataline* and *Spartacus* in propane History; and that great Mutiny of the *Roman People* which occasioned the Election of *Tribunes*.

By the Law of Moses, the Debtor was only obliged to become the Servant of the Creditor, who was to take his Wages for his Debt; but with these Provisoes, that the Debtor should not serve as a Bondslave, that the Creditor should not rule over him with rigour, and that he should be released after 6 Years Service, and sent away with a liberal Reward. In the Pandect, (a Collection of the choicest Institutions both of Greeks and Romans) it is a Maxim, *That not all that Debtors have should be violently extorted from them.* In Holland, none is obliged to pay further than his Estate will run, and with some regard to his Wife and Family. In Flanders, to an insolvent Debtor, on his Petition, the Parliament allows Protection for 3, 4, or 5 Years.

Years, for him to pay his Debts. In Spain and Italy, no Man is impri-
son'd for Debt above a Year and a Day; in which time the Creditors
may sell his Estate, reserving the Wife's
Dower, divide the rest, and the Deb-
tor is freed from those Debts for ever.
As for Gentlemen, and Persons of
Quality, their Bodies are not to be
touch'd, only the Estate is liable; yet
with a reservation of such Things as
Honour, Honesty, or Humanity shall
challenge; therefore the Person, Arms,
or Apparel, Bed and Chamber of a
Soldier are not seizable. In Germany,
they set a severe Brand on a Bank-
rupt's Reputation, by compelling him
to ride backwards upon an Ass, with
the Tail in his Hand, quite through
the Town where he dwelt. In Turkey,
it is a Rule of the Alcoran, *If thy
Debtor cannot pay thee, stay till he can,
and give him Alms.*

Where the Custom of Arrest pre-
vails 'tis generally qualify'd with some
compassionate Restrictions. During
the Debtor's Confinement, the Cred-
itor is oblig'd in Holland to allow
him —, in France —, in Britain 2s. 4d.
a Week. By the civil Law, he that F
gives up his Estate is free from his
Debt. By otr Acts of Bankruptcy, he
that gets his Living by Trade, may,
on the surrender of all, procure his
Liberty, with an Allowance of 5 per
Cent on certain Conditions. But Gen-
tlemen, who may be of equal Impor-
tance to the Government, are not en-
titled to the same Clemency.

IN answer to the Criticism of Moro-
matis in the *Weekly Register*, (which H
fee p. 425. D) a Friend of Brins's
replies, that the Rules cited out of
Fabricius, prefix'd to Smetius, viz: *De-
recta sequuntur Quantitat. &c.* is fol-
lowed by this Exception, *Hec autem
regula variat rationibus contrariis.* It
was the common practice of the Clas-
sic Writers, in words of 4 Syllables, 3
of which were short, to make one of
them long, as *Arabie* in *Propert.* *Ita-
lam*, *Prianiiden* in *Virg.* Therefore

they took the same Liberty with the
word *Philosophum*; especially since
Sidonius had thus used it; and no au-
thentic Classical Writer had it at all in
Hexameter or Pentameter.

Grants that *s* in *emitt*, when in the
present Tense, is short, but here it is
in the Perfect, the same manner of
Expression being used by *Virgil*,

*Quamquam animus meminisse horret,
luctuque refugit.*

Its Nominative Case being joined with
a Participle of the present Tense, is not
to the purpose, for then *Horace* wrote
false Latin.

— *fugiens bio decidit aorem.* J
Predonum in turbam.

Fox's Journal, Sat. Octob. 16. No. 154.

FOG having, (p. 390.) given us
some Extracts from a Pamphlet,
entitled, the *Emptrick*, wherein is
drawn a ludicrous Character of Dr.
Sublimate, his Practice and Associates;
he here goes on with his Description.

Will. Addle, a Rope-dancer, fancied
himself a most excellent Speech-mak-
er, but by the *Febris Gallica*, had got
the most disagreeable Snuffle that e-
ver was heard. He never moutted the
slack Rope, but with an old piece of
crimson Ribbon ty'd Safways about
him, which procured him the Title of
Sir *William* among the Mob.

Sublimate had his *Bungies* too. One
of them who first set up a Stage at
Hereford, then at *Sarum*, was the only
Man of good Sense that was ever at-
tach'd to his Party: But lost all his
Credit and Practice, as soon as his at-
tachment to *Sublimate* was known.

When he is talking of thefe Dors
in Physick, thinks he ought not to
forget Dr. *Judas*, a Foreign Quack;
from whom 'tis said, *Sublimate* had
his chief Instructions for compoing
his *Electuarium Novabile*, or this won-
derful quieting Electuary of *Seville* Or-
anges.

But the Character which makes the
most shining Figure among them is
that

that of *Clumsy*, a near Relation of *Sublime's*, and by him employ'd as his Agent to one Dr. *Balance*. — The poor Fellow, says the Author, had the Misfortune to be born a Blockhead; and to be bred a Clodhopper; — but, after that Preterment, became such a heterogeneous Compound of French Courtier, and English Ploughman, that so grotesque a Creature was never seen. But the worst on't was, that he took it sometimes in his Head to make Speeches; — Punch himself would not have made a better Orator.

As to Dr. *Balance*, he was a French Ecclesiaſt; but whether he studied Physick in his Intervals from Divinity, or minded it ſolely, is at a loſs to ſay; however, he was as much at the head of the Profession, and directed as absolutely there, as *Sublime* was here; adds, that they reſemble each other in every thing, except Piety and Learning, in which the Priest has the Advantage. Both of them had a ſtrong Aversion to the *Tinctura Martis*, and no wonder; for if that Medicine had come in play, their run of Practice would have been immediate-ly determined.

Weekly Register. Sat. October 16. No. 79.

On Bravery and Cowardice.

VALOUR is the Cause of all the fatal Disorders among Mankind, yet is the most shining Path of Glory; it has vested those horrid Tyrants with Immortality, whose only Merit was a general Devaſtation of the World. But what can be the Spring of ſo absurd an Admiration? The general Aim of Virtue is undoubtedly the good of Mankind; therefore the Repole and Order of Society ought to be most in esteem with a rational Being.

Pride is in a manner inherent in the Constitution of every Man: we scarce bear an equal, much leſs a ſuperior: We place ourelves in the room of the

Hero, and carry Victory wherever we come. We ransack the World in ſearch of Dominions; and make the Earth a Prison. Thus, while we are offering Incenſe to thoſe heroic Executioners of Mankind, our own dear ſelves are the ſole Objects of our Admiration.

Another Cause of our Veneration for Heroes, is, that in viewing the glaring ſide of their Exploits, our Attention is too often turn'd from their Cruelty and Injustice. Man is naturally a Coward; and 'tis Self love only that forces him to defend his Being; and consequently when we ſee a Person prodigal of Life, we instantly ſuppoſe him ſuperior to the Condition of Mortals, when in reality he ought to be levell'd with the brute Creation. But is not Courage an infallible Mark of greatness of Soul? Granted. Yet we are apt to miſtake the Effects of Cowardice for Instances of Valour. Duels are of this ſort; for 'tis the moſt conſummate Cowardice for a Man to be afraid of following the Rules of Reason and Humanity.

Consider Courage under the Idea of Virtue, and it appears to be the Exer-tion of the Powers of a Mind reſolute-ly attach'd to the Dictates of Reason. In this Light the Virtues are all in-cluded in Fortitude; as Cowardice is the genuine ſource of Vice.

That Prince can only boast a true Greatness of Soul, whose Paſſions are bounded by Reaſon; who contents himſelf with the Dominions affi-ſed him by Providence; who avoids all unnecessary Wars; yet when the good of the Subject obliges him to take Arms, Reaſon determines his Reſolu-tion, and directs his Conduſt.

But the Gentlemen of the Sword have the moſt cause to complain. If Reaſon and Humanity direct their Behaviour, they incur a ſcandalous Chara-ter among their Associates, and the ſe-vereſt Punishment from their Officers; a Gentleman is caſhired by his Prince's Order

Order, who must have been hang'd had he kill'd his Enemy on the spot. What an astonishing Insult on common sense, and Humanity is such a Conduct !

London Journal. Sat. October 16. No. 642.

On Envy.

NOthing seems to indicate a worse Heart, or produce more Evil than Envy. An envious Person repines at any Excellency he observes in others, and sickens at the sight of the Good that befalls them. Sir Francis Bacon advises by no means to come near, or converse with envious Persons; he thinks some malignant Effects proceed from their Eyes, which may fascinate, and be greatly hurtful.

From whence proceed Detraction, and Defamation, but from this evil ~~not~~? And what, but Envy, occasions so many Exceptions to good Characters? Envy, in its Seed, is Evil, and of so baneful and malignant a Quality, that when it grows up, hardly any thing good can flourish near it.

Envious Persons would impose upon themselves and others, by representing their Disposition to be Emulation; but Envy and Emulation thus differ. Emulation is a Desire to equal or excel others in what is praiseworthy; acknowledges and approves good Qualities, and desires to obtain the same, and, if possible, to excel them. Envy is sorry, when it is forced to acknowledge Merit in any; judges the Goods they possess; and is far from endeavouring to practice what is laudable, tho' desirous of ~~possessing~~ what is profitable.

Envy is its own Punisher. What a miserable Condition must that Man be in, whom all the Good that happens to others, is to him evil?

This Disposition is particularly predominant among the fair Sex. Were we to form a Judgment of them by the Characters they give one another, we should not entertain so good an Opinion of them as they deserve.

Envy is a compound of Pride, Ill-

nature and Covetousness. What ~~but~~ this has raised and propagated so much Fury and personal Scandal of late A between Gentlemen !

Thinks Revenge less criminal than Envy. The first supposes some Offence or Injury done, the latter none;

B How great a Pleasure does that Person enjoy who wishes well to Mankind ? Such an one is only fit to be trusted with the Management of Publick Affairs; for what Security can a Prince or a Nation have, that those who do ill Actions, to particular Persons will do Good to the Publick; or that they who betray their Friends will not also betray their Country.

Friend's Journal. Sat. October 16.

Of Folly and Wisdom.

WHAT is the greatest Worlds by Grandeur in the possession of Folly, but a Puff of Vanity and Emptiness ? Her Spring of Age is wasted under Mamma's Wing; the Vigour of her Manhood is consum'd in Horses, Hounds and Hælots; and her Winter, or Evening of Life, is prostituted to insatiable Avarice; and when Death arrives, no preceding Incident can be remember'd to fortify the Mind with Magnanimity enough to bid him welcome.

On the other side, Wisdom in Youth lays up such a Magazine of Knowledge, Virtue and Humanity, as committeth a Lustre and Beauty to every Stage of Life; considers she was not born for her self, but for the general Weal and Benefit of Mankind. In Affluence, the Poor are warm'd and fed at her Fire-side; the Naked cloath'd with the Fleeces of her Sheep; the Prisoner visited with Relief, and the Sick supplied with Advice and Necessaries. Adversity is not irksome, but as it cramps the liberal Exercise of that Quality: In either Case, she is a perfect Mistress of her self, in the first, a shining Pattern of Love and Good-will to her Neighbours, and, in the last, a bright Example of Patience and

and every Virtue; while she seems
the Sport of Time, innocent Joy ad-
orns her Table, and Peace unruffled
smiles about her House.

Folly claims for her Supporters a
Monkey and a Rattle, Wisdom a Dove
and a Serpent.

The Craftsman, Sat. October 16. No. 276.

A. B. a Correspondent, reminds the
Craftsman, that in a former Letter he had put several Queries about the Spaniard's treatment of our Merchants in the West Indies; the new Forts raised about Gibraltar; Forage and Bank Contracts; Don Carlos's Expedition into Italy; to all which the Ministerial Writers had return'd equivocating or insolent Answers.

Complains particularly of Mr. Walsingham in his presuming to vilify the Character of a Gentleman lately deceased, whose publick and private Life was so amiable, that nothing but the vilest Arts of Power could have created him one personal Enemy in the World; whose Memory would be as dear to his Country, as his Life was valuable. With Indignation beholds him raising up the Ghost of this Gentleman, making him retract his former Sentiments, to confess that the whole Tenor of his Life was base and wicked; and causing him to utter a heap of Falshoods and Lies— And then calling this *The Speech of a departed Patriot*. Compares him to that pert, abusive Coxcomb in the *Plain Dealer*, ‘ who rather than not rail, will rail at the Dead, whom none speak ill of; and rather than not flatter, will flatter Those, whom no body else will flatter. See Fr. Brit. p. 3923.

Concludes with a *Court Ballad* on
foreign Affairs, (which see p. 444.)

Fitz Bilton, Thursday, October 21. No. 29.
Observations on the last Craftsman.

To the Craftsman's complaints of Walsingham's neglect in answering certain Queries concerning our publick Transactions and foreign Ne-

gotiations, he here replies, That he knows of none which he has offered worthy of an answer, but what are already answered even in the *Grants*. But assures him, he will be always ready to return a proper Reply to anything he may offer of Importance to deserve it.

As to that assertion in the Griffman, that Walsingham has undertaken to swear in *Verba Magistri*; That all things will be set to rights at last, whether the Design of the present Expedition in the Mediterranean succeed or not; demands of Mr. D'Anvers to new such a Passage in any Paper of his

Their Consolation, says he, is, that their formidable Adversary was ~~but~~ an Attorney. This he owns, and it never the worse, just as Mr. P. was once a Privy Counsellor, and is never the better; tho' he cannot but remind his Zany, that if he had but honestly followed his Father's Employment of a Country Grisier, he had never been put to so much Shame by an Attorney's Clerk.

To the Charge of his violating the
Ashes of the Dead; he calmly replies,
That as the departed Gentleman was
the only Man of their Family whom
he respected living, so he scorns to de-
fame him dead. In all the Debates
of our Times, despises the Craftsman to
show one Writer, or one Paper, by
which the Fame of that Gentleman
was ever attacked; and that his con-
currence in some opposite Measures,
was not more the Effect of a Family Al-
liance and Affection, than of any other
Cause. Is credibly informed, that he
censured and disapproved Mr. P's late
Proceedings. Concludes, that it be-
ing professedly a Scene of Imagina-
tion, it no ways affects the Character
of the Person who is, at the arbitrary
Power of Fancy, made to speak, nor
what he thought living, but that
any Man, abstracted from his living
Passions, Pursuits, Relations, or De-
pendencies, might be supposed capable
of saying; that the Merits of that
man, in his living days, were
such, as to entitle him to a
Piper

Paper are not confin'd to the Case of
Parlors speaking, but to the Truths
which are spoke.

The fortifications built by the Spaniards
near Gibraltar, being still an occasion
of clamour, we could not acquit our
selves of that impartiality which we
have hitherto maintain'd, without
stating that Point in the Light, in
which it is represented in the Daily
Courant, July 17, and when an
answer appears to it, will show that
the same respect.

THEY have erected a Wall with its
proper Angles. Behind it, to
wards the Country, is a Ditch; and
both these are carried on from Sea to
Sea, about an English Mile from the
nearest of our Works. Small Ships,
which draw but little Water, may an-
chor, if they please, within a Mile
or three quarters of a Mile, of this
part of the Spanish Wall. Their usual
places of Mooring and Anchoring, are
near the new Mole, and, about three
Miles from this Wall; and so cover'd
by the old Mole, and other Forts, that
in time of War, when their Batteries
were half a Mile nearer, they could
not annoy our Ships; and they never
thought it practicable to hinder a sup-
ply of Provisions and Ammunition
for the Town; in case of a Siege there
would be Batteries much nearer for our
Garrison, and Ships to guard against.

Willis's Battery, now the Queen's,
so destructive to the Enemy in former
Sieges, is 400 Feet above the level of the
Neck of Land on which their Wall is
built; and since the last Siege it is en-
larged, and mounts almost twice the
number of Guns it did before. Besides
the addition of a large and commodi-
ous Platform, for a Bomb-Battery, &
there are also three more newly erec-
ted, and named, the Princess Anne,
Princess Amelia, and Prince's Carolinian.
The old Mole is also enlarged, and a
new Battery added to the Gun-Battery.
This is on a level with their Wall, and

scorches their Western Work. See the
Plan, newly publish'd for more particu-
lars. There is an Intumation of Water,
made also since the last Siege, which
is let in from the Sea in such a manner
by a Sluice, that there is no possibility
of an Enemy's draining it. By this
the front of the Fort to the Land-ward
is covered and defend'd; and the ap-
proach of the Enemies by Trenches, or
any other way, is now impracticable.
The manifest Design of the Spaniards
is, to cut off the Communication
with it and the Country. What else
can they mean by a Ditch as well as a
Wall from Sea to Sea? But as this is
on their own Ground, we have no
Remedy but to do as we have done,
that is, erect Forts and Batteries to pre-
vent any damage from their Fire and
Batteries; for they have a right so to
do by the 10th Article of the Treaty of
Utrecht, where it will be found that
We did not article for one Foot of Land
without the Fort and Town; but on the
contrary, That we should have no Com-
munication with the Country.

E Grabstreet Journal, October No. 51.

The Constitution of the Free-Masons.

M R. Spondée, a Member of their
Society, gives some Extracts
from a Book entitl'd, *The Constitutions
of the Free Masons*, lately digest'd
by the Rev. Mr. James Anderson, A. M.
one of the Worshipful Masters.

This Work, now ordain'd to be
read as the only Constitution of free
and accepted Masons, consists of three
grand Parts; The History of Mason-
ry, the Charge of a Free Mason, and
some general Regulations, with three
or four Songs.

In the History we find, that Man
was created after the Image of God,
the great Architect of the Universe,
(whose Messiah is the great Architect
of the Church.) In *Affrica* the Priests
and Mathematicians, call'd *Mazi*, pre-
serv'd the Science of Geometry, as the
King and great Men encourag'd the
Royal Art, Masonry. The *Iraelites*,

at their leaving Egypt, were a whole Kingdom of Maloms, instructed by their grand Master Maser.

Among other wonders related in this History, is that of the great Obelisk of *Semiramis*, which, says the Author, was 150 Foot high, and 24 Foot square at bottom, or 90 Foot in circuit at the Ground, all one entire Stone, rising Pyramidically, brought from *America* to *Babylon*, about the time of the Siege of *Troy*.

In the Charges, the Author tells us, that a Mason is obliged by his Tenure, to obey the Moral Law; and that his relation to the Lodge remains inseparable, tho' he should prove a Rebel against the State; and that an Apprentice must be a perfect Youth, having no Maim or Defect in his Body, that may render him incapable of being a Brother.

By the *Regulations*; a new Brother, at his making, is decently to cloath the Lodge with white Aprons and Gloves (that is, all the Brethren then present) and to deposit something for indigent and decay'd Brethren. He is charg'd to be cautious in his Words and Carriage, that the most penetrating Stranger shall not be able to discover, or find out, what is not proper to be intimated.

A Song containing an Abstract of
the History.

ADM, the first of humane kind,
Created with Geometry
imprinted on his royal mind,
Instructed soon his progeny
Cain and Seth, who then improv'd
The liberal science in the art
Of architecture, which they lov'd,
And to their off spring did impart.
But Samson's blot
Is ne'er forgot:
His secre's once to wife disclos'd,
His strength was fled, his courage tam'd:
To cruel foes he was expos'd;
And never was a Mafon nam'd.

A **HEALTH**, by Mr. Birkhead.
Come, let us prepare,
We Brothers, that are
Assembled on merry occasion;
Let's drink, laugh, and sing;
Our wine has a spring;
Here's a health to our dear Mother.

The Craftsman, Sat. October 23, No. 273.

THE Author claims upon the ~~ground~~ consistent Conduct of the ~~profound~~ *Advocates of Power*. Whilst we, ~~lives~~ he, were examining the *Treaties* and *Negotiations* of some Years past, they charg'd us with a design of frustrating the general Tranquillity, and furnishing our Enemies with Arguments against us; tho' our Observations proved of great service to their *Patron*, and help'd him to accomplish that desirable End; nor have endeavour'd to defeat him by unseasonable Enquiries into his *Late Measures*. Yet adds he, as before we were called *turbulent Incendiaries*; so our late acquiescence hath been construed into an Argument of our *Defeat*. Complains particularly of Mr. Osborne, whom he yet calls a much fairer Adversary than his mother *Walsingham*. Wisheth their *Triumphant* may be well grounded; and that those Difficulties may be remov'd which have been the Subject of Debate. Takes a short survey of our *Case*, the better to judge what we are to expect from the *two last Treaties of Vienna*,

Presumes, that upon the introduc-
tion of Don Carlos to Italy, the Spa-
niards will immediately award full
Satisfaction to our injur'd Merchants;
punish their Officers in the West Indies,
and desist from, and demolish their
new Forts and Works before Gibraltar.

G The Jealousy of the *Spaniards*, that we were not in earnest about the introduction of *Don Carlos*, might be their Reason for not ceasing their Hostilities against us; but when we have performed our Engagements, there can be no pretence for further delaying it.

Supposes, that our late Misunder-
standings with his *Imperial Majesty*
being adjusted, the 12,000 *Hussars*
will be discharg'd our Service.

As for the Dutch, they will accede to our new Treaties, as soon as they find it their interest so to do; for without their Concurrence, the very Scheme of a general Peace will be entirely disconcerted. — Thinks

Think further will be in Measures how the can be much less Relyant. Does not of the East India Topic have a g and the Compani. Vote for the Expeditions a sort of When tell, we n't stick to publick Ex reduced; Taxes, a some ne of Trade Manufactur our Liber. Could Spanish S. natick S. his Adv. Mr. Osbo leitable T his Pen, self with

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Thinks it not unreasonable, if we further expect that France likewise will be induced to enter into these new Measures, or else cannot understand how the general Tranquillity of Europe can be said to be fully established; much less if they should continue their Remonstrances against us.

Does not insist on the Concurrence of the Northern Crowns; unless the East India Trade should become a new Topic of Contention, which they have a great mind to share with us and the Dutch. Dislikes all exclusive Companies, and can never give his Vote for involving a whole People in the Expence of a War, or in Expeditions and Negotiations, for the support of a few wicked Men.

When a general Tranquillity is effected, we may expect, says he, our Domestic Affairs will soon mend; the publick Expenses be less'd; the Army reduced; the People eased in their Taxes, and the Parliament think of some necessary Laws for the revival of Trade, the encouragement of our Manufactures, and the establishment of our Liberties.

Could say a great deal about the Spanish Succession in Italy and the prædict Sanction; but scorns to press his Adversaries too far; and assures Mr. Osborne, that if we have but tolerable Terms, he is ready to lay down his Pen, and retire as quietly as himself without any Pension.

But before he lays down his Arms, would be glad to see one Law repealed, and another passed, meaning the Settlement Act, and the Pension Bill, which he recommends in the strongest manner to the consideration of our Representatives.

Universal Spectator, Sat. October 23. No. 159.
Country Vices.

Edmund Peacocke, a Country Gentleman, gives Mr. Stonecastle an Epistolary Reproof for taken so little notice of the Country, as if there

was no Fault nor Folly to be found but within ten Miles of London.

To convince him of the contrary, produces the following Characters: As to himself, he has about 2000 £ a Year in Shropshire, was bred in the Temple, where he follow'd Pleasure, till tir'd of finning, he found, with Solomon, that *All was Vanity and vexation of Spirit.* Upon which he retir'd into the Country to repair his Estate, and his Constitution; and at last married a Person with whom he is entirely happy. Notwithstanding which, he meets with many vexations from his Neighbours. An Estate falling to him in Gloucestershire, he was oblig'd to live there. The usual course of Visits being over, he hop'd he shou'd have leisure to mind his Business; but 'Squire Hypo resolv'd he shou'd have no rest. This 'Squire, upon the strength of his Father's being the finest Gentleman of the Age, vainly imagines he must inherit all his Virtues, and tires you with accounts of his Dogs and Horses. He married one of the best Fortunes in the Kingdom, by whom he has many fine Children, but his Lady is never suffer'd to come to Town to see her Friends, and the younger Children are boarded at Farmhouses to save Charges. Yet there's scarce a corner of the Country where he has not a dirty Strumpet. When in Town he hunts out the meanest Brothel, and the filthiest Wretches he can find. His Lady is oblig'd to suffer his Dogs, Gamecocks, and Swine to walk up and down the House; a clean Table-cloth would spoil his Dinner; and to wash your Hands is unpardonable. Yet this Wretch gives liberally to his Tenants, provided they spread his Charity every where, and speak in praise of Nastiness. Believes, if any poor Poet would present him a Panegyric on that Subject, he would be sure of 50 Guineas.

Justice Fox says, I am an Enemy to Church and State, because I keep nothing but Wine in my Cellar, and can't

can't swallow three Gallons of Beer that will burn like Brandy. Mr. Chace well gives me the Cries of his Hounds for an hour together, till he deafens the Family, and frightens the Children. My Wife is as much plagu'd with the Ladies, who want to make her a Country Housewife. Gives a taste of their Country Diversions. — Squire B

All gave a fine lac'd Smock to the Lads who could first eat two Quarts of Hasty-pudding scalding hot: A Stage was erected, upon which six Girls mounted, their several Dishes were placed before them, and they began with great eagerness. Three of them were quickly scalded so much, that he doubts if one of them ever recovers; the other three eat on; and the Prize was won by a Welch Woman, and presented to her by the Squire himself. Then to Cudgels for a Beaver Hat, which was gain'd by a Farmer's Son, who was Sweetheart to the Wench that got the Smock. Had almost forgot to mention that an old Fellow of 70, and a Woman of 46, stood together upon Stools last Sunday, array'd in white Sheets, for having a Bastard Child; and is inform'd they have done the same once a Year, for three successively.

Fogg's Journal Sat. October 23. No. 155.

THIS Essay is directed against Mr. Walsingham, who, the Author says, of late, seems to *out do his usual Out doings*; and that as Truth, so *Sease* in Walsingham's Opinion, is sometimes unseasonable, and therefore has laid both aside to try what can be done by indefatigable Teazings; and seems to remember the good Advice given in the Play by a Lawyer to his Clerk, Young Man (says he) *let others think of Logick, Rhetorick, and I know not what Impertinence, but mind thou Tautology.* — *What's the first Excellence in a Lawyer?* — *Tautology.* — *What's the second?* — *Tautology.* — *What's the third?* — *Tautology;* as a famous Orator of old said of Action.

But the Point the Author proposes to speak to is, that Walsingham is every now and then harping upon the Story of Dr. Atterbury, the banish'd Bishop of Rochester, whom he mentions with some tenderness, but it may furnish him with an opportunity of reproaching Mr. P. with his Suffering.

Mr. Walsingham, in answer to Mr. P.'s Defence, had said, that his late Majesty had made Mr. P. a Present of Parliamentary Journal's immediately after the Report of the Committee was made about the Affairs of Planta Kelly, and the Bishop, and for his share in banishing the Bishop.

If, says *Fog*, this Writer's insinuation should awaken any suspicion that all was not fair in the Proceedings against that Prelate, does he consider where the Infamy must end?

Would it not be natural to turn back and enquire, Who set the honest Baker of Bromley to work; Who instructed the Decyphers to refuse demonstration to the House, that the Letters were truly decyphered: Who employ'd all the Evidence and brought on the Prosecution? Mr. P. was Chairman of the Committee; if there was any foul Play in the Proceedings, is it not probable that Mr. P. was imposed on as well as the other Members, who voted that Prelate guilty?

Another of *Fog's* Remarks upon Walsingham, is, where he tells us that Mr. P. insisted upon the Employment of Cofferer, and that a noble Person was removed from it to gratify him. I would fain know, says *Fog*, what we are to understand from all this, but that a Peer of the first Rank was treated as the most insignificant of Mankind, and tossed to and fro in the Humour and Caprices of a private Gentleman, who happened to take a fancy to his Employment. And

Concludes; That if any thing should happen which might be called a publick Grievance, they need only to throw out to these People some

to carp at, and leave it to them to expose it by a ridiculous Defence.

London Journal, October 23. No. 643.

Cato and Mr D'anvers compared.

By the Pertness and Emptiness of the **B**raffman's late Compositions we may guess, says Osborne, that his Authors are reduced to one, who is left alone to manage the weighty Affairs of settling Kingdoms, &c. which he does by looking into Indexes of Books, to find something against evil Ministers, thus has he dealt with the *Roman* and *English* History; and now he is retailing *Cato's Letters*, where he finds a Magazine of warm Ideas, and much warmer Words, which, at Random, he flings at the Heads of the present Ministry; and then says, *Thus have I undeniably shewn the Concurrence of Cato and me in all Points*; that is, because *Cato* was sometimes abusive, and Mr *D'anvers* always so, therefore they concur in all Points. Allows, that the best part of *D'anvers's Writings*, equal *almost* the worst part of *Cato's*.

That there is no other Agreement betwixt them, he proves, first, from the occasion of them. Every body knows, that the occasion of *Cato's* writing was the tragical Effect produced by the *S. Sea Scheme*, which the present M--n had no share in. He came into power at that juncture, and found it impossible, as things were G blunder'd and complicat'd, that impartial Justice should be done to every Suspect; and the Authors of *Cato* wrote against the Person whom they supposed had caus'd a partial Settlement to be made. This might justify *Cato's* writing at that time, but will by no means justify *D'anvers's* writing now, because no publick Ills are committed.

His next Proof is from the Writings themselves. *Cato's Letters* are wrote on general Subjects, relate to publick Happiness; and are all Originals; the Reasoning is clear and strong; the Sentiments great and manly; and the Language nervous and beautiful. But

Mr *D'anvers* scarce ever writ on any general Subject, nor appears capable of making a rational Discourse on *Liberty*, the right of *private Judgment*, or any other Subject. Mr *Oldcastle*, indeed, had the Knowledge, good Sense, and true notion of *Liberty*; and had he not accommodated the History of *England* to serve his purpose of abusing the Government and Ministry, he would have made useful Extracts. But Mr. *D'anvers* has neither *own* Learning, Knowledge, nor Judgment. In short, *Cato* and *D'anvers* agree in no Point but that of abusing.

Applebee's Journal Sat. October 23.

of constancy in Love, a true History.

AT the Restoration there liv'd in London a Merchant of great Wealth, Integrity and Capacity, whom we shall call *Probus*. He was very indulgent to *Verus*, a young Gentleman under his Direction, gave him a good Education, and as he grew up, instructed him in every Branch of Traffick. *Probus* had an only Daughter, on whom he doted, not without reason, for she seem'd to deserve all that the kindness of Providence design'd for her. His Wife died while *Emilia* was in the Cradle; *Verus* was about two Years older, and from six Years of Age had been bred up with her. Their childish Intimacy in time prov'd into *Love*, which they cemented by all the Forms that an amorous Heart can invent.

Emilia had an Aunt immensely rich, who design'd her for an only Son. She imparted her Intentions to *Probus*, who, desirous of the future Prospect of Grandeur, to break thro' all. He sent *Emilia* to her Aunt's Country Seat; and as a Guardian, commanded *Verus* to think of a Voyage to the *East Indies*.

Emilia, who suffered from the odious Sollicitations of her Aunt's Son, & a disagreeable Booby, by Letter presented her Passion for *Verus*, and such a moving Termis to her Father, that he recall'd her to town.

Verus who had been sent to an Uncle of his vastly rich, in the *East-Indies*, endeared himself so much to the old Gentleman that on his Death Bed he bequeathed him all his Wealth, amounting to 40,000*l.* which he turned into Money and sailed for *London*.

During the interval, *Probus* had laid out a large part of his Wealth in *Houses*, which were soon after, with all his Merchandise reduced to Ashes B by the great Fire in 1666.

This reduc'd him to the necessity of keeping a publick house for his bread.

Verus arriv'd from the *Indies*, and strolling through the City, by chance put into a *Coffee-house* (then a new Trade in *London*) and was serv'd with a dish of *Coffee* by a young *Woman*, plain, but neatly dress'd, who appear'd to be his *Emilia*. On sight of him, she fell into a twoon. *Verus* took her up; they gaz'd at each other; *Probus* wept, and all were silent. At last our Traveller spoke thus, *Emilia* is full the same to me; she is as fair, as charming; and while Providence leaves it in my power, as great a Fortune as ever. Do not (turning to *Probus*) afflict your self, Sir, am not I indebted to you for your care of my Education? and even for all I have? Can you believe me ungrateful? No Sir, I have many Obligations that bind me to you, permit me then to increase them, by becoming your Son. *Probus* consented, and strange as it is, when *Emilia* arrived at threescore, she was as dear to *Verus* at the hour she became his Wife.

Weekly Register, October 23. No. 80.

The Wisdom of Fortune; a Vision.

To amuse himself the Author took ^{him} a turn in *Guildhall*, to observe the different Effects Fortune's Favours or Neglects occasion'd among her Votaries; was surpriz'd so many could be found to worship at her Footstool, where so few could share in her bounty, and that such Numbers shou'd defrost their present Circumstances in compliment to their future. Full of

such Reflections he went home, and, posing himself on his Couch had the following Dream;

Methought, says he, I was convey'd to the Hall which I had just left. Instead of the Commissioners Fortune had seated herself at the upper end, and seem'd preparing to deal out her Favours in person. The whole Multitude bow'd in adoration before her. *Hope* led them with a smiling Countenance to the Throne of the Goddess. *Fear* trembled behind them, *Ambition*, *Avarice*, *Pleasure*, and *Poverty* wander'd among the Crowd, *Envy* however'd over all. Fortune herself laid aside the usual marks of her Sovereignty, and instead of the restless Motion ascrib'd to her, was seated with the greatest Composure; till the Crowd rous'd her with their Clamour— You shall be satisfied, says she. At which her Votaries were hush'd at once into the most solemn silence—“Mortal, says she, I have long been made the Object of Adoration and Resentment. When the Good you wish is in prospect, you call on me to afflict you, when it takes place, the merit is your own, and I am forgot; your Disappointments are charg'd on Fortune, your own Follies and Vices are out of the Question; not even the Blessings you seek content you; you are ever teasing me for new Bounties, insensible of the past, ungrateful for what you receive, and envious of what I bestow on others. However, for once, I'll trust you with your own Destinies, and permit you to chuse your own Lots.”

With that she open'd the *Lottery* Wheels, and gave free Liberty to every one to serve themselves. The Multitude instantly swarm'd in Clusters round the grand Repository of all their Wishes—Now the passions were in full Alarm, and exerted themselves without Restraint—But what was the Consequence of Fortune's indulgence? Why, there was but a

few miles off, where a

tin Quantity of Success to be divided among them, which took place in the same manner as when Fortune presided; and as few were pleas'd as ever, Fortune took notice of this Event, and declar'd that whoever was unsatisfied with their Lot should complain to her, and the wou'd give them an Equivalent, and make them as happy as they themselves could wish. This gave a new Turn to the whole scene; and while the Multitude expected nothing less than a second shower of Gold, the scatter'd among them great Numbers of little scrolls with Content for their Motto, and, flying away, left them to make the Application.

See Biston, Thur. October 28 No. 100

Mr. P.'s Behaviour to the late Bishop of Rochester consider'd.

Mr. Fog having undertaken to Mr. Patronize Mr. P.'s Quarrel (see p. 434.) and to enter into Particulars, Mr. Walsingham, therefore, vouchsafes to return him an Answer, being otherwise a Writer below his notice.

Fog] Mr. P. could not demand or expect a Gratuity for his pains in ruining the Bp of R. because he did not (as W. had observ'd) draw the Report which bears his Name; and Fog adds, no body supposed he did.

W. cannot allow that no body ever call'd it Mr. P.'s Report, because it is call'd so in the Journals of the House; he presented and read it in the House; and it stands upon the Title Page of the Copy printed by the Authority of the House, in these words, *By the Right Hon. W. P. Esq;* Nor did many know the genuine Author, till he lately pointed him out.

Fog says, Mr. P. was made Chairman of the Committee, &c. (p. 434. F.) Walsingham replies, That it could not be the Business of the Committee merely to report Matters of Proof; but whether those Matters were Proofs or not. This high Trust was reposed in their Chairman Mr. P. who transferred it to another, in whom confiding, he deliver'd the Report, as if

drawn up by himself. So that if any body was deceiv'd, it was the Report which could only deceive. And Mr. P. who set his Name to the Report, and delivered it as his own Narrative, must have been the Abettor or Vouider of the whole Deceit.

But supposing it, as it really was, a true and candid Report, does Mr. P. stand less excused for insisting on a Reward for having lent his Name to it? No; it shews him of a mercenary and avaricious Nature, who, rather than not take Money, will make a Jobb of an honest Undertaking.

If Mr. P. was deceiv'd himself, he was a weak Man. If he deceived others, a wicked Man. Adds, that on May 27. 1723, the Day on which the Royal Assent was given to the Penal Laws against Plunket, Kelly and the late B. of Rochester, the House of Commons ordered a Writ for electing a Member to serve for the Borough of Heddon in Yorkshire, in the room of Mr. P. who had accepted the Office of Cofferer of his Majesty's Household.

Universal Spectator, Sat. October 30.

Unhappiness of Matches without Love.

Mr. Trippet and his Wife saw each other about a Month before they married: Their Friends proposed the Match, and the Lawyers adjusted the Bargain; the Lady had 500l. per Ann. settled on her for her Fortune of 5000l. While this was transacting, Mr. Trippet visited, dress'd, and did every thing to render him agreeable. The Lady received him with Complaisance and good Humour. The first Fortnight no notice was taken of the reason of their coming acquainted. Mr. Trippet would not explain himself, lest the Lawyers should disagree; and it was not the Lady's place to speak first. But after the Money matters were adjusted, Mr. Trippet talked Love in the usual Dialect; and the Lady was prevailed upon to be his Wife. They came together with a seeming Affection, but no real

Their Hands indeed were joyn'd, but not their Hearts. She was fond of Company, doted on the Town, and lov'd Operas, Assemblies, Masquerades, and Plays: He admir'd the Country, and its Diversions, and hated London heartily. Mr. Trippet found his Wife a turbulent, talkative, extravagant, thoughtless Woman, and the him a positive, humoursome, covetous surly Husband.

They went to his Country Seat to keep their Wedding; after three Weeks stay she wanted to come to London, to shew her Equipage, and enjoy the Diversions of the Town. The Husband was against it, which putting them both in a Passion, they came to an open Rupture. Having pack'd up her things, early the next Morning she privately set out in the Stage Coach for London, Mr. Trippet followed, and meeting her at the Inn, desir'd her to forget the Quarrel, and he would gratify her in every thing reasonable. So took Lodgings, and were seeming Friends.

Having thus, she thought, gain'd her Point, she indulg'd her self in her usual Diversions; and set apart two Nights in a Week for Quadrille, but having bad Luck, lost all her ready Money, and run 200*l.* on Tick. Debts of Honour must be paid, but how to get it of her Husband was the difficulty. At length she told her Misfortune, beseeching him to discharge her Engagements. He promised in a day or two to raise the Money, in hopes she would oblige him in other things. The next Morning he told her he had a Friend about a Mile out of Town, who he believ'd, would lend him the Money, and would be glad if she would bear him company. She agreed, a Hackney Coach was call'd, and in about an hour stopp'd at a handsome House, when Mr. Trippet

going in, desir'd her to wait a few Minutes for his return. Presently she was sent for, but was hardly got into the House, before two ~~fair~~ Fellows hurried her into a dark Apartment. Her cries and entreaties were in vain. They pull'd off her Cloaths, and put her on a Stuff Gown shav'd her Head, and let her Blood.

In this Mad-House she continu'd near three Months, where, with severe Usage, low Diet, Physick and Vexation, she was brought almost to Death's Door. Mr. Trippet on his receiving a melancholy and submissiv Letter from her, came to Town, took her with him into the Country, behav'd civilly to her, and she recover'd her Health, but taking to Cordial Waters to remove her Discontent, her Constitution is impair'd and her Death daily expected.

Appleton's Journal. Sat. October 30.
Of Imagination.

THIS is a large Field, and is in every body's Possession, yet commonly proves a Trouble to the Great, and a Solace to the Unhappy. To possess in Imagination, and want in Reality, is the source of human Affliction.

Is led into this train of Speculation from some Observations he lately made in a Friend's Family in the Country, where he discern'd in every Face the hurry of those Passions that play'd within.

Enquiring of Palamedes (his Friend) the reason of this Epidemick Frenzy, he told him, That he had made a Present to his Wife, his Son, and each of his Daughters, of three Tickets a piece, in the present State Lottery, which had fill'd his house with Distraction.

Desir'd the young Gentleman to inform them how he wou'd be below the 10,000*l.* if it fell to his share. I would, replied the Youth, make the Tour of Europe; see Italy, and

age in the Service of his Imperial Majesty, and having arriv'd at sufficient Dignity, come home and live with Honour in my own Country. And why, said the Father, cannot you do the same thing without this Prize? I shall leave you sufficient to supply all the Conveniences of Life. Come, come, you don't deserve it. Let me hear what Nanny says.

Should I be so lucky, answer'd the, I could take a large House near the Court, set up an Equipage, and live agreeable to my Fortune; I would have magnificent Assemblies, keep visiting Days with splendid Entertainments; a Country House; Coach, Chariot, Horses, and Servants in rich Liveries. So in one Year, said the old Gentleman, you would reduce your self to the same State you are in now.

Well, Miss Kitty, how do you intend to dispose of your 10,000l.

O! (replies the young Lady) Such a Fortune would recommend me to Place and Title; and I would bestow it on some Man of Quality and Merit.—No Child (said the Mother) you must be contented with a Man of Quality without Merit; such a one might prevail on to accept such a sum, tho' you were tack'd to it. I see, says the old Gentleman, 10,000l. would be the ruin of any of you, and confess I have some satisfaction in the Improbability, that it shou'd fall to any of your shares.

Fog's Journal, Sat. October 30. N^o. 156.

THE SCRUB OF RAG-FAIR gives Fog a Translation from an old Irish Manuscript, written in the Time of the late Protector, and design'd to banter him for elevating Men of low Fortune, and less Merit, to the first Places in the Government on the sole Recommendation of the most consummate Impudence.—

ANOTHER Correspondent sends

A Description of the House of a famous Knight, in a certain County, which is there call'd a small Hunting Box, or Seat. (Norfolk)

THIS Seat, in the Common Road to it, makes no great Figure; but when you enter the House, there's hardly an end of its extent. There are 16 large Rooms below, and 24 above for State and Show, besides those for Use and Convenience; the Furniture of some Rooms worth 40 or 50,000l.

The Huntsman's Hall will contain 100 Huntsmen, with all their Dogs, &c. and the Knight in the middle of them, and is hung with magnificent Paintings proper to the Place. In some of the Rooms of State are foreign Pictures, reported to be of 20 or 30,000l. Value, but there are none so valuable to all true Englishmen as the Picture of himself, drawn different ways, and plac'd in almost every Room in the House. 'Tis drawn as a Statesman, a Scholar, a Mathematician, &c. But in one Room the drawings of him, he apprehends, were done by a disaffected Painter. One of them represents him grasping at Honour, and catching hold of her behind, but the Trumpet of Fame is unluckily plac'd behind his Breeches, as if there us'd. In another, he greedily catches at Wealth, and gets it. In a third, he is grasping at Pleasure, which he likewise catches; but Money is observed to drop out of his Pocket.

There is nothing common or mean in the House (among the dead Furniture) except the great Man's Coat of Arms, which appears to him a Fool's Cap.

The Daily Courant, October 29, 1731.

Cato and the Craftsman?

THIS Author states the Comparison between these two Writers

ters from the general Drift of their Opposition to, and its necessary and probable Effects on, the publick Affairs.

Observes, that *Cato* took up his Pen in that Year of universal Confusion, when the S. Sea Directors, and perhaps greater Persons, had laid a Scheme to shift the Property, and Lands of England, from the Hands of our Nobility and Gentry, into their Own, their Friends and Associates; to expose which, was the general drift of those Papers.

The *Craftsman* open'd his School of Sedition, when the Nation was in an arm'd and expensive Posture, and Negotiations on foot toward of, without a War, a Blow threatened by the first Treaty of Vienna.

This is the first great Difference between *Cato* and the *Craftsman*. *Cato* opposed his private Sentiments in a Point, of which the People of England were adequate Judges, and apparently felt the Effects. Whereas the main Drift of the *Craftsman* were Points of Foreign Administration; Questions of the most difficult and complicated Nature; and therefore the farthest remov'd from the Apprehensions and Understanding of the Body of any People whatsoever.

For which Reason the Legislators of all Countries have committed their Negotiations to some few particular Men; and when the People, as in Democracies, have meddled in such Questions they have found the mischievous Consequences. As was the Case of the States of Greece.

In their not being subject to these Mischiefs, consists the excellence of mixed Monarchies, and particularly of our own Constitution.

Nor were the Authors of *Cato's* Letters, insensible of the difference between Points of Domestic and Foreign Policy. Their words are, The People cannot all of them see distinctly the Diversities, nor watch the Motions, of

guessthe Designs of neighbouring States; but every Cobler can judge, as well as a Statesman, whether he can sit peaceably in his Stall, and whether a Dragoon, or a Parish Officer comes to him for his Taxes.

But the most material Difference betwixt those two Writers is, that the Dispute, as manag'd by the Authors of the *Craftsman*, must have, abroad, Effects assigned to such ~~new~~ ^{new} Debates; it must have strengthened our Enemies in their Hopes; and increased those Delays and Expen-
ces which have been so loudly
exclaim'd against; and have thrown
new Difficulties in our way, which
else had never happen'd.

Did *Cato* contend for Freedom of popular Debates in Points of Government? He limited it to proper Objects. Did he assert the Justice of the People's Judgment concerning Government and Governors? He distinguishes how far he thought them just. Does he assert that Labels are only dangerous to the Guilty? He means those which the common People understand. Does he talk of the Folly and abusive Use of Party Appellations? His Assertions are general, and meant to expose the Practice so far as it was abused.

Has *Cato* written on Stock-Jobbing? 'Twas at a time when that pernicious Practice threatened the Nation with immediate Ruin. Did he write against standing Armies? He did it when we were engag'd in no foreign Quarrels. Do *Cato's* Letters speak

disrespectfully of Ministers? 'Twas with relation to Points of Domestic Administration; and at a time when our Enemies could make no advantage by it.

Does he exhort to publick Plunderers, and Oppressors to Destruction? 'Twas in relation to a notorious Combination to defraud the whole Nation, in a Point which

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Book 1.
Letters
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food. Thus the Authors of Cato's Letters purſ'd the publick Good, *highly, and with ſincere Intentions.* Whereas the Writers of the Craftsman, from their general purport, and the uſe made of particular Topics, appear to be a ſet of Men, who, to huiſe their private Ambition or Reſentments, run Riot to Reaſon and *good Sense*, to their Duty to their King and Country; and all this under the Mask of Care for the *publick Weal.*

The Craftsman, Sat. October 30. No. 275. Remarks on the foregoing Daily Cour- rants, of October 21, 22.

HOW can this Writer (says Cato) affeſt, that the pu- nishment of the Sea Directors, and their Aſſociates, was the general drift of Cato's Letters? Suppoſes he means the *first Volume of those Pa- per*; for the Directors, and their Aſſociates, were paſh'd before the conclusion of that Volume; and the Noble Lord, mark'd out as the Objec- t of popular Reſentment, died before the Conclusion of the *second Volume*.

Can't allow that Cato conſi'd his Oppoſition to Points of Domestick Adminiſtration. The Ith of Treaty-making was not then grown an in- veteſte Diftemper. Ventures to ſay, that Cato never dreamt of that ſubtile Diſtinction between the Foreign and Domestick Part of the Government, which, the Craftsman ſays, has been lately ſtarted, to reduce the Liberty of the Press within ſtraiſter Bounds.

Confefſes, that the Craftsman op- paid his *School of Sedition* (as 'tis called) ſoon after the Treaty of Hanover was concluded; and that the ensuing Conjunction betwixt France and us, had no ſmall share in the rife of that Paper.

Examines the Force of the Dif-

tinction between Foreign and Domestick Affairs. His Adverſaries have formerly allow'd, that the Liberty of the Press extends to all Matters of Government, as well as Religion, without conſining it to Domestick Affairs, and never afferted, till lately, that we ought not to write upon Foreign Affairs at all.

Grants, that the common People can't be ſuppoſed to understand the Interests of Europe, or the tendency of dark and intricate Negotiations; but the common People have common Sense, and are capable of under- ſtanding theſe Points, as well as Domestick Affairs, when explain'd to 'em.

Agreeſs, there is ſome Truth in the Objection, that the deciſion of theſe Points in a popular way gives our Enemies an opportunity of miſ- gling in our Counſels, &c. But then he argues, that general Calamities and uneaſineſſe at home give our Enemies as much Advantage and Encouragement to diſturb us, as the Male Adminiſtration of Affairs abroad. So that there is as much reaſon to forbear the whole Exam- ination of one as the other, and therefore the Arguments in the Cour- rant prove too much, if they prove any thing. (See p. 271. E.)

London Journal, Sat. October 30 No. 644. On Gaming, Lotteries, Idleneſſe, Eu-

ſineſſe, &c. As 'tis imposſible to preſerve our Happiness without our Honesty, ſo 'tis difficult to preſerve our Ho- nesty without our Fortunes. Every Vice is naturally coiſected with Evil, leſſens a Man's Happiness, and de- prives him of his greatest real Good; but the Vice of Gaming makes ſoon Inroads upon our Fortunes, and Ho- nesty, that 'tis imposſible to preſerve our Happiness. It deſtroyſ the Mind, Body, and Estate; it contracts the Soul, and narrows the Genius; it gives a Disreſhif

Disrelish of more noble and exalted pleasures, and puts us upon a thousand mean things which our Souls abhor'd.

The natural Life of Man is *Labour or Business*; Riches is an unnatural State; and therefore, generally, a State of *Misery*. Life, which is a Drug in the Hands of *idle Men*, never hangs heavily on the Hands of *Merchants and Tradesmen*, who judiciously divide their Time between the City and Country.

This is so true, that a wise Man wou'd never leave his Children so much Money as to put them beyond *Industry*; for that is too often putting them beyond *Happiness*. The keeping up *Riches* for posterity is, generally speaking, keeping up *Desolation*; and entailing of large Estates, entailing *Vice and misery*.

These Thoughts were occasion'd

by the present *State Lottery*; which plainly discovers that the people wou'd run into the Excesses of the *South Sea Year*, had they the same Opportunities. The Spring and source of this unreasonable *Passion*, is the *Luxury of the Age*. *Tradesmen* commence *Gentlemen* and *Men of Pleasure*, when they shou'd be *Men of Business*, and begin where they shou'd end. This sets them a mading after *Lotteries*, *Business* is neglected; and *Poverty*, *Vice* and *Misery* spread among the People.

Hopes the *Parliament* will never come into another *Lottery*. All other *Gaming* shou'd be also discourag'd. Who but laments that unfortunate young *Lady* at the *Bath*, who was ruin'd by *Gaming*, and rather than submit to a mean *Dependence*, thought it best to resign her Life? See p. 397. No IX.

To the Author of the Gentleman's Magazine.

SIR,

LONDON, Octob. 23.

LET a Majority in the Common Council of this City shou'd have entirely defeated the laudable Intentions of a great number of *Gentlemen* and *Citizens*, who were desirous of erecting, with their consent, a Statue of the great and glorious *K. William*, at the End of *Cheapside*; Give me leave by your means, bring a stranger to the worthy undertakers, to inform them of a spot of Ground adjacent, the finest in the World, seems to be left vacant for this very Purpose, and which I apprehend the Common Council have no Power to refuse. It is at the End of the *Metropolitan Church* opposite to the Statue of *Q. Anne*. This was thought a place most proper to perpetuate the memory of that Queen's merits with Regard to the *Church*, of which she was filled a nursing Mother. Can it be less to shew to preserve a grateful remembrance of our glorious Deliverer, who refus'd and preserved our Religion, and all that we hold dear, from utter ruin and destruction? and to whose Heroic Actions it is owing, that all the Churches in the Kingdom are kept from being polluted with Superstition and Idolatry?

I perswade my self the *Lord Bishop* of London on proper application, will not be averse to so commendable a deed, or if his Lordship don't think it expedient or in his Power to make such good use of himself, let the *Parliament* be applic'd to, there will not want contributions to defray the Charge, was a proper Person appoin'ted to receive them.

I conclude therefore from the Zeal of the *Gentlemen* already concern'd, which cannot beigh'tn'd from such a Refusal, as they have made with, that we shall in good time see this effected; I already anticipate part of the Pleasure it will give me and all true Lovers of our Constitution in *Church* and *State*. To which thing can add, when done, but to see engraving on one side of the Pedestal, the occasion of it being erected here instead of a worse place, shou'd it be thought advisable to perpetuate an Inscription of *British Ingenuity* to a Deliverer, even after his Death, in a matter which could but move body in the World.

Now I am on this Subject I shall communicate to you my hopes, that, instead of one, we shall have two Statues of *K. William* erected in a short time. They are grounded on the following *Will*, which as it is otherwise of publick Concern, I desire you will print. It was intitl'd *Pro* about three years ago, but for a particular Reason none of the Copies were exposed to sale.

Extract & Registro Curia Prerogativ Cantuar

SAMUEL TRAVERSO of the Parish of St. James Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Esq; Auditor General to his Royal Highness *George Prince of Wales*, humbly recommending my self both in Life and Death to the infinite goodness of God, do make my last Will and Testamēt as follows.

Item I give and bequeath my Library, consisting of above 10000 volumes, to the Royal Society, to be placed in the Library of the Royal Society, and to be open to the publick.

Item I give and bequeath my Library, consisting of above 10000 volumes, to the Royal Society, to be placed in the Library of the Royal Society, and to be open to the publick.

Vol. I. The Will of SAMUEL TRAVERS, Esq; 443

Item, I give and bequeath unto my good Friend *Walter Cary*, Esq; Surveyor General to his said Royal Highness the sum of 400*l.* with my Dutchy Leafe, with the Castle and Demieans of *Tintegel* in *Cornwall*.

Item, I give unto my Nephew *Samuel Holdich*, the sum of 400*l.* with all my Books and Household Furniture (except my Plate) my Chariot and Horses and Wearing Apparel, he giving thereto to my servant *John Powell* the full value of 20*l.* And I make, constitute and appoint the said *Walter Cary*, and *Samuel Holdich*, to be full and sole Executors of this my Will.

Item, I give and bequeath a sufficient Sum of Money to purchase and erect in *St. James's Square*, or on *Cheapside Conduit*, an Equestrian Statue in Brabs, to the glorious Memory of my Master King *WILLIAM the Third*.

Item, I give unto the illustrious young Prince *William Augustus* 500*l.* towards buying him a *George*, when he shall be made Kt. at the Garter.

Item, I give unto the Rt Hon. the Lady *Alex Roberts*, *recol.* to buy her a Jewel.

Item, I give unto my Cousin *John L. Baver*, the sum of 300*l.* and to her Sister 100*l.*

Item, I give unto Mr. *Wm. Mundy* 100*l.* And, Having long and seriously consider'd how I might do the most and the most lasting good to mankind with that wherewithal it had pleased God to bless me, I berought my self into introducing a better way of Educating young men of Quality and Condition, in the principles of Virtue and Honour, and in useful Learning, in order whereunto I agreed for *Bassett House at Oulsea*, as the properest Situation for that Purpose, but meeting with some discouragements therein, which made me apprehend that age was not dispos'd to receive so great a Benefit, I leave that blessing to some future and happier Season, and have now turn'd my Thoughts another way, wherein I hope, I may do some good, without encountering so many difficulties: I therefore give, grant, devise and bequeath all the rest and residue of my Estate, my Funeral Charges and Legacies being first paid, my Māors, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments in the County of *Esex*, and elsewhere, with all Debts, Arrears, Bills, Bonds, and other Specialities, Goods and Chattels, with all my Estate both real and personal, whatsoever and wherefover, to my said Executors *Walter Cary*, and *Samuel Holdich*, and their Heirs, upon special Trust and Confidence, that they shall and will out of the Rents, Issues, and Profits of the said Estate, send an annuity or yearly sum of Sixty Pounds, to be paid to each and every one of seven Gentlemen to be added to the present eighteen poor Knights of *Windsor*, the said annuities to be charged upon an Estate of 500*l.* per *Annum*, to be purchased and set apart for that purpose in the County of *Esex*, by my said Executors and Trustees.

And I humbly pray his Majesty that the said seven Gentlemen may be incorporated by

charter, with a Clause to enable them to purchase or hold Lands in mortmain, and that a building, the Charge whereof to be defray'd out of my personal Estate, may be erected or purchased in or near the Castle of *Windsor* for Habitation for the said seven Gentlemen, who are to be superannuated or disabled Lieutenants of English Men of War, but the Rents to be in the first place paid out of the said Estate of Five hundred Pounds per *Annum*, and then 12*l.* per *Annum*, to be apply'd to the Governor or Senior of the Seven, and the Remainder to be equally divided between him and the other Six.

I desire that these Gentlemen to be Incorporated may be single Men without Children, intin'd to lead a virtuous, studious, and devout Life, to be removed, if they gave occasion of Scandal; I would have them live in a Collegiate manner, in order whereunto, I would have 26*l.* a year deducted out of their several allowances to keep a constant Table.

And I do appoint the Chief Governor of *Windsor Castle*, the Dean of *Windsor*, and Provost of *Eaton College*, to be visitors, with Power for them or any two of them to act. As often as any vacancy shall happen, I desire they may be thus supplied; the Commissioners of the Navy to choose three Lieutenants for each vacancy, out of which the Lord High Admiral or Commissioners of the Admiralty for the time being to choose two, and the King's Majelly to nominate one of them, and so from time to time for ever. I make it my Request to the E. of *Godolphin*, the Lord *Townshend*, *Ld. Carlton*, *Mr. Compton* Speaker of the *House of Commons*, *Mr. Watkiss* Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chief Justice *King*, the Lord Chief Baron *Eyre*, *Mr. Topham*, and *Mr. Reeves*, to be overseers of this my Will, and take care that the same be duly executed to the true intent and meaning thereof; And my meaning is that any charges or expences of my Executors or Overseers shall be born out of my Estate. I desire to be buried as near as may be to the free-Chapel of *St. George at Windsor*, where a Monument may be erected over me to the value of five hundred Pounds, besides what my Executors think proper to be expended on my Funeral, for which they shall be indemnified. All the rest of my Estate not disposed of as above, I desire may be settled for the Maintenance and Education of Boys at *Christ's Hospital*, in the Study and Practice of Mathematicks. And I do hereby revoke all other Wills and Codicils whatsoever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this sixteenth day of *July*, one thousand seyen hundred and twenty and four.

S. TRAVERS.

Signed, Sealed, Published, and Declared to be the Last Will and Testamēt of the said Samuel Travers, in the Presence of my two wifes, all together in the same Room with the said Testator. Witness our hands Rich Rountree, Jn. Powell, Tho. Heiles.

Probatum sicut, Sec. Nov. 3. 1725.

Foreign Affairs, A new Court Ballad.

Tune of, *There was a Bonny Blade.*

THE Country and the Town
Are all impatient grown, (come;
Our Treaties to know what will come, come,
But the Couriers of the Law
Keep us all in so much Awe,
That, in Mercy to our Ears, we are dumb, &c.

III.
Some ask us what was meant
By alarming of *Kens* (Drum,
With the terrible Sound of a Drum, Drum,
But all that I will say,
In the News-writing Way, (mum,
As behaves a wise Man, shall be mum, mum,

III.
About *Dunkirk* and *Gib*
Some Tongues run very glib,
And offer us to lay a round Sum, Sum, Sum,
That *Spain* means This and That,
And *France* the Lord knows what;
But still shall old *Caleb* be dumb, dumb, dumb.

IV.
Cries a factious Rogue, in Spleen,
What could Madam *Parma* mean,
For nothing at all to shew her Bum, Bum, &c.,
But in a Lady's Gaze
An Author would be base,
If he did not on his Lips hold his Thumb, &c.

V.
Cries another Malecontent,
When will *Dandy Charles* be sent
With his bold *Spanish* Troops and a Drum, &c.
But still I'll not reply
To such Questions; no not I;
For I think it safer far to be dumb, dumb, &c.

VI.
There are many make a Mock
About this and t'other Stock,
And ask who hath got many a Plumb, &c.
But for my single Part,
Let them ask with all my Heart,
For still shall my Answer be mum, mum, mum.

VII.
But should That e'er come to pass,
Which all honest Men, alas!
Have long, but in vain, wish'd might come &c.
I'd soon alter my Note,
I would open my Throat,
And no more, gentle Reader, be dumb, &c.

The Wou'd be P O E T.

A Poet---they say, should on *Pegasus* ride,
A Horse that can gallop---and wing it
beside;

Who in Wantonness oft will take such a Flight,
The Horse and the Rider go clear out o' Sight,
A Person there was, who needs then would try
Whether he cou'd not ride this Horse that cou'd
fly:

The Beast he caught napping at *N---* I think;
But rides to the *Severn*, to let the Horse drink;
No sooner in Water---but *Peg*, for a Whim,
Gave the Doctor a Can, and let him to twain,

Answer to the Craftsman's Ballad;

From Read's Journal Oct. 23

THE Country and the Town,
Are all so weary grown,
Old *Caleb's* Ribaldry, and Scum, Scum, Scum;
That e'en his Friends declare,
It would be better far,
If henceforth he would resolve to be dumb, &c.

For tho' his Frights and Fears,
Have till now preserv'd his Ears,
Who can Answer for what is to come, &c.
He's told so many Lies,
That Figures scarce suffice,
To reckon up the Total of the Sum, Sum, Sum.

About *Dunkirk* and *Gib*
His Tongue runs very glib, (dumb, &c.
But for all that he says, 'twere as well to say
'Tis only This, and That,
He owns he can't tell what,
But raves about a Fleet, and a Drum, &c.

But prithee *Caleb*, why,
'Twas like a naughty Boy,
Hast thou mentioned a Lady's Bum, Bum, &c.
I pray now let me ask,
Have you forgot the Desk ?
Upon my Word, it was not right, but Mum, &c.

He says, upon a Time,
It surely was a Crime,
That a very Great Man wou'd not be dumb, &c.
Not for Eleven hundred Pounds,
In old House and Grounds, (Sum, Sum,
Whoso speak, had resign'd ten times the Sun-

On such Logick as this,
Ery Wife Man must Pits, (dumb, &c.
And cry, as he reads, this *Caleb's* a Humdum,
Are Men to be beguyl'd,
As a Nurse does her Child,
With Stories of a Giant, and Fee, Faw, Fum?

If Tyburn had it's due,
Alas! poor *Caleb*, you, (dumb, &c.
And all your Masters wou'd be quite fain,
There's worthy Master *P*,
And honest *A*---*hi*,
I'd nor be in their Coats for a Plumb, Plumb, &c.

The Doctor by Fortune recover'd the Land,
But so hurt, or so frightened---he scarcely could
stand;

However, was forc'd to sneak quietly Home
On Foot, I suppose, for *Pegg's* was gone.
Having rested a while---he needs would alway
To get to *Parnassus* some other way.

On Foot---he be思ht him, hence'er could pass
Such a Sort of a Road; so he got him an *Ale*,
Since which, he's assyl'd twice or thrice to be
gone;
But the *Ale* cannot fly, to the Dr. 's *Hause*.

Invent of a POEM, on the Ladies
at BURY FAIR.

ON neighbour'ring Ickworth when we cast an
Eye, sweetneſs and Maſteſty we there defcry,
Inuent Amons they are alwaſy ſeen,
As Vefla chaſte, bright as th' Idaliam Queen;
In Empire too all uncontroul'd the Iways,
While Capital all that ſhe direcds, obeys.

If next we turn our View to Calſorth Shades,
Cromwells thines among our Suffolk Maids;
Eoing and young our Transports the in-
ſpires,
And kindles in each Breast, reſiſtles Fires.
Here Thornhill now, here both the Mordens
blaze, (Rays:
Who quickly will from hence withdraw their
They, in each Glance, each Motion throw a
Darts.

Let we rejoice, e'en while we feel the Smart;
Willing y' our Hearts to them resign,
Whole Alpeſt and whole Air are so divine.
If I had Waller's Smoothneſs, Gravine's
To write of Wym and Alſlow I'd aſpire; (Fire,
But ſhould my Verſes e'er fo much command,
All my Encomiums they would far tranſcend.
Trophies by Barber won to all are known,
Scorning no Obſervation — but her own.

Briffe both Bacons next demand my Straints,
The Wonders they of Norfolk's verdant Plains :
Happy Village that! in which they dwell!
Whom Nature form'd ſo greatly to excell.

I need not mention Silles, or Johnson's Fame,
Whose Conquſt London Judy might pro-
claim?

Did they not thither muſt too ſoon return,
With equal Flames for them we here ſhou'd burn.
The Wounds which Baſt here gives we muſt
endure,
When he has left us, who thofe Wounds can cure?
Whate'er we ſuffer we ſhould ne'er complain,
If the Physician due to eaſe our Pain.
To pleaſing Strange I next direct my Lays.
Who merits it, but pleaſes y' Mufe's Praife,
When the is near, our Fancy ſhe muſt ſtrike,
And we muſt Judgment ſhew, when we moſt
like.

When Good-y and both Affeks hence retire,
Joy that are vail, well then, alas! expire.
Coud' Bury the whole Year, thofe Nymphs re-
main, [Train.
Yours wou'd keep her Court here, — they her
But that we may not be o'erwhelm'd with
Grief.

When ablen they — others will bring Relief,
For ſtill here Mab, who's cheerful, eat, gay,
Will darkeſt Clouds diſpeſt, and make out Day;
Her Sister diſfers — but as Sib'rs ſhould,
Her graver is, but, like her, wife and good.
Benn, Barnard, Biles, either Spring,
Pope, Allen, Brown, and Reynolds we may ſing.
Such rare Perſefions in all theſe abounding;
Their Equals scarcely are thro' Britan found.
Colman and James, another Bowers, each Wef,
Colſell with her, and hence we're amply bleſh.
While Turner, Hovel, Evans, are in Sight
With Maſto, they ne'er fail to give Delight.

ACANDIDATE'S LETTER to the FREEHOLDERS
of a certain County Verby'd.

TO my Brother Freeholders whose lines I abide,
T 'Twill ſhow 'em at leaſt how well I can
write; [WOT did we learn O EH
But chiefly to tell 'em in my preſent condition,
I've no inclination at all to petition; [WOT did I
Tom all know I thought myſelf highly aduſed,
That a ſcrutiny was by the Sheriff refuſed,
Though I promis'd indeed no more trouble to give.
And tho' I can' abſtain, 'tis plain, without leaſe.
But now I have had one, I've reaſon to think,
The more we ſit ſomethings, the more it will ſink:
For all the bad voies that have made ſuch a ſink.
There are ten for myſelf, where there's one for all.
The oſt of Q. Ann (and who wou'd blame her
For not taking care to make her ſet's plainer?)
Are ſo very obſcure, that not double ſee,
What's illegal for him, can make legal for me.

I thank you homeſter for your ſteady affection,
It may do me ſome good in another election:
For thoſe who not ſorped to ſwear me a bad one,
Wou'd doubtleſs have giv'n u a good one, if they'd
had one.

To oblige you I laid down the title of Squirr,
Tho' in hopes to exchange it for Knight of the ſtate: [A
Of whi, h disapp'red, I can take up with eaſe
That of Cat or Jubus, or juſt what you pleafe.

Before I conclude, I think it but fit
To offere you I had with intention to fit;
So if I can't ſerve you, I hope 'twill be thought
The 'tis my miſfortune, it is not my fault.
But Courage, my lads for your Brother Freeholders
In a year or two will be a year or two older;
And then, my lads, then in a year or two more,
We may come off as well as we came off before.

On TEMPER.

WOULD you deſcribe a peevish Character,
One who in each paſtry Accident can
ſtrik, [ſay'd s
The Copy whence you drew would too be
Many the Men to whom 'twould be apply'd;
Such ſombris's are thick in Britain's Isle.
People who ſcarce were ever known to ſmile;
Or, if ſome tranſient Glance ſhould gild their
Night.

'Tis thought a Wonder, like the Northern Light.
Or, would you paint one ſad and gay by Fars;
The Character at leaſt Ten Thousand hits,
Few to Ill Humour conſtantly are fix'd;
The gen'ral Temper of Mankind is thiſ'd;
One while in tip top Spirits, then in Spleen,
Meer April Minds, now bluſſing, now ſerene,
Such are thoſe Men, of whom one of that heard,
Good-natur'd Folks enough, unleſs they're
ſir'd.

See 'em at Intervals, they're free at Light,
When rais'd by Wine, and ev'ry Thing goes
right;

And were the beſt good natur'd Men in Life,
But they meet Croſſes, and then — Such a Whi,
But paint the Man whoſe even Temper flows,
Like Summer Streams, which none but Zephi
blows:

One, in whose dear noſe e'er could' paſſion find,
Or ſpark of Anger kindling in the Mind;
Whaſe

Whose Looks no Rage e'er wore or Face a Cloud,

Whose Accent ne'er was passionately loud, Nor talk with peevish Interjections rich, The fretful Person's fav'rite Parts of Speech ; His Cheek ne'er pale with Wrath, nor Eye-balls red,

Passion's Expression in the better bred ; Whose Spleen's so rare, and then so slightly shown ;

From other's Temper it can scarce be known ; Whose Humour no ill Fortune can dispoil ; His worst Ill-Nature but a lesser Smile.

Who but exclaims at this, as if we drew A faultless Monster, which the World ne'er knew ?

It seems for any single Man too much, And 'twere a Fiction ; but that S---is such,

DAMON, A PASTORAL.

Now sunk with purple Rays the setting Sun, And pleas'd the peasant saw his Labour done, Pent in their Folds, the Flocks no longer Bleat, And homeward stadt the King with swelling Teat, Sweet flies the smelling Air before the Breeze, And all Things now—but Damon's Heart, bad Ease.

Ab Lucy ! Lucy ! said the fishing Swain, Long, long, e're this, thou might'st have sold thy Grain ;

Nor loiter'd thus, unmindful of my Woe, And careless of those Pains I undergo ; Those Pains, that fill in Absence me seize, To which the parting Pangs of Death were Ease. What dreadful Cares distract my aching Tho' ? What gloomy Scenes are in my Fancy wro't ? Perhaps she has old Hobson's Nephew met ; The Baby, who my all his Riches get : Of Wealth deserving—Lubin may prevail, And golden Heaps may gild his bony Tale ! Or see, by Chance, may sprightly Calin see, Colin for Song so fam'd, so full of Glee, His Strains, perhaps, her Female Fancy move, And triumph o'er my artless Vows of Love. Ab ! Lucy, Lucy, when at Sturhitch Fair, Our Master's Cheeses were thy Damon's Care, Soon were they sold, and soon return'd I home, Ab ! bafso soon would charming Lucy come ; But cruel she, or heedless of her Swain, Or with some rival Youth still now remain.

Tot antient Saw—too true, alas ! I find That Women's Vows are wav'ring as the wind, How faithless Fair ! can you ungrateful prove ? In spite of all good, why should Damon Love ? Yet see ! who trips so quick thro' yonder Glade, 'Tis she ! 'tis Lucy, 'tis my charming Maid ! False all my Fear, false my Suspicions were, Her Heart is constant as her Face is Fair. Swift to her Arms the eager Damon flew, As flies the Arrow from the twanging Yew,

EPIGRAM.
Old Nick engag'd on British Grounds, To hunt Puff Priesthood down—a, For this pack'd up the keenest Hounds, In Country or in Town—a.

With Ease he trip'd it (swift as Thought)

O'er many a Field and Common, And, when he found the Rest at Fault, He hollow'd,--- Hark to Bocman.

MISS Kitty, by her Mamma bred, From her Childhood to Devotion : Tho' Fair, yet vow'd she ne'er won'd wed,

But wou'd slight each Lover's Motion, Lack-a-day, Sirs ! had ever charming Maid So very odd a Notion ?

Her Confessor, that she ne'er might stray, A Jesuit was chosen ;

Her Eyes the Father did betray, Who swore, tho' her Heart were frozen, Lack-a-day, Sirs ! he'd teach her to obey

At he had taught a dozen.

This pious Lecture to the Fair He read, when he confess'd her ;

'Henceforth Submission be your Care, All Piety doth rest there.'

'Lack-a-day, Child ! for Fasting and for pray,

'They out of Faſhion Jests are—

Grown bolder now when next lie came, A holy Trance procuring ;

On Miss he satisfy'd his Flame, Her Extasy enduring.

Lack-a-day, Sir ! said the reviving Dame,

Your Doctrine is alluring.

From the Glass-window Miscellany, In the great Room at the Red Lion at Brentford.

Says Sir John to my Lady, as together they sat Shall we first go to supper, or do you know what?

Dear Sir John (with a smile return'd the good

Lady)

Let us do you know what, for supper's not ready,

At the Cardinal's Cap in Windsor.

I. F. is fifteen and so charming her mien,

Her Eyes are like Brilliants, her looks are

serene,

One Kiss from her Lips is worth ten from a

In a Window at Spinhamland.

SIR John at this Place Kiss'd her Grace,

Which he prov'd face to face.

While this was doing,

Her maid I was wooing ;

She did like her Lady,

But made me a Daddy.

At the King's Head Stockbridge.

Sally Stukely is the prettiest Girl in England,

I wish I was to play a Game with her fine hand,

Written under the Picture of the old Hostler

at the Rose and Crown in St. John's Street.

Sunt quos Curricomo Pulverem—

This is that honest Hostler of great Note,

Who ne'er wrong'd Horse of Bean or Cat.

Co'd Horses speak, they'd spread his Fame,

But since they can't, John Knight's his Name

THE

THE
Monthly Intelligencer.
OCTOBER, 1731.

Friday, October 1.

AT a Court of the York-Buildings Company were elected, the Hon. Sam. Hoxley, Esq; Governor, Benjamin Foxley, Wm Squire, Jerom Horsley, Francis Townley, Abr. Meure, James Wilkinson, Esq's; Assistants.

Being a monthly Meeting at Cambridge of the gentlemen of the County, a collection was made for the poor sufferers by the Fire which happen'd at Barnwell, the Day before, when Sr Rob. Walpole, the Ld Walpole, Sr Wm Willys, Mr Shepherd, and Mr Brundley, gave 30 Guineas each.

Saturday, October 2.

This Day her Majesty was in perfect health, notwithstanding a report in the city that she died yesterday of an Apoplectic Fit, which took its rise from the death of a Woman at Court, whom the Grooms and Servants called Queen; on which account several dealers were considerable losers by buying up blacks for mourning.

Tuesday, October 5.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was taken ill, which prevented his or the Court's Hunting for two or three days.

Wednesday, October 6.

Her Grace the Duchess of Buckinghamshire with the Duke her Son, arrived at Buckingham-house, from their Travels in Foreign Parts.

Thursday, October 2.

A court of common council at Guild-hall appointed a committee to distribute the money collected in the city, for the sufferers at Blandford, Taunton and Ramsey. At the same time the Inhabitants about Bishop-

gate-street petitioned the court that their Gate might be rebuilt.

Saturday, October 9.

Was publish'd some account of a design the Queen had entertain'd of conferring degrees of Honour on Ladies of quality, who were to wear Stars on their sides. *So far the News Papers. Those that are curious to know what foundation there is in Antiquity for this Project, we refer to Dr Dawson's History of the Order of the Garter, p. 132, 133, 134, where they will see how the Garter, other Ensigns, and Robes were worn by the Queen and great Ladies of the court, in several Reigns.*

Sunday, October 11.

Being his Majesty's coronation day, it was observed with the usual solemnities and rejoicings.

The State Lottery began drawing, and the first Ticket, No. 51,714, a Prize of 500l. fell to the Orphan Children of Mr Farmer, late Vintner in White-chappel.

Tuesday, October 12.

The Duke of Lorrain arrived at Greenwich from Holland.

Wednesday, October 13.
The Sessions began at the Old Bailey.

Thursday, October 14.

The D. of Lorrain waited on his Majesty, the Queen, and the rest of the Royal Family, at Hampton Court, attended by Count Kinski, the Emperor's Ambassador.

Friday, October 15.

The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey when two malefactors receiv'd sentence of Death, Anne Palmer, alias Hinks, for Felony; and John Turner for

for Burglary. They are since re-
priv'd in order for Transportation,
Monday, October 18.

Was issu'd at the Exchequer 1000000l.
to the S. S. Company, out of the
Sinking Fund, to reduce the like sum
in the capital of the annuities: and
Subscriptions are begun for 400,000l.
for sale of annuities, at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent,
Granted last Parliament.

His Majesty has settled 6000l. per
Ann. on his Highness the Duke of
Cumberland for the support of his
Equipage, &c.

Tuesday, October 19.

A committee of the Charitable
Corporation was held at their office in
Spring-Garden, when it appear'd that
their cashier, Mr Thompson was gone
off with money and goods belonging
to the corporation to a great value.

The company have offer'd a re-
ward of 1000l. for the apprehen-
ding him, who is now at Paris. George
Robinson, Esq; their Banker, went off
with him, where they both remain-
ing, were declar'd Bankrupts.

Thursday, October 21.

The Somerset Man of War of 80
guns, and the Grampus a sloop, were
launched at Woolwich; at which were
present the Ld Visc. Torrington, D. of
Lorrain, &c. and several Lds of the
Admiralty, and other persons of dis-
tinction; who afterwards dined in
the Queen's house at Greenwich.

Friday, October 22.

At a court of common council
held at Guild hall, a Bill pass'd to
prevent the sale of sundry artificers
places in this city. Afterwards a
petition was offer'd for erecting a
Statue in the place where *Cheapside*
Conduit stood; but on the question
for reading the same, it was carried
in the negative, among the com-
mons, 77 to 25. The Ld Mayor,
and Aldermen present, were unani-
mously for reading it. (See p. 442.)

The East-India company had ob-

tain'd Letters of Mart and Repulse
for 12 of their ships, which lay ready
to sail for the Indies.

Monday, October 25.

The Dutches Dowager of Marl-
borough gave a sword set with dia-
monds and a pair of diamond buckles
of great value, (presented to the late
Duke of Marlborough by the present
Emperor of Germany) to her Grand-
son the Earl of Sunderland.

Wednesday, October 27.

The Duke of Lorrain, accom-
panied by Count Kinski, and several
English Noblemen, went from New-
market and visited the University of
Cambridge, and having seen every-
thing that was curious there, re-
turn'd to New market.

Thursday, October 28.

The court came to St James's.

His Majesty in council prorogu'd
the Parliament from the 9th of No-
vember to the 13th of Jan. when they were
to sit for the dispatch of business.

The Royal Society met, when
Capt. Goslin presented some blue col-
our, with a Specimen, which shew'd
it to exceed the common Ultramarine;
it was brought from Tartary,
where, and in China, the Painters use
it, and it's much cheaper than the
present Ultramarine; but our
Painters are ignorant of the method
of working it.

Friday, October 29.

Francis Child, Esq; Alderman for
Farringdon without, was sworn Lord
Mayor of the city of London.

Saturday, October 30.

Being his Majesty's birth-day, an
Ode, written by Colly Cibber, Esq;
Poet Laureat, being set to Music,
was Sung by Mr Hughes and others
of the King's chapel. We shall in-
sert in our next, p. 494.

Sunday, October 31.

Their Majesties and all the Roy-
al Family removed from St James's
to Richmond.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

22. I. THE Marq. of Graham, E. of Belford, eldest Son to the D. of Montrose, and was succeeded in his Title by *Wm* his next Brother.
 2. Sir *Chris. Lowther*, Bart. at his House in Brook-street, Holbourn. Dying without Issue, the Title descended to *James Lowther* of Whitehaven, Esq; Knight of the Shire for Cumberland.
 Mr *Stewart*, one of his Majesty's Harbingers.
 5. Henry Saunders, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace, for Westminster.
 7. Mr *Richard Froom*, an Italian and Sicilian Merchant, at his House on College-hill.

The Lady Carpenter, at Bath. (see No. XIV. p. 631. Feb. 10.)
 9. The Rev. Dr *Stanley*, Dean of St Asaph, Arch-deacon of London, and one of the Canon Residentaries of St Pauls, Aged 90.

Thomas *Illed*, Esq; at his Seat at *Eton* in Northamptonshire.

10. Mr *Beckford*, at his Seat at *Ashted* near Epsom.

Mr *Reddal*, Receiver of the Taxes for the County of Bedford; and soon after, his Son, late Under-Sheriff.

11. The only Son of *James Cox*, Esq; at *Martin Abby*, in Surry.

12. Mr *Lancelot Baugh*, Clerk of the Arraigns for the Home Circuit, which he had gone 104 times successively, without the least Indisposition.

13. Mr *Valentine Randal*, King's Messenger, in *Strutton Ground*, Westm.

17. Mr *Haywood*, a Merchant, at his House on *Lawrence-Pountney's Hill*.

Mr *James Myrr*, at *Gatton*, in *Surry*, in the 112th Year of his Age, leaving two Daughters, the youngest upwards of 80.

— *Lee*, Esq; at *Hesson*, in *Middlesex*.

The Rev. Mr *Gough*, second Master of the Charter-house School.

Sir *Tho. Pope Blount*, Bart. His Family came into *England* with the Conqueror.

19. The Revd Mr *Wright*, Curate of *Kensington*, a learned pious Divine.

20. *Lauglin Mackintosh*, Captain of the numerous Family of *Clancabton*, at *Moy* in the Shire of *Inverness*. He was a Person of undaunted Courage, and great Honour, and is succeeded in his Estate by *W. Mackintosh*, Esq.

22. The Lady of Major *Whitfield*, of *Hatton Garden*.

Thomas *Bealward*, Esq; at *Brentwood*, in *Essex*.

24. Mrs *Thorold*, Sister to Sir *Sam. Thorold*. (see No. XIV. p. 631. Feb. 17.)

Dr *Atterbury*, Minister of *Highgate*, and *Hornsey*, in *Middlesex*, Brother to the banish'd Bp of *Rochester*. (see No. XIV. p. 631. Feb. 15.)

— *Powet*, Esq; at his Lodgings in *Holborn*.

25. Mrs *Fryer*, Daughter of the late Sir *John Fryer*.

John *Mackenzey*, Esq; formerly principal Clerk of Sessions, in *Pertshire*.

Michael *Austin*, Esq; formerly a Merchant, at his House in *Redlyn-street*.

Sir *Gustavus Hume*, Bart one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and Knt of the Shire for the County of *Fermanagh* in *Ireland*.

27. The Revd Mr *King*, Vicar of All Saints at *Northampton*.

Talbot *Telverton*, Earl of *Suffex*, Dep Earl Marshal of *England*, aged 43. He left two Sons, the eldest four Years old.

29. Dr *Stephen Hall*, Physician to *Greenwich Hospital*.

31. Wm *Harvey*, of *Chigwell* in *Essex*, Esq; formerly Knt of that Shire.

The Revd Mr *Barnet*, Rector of *Langfield* in *Kent*.

P R O M O T I O N S.

MMR Carr, House-keeper to the Stamp-Office, has been made Under-treasurer there.

Mr John Hippesley, King's Waiter at the Custom-house, made Under-Surveyor of the Customs in the Port of London; and,

Sir Edward Hill, Knt. was appointed to succeed him.

Edward Trattle, Esq; appointed Governor of Sandown Fort, in the Isle of Wight.

William Anderson, Esq; made Commissary Clerk for the Town of Murray.

Dr Ishaw, Brother of Sir Justinian Ishaw, Knt. of the Shire for the County of Northampton, appointed Advocate for the Admiralty, in Matters relating to the Crown, in the Place of Dr Sayer (see Deaths, Sept. 21.)

Stephen Mansell, Esq; appointed one of the Gent. of his Majesty's Honourable Band of Pensioners.

Mr John Eddowes, Groom of the Almonry, appointed King's Barber.

Mr Wormsley, and Mr Crutchfield, chosen Common-Council Men, for the Ward of Farringdon without.

Mr William Wenden, Shoemaker, chosen Arts-master of Bridewell.

Coulthorpe Clayton, Esq; one of his Majesty's Equerries, prefer'd to a Post in the Life-Guards.

M. Seth. Grosvenor, made one of the Corn-meters of this City.

Mr Duke Newland, presented Ensign in Col. Fane's Reg. of Foot.

Mr Gray, of Symond's Inn, made Cursitor for the Counties of Rutland and Oxfordshire.

Robert Gay, Esq; Member of Parliament for the City of Bath, made Treasurer of St Bartholomew's Hospital, in the Room of Samuel Palmer, Esq; who resign'd.

Mr Valentine Cummins, chosen Register to the Corporation of Clergymen's Sons.

Bevil Filmer and Theodore Johnson, Esqs; appointed Keeper of the Writs and Records of the Court of King's Bench.

Mr Robert Stovel, of Wandsworth in Surry, made one of his Majesty's Musicians in Ordinary. He was taken Notice of by some Persons accidentally, hearing his surprizing Performance, who brought him to Court.

Promotions in Ireland.

Bernard Dennet, Esq; appointed Lieut. Col.

Samuel Stone, Esq; Major;

John Greenhill, Esq; Capt. Lieut.

George Gordon, Esq; Capt.

Knowles Kensey, Gent. 1st. Lieut.

Sir Seymour Pyle, 2d. Lieut.

in Col. Dubouregy's

Reg. of Foot.

Ecclesiastical Preferments confer'd on the following Reverend Gentlemen.

Wth Adam Chandler, M. A. Son to the Ld Bp of Durham, made Chancellor of that Ecclesiastical Court, in the Room of Dr Sayer.

The Rt Revd Dr Syddal, Bishop of S. David's, elected Bishop of Gloucester, void by the Translation of Dr Wilcocke to the See of Rochester.

Mr Evans, senior Prebendary, appointed Sub-dean of Westminster, to the Bp of Rochester.

Dr Francis Hare, Bp of St Asaph, elected Bp of Chichester.

Mr John Pennington, presented to the Rectory of All Saints, and St Mary's, in the Town of Huntingdon.

Mr Henry Bland, presented to the Rectory of Gadmay, in the Diocese of Lincoln.

Mr Lavington, Prebendary-treasurer of Worcester, appointed one of the Residentialies of St Paul's; and,

Dr Powel, appointed Dean of St Asaph; both Places vacant by the Death of Dr Stanley.

Mr Hive of Kensington, presented to the Vicarage of Hesdon, near Hounslow, in Middlesex.

Dr Lee, Brother to Mr Justice Lee, made Official of Canterbury, in the Room of the late Dr Sayer.

De Tyrwhit, Son-in-Law to the Bp of London, instituted in the Archdeaconry of London.

Mr Lawrence Cook, presented to the Vicarage of Hornsey.

Dr Foulkes, Canon of Christ-Church, install'd Precentor of the Cathedral Church of Exeter.

Mr Fursman, Canon of Exeter, install'd Chancellor of that Church.

Dean Lynch, collated to the Sine Cure of Eynsford in Kent.

Mr Harwood, Curate of Belford, presented to the Rectory of Shepperton, in Middlesex.

Dr Stedman, Chaplain to the Bp of London, made a Prebendary of St Paul's.

MARRIAGES.

— Barrett, Esq; to Miss Baker, Daughter of Captain Baker, a 10,000*l.* Fortune.

The Ld John Russel, to the Lady Diana Spencer at Marlborough House St James's. He has a Fortune of 30,000*l.* down, and is to have 100,000*l.* at the Death of the Dutchess Dowager of Marlborough, her Grandmother.

Robert Arburyknot, Esq; to Miss Sedgwick.

Henry Dawson, Esq; to Miss Clough of Buttermere, Berkshire.

John Willard, aged 84 to Sarah How, both of Cranbrook in Kent. Willard was one of the 22 of that Parish, (the youngest above 72 Years old) who about 4 Years ago play'd a Match at Cricket.

CASUALTIES.

07. 3. AT Cockborpe in Norfolk, a Fire broke out which consumed the greatest part of the Town.

A Blacksmith at Gravesend, having parted from his Wife, sent for her, designing 'twas thought to be reconcil'd to her, but with a Piece loaded with Shot, Hob-nails and pieces of Iron, shot her in the Shoulder and Breast, of which she died in two or three Days.

4. On the Road betwixt Bath and Bristol, the Body of a Man was found, with all his Limbs cut off and mangled, and the Skin stript off his Face, supposed to be done to prevent his being known.

23. A Fire broke out in the House of Mr Bently, adjoining to the King's School near Westminster Abbey, which burnt down that part of the House that contained the King's and Cottonian Libraries: almost all the printed Books were consumed and part of the Manuscripts. Amongst the latter, those which Dr Bentley had been collecting for his Greek Testament, for these last ten Years, valued at 2000*l.*

A Gentleman at *Hackney* who kept tame Pidgeons, looking out of his Window in the Evening, discern'd something white at the Lockers, which taking for a white Cat, discharg'd his Fowling-Piece, and shatter'd his Son's Arm, whose Ruffles was the white he aim'd at.

24. *Timothy Gulley, Esq; of Chiswick*, Captain in the second Regiment of Foot-Guards getting out of Bed, said to his Wife, *Nanny*, *Good by;*, then shot himself in the Head with a Pistol, which lodg'd two Balls in the back part of his Head: The Surgeons finding it difficult to extract them, he call'd for his Nutcrackers, saying, he would take them out himself. He liv'd two Days.

At *Gibraltar* were lately executed 5 Sailors belonging to the *William, Capt. Bennet*, which sailed from *Lisbon* in Aug. last, bound for *Genoa*, for killing the Capt. and Mate with their Wives, and a Passenger, and for sinking the Ship.

The *John and Jane, Capt. Birt*, from *London*, after an obstinate Fight for 4 Hours, was taken the 24th of March last, in *Glover's Reef*, near the Bay of *Honduras*, by a *Spaniſh Sloop*. They carry'd the Ship to *Campedj*, confiscated her, imprison'd the Men, and us'd them cruelly.

As the *Jacob*, late *Capt. Thurman*, bound from *Alexandria*, with Hides, Coffee, Saffron, &c. to *Leghorn*, lay off *Monte Christo*, the Saffron smothering in the Hold, on opening the Hatches, the Flames burst out and consumed the Ship and Cargo, the Captain and Sailors hardly escaping.

Grubstreet Journal, Thursday October 28.

(Omitted in its proper Place)

Contains a Representation of the Solemnity and Procession of the Lord Mayor of *London*, thro' the City from *Westminster*, on the Day he is sworn into that high Office before the Barons of the Exchequer; together with Coats of Arms of the several Companies of this City, and the Dates of their Incorporations, and an account of the Antiquity of the Office of Ld M.

NEXT, they reprint the Latin Verses publish'd last Year on the then Ld Mayor, many of the lines being applicable to his present Ldship; which (see p. 425).

Lastly, *Maximus* addresses a Poem to the Lord Mayor Elect, which he concludes with these Lines,

But since no Diet is so thin as Fame,
Once more may soon the City Poet's name
In me revive; with Persiion by the year;
And Perquisite a Pipe of PARSON's Beer.
With this inspir'd and scorning nauseous wine,
In annual Pomp your City Bard shall shine,
Attending in the Train of New Lord Mayor,
Bright as on New years day the Laureat Player.

Useful Discoveries.

This Month the Publick was inform'd, That *Dennis Staynforth, Esq; and Mr Foljambe*, Patentees of a new invented Plough, which does not requir so many Cattle by a third as the common ones, have dispos'd of some to several Farmers, who use them for dispatch, employing three Ploughs instead of two, without any additional Expence. Also,

That *Mr William Fallowfield*, of *Leek* in *Staffordshire*, to whom a Patent was granted for a new method of making Iron, (see p. 167. No. IV.) had made Improvements therein, by some farther Discoveries; and would speedily publish Proposals for supplying the Kingdom with that useful Metal at a cheaper Rate.

That *Mr George Reynaldson*, of the City of *York*, had invented an Hydrographical Machine, which gives the Way a Ship makes at Sea, and counts her Leeway. As also a Machine to serve a Ship in Distress, when there is no Anchorage.

Foreign Affairs.

LEGHORN, Oct. 31. N. S. The British Squadron commanded by Sir Charles Wager, arrived the 26th Instant in this Port, having been nine Days in their Passage from *Barcelona*; and with them the *Spanish* Admiral, Vice-Admiral, and four more of their Squadron. The Rear-Admiral, with 11 more, having put into *Port Spezzia*, are expected in a day or two. On the two Admirals entering the Port, instead of 11 Guns, the usual Salute to Crown'd Heads, 22 were fir'd, which they both answer'd with 11 Guns each. The next Day the two Admirals, the *Spanish* General, the *British*, *Spanish*, and the Grand Duke's Ministers conferr'd, to settle the Introduction and Repartition of 6000 *Spanish* Troops; and a Draught of the Regulation was sent to the Grand Duke of *Florence*; who having approv'd it, an Instrument for this Purpose was sign'd here this Day, and the Troops are to Land as fast as they arrive. The whole Affair being now settled, according to the Treaties in that Behalf, the *British* Squadron will, in a few Days, sail hence on their Voyage home.

From *Hanover*, That an Edict was publish'd there, by which it is prohibited for all Pages, Footmen, or other Persons in Livery, Huntsmen, Cooks, Scholars, Journey-men of Persons in Trade, and other such like Persons, to wear any Sword, Sabre, Cutlas, or other Arms in that Town and Suburbs, on Penalty of a Fine of 3 Crowns for every Offence — It is to be wish'd, says the *Grubstreet Journal*, that his Majesty would in like manner disarm the numerous Coxcombs in this Town and Suburbs,

From the *Hague* they write, that their High Mightinesses Committee had agreed upon every Article in the Treaty of *Vienna*, except those of the *Ostend Company*, and the Tariff for the *Austrian Netherlands*, and the Emperor's Hereditary Countries.

From *Paris*, That the *French* are grievously nettled at a Convention, which they imagine is on the Carpet between *England* and *Spain*, whereby the Dutches of *Tuscany*, *Parma*, and *Placentia*, are to serve as a Guarantee or Mortgage to the *English* for making good their Losses and Pretensions.

From *Hesse Cassel*, 'Tis advised, That the Reform of the Troops, lately in the Service of *Great Britain*, goes on without delay, but with the greatest regret to the disbanded Men, who are natural Subjects, as they are not permitted to enroll in Foreign Service. General *Diemar* had petition'd the King for his Discharge, intending to enter into the Service of the King of *Great Britain*, as Elector of *Hanover*.

From *France*, they write, That the Parliament of *Aix* had proceeded to the Trial of Father *Fabre Baptist Girard*, a Jesuit, upon a Proces enter'd against him at the Suit of *Mary Katharine Cadiere*, for seducing her by the abominable Doctrine of Quietism, into the most criminal Excesses of Lewdness; charging him with Inchantment, Rape, Spiritual Incest, Abortion and Subornation of Witnesses; and with seducing of six other Penitents. After they were both interrogated, confronted, and cross-examined, and a number of Witnesses heard, his Judges, 24 in Number, proceeded to a final Determination, when 12 of them were

or condemning Father Girard to be burnt alive, and 12 of them were for acquitting him; and in regard that by the Laws of France the Balance is always given in Favor of the Party accused, the Jesuit was acquitted and set at Liberty; as, was the young Lady, Father Nicholas her Confessor, and her Brother, (whom on the other hand he had accused as Impostors and Plotters against his Life) and all discharged from further Process. It is affirmed that this Suit has cost the Society of Jesuits above 38000 Livres, besides the powerful Support of a very great Man of their order. Yet after all their Politicks, they are like to suffer more in their Reputation, than in their Pockets, a much great Number even of the French Papists believing him guilty

☞ See the NARRATIVES of this extraordinary Affair for further Particulars.

Depositions concerning the Death of Mr. Longley, Cornfactor.

The Commitment of Mrs. Dorothy Longly, now a Prisoner in the County Goal in Surry, having made much Noise, it is thought proper, to publish the original Depositions, on which it was founded. See p. 492.

September, the 1st, 1731.

Mrs. Siddale, Apothecary, deposed thus. I came to the White Hart Inn on Friday last, and ask'd the Deceased how he did? he replied, he had spit Blood for some Time. Upon this, I order'd a little Tincture of Rhubarb, but do not know whether it was taken. The Deceased had a little lethargick Fit about Sunday Noon: he lay in his Stock, which was so tight about his Neck, that it near strangled him, and was cut off. I had heard that he had been subject to Fits which proceeded from Thicknes of Blood. He said he was very ill: I ordered him Whey, and other Liquors, in consequence of a violent Thirst:

than innocent. For this Reason, having so narrowly escaped being burnt alive, he was not willing to run the Hazard of being torn to pieces by the Populace, and so retired to Avignon, which being under the Pope's Jurisdiction, he may rely on being in Safety. On the other hand Miss Cadiere, was on her Return from Aix, met by vast Numbers of People, a League out of Toulon, and received there with great Rejoicings.

BE wise ye Priests,---Direct at publick Prayer
The Female Tongue,---nor nearer trust the Fair;
From their bewitching Charms with Caution fly,
Beauty like Fire, is dangerous when too nigh:
Each Glance like Heaven's all peircing Lightning
plays,
Wounds quick as Thought, and in a Moment fly,
Nor can the coldest Virtue always prove
A sure Defensative from mighty Love,
Which kindled once,---will teach ye to pursue
In spite of Reason,---the believing Maid
Her artless Mind, with least Wishes taint,
And leave a Sinner, her ye found a Saint.

Sea
Bon
Ais
Bank
Gira
Mi
India
Bon
The
Amft.
D. Sig
Ritter
Antwo
Madri
Biblos
Lethor
Genoa
P.
Wheat
Rye
Barley
H. Bear
P. Mai

the Deceased drank a Pint of Ale, and some other Liquors; after he had been up a Quarter of an Hour, he puked, and said, he was then easy, but very drowsy. I advised a Physician, but his Wife made answer, she would send for a Physician, if she thought proper. I desired to see the Deceased again, but his Wife said, he was in a fine Sleep. I advised him a Blister, and said, if he had a Doctor, I ought to be with him. When the Deceased puked, the Wife asked, what made me smell to it; and immediately flung it out of the Window. I spoke to the Widow, Monday following, and said, it had been proper he had had a Blister, she answer'd, it is better as it is, for if he had lived a Week longer, he had died in a Goal. Being asked if it were possible to rouse him, after half an Ounce of Laudanum? This Deponee declared, it was, [To be continued]

Geb pur
New Hop
Old Hop
Rape Seed
Laud the
on bran
Tin in B
Datt in
of 3 1
Copper E
Dattard
Datto Ba
per C.
bran of B
Datt of S
Tallow 4
p. 16.
Country T
Cochineal

Refuse
Datto Ma
Datto Sm
Datto Al
Datto Lip
Datto Bals
Farrants
Datto new
Prunis E

S T O C K S.

1. See 102 $\frac{1}{4}$	Afric. 49
Bonds 5 l. 17s.	Royal Ass. 97
Annu. 100 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lon. ditto 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bank 145 $\frac{1}{4}$	Tork Build. 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{4}$
Circulation 41. 15s. 3 per Ct. An. 94 $\frac{1}{4}$	Eng Copper 21. 18s.
Mil. Bank 107 $\frac{1}{2}$	Welsh ditto 21. 3s.
India 174 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	Lottery Tick. 15l.
Bonds 5 l. 15s.	

The Course of E X C H A N G E.

Ams. 34 10	Hamb. 33 5
D. Sight 34 8	Paris Sight 31 $\frac{1}{4}$
Rotter. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24 11	Bourd. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Antwerp. 35 8	Cadiz 42
Madrid 42	Venice 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bilbao 41 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dublin 11 $\frac{7}{8}$ 12
Leghorn. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	Lisbon 5 5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Genoa 53 $\frac{1}{4}$	Oporto 5 5 $\frac{3}{4}$

Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat 26 to 28	Oates. 9 to 15
Rye 13 to 15 6d.	Tares 20 to 24 6d.
Barley 15 to 18	Pease 20 to 22 6d.
H. Beans 16 to 22 6d. H. Pease 12 to 16	
P. Malt 20 to 24	B. Malt 20 to 23

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

Geese per Chaldron 26 to 28	Figs: none	Mustick white 4 s. 6 d.
New Hops per Hun. 4l. to 5l.	Sugar Powder best 59 s. per C.	Opium 10 s. 6d.
Old Hops 1l. 19s. 19 2l. 19s.	Ditto second sort 49 s. per C.	Quicksilver 4 s. 6 d.
Rape Seed 11 l. to 12 l. cos.	Loaf Sugar double refine 69 d.	Rhubarb 20 s. a 22 s.
Lead the Fodder 49 Hun. & half	Earthing per lb.	Saraparilla 3 s. 00 d.
on board, 16 l. 10 s.	Ditto single refine. 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 Capiva 2 s. 10 d.
of 3 s. per Hun. Dairy.	Cloves 9 s. 1 d.	Balsam of Gilead 14 s. 00 d.
Cloves Eng. best 5 l. 14 s. per C.	Mace 17 s. 6d. per lb.	Hipacacuana 6 s. od.
Dittosordinary 4 l. 14 s. per C.	Nutmegs 8 s. 7 d. per lb.	Embargo Bruce per oz. 14 s. 00 d.
Ditto Bayberry 70 l. to 80 l. 00 s.	Sugar Candy white 12 d. to 17 d.	
per C.	Ditto brown 6 d. Halfpenny per lb.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
Box of Bilbao 14 l. 10 s. per Tion	Pepper for Horns consump 14 d.	Oporto red, per T. 32 l. a 34 l.
Dit of Sweden 15 l. 10 s. per Ton	Ditto for exportation 10 d. H. Pen.	ditto white 40 l.
Tallow 41 s. per C. or 5d. per lb.	Ditto ordinary 10 s. per lb.	ditto white 26 l.
Country Tallow 3 l. 19 s. od.	Ditto Cango 10 s. to 14 s. per lb.	Sherry 27 l.
Cochineal 17 s. 3d. per lbs.	Ditto Pekoe 14 s. per lb.	Canary new 26 l.
Grocery Wares.	d. to Green fine 10 s. to 13 s. per lb.	ditto old 36 l.
Refins of the Sun 27 s. od per C.	ditto Imperial 12 s. per lb.	Florence 30 l.
Ditto Malaga Fruitlets new none	ditto Hyson 35 s.	French red 36 l. a 50 l.
Ditto Smyrna new 17 s.	Drugs by the lb.	ditto white 20 l.
Ditto Alicante none	Balsm. Peis 16 d.	Bl. moutain malaga old 30 l.
Ditto Lypia new none	Cardamom 3 s. 4 d.	ditto new 24 l.
Ditto Belvedera none	Camphire refined 16 d.	Brandy Fries per Gal. 6s. to 6s 6d.
Surrants 37 s.	Crabs Eyes 22 d.	Rum of Jam 6 s. 6d. a 7s. 6d.
Ditto new none	Faifol 3 s. 9d.	ditto Lew. Islands 6s. 4 d. to 6s.
France French 17 s.	Maurice 1 s. 6 d. a 2 s. 6 d.	10d.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL
from Oct. 5. to Nov. 2.

Christned	5 Males 840	1673
	5 Females 833	

Buried	5 Males 1280	2596
	5 Females 1346	

Of which dy'd of Consump. 320, Fevers 307, Small pox 308.

Died under 2 Years old,	1120
Between 2 and 5	260
Between 5 and 10	91
Between 10 and 20	60
Between 20 and 30	159
Between 30 and 40	204
Between 40 and 50	212
Between 50 and 60	197
Between 60 and 70	122
Between 70 and 80	98
Between 80 and 90	63
Between 90 and 100	9
102	1
	2596

22. **P**radical Christianity the true orthodoxy, &c. a Sermon at Exon Sept. 8. by W. Nation, The Political State of Great Britain: for September.
- The Historical Register, No. LXIII.
4. The accomplish'd Preacher, &c. by Sir Richard Blackmore, Kt.
5. The Annotations of the Grub-street Society on Mr. Bowman's Sermon, &c. converted into Rhyme, pr. 6 d.
- Miscellaneous Observations on Authors Ancient and Modern, No. X. pr. 6 d.
- The Gentleman's Magazine No. IX. for September.
- The Divine Institution of Government: an Affize Sermon at Tork, Aug. 1. by The Clerk.
- A. M. pr. 6 d.
- Liberty. A Sermon preach'd at Exon, Sept. 16. by Zach. Mudge.
7. The present State of the Republick of Letters for September.
- Morgan's Phoenix Britannicus, No. IV. pr. 2 s. 6 d.
- A Letter to Rich. Arnold, alias Francis Walsingham, Esq; pr. 6 d.
11. The Monthly Chronicle for September.
12. A Sermon preached before the R. Hon. the L. Mayor and Aldermen, Sept. 29, by George Hawkins, M. A.
- A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Bowman, pr. 6 d.
- Scripture vindicated, in answser to Christianity as old, &c. Part III.
23. The Cafe of Mary Katharine Cadiere, &c. pr. 6 d.
- Fornication spiritualiz'd: or the Cafe of Seduction, &c. pr. 2 s. 6 d.
14. A Preservative agaist Quakerism, &c. by Patrick Smith, M. A.
- Religious Gratitude; being seven practical Discourses, &c. by Charles Owen, D. D.
35. The Cafe of Mary Katharine Cadiere &c. pr. 1 s. 6 d.
- The true Cafe of Mary Katharine Cadiere, &c. pr. 1 s.
- A Narrative of the Cafe of Mrs Mary Katharine Cadiere, against Father John Baptist Girard, Jesuit: Withher Deposition at large, and his Remarks thereon. The Second Edition, to which is added a new song to the Tune of A Lovely Lass to a Fryer came, &c. Price 6 d.
36. The Gardeners Kalender, by Philip Miller, pr. 4 s.
18. A Vindication of Human Liberty, &c. by J. Greenup, pr. 6 d.
19. The Defence of John Baptist Cadiere, &c. Part I. pr. 1 s.
- The Behaviour of the Cl-gy, as well as their Traditions, destructive of Religion, &c. pr. 1 s.
27. A Key to the Craftsman.
25. The merry Thought: or the Glass-window and Bog-house Miscellany, &c. Pr. 6 d.
- Memoirs of Miss Mary-Katherine Cadiere, &c. Pr. 6 d.
26. The History of the High Court of Parliament, &c. By Thornhagh Gurdon, Esq; 2 Vol. The Abuses of Christianity, &c.
- A Letter to the Reverend Subscribers to a late voluminous Libel, entitled, The History of England, during the Reigns of the Royal House of Stuart.
- The Defence of Father Girard, &c. Part II. Pr. 1 s.
- Scripture vindicated: in answser to Christianity as old, &c. Part III.
- Christophori Cellarii Geographia antiqua, &c.
- The Harmony between natural and revealed Religion asserted: A Sermon before the Company of Apothecaries, Sept 23. by T. Curteis.
28. A compleat Translation of the whole Cafe of Mary Cath. Cadiere, &c. Pr. 2 s.
29. The secret Instructions of the Jesuits, in Latin and English. Pr. 2 s.

B A N K R U P T S

- John Sextie, Senior of Gloucester, Cyder-Merchant
- John Leafed, of Church Oakley, } in the County of Southampton, Dealers in Timber
- Hugh Mackrell of Cold Waltham }
Brice Norton, of Wansted, Essex, Brewer
- John Burnett, and } of Boughton, Cheshire, Mercers
- St. John Burnett }
- Richard Harrison, Charing Crofs, Middlesex, Mercer
- Benjamin Clement, of Dids, Norfolk, Grocer
- Timothy Harding, of Fleet Ditch, London, Victualler
- George Minton, of Seething Lane, London Merchant
- Benjamin Carter, of Manningtree, Essex, Grocer
- Edward Marston, of Wolverhampton, in Staffordshire, Chapman
- William Cordwel, of St. Mary Magdalen Bermondsey, Surry, Woolstapler
- George Robinton, of Lombard street, London, Banker and Broker
- John Thomson, of Lawrence Pountney's Hill, London, Merchant
- Charles Kemp, of Dearham, Norfolk, Mercer and Chapman
- John Mollison, of Broad street, London, Merchant
- James Blake, of St. Botolphs Aldgate, London, Grocer