

The Gentleman's Magazine:

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Bury Town,
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Jamaica, &c.

Or, MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER.

NUMB. XII. for DECEMBER, 1731.

Which compleats the FIRST VOLUME.

CONTAINING,

- /more in Quantity, and greater Variety, than any Book of the Kind and Price/
- I. A View of the *Weekly Essays*, viz. *On Evenness of Temper*; *Philosophers Notions of Poverty and Fortune*; *Great Men's Behaviour in Death*; *Of false and true Religion*; *On the Genuineness of Ld Clarendon's History*; *Story-tellers*; *Disappointments in Love*; *Worshipping towards the East*; *Fraud and Deceit*; *The Man of Pleasure*; *On Flattery*; *Law and Lawyers*; *The Spleen*; *Honour*; *Nuptial Liberty, and Castration*.
 - II. POLITICAL POINTS; viz. *Maxims for Princes*; *Disputes about K. William's Statue*; *A juster Honour propos'd*; *On the Liberty of the Press*; *Libels and Informati-*
 - ons; *Printers, Apothecaries and Stannaries*; *Charitable Corporation*, and S. S. Company; *On the Triennial and Septennial Acts*; *Craft in general*; *Conduct of the Ministry and their Adversaries*; *Juries*; *Trials*; *Calumny and Accusation*.
 - III. POETRY: viz. *On the Holy Nativity*, by a young Gentleman; *The Toasts and Grey Mares*, a new Female Order; *Epigrams, &c.*
 - IV. DOMESTIC Occurrences, &c.
 - V. Prices of Goods, Grain, Stocks. a List of the Sheriffs, &c.
 - VI. FOREIGN Affairs.
 - VII. Books and Pamphlets.
 - VIII. Observations in Gardening.
 - IX. A Table of Contents.

By SYLVANUS URBAN Gent.

Prodeesse & Delectare.

LONDON: Printed, and sold at St John's Gate; by F. Jeffries in Ludgatestreet, and T. Damer at the Star and Garter, against the Castle Tavern in Fleetstreet. Where may had the former Numb. vs.

PRICE SIXPENCE.)

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Note. At the Request of several curions Persons, particular Encouragers of this Undersaking, some of the future Volumes will be printed on a fine Royal Papers, at 15. each Number in Marke ver. Any Gentlemen may be oblig'd in the like manner, provided they signify their Pleasur to their Bookfeller, or the Printer, before the 24th of January next, otherwise there will be no certainty of having Sets of that Sort for the ensuing Year, because very few will be done before those befoke.

THE Gentleman's Magazine :

DECEMBER, 1731.

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

five Briton, Thur. December 2, No. 185.


N Page 482, Mr. Walsingham entertains his Readers with the first Part of Mr. Gordon's Dedication, of the 2d Vol. of *Tacitus*, to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick; in this Paper he inserts the Remainder; to the following Effect:

Here a Prince may see that Fortune, even when she smiles most, may desert him, like that of *Nebuchadnezzar* and *Belsazar*, who, whilst secure of their Power, and boasting of their Might, the one was degraded, and the other slain.

Virtue is here described, to be such as prompts a Prince to do good to all Men, and restrains him from injuring any.

He will find, that as true Valour has no other Aim, than the Good of Society; so a wanton Spirit of Fighting and Conquering, is always mischievous to the World, and attended with Guilt, Danger and Disquiet.

From hence he will see Reason to approve that Advice of *Isocrates*, not to Envy Princes who possess vast Territories, but only to emulate such as know how to preserve and improve their own; and that *Tacitus* had Reason to say, that the Romans had always found the Ger-

mans, who were ever a free People, a more terrible Enemy than the mighty *Parthian* Monarchy.

Here he will read the Character of the Britons given 'em by *Tacitus* 1600 Years ago, viz. "That they chearfully complied with the Levies of Men, with the Imposition of Tribute, and with all the Duties of Government; provided they received no illegal Treatment or Insults from their Governors: For, those they bore with Impatience; nor had they been ever further subdued by the *Romans*, than only to obey just Laws, but never to submit to be Slaves". Such was the Genius of the British People then, and such it remains.

Substreet Journal, December 2, No. 100.

M^{as}evius, in Defence of the Letter to *Francis Walsingham*, Esq; concerning the Common Council of *London*'s rejecting the Petition for King *William*'s Statue, (see p. 472.) maintains against *Walsingham*.—

1. That as they had a Right to receive or reject a Petition, the Question is not *what they ought* to have done, consequently it is great Impertinence for any private Person to pretend to judge of that, since they should know best the Motives they proceeded on. 2. That supposing it true, that the Majority of the *Citizens* of *London* have Authority to de-

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mand Reasons of their *Common Council* for every Thing they do, yet, every impudent *Jack-a-Nokes*, & every inquisitive *Free Briton* has not. 3. That it is ridiculous to Talk of A divesting the *Common Council* of their Power on St. Thomas's Day; for then it ceases of Course. 4. That *Walsingham's Parallel* between appealing from an inferior Judge, to a Superior, and appealing from the Common Council to the Citizens in their unrepresented Body, is not just, nor his Reason for it, *viz.* because the many are less liable to Errors than the few; therefore such Appeal must be *insolent*: for Appeals are not made on Account of the Number, but of the Rank and Dignity of Judges; and often from a greater to a smaller Number. 5. That it is so great a doubt, whether the Opinions of the *Citizens* taken by a Poll, would be directly contrary to that of the *Common Council*, that he believes they would rather confirm it. 6. That 'tis begging the Question, F to say as *W.* does, that an *Appeal to the People* would not be construed as *Seditious* by any Judges, unless such as *Saunders*, *Scrogs*, or *Jefferies*; for 'tis no more than to say, if a G Judge should ever see any Foundation in Law to construe it so, *Walsingham* would think him a corrupt one; just as he Magisterially declares it a *Stale, exploded, infamous* B Topic, to talk of such Appeals tending to overturn all regular Government and introduce Confusion. 7. That *Walsingham's* boasted Privilege and Right of examining into the Conduct of the greatest Assemblies, and even the supreme Power, is cut very short by his Friend in the *Courant*, Nov. 19, who says, it must be *at our Peril*; and *Walsingham* afterwards forgetting himself, owns we are in no Condition, nor ought we to dispute their Power, but the People may

elect fitter Representatives. 8. That it was no *Mark of Inquisitiveness* in the Letter-writer to ask *Walsingham*, whether he is a Citizen, a Livery-Man, or Tradesman; but the most proper way of answering his impertinent Questions about the Common Council Men. 9. That as *Walsingham* owns we must in some Cases submit to Authority, *Maximus* takes this to be one, especially one wherein a private Person ought to acquiesce, because it has been proposed and determined by proper Authority.

The *Wash Courant*, December 2.
On *Libels*, in Answer to *Fog*, p. 463.

THE Attorney-General, says *Fog*, T is to support his Information in every Article; he is to prove the Words to be *unlawful, malicious, seditious and scandalous*, if laid so, or it falls to the Ground.] — What can the *Sot* mean? Suppose a Man is indicted for Murder: the formal Words of the Charge run thus, that he, *not having the fear of God before his Eyes, but being instigated by the Devil, &c.* must the Attorney-General prove this? or must old Forms be laid aside for the Cavils of a Prisoner, or this Writer?

Fog proceeds to falsify Matters of Fact in stating the Case of the seven Bishops, acquitted by a Jury in *Westminster-Hall*; in relating which he affirms, *that the Publication was undeniably proved*. This is false; and the Lord Chief Justice did once or twice begin to Charge the Jury, and told the Council, there was no Evidence to support the Charge in this Point, till the Lord President gave his Testimony, which was no more than "That the Bishops told him they had a Petition to the King, which he refused to look on, and shew'd them into a Room where the King was, but did not see them deliver it to him". Had it been other-

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wise it had been no Compliment to the Memory of that Jury to have mentioned them upon that Occasion,

Fog asserts, that a Jury *ought in Conscience to take the Words* (of a Libel) *in the most favourable Sense*. But, can a Man's Conscience direct him to take Words in one Sense in a Court of Justice, and in another, in private Conversation? In the most ambiguous Words there must appear one Meaning strong and pre-eminent; or if not, the accused may prove his Innocence from his general Behaviour or the general Drift of his Writings.

London Journal. Sat. December 4. No. 642.
On the Liberty of the Press, and Libels.

THE Liberty of the Press ought ever to be held sacred, as fundamental to all our other Liberties; by which he means, a Liberty of publishing all our own Opinions of Religion and Government, and examining those of others. All Opinions in Religion, which are speculative, ought to be publish'd with absolute Impunity, because no Man, nor any Government is concern'd in them. The Case is not the same in Matters of Government, which can be supported only by Laws or Power; whereas true Religion is destroy'd by Power.

Mr. D'anvers has pretended to reason about the Liberty of the Press, and Libels, and laid down two Propositions for that Purpose, but instead of Arguments, gave us Acts of Parliament. He has not reasoned at all about Libels, therefore Mr. Osborn does it for him thus:

A Libel, is any Thing published which is false, or which can't be proved true, to the Disadvantage or Disreputation of another. If a private Subject has his Remedies at Law, shall a Government have none, when either the Right to the Government is denied, or the Govern-

ment itself abused and defamed? There are political Opinions, which if published, are treasonable both in Law and Reason; such as that, the Government of England is tyrannical, &c. 'tis highly reasonable there should be a Power somewhere to call the Publishers to an Account. The present Method of doing this, and the most reasonable that can be imagined, is by Information in the Court of King's-Bench; which has no Resemblance to Prosecutions in the Star-Chamber; for here the Persons who made the Information tried the accused; not so in the King's-Bench, where Persons are tried by Juries, of their Peers or Equals.

It seems highly reasonable that Juries should be Judges, whether what is published, be a Libel or not; and not merely, whether the accused published what is said to be a Libel; 'tis the Nature of the Thing publish'd which makes it a Crime, and of which Juries are to judge; and it's their Fault if they give up this Right.

So that there is not the least Parallel between the Proceedings on Matters of a publick Nature, in the Reign of Charles and James II. and the Proceedings in this Reign.

G The Craftsman. Saturday December 4.

D'anvers upon himself.

FIVE Years, says he, are now elapsed, since I became a Servant of the Publick. I began to write in the Evening of Life, when our Passions are more easily govern'd; and foreseeing the Difficulties I was to Combate, arm'd myself with an honest Heart, and a firm Resolution: But the Principle which best encouraged me was, my Resolution to write in the Cause of Truth and Liberty; and while I read the Harangues of my Autago-nists against me, I sit unmoved, and neither despise nor pity them. I have

have been called upon to prove, that a certain Gentleman was a Squanderer of the publick Money; but by retaining such People as these, he has saved me that Trouble.

Some Pains having been taken to prove the evil Tendency and mischievous Effects of my Writings, without allowing any publick Advantage to result from them, I shall therefore recapitulate the principal Subjects.

On my Entrance on this Work, I asserted the *Liberty of the Press*, as the Foundation of all my future Enquiries. I inveigh'd largely against *Bribery and Corruption*. I condemn'd our Alliance with France in King Charles II. Time. I pleaded for the Encouragement and Support of our Colonies in the *West Indies*. I made Remarks on a Book then published by Authority, entitled an *Enquiry into the Reasons of the Conduct of Great Britain, &c.* and have seen it exploded by all Parties. I set forth the Importance of *Gibraltar* to this Kingdom; and that *Dunkirk* ought not only to be demolished but never to be repair'd. I often represented the Hardships of our *Merchants* from the Depredations of the *Spaniards*, and asserted their Right to Retribution. I have often mentioned the Dangers which threatened our *Commerce* from the Management of great monied Companies, and exclusive Monopolies.

Then I published the Letters of *Raleigh* and *Trot*. I animadverted on the Instructions given to Admiral *Hosier*, and the Care not to offend our Friends or Enemies. I discoursed on *Pensions*, and *Non-Attendance* in *Parliament*. I extoll'd the Wisdom and Integrity of our *Parliament*, for passing the *Act to prevent Bribery, &c.*

The *Treaty of Seville*, and the Settlement of *Don Carlos* in *Italy*, were fully explained by *Raleigh*.

I confuted the idle Rumours spread to insinuate, that a large Demand would be made for defraying the Expences of the *Coronation*; that Prince *Frederick* would not be sent for to *England*, nor created Prince of *Wales* without an Addition to the *Civil List*.

In 1730, I published the Papers signed *Oldcastle*, with Remarks on the Reigns and Characters of our *English Princes*, from *William the Conqueror* to *Charles the First*.

I have not insisted on several Particulars of my Writings, which have proved of great Use to a certain Gentleman; but there are some Parts of them which I much fear he will never forgive me, such as my Observations on *bad Ministers*, *Acts of Grace*; *Riot and Septennial Acts*; *Forage and Bank Contracts, &c.*

Upon this Review of my Conduct, I can truly say, I am entirely satisfied, and think my Design is honest, great and laudable, and am therefore determin'd to pursue it as far as Life, Health, Liberty, and the Laws of my Country will allow me to do it.

Read's Journal, Saturday December 4.
I S particularly pleased with a Proposal lately made by some Gentlemen in *Southwark*, for the setting up in the Borough, an *Equestrian Statue of King William III.*

It is not easy, says the Author, to guess at the Motives which prevailed on the *Common Council of London*, to refuse so great an Ornament to their City, especially as they assigned no Reasons for it. If the unhappy Distinction of *Whig* and *Tory* was not laid aside, as it seems to be, yet every Body knows that both Parties united in bringing about the *Revolution*; and that even the *Tories* then claimed the largest share in its Contrivance and Success.

It is true, that in a free City, whose Charter exempts its Citizens from any precarious Dependance on a Court, no Courtier has Authority to controul any Act done by them; but in a free State every Courtier, and every one else, has the Liberty of giving his Opinion of it.

The rest of this Essay consists of Extracts from the *Free Briton* of November 4. (See p. 461.)

Fog's Journal, Saturday Dec. 4. No. 161.

An Italian Branch of Fogs.

Lorenzo Foggio, of Florence, claims Kindred with the Family of the *Miffs* and *Fogs*; says, that the *Miffs* are Younger than the *Fogs*; and that the latter settled in the *Milanese* long before *Great Britain* was frequented by Strangers, spread about the Lowlands of *Lombardy*, touch'd the *Campania* of *Rome*, and that the Town of *Foggia*, which lately suffered by an Earthquake, was Part of their Demesne.

The first of the Family who went over to *England* was *Ferdinando Foggio*, who serving in the Holy War, was taken Notice of by the brave *K. Edward I.* and attended him to *England*, where he married and settled, and from him the *Fogs* are descended.

Says, their Family has not only produced rich Magistrates and Judges, but *Statuaries* and *Painters*.

Professes himself a *Statuary*, and that his Works may be seen at *Versailles*, *Trianon*, and *Marli*; *Lewis XIV.* employ'd him to make Copies of Antiquity; *Faunus*, the Boar, and the *Bacchus* in those Gardens, are his; particularly the Statue of *Mellicus*, Freedman of *Scævulus*. The Story of which is thus related—*Piso*, an illustrious *Roman*, was at the Head of a Conspiracy against *Nero*; but *Scævulus* desired the Honour of striking the first Blow, for which Purpose he got a Sacrifice Knife. The Evening before the

projected Execution, *Scævulus* made his Will, gave Rewards, ordered Bandages to be made for dressing of Wounds, and his Freedman *Mellicus* to whet the Knife. *Mellicus* observing these Preparations, fancied his Master was engaged in some dangerous Design, and the next Morning went to Court and discovered what he suspected, rather than what he knew, shewing the Knife—Upon which *Scævulus* was seized, and much noble Blood was spilt in *Rome*. What we are to observe in this Statue is, the Action of whetting the Knife, which is expressed, as if the Mind was fixed upon somewhat else.

There is something in every Object of Nature that distinguishes the Character; in the human Species all the Passions are to be read in the Countenance, to hit which is the Art of the Painter and the Statuary.

Is pleased with some Draughts of his Kinsman *Fog*, thinks he has given a true Character of his Subjects, where he has described a forward, bold presuming Person, of a low mechanick Genius, and of a vulgar Taste and Understanding; and is so well pleased with that and another grotesque Figure, that he intends to send to *Corinth* for Metal to make Statues of them; but has not resolved what Action to represent them in, whether he shall express one as stealing Forage from Horses, or busied in filling his pockets with Gold, slyly looking about him; and the other as if making a Speech, scratching his Head with one Hand, and pulling up his Breeches with the other.

Applebee's Journal, Sat. Dec. 4.

On Evenness of Temper.

Monsieur St. *Evermont*, in a Letter to a Nobleman, in Disgrace with his Prince, advised him

him to amuse his Melancholy rather by Diversions, than by reasoning on his Misfortunes to attempt a Triumph over Grief. Where a Man has long habituated himself to contemplate the Vicissitude and Delusion of the Goods of Life, he may more easily contemn them and embrace their Contraries, especially if the former were never in his power. *Seneca*, notwithstanding his fine Maxims of Morality, and his Writings in Recommendation of Poverty, took all Advantages to amass an Estate of Millions.

Epictetus indeed, being reduced, passed the remainder of his Life in a State of Indigence, tho' he had frequent opportunities of being rich.

Aristippus was as little elevated with Prosperity as dejected with Calamities; tho' he acknowledg'd that good Fortune furnish'd the means of being easy, yet, that they were not taken away by ill.

Men of *Wit* generally support their Misfortunes with a better Grace than those of a severer turn of Mind. *Petronius Arbiter*, was a Man of pleasure, and shared in the Gaieties of *Nero*, yet died by the command of that Tyrant with that easy Behaviour which adorned his Life.

Sir *Tb. More* met Death on the Scaffold, with that Liveliness of Spirit and Composure of Mind which had accompanied him all his Life; and Mr. *Waller* the Poet, being assur'd by his Physician that he was very near his End, caused himself to be seated in his Arm-Chair, and having adjusted his Domestick Affairs, died repeating some *Latin* Lines applicable to such a State.

Universal Spectator, Dec. 4. No. 165.

On Religion.

IT is matter of melancholy Observation, that Men are now-a-days afraid of being thought Reli-

gious, as if it was a real *Reproach*; which seems owing to the ill Conduct of the Professors of it.

Severus thinks no Man sufficiently devout who is not *always* upon his Knees; he is altogether for a *recluse* and *solitary Life*, and such an *irreconcileable Enemy* to all *Licentiousness*, that he scarce allows himself in the most *innocent Freedoms*.

Matrona is ever reading *Lectures of Morality* to all about her, and thinks no *Conversation* perfectly *innocent* that does not turn upon *serious Subjects*, and is out of *Humour* at the most *harmless Jests*; every trifling *Levity* of *Expression* is enough for a large Train of *moral Reflections*, and *good Advice*.

Sebastus is so studious to bring up his Children *pious* and *virtuous*, that he never suffers them to frequent *publick Entertainments*, and *fashionable places of polite Resort*. But with how *unlovely* and *unenviting* a Face must *Piety* appear to them, whilst they imagine it to be an *ill-natur'd contradiction* to all the *pleasurable Freedoms of Life*!

Julia is very *strict* in her own *Conduct*, and therefore very *severe* upon that of others, and makes no allowance for difference of *Temper* and *Circumstances*.

Eusebia is a great *Devotionalist*, and has so fadden'd and worn out her Spirits in the multiply'd Use of *tedious Rituals* and *devout Formularies*, that she has *pray'd herself* thoroughly out of *Humour*.

Such *reforming Zealots*, by overacting their part, weaken and expose their *Cause*, but can never serve it.

Free Triton, December 9. No. 106.
Of *Lord Clarendon's History* being *Subjected*.

M. R. Oldmixon, in his *History of the Royal House of Stuart*, takes notice, that *Lord Clarendon's His-*

try of the Rebellion was falsified and sophisficated, and affirms that there is a Gentleman now living who will solemnly attest that Mr. Edmund Smith made him a Visit in 1710, where he continu'd about 6 Weeks, till he died; and that Mr. Smith frankly told him, that L. Clarendon's History had been alter'd by Dr. Aldrich, Dr. Smallridge and Dr. Atterbury; and that himself had been employ'd by them to interpolate and alter the Original: that with his own Hand, he scored several Passages in the printed History, which himself had alter'd or inserted at their Desire and Direction; and that he died with these Declarations; which History thus scored and marked by Mr. Smith can be produced.

In answer to this Charge the late Bp of Rochester (in a piece dated at Paris, Oct. 26, 1731, and signed Fr. Roffen,) affirms that he never saw Ld Clarendon's History in Manuscript; and never exchanged one word with Mr. Smith in all his Life, (tho' he lived in the same College with him) nor, to his Knowledge ever saw him till after the Edition of that work. Affirms that Dr. Smallridge, was no way concern'd in preparing that History for the Pres, being assur'd thereof from his Intimacy with the Doctor; and that he conversed with Dr. Aldrich more at a Distance than with Dr. Smallridge.

The said late Bp further adds, that the revising the Manuscript was committed to the Care of Bp Spratt, and Dean Aldrich, by Laurence late Earl of Rochester; and that any Change in it must have had the Consent of all Three, who, the Bp affirms, were Men of Probity and Truth, incapable of imposing on the Publick.

He can cite nothing material from the Earl, but that Dr. Spratt and Dr. Aldrich, more than once, assur'd him,

that no Additions whatsoever were made to the Manuscript History.

The late Bp lays a great stress upon the Earl of Rochester's Preface to the first volume of that History, in which he declares That the Editors durst not make any Alterations in a Work solemnly left with them to be published, as deliver'd to them. To which 'tis added that the Ld Clarendon's manner is inimitable; and that 'tis hardly imaginable, that the Editors, no ways concern'd in the Transactions of those Times, should 60 years afterwards, coolly and deliberately make such needless Inferences.

To all which Walsingham replies, That 'tis well known what the Spirit of Bp Spratt was from his History of the Rye-house Plot, a Forgery that cost some of the best Men in England their Lives; nor is it necessary to enumerate proofs of the Zeal of Dr. Smallridge, or Dr. Aldrich in favour of their party.

That as to the Difficulty of imitating Ld Clarendon's manner, he cannot perceive any great ability requisite in this Case; since it was easy for any small scribler, when it was necessary to blacken the excellent Mr. Hampden, to have summed up his Life in the Character of the Roman Cimra. But that his Memory shou'd be butcher'd by the Ld Clarendon, who, every where else, speaks of him with the utmost Temper and Candour, is hardly conceivable.

That the Distance of Time since these Transactions happen'd is no proof of their Innocence, because the Feuds and Animosities arising from them have been continua'd ever since.

If there never was any Ground for this Charge why did they not in the Life-time of the E. of Rochester, when it was alledg'd against them, clear themselves of the Suspicion,

by

by producing or depositing the *Original Copies* in some publick Library?

Now, whether the *bare unsupported assertion* of any person accused, is to be taken against the *Testimony of a dying person*, and so many other convincing Circumstances, let the impartial World judge.

Grubstreet Journal. Thur. Dec. 9, No. 101.

Story-tellers.

THE Qualifications of a good *Story-teller*, according to the *Intelligencer*, are "Good Sense, true Humour, a clear Head, a ready Command of Language, and a Variety of proper Gesture". Seldom all, commonly none of these meet in the same Person.

The *Intelligencer* divides them into several Classes, one of which he styles the *Inspid* or *Soporifick*.

The prodigious Numbers of useless Expletives, with which the *Inspids* generally begin their Stories, are a sure Indication of an empty Head, and a very silly Sequel. There is a merry Set of these Animals who supply the Place of Expletives with Abderian Laughter.

Another Division of this Class think themselves obliged to relate every Syllable of the Transaction.

Another, as disagreeable, are those who have a bad Memory: But the worst of all are the Atheistical immoral Creatures, who lengthen their Narratives with the fashionable *Dam-me's*, *Rot-me's*, &c.

Some Stories are properly termed Expletives in Conversation; such are the dull Relations of as dull Lives, proceeding from the Mouths of the Heroes themselves. This *Egotism* is commonly met with among Travellers, and, begging Mr. *Bavius's* Pardon, not unfrequent among the Members of their Society.

And makes one

—*To fall a laughing or to fall a-sleep.*

The Craftsman, Sat. December 11.

On the Charitable Corporation.

IT being at last determined, says a Correspondent to the *Craftsman*, that the *Liberty of the Press* does not extend to the Examination of *Foreign Affairs, in critical Junctures and delicate Situations*, supposes, he will, for the future, turn his Thoughts to *Matters of a domestick Nature*. The Subject he now points out is, the present State of the *Charitable Corporation*.

Pays no Regard to the Sub-Division of the Writer in the *Courant*, (See p. 471.) between *discovering Domestick Facts and debating Points of Domestick Policy*; for if there is such a Thing as a Parallel between two Cases, That of the *S. Sea Directors*, in the Year 1720, and of the Managers of the *Charitable Corporation*, at present, is certainly such.

Some hundred thousand Pounds have been paid in upon the *Shares*, besides what have been borrowed upon the *Company's Notes*; the greatest Part of which has been embezzled and squandered away.

That which swelled the *South Sea Stock* to that exorbitant Height, was owing to the Infatuation of the People, occasioned by the great Contention between the *Bank* and *South Sea Company*, and to the vast Premium the *latter* paid for it. The Directors and the Managers were never charged with any Frauds or Embezzlements of the *Company's Effects*. Mr. *Knight* himself retired only with his own *Acquisitions*, with none of the *publick Treasure* intrusted in his Hands.

Our Misfortunes, says he, (for he owns himself a Proprietor) proceeds from the fraudulent and unparalleled Depredations of a few Men, who seemed to aim at the *whole Capital* at once.

¹Tis

'Tis almost inconceivable how this could be compassed by one or two *Under Servants*, without the Participation, Knowledge or Suspicion of their Superintendents.

It behoves us to be zealous in detecting those who are endeavouring to elude an Examination, by selling out or splitting their Stock amongst their own Creatures in order to procure a *Majority* in their Favour. 'Tis therefore proper to continue our Books *but* till our Grievances can be laid before the *Parliament*.

There are several Circumstances that may command us to the Compassion of our *Representatives*.

There are many poor Widows, Orphans, and young Ladies whose Fortunes are embark'd in this *Corporation*.

The *Pledgers* of *Goods* are affected by it, great Quantities being embez-
led by their late *Warehouse-keeper*.

It deserves Consideration, whether this *Affair* may not affect the *publick Credit*, if so notorious a *Breach of Trust* should pass unexamined or unpunished.

Concludes with hoping, in the Words of another Gentleman, that this kind of *Charity* will not be allowed to cover a *Multitude of Sins*.

Applebee's Journal Sat. December 11.

Disappointed Love fatal.

Flavia was the only Daughter of *Lucilius*, a younger Brother, whose Experience of the World's Insincerity gave him too strong a Bias to Interest. *Marcus*, a neighbouring Gentleman of a good Estate, courts her, obtains her Consent, and with her Father's Approbation, a Day was appointed for their Marriage. In the Interval *Lucilius*'s elder Brother died, and left him sole Heir to 3000*l.* per *Ann.* He, with his Daughter, set out for his late Brother's Seat. There *Lord Philibert* saw and fell in Love with

Flavia. *Lucilius*, transported at the Honour, commanded his Daughter immediately to accept the Offer, which, with great Reluctance, she did the next Day. But her Affections being pre-engaged to *Marcus*, all the Tenderness that *Philibert* could express, was not sufficient to remove a settled Melancholy which continually prey'd upon her Spirits. This so sensibly affected *Philibert*, that it threw him into an Illness of which he died, having been married a Year and a Half. *Marcus*, on the News of her Marriage, abandoned himself to the Violence of Passion, and to extinguish his Love went into the Army. Hearing of *Philibert*'s Death he renewed his Addresses to *Flavia*, so effectually, that they were married. But *Marcus*, having accustom'd himself to Gallantries, cou'd not lay them aside. She discovered an Amour he had with a young Lady her Cousin. This threw her into a Fever of which she died the tenth Day.

Fog's Journal Sat. December 11. No. 162.
On the Triennial and Septennial Acts, against the Arguments of Sir Rich. Steele and Mr. Addison.

THE Reasons upon which the Septennial Bill passed are suggested in a Speech said to be made by Sir Richard Steele, and a Pamphlet supposed to be written by Mr. Addison. (See p. 468.)

Sir Richard says, *Experience has verified what a wise Man said of it* (the Triennial Act) *That it had made a Triennial King, a Triennial Ministry, and a Triennial Alliance.*]

Fog asks, who ever heard of a Triennial King but himself? a Triennial Ministry is alike absurd; and his Triennial Alliance as groundless.

Sir Richard goes on to answer an Objection, viz. That the Alteration proposed would be a *Breach of*

Q. 99 Trust.

Trust. The Trust reposed in them, (the King, Lords and Commons,) is the publick Good, which if they pursue, they discharge their Duty as well in altering and repealing as in making and confirming Laws.] See p. 469. B

The Representatives of the People are in the Nature of Attorneys, nor can prolong the Time of their Power beyond its natural and legal Duration, that is three Years.

The next Objection to the Septennial Act is, That it gives greater Power to the Ministers, who may make an arbitrary Use of it. To this Sir Richard replies, that, granting that Ministers should be made worse by Authority, they are still responsible to Parliament.] — This, replies Mr. Fog, is as much as to say, that they should be accountable to a Parliament entirely under their own Directions; because a Ministry would have time to draw them entirely unto their own Interest.

The Reasons fathered upon Mr. Addison for this Alteration, are such as these:

First, That the Tempers and Spirits of Men are put in a Ferment, and kept warm from three Years to three Years.] — To which Fog says “The Answer which a noble Peer gave to this Reason for the Alteration, when it was first started, was — He compared it to a Man who, to prevent Robberies on the Highway, for 7 Years, proposed a Law, that No-body should be permitted to travel the Country during that Time.

His next Reason is, That Gentlemen by quick Returns of chargeable Elections, exhaust their Estates and ruin their Families.]

This indeed is a Hardship upon those Gentlemen who can procure themselves elected by no other Means but Bribery. Our Ancestors thought that the quick Returns of Elections would put a more effec-

tual Stop to Bribery than twenty Laws; for there was no Bribery when Parliaments were annually chosen.

There are two other Points insisted on by Mr. Addison for the Alteration, one concerns Treaties, and Alliances, the other, the national Debts. Experience has taught us that these are no Reasons; and the Merit of the Cause must depend upon the Proof of the Things past, and not upon the possibility of what may happen hereafter.

London Journal. Sat. Decem. 11. No. 65.

THE second Part of Alkibla, or a Disquisition upon worshipping towards the East, has occasion'd a Writer, who signs himself Philo-rhini-
cus, to make on that Article of Wor-
ship some ludicrous Reflections,
which we shall omit, and take No-
tice only of his serious Arguments.

The Laws of England make no Distinction of Persons or Places; there is one Rule for the Cathedral and the Parish Church, the Bishop and the Curate: This Rule is the Rubrick of the Common Prayer. What then have our People to do with pretended Rationalists, the Spanish Bishes, Wheatley's, who have all, more or less, sophisticated our Service? Let the People keep to the Rubrick; when that bids them turn, and be when that bids them.

A. Bp. Cranmer has left the following Distinction; “Finally, to use no other Ceremonies than are used in the King's Book of Common Prayer, or Kneeling, otherwise than in the said Book”. To which may be added, Turning or Bowing, because many plead Canon for it; but 'tis great, tho' common Mistake, to suppose that any Ceremony is now in force, by Virtue of our Canons, the last Act of Uniformity having reduced all to our Rubricks.

The 16th Canon orders, "That in all Colleges and Halls in both Universities, the Order, Form and Ceremonies shall be duly observed, as prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, without Omission or Alteration": And the Declaration of K. Charles II. October 5, 1660. That if any Ceremonies be practised contrary to Law, the same shall cease."

Read's Journal. Sat. December 11.

Of Fraud and Deceit.

According to *Gallus Aquilius*, to pretend to one thing and mean another, is impious *Deceit*; and *Cicero* calls such Counterfeits wicked and malicious. Some little Civilians assert this Description to be wrong: *Aristophanes* comprehends in it every thing that clashes with Simplicity of Manners. *Mischievous Deceit*, says *Labeo*, is all Manner of Cunning, Fallacy, or Machination made use of to circumvent, beguile, or over-reach our Neighbour.

The Greeks distinguished *Deceit* into good and bad. Of the first is the Physician, who steals a cathartick Potion down his Patient's Throat in the Name of a Cordial. *Lucretius* allow not this to be *Deceit*, but calls it Fallacy. Among the Moderns none retain the Greek Mode of Speech but the *Papists*. The Phrase *Good Deceit* is by them changed into pious Fraud, or *Holy Cheat*.

It being represented to *Charles the Great*, that a Father and Son, accused of Murder, notwithstanding their being put to the *Question*, and indisputable Proof, obstinately persisted in denying the Fact, he ordered them both to be immediately hang'd: At the Place of Execution the Father confessed the Crime, and the Son was discharged. This, say some, was a pious Fraud in the Emperor, and compare it with the Case of *Solomon* and the two Harlots.

But in neither of these Instances was there any *Deceit*, but excellent Documents of refined Wisdom.

A Weekly Register. Sat. December 11. No. 87. Tom Careless, or the Man of Pleasure.

TOM Careless had a tolerable Education, but his Father dying when he was about 15, Tom, with a Fortune of 5000*l.* was plac'd under the Guardianship of an Uncle a Merchant in London, who concluded to educate him in the mercantile Way. Tom, used to think contemptibly of *Tradesmen*, and pique himself on his Family remarkable for nothing since the *Conquest*, little regarded the Instructions of his Uncle. He longed to be one of the *pretty Fellows* of the Age, and was never easy but in disobeying him; who still admonished him, but in vain. He was too conceited to be advised. His Uncle, at last having remonstrated to him the fatal Consequences of his present Conduct, told him he was now at his own Liberty.

Tom was mightily pleased with this Dismission. He was of Age, could command his Fortune, and was resolv'd to enjoy it. He now keeps a Servant, a Couple of Geldings and a Mistress; liv'd elegantly, dress'd splendidly, and entertain'd expensively. This soon reduced him to a low Ebb, he was aware of the Calamity that threatned him, and as soon resolv'd on a Method to prevent it.

He was clear of the World, and had still a few Pieces left for a last Entertainment to his Bosom Companions. Them he summons, and prepares a sumptuous Treat for their Welcome. They come, the Glass goes merrily round, and Tom was never so gay and facetious. The Hour of Separation comes, Tom calls for and pays the Bill, drinks a Glass of Thanks to his Friends, and takes his

his Leave of them in a short Speech, wherein he applauds the Course of Life he had passed through, because it was a Course of Pleasure, and recommends to them the same—Adieu, said he, live happily if you can,—if not—follow me. At that instant drew out a Pistol, and shot himself thro' the Head.

Universal Spectator, Dec. 11. No. 166.

Of Flattery.

NO one alive is proof against the Force of Flattery, which the Love of ourselves, and partiality to our own Failings makes us very susceptible of. It is the common Introduction of all sorts of Favourites, and the Art whereby they maintain their Power.

But the Female Sex is more particularly liable to give into this ensnaring Mischief. Girls from their Cradles to Maturity hear nothing but Praises of themselves; their Eyes are Stars, their Lips Rubies, their Teeth Pearl, and their Neck Ivory, and are treated by Men with a kind of Worship and Adoration. Is it then a Wonder, if this continual Flattery should turn their Brains, and render them ridiculous, fantastical and conceited?

The Soul is of neither Sex, and the only advantage the Men have above the Women is in bodily Strength, all other Difference between them is easily accounted for, if we consider their different Education; but this fashionable flattering Behaviour towards them supposes them downright Ideots.

Bids the Ladies exert themselves, and warmly oppose this abuse of Common Sense, and to admit of no Addresses but what are suitable to Creatures compos'd of Flesh and Blood, and endow'd with rational Souls.

There are some Men however who detest this Fordid Falsehood; as a

proof of it he presents his Readers with the following Copy of Verses, sent to a young Lady this Summer at Tunbridge.

CHLOE at Tunbridge.

ON Sion's Mount,* while CHLOE keeps her Court, What *Crowds* of *Suitors* round the Place resort! Here, like the *Goddes* of the *Cyprian Grove*, She reigns sole *QUEEN* of *Beauty* and *Love*. With Servile Cringe obsequious *Carcombs* stand, A *nd* wait the waving of her *Lilly Hand*: Flattering they meanly *fawn*; with lying *Praise* Debate bright *Reason*, and blind *Folly* raise.

Whene'er the healthful *Fest* invites the *Fair* To taste its *Streams*, with emulating Care Each strives to gain the *Glaſs* that touch'd her And in *meer Water* fancy'd *Negar* tips. (*Lips*,

C Her *Eyes*, they cry, the *Sun* and *Moon* outshine, And swear she's both *Immortal* and *Divine*: *Goddes* supreme, the wond'ring *Maid* they file, And try a thousand Arts to gain a *Smile*.—

"Twas thus the *Serpent* (studious to deceive) Assail'd the spoule's Innocence of *EVE*:

Each way to court her Notice he assay'd, And twenty wanton Tricks before her play'd, Now lict^d at the *Ground* on which he saw her tread, Then rais'd on circling *Folds* his tow'ring Head; Admir'd her *Charms*, extoll'd her *brilliant Eyes*, And, told her, she was form'd to grace the *Skies*. Then, taste this *Fruit*, he cry'd, its *Virtue* prove, And rife a *Godde* in the *Realms* above.

E The *guileful Flatter* y'charm'd her ravish'd Ear: She pluck'd:—she eat:—nor saw the fatal Snare; But with the empty Thoughts of *Godhead* fir'd, Vainly, to reach the lofty *Skies*, aspir'd; Till out of *Eden*'s blissful *Garden* turn'd, Too late her Loss of *Happineſſ* the mourn'd.

F Ah! CHLOE, let not *guileful Flatter* move, Nor *gandy Dres* incline thy *Heart* to *Love*. Such treach'rous *Wiles* the gen'rous *Lover* scorns; His noble *Passion* sacred *Truth* adorns. No *Heavenly Goddes* he expects to find, But in an *Earthborn Maid* a *Heavenly Mind*.

May such a *Lover*, CHLOE, be thy Lot, When Fate ordains, to tye the *Gordian Knot*; And long may both together live, to prove The Joys of *Friendſhip*, and the Sweets of *Love*.

* Mount Sion, a Place so call'd at Tunbridge, where the Lady lodg'd.

Craftsman. Sar, December 18. No. 285.

THIS Title Mr. D'ansvers says, he gave his Paper from his Design of exposing the Corruption and Abuses of all Professions; but as political *Craft* is the most mischievous, as well as the most complicated and mysterious of all *Crafts*; proposed to consider that the most minutely.

He has not confined himself entirely to that, but has occasionally detected Male-practices among *Physicians* and *Lawyers*; and in this Paper intends to expose the Tricks of his present Vocation as an *Author*.

When a *Gentleman of the Quill*, finds himself prompted with an Ambition of serving the Publick as an Author, his main Care is to raise and support his Undertaking.

It is first of all necessary to engage the Attention of the Publick; to that End, a well-chosen *Title-page* is an essential Point amongst modern *Writers*. Could mention some *Artists* who have subsisted themselves and Families many Years, by their skill in accommodating the Works of other Men, under a *specious Inscription*, to the Palate of the People, just as some Vintners hang out a fine gilded Bush to recommend their *Stumbl'd Wine*. Has been told that one of these Adepts, considering the *Country Party* was most numerous, advised Mr *Walsingham* to fight like a Spy in the Camp of Liberty, and to entitle his venal *Rhapsody*, *The Free Briton*.

Some of his *Brother Journalists* have push'd themselves into Observation, by appearing first on the popular Side, with a View of being bought off. Does not mean the original Authors of the *London* and *British Journals*; the Defection of the former, he has been told, was suborn'd without their Consent; and the latter dy'd under the Hands of *Roger Manley*, Esq;

The Practice of corresponding with, and writing to themselves, is common to *political Writers*; nor can excuse himself of this Frailty.

There is another Artifice practised among Authors which he disclaims, that is, of answering and abusing one's self, in order to gain the Notice and Attention of the World,

Says, he should be ungenerous, if he did not take Notice of his Reverend Adversary, the learned *Orator* of *Clare-Market*, who is a perfect Master of one *Craft* in an *Author*, that is, those modest Recommendations of his Works, which appear every Week in the News Papers, to bespeak the Opinion of the Town. This is what Criticks stigmatize with the Name of *puffing*. Thus our Curiosity is raised to read the *Hyp-Dotter* by kind Informations from *White's*, *Tom's*, and other publick Offices of Intelligence.

When an Author has thus fixed himself in the Knowledge and Acquaintance of the Publick, he draws down the Envy of his Brethren upon him. His Station and Fare is like that of a *Great Statesman*, both of them being often brought to a violent Death.

Fog's Journal. Sat. Decem. 18, No. 163. *On the Liberty of the Press*, in Answer to Mr. Osborn, in the *L. J.* Dec. 4.

A Libel, Mr. Osborn says, is any Thing published, which is false, or which can't be proved true, tending to the Disadvantage or Disreputation of another.

Upon this Principle, that which is defamatory is no Libel, till it appears to be false, and consequently no Man ought to be found Guilty, who can prove the Truth of what he asserts; yet so fond is Mr. Osborne of Contradictions that, altho' (according to himself) the *Essence of a Libel is the Incapacity of the Person accused to prove it true*, and which has not the least Regard paid to it in the Court of King's Bench; yet he afterwards concludes, *That the present Method of prosecuting and trying of Libellers, is just and equitable*.

The whole of Mr. Osborne's Discourse, which (see p. 511.) *Fog* reduces to the following Order.

1. That

1. That the fairest Method of prosecuting for Offences against the Government is, the present Way of Information in the Court of King's Bench.

2. That if the Juries were permitted to be Judges of the Crime as well as the Publication, (which they are not) then this Way of Proceeding against State Criminals, B would be perfect and compleat.

3. That it seems highly reasonable, that Juries should be Judges, whether what is published be a Libel or not.

4. That notwithstanding *Juries are not permitted to be Judges of the Crime, yet he concludes, Thus have we shewn that the present Method of Proceeding against Libellers, is just and equitable.*

Applebee's Journal, Saturday December 18.

Of the Law and Lawyers.

THREE is not a more popular Theme for Satyr, than an Invective against Lawyers; from whence one would imagine there is something useless or iniquitous in the Profession itself, or at least, that a general Corruption was spread thro' all the Practisers of it.

The End of the Law, in general, is to do Justice. From the Law Men acquire Property, and thereby Methods are pointed out for the Defence of our Possessions. The Study of this Science is, what is apprehended from the Word Lawyer, or the Professor of the Law. *Lycurgus, Solon, and Numa Pompilius, were in greater Esteem for their valuable Institutions in their respective Governments, than their greatest Heroes for Feats of Arms.* But Institutions are useless, unless Judges, Advocates and Ministers are appointed for their Execution.

The Fault then lies not in the Science or Profession. The great Complaint is, the Multiplicity of

our Laws, and the great Numbers of our Lawyers. Suppose few Laws may be best for the governing little States, must these serve for Precedents to a great and populous Kingdom, whose Riches depend on Trade, which as it occasions many Contracts, requires many Laws for its Regulation?

Another Objection is, The great Expence of the Law. But let the Objectors consider how much of an Attorney's Bill goes to the Stamps and Fees of Offices, that are fine Cures to their Proprietors. It is in some sort a Benefit, as it restrains such as are litigious from commencing Suits for Trifles. To this may be added, the Advantages which accrue to the Publick from the Studies of the Gentlemen of the Long Robe, in the Capacities of Members of Parliament, Justices of the Peace, &c.

Weekly Register, Sat. December 18. No. 86.

On the Spleen.

IN this Essay, first printed in *Ireland*, the Author treats of that Part of Mankind usually term'd the Sedentary, Indolent, Splenetic, Retired, &c. who for some private Reason or Resentment retire from the World. This perverseness of Temper commonly infects a whole Family; hence it is so many young People bring with them into the World nothing but Ignorance, Ill-manners, Awkwardness, &c. From such severe and ill-tim'd Restrictions proceed the loosest Morals, and such People are generally the greatest Libertines.

HIt will be a friendly Office to inform these odd-constitution'd People how they err:

He that withdraws himself from the Generality of Mankind, and chuses for his Society a Part of his particular Friends and his Family, a rational Education of whom is his sole Care, and glories in being Lord and Master of his own little Common

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mon-wealth: that Man hashis Spleen wellgrounded, and thus exprestes it wisely. Anorher retires personally, bur plagues the World with his Li-
bels, and Satyrs on great Men, which are no more than the splenetic Ven-
tilations of some discontented Ano-
nymous. Another keeps all sorts of Company, yet is always railing at that World that's his constant Companion.

Men of the best Sense are oftenest affected in this Manner. Their intellectual Faculties being very acute, are necessarily more suscep-
tible of disagreeable Impressions.

But as he believes it a Disease of a chroical Species, he leaves it to be considered by the Physicians, hoping what he has said may have some Influence on Men of Sense.

London Journal, Sat. Decem. 18. No. 631.
The Conduct of the Ministry and their Adversaries.

BY the Vienna Treaty Gibraltar
and Port-Mahon were to be taken
from us, and the Oflend Trade
to be carried on. This obliged us
to unite with France, as we did
by the Hanover Treaty, which the
State of Things at that Time made
absolutely Necessary, yet it was un-
reasonable we should go to War; for
every Conquest the French made
would be against our own real Inter-
est: For this Reason the Court of
England bore some Indignities from
Spain, and wink'd at some Irregu-
larities from the French; and thus we
must have submitted on, till a way
was made or found to divide the Em-
peror and Spain. This was effected
by the Seville Treaty about two Years
ago. Between the Hanover Treaty,
and that, the English Ministry had
the most difficult Part to act, they
could neither make Peace, nor pru-
dently go to War. 'Tis ridiculous
to say, we brought ourselves into those

Circumstances; for they were the natural Consequences of Things not in our Power. "Twould have been highly unreasonable in us to offer Terms which we had Reason to believe would have been rejected, but it was right to dispose Things so, as to make it the Emperor's Interest to comply. The Treaty of Seville was a proper Way, by which he found all the great Powers of Europe against him, and himself broke with Spain.

Thus have the present Ministers compassed that by Wisdom which might have cost ten Times the Money and the Blood of Thousands, to have brought about by Power.

By their Adversaries, this Wisdom has been called Cowardice, our Alliances, Negotiations, and Treaties, represented as Blunders upon Blunders; and the Ministry charg'd with Infraction of all Treaties, Violation of Faith, and Perfidy to our Allies, against sensible Demonstration to the contrary.

Not only our foreign Affairs have been scandalously traduced, but the Government hath been charged with Designs to overturn the Constitution. This was the Intention of Oldcastle's Papers. The Liberty of the Press has been founded in our Ears, to per-
suade the People there were De-
signs to take it away. All the Changes have been rung upon Bribery and Corruption, and all the popular Heads of Exclamation have been thrown as a heavy Load upon the Backs of the present Ministry.

Stead's Journal. Saturday December, 18.
Of Honour.

HONOUR is that Esteem which a Man hath of the Worth and Excellence of another, and this was always reckoned the Reward of Virtue, and the more so when Religion is its Companion.

The Study and Practice of Chris-
tianity adorns the Understanding,
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Will and other Faculties, with such rare Qualities as add a Lustre to the whole Man. The religious Man, only, aims at the most noble End, and chuses the properest Means to attain it; which is true Wisdom. He only is truly Valiant, because he knows his Protector, the Justice of his Cause, and considers what he is to expect hereafter; he encounters Danger with Calmnes of Thought and Presence of Mind; which is true *Courage*; while wicked Men are both *Fools* and *Cowards*.

As religious Men have more excellent Qualities, so are they more useful and beneficial to Society than wicked. Their Justice and Charity are universally diffusive; but Self-love governs the wicked; they can cheat and defraud, own no Obligations of Kindnes, despise Friendship, laugh at Good-nature, Gratitude, and all those Virtues that endear Conversation. Which of these is the most likely to be honoured? Men are apt to look on Christianity as crossing their Interests. *I would turn Christian, if I could get any Thing by it*, said a great Emperor, not considering the Truth of that saying,— *Godliness is great Gain.*

Universal Spectator, Dec. 18. No. 167.

On Nuptial Liberty.

Licentiousness is often the *Fruit* which grows from the *Blossoms* of *Liberty*. It is made a *Watch-word* of *Rebellion*, a *Mask* for *Tyranny*, is a doubtful path to the *Wise*, but to *Fools* a pathless Desart.

If this applauded Accommodation proves so headstrong and ungovernable to *Man*, how much more hazardous is the like unbridled Condition to the weaker Sex? and yet they deserve the less Pity in as much as they forsake the Guides themselves have chosen.

These Reflections were occasion'd by the fashionable *Elopements* under the Denomination of Journeys to the *Bath*, *Tunbridge*, *Epsom*, *Buxton* and *Scarborough*, on pretence of *Health*.

Mrs *Didapper* is so enamour'd with these Places, that she'll feign fifty Ailments to perswade her Husband of the necessity of such a Journey: No sooner is she got thither but they are lost and forgot, and she frisks it at Assemblies, and seems the farthest from a *Lazar* of any Creature upon Earth. She is the first at all the fashionable Diversions of the Place, and who but she at the *Gaming Table*, where, amongst Sharpers, Fortune-hunters, old Beans, and young *Debauchees*, she distresses herself and her Husband's Circumstances; and her Folly is attended with the most disastrous Consequences.

How much does it behove every Husband to prevent all Opportunities of such *Miscarriages*; and to consider that there may be more Dangers in a *Bath Journey*, than in a Voyage to the *East-Indies*? Let him bear in mind the following Speech in *Milton*, wherein *Eve* upbraids the *Good-natur'd Adam* for his Indulgence;

Being as I am, why didst not thou the Head
G Command me absolutely not to go,
Going into such Danger as thou laidst?
Too facil then, thou didst not much gainsay;
Nay didst permit, approve, and fair dismiss.
Hadst been firm, and fixt in thy Disent.
Neither had I transgres'd, nor thou with me.

H Lest he finds Reason, with *Adam*, to make the following Reflection,

— Thus it shall befall
Him, who to *Worth* in *Woman* over-trusting
Lets her *Will* rule.

PIGRAM on a famous Physician being call'd out of Church.

Whilſt holy Pray'rs to Heav'n were made,
One soon was heard, and answ'rd too:
Save us from sudden death was said;
And it ait from Church Sir ---- withdrew.

Daily Courants Dec. 13.

or

The Case of an East-India Ship; al-
luding to K. William's Statue.

Grub-street Journals Dec. 16.

The Case of the East-India Ship truly
represented. (See p. 530.)

A N East India Ship was attacked by two Barbary Corsairs. The Captain, being a *Moore in Principle*, did all he could to betray his Men to them. A Dutch-man came to their Relief, who sunk one of the Corsairs, and chased the other. In the mean Time, the Captain, finding that his Treachery was discovered, stole into the Long-boat, and made the best of his way to *Barbary*. The Crew thus delivered, chose the Dutchman their Captain; but he soon dying, it was proposed by those who had a grateful Sense of their deliverance, to set up his Picture in the great Cabbin: which was agreed to by the then Captain and his Mates. But the *ungrateful Majority* of the Crew, tainted with their run-away Captain's base Principles, and sensels of Slavery and Misery, rejected the Proposal not suffering it to be read. Upon which, the honest Boat-swain made a pathetic Oration. (See the Free Briton of Nov. 4. p. 461.) To this the impudent dirty Grub-headed Cabbin Boy, reply'd: (See Grub-street Journal of Nov. 11. N^o. 97. p. 472.) The Boat-swain then turned round to his Captain and Mates, and made this Declaration, to which they all [the Captain and Mates] assented; viz. "That tho' the setting up a Picture, was in itself a Trifle, yet by the Attempt to do it, they had discovered such a monstrous Scene of *Ingratitude, Disaffection, and Sedition* in the Crew, that should not their Masters change them the next Voyage, the Ship, with all its Cargo, would be irretrievably lost.

Upon the foregoing Case Mr. Bacius in the Grubstreet Journal, Dec. 16. makes the following Remarks, and gives another State of it.

Did the Captain steal into his Long-
Boat,

THE Fathers of the Persons on board the Ship had formerly been saved from Shipwreck by a Dutch Pilot, who came to them in Distress; and whom they afterwards, out of Gratitude, chose to be their Captain, a Post of great Honour and Profit. After his Death, the Sons retained a grateful Memory of the Deliverance of their Fathers, which they expressed by Pictures and Statues of the Deliverer: And even in this Ship they had a fine Picture of him in the Cabbin, and a Statue upon Deck. Among the Passengers there were three or four, who had brought on Board with them one of these Statues, carved in Wood, very old, but newly painted.—This they concluded among themselves should be set up in the very Place, from whence an old Post had been lately removed, which stood in the Sailors way, and hindered them in their necessary Business. In order to accomplish their Design, having drawn up a Proposal in writing, they tendered it to the Ships Crew, who rejected it without reading, by a Majority of above three to one.—Upon this, a Writing-Master, (who had formerly taught in Grub-street, and had gained somewhat of a Fortune in the *East Indies*) made a long Oration to them, in the Conclusion of which he called them a Pack of Rogues and Rascals. Instead of resenting this Treatment in an angry Manner, they only set up a loud Laughter; being confirmed in the Suspicion they had long entertained, that this Gentleman's Learning and Success had a little turned his Brains.—But one of the Crew immediately made a reply to the whole Invective, in a Speech not a quarter so long as that, which

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Boat, or was he oblige by the Dutchman to get into it and sheer off? This has been matter of dispute many years, and is still. If the picture was to be set up in the great Cabin, and the then Captain and his Mates agreed to it, what binder'd them from doing it? If the Majority were tainted, how came it that the first Captain did not succeed in his Endeavours to betray them to the Moors? the Majority of the Crew had no power of setting up a picture there, and therefore ought not to have had an Opportunity of rejecting this proposal.

the Writing Orator could not be heard: Which has given him such an Aversion to the Fiddle, that he cannot bear the Sound of it ever since.

*Substreet Journal. Dec. 23. No. 103.
New Discoveries commonly discourag'd.*

THE revising some Treatises against Inoculation of the Small-Pox led the Author, a Correspondent, to look into the History of Physick, and to see how injuriously several useful Discoveries in the *Materia medica* were treated at their first appearance.

'Tis no new thing for Churchmen (and Bayius adds, by way of note—for any others) to engage in Disputes foreign to their Profession.

About the year 1600 Peter Brissot, a French Physician, took upon him to explode an establish'd practice, derived from the Arabians, of bleeding in pleuritick Cases only in the opposite arm. The Faculty violently oppos'd it; and the Clergy joyning in the Cry, drew up an appeal to the Emp. Charles v. 1529, wherein they affirmed it to be mortal, impious, and heretical.

Great were the Feuds which arose upon introducing Antimony into the practice of Physick. One Valentine, a Monk, throwing some *Stibium* into the Hogs-nough, the swill scow'red

provoked the Writing-Master to reply in a second *Invective* longer than the former; wherein he repeated much of what he had said before, and fell upon the Answerer in a most outragious Manner, abusing him in such Language as was perfectly new, and surprized the whole Audience.

—To put a Stop to which, a Fidler (who had been his Neighbour in Gran-street, and who had not succeeded quite so well in his *East-India Voyage* as he had done) struck up, and played two Tunes, which set the Sailors a dancing, so that

the Writing Orator could not be heard: Which has given him such an Aversion to the Fiddle, that he cannot bear the Sound of it ever since.

them, made them look sleek, and gave them an appetite. This put him upon administering some of it to his Brethren who had the *Pestilence*; but most of them died in the Operation. Upon this the whole Priesthood preach'd against the use of this Mineral on pain of Damnation, and in 1566 prevail'd on the Parliament of Paris to prohibit it by a Decree.

Quinqua, the most useful Drug in Medicine, was brought from the *West-Indies*, by the Jesuits 1640. Two conceited Physicians wrote against it, and a pert pragmatick Priest undertook to prove the administrating of it a mortal Sin. Bayius adds, Let the usefulness of these two noble Drugs introduc'd by Priests atone for the *pragmaticalness* of those who oppos'd 'em.

*E The Free Wyton. Thurs. Dec. 23. No. 158.
On popular Discontents, from Sir William Temple.*

THERE is one Difference between us and the rest of our Fellow-Creatures, which seems an ill Effect of a good Cause, and a Debalement of the greatest Prerogative mankind

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can pretend to, that is, Reason. By which he means a certain Restlessness of Thought, which makes us unsatisfied what we are and at present possess, and still raving after something past or to come.

This is the true, natural and common Sente of personal, domestick and popular Discontents, which trouble private Life, and have in all Ages convulsed the Government of Kingdoms and States.

This restless Humour is a Weed that thrives most in the best Soil, is easier rais'd by sprightly Wits and lively Imaginations, than by grosser and duller Conceptions; nor have the Regions of *Guinea* and *Muscovy* been so over-run with it, as those of *Ialy* and *Greece*.

From this Fountain issue those Streams of Faction that have overflow'd the wisest of Constitutions, treated the best Princes and Patriots like the worst of Tyrants, and brought those to the Scaffold who deserved Statues. *Solōn* and *Pythagoras*, the two *Gracchi*, *Scipio* and *Has-
sibal*, *Barnevelt* and *De Witt* in *Holland*, *Sir Thomas More*, the Earl of *Essex* and *Sir Walter Rawleigh*, all extraordinary Persons in their Times, suffer'd or fell a Sacrifice to the Factions of their Courts or their Countries.

This made the Philosophers of old employ their Time and Care to improve Men's Reason and Morals; believing the only Way to make their Countries happy and safe, was to make Men wise and good, just and reasonable.

Another Cause of Distempers and Discontents in States and Governments is the unequal Condition of the different Men that compose them. All are satisfied with themselves and their own Merit, tho' not with their Fortune; seeing others, less deserving, in a better Condition,

they lay it upon the ill Constitution of Government, the Partiality or Humour of Princes, the Negligence or Corruption of Ministers.

There are other Complaints that proceed from the very Nature of Government. The Republicks of *Athens*, *Carthage* and *Rome*, were but long Cotises of Disorder and Vicissitude. Nor can it be otherwise, since the very Ideas of Government have been liable to Exceptions. The Republick of *Plato*, the Principality of *Hobbs*, the Rotation of *Oceana*, have each of them their Faults.

There is one universal Division in all States, that is; between the Innocent and Criminals; between the Contented and Dissatisfied. The *Normans* of old when they had divided the Spoils of the *English* Lands and Possessions, grew bold Defenders of the *Saxon* Customs, against the Encroachments of their own Kings. *Cromwel's* Officers were at first for burning all Records, for levelling of Lands, while they had none of their own. Yet, when they grew rich and landed Men, they fell into the Praise of *English* Laws, and cry'd up *Magna Charta*.

The Daily Courant, December 20.
A Shoe-maker's Speech; at a Bonfire
on the 5th of Nov: last at Night. —
Gentlemen,

I hope we are all here for the *Church*. Remember it was this Day 43 Years ago our *Church*, *Trad^{it}*, *Li-
beries* and *Properties* were restored and established by the Immortal *King William*. Here, Brother Craft, let me observe, that where *Slavery* is, there are *Wooden Shoes*, no *Shoe-makers*, but *Shoe-Carpenters*. No *Po-
perty*, no *Wooden Shoes* for me, for they are always Companions. There would likewise be an End of the *Cobler's* Trade, for *Wooden Shoes* are never worth mending. — Not only as

Shoe-makers, you Coblers, but all *Pattin* and *Clegg-makers*, all *Heel-men*, besides Thousands concerned in the *Stocking Trade*, must have been turn'd adrift; for thole who wear *Wooden Shoes* wear no Stockings, no Garters, no Buckles, no Pattins, no Clogs. But waving particulars, Had it not been for K. William, we shou'd have had no *Trade or Craft* at all but *Priest Craft*; no *Church* but that of *Papery*. Yet the Majority of your *Common Council* denied the Grant of a small Piece of Waste Ground, whreon to erect a *Monument of Gratitude*. And your late Ld M—r dealt in *French Trumperies*, even when he was *Governor and Protector* of our *Trade*. Monstrous!

Weekly Register, Sat. Decem. 25. No. 89.

True Love.

YOUNG *Trueman* was the Son of a rich Tradesman of a Seaport Town in this Kingdom, who left his Wife absolute Mistress of his whole Estate, recommending his Son to be educated as a Gentleman, and to receive a suitable Fortune, provided he did nothing to forfeit the good Graces of his *Guardian Mother*. At the University, young *Trueman* studied all the Accomplishments of a Gentleman; and upon his Return Home, applied himself as diligently in his Duty to his Mother. During this State of probation, *Trueman* became acquainted with *Eugenia*, a young Lady of Beauty, Wit, Temper and Understanding, but no Fortune; by frequent Conversations they became enamoured of each other.

Trueman's Mother had her Eye immediately on this fatal Correspondence; it alarm'd her Pride, disappointed her Views, and contradicted her Will; Therefore absolutely forbids him to see *Eugenia* any more, and notwithstanding his

Expostulations, cut him short with *expecting to be obey'd without Reply*. He bow'd and retir'd. On reflecting on the Command and his Compliance, he found his Heart a Rebel to his Duty and Interest, and that he loved *Eugenia* more than either. He acquaints her with what had past, and they agree to carry on their Amour by Stealth. In the Height of this Satisfaction he is summon'd to his Mother's Closet, and told that his Equipage was packed up for travelling, that the *Pacquet* was Ready, and to Morrow Morning he must Sail, or starve with his *Eugenia*. *Trueman* recollecting, that without a Fortune, *Eugenia* would be as miserable as himself, resolved to submit, in hopes of some more favourable Opportunity. He communicates the fatal News to *Eugenia*. Her Anguish was too great for Utterance,—at Length dissolving into a Flood of Tears sunk upon his Bosom, and, with Sounds hardly articulate, replied—“Adieu my Dear *Trueman*—May Happiness ever attend you—I shall never see you more”; with other passionate Expressions; in the midst of which *Trueman* was hurried away for fear he should lose his Passage. When he came to the Vessel the Wind was changed, and they could not sail that Tide. He flew back to his *Eugenia*, but was told she was in Bed; he was admitted, but how great was his Astonishment to find her in the Pangs of Death! She had taken Poyson, and just Departing, when his Exclamations recalled her for a Moment; she just took a parting Glance, clasped her Lover's Hand, and died. His Mother, on hearing of it, laid his Tear aside.—“No, Madam, says he, you have destroy'd all my Happiness here; I must seek it some where else, and from this Moment, I take my Leave of you for ever”.

Long

London Journal. Sat. Dec. 25. No. 652.

Political Fanaticks.

EVERY Passion in a human Breast has found or made Enthusiasts: Love, Hatred, Joy, Sorrow, Hope, A Fear, Pride and Ambition have turn'd the Heads of Thousands; But Revenge, Malice and Resentment, have made dreadful Havock in Men's Brains. When a Man comes to Hate thoroughly, he thinks those Fools whom before he esteemed Wise; and those Knaves, whom he thought Honest. A Man who once valued his Country, may, through Hatred to a Minister, be brought to act with greater Violence against his Country, than the most settled and determin'd Enemy. Thus Malice and Revenge supply the Place of Visions and Revelations: He sees Evils and feels Distresses which No-body else can see or feel. Good Humour is the best Security against this political Fanaticism, and the best Foundation of just Thinking; but ill Humour, occasion'd by disappointed Ambition and fancied Injuries, deprives Men of the Use of their Reason.

The Authors of the *Craftsman* are Fanaticks indeed; for they oppose legal Authority and just Government, as warmly as an honest brave Man would oppose Tyranny; they fight against Liberty, and would destroy their Country thro' an excessive Love for both. Could any thing, but this political Fanaticism have induced Men to write the most scandalous and licentious Things against the Government, the Ministry, and all our Treaties and Negotiations, with no other View than to distress and embarrass our Affairs?

Are not these very modest Men to call themselves Gentlemen of the Quill? Rather, Proficients of the Quill, prompted by Malice, Avarice and Ambition to distress their Country; yet attribute every Thing

wrote on the Side of the Ministry to Self-Interest, and the Writers as setting themselves to Market. The Craftsman does not charge this Stratagem upon the Original Authors of the *London Journal*, because the Defection of that Journal was suborned without their Consent. What Nonsense! says Osborne. Who ever heard of a Defection suborned without the Consent of the Authors?

The Craftsman is angry that the Writers for the Ministry write for Liberty. But who can do it with a better Grace? Are not the Ministry on the Side of Liberty? 'Tis likewise insinuated that these Writers, at the Direction of a Minister, sift their Papers, and take different Parts in the Controversy. But who can help Men's differing in Opinion, as 'tis affirm'd the ministerial Writers do, in the Point of Prosecutions for Libels? Can answer for himself, that he always published his own Sentiments without the least Direction from any Minister whatsoever.

Universal Spectator. Sat. Dec. 25. No. 163.

Of Religion; continu'd from P. 514.

THE Point in View is not to disowne Religion, but the Abuse of it. If Severus, for Instance, thro' an over Fondness for Solitude, has turned *Recluse*; and instead of regulating his Passions, will run counter to *Nature*, and be his own *Tormentor*, 'tis not the Fault of Religion but the Error of his Judgment.

If Matrona mistakes a Want of Spirit in Conversation, for a becoming Seriousness; if she passes off her own real Defects of Discretion and Good Breeding, under a Notion of a Disgust at criminal Freedoms in Conversation, 'tis owing to her own Misconceptions about Religion.

If Sebastian be of a Temper too severe; if Julia's Mind be four and censorious;

censorous; if *Eusebia*'s intemperate Passion for devout Exercises has transported her into Melancholly or Enthusiasm, the Charge belongs to the Persons interested to answer it. There's a wide Difference between an Excess and every Degree of it. Thus Solitude and Self-Denial, Gravity and Reproof, have their proper Uses and Occasions, tho' frequently ill-tim'd and misapplied.

The Religion, which the Divine Author of it taught, is far from banishing harmless Mirth, it rather gives a wider Scope and livelier Relish of it; it lets in upon every ingenuous Breast solid Peace, manly Joy, and rational Complacency; it lays no Restraint upon the little Flights and Sallies of Wit, or the sportive Turns of Humour and Fancy: All it pretends, is, to mark out the just Measures and Boundaries of Sobriety and Decorum, and to establish a Taste in all Kinds of 'em. It is not for extinguishing our Passions, but allows and even approves the free Indulgence and Gratification of our natural Appetites, within the sacred Verge of Reason, Temperance and Discretion. In Religious Exercises it enjoins not lengthen'd Forms, wearisome Rituals, or unnatural Fervors: But only such a due Frequency, Measure, and Temper, in our external Devotions as may best suit the Purposes of inward Reverence and rational Piety.

What the *Roman* Poet laid of *Virtue*, holds equally good of Religion, which is nothing else but Virtue enforced and improved; "That it consists in steering a middle Course between two opposite and equal Extremes".

Fogg's Journal, Dec. 25. No. 164.

King William properly honour'd.

THE late Attempt to obtain leave of the City of London for erecting a Statue to K. William, is one of

the most extraordinary Things he has met with. Believes the Hero-Founders at Hyde-park-corner, with great numbers upon their Hands, Horse and Foot, had no small Share in the Papers and Paragraphs that have been publish'd on that Subject.

The Memory of good Princes is better preserved by History than by Statue; therefore thinks Printers wou'd better propagate the Heroism of K. William than Statuaries: And if, as Squire Walsingham asserts, the great Things K. William did for the Nation can never be forgot, what we all know, and daily feel the Benefit of, what need either Statue, History, or other Means to perpetuate his Memory?

But granting it necessary to erect his Statue, is it not already placed on the Royal-Exchange, among his illustrious Predecessors? If Statues were necessary to preserve a Hero's Reputation on Foot, how many other Candidates are there for this Honour? We might then have a Row of Heroes and Heroines from Cheapside-conduit to Stocks-market

Would not Edward III. and VI. and Henry V. deserve a place? Q. Elizabeth, with the help of a Side-Saddle, which 'tis said she invented, might also mount her Rozinante; Q. Ann likewise might be added to the Number, who alone cou'd prevent Louis XIV. compleating his designs of Universal Monarchy, the Plan of K. William himself.

The Revolution required no extraordinary Genius or Capacity to accomplish. Had he not a general Invitation, not exempting a Branch of the Royal Family itself? Was he not sure of the Army and Fleet, raised and fitted out to oppose him? Did he not bring a Foreign Force sufficient to decide all Controversies? Was he not securing the Inheritance of

of three powerful Kingdoms? Had he not the most popular Pretences of engaging the Multitude on his Side, *Religion, Liberty, and Property?* Had he survived a Defeat, he was a Sovereign Prince, and his Life not in the Power of those he invaded. And had this further Security from those who engaged with him, that their Lives, Honour, and Estates must have been a Sacrifice to an offended Master, had not the Enterprize succeeded. So that the Glory of it ought not to be attributed only to King *William*, but those who had the greatest Share in the Means and the Danger ought to be remembered.

Notice might also be taken that his own Interest was concerned in what he did for us, and of his natural and irreconcileable Aversion to *Louis XIV.* who once over-run and almost destroy'd his Country; and of the Treatment he met with from the Books and Pamphlets of his own Times, which represent him as no great Politician.

His most remarkable Excellence was his personal Courage. Every one must own he was a Stranger to Fear; he knew no Danger; and dur'd execute any Commands he gave to another; Qualifications he stood in Need of, who had the Misfortune to be so often defeated. As to his private Character, thinks, it ought to remain undisturb'd in the Grave.

But without enquiring into the Reasons for erecting, or not, of K. *William's* Statue in *Cheapside*; or why the late K. *George*, or his present Majesty should not be equally commemorated by a grateful People, proposes a Method for employing the late violent Zeal for the Memory of K. *William*, exclusive both of his Predecessors and Successors, that is by paying off his Debts; for he

is inform'd that the States General, his Executors, have not yet paid one Farthing, tho' they have had Assets enough in their Hands.

Now, if these zealous Patriots wou'd vent their Gratitude in the Manner proposed, they will relieve many Families from Misery, and do true and proper Honour to their great Deliverer.

For only the Memory of the Just Smells sweet, and blossoms in the Dust.

Applebee's Journal, Dec. 25.

Vanity in old Ladies.

L Aurelia is turn'd of 55, was never handsome, and is yet a Maid, which she wou'd have it believ'd was her own Fault, and that she is still pester'd to Death with Lovers. She affects a perfect Innocent, and even trembles at the approach of those dangerous Creatures Men. At a Visit she paid Lady *Trippet*, her Dress was cherry-colour trimm'd with Silver Fringe. She was scarce seated before she began to exclaim against the unsufferable Importunity of amorous Fellows, and tells the Company how she is oblig'd, for her Quiet, to manage her two *Inamorato's* Sir *Humphry Hazard* and Major *Meagre* so as to prevent their Fighting for her.

Hillaria is about 5 years older, and has been thrice married, yet is as gay as a Girl at a Boarding School, dresses youthfully, wears Back-heads, and every place of Report and Entertainment is sure of her Company. Her Conversation is loud, impertinent, and always concluded with a Laugh, and were it not for a hollow shrillness in her Tone you wou'd take her for a Country Hoyden just broke loose from her Governess. She is so fond of Flattery that *Will Teirca* makes ten pieces a Week of her at Picquet, by complementing her till she don't know her Cards.

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Concludes with advice to these
Ladies in the following Lines.

Ah Celia! while with findious Care,
To turn each Ringlet of your Hairs
Think how the moments glide away,
That soon else! shall turn them Grey,
Drows and Pains, then Ley aside,
Of borrow'd Beauty leave the Prints,
Studied Art and vain Disguise,
Men admire not but despise.
Celia cultivate your Mind,
That may yet admirers find;
Care on that were justly plac'd,
Since its Beauties ever last.

The Daily Post-Boy, Nov. 29.

Proposal for Castrating Criminals.

If the following Reasons be approved, a Law may be made for a short Term by way of Trial.

2. We do not find, by the Scriptures, that Castration of Mankind was forbidden; but on the contrary, that Eunuchs have been in great Esteem, and Ministers of State.

3. It appears from the Confessions of dying Criminals, that they were brought to shame by indulging their Lusts with Lewd Women.

4. Since the pleasure of Love and Hopes of Issue are almost universal, no Punishment can have a deeper Impression on the Mind. Mothers and Nurses (for certain Reasons) will be always plying their Children with good Advice, and smart whipping for every little pilfering Trick. The Planters in America are weary of our Transported Felons. The pains of hanging are soon over; the Death and Name of the Party forgotten; whereas the Circumstances of Castration will remain as a living Monument of Shame and Disgrace. Such a Law cannot be justly taxed with Cruelty, since other civilized Nations use severer Punishments.

5. In Barbadoes was an Insurrection among the Moorish Slaves. The Planters consider'd they should be Losers by their Deaths, therefore punish'd 'em with Castration, and have not had a Rebellion since.

6. It has been observed that Rape and Theft often run in the Blood; such a Law will disable a set of vile People from leaving their pernicious Breed behind them. **H**ec or Boetius affirms, that the ancient Scots gelded such as labour'd under Madness or infectious Distempers, which they thought might be communicated to their Offspring.

B **7.** Criminals will afterwards become dull, heavy and timorous; and if cut when young, the shrillness of Voice, and want of Beard will discover them. They may become useful to the Publick as Musicians and fine Singers, and save the Money which is given to *Italians* and other Foreigners, and may be trusted with the care of our Wives and Daughters.

D **8.** As to Female Felons, it will be a severe Mortification to think that their Husbands, &c. may come under this Punishment.

6. This will cool the Heat of those that are guilty of Rape and Sodomy.

10. It is computed that 500 Examples of this Kind, will have such an Influence upon the Wicked, that our Judges and Juries will have much less Busyness on their Hands.

The Free Briton Thur. Dec. 30. No. 109.
On Calumny and Accusation. From
Machiavel and Livy.

A **C** **usations are not more beneficial to Common-wealths, than Calumnies pernicious. *Camillus*, by freeing *Rome* from the Oppression of the *Gauls*, gained great Honour and Reputation. *Mamilius* thinking he had merited as much by preserving the *Capitol*, envy'd the Glory of *Camillus*, and strove to lessen him in the Esteem of the People, by insinuating that the Treasure which had been collected to buy off the *Gauls*, had been applied by particu-**

lar Citizens to their own Use. This Report occasioning Tumults among the People, the Senate appointed a Dictator to examine the Matter, and *Manlius* not being able to make Proof of the Calumny, was thrown into Prison. From whence *Machiavel* observes, how detestable Calumnies are in all Government; and that to suppress them, no Person ought to be pardoned who publishes them designedly.

The best Method to prevent Calumnies, is to open many Places for Accusation; because Calumnies have no need of Proof, whereas Accusations must be supported by Facts and Circumstances. A Founder therefore of a Common-wealth ought to ordain, that any Citizen may be accused without Fear or Suspicion, and Calumniators severely punished.

One Method which some have used to arrive at Greatness, has been Calumny. *Giovanni Guicciardini*, Commissary of the Army of *Florence*, in camped before *Lucca*, fail'd of Success in the Siege of that Place. *Giovanni* was calumniated with being corrupted by the *Luccese*. He would willingly; but was never able, to justify himself, there being no Method of doing it in that Republick. From whence arose great Indignation among the Nobility, and the Ruin of the Republick was the Consequence.

GRAN-STREET JOURNAL, Thur. Dec. 30. No. 104.

THIS Journal being charged as

a Vehicle of Party Scandal, Malice and Ill-nature, and with Sallies of low Wit against the Government and its heartiest Friends, *Bavius*, in this, undertakes the Defence of the Society from these unjust Imputations.

Says, he shall always reserve to himself the Power of publishing such Papers as tend to expose bad Writers. And it low Wit be sometimes employ'd on this Occasion, they are o-

bliged to the Society for this Condescension to their Capacity. Is assured, that their Writing against the Ignorance, Impudence and Impiety of some modern Authors, will never be interpreted by any Judges but themselves, to be writing against the present Government, and its best and heartiest Friends.

*A List of the Sheriffs for the Year
1732.*

- Bucks, Arthur Vancittart, Esq;
B'f'ord George Blundel, Esq;
Bucks, Benj. Woodneth, of Thornebrough, Esq;
Cumberland, Augustine Erle, Esq;
Cheshire, William Brock of Upton, Esq;
Cant: &c Hunt, Walter Sercole of Cherry
Hinton, Esq;
Devon, Sir Thomas Carew, Bart.
Dorset, William Mills of Mearehay, Esq;
Derby, John Fletcher, Esq;
Ebor. Sir Rowland Wynne, Bart
Essex, Samuel Feake, Esq;
Gloucester, Robert Marten of Pebworth, Esq;
Hertford, Thomas Wootton, Esq;
Hereford, John Cox, Esq;
Kent, William Jones of Igaham, Esq;
Leicester, William Bainbridge, Esq;
Lincoln, Thomas Dallison, Esq;
Monmouth, Edmund Bradbury, Esq;
Northumb. Walter Blacket alias Calverly, Esq;
Northampton, William Loveday, Esq;
Norfolk, John Willm. of Stanhoe, Esq;
Nottingham, John Nevil, Esq;
Oxon, Henry Smith of Caversham, Esq;
Rutland, Lycester Baroden, Esq;
Salop, Sir Rowland Hill, Bart.
Somerset, John Proctor of Riston, Esq;
Stafford, Ralph Williamson, Esq;
Suffolk, George Dashwood, of Havenham, Esq;
Southampton, Rich. Hassel of Petersfield, Esq;
Surrey, Joshua Smith, of Battersea, Esq;
Sussex, George Naideet, of Naldrett, Esq;
W. W. Thomas Prue, Esq;
Worcester, John Soley, of Sambourne, Esq;
Wiltz, John Smith, of Whitley, Esq;
South-Wales.
Brecon, Penry Williams, Esq;
Cardm'ren, Morgan Lloyd of Lanfevin, Esq;
Carmarthen, John Price, of Blaenduffyn, Esq;
Glamorgan, Reynold Deer, Esq;
Pembroke, John Alien of Jeffreton, Esq;
Radnor, Thomas Holland, of Barrington, Esq;
No-th-Wales.
Anglesea, Robert Hampton, of Henllys, Esq;
Caerarvon, Wm Price, of Penmorfa, Esq;
Dybbk, Robert Ellice, Esq;
Flint, Robert Price, of Kiken, Esq;
Merioneth, Edward Lloys, of Gwerclas, Esq;
Montgomery, Rich Jones, of Trellech, Esq;

The Daily Courant, Dec. 18.

THE Event of a late Trial having been represent'd as a violent Shock to the LIBERTY of the PRESS, has occasion'd this Writer to make some impartial Reflections upon it, but apprehends his appearing in this Paper may draw upon him the imputation of a *Mercenary* and an *Hireling*; however he solemnly disclaims what other Writers have contended for in the Cause of the Press, an *Exemption* from Law and the Rules of Justice, which provide rather for the Punishment than the Prevention of such Crimes.

'Tis objected that 'tis unjust to punish a Man for the Exercise of his lawful Vocation. Answers, that Pharmacy is a lawful Art; yet an Apothecary wou'd be punish'd for administering Poisons.

But the main Objection is, that this Liberty formerly serv'd to rouse the People in their Defence, and to abolish the Tyranny they dreaded; that such Times may come again: But if the Government may prosecute for Libels, nobody will dare warn the People of their Danger; and thus the Liberties of our Country may be lost--- Allows there was such a Time, and Writings which were published did Service notwithstanding the cruel Punishments used to suppress them, which is a proof that the English Spirit of Liberty is never to be kept down, let the same bad Measures prevail again, he'll engage the same good Spirit will arise.

Upon the whole, he leaves the Matter to the Sense of the Nation; thinks Writers as well as other subjects, ought to be tried by their Country; and shall always look for the Sense of the People in the impartial Verdict of an Honest Jury, which Impartiality he shall be sure to find, while the Law relating to *Juries* stands as it is amended by the late Act.

The Method of returning such a Jury is thus: The Master of the Crown Office is attended by the Under-Sheriff and Attorneys on both Sides, and having the Book of Freeholders before him, according as the Attorneys agree, pitches upon the first, second, third, or last Man in every Page, or in any other Manner that they can devise, to make it the *Work of Chance*; and when 48 Men are struck in that Method, each of the Attorneys strike out 12, and the remaining 24 are returned to serve as a Jury. Can any Thing possibly be more equitable?

The Craftsman, Dec. 25.

THE Ministerial Writers having since a late Trial endeav'rd to forestall the Judgment of the Court, by ill-natur'd Comments on his Writings, Mr. D'auvers hopes he may be indulged in a few Remarks.

Knows of none that have taken the Liberty, as mention'd in the opposite *Courant*, and agrees with the Author, that his appearance there is a shew'd Sign of his being a *Mercenary*, and an *Hireling*; and his Fear of it is no Compliment to that Paper.

D'auvers disclaims any *Exemption*, except, that *legal* and *equitable* *Exemption*, to which we are entituled by the Constitution of our Country.

No doubt an Apothecary wou'd be punish'd for administering Poisons, if it appears he did it with a Design to poison; but not, if inadvertently and without any wicked or malicious Intent.

It must administer great Consolation to the *Advocates of Liberty*, that they must always stand in the Breach, and sacrifice themselves to the Good of their Country. It is just such a kind of Comfort as a certain Nobleman gave a poor Fellow who was condemn'd to be hang'd, for some offence against the Court: *Never mind it*, said he, *it is all for the better, and will serve to blacken the Party*. But suspects he shou'd not have the Honour of this *candid Gentleman's* Company upon such an Occasion.

Is as willing as this Writer to look for the Sense of the People in the *impartial Verdict of an honest Jury*: But this has no thing to do in Franklin's Case, who was tried by a *Special Jury*, not named by the Sheriff, nor drawn by *Lot or Ballot*, but struck by Virtue of a *Rule of Court*, upon the Motion of the *Attorney General*.

The Daily Courant, Dec. 30.

THE Craftsman has answer'd the opposite *Courant* in his usual Manner, by making Quibbles on a few Sentences, and yet what he says is false and impudent; for several dirty *Infinitions* have been published about the Trial.

This Author's Fear of being called a *Mercenary* did not proceed from the Conscience of being so; but from the want of Candour experienced in his Adversaries; whose Malice has not spared the best of Princes and his faithful Servants.

A *legal Exemption from Law*, which the Craftsman contends for, is absolute Nonsense. He shou'd rather have laid a *legal Exemption from Sense*.

If an Apothecary administers a poisonous Drug, and cannot produce a Doctor's Prescription for his Voucher, his Neck may be in Jeopardy, nowi bftand, in his Plea of Ignorance.

The Craftsman's Patriotism is rather for the Plunder of the Forts, than the Perils of the Siege. Perhaps he will no more take my Word than I shou'd his, when I sell him, that If I had good Reason to think the Publick Liberty is in Danger, my Country shou'd know as much of my Thought as became a Man in his Station, tho' I cannot say I shou'd make a Trade of it, as he does.

The Craftsman agrees to leave the Matter to the Sense of the People, but not without some Hint, that a *late Verdict* is not of that Stamp, and mentions it by way of Contraste to that by which Mr. Franklin was acquitted about two Years ago. The Parallel is infamous for the Jury in 1729 were mostly obscure People, but the last Jury were Gentlemen of Substance and Note; (See p. 518.) a *Special Jury*, and mov'd for in Pursuance of the late *Act*, of which none of the least Advantages is that Clause which gives either Party such Right in *Writs of Summons*.

ADDRESSES to the Inhabitants of LONDON.

The Free Briton, Thurs. Dec. 16. No. 107.

The Daily Post, Dec. 20.

Gentlemen,

YOur late Common Council have given the greatest Reason for an Enquiry into their Conduct. Let them tell you why they refused to read a Petition of many Hundred of their Fellow Citizens desiring Permission to erect K. William's Statue at their own Expence? And if you find that this Refusal proceeded from the Wantonness of Party Humour, your publick Interests will always be in Danger from Men who act thus w^olon'y.

The Nations round us regard it as a Declaration against the Right and Title of the Standing Government, when a Prince, to whom we owe the Being of this Government, is thus insulted by the Capital of the Kingdom.

Consider what a Reproach it must be to a trading City to lose the Love of Liberty, and to encourage Factions against the Constitution; how little we shou'd have had, if K. James's Tyranny had continued. Chuse no Party Bigots of any Denomination; reject the violent and the arbitrary. You will find the moderate and reasonable Part of the Tories no Enemies to the Petition, and if that was not in the Case, such Men are most eligible.

Do you not see the Behaviour of the City of Bristol, and the Town of Hull? Is it not a severe Reproach upon you? Shew your selves Englishmen, and whether you are Whigs or Tories. Liberty is your Blessing and Defence; and he that restored it to you ought to be valu'd by you.

Gentlemen, THE Press has been clog'd with Calumnies against the proceedings of your Common Council for refusing to hear a Petition of a small Number of Persons to erect a Statue to a publick Benefactor at their private Expence, which besides several other Reasons, would have been a standing Reproach to the City for neglecting it so long, and at last suffering it to be done in that Manner.

K. William, 'tis allow'd by all, procur'd us many invaluable Blessings, which he secured to us by settling the Succession in the present Royal Family: Wicked then are the Endeavours to persuade the World that these Blessings, are become indifferent and distasteful to us, on no better a Foundation than because the City of London refused to be dictated to by a Few in its Marks of Gratitude to the Donor: E Yet for this it is insinuated that the Common Council of this Metropolis are in the Interest of the Pretender, and wou'd be ready to erect his Statue: An Assertion which borders as near on Falshood as on Treason.

The City of London, testifies her Gratitude to her Restorer by a dutiful Submission to that Government which grew up under his Care, and flourish'd by his Example.

Chuse such Persons to represent you in all Capacities, as are Friends to your Liberties in particular, and to those of this Nation in general; loyal to the King, and not to a Fellow Subject.

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

At Hollyhead

At a, now what signifies the making the two great Lights?

The sun to light the Day, and the moon to light the night;

For the sun in the Day-time there is no occasion
Because I can see very well after my Persuasion.

But for the moon, they are very good in a Dark night.

Because, when we can't see, they give us a light.

On a Glass window.

Both mine and woman's late you'll judge from hence ill,

That we are pierc'd by ev'ry Coxcomb's Pencil.

*To the Author of the Gentleman's Magazine.**S I R,*

I AM a young Man who divert some of my unbended hours with Poetry; if you think the following essay worthy your notice, your publishing it will be a great Encouragement to

*Your respectful Admirer, and humble Servant, J.B.-I.*** On the Holy Nativity.**An Eclogue.*

YE Solymean Swains! where'er you lead Your Flocks----Or thro' fair Salem's flow'ry mead,
Or if thro' Sharon you delight to rove,
Or glad with musick Carmel's happy Grove,
Or fast by Sion whiten all the Green,
Or where blest Shiloh warbles thro' the Scene,
In higher notes your rural numbers raise,
No mortal Theme demands your tuneful Lays.
Revolv'd the great ausp'cous Age behold,
For Juda's rest for shepherd's Joy foretold:
Mantid in Gold the destin'd Hours move on,
And crown'd with Peace their radiant Circles

run. [ear,

Hark! hark! the warning voice salutes my
And swiftly floats upon the wingsof air!
Pleas'd with their charge the zephyrs breathe
it round,

Each hill, each dale, reflects the joyful sound;
"The mighty Shepherd comes; prepare His way!"
"Let the rough Defart a strait path display!
Down bend the hills, the humble vallies rise,
And leap with joy exulting to the skies;
Back roll the floods, and in their watry Court
The blissful news with heav'nly sounds report;
To gladsome songsthe rugged rocks give way,
And lowly solemn Adoration pay;
The forests dance, the lofty mountains nod,
And all proclaim the near-approaching God.
Rejoice ye swains! each heav'nly clofe prolong,
Let joyous Echo leng then out the song!
Exalt each note, subligner strains prepare,
And with His p'sume perfume the od'rous air!
He the good Shepherd shall your foids defend,
By night from danger, and by day attend.
Securely now your fleecy Cares shall feed,
By Him direc'thro' the painted mead;
The lost again the absent fold explore,
And they which wander'd wander now no more.
The teeming Dam Heraifest from the earth,
And in His Bosom lays the tender Birth:
Enrobd' in purest righteousness He reigns,
And waves his crook of mercy o'er the Plains.

In bright succession from the b'fth abode,
The heav'nly Graces all attend their God;
With Him divine *Aetras* leaves the sky,
Again to lift Her equal Balance high;
See Innocence in whitest robes array'd,
Her snowy vesture speaks the spotless maid!
O'er all these happy plains her wings unfold,
Bedropt with pearl and plum'd with feather'd
Gold;
On her thro' fragrant air meek Peace attends,
And crown'd with flow'ring myrtle wreaths
descends;

Lo! hand in hand the blooming sisters move,
Their smiling Brows enthroned mysterious Love,
The wounds of war their healing footstep close,
And all its thousand nameless ills compose:
Where'er they tread, unbidden flow'rets rise,
(Such rose before they fought the azure skies)
Each seems ambitious first to kiss their feet,
And wilds unveil a Paradise of sweet.
From Rocks where dens do late the dragons

found, [ground,

Whose fiery nostrils scorched the poison'd
New streams of chrysal waters burling flow,
And wonder at the verdures they below:
The Olives green each desert waste adorn,
And blushing roses glow on ev'ry thorn;
Each knotty oak a spicy balm diffus'd,
And all Arabia breaths from barren hills.

The savage Beasts their native rage resign,
Submissive couch, and own the Pow'r divine;
No more the foref-rounds their eyes survey,
Flaming as if to light them to their prey,
All thirst of blood is quench'd, their hunger dies,
And milder transports languish in their eyes.
The lambs with lions play unknowing fear,
Scarce to their tender dams themselves more
dear; [neft,
The new-wean'd child explores the serpents
And warms the harmles young-ones in his
breast;

Whilst little boys rapacious leopards guide,
And wolves with kids in flowry bandagery'd.
It's He declining virtues shall restore,
And monstrous crimes shall vex the world no
more.

By Him curs'd discord bound shall bite her chain,
And gasping thirst for blood, but thirst in vain.
The brazen voice of war shall found no more,
Nor crimson'd fields grow rich with native gore.
No shield shall glitter now thro' Sion's shade,
As when at ev'ry vein o'er country bled;
But bent in shares each hostile sword befeen,
To cast a milder lustre o'er the green.
With curst infernal haste and impious fears,
No son shall now inquire his father's years:
No father now with envious looks survey,
His happier offspring bloom by his decay.
With joy the old shall bid the palace rise,
And see their domes more lovely bles their eyes,
When parent Time shall with new charms en-
gage,

Retouch each stroke, and beautify with age;
And they to whom the tender plants first rose,
Shall long rejoice beneath the happy boughs.
A virgin maid the mystick Infant brings!
From Jezeb's root the holy sycamore springs!
O'er all His saving Pow'r He shall display,
By night a shelter, and a shade by day.
No more mankind with misery shall grieve,
It's He the healing plant the balm shall give.

No more the wretched at your gates shall cry,
He wipes the widow's tear, and dries the orphan's eye.
Nature shall hear His voice, each dire disease,
His word shall charm, and give the tortur'd ease:
When burning Fevers scorch the vital tide,
He bids-- the raging torrents calm subside.
By Him renew'd life's slow worn wheels shall move,

And all it's spring a briker motion prove;
The deaf'ld hall wond'ring hear, the dumb to talk,
And blind rejoicing see the lame to walk.
His empire then shall Hell's great Tyrant loses,
And loudly mourning feel the threaten'd bruise.
Affrighted fiends shall fly the dreaded fight,
And beg the burning deep to screen their flight,
Whilst weeping priests with pompous sacrifice,
In vain deplore their absent Deities.
Submissive Death shall own superiour Pow'r,
And lay on man his purple bands no more,
Unplum'd his dart, his sting shall pointless lie,
And he who once flew all, him self shall die.

Thy saving Pow'r shall favour'd *Juda* find,
Oh promis'd Guardian of all Mankind!
Rejoice ye swans! to Heav'n your notes prolong,
Call Angels down to join you in the song!
Such tuneful Airs as charm'd the hilt'ning Earth
Whilst seraph's lips proclaim'd the wondrous

Birth. [preve,
He smiles, those infant smiles your strains app-
And all around disclose unbound'd love!
Unclouded glory lightens in His eyes!
Left fair His beauteous star was seen to rise,
Guiding the worship of adoring Kings,
To pay the tribute of *Sabean* springs.
Let endles Joy resound along the plains!
In Pow'r reveal'd our own Messiah reigns!
No limits terminate His wide Commands,
For ever fix'd secure His Kingdom stands;
There fleeting suns no more shall dubious rise,
The Light Himself shall ever bles us eyes;
Then groser elements shall all decay,
And worlds shall light you to eternal day.

A PROLOGUE to an English Play,
acted at Bury School Decem. 1731.

Spoke by a Scholar in Womens Apparel.

News Ladies, Glorious News! 'tis printed too!
Therefore beyond dispute it must be true,
The Female Interest at Court gains ground,
And Women with new Honours will be Crown'd.
No longer are the Men alone, to shine
With Garters, Stars, and various Ribbons fine;
We shall at last recover our just Right,
And shall be dubb'd at least as noble Knight.
With Ceremonial State shall be instal'd,
By different Stiles, and Titles shall be call'd;
Shall be with Motors, Arms and Badges deck'd,
And our own Honour, if we can, protec't.

The two chief Honours Ladies, now design'd
I've heard, but with strict secrecy injoin'd.
However I must prove, I'm Woman true,
For I shall burst, if I don't tell 'em you.
The first grand Order is of Virgins fair, (year?)
Who can bring Vouchers they've been Toasts? *3*
Ishaw! we have those here, in 'e to here.

Just in the Place where Ducal Stars appear
Are you, who this great Honour gain, to wear
A golden Nat'mg curiously emboss'd,
And to be call'd KNIGHT LADIE of the Toast.

The next great Honour is design'd for those,
Who're happy in the matrimonial Nupt's;
Who shall make Oath, that from the marriage Day
They never did nor never will obey.

A Silver pair of Breeches neatly wrought,
(Such as you see upon an old Rom' Grosst
Which Emblems on good Grandfathers have to boast
To all the World, the Tail was uppermost)
Each running Dame having this Honour got,
Is bound to wear, by way of shoulder Knot,
Then 'twill be known, where'er she appears,
She's of the illustrious Order of Grey Mares.

Oh now, ye Knights of Garter, Tuisse, Bath,
Our Female Chevaliers will beat ye, Faith,
The Isle thro'out to th' Ladies of the Tail,
Shall Bumpers quaff----- and Grey Mares rule
the Roast.

Dr. Delany's Riddle to Lady C.
p. 306, answered by Dr. Swift.

W I T H half an EYE,
Your Riddle I spy.

I observe your Wicket
Hemm'd in by a Thicket,
And whatever passes,
Is strained thro' Glasses.
You're reported to dwell,
Like a Monk in a Cell,
You say it is quiet,
I flatly deny it:
It wanders about,
Without stirring out,
No Passion so weak
But gives it a Tweak,
Love, Joy, and Devotion
Set it always in Motion.

And as for the Tragick
Effects of its Magick,
Which you say it can kill,
Or revive at its Will.
The Dead are all found
And revive above Ground.
After all you have writ,
It cannot be Wit.

Which plainly does follow,
Since it flies from *Apollo*.
Its Cowardice such,
It cries at a Touch.

'Tis a perfect Milk-sop,
Grows drunk with a Drop.
Another great Fault,
It cannot bear Salt;
And a Hair can disarm
It of every charm.

THE

THE
Monthly Intelligencer.
 DECEMBER, 1731.

Friday 3.

R. Richard Franklin was try'd at the King's Bench Bar, Westminster, before the Lord Chief Justice Raymond, for printing and publishing the *Craftsman* of the 2d of January, wherein was the *Hague Letter*. After a Hearing of about 7 Hours the Jury found him Guilty. They were, *Thomas Milner, George Short, Thomas Allen, Jacob Harvey, Henry Norris, Samuel Tysson, William Tilliard, Thomas Moore, Philip Baker, Joshua Jackson, Wm. Turner, Esqs.*

Monday 6.

Being the Birth Day of the Princess *Louisa*, his Royal Highness the Duke gave a Ball, which, their Majesties present, his Highness open'd with the Princess *Mary*, and afterwards danced with several Ladies.

Tuesday 7.

Being the Duke of *Lorrain*'s Birth Day, great Numbers of the Nobility and Foreign Ministers paid their Compliments to his Highness at Count *Kinski*'s; at Noon he went to Court, and took his solemn Leave of their Majesties and the Royal Family, then to *Greenwich*, to embark on Board the *Fubb's Yatch*, in order to Return to *Holland*.

His Royal H. the Duke of *Cumberland* appeared Abroad for the first Time, with his own Coach and Livery Servants, and made a Visit to Sir *Robert Walpole*, at his House in *Arlington-Street*; and went afterwards



to Major *Foubert's* Riding-House, and was instructed for the first Time.

Thursday 9.

The Treasurer of St. *Bartholomew's* Hospital, received from an unknown Hand, a Bank Bill for 100l. to be applied towards the New Building of that Hospital.

Saturday 11.

At *Guildhall*, before the Lord Chief Justice *Raymond* was try'd an Information brought against *Adams, T. Willis, Eccleson, and Buckland*, Informing Constables, for an Assault on *Charles Gery, Esq;* on the 23d of April, 1730. The *Cafe* was thus, — Mr. *Gery* passing up *Fleet-street* about 11 o'Clock at Night, met with *Elizabeth Noon* and *Anne Lewis*, with whom he went to *Noon's Room*; Another Woman was Present who walk'd off. He had not been above 5 or 6 Minutes in the Room, when two of the Defendants came into the Court with a Woman. *Willis*, in an effeminate Voice call'd out *Nanny, Nanny, open the Door*. *Noon* knew him and blew out the Candle; but Mr. *Gery*, conscious of his own Innocence, opened the Door. *Adams* seized him by the Collar, and on Mr. *Gery*'s asking their Authority, answered, *Damn you, I'll shew you my Authority*, and pulling out a Staff, struck him over the Head, and the rest taking his Sword, beat and wounded him, and tore off his Cloaths. Mr. *Gery* begg'd to be carried before the Constable of the Night

Night, or some Magistrate; but was answered, *You Dog, we are Con-
fable enough for you; d—n you, we
have managed many such a killing
Captain as you.* At length they dragg'd him to *Woodstreet Compter*, where a Surgeon dress'd his Wounds. —The Evidence for the King being full and clear, the Defendants Council threw up their Briefs, and they were brought in Guilty.

Monday 13.

The Sessions ended at the *Old-Bailey*, when Eleven Persons received Sentence of Death, viz. *James Dortsman, Samuel Cole, Edward Paine, George Mason, John Norman, John Rogers and Thomas Woolcot, for Street Robberies; Patrick Nowland, Wm. Trevors, Robert Nowland and Wm. Newel, for Burglary.*

Thursday 16.

The Directors of the Bank of *England*, not approving the Terms offered by the Grocer's Company for a new Lease of their Hall, resumed their former Design of building one in *Threadneedle-Street*.

Saturday 18.

Sir Charles Wager was at Court to shew the Present made to him by the K. of *Spain*, of his Picture set in Diamonds, worth 5000*l.* for convoying the *Spanish Forces to Italy*.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of *Bristol*, unanimously voted 500*l.* to be given out of the Chamber, and 300*l.* was given from Merchant's Hall, toward Erecting in *Queen's-Square* a fine Equestrian Statue in Brals of King *William*. —Collections have been made to erect one at *Hull*, another in *Southwark*, and one in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*. Yet a Proposal for erecting one of his Present Majesty at *Bristol* passed in the Negative.

Monday 20.

Ten Malefactors condemn'd at the *Old Bailey* on the 13th, were executed at *Tyburn*, and the Reward

for apprehending 7 of them, ordered to be paid forthwith at the Exchequer, amounting to near 1000*l.*

Tuesday 21.

Being the Election Day for Common Council Men of this City, there was a Great struggle in several Wards, but no considerable Alteration was made in that Body, notwithstanding their rejecting a noted Petition, and the Feuds about it. (See p. 461, 472, 475, 482, 535)

Wednesday 22.

Was held a Court of Directors of the S. Sea Company, when Mr. *John Brown, — Cox, — Hinton and Savil*, all Council for the Factory at *Buenos Ayres*, were displac'd from their Service, on Account of Clandestine Trade, wherein very large Dealings have been discovered.

At a General Court of Directors of *Greenwich Hospital*, held at the Admiralty Office, the Accounts and Charges of the said Building were agreed to, and ordered to be carried on and finished according to the Plan, for receiving 100 more Poor disabled Seamen, which will compleat the Number 1,000.

Mordecai Jacob Devries, a Jew convicted the last Sessions at the *Old-Bailey* of forging a Bill of Exchange for 450*l.* stood on the Pillory facing the *R. Exchange*. He is further to suffer one Years Imprisonment, pay a Fine of 200*l.* and find Security for his good Behaviour for 2 Years.

Thursday 23.

The Marq. *de Chavigny*, Ambassador from the King of *France*, and — *Hadzee Malonet Said and Hadzee Ali*, Ambassador from the Dey of *Algiers*, had their first Audience of the King.

Friday 24.

His R. H. the Duke gave a Ball at which their Majesties were present.

This Month Rabbets were sold for 2*d.* apiece at *Lincoln*, Beef 1*½d.* per lb. and Oysters had for taking up.

BIRTHS.

B I R T H S.

THE Lady of *Henry Bridges*, Marq. of *Carnarvon*, deliver'd of a Son, who by Curtesy is call'd *Ld Wilton*.

The Lady of *Horatio Walpole*, Esq; deliver'd of a Daughter, at his House at *Whitehall*.

D E A T H S.

- Dec. 1. *John Hixman*, Esq; Dep. Compt. of the new Duties of Excise.
 2. *Mr. Charles Arbuthnot*, Son of Dr. *Arbuthnot*, in *Cork street*.
 3. *Mr. Beir*, Serjeant in the *Poultry-Compter*.
 4. *Barnardiston*, Esq; at *Mr. North's* in *Gracechurch street*.
 5. *Hall*, Esq; Nephew and Heir of the late Serjeant *Hall*.
 5. *James Smith*, Esq; Son to *John Smith*, Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons, in 1705, at *Andover*, in *Hampshire*.
 6. *Mr. Lebar*, a *Jersey Merchant*, in *Abchurch Lane*.
 6. *Mr. Dunstan*, at his Chambers in *King's-Bench Walks*.
 7. *Mr. Henry Eyre*, Rector of *Pont-Island* in the County of *Durham*.
 8. *Lady Margaret*, Relict of *James E. of Panmure*, at *Edinburgb*.
 7. *Edward Ashe*, Esq; in the *Friary*, *St James's*.
 8. *Col. James Boddington*, Muster Master of the City of *London*.
 9. *Theophilus Manwaring*, Esq; at his Lodgings in *Long-Acre*.
 10. *Charles Holt*, Esq; at *Stoke* in *Oxfordshire*.
John Lupton, Esq; at *Knightsbridge*, in *Surry*.
Charles Holt, Esq; at *Stoke*, in *Oxfordshire*.
 11. *Mr. Morris*, Bottlemann to her Majesty.
 12. *Dr. Hugh Pisson*, Rector of *Llannowdenwrau*, in the County of *Brecknock*.
 13. *Mr. William Hayward*, Merchant, at *Newington*.
 12. *Wenham Winniat*, Esq; of the *Old Grange*, in *Dimoke*, *Gloucestershire*.
 14. *Thomas Horner Gripe*, Esq; at *Guildford*, in *Surry*.
 15. *Edward Stables*, Esq; Clerk of the House of Commons, at *Wandsworth*.
 13. The Lady of *Wm Leveson Gower*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of *Stafford*. She was only Daughter of *Sir Rich. Grosvenor*, Bart.
 15. *Mr. Banks*, formerly a Merchant, at his House in *Shadwell*.
 16. *Dr. T. Colton*, a Dissenting Minister at *York*.
 The Revd *Mr Davis*, Vicar of *Bidborough* in *Kent*.
 17. *George Lockhart of Carnwath*, Esq; He wrote the *Memoirs of Scotland*, a curious piece of History, in a masterly Style, and was the preserver of the Episcopal Order in that Kingdom.
 The Revd *Mr John Medley*, A. M. Archdeacon of *St Davids*.
 18. The Revd *Mr John Whitefoot*, Rect. of *Helfden* and *Heigham*, and upper Minister of *St Peters Mancroft* in the City of *Norwich*.
Edward Thurland, Esq; at *Rygate* in *Surry*.
 20. *John Olmius*, Esq; at his House in the *Old Jury Dep. Gov*, of the *Bank*.
 21. *Capt. Thomas Ropton*, at *Woolwich*, in *Kent*.
James Anderson, at *Stonehive*, in *Scotland*, aged between 108 and 109 years.
 22. *Sir Griffith Boynton*, at *Burton Agnes*, in *Yorkshire*, Bart. posses'd of 4000*l.* per Annum, which (having no Issue) devolved on his first Cousin, then *Sir Francis Boynton*.
Mr Walker, Tin-plate Worker to his Majesty, at *Chelsea*.
 23. *Sir Thomas Seatoun*, a *Scots Baronet*, at *Malden* in *Essex*.

The Revd Mr *Daniel Sill*, Lecturer of *Wakefield*, in *Yorkshire*.

29. The Lady *Katherine Edwin*, Sister to the late D. of *Manchester*, at her Houfe in *Grosvenor Square*.

Thomas *Cornwallis*, Esq; Brother to the Ld *Cornwallis*, at his House in *James's Street, Westminster*. He was the projector of the State Lotteries, and always chosen first Commissioner.

30. Edward *Whitaker*, Esq; Barrister at Law, Steward to the Prince of *Wales*'s Manor of *Kensington*, and Steward to the Borough Court.

The Lady *Gough of Chelsea*, Widow of Sir *Richd Gough*.

31. Col. *Inwood*'s Wife, in *Scotland Yard*.

The E. of *Derwentwater*, at Sir *John Webb*'s his Father-in-Law, in *Great Marlborough street*, having been lately cut for the Stone. He was the only Son of the late E. of *Derwentwater*, who was beheaded in 1716.

P R O M O T I O N S.

THE Ld *Effingham Howard*, created Earl of *Effingham*, and appointed Deputy Earl Marshal of England, in the room of the E. of *Suffex* dec.

Mr. *Thomas Lloyd*, of *Langoedmarer*, in *Cardiganshire*, appointed Rec. Gen. of *Cardigan, Pembroke, Carmarthen, and Glamorganshire* in *South Wales*.

Mr. *Tho. Pugh*, made Searcher of the Port of *Aberystwith* in *Cardiganshire*.

Robert Coleman, Gent. made Ensign in Col. *Fielding*'s Reg. of *Invalids*.

Tho. Stevens, Esq; made one of his Majesty's Band of Gent. Pensioners.

James Bruce, Esq; appointed Lieut. in Ld *Cadogan*'s Regiment.

Mr. *William Joy*, appointed Surveyor of the Window Lights for *Durham*.

Philip *Lloyd*, Esq; appointed Equerry to his Majesty, and made a Captain in *Ker*'s Reg. of Dragoons.

Townsend Andrews, Esq; made Dep. Paymaster Gen. of the Forces, in the Room of *Robert Jacomb*, Esq; who resign'd.

Mr. *Greaves*, made Bottelman to her Majesty.

The Ld *Glenorchy*, nominated Ambass. Extr. to the Empress of *Russia*.

Mr. *Griffith*, appointed Surveyor of the Window Lights in *Middlesex*.

— *Boscawen*, Esq; youngest Son of the Ld Visc. *Falmouth*, made Ensign of the first Reg. of Foot Guards.

Ecclesiastical Preferments conferr'd on the following Reverend Gentlemen.

M R. *White*, made one of the Prebendaries of *Exeter*.

Mr. *James Hunt*, presented to the Rectory of *Sherbourn*.

Thomas *Tanner*, D. D. elected Bp of St. *Asaph*.

George *Lavington*, B. L. admitted Canon Residentiary of St. *Pauls*.

Mr. *William Halfal*, M. A. presented to the Vicarage of *Wendron*, and *Helston*, in the County of *Cornwall*.

Mr. *Dennis Cumberland*, A. M. presented to the Rectory of *Winwick*, in the County of *Northampton*.

Mr. *Abbot*, appointed one of Gentlemen of his Majesty's Choir at the Chappel Royal at St. *James's*.

Dr. *Nicholas Clagget*, made Bp of St. *Davids*, in the Room of Dr. *Sydal*.

Mr. *Louth*, promoted to the Living of St. *Margaret's* at *Rochester*.

Dr. *Joseph Strachey*, presented to the Vicarage of *North-Ostrington*, *Yorksh*.

Mr. *Hill*, A. M. inducted into the Rectory of St. *Clement's* in the port of *Hastings*, in *Sussex*;

Mr.

Mr. *Coppin*, appointed Preacher of St. John's Chappel in Great James-street.

Mr. *Henry Thomas*, Master of the Free School in *Sarum*, presented to the Living of *Llandiloe Vawr*, in the County of *Carmarthen*.

Mr. *John Pensington*, presented to the Rectory of *All-saints*, and St. *Mary's*, in the Town of *Huntingdon*.

Mr. *Thomas Abdell*, to the Vicarage of *Hudfley* in the County of *Warwick*.

Dr. *Watkinson*, chosen Lecturer of St. *Bennet's Paul's Warf*.

Mr. *Samuel Green*, M. A. nominated one of the Prebendaries in the Cathedral Church of *Worcester*.

Mr. *Arundel*, presented to the Rector of *Tielning*, in *Gloucestershire*.

Griffith Williams, to the Vicarage of *Llanbiter* in *Carmarthenshire*.

Dr. *Herring*, made Dean of *Rochester*.

MARRIAGE S.

SIR *Robert Simmonds*, Kt. to Miss *Joanna Moncrief* of *Greenwich*.

John *Frederick*, of *Grays Inn*, Esq; to Mrs. *Somerset*, a Lady of 10,000*l.*

The *Ld Nassau Powlet*, Brother to the *D. of Bolton*, to the Lady *Isabella Tunstall*, a Daughter and Coheir of the late *E. of Thanet*.

Robert Whidah, a Black, said to be a great Officer belonging to the Prince of *Pawpaw* in *Africa*, to Mrs. *Johnson* an *Englishwoman*. The Bridegroom had a Black for his Brideman, and a White Woman was Bridemaid.

The Revd Mr. *Clavering* to the only Daughter of Mr. *Baily* a Brewer at *Frome* in *Somersetshire*.

Ld *Bellew* of *Ireland*, at *Rome*, to a Daughter of Ld *Nitkdale*.

The *E. of Fingal*, to Miss *Fitzgerald*, at *Dublin*.

John *Gifford*, Esq; Member of Parl. for *Westbury*, in *Wiltshire*, to Miss *Watts*, Sole Heirels of *Nich. Watts*, late of *Cocklenton*, *Somersetshire*, Esq;

The Revd Mr. *Rich. Mills*, Vicar of *Hillingdon*, near *Uxbridge*, to the Daughter of Major General *Russel*.

Wm *Monk*, Esq; to Miss *Sarah Sidney*, of *Winiflow* in *Bucks*.

Timothy *Hutchinson*, Esq; Principal of *Furnival's Inn*, to Miss *Barnes*.

John *Roswell*, jun. of *Peterborough*, Esq; to Miss *Wright* of *Woodstone*.

Samuel *Hawley*, Esq; to Miss *Rainsford* of *Endfield*.

Robert *Rochfort*, Esq; Knight of the Shire for *West-meath*, in *Ireland*. to Miss *Tennison*.

Singular Accidents, and Adventures, &c.

ON the 17 of November, the House of Mr. *Davies*, of *Penalt-Guch* in *Pembrokeshire*, took Fire in the Night. Mrs. *Davis* waking alarm'd the Family and got out, but going back to see for her Husband and Child, was with it and a young Gentlewoman suffocated in the Smoke. In the mean time a Servant had brought off his Master.

A *Mercers* House was fired at *Leek* in *Sraffordshire*, and his Daughter with a Maid Servant perished in the Flames, occasioned by their peeping with a lighted Candle into a Barrel of Gunpowder.

Seventeen Men and Women, Passengers, were lost out of a Ferry-boat, near *Portaferry*, in *Ireland*, yet the Boat came ashore dry, with several Goods in it. None of the Passengers, except an old Woman holding her Stick in one Hand, and a Pipe in the other, have been found.

William *Crawford*, Janitor of the High School at *Edinburgh*, somewhat in Years, having been thrice proclaimed in the Kirk, went thither with his Friends, stood some Hours expecting his Bride. At last he received a

Ticket

Ticket from her in these Terms; William, you must know I am pre-engag'd. I am so, I never yet could like a burnt Cuttie. I have now by the Hand my Sonsy Mensful Strapper, with whom I intend to pass my youthful Days. You know old Age and young cannot agree together. I must then be excused, if I tell you I am not your humble Servant. The honest man not taking it much to Heart, only said Come, Let us at least keep the Feast on the Feast Day, Dinner will be ready, let us go drink and drive Care away; May never a greater Misfortune attend an honest man. Back to Dinner they went, and from the Company convened, the Bridegroom got 100 Marks, and all Charges defrayed; with which he was as well satisfied as he who got Madam.

Mr. Andrew Bruce a half-pay Officer has invented a Machine for a Perpetual Motion, which seems to answer its End to the utmost Perfection.

Robert Dallway, of Carickfergus, in Ireland, Esq; has found upon his Estate a Salt Spring, about 1000 Yards from the Sea, and 50 foot higher, so strong as to bear one sixth Part of an Egg above the Surface.

In the Town of Belfast in Ireland, one Jane Hooks, 112 Years of age, had lately all her old Stumps drove out by a new Set of Teeth; which were more welcome, because the Account affirms, her Appetite and other Faculties are as good as when she was but 20.

From Ogher in the same Kingdom, came an History of one Sarah Wood, who, after having 3 or 4 Children regularly, went Seven Years with Child and was at last deliver'd of a dead one at her Navel, together with some Bones of another Child; after which she recover'd, went abroad, and perform'd all Offices of Life with pretty good Health; which is attested by Mr. William M'Ivers, an Irish Physician.

Another Extraordinary Account from Ireland, is of one Mr. Bacon of Ferns, who being an one and twentieth Son, born in Wedlock without a Daughter intervening, had performed prodigious Cures in the King's Evil and Scrophulous Cases, by stroking the Part with his Hand.

The Princess of Monaco, Daughter of the Prince Antonio Grimaldi lately deceased, set out from Paris, together with her Spouse, jointly to take Possession of that Principality; but on Pretence of going before to prepare Things for his Reception, got her self recognised as the only rightful Sovereign. So that he arrived a Day after the Fair, for she would not resign her Power, but told him, she looked on herself as Queen Anne of England, and him as Prince George of Denmark. Mad as he was, he could do nothing but return to Paris to dispute his Pretensions at Law, and repent of not keeping his own Design of excluding her more private.

The Form of a Power for receiving the Six per Cent. Annihilation on South-Sea Annuity Stock.

S I R,

The

1731.

DAY to A.B. Six per Cent. Principal Money, on the Sum of being all the Stock standing in my Name, in the Books of the Joint Stock of South-Sea- Annuity, on the 29th of September last, which I acknowledge to be in Discharge, and Annihilation of so much of my said Annuity Stock from that Day, and this shall be your sufficient Warrant.

To Charles Lockyer, Esq; Accomptant
to the South-Sea Company.

Foreign

ADVICES from *Persia* mention a bloody Battle fought between the *Turks* and *Persians* near *Eriwan*, which lasted above 7 Hours, wherein the former, under the Bashaw of *Babylon*, lost above 12,000 Men, yet at length defeated the *Persian* Infantry, and took upwards of 60 Brads and Iron Cannon, abundance of Spoil, and Prince *Thomas*'s Baggage.

From *Paris*, That as soon as *Don Carlos* touch'd upon the *French* Ground, in his Way to *Italy*, he chearfully pull'd off his Hat and cried out, *Long live the King of France my Cousin*; which his Retinue repeated, and the Sky rung with *Long live the King of France*. A *Spaniard* distinguished himself by crying out several Times, *May the King of Spain live for ever, and the King of France always enjoy good Health*. — The *Parliament* of *Paris* are under the King's displeasure; His Majesty will see none of their Remonstrances, nor hear their Appeals, against the Silence he had imposed on them in the Affair of Religion; which they insist, is under their Cognisance.

From *Ratisbon*, That the Emperor's Demands, with Regard to the Pragmatic Sanction, meet with great Opposition from the *Bavarian* and other Ministers.

From *Sweden*, that *Mr. Finch*, had declared to the Directors of the *East India Company*, that his *Britannick* Majesty, and the *English* Nation will take Measures to hinder the Success of their new Commerce, if it should be discovered, that the principal Persons concerned in the *Ostend Company* have a Share in this.

From *Salzburg*, in *Germany*, That the *Archbishop* having used his Protestant Subjects very cruelly, obliging them either to change their Religion or quit his Dominions, and yet shut up all the Avenues to prevent their Escapes, even the *Romish*

Clergy had desired him to abate of his Resentments, since the Protestant Powers were resolved to shut up the *Cloisters* of all Orders in their Dominions and forbid any Protection of them for the future.

From *New England*, That Governor *Belcher* had receiv'd Permission to accept from the Assembly, the Sum of 5,400*l.* that Currency (about 1800*l.* Sterling) agreeable to what they offered him for his Support to May next; but this Concession is not to be made a Precedent.

On the 17th was a violent Storm of Wind at N. W. which occasion'd the highest Tide at *Rotterdam*, known in the Memory of Man, and had it not abated before the Flood returned, the Damms would have been overflow'd, and the greatest Part of the Country drowned: an *English* and a *Dutch* Ship were lost coming into the Harbour. In *Amsterdam*, the Top of a House was blown down, in which three Men were crushed to Death.

From *Lisbon*, That *M. Helliot*, Surgeon to the Royal Hospital, having lately married a *Portuguese* Lady, on paying a Visit to some of her Relations, a Monk being present, and entertaining the Company very agreeably, the Lady invited him to her House. He came at the Time fixed, but on his entering the House, the Husband shot him dead on the Spot, then kill'd his Wife, and took Sanctuary in the French national Church.

From *Leghorn*, That the Great Duke of *Tuscany* had sent his Gallies, and a great many Nobles of his Court to compliment and receive *Don Carlos* at his Arrival in *Italy*, which 'tis judged, must have happened before the End of this Month. So we can't shut up the Year with a more auspicious Event.

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BANKRUPTS.

Edmund Anstice, of Yeovil, Somersetshire, Linnendraper.
 John Stiffted, of London, Wiaecoper,
 Thomas Marley, of Rockleath, Durham, Shipwright.
 Christopher Wood, of Nottingham, Mercer.
 George Baker, of Evesham, Worcestershire, Butcher.
 John Clemans, of Hoxne, Suffolk, Brewer.
 William Sumner, of New Windsor, Berkshire, Mercer.
 Thomas Collis, of Ealt Haddon, Northamptonshire, Butcher.
 Thomas Carrick, of St Katharine's near the Tower, Distiller.
 Charles Duke, of Lad-lane, London, Tobacconist.
 Matthew Cooper, of Forster-lane, London, Goldsmith.
 Luke Franklin, of Fakenham, Norfolk, Mercer.
 Stephen Goldsmith, of Bristol, Brewer.
 John Battifon, of Havant, Southampton, Tanner.

BOOKS and PAMPHLETS published this Month.

- Dec. 1. **T**HE English Lawyer, &c. By Will. Bohun, Esq; Eight Sermons on several occasions: By T. Munsey, D. D. The occasional Monitor, &c. Pr. 4d.
- A Practical Treatise upon several useful subjects, By Rob. Tate. Pr. 2s.
2. The late Bp. of Rochester's vindication of Bp Smallridge, Dr. Aldrich, and himself, from the scandalous Reflections of Oldmixon, relating to the publication of L. Clarendon's History. Pr. 6d.
- Eight Sermons on several occasions: by T. Biffe, D. D.
- The Continuance of the Christian Church secured by its Constitution: an ordination sermon, Aug. 11. By James Clegg, M. D. Pr. 1s.
- The Faith of the most unworthy servant of Christ, concerning the Revelations of S. John. 3. The Gentleman's Magazine for November. Pr. 6d.
- A plain and humble Address to the Clergy, &c. occasioned by reading Mr. Bowman's Sermon.
6. Modern History, &c. By Mr. Salmon. No. 87 and 88. V. xv. 2, 3.
- A Proposal humble offered to the P---t, for the more effectual preventing the growth of Popery, with the Description of the Ecclesiastical Thermometer Pr. 6d.
7. A Critical Examination of the late new Text and Version of the N. Testament in Greek and English, &c. by Leonard Twells. The 3d and last Part. Pr. 2s.
- The Country Squire: or a Christmas Gambol: a Comedy.
9. The monthly Chronicle, for November. Pr. 6d.
- Histoire d'Angleterre par M. de Rapin Thoyras, No. 52.
10. Memoirs of a certain Lady of Quality, under the name of Arpasia. Pr. 1s.
11. The Political State of Great Britain, for November Pr. 1s. 6d.
- The Tryals of Jer. Tooley, Will. Arch, and John Clauson, 3 soldiers, for murder Pr. 1s.
- The Antiquities of Constantinople, &c. Pr. 6s. Published 3 years ago.
14. The Ladies Frolick: or, the Sex in armour: a Ballad Pr. 6d.
- A Collection of Treaties concluded between Great Britain and other Powers, &c. for ten years last past Pr. 1s.
- Of Tate: an Epistle to the R. Hon. Earl of Burlington: by Mr. Pope. Pr. 1s
- Prælectiones Pharaco-mathicæ, & Medico-practicæ, &c. By Edw. Strother, M. D. in 2 Vols.
16. The Traditions of the Jews, &c. No. I. Pr. 1s.
- A brief Narrative of the unhappy affairs which happen'd at the City of Tours, &c. Pr. 6d.
- The Hive: a collection of the most celebrated songs. IV. Vol.
- A Discourse concerning Virtue and Religion. Pr. 6d.
- Fate and Force, or, the true Nature of Liberty, &c. in answer to Mr. Mudge's Sermon Pr. 6d.
18. Dirty Dogs for Dirty Puddings, &c. Pr. 1s.
20. Athelwold: a Tragedy, by Aeron Hill, Esq;
21. A Dissuasive from entering into Holy orders.
- The Proceedings at the Sessions at the Old Bailey, &c. Pr. 6d.
22. Schemes from Ireland, for the benefit of the Body natural, &c. Pr. 6d.
- A congratulatory Letter to the Rev. Mr. Pat. Smith. &c.
- Ecclesiastical Memoirs of the first 6 Centuries: translated from M. de Tillemont, Numb. I.
23. Additions and Corrections, by way of Supplement to the *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, &c. By Alex. Gordon, A. M.
24. A Letter to the Revd Mr Nation, &c. Pr. 6d.
- The Defence of F. John Baptist Girard against the Accusation of Mary Katharine Cadiere Abstrated from the three Pamphlets under this Title, and affording a clear View of the arguments which inclined the Parliament of Aix to acquit him. To which are added, two diverting Ballads, and an eminent Council's Opinion on the Case. Price 6d.

The Courtiers. M'dey, &c. By P. Chamberlayne, Gent. Pr. 6d.

B. — Lynn against Frank — Lynn, &c. Pr. 6d.

25. A Petition to Pope from several Noblemen, &c. Pr. 1s.

Justini historia, with an English version, &c. By N. Bailey.

27. The Court Gamester: in 2 Parts. Pr. 2s. 6d.

28. Reason against Coidion, &c. Pr. 6d.

Observations in Gardening for JANUARY.

JF the Weather is mild sow forward Pease and sett Garden Beans, Digging or Trenching your Garden Ground to make it mellow for your Crop in the Spring, if your Time did not permit you in December.

Lop and top Trees, cut your Coppice and Hedge Rows; in open weather remove and plant Trees and Vines, lay up your Borders, uncover the Roots of such Trees as require it, putting Soil under them, also prune Vines and Trees, nail and trim wall Fruits, cleanse Trees from Moss and Succors; gather Cions for grafts about the latter end of this month before the Bud sprouts, which stick in the ground for some time, because they will take the better for being kept some time from the Tree, graft them the beginning of next month.

Make hot Beds, and sow your choice Sallads, also Colly-Flowers, and secure your choice Flowers and Plants from the cold by Covers, Straw, or Dung; Earth up the Roots of such Plants as the Frost hath uncover'd; sow Cucumbers and Melons on the hot Beds every week, lest by some accident the first Plants are lost. Plant Strawberries upon a moderate hot Bed, to make them bear Fruit betimes, but keep them not too tender; if you have not yet planted any Mint upon your hot Beds, its now time to do it, that it may not be wanting in the Sallads of the Season.

If the weather be Frosty, bring into the Garden such Earths and Dungs as are necessary to enrich the Ground. Continue to Prune large Orchard Trees, taking away

the luxuriant Branches close to the Stem, and such as grow disorderly.

Towards the end, if the weather be open, Transplant all sorts of Timber Trees, having first prepared the places for them, by digging and loofening the Earth, and if necessary, mixing it with different Soils; in wet and heavy Grounds, raise Banks of convenient height to plant your Trees upon, but in dry Sandy Ground, that labour may be omitted.

In planting Trees for Timber always preserve the leading or up-ight shoots of the Trees, pruning off only the collerated Branches close to the stem.

Sow some hot-spur Pease to succeed those sown in November, also sett Spanish Beans in the open Field. Set Traps for Mice and other Vermin which are very busy about your young Pease, and those you have newly put into the Ground.

Plant Cabbages, Turnips, Parsnips, and Carrots for Seed. Prune the branches of Orchard Fruit Trees, especially the long planted, they need not be disbranch'd till the Sap begins to stir, that so the wound may be heal'd with the scar and stub which our Frosts do frequently leave. In this work cut off the shoots of *August*, unless the nakedness of the place incline you to spare them; remove your Kernel Stocks to more commodious distances in the Nursery, cutting of the top roots. In over-wet or hard weather cleanse and sharpen Garden Tools. Give fresh Earth to your Sage and Thyme, and other sweet Herbs, taking care the Root are not distord'd.

S T O C K S.

| | |
|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| S. Sea 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Afric. 46 |
| — Bonds 61. 14s. | Royal Ass. 100 |
| — Annu. 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Lon. ditto 13 |
| Bank 148 $\frac{1}{4}$ | York Build. 14 |
| — Circulation 61. 02s. | 3 per Ct. An. 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| — Mil. Bank 109 $\frac{1}{2}$ | Eng Copper 21. 16s. |
| India 18. $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$ | Welsh ditto 21. 15s. |
| — Bonds 61. 18s. | Blank Tick. 7l. 4 |

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

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

Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

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|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Wheat 20 to 26 | Oates 11 to 15 |
| Rye 13 to 15 6d. | Tares 19 to 23 6d. |
| Barley 15 to 18 | Pease 20 to 24 6d. |
| H. Beans 18 to 23 6d. | H. Pease 18 to 20 |
| P. Malt 20 to 24 | B. Malt 19 to 22 |

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

| | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| Coals per Chaldron 26 to 28 | Figs. none |
| New Hops per Hm. 4l. to 6l. | Sugar Powder best 59 s. per C. |
| Old Hops 11. 9s. to 2l. 10s. | Ditto second sorts 49 s. per C. |
| Rape Seed 11 l. to 12 l. cos. | Loaf Sugar double refine 09 d. |
| Lead the Fodder 19 Hm. 3 half on board, 16 l. to 5. | Farthing per lb. |
| Tin in Blocks 4 l. 00 s. | Ditto single refine 60 s. to 70 s. per C. |
| Ditto in Bars 4 l. 02 s. exclusive of 3 s. per Hm. Duty. | Cinamon 7 s. 9 d. |
| Copper Eng. best 5 l. 5s. per C. | Cloves 9 s. 1 d. |
| Ditto ordinary 5 l. 00 s. per C. | Mace 15 s. 6d. per lb. |
| Ditto Barbary 68 l. to 72 l. 00 s. | Nutmegs 8 s. 6d. per lb. |
| per C. | Sugar Candy 12 s. to 17 d. |
| Iron of Bilbao 14 l. 10 s. per Ton. | Ditto brown 6 d. Halfpenny per lb. |
| Dit of Sweden 15 l. 10 s. per Ton. | Popper for Home consump 14 d. |
| Tallow 4 l. s. per C. or 5d. Far. | Ditto for exportation 10 d. H Penny |
| per lb. | ditto white 40 l. |
| Cowher Tallow 1 l. 19 s. 6d. | Tin Boh-a fine 10 s. to 12 s. per lb. |
| Cubaneal 17 s. 3d. per lb. | Ditto ordinary 10 s. per lb. |

Grocery Wares.

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|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Refins of the Suga 26 s. od per C. | Drugs by the lb. |
| Ditto Malaga Fratiles 151. 6d. | Balsam Peru 16 s. |
| Ditto Smirna new 17 s. | Cardamom 3 s. 4 d. |
| Ditto Alicant rose | Camphire refine 18 s. |
| Ditto Lipra new none | Crabs Eye 22. |
| Ditto Belvedera none | Jadop 3 s. 9d. |
| Turvants 44 s. | Jaipuri 3 s. 6d. |
| Ditto new none | Jaipuri 3 s. 6d. a 21 6d. |
| Prunes French 12 s. | |

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL
 from Nov. 30. to Dec. 7.

| | |
|-----------|---------------------------|
| Christned | { Males 176 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | { Females 175 } 351 |
| Buried | { Males 271 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | { Females 247 } 518 |

From Dec. 7, to Dec. 14.

| | |
|------------|---------------------------|
| Christen'd | { Males 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | { Females 177 } 347 |
| Buried | { Males 228 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| | { Females 252 } 480 |

The Weekly Bill from Dec. 14 to Dec. 21, is included in the yearly, which see after the Index Part I.

From Dec. 21, to Dec. 28.

| | |
|------------|---------------------|
| Christen'd | { Males 158 } |
| | { Females 134 } |
| Buried | { Males 223 } |
| | { Females 229 } 452 |

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| Christened | Males | | Buried | | Decreased in the Burials | | In this year |
|----------------------|-------|-----------|--------|------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------|
| | Males | Females | In all | Males | Females | In all | |
| Whereof have died | | | | | | | |
| Under 2 years of age | 9907 | 20 and 30 | 1916 | 60 and 70 | 1500 | 102 | 2 |
| Between 2 and 5 | 2096 | 30 and 40 | 2351 | 70 and 80 | 913 | 103 | 2 |
| 5 and 10 | 932 | 40 and 50 | 2261 | 80 and 90 | 623 | 107 | 2 |
| 10 and 20 | 806 | 50 and 60 | 1839 | 90 and 100 | 108 | | |

The DISEASES and CASUALTIES this year.

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|------|--------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| Abortive | 60 | Cough and hooping | Headmouldshor | Rising of the Lights 37 |
| Aged | 1675 | cough | Hoethead, and Water | St. Anthony's Fire 2 |
| Age | 11 | Diabetes | in the Head | Scurvy 3 |
| Apxoplexy and sudden | | Dropty | Jaudies 64 | Small Pox 2643 |
| dy | 237 | Evil | Impofthume 106 | Sores and Ulcers 32 |
| Asthma and Tiffick | 469 | Falling Sicknes 2 | Inflammation 12 | Spleen 3 |
| Bolldden | 2 | Fever, Malignant-E- | Leprofe 2 | Stiborn 613 |
| Beeding | 6 | ver, Scarlet Fever | Lethangy 4 | Stoppage in the Stu- |
| Bloody-flux | 17 | SpottedFever, and | Livergrown 5 | much 193 |
| Burften and Rupture | 8 | Purples 3225 | Lunastick 21 | Surfeit 1 |
| Cancer | 75 | Fiftula 23 | Measles 102 | Swelling 1 |
| Canker | 8 | Flux 25 | Milcarriage 6 | Teeth 1142 |
| Childbed | 251 | French Pox 98 | Mortification 189 | Thrush 48 |
| Cold | 1 | Gout 66 | Pafie 38 | Tympany 3 |
| Cholick and twilling of | | Gravel, Stone & Stran- | Pleurifie 30 | Vapours 1 |
| the guts | 64 | gury 41 | Quinifie 8 | Voiting and Lungs |
| Consumption | 3425 | Grief 14 | R. sh. 6 | ness 38 |
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July 3, 1731.

Already publish'd,

Price 6d. each.

T H E
Gentleman's Magazine; or Monthly Intelligencer.
 F O R

JANUARY, FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL, MAY, JUNE,
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