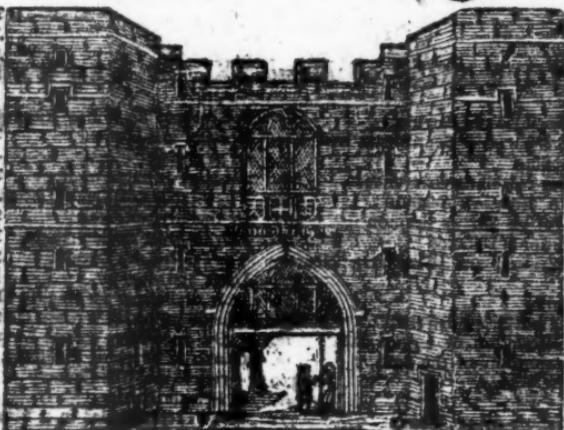


The Gentleman's Magazine:

London Gazette
London Jour.
Fog's Jour.
Applebee's
Read's :: ::
Craftsman ::
Spectator
Subtiree J.
W. Register
re: Burton
by: Doctor
Salter Court
Daily Post:
Sat. Journal
Sat. Post: John
A. Advertiser
Evening Post
James's Ed.
Whitehall Ev.
London Ev. Ed.
King's Post.



York Journal
Dublin ditto
Edinburgh 2.
Norwich two
Exeter two
Notrester 2.
Northampton
Gloucester ::
Stamford ::
Nottingham
Bristol News
Bury Jour.
Lymington do:
Chester ditto
Leeds Merc.
Newcastle C.
Berlin Jour.
Reading ditto
New York ::
Boston ::
Amsterdam, &c.

Or, MONTHLY INTELLIGENCER.

NUMB. IX. for SEPTEMBER 1731.

CONTAINING,

I. A View of the *Weekly Essays*, viz. Grubstreet against Bowman; Register against Grub; Of Good and bad Priests; Tobacco, Marriage, Immortality; D. of Wharton upon Honesty; Of Vanity, Example; Courtiers and Courtiers; Liberalism; Dress and Modesty; Chances in the Lottery; Suicide; Old English way of Living; Our Felicity in the present Royal Family; Surprizing Accusations and Discoveries of Murder.

II. POLITICAL POINTS; viz. Modern Patriots; *Esop's Fox-hunter* redressing Grievances. Mr. P's additional Defence. Old and New Whigs. Hyp Doctor on the Bank Contract and Sover. Destruction

of the Spanish Fleet. National Debts and Calamities; Benefit of Accusing and Reasonableness of Vindicating publick Ministers; Case of Mr. P. Don Quixot and Don Patriot; D'Asvers's Dream; State Empiricks; Grubstreet Neutrality; the Female Patriot.

III. POETRY: Invitation to Tonbridge, Epigrams; Dr. upon Dr. Squire Nump; the Peach-stone, &c.

IV. DOMESTIC Occurrences, Births, Marriages, Preferments, Casualties Deaths, Burials, Christenings.

V. Prices of Goods, Grain, Stocks.

VI. FOREIGN Affairs.

VII. Books and Pamphlets publish'd.

VIII. Gardening and F&C.

IX. A Table of Content.

By SYLVANUS URBAN of Aldermanbury, Gent.

Prædelle & Delectare.

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T H E
Gentleman's Magazine:
 SEPTEMBER, 1731.

A View of the Weekly Essays in this Month.

free Briton, Thursday Sept. 2.

No. 92.

Fog's Worthies and Patriots.


 Walsingham says, he is never more diverted, than when Fog is pleas'd to be arch upon Osborne and himself. But it is the misfortune of great Wits to mistake their Talents; so Fog might have maintain'd his Reputation, had he never pretended to be serious; as the Craftsman might have been reckon'd a Politician, had he never pretended to Reason. But when Fog puts on a grave Face, and pretends to be in earnest, he puts his Friends out of Countenance; For, say they, 'tis a scandal to our Party to make a serious thing of the Publick, 'tis what we never did in our lives. His Reputation is of so peculiar a kind, that his sincere good Word is the most envenom'd Satire.

Happy had it been for his Cause and Patrons, could he but have spar'd 'em the tokens of his Love; but the Fellow grew Silly, commended Ld Bol—ke as a most worthy honest Man, and the late Duke of Wharton he canoniz'd a Patriot, and recommends his Writings for Decency and good Breeding; when the first Flower of his Rhetorick is so cleanly an Image, as could only

come out of a *House of Office*.

Fog, in his last *Journal*, had attempted a Parallel between that unfortunate Peer and Mr. P. How the latter will approve that worshipful Comparison, Walsingham knows not; but affirms, that the Conduct of the D. of Wharton was such, that no honest or sensible Man will desire to be join'd in comparison with him.

The Duke, complaining of unhandsome Treatment which himself had provok'd, tells us, *That whatever his Faults were, they should never affect the Publick; he would continue his Zeal for his Country till Death; yet this very Person at last joyn'd our Enemies in open War against us.*

He quits this Subject, as not delighting in the Misfortunes or Crimes of a Person, to whose Family the Nation has been indebted, and concludes with a Scene

A Fox Hunter redressing Grievances.

from Sir John Van-brugh's *Esof*, where a Country Gentleman is represented as coming to Parliament to redress 10,000 Grievances; In order to which he resolves to hang 10,000 Courtiers. *Esof* asks him many leading and artful Questions, the answers to which discover, that the only Reasons why the Gentleman wou'd have the Ministry remov'd, were, that room might be made for the Advancement

of himself and Family. "Clap me, says he, at the Head of the State, and my Son *Numps* at the Head of the Army: He with his Club-Musquet, and I with my Club-head-Piece, we'd soon put an end to your Business." I believe ye won'd, says *Esof*; and since I am acquainted with your extraordinary Abilities, I will employ my Interest with the King, that you and your Son may have those Posts. But when this is done, I hope you will grant me one Request, in behalf of the Secretary and General to be displaced, namely, that one may be your Bailiff, and t'other your Huntsman.—That can't be, answer'd the Gentleman, Because one would ruin my Land, and t'other won'd spoil my Fox Hounds. Why do you think so, says *Esof*? Because, says the Gentleman, Men bred up to the State, or the Army, can't understand the Business of Ploughing and Hunting. I did not know but they might, replies *Esof*; for I see Men bred up to Ploughing and Hunting understand the Business of the State and the Army. I'm shot, says the Countryman.— I give it all up.—

Grub-Street Journal, Sept. 2. No. 87.

Remarks on Mr. Bowman's Sermon.

See p. 333-349-50.

MMR. BOWMAN tells us, All the pious Frauds of the Papists were confessedly calculated to aggrandize the Priesthood. How confessedly, says the Remarker. The Papists don't confess it. If its meant of Church of England Men, as if they contended for the same Ecclesiastical Power, 'tis a scandalous Calumny, and begging the Question. What he says further about Papists, Pagans, Mahometans and Jews, is impertinent. Does it follow, that, because there are false Doctrines and Pretensions, therefore there are no true ones?

MR. B.] There are too many (speaking of the English Clergy and Bps) naughty and enthusiastick Men, who call themselves, and those of their Order, the Spiritual Princes of the Earth.

Rem.] Very modest, mannerly and dutiful! He allows, There must be some to preach and expound the Word of God, as long as there is a Church and Religion. But how shall there be a Church, Ministers and Religion without Church Authority, and Church-Governors?

MR. B.] From their Apostolical Institution our Clergy wou'd persuade the World they have something of so divine a Nature, as distinguishes them from the rest of Mankind.

Rem.] If it be Apostolical, why not Divine? Bp Sanderson declares they are in effect the same.

MR. B.] Hence also our Clergy draw this pleasant Inference, viz. That Episcopal Ordination is essential to the Church of Christ.

Rem.] Why pleasant! Several learn'd Authors prove Episcopacy is necessary to the well being, at least, if not the Being of a Church.

MR. B. grants, That Episcopal Ordination was instituted by the Apostles, but denies its being instituted for a positive and perpetual Ordination.

Rem.] An Institution must of course be understood for perpetuity and universality, unless the Nature of it, or some Proviso show the contrary.

MR. B.] God cannot but make every thing that concerns the everlasting Happiness of our Souls clear, obvious and indisputable,

Rem.] But why must every thing be so very plain? The contrary is more reasonable, that some thing shou'd be left to our own Labour, Study and Diligence, and the Instructions of his Ministers. The Rejection of Episcopacy by the Dissenters in England, by the reform'd Churches abroad,

abroad, and by the Kirk of Scotland, is not, as Mr. B. affirms, an incontestable Evidence, that the perpetuity and universality of Episcopacy is not clear and obvious. 'Tis indeed a reasonable Inference, that as it is an Ordinance from the Apostles, and observ'd by the Primitive Church, consequently at that time, says Mr. B. it was best, &c therefore Circumstances remaining the same, it ought to be inviolably and religiously maintained; but not when it is the most detrimental Ordinance the Church can have.

Rem.] When did the Circumstances alter? And when and where is it the most detrimental? Not a word of this. Mr. B. comparing the Powers of the Church with the State, ignorantly gives the State Powers which she never claim'd, and charges Usurpations on the Church, which she absolutely disclaims.

Mr. B. knows no requisite for the Work of the Ministry, but Piety and Learning.—And asks, If Ignorance flies at the Bishop's approach? No, says the Remarker, he himself is a proof of the contrary. Ordination confers a Commission, not Inspiration.

Mr. B.] The Sanction of Rewards and Punishments is essential to every Law.—Rem.] The Sanction enforces, but does not constitute it. Not one human Law in a hundred has any Sanction of Rewards.

Concludes with some Verses made several Years since upon a Sermon, a little a kin to this, viz. *Betty's.*

No right, or pow'r on earth, thou say'st is given,
To punish vice, and guard the laws of heav'n.
This villain doctrine, and the sacred page,
Wroth by thee, provoke our pious rage.
Wretch! what we cry, could move thee to

declare,
Against mankind and God, this monstrous war?
But when we view thy ign'rant impudence,
Thy awkward, dull, unletter'd want of sense;
Thy ideot reasonings, and thy blund'ring vein,
Our anger ceases, all is calm again;
With pity we regard the worthless tool;
And spare the ROGUE, because we scorn the
FOOL.

Craftsman, Sept. 4. No. 270.

Mr. P's additional Defence.

THE Points chiefly insisted on are in answer to the *Free-Briton*, and a Pamphlet entitled, *A Letter to Mr. P. &c.*

The first charge is, that Mr. P. *bar'd the Bounties of the Crown.* A Present of the Journals of Parliament is confess'd, as a trifle. 2. That all his Estate was acquired only by a Secretary of the Treasury; and that he obtained the Fee Simple of it on easy-Terms from the Crown; as the Remarker asserts p. 256. The first part of this Charge, the Craftsman says, is an impudent Falshood, and given up by the Letter-writer himself, who would bring off the Remarker by saying, it was Matter of general Conversation, *That Mr. Guy had left all his Estate to Mr. P.* which by mistake might be chang'd thus, *Mr. P. had all his Estate left him by Mr. Guy.* To the other Part he answers, that most of this Estate was *Land of Inheritance* before, and that the value of the Fee-Simple did not exceed 1300*l.* per Ann. To this the Remarker had reply'd, that great part of it formerly belong'd to the Crown; and the Lands, according to the Surveyor General's Valuation, were worth 2047*l.* 7*s.* per Ann. See p. 279. In answer to which the Craftsman says, most Estates formerly belong'd to the Crown, and gives the Surveyor General's Report, *That in regard several of the Houses of this Estate of 2047*l.* 7*s.* per Ann. will soon want to be rebuilt, and the Ground Rent to be reserved on a building Lease, will be less considerable; and that the Terms in being are for above 100 Years, is of Opinion, that a Fine of 500*l.* is a valuable Consideration.* The whole charge of converting this Estate into Freehold (Fine included) a Gentleman

of the Lay, concern'd in this Affair, is ready to testify, cost, at least, one whole Year's Rent. See p. 382.

Another Charge against Mr. P. is, That he hath added to the Pensions of the Crown, see p. 279. The Remarker's meaning in this was, he says, that Mr. P.'s insisting on the Coffeier's Office, oblig'd the M——r to give a Noble Person another Employment, viz. Groom of the Stool, a Place of 5000 l. per Ann. This, the Letter-writer says, the Remarker improperly (the Craftsman impudently) call'd a PENSION, it being an ancient and honourable Post; therefore finds out another meaning, namely, That Mr. P. insisted on an additional Salary of 200 l. per Ann. to the appointment of the Secretary at War. This Transaction the Craftsman thus explains.—When Mr. P. was made Secretary at War, he found the Office at Whitehall consisting but of two or three scanty Rooms, and therefore requested his Majesty to grant him a House in the Neighborhood for that purpose; but being opposed by the Board of Green Cloth, he was persuaded to waive his Pretensions, and had 200 l. a Year given to the Office in lieu of it; not to himself, as another Person obtain'd Lodgings FROM an Office, namely, Chelsea College.

Another Charge made by the Remarker, is, that Mr. P. having relinquish'd 1000 l. per Ann. in June 1715, came again to the Treasury in Jan. 1715-16, with a Warrant for the same additional 1000 l. a Year to be paid him without deduction or account, and made it commence from that very time when he pretended to give it up. See p. 278.

To confute this D'avers produces Copies of the two Warrants, by which it appears, that Mr. P. did not receive any part of this additional Salary for nine Months after he

came to his Office. See p. 380.

Makes some general Remarks on the *Private Conversation*, (p. 258.) so much clamour'd against, defends Mr. P.'s divulging of *Secrets* by the worthy Example of General Ross's accusing a Gentleman openly that offer'd to bribe him secretly. (See p. 382.) &c. and concludes, that he shall take no further notice of these *Scribblers*, unless the Patron's own hand should distinguish it self again, and add some Credit to the Dispute.

Weekly Register, Sept. 4. No. 93.

On the Grubstreet Journal, Aug. 26.

Elkanah Conundrum in that Journal, had argued against Ulric D'ypres's assertion, That all the Grubbeans were constantly employ'd by the discontented Party, that it was out of that Party's Power without a Treasury, to maintain such a numerous Rabble of *Scribblers*. The Register replies,—Possibly it may, 'tis fit it should—but the whole Province of Grubstreet Writers and Hawkers have found themselves full employ against the Ministry several Years past, and they must have had some Pay or other." As to the Pretence of there being only two Weekly Papers, viz. *Fog* and the *Craftsman*, on that side, and that the *Grubstreet Journal* is entirely neutral, the Register says, it may be reckon'd a third, since it's become a Herald for the Caule it pretends to decline; to dissemble a Neutrality any longer, is an affront to every Man's Sense who reads the Paper. The Register cries, to the Charge of stealing their Design from the *Grubstreet Authors*—*Impudent Assertion!* Their Scheme consists chiefly of Scandal, every Man of Candour might be ashame of it. Instances in their maliciously prophesying the Death of the *Register* in May last, whereas it lives to contradict

contradict

contradict and correct them. He acknowledges the Charge of acting contrary to their Advertisements, by falling into Party, to be true, and says, 'twas time to insert Political Letters in favour of the Ministry, who are attack'd with such swarms of Antagonists; this is their Duty, and will be their Honour, while Silence would be a crime, and the Neutrality they boast of inlorious. Says, their *Register* has not been reduced to such low Shifts, as printing the Lord Mayor's Picture, and the Arms of the City Companies for Entertainment, as was done in the *Graffstreet Journal*; and affirms the *Register* weekly increases in its Sale; tho' its said they made an ill choice of Party for that purpose; and adds, 'tis not in the Power of the Authors of the *Graffstreet* with all their Popularity, to say the same.

Fog's Journal, Sept. 4. No. 147.

A good and a bad Priest.

WE have liv'd to see, says *Fog*, the Validity of the *English Ordination* own'd, justify'd and defended by a Priest of the Church of *Rome* (Father *Courayer*), and treated in a different manner by a Priest of the Church of *England*. A Clergyman began the Assault; he was follow'd and sustain'd by the *Independent Whig*, both met with Encouragement from considerable Persons, and their Success has put another upon treading in their Steps, who may imagine, that the Way to a *Bishoprick*, will be by censuring and ridiculing *Episcopacy*.

These Reflections brought to his mind the Character of a good Priest, as drawn by old *Chaucer*, and moderniz'd by *Dryden*; and is to this purpose; "A good Priest is a living Pattern of the Virtue and Abstinence which he recommends, in whom the People see the daily prac-

tice of that Doctrine which they only hear from others.

Next gives the Picture of a Priest very different from this, One who now and then indeed preaches the Word of God, but lives as if he thought that *Piety consisted in Pride*, and that *Grace was founded in Dominion*; who, by his behaviour, convinces us he would command the Bodies as well as the Souls of Men.

Puts a *Quere*, Suppose a Person of each of these Characters, should be prefer'd to a *Bishoprick*, and a Law should be propos'd to suppress *Bribery or Pensions*, which of them would be for, or openly oppose, such Bill?

Universal Spectator, Sept. 4. No. 163.

On the Immortality of the Soul.

W^HEther we consider our selves or the amazing variety of things around us; whether we survey the *Earth*, beautifully diversify'd; or the *Heavens* glowing with Splendor inexpressible; whether we contemplate the whole, or any particular part, we shall find reason to adore the *Almighty Creator* of them.

To contemplate and admire the *Works of Providence* is befitting *rational Creatures*, is the *Business of Celestial Beings*, and possibly may employ the *Virtuous* to *Eternity*.

To eat, drink, lie down, rise, propagate our *Kind*, stalk about and breath, is a dull unsatisfactory *Repetition*, the *Property of Brutes*. But the *Subjects of Contemplation* are boundless, inexhaustible, and tend to *Immortality*.

This is an *Argument* that the *Mind of Man* is capable and desirous of a progressive increase of *Knowledge*, *ad infinitum*, and that the *Soul* is *immortal* in its own *Nature*.

This Argument is still more forcible, if we consider the *Brute Animals*, whose *Faculties* are admirably adapted for the *Enjoyments of Sense*, and

and have *Reason* enough to distinguish and provide their *Food*, preserve their *Young*, and defend themselves; but beyond have no *Capacity*, *Curiosity*, or *Desire*.

To be *Wise* and *Good*, is to be *Happy* and *Perfect*; and to be so in an infinite degree, is the *Happiness* and *Perfection* of the *Deity*; so far as any *Being* improves in *Wisdom* and *Goodness*, it makes advances towards *Happiness* and *Perfection*.

A *Mind* employ'd in acquainting it self with the *Deity*, will find itself continually *strengthend* and *enlarg'd*, its *Ideas* more *elevated* and *refin'd*, its *Desires* *spiritualiz'd*; and its *regard* for *earthly Things* more *indifferent*. If the *Soul* in a *separate State* shall find itself in the same *Condition* with the same *Inclinations* and *Desires* as when it left the *Body*, how different will the *Soul* of a *Newton*, or a *Clark*, appear from those whose *Minds* have been wholly exercis'd by *Pride*, *Ambition*, *Avarice*, *Vanity*, or the *Gratification* of the *Appetite*! With what *superior Glory* will it shine forth in the *World of Spirits*!

London Journal, Sat. Sept 4. No. 632.

Of old and new Whigs.

THE anti-ministerial Writers having, says Osborne, run thro' all their *Subjects of Desamation*, are now retailing old Authors, and playing off the old *Whigs* against the *new*.

The Persons who oppos'd the Administration in a late Reign, have not chang'd their *Principles*, but the *Court* their *Practices*; and those who oppos'd the Ministry about the *South Sea Time*, may be as reasonably for them now. No *Whig* of *Sense* or *Honesty*, would have drawn his Pen against the Ministry in the late Reign, had not some Gentlemen in Power comply'd with that *ruinous Scheme*; and 'tis a most senseless

Distinction which the *Advocates for Faction* make between the *old Whigs* and the *new*.

The *Principles* of an *old Whig* were, *That all Men are by Nature equal*; *that no Man bath a right to Power but by consent*; *that Men were born to be free*; *that every Government ought to be a free Government*; consisting in security of Person and Property by *strong and equal Laws*, which should be the *standing Measure* of the Prince's *Action*, and the Peoples *Obedience*; and in a *liberty* of speaking and writing upon all Subjects, and of worshipping God that way every *Man* thinks best. And this *Liberty*, *religious* and *civil*, he says, we compleatly enjoy, and advises us in the words of an *old Whig*, to *preserve our Honest*, to be *industrious* and *frugal*, and to live *within the compass of our Fortunes*; so shall we be *proof against Corruption*, and arm'd against the *Attacks* of *knavish* and *designing Men*.

The *Craftsman* had made a *wide* difference between the *noble Spirit* in *Cato's Letters*, and the *varnishing*, *apologizing Spirit* in the *Author of Clodius and Cicero*. This, says Osborne, is a trifling Observation: All writing for an *Administration*, must be of the *defensive kind*; and their *Business* to show that their *Adversaries* neither *prove* their *Facts*, nor their *Arguments*; for if it can't be prov'd that *Men do ill*, 'tis a *presumption* that they do well.

Read's Journal, Sat. Sept. 4.

Of Vanity.

TO show the *Folly* of *Vice*, Crat produces here *Instances* rather than *Arguments*. *Clodius* prides himself in his *Cloths*; *Appius* in the *Antiquity* of his *Family*; *Xerxes* chafiz'd the *Sea*; *Domitian* commanded divine *Worship* to be paid him.

Vanity

Vanity runs thro' all; the Peasant and the Peer, and accompanies us from Childhood, to the last moment of Life. This appears in the affected Oration of dying *Seneca*, and the behaviour of *Augustus* on his Death-bed, when, having ask'd his Friends, whether he had not performed well the part assigned him, concluded,

On Life's Stage with Glory I have shone,
Let it adorn my Memory when gone,
And with Applause your dying *Caesar*
crown.

Vanity in these famous Men, may perhaps be excusable; but what alleviation can be found for *Aper*, strutting on his Victories at *Newmarket*, and in the *Cockpit*? What right has either to the courage of his Cocks, or the swiftness of his Horses?

The *Apers* are a numerous Family. *Ventilius* is noble and rich, but Fortune and Family he never mentions: His Lordship believes himself the best *Billiard-player* in the Kingdom, and likes to be flatter'd much.

Edo is an Upstart of a flagitious character, and of a mean Birth, yet could be thought a Man of Quality. The *Greeks* and *Romans* were so vain, that they stell'd all Nations, at themselves, *Barbarians*. Amongst what ridiculous distinctions between the Gentleman and the Tradesman, the Scholar and the Soldier? Should we pass to the softer Sex, we should find Vanity seated on the Throne. But let us stop here, as it we should be a little blind to the failing of the Ladies, since nothing is more common than to overlook their Virtues.

The Remedy he proposes to cure this Vice, is to compare the swelling Images of our Fancies, with the real Evils that we feel. Thus *Alexander* answer'd those who would

have persuad'd him he was a God, shewing his Blood running from his Wound. Behold, ye adores of my Fortune, is this that ethereal matter, which, as Homer says, flows from Divinity when pierced?

Applebee's Journal, Sat. Sept 4.

The Power of Example.

THE Comparison made in a former Paper between *Solon* and *Pisistratus*, see p. 297, whereby real and counterfeit Virtue is so delineated, as to render them a fit Criterion to examine opposite pretences by, has incited *Aratus*, a Correspondent, to pursue the same Subject; and to evince that one single Spirit has been often able to turn the Scale of Fortune, and to inspire a whole People with heroick Sentiments. The History of *Moses* is the History of *Patriotism*; and the Books of *Joshua* and *Judges* contain several Instances of the same kind. Later Examples are such as these; *Philip* of *Macedon*, at his Accession, scarce found himself consider'd among the Powers of *Greece*, but gradually inuring his Troops to War, encouraging Learning, and being easy of access, he laid the Foundation of a succeeding Greatness, and made his the most polite, as well as martial Court of all that glorious People. In these Circumstances *Alexander* receiv'd his Kingdom, and therefore in a condition to do great things. *Scanderbeg*, Prince of *Epirus*, shot as it were his own Virtues into his Subjects, and rais'd their Passion for Liberty and Religion so high, that with their own little strength, they successfully oppos'd the numerous Armies often raised against them in the *Turkish Empire*. In our time we have seen a new Power rais'd up in the North, the late *Czar*, *Peter the Great*, solely by his own Genius.

From the consideration of Monarchies,

narchies, he retires to take a view of publick Virtues that have been discover'd in a Commonwealth,

—Epaminondas, the Theban General, was at first but in low Circumstances, yet the greatness of his Soul never suffer'd him to stoop to Gain; an Agent from Xerxes, mentioning to him a vast sum of Money, he calmly answer'd, Money, Sir, is a thing which must have nothing to do betwixt you and I. If the Emperor, your Master, is inclin'd to do good, as an Ally to Thebes, my Friendship shall cost him nothing; but if his design have any other views, all the Gold and Silver he possesses, will never purchase me, who suffers not the whole Riches of the World, so much as to enter into Competition with the Love of his Country. So Thebes, by his Merit only, was raised to the highest pitch of Glory, as Athens was kept from destruction, solely by Demosthenes.

The Hyp-Dotto, Sept. 7. No. 39.
CALEB's Defiance about the Bank Contract, and the Screen, answer'd.

IN Feb. 1719-20, the Parliament resolv'd to accept of Proposals from the S. Sea Company in preference to the Bank; the intent of which was to lessen the publick Debt. R.W. Esq; was then Treasurer of the Navy, who contriv'd the sinking Fund, and put the Navy Accounts in a better order than ever they were before. This gave the S.S. Company such Credit, that Stock rose 1000 per Cent. This was not owing to the Court, but to the Directors, who propos'd prodigious Dividends. Thence Mr. Walpole was the most active in prosecuting.

By Sept. 19, Stock fell to 400, and to prevent the utter Ruin of the Nation, and to maintain publick Credit, the Bank agreed with the

South Sea to take their Stock at 400, in lieu of three Millions and an half which that Company was to pay them. Sept. 30. Stock fell to 150; the Proprietors of redeemable Annuities, and other Funds, took their Stock at 400; and the Treasury, by the King's Order, subscrib'd 100,000*l.* to defend and assert the national Credit.

Dec. 8. The King recommended to the Commons the most effectual Methods to restore and fix the Nation's Credit; upon which Mr. Walpole offer'd his Scheme for ingrafting 9 Millions of S. S. Stock into the Bank, and the like into the India Company, and a Committee was appointed to receive Proposals for that purpose; so that it was a Business of the Money'd Companies, and of the Parliament only, and the best Medium to retrieve sinking Credit. Mr. Walpole could not compel the Bank, or any Purchaser, to buy Stock at 400. Mr. P. voted, spoke and acted for the Bank-Contract, and the Screen, as well as Mr. W.

The Committee who enquir'd into the Affair, did not charge Mr. W. with Premiums, Bribes, or Presents of Stock. But when publick Credit seem'd to be shaken, and general Destruction threaten'd, and the disaffected Party were thriling in their darling Idol the Pretender thro' the Breach, then Mr. W. to screen the Nation it self from total Ruin, stood forth, and declar'd his Opinion, That the Court and Ministry ought not to be involved in the guilty Design of others.

It was Q. Anne's Ministry, it was the E. of Oxford that first came into Sir J. Blunt's Scheme of subscribing the publick Debts into S. Sea. And when Papers, Pamphlets, Conversation, Debates, tended to the blowing up the Court and the Succession. Mr. W. was then a Guard, a De-

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ence to the King, and the Succession, *A Screen to the Nation* itself, and Mr. P. join'd with Mr. W. in the whole Transaction.

Free Briton, Thursday Sept. 9.

On Courts and Courtiers.

MR. Walsingham tells his Readers, that he has long intended to oblige them with some Reasonings on Courts and Courtiers from the Author of *Cato's Letters*, because the Craftsman has more than once call'd them Libels against the Administration; altho' the surviving Author has expressed his Approbation of it, and declar'd, that This had the good Opinion of the late Mr. Trembald. How far his Reasonings are from serving the low Designs of the Craftsman, leaves us to judge from the following Extracts of his Discourse, prefix'd to the first Volume of his translation of *Tacitus*.

"A Court, says he, is a great exchange, where Favours are disposed of, and where all study to render themselves acceptable. Hence Attachment to such as can promote, and neglect of such as can't; hence good Fortune passes for Merit, and Abilities ever sink with Power; and hence Falshood, Ingratitude, and courteous Behaviour.

To this Herd of Courtiers there are some Exceptions. Such were *Manius Lepidus*, *Seneca* and *Burrus*; *Iulius Cæcilius Nerva*, and *Julius Agricola*, Chancellor *Hyde de L'Hospital*, and the Earl of *Southampton*; these by submitting their Understandings to the necessity of the Times, defeated many evil Measures, and were the Authors of much good.

Cardinal *Ricblieu* complains of the opposition he met with from the Intrigues of Women.—The Chancellor *de L'Hospital* was censur'd by the *Hugonists*, for passing the Edict of

Romorantin, which bore hard upon them; tho' by that Edict he prevented their utter Extirpation, and the Misery of all *France*, by hindering the Establishment of the bloody Tribunal of the Inquisition.—Lord *Clarendon* was reproached with the Sale of *Dunkirk*, and other Exorbitances, which the sincerity of his Heart abhorred.—Nor could the good Counsels of *Seneca* secure him from Envy and Defamation.

Plausibleness and Guises are inseparable from Courts. Some Diffimulation there, is absolutely necessary, and therefore lawful. Men are not always oblig'd to speak the Truth, tho' whatever they speak ought to be true. Nor ought any one to be blam'd for hiding his Passion and Sentiments, when the discovery would hurt himself.

In a great Family, where there are numerous Domesticks, there will be some unworthy of their places, and a discredit to their Masters; much more so in a Court, where the Officers and Offices are so numerous, where so many have a Right to prefer or recommend. No wonder therefore if the politest Men are found at Court; or one who has no pretences to any valuable Qualification, shall find pretences to a Place, and probably get one. He has known a Relation of a great Minister disappointed twice of an Office intended for him, but by potent Intercession was bestowed elsewhere less deservedly.

Such is the force of Recommendation without Reason, or even against it; and such too, the power of Affinity unincumber'd with parts! There are strange Inconsistencies in the make and turn of the Education of Men. There are those who can calmly encounter Death and Terrors in any shape; yet shall tremble in speaking two or three

Words to a Secretary of State; a Task which would not baulk a common Footman. Others can harangue readily and boldly before a large Assembly, and yet be struck dumb in the presence of Women, where a Fage or a Beau can be eloquent. So that in the odd assortment of human things, Fortune would seem to correspond with the caprice and wan-tonnes of Nature.

Grubstreet Journal, Sept. 9. No. 88.

The Spanish Fleet destroy'd.

THIS Account is introduc'd with the reason for reviving that Transaction at this time, namely, as it seems to be the true Ground of the Resentment in the Spaniards for the late ill Usage of our Merchants and Shipping. Mr. *Bavius* says, it was communicated to their Society by an Officer engag'd in that Action, on board the *Barfleur*; and is to the effect following :

" We set sail from Spithead, June 2. 1718, with a Squadron of 22 Men of War, under the Command of Sir *George Byng*, who hoisted the Union Flag on board the *Barfleur*, and arriv'd on the North side of Sicily, July 30. There we had intelligence that the Spanish Fleet consisting of 27 Men of War, was gone from *Palermo*, and that the Marques *de Lede* was playing his Batteries against the Citadel of *Messina*. We passed the *Faro* with our Guns loaded, and all Hands at Quarters, but receiv'd no molestation from the Spanish Batteries.— At break of Day, July 31, we came in sight of their Fleet, which was divided into two Bodies.

Admiral *Byng* dispatch'd Commodore *Matthews*, in the *Grafton*, with a Detachment from the Fleet, to cruise on the Coast of Sicily; the main Body standing after the main Body of theirs, with Orders, that

the first Ship that came up with them should fire a salute, to Leeward. The *Argyle* was the first, and gave his salute accordingly which the *Spaniard*, whether thro' mistake, or wilfully, return'd with a Broadside. Upon which the *Barfleur's* Head *Chace* was fir'd, as a signal to engage, and likewise to the *Kent*, and *Superbe*, to chase the Spanish Admiral *Castignata* in the *Grand Philip*. The *Kent* attack'd him to Leeward, whilst the *Superbe* kept his Luff, and lay by. The *Kent* having weaken'd him, bore away, and the *Superbe* engag'd him afresh, and took him, struck his white Flag, and sent it on board the *Barfleur*. The *Dorsetshire* engag'd the *Santa Rosa*, (but Night coming on they both lay by) and the next Morning made her Prize.

We took 12 Spanish Ships of the Line, one store Ship laden with Arms, and 3 laden with Provisions; burnt 3 Men of War, 2 Fire ships, 2 Bomb-Vessels, and a Settee, without considerable Damage to any of our Ships. The *Barfleur*, who was attack'd by two Spanish Ships at a time, had but one Man kill'd, the *Dorsetshire* none, the *Superbe* 5, and the *Grafton* 13.

The Author of this Relation sets forth at large the Conduct of Sir *George Byng*, and the Bravery of his Sailors, which we think it unnecessary to dwell on after such a Victory.

The Craftsman, Sat. Sept. 11. No. 271.

Considerations on the National Debt.

THE Writers for Men in Power, says *D'ansvers*, have this Advantage over their Adversaries, that they can say what they please with Impunity; if they are pres'd too hard in an Argument, they fly off to personal Altercations. [The other side say this of the Craftsman.]

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About three Years ago the Succession of *Don Carlos* was represented as dangerous to *Europe*, particularly to *Great Britain*; but in about 7 or 8 Months, the Author found himself in a mistake.

When the *Enquiry* was written, the *Guaranty of the Emperor's Hereditary Dominions* was thought an unreasonable Demand on the King of *Great Britain*, in 1724; and if this way of reasoning is grown obsolete now, it ought to be imputed to the incertitude and fluctuation of Affairs.

D'auvers is pleas'd at Mr. *Walsham's* Request, to enter into a specification of the Particulars, and to show the Iniquity of the Bank Contract. Refers to a Pamphlet entitled, *Some Considerations on the National Debts*, &c. out of which he quotes a Paragraph to this effect, *That the mischievous Part of the S. S. Scheme ought to be imputed to Those who establish'd a Trade with the Companies: Yet the ruinous Consequences might have been avoided, had not a certain Gentleman, by his intimacy with the Directors of the Bank, engag'd Them and the S. S. Company in a contention for the extraordinary Profits of this Bargain. This Competition between the two Companies gave a prodigious Rise to the S. S. Stock, and laid the Foundation of all the succeeding Calamities; which were further extended by the proceedings upon the Bank Contract.* Nor was the Necessity of preserving the publick Credit an Excuse, since this Violation of Faith contributed more to the sinking the publick Credit than all the wrong Steps before, by giving those who were in the secret, an opportunity to sell out again at 400. per Cent. and buy it again at 900. and under.

Recites another Passage relating to paying off *Army Debentures*, one Million and a half of which, may be, he says, look'd upon as a Debt contracted since 1716.

These Debentures were from 30, to 35 l. per Cent. discount, before any Fund was settled for payment of the Interest, and were pick'd up at that low price, by some few Persons, who had interest enough to get them paid off, which founded Estates that may vie with the most ancient Families in *England*.

Fog's Journal. Sat. Sept. 11. No. 147.
Accusations of Ministers to be encourag'd.

Machiavel tells us, nothing tends more to the preservation of a State, than frequent Accusations of Persons charg'd with Male-Administration of publick Affairs; the Conservators of Liberty ought by all fair means to encourage such Accusations.

This was strictly observed by the *Romans*. *Camillus* had rescu'd his Country from the Jaws of Ruin, defeated the *Gauls*, and drove them out of the *Roman Territories*. This made him the Idol of the People; nor did any Man ever envy his Popularity, but *Manlius Capitolinus*, who thought he deserv'd as much; and in order to pull him down, gave out, that the Money rais'd for the War, and manag'd by *Camillus*, had not been fairly accounted for; altho' scarce any body believ'd the story, yet the Senate no sooner heard of it, but a *Dictator* was chosen, and Proclamation made, that whoever cou'd make any discovery of that kind, or cou'd charge *Camillus* with any other Crime against the Commonwealth, he might freely accuse him. *Manlius* appear'd, but not making out his Charge, was cast into Prison.

In a scarcity of Corn at *Rome*, *Coriolanus* proposed to the Senate to give out no Corn, till the Commons had resign'd their right of electing Tribunes; this caus'd a *Tumult*, which the Tribunes quell'd, by

by telling them there was no necessity for violent Measures, where all Criminals were punisht in a legal way.—Had this Rule been observ'd by the Senate in the Republick of Florence, those two Ministers, *Francesco Valori*, and *Pierro Soderini*, had not been suffer'd by their bad Measures to ruin their Country, and bring Destru^cction upon their own Heads from the enrag'd Populace.

In *England*, common *Fame* has been look'd upon to be a sufficient ground for an *Impeachment*.

Concludes, whenever the publick Voice calls loud for justice against some great Criminal, it is not only unjust but dangerous, for Legislators to give it a deaf Ear,—for it is natural, in all cases of this kind, for Men to turn their Hatred from those who have done them Injuries, against those who deny them justice.

Universal Spectator, Sat. Sept. 11. No. 153.

Of Libertinism.

SIR *Polydore Pert*, a Member of the *rakish* Society, sends Mr. *Stonecastle* an Epistolary Reproof for the many Insults offer'd them by the *Essay Writers*.

Observes, that the Stories told of them are highly improbable, for none of these Writers, since old *Bickerstaff*, will own themselves of that Fraternity. Sir *Polydore*'s Father left him 300*l.* a Year; since which he has devoted himself to Pleasure, and join'd that Sect who place their *Summum Bonum* in *Women and Burgundy*.

As to their Religion, they are Free-*Thinkers*, that is, they are free from Thinking of the Matter, and are Enemies to *Parsons* of all sorts. Their Morals are of a piece, for they scorn to take up with the old-fashon'd Notions of *Virtue* and its *Beauty*, and in their room have

substituted *Honour*, which he allows, is sometimes a little contradictory: As thus, a Man may abuse his Wife, starve his Family, and cheat his Creditor without offend^g against it; but if on demand he refus^{es} to pay a Sharper, he ceas^{es} to be a Man of Honour. See p. 384.

As to the Ladies they are downright *Devotees*, but are too well bred to think of *Matrimony*; and there are large Numbers of Female *Rakes*, amongst whom a Parity of Manners begets a liking.—They rove from one Delight to another; nor ever suffer their Joys to be im-*bitter'd* by *Reflections*; avoid all thoughts of Death as an Evil they cannot shun, and as render'd worse by *Foresight*.

Concludes with some Arguments to refute the *Reproach*, that they are useless and noxious Members of the Commonwealth. Are not, says he, *Divines*, *Physicians*, *Lawyers* and *Scriveners* employ'd and supported by our means? Are not we the maintainers of *Perfumers*, *Snuff-Shops*, *Vintners*, and other Trades? Do not we augment the *Customs*, the *Excise* and *Stamp-Duty*, as to *Cards*, *Dice*, and the *Duty on Writs*, *Bonds* and *Mortgages*?—Then refers to the Author of the *Fable of the Bees* for their eminent usefulness in Society.

London Journal, Sat. Sept. 11. No. 633.
On Government, Liberty, Ministers, &c.

Considering the present happy Situation of the Affairs of this Kingdom in general, he is surpriz'd to find *Weekly Papers* arraigning the *Conduct* of the Government and *Ministry*; insinuating Suspicion and Jealousies, and full of infamous Abuse of all Persons in publick Stations.

This, says *Osborne*, proceeds from no other Principles than to gratify

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the Passions of a few Gentlemen against a M—, and to get Bread for the common Writers and Printers. Do these Writers complain of Liberty, who have Liberty to abuse with Impunity, the highest Persons in the Kingdom?

But to serve a turn, says he, they have lately advanced a Maxim, *That Opposition at all times is right; for it keeps a Ministry in Awe, and upon their guard.* This he calls a most immoral Proposition; for, it is self-evident, that different Men, and different Actions are always distinguished by different Behaviours. Recommends to their perusal Mr. Wolaston's *Religion of Nature delineated*, who asserts, that the whole of *Justice and Morality*, consists in *using and treating things as they are.*

If *Publick Good, and Love of Country* were the Motives of the *Craftsman*, we should have nothing but *plain Facts, and sound Arguments* laid before the People, a little before chusing their Representatives, that so they might exert themselves, and elect another set of Men; and if the Ministry act against their Country's Interest, their Actions should be laid before the Parliament.

Is sorry to see Mr. P. bring himself upon the Stage again, to be worried by a set of Men, whom he pretends heartily to despise, yet takes so much pains to answ.

Applebee's Journal, Sat. Sept. 11.

The old English Way of Living.

AN old Gentleman, near 90, who has a florid and vigorous Constitution, tells us the difference between the Manners of the present Age, and that in which he spent his Youth. With regard to *eating* in his time, *Breakfast* consisted of good Hams, cold Sirloins, and good Beer, succeeded with wholesome Exercise, which sent them home hun-

gry, and ready for *Dinner*, made up of plain *Meats*, dress'd after a plain manner; *Suppers* were but slight *Meals*; and *good Hours* then in *Fashion*: Men of *Quality* were stirring at the same Hour that raises a modern *Tradesman*; and their *Ladies* were better *Huswives* than most of *Our Farmer's Daughters*.

That the present Elegance in eating, and the neglect of good Hours, is productive of *Intemperance*, and tends to the decay not only of the Strength, but the Capacities of elderly People. Whereas the good old Way of living preserved the *Vigour* and *Faculties* to a good old Age; of which gives an instance of Mr. Waller, who sat in the Parliaments both of *James I. and James II.*

The Weekly Register, Sat. Sep. 11. No. 74. The Reasonableness of Writing, in Defence of the Government.

THE Methods taken by the *Craftsman, &c.* have made it necessary to prove, that 'tis as reasonable to defend the Government as to oppose it; and that 'tis absolutely necessary for the publick to examine both sides before they determine on either. The *Craftsman* asserts that he is at full Liberty to examine the *Conduct of Ministers*, to denounce the *Resentment* of the People against the guilty, and to keep the *Innocent in awe*; to assert the *privileges of the people*, and confine the *prerogative to its proper Bounds*. These the *Register* allows are *Whig-Maxims*, but prostituted to the worst purposes by Mr. D'anvers; whereas the principles of his *Adversaries* are the same, but differ in the application; what makes him turbulent and seditious, teaches them *Gratitude* and *Obedience*. They are full of *Gratitude* for the *Continuation* of our *Privileges*, nor can apprehend a *Stretch of Prerogative*, when 'tis exercis'd with all the *Lenity and Gentleness*

imaginable ; and, tho' they are free, are unwilling to abuse that Freedom ; they are sensible of the Happiness that results to the Community from the present Establishment, and are fearful to disturb it ; 'tis *Faction* only that complains.

Another Charge against them is, that *they write agreeably to the Instructions of a Great Man*. To this the *Register* answers, that 'tis scandalously mean and base to insult him with the Frailties and indiscreet Zeal of persons he is a stranger to. For his part he declares, what he publishes is entirely his own.

Another assertion against the *Advocates for the Government*, is, that they are *base and worthless*. This, he says, is a bold Charge on the *Literati* in general ; to say that *Wit* and *Honesty* are wedded to *Dishonesty* is an affront to both. As to himself, his honesty shall support him, by which he will convince Mr. *D'Anvers* that he understands what is brave and generous as well as he, holds *Liberty* as dear, understands the manners of a Gentleman and character of a writer, is determin'd by *Things* and not by *Persons* ; and that *Justice* only induced him to defend the *Administration*.

The Hypo-Doctor, Sep. 14. No. 40.
The Felicity of this Kingdom in
the present Royal Family.

HE makes no doubt but that K. *William* might have planted one of the House of *Nassau* on the Throne, but he preferr'd the Royal stem in the female line of K. *James I.* by the Male of the Prince's *Maud*, eldest Daughter of K. *Henry II.* whose Spouse was Father of the D. of *Lunenburg*, his Majesty's Lineal Ancestor, D. of *Bavaria* and *Saxony* ; by which the present King is *Heir* to this Crown in Blood, and also a *Stuart*. But Mr. *Salmon* omits this *Maud* in his *Chronological History*.

His Majesty had studied the Language and Constitution of this Kingdom before he arrived ; professes the same protestant Religion with ourselves ; is inclin'd to Benignity, Lenity and Compassion. The confessed Character of the Queen is a peculiar Delicacy of an extensive Judgment, and the shining Virtues of her Life ; the Dignity of her person and appearance at the Coronation shew'd that she was born for Majesty and Perfection. He concludes with Mr. *Hammond*'s excellent Character of Pr. *Frederick*, written in 1716.

Grub-street Journal, Sep. 16 No. 89.
Want of manners in Homer.

AN ingenious and learned Correspondent animadverts upon *Homer* for not maintaining the Decency of *Epic Poetry* in his *Odyssy*, Book 6. Instances in his making K. *Alcinous*'s Daughter go with her Maids, and the Mule Cart, to wash her Cloaths at the River ; there meeting with *Ulysses* naked and dirty as he was cast ashore ; chides her Companions for running away at the sight of a Man, and proposes to them to wash him ; whilst he being ashamed would have them stand off. When wash'd she wish'd she had him for a Husband. Accordingly invites him to ask her of her Mother, whom he would find spinning by the fire ; and her father sitting in his chair drinking like a God ; *Ulysses* addresses them with *God bless you all, pray put me in a condition to get home immediately*, and then he claps him down in the ashes.— The animadverter concludes— “ Is this the Divine *Homer* ? the fountain of all Learning, for the Honour of whose Birth 7 Cities contended ? this the Idol of all Posterity ? ”

Bavins refers him for an answer to Mr. *Pope's* Translation and Notes.

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§ Dr. Bentley, to defend a critical emendation on Milton's making *Belzebub lay, to be weak is miserable*, having deny'd the consequence, for that *Adam was weak yet happy in Paradise* — Philonous, (another Correspondent) desires to observe, that *Adam's misery proceeded from Frailty and Weakness*, for as soon as his *Weakness discover'd itself, he lost Paradise and Happiness*. After another instance, says, *such is this learned Critic's peculiar way of arguing*.

Dr. J. M—re to Dr. J. H—ly greeting.

Dr. 'tis strange, that you pretend to cure
A sad disease, which you are forc'd to
endure.

Were not free from worms that plague the belly,
I'd ne'er pretend for those a cure to tell ye.
Withall my skill, I ne'er was yet so vain,
To advertise 'gainst worms that haunt the brain:
Those worms, which crawling round your *Dura mater*,

A POET form'd, HYD DOCTOR, and ORATOR.
In all these three respects, that proverb true,
Physician heal thyself, 's, apply'dro you.—
For all the Town, which thou hast play'd thy
farce on,

Declarethu' st been a very scurvy Parson.
I leue the World to make a just affizement
Of either parts by either's *Advertisement*.
And all the Town will own, I'll lay a tenter,
That this Epistle's better than Queen \dagger Eliz.
Thy heavy senf'le he snail, to rhyme a slave,
Creeps slow and limby o'er thy Brother's grave.
Food is not dead, but sleepeth; spare his fame, I
charge ye. (Clergy. *)

The ounce of Mother-Wit is worth a pound of
Did not the joke at last the Clergy hit,
In both thefelines there's notone dram of wit.
Jill the jointed worm, that from my powder
flies.

Cavil from its Mother-filth, comes forth, and
stinks and dies.

My Powder, which gives rest to worn out Bodies,
Revives the Spirits of conceited Noddlies.
The natural innate heat extinguish'd roufes,
Rebukes the Husband's empire over Spouses;
A Purge at proper times I give, and Clyster.
I'll lend the Ingredients wrapp'd in a Register.

N. B. This Poem contains above 80 lines more,
with Notes to shew that most of the Expressions
are taken from the *Advertisements* of the above
Gentlemen, in the *Daily Post* and *Daily Journal*.
† A Poem, written by Mr. Henly, and Printed.

* Episaph on the Rev. Mr. Ford in the Hypo-
Doctor 38. which Mr. Mævius in the Grub-
street *Journal* No. 89. is enter'd with the follow-
ing diffick as a *Disputation at the Oratory*.

Brother H—thy Piss Pot?—Anwer quick, never
fauler.
Piss Pot Broth'r F---. It stands under t'is
altair.

Free Byston, Sept. 16. against the Craftsman
Sept 4.

The Case of Mr. P. fully stated.

Walsingham begins with observing
that the Craftsman has defer-
red for 2 Months the promised De-
fence of Mr. P. and is at last come
out with a trifling tedious Attempt,
consisting of six Columns, full of
Fallacies and Misrepresentations;
whereas that he himself never de-
lay'd the Dispute ten Days.

He now gives us 12 Columns of it,
in which he very prolixly supports
his former Charges against Mr. P.
(see p. 278,) by the way defending
Sir R. W.

1. He maintains, *That Mr. P.
did share the Bounties of the Crown.*] A Present of the Journals of Par-
liament, consisting of 286 Vols.
made by the late King, is confessed
as a trifle. This Walsingham says,
cost 1,637 l. 17 s. and can't be cal-
led any other than a *Bounty*, unless
Mr. P. will pretend he earn'd it as
Wages for his industrious Proceed-
ings against the late Bp of Rochester,
Plunket, and Kelly. Reminds him
that a less Matter has been thought
Criminal in other Persons. Mr.
Hungerford was expell'd for receiv-
ing 20 Guineas after his presid-
ing in the Committee on the *Orphan Bill*
(tho' he was entitled to Fees as a
Council) and Sir John Trevor lost the
Chair as Speaker, for receiving 1000
on the same occasion. Advises Mr.
P. to be cautious in using the word
Corruption or *Bribery*, and asks, Are
Bounties more honourably receiv'd
by him than others? Is he so strenuous
against such things now be-
cause he has made his Market?

2. *That Mr. P. added to the Pen-
sions of the Crown.*] See p. 279. Mr.
P. himself in defence of Mr. B-tle's
treating Places as Pensions, declar'd
in the House of Commons, that
they

they were to the same end and effect; therefore *Walsingham* thinks him self justify'd, for that Mr. P. had not only the Cofferer's Place, which was near a-kin to a *Pension*, being very little trouble (and supposes Mr. P. insisted on having it for that reason) but also caus'd the Groom of the Stole, a Place worth 5,000*l.* a Year, to be reviv'd for the E. of *Sunderland*, who was Cofferer, and remov'd to make room for Mr. P. *Walsingham* adds, that by this Mr. P. occasion'd a fiftieth part of the deficiency of 500,000*l.* yet oppos'd the supply to make it good.—Fifty such unsatisfied Patriots as Mr. P. would make fine Deficiencies.

—Another Author had charg'd Mr. P. with receiving 200*l.* Year as a *Pension*; *Walsingham* says, properly enough, and thus proves it.

Mr. P. when made Secretary at War, complain'd that the Office was kept in 2 or 3 scanty Rooms, and therefore beg'd of the King a House adjacent; but it being promis'd to another, he obtain'd 200*l.* a Year in lieu of it, which his Successors have ever since been allow'd. *Walsingham* says, Mr. P. created this yearly Charge on the Publick, during his time funk it in his own Pocket, never offer'd to enlarge the Office, but complain'd no more of the scanty Rooms, after this *Hush Money*. Mr. P. says, that he beg'd for his Office; but the present Minister beg'd the Paymaster's House from *Chesterfield* College, of the late King, as a Pledge of his sincerity, when he laid down that Place, after which every body remembers his Conduct. To which is answer'd, his Majesty gave him this House, which was but 100*l.* Value, for his former Services, and on account of his having made large Improvements to it at his own Expence, and the College did not lose a House. Nor did this

Minister behave after it as Mr. P. has lately. He did not invade the King's Title, abuse his Person, Privacy or Confidence, make Parallels with Tyrants, to shake the People's Allegiance and Affection. He only oppos'd certain Ministers, and was join'd by Mr. P. therein, who thought it for his Majesty's Service. But the Minister hath hard Usage. He was reproach'd and threaten'd in 1711, for resigning, as he is now for holding an Employment.

That Mr. P. gave up the Pay of 1000*l.* a Year, when Secretary at War, for 9 Months, *Walsingham* agrees, and adds, He did not say to the contrary, but only remark'd his taking it again for half a Year back, when but 7000 Soldiers on the Establishment, under which very Circumstance he pretended it was unreasonable, and for that reason at first gave it up. Here was 750*l.* sav'd to the Publick for 9 Months, when least occasion for saving; deduct from it 200*l.* received two Years and a half for a House he did not hire; but 150*l.* is then sav'd; which is a poor matter to boast of. To balance this, 200*l.* per Ann is saddled on the War Office, and the Rebellion breaking out in 1715, he made that a Pretence for claiming his additional Salary of 1000*l.* which he thought too much in time of Peace; *Walsingham* descants upon this generous, handsome, disinterested Act of Mr. P. in adding to the Charges of a civil War—his Compassion for the national Distress then, may serve to explain his mighty concern now.

In answ're to what is objected to Sir Rob. W.'s preferring his Relations, *Walsingham* says, there ought to be some allowance to a first Minister. Which of his Relations did not Mr. P. thrust into Place, when he had Interest to do it? His Cousin

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Confin D. P. Esq. was successively one of the *Lords of Trade*, and one of the *Admiralty*, also, Clerk of the *Council in Ireland*, for Life. Another Relation, Vice-Chamberlain to her Majesty when Princess. His Father-in-Law, a *Glasman*, was made *Commissary General of the Musters*; out of which 400*l. per Ann.* was said to be reserved for his nearest Relation, and *Walsingham* is not able to prove it false. Tho' what Mr. P. out of affected *Vanity*, advances, of all the Royal Favours and Bounties being never *apply'd for* by him, but given voluntarily; this he suggests every one will think improbable.

The Plate Mr. P. ridiculously charges Sir R. W. with receiving as Secretary of State *pro tempore*, was always receiv'd by others. Sir Paul Methuen had it in the like Case, and it did not cost a 4th part of the Money, Mr. P.'s Present of Parliament *Journals* did.—Cavils of this kind come with a very ill Grace from Mr. P., who holds many thousand Pounds *per Ann.* granted from the Crown, by the Bounty of indulgent Princes. Mentions about 20 Streets, Courts, Allies, or Squares near *Poultney-street*, alienated for ever from his Majesty's Bailliwick of *St. James's*, to Mr. P. whom he reminds that the E. of *Portland* had like to have been impeach'd by the Commons in K. Wm.'s Reign, for soliciting and obtaining Grants of this kind. And that when K. Wm told them, *He thought he had a right to reward his faithful Servants in that manner*, they voted those who advised that Answer, *Enemies to the King and Kingdom*; and this was a Patriot Parliament, whose Conduct Mr. P. approves,

What the *Craftsman* has insinuated about Sir R. W.'s Family being *Race of Upstarts*, and of Mr. P.'s large Estate, which had been many

Generations in his Family, *Walsingham* makes appear quite the reverse. In 1694, the Trustees for Mr. P.'s Family affirm, that in a Petition to K. Wm., that their Estate did not exceed 650*l. per Ann.* So that the large Estate of Inheritance Mr. P. boasts of, came into his Family even since the Restoration. Whereas Sir R. W. had 2300*l. per Ann.* settled on him by his Father at his Marriage; and his Ancestor Sir John de *Walpole*, was Knight of the Shire for *Norfolk* in the Reign of *Edw. III.* and then settled at the present Family Seat at *HOUGHTON*; having given away the Manor of *Walpole* to his Son *Ralph Bp of Norwich and Ely*, who left it to the Church; by which means it was exchanged for other Lands, and is now enjoy'd by the present Ld *Colrane*.

Such unjust Calumny, and Mr. P.'s insisting, that not above 1300*l.* a Year of his Estate was lately made Fee-simple, and that the rest of his 9,000*l.* a Year was Land of Inheritance before, and had been long such, induces *Walsingham* to shew, that there was not one Inch of it in his Family before he was born; and to tell by what Device it was converted from a Lease of 29 Years to Land of Inheritance, viz.

The new Parish of *St. James* wanted a Church-yard, Mr. P.'s Land lay most convenient. His Trustee, Mr. Guy, told the Parish that he would give them a Piece of Ground. But if we give this Piece of Ground, it must be consecrated, and it would be against the Canons of the Church, to hold this Gift of Consecration by Lease from the Crown; or that the Holiness of a sanctified Place should expire with a Term of Years: Therefore his Majesty must, first of all, make it Freehold Land of Inheritance to us and our Heirs for ever, before we convey it to

these religious Uses. Yet even then this Piece of Ground, of about half an Acre, is part of the nine Acres formerly in Lease to one Abbot Newell alias Hunt, and cannot well be separated; therefore if his Majesty will grant us the Inheritance of A LL the Lands, held by the said Abbot Newell, alias Hunt, we will give the Parish a Burying Ground, and Mr. P. by this Stalking Horse of Devotion, acquired the Inheritance of the Land formerly let to Abbot Newell, which included Windmill-street, Little Windmill-street, Gravel-lane, and part of Brewe-street.

Walsingham had said Mr. P. obtain'd the Fee simple of 1300*l.* per Ann. on easy Terms. 'Twas answer'd, it cost one Year's Purchase. Upon which Walsingham replies, only 500*l.* Fine was paid to the Crown, the charge of an Act of Parliament exceeds not 100. How was the other 700*l.* bestow'd? What secret Expences there was occasion for; What Fees to smooth the Affair; he knows not. But notwithstanding all Mr. P.'s wrangling about it, affirms some People value it now, with the Buildings upon it, at 200,000*l.* Yet Mr. P. is so void of Gratitude to the Crown for this Bounty, that he has had the Baseness and Folly to attack the Royal Title by which he holds his own Estate.

Mr. P. complains that his Words are wire-drawn, and explain'd into bad Designs against the K., tho' his Servant only was manifestly intended. Walsingham asks, Was the Servant only intended, when on pretence of discovering a Closet Conversation, his Majesty is represented as the only Person the Minister could impose on, and as using Language below the Dignity of a Gentleman? Has not Mr. P. misrepresented his own Conversation with his late and present Majesty: The disclosing of which never so exactly, would be contrary

to his Oath and Duty. Does he say any thing of the Contempt with which himself was treated? Walsingham supposes, If a Man had offer'd to obtain for the present King at his Accession, a Revenue of 80000*l.* and to discharge his Household from the Tax of six Pence per Pound, and place it on the Sinking Fund, or to do any other mercenary Job, with a view to be entrusted with Power, would he let the World into this part of the Conversation, and tell how he was rejected with disdain?

Mr. P. compares his betraying the pretended private Conversation between him and the Minister, (see p. 278, 280) to Gen. Ross's exposing Mr. Vernon, who sent for him out of the Committee, which sat on the South Sea Affair, and offer'd him a Bribe. Walsingham says, nothing can be more different. No Bribe was offer'd Mr. P. no Jobb desired. Gen. Ross did not conceal the Fact 11 Years, and then declare it in revenge, with Circumstances affecting a third and sacred Person.

After all this, Who would expect that Mr. P. should complain of the King's Resentment, in ordering his Name to be struck out of the List of Privy Counsellors, which he pretends was done on suspicion of his writing the Answer to the Remarks? If Mr. P. had neither directed nor approved the writing it, he would have found means to have disavowed it. Nay, as a Privy Counsellor, he might have brought an Action of *Scandalum Magnatum* against Franklin for publishing it.

Mr. P. seems fearful of being Expelled the House of Commons. But how came he to dream of this? Does Mr. Hungerford run in his Head? Does he fear, the Tories will avenge poor Atterbury's Banishment? If they should insist on his being expell'd for taking a Bribe of 1627*l.*

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The Craftsman, Sat. Sept. 18. No. 272.

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Applebee's Journal. Sat. Sept. 18.

Tobacco.

THIS Plant is of American growth. and call'd by the Indians Petun, or Petum. They apply it to two Uses. First, upon any great Weariness, they make themselves dizzy and drowsy with the Fume of it taken in at their Mouths, upon which they go to sleep, and rise wonderfully refresh'd. The other Use they make of it, is to intoxicate

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care themselves with the *smoak* of it when they prophecy ; this they do by throwing the *Leaves* into a *Fire*, and then sucking up the *smoak* thro' a *Cane*.

Its Passage into *Europe* was about the middle of the 15th Century ; its Name is acquir'd from the Island *Tobago*, where it grows plentifully ; and its Latin Term *Nicotiana*, from one *Nicot* a *Frenchman*.

It was brought into *England* by Sir *Francis Drake's* Seamen, but first into repute by Sir *W. Rawleigh*. By the caution he took in smoaking it privately, he did not intend it should be copied. But fitting one day in a deep Meditation with a Pipe in his Mouth, inadvertently call'd to his Man to bring him a *Tankard* of small Ale ; the Fellow coming into the Room, threw all the Liquor in his Master's Face, and running down stairs, bawld out *Fire ! Help ! Sir Walter has studied till his Head's on fire, and the smoak bursts out of his Mouth and Nose*. After this Sir *Walter* made it no secret, and took two Pipes just before he went to be beheaded.

Johnson, *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*, often mention'd it in their *Comedies* ; and *K. James I.* design'd to write a *Treatise* against it.

The taking it in *Snuff* is better than *smoaking*, and came in *Fashion* after the *Restoration*. *Tobacco* is of great use among the *American Plantations*, and supplies them with all *Necessaries* in return for it ; and employs many *Hands* in *Europe*.

The best way to distinguish whether *smoaking* be for the *Health*, is to consider the *Constitution*, whether *Plegmatick*, and subject to raw *waterish Humours*, then it may be beneficial ; but in *lean* and *heatick Constitutions* it is pernicious.

The same *Observations* will hold with respect to *Snuff*, which may be

useful to some *Constitutions*, but hurtful to those who are subject to *Apoplextick Fits*, and to all if taken immoderately.

The *Europeans* laugh at the *Es- Indians* for chewing *Beetle*, but are blind to their own Folly of chewing *Tobacco*, which spoils their *Breath* and makes them appear *loathsome*.

Fog's Journal, Sat. Sept. 18. No. 15. Of *Honesty*.

THE subject of this Discourse is *Honesty*, as describ'd by the late D. of *Wharton*. *Honesty*, for that Author, might be prov'd in an hundred instances, was entirely the *Virtue of Britons* ; this the most ancient *Writers* mention ; our *Enemies* record of us ; long it flourish'd here, and bravely struggled against Encroachments made upon it ; but by an inundation of *Foreigners*, it was lost in *Dissimulation* and *Politeness*, which, notwithstanding, it so awkwardly upon us, that we hope *Honesty* will resume its ancient Dominion.

At present it is forc'd to disappear, or put on a *Masque*, and is entirely out of the *Mode* ; as may be learnt from modern *Dedications*, where it is excluded by *Flattery*.

The *French*, who are as much strangers to it as our selves, yet keep up the *Name*, tho' in a different sense, their *Un honête Homme* expresseth a well-bred *Man*.

When *Honesty* was discarded the *fashionable World*, *Honour* started up in the room of it, a *Term* of greater *Latitude*, including *Honesty* itself. See p. 376.

The least deviation from *Honesty* casts a *Blemish* upon it : but *Honesty* is as easily in *Consort* with *Vice* as with *Virtue*. *Honesty* is discover'd in a regular course of laudable Actions ; *Honour* is wholly *external*, and loves to be taken notice of, is

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perpetual Courtier; Honesty is a stout vigorous Body, clad in plain Cloths, Honour a rotten Carcass in Bredge and gilded Chariot.

Cato was an honest Man, and Sejanus a Man of Honour.— Thus the Duke of Wharton.

Universal Spectator, Sat. Sept. 18. No. 154.
Of Marriage.

THIS, says a Correspondent, is a State capable of the highest Enjoyments in Life; notwithstanding there are so few who are easy under it; in most Families there is an air of Discord, Moroseness, and Dis-satisfaction, from whence we are led to think meanly of that State which is wisely calculated for the Benefit of Society, and the Happiness of every individual. See p. 60. 146.

Describes a very happy Family where he is intimate, *viz.*

Ergasto is turn'd of 53, of strong Judgment, and great Experience. Having had a liberal Education, and an early knowledge of the World, is divested of little Prejudices and narrow Principles. He was bred up in Business, but an Estate being sell to him, he retir'd with his Wife Emilia into the Country. Emilia is 40, and has every Qualification that can render her agreeable. By her Ergasto has had 4 Children; the eldest a Son now 22, inherits all the Virtues of his Father, as do the Girls those of her Mother. At their Table Conversation is carried on without distance or reserve, on one side, or awe on the other, with an agreeable freedom. Ergasto indulges his Children in Pleasures natural to their Age, and early instills into them the notion of looking on him as their Friend. In consequence of which they are not afraid to lay their *Conduit* before him, which gives him an opportunity to correct and advise as he sees

necessary; not severely, but by painting Virtue in amiable Colours. [See further Arguments for and against Marriage, in the Bachelor's Recantation.

Free Byston, Thursday, Sept. 23. No. 95.
The Authors of Cato's Letters vindicated.

MR. Walsingham, after having stigmatiz'd the Writer of the *Craftsman*, as a most insignificant, scurrilous, contemptible Tool of an angry and discontented Party, wonders at his Impudence in daring to defame the surviving Author of Cato's Letters, and charging him with having departed from his Principles.

This Writer, says he, must know that the late Mr. Trenchard solemnly averr'd, that the Gentleman who shar'd with him those Letters, never wrote one that could be interpreted as an Invective against the present Minister. His Reasonings were always employ'd in the Cause of Liberty and of Mankind; His Discourses prefix'd to *Tacitus*, had, about two Years ago, the Approbation of the Craftsman himself, who likewise affirm'd that his Dedication to the Minister in debate, was the handsomest that had been address'd to him; yet now he impudently affects to make the same Distinction between this Gentleman's Design in *Cato's Letters*, and the Discourses on *Tacitus*, as between writing *against* King William's Title, and, writing for it, as did the late Dr. Sherlock.

But in case any thing had dropt from this Gentleman's Pen, when the Passions of Mankind were inflam'd by the ruinous Effects of the South Sea Scheme, which betray'd an ill Opinion of the then *new Minister*, is there no allowance to be made to the hurry and confusion of those Times? Must a Man be charged with Inconsistency, because he did not keep his Passions warm and

angry for eleven Years together ?

Mr. Trenchard was so well convinc'd of the sincere and upright Intentions of the present Minister, that he chearfully concurr'd with the present Administration during all the remainder of his valuable Life ; and this for no Favour or Preference. But had it been otherwise, why must all the Passages, thus pick'd and cull'd, and maliciously explain'd, be loaded on the surviving Gentleman ?

What monstrous Folly and Injustice is it for this silly writer of the *Craftsman* to compare himself with *Cato* ! Did *Cato* write dull and scurrilous Invectives from Year to Year against a single Man ? Did he ever struggle for Places at Court ? Or offer to buy the Favour of his Prince with a horrible Bribe ? Or to sell the sinking Fund for a share of the Administration ? Did he ever invent or revive little invidious Stories, revile the King, invade the Royal Title ? Did *Cato* ever create the fiftieth part of the Deficiency of 500,000*l.* and then abuse the Ministry for unnecessary Expences ? Did he ever receive a Bounty of 163*l.* for Services done in Parliament ? Or turn *Hagler* for little Pensionary sums of 200*l.* per Ann. Did he ever plead for Bank Contracts and Ingraftments, and then accuse them with Iniquity ? Did he ever publish *Secret History*, *private Scandal*, and Conversations Eleven Years after they happen'd ? Did *Cato* ever abuse any Man for writing against him, without knowing whether he wrote or not, abusing his Person, Morals, Dres, private Life, and all his Actions, right or wrong ? No, if ever there were candid, human and disinterested Men in the World, the writers of *Cato's Letters* were such ; and if ever their Dignity could possibly be injur'd, or their

Reputation lessen'd, it must be when we find Citations from them in that sink of *Scandal*, the *Craftsman*.

As for the mean and scandalous Prostitute, who against all Truth, Humanity and Friendship, has acted so insincere and base a part, let him proceed ; and whilst he is a *Libeller of the King's Ministry*, *Bolingbroke's Advocate*, and *P—y's dirty Drudge*, he may consistently abuse and asperse the Author of *Cato's Letters*, who must suffer from his Pen, did he either give him or his Works any other treatment.

Substreet Journal, Thurs. Sept. 23, No. 50.
Bavius Senior, to Bavius Junior.

From the Elysian Fields.

Probably you may be surpriz'd at my Name, and date of this Epistle from this lower World ; which many have undertaken to describe, tho' imperfectly, particularly *Homer*, *Virgil* and *Lucian*, who give the best account, but not without Mistakes ; and if the Ancients were mistaken, who were assited by Dreams and Visions, soberly digested in the Den of *Trophonius*, how erroneous must the Relations of the Moderns be which are generally the effect of indigested Liquor.

Many Letters have been written from the Dead to the Living ; but as they were written with a view only to keep the Authors alive, such accounts are not to be depended upon.

They all agree, that Persons have the same Desires, Studies, and Pursuits below as they have above. And I am to inform you, that we have establish'd here a regular *Grecian Society*, situated at the Foot of the *Elysian Parnassus* : As we are so near our Enemies, several of our Members are often climbing up to them, but are soon brought back by their own specifick Gravity.

Our Society is very numerous, and

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and consists of Philosophers, Mathematicians, Physicians, Orators, Poets, Grammarians, &c.

Amongst our Philosophers we have one who wants to climb up to Sir *J. Newton*, to set that Anti-Grubbe right in his Notion of Opticks; and rails at his Executors for not fixing up his Skeleton according to his last Will.

Those who were Members of your Society, and of *Crane Court*, read Lectures upon Cockle-Shells, and hunt Butterflies; those of *Warwick-lane*, are not much for Conversation, being often upbraided by their former Patients for dispatching them from the other World sooner than they desir'd.

We are over stock'd with Poets, and divide them into several Classes of Dramatic, Epic, Lyric, Satiric, &c. That universal Genius, Mr. *De F-e*, entertains us with his various ways of writing. He assures us, that he wrote two celebrated Papers, one *Whig*, the other *Tory*, and pleas'd both Sides; and makes us merry with the management of Booksellers in putting off Authors with no Money, and their heavy Copies with new vamp'd Titles, &c. But Mr. *B*—the late famous Bookseller approaches; so farewell.

The Craftsman, Sat. Sept. 25. No. 273.

Account of his Dream.

THE Craftsman having last Week, he says, read two or three tedious *Ministerial Papers*, was suddenly seized with a fit of Drowsiness, and had the following Dream.

Methought I was in a sumptuous Room, where I saw a goodly fat Man, with a Badge on his Breast, sitting at a Table in a Chair of State, two Persons in Pontifical Habits, sitting by him, and next them two others in sacred Habits; the one was a real *Dean*, the other a pre-

tended *Orator*. To these were joined rural *Pedagogues*, superannuated dablers in History, little *Understrappers of the Law*, *Knights of the Post*, and *Waltham Blacks*. At the bottom sat *John P-le*, taking Minutes for the use of his *Pupils*.

The Gentleman with the Badge address'd them as follows.

Gentlemen,

"The Reason of my summoning you together, is to thank you for your past Services, and to instruct you for your future Conduct. We have for several Years past been engag'd with a little despicable *Faction of Patriots*, whom at first I treated with Contempt, laugh'd at their Declamations against *Corruption*, and defy'd them to enter into particulars; in hopes they would not have accepted the Challenge: But the giddy Multitude were so deluded with their *Invectives*, that I was oblig'd to use the *Secular Arm*, and to list Writers in my Service. Some, indeed, make but an indifferent Figure; but you, *Gentlemen*, I look upon as my Body-Guard: You have already done me great Service, yet I must give you a few Precautions.

The disservice these *Incendiaries* have done us has proceeded from the examination of particular Points. To disappoint them in this, give them no opportunity of examining the Wisdom or Utility of late *Treaties*, by unseasonable *Panegyrics* upon them. Assert boldly; defy sturdily; and throw your *Dirt* plentifully at those who presume to interrupt you with Reason and Argument. If you are detected in a *Falshood*, laugh heartily at those who detect you, and assert another.

I must own you have much improv'd in the Art of *Political Defamation*, yet have err'd in some Points. What cou'd induce you, *Walsingham*, to enter into a *Defence of the F-ge Contract*

Contract, which was only a Bait thrown out by our Enemies, and has rouz'd up a new Writer, who calls himself the *Inquisitor*? You have likewise had the Folly to challenge the *Craftsman* to a Disputation on the *Bank Contract*; and even insisted on *Cato's Letters* in my *Justification*, tho' they were principally levell'd against me. I must own however, you have made me some amends by afflerting my Family, and giving me the most considerable Character of any Man in the Kingdom.

Mr. Osborne I must complain a little of your Conduct. I exalted you from a mean Employment to be a *Political Writer*; I bestow'd a pretty little Place upon you, and have since given you another; yet you would ungratefully render your self independent upon me, by converting it into ready Money; you grow squeamish, and pretend to be scrupulous about your Reputation.

I think, Doctor *Hyp*, you are the only one who have reason to complain of a *Neglect*; but I am sensible of your Services, and will reward them.

I charge you all not to enter into Particulars, which may give the Enemy an opportunity of explaining Matters; for if they should continue to pester me as they have hitherto done about *Foreign Affairs*, I will bear it no longer; but, by the living God, I will—Upon that he thump'd the Table with his Fist in so violent a manner, as startled the *Dreamer* out of his Sleep, and depriv'd him of the conclusion of this Speech.

Universal Spectator. Sat. Sept. 25. No. 255.
Of Dress and Modesty.

THE drift of this Paper, is to expose the Vanity of Dress, that is, when it exceeds the Bounds of Decency and good Economy, and

submits it to the consideration of the *Legislature*, whether some Law with respect hereto might not be useful, since it is observed, that in most Ages and Places of the World, that richness and finery of Apparel have been introduced with *Luxury*, *Daubery* and *Excess*. In *Alexander's* War against *Darius*, the *Persian* Soldiers were bedeck'd with *Gold* and *Jewels*, *Silk* and *Embroidery*; while the *Greeks* in their course and home-spun Dress posses'd an unconquerable and manly Spirit. The *Armans*, at their utmost *Grandeur*, were habited in the plainest manner, till they lost their *Virtue*, and sunk by degrees into *Luxury* and *Destruction*.

As Dress has a strong influence on the Mind, so it shews the Temper and Disposition of the Person wearing it; those who appear fondest of a *shewy* and *glittering* *Outside*, are commonly of weak *Minds*, *Vain*, *Empty* and *Effeminate*. When People imagine they shall be respected the more for the cut of a *Sleeve*, the tuck of a *Sword*, the tail of a *Wig*, the trimming of a *Coat*, or the clock of a *Stocking*, it is evident their sole Merit is deriv'd from the *Taylor*, *Milliner*, *Barber*, or some other inferior *Mechanick*.

But not designing to treat particularly of Mens Dress, he proceeds to remind the fair Sex, that however they may shine in *Brocade*, and *Diamonds*, *Modesty* is their brightest and most valuable Ornament. Hence takes occasion to animadverc on the present Mode among the Ladies, of exposing their naked *Breasts* and *Shoulders*. Does not wonder that those who have already resign'd their Honour, should use this Artifice to recommend themselves; but is surpriz'd that Ladies of distinguish'd *Virtue* as well as *Beauty*, shou'd come into this *Fashion*

shion; fider, th to their rior to t would g This occasion at best i pertinent Coxcomb which a fitter or Weekly A Paral Furio TH an holtser most hu ever dra for the f But wha were en Picture, the Satin Contagi ever, an ration t position amways jea and be they are The rallel— beginni Man; h his Am avow'd Wrong greatest ded the Particul Dan, ex often d tending Quirot in mak was, by

shion; they would do well to consider, that the addition this makes to their personal Charms, is inferior to that which a greater reserve would give them.

This indecency of Dres often occasions attempts on their Virtue; at best it exposeth them to the impudent Glances of every saucy Coxcomb, and raises Inclinations, which are troublesome either to suffer or subdue.

Death Register, Sat. Sept. 25. No. 76.

A Parallel between Don Quixot and Furiolo the Modern Patriot.

THE Itch of Politicks is properly an English Disease. The Upbather in the *Tatler* is one of the most humorous Characters that was ever-drawn, and the best calculated for the service of the English People: But what was the Consequence? All were entertain'd with the ludicrous Picture, but none were reform'd by the Satire it convey'd; hence the Contagion continu'd as strong as ever, and it descends from Generation to Generation; every Opposition at Court creates a new Faction among the People; we are always jealous of Persons in Power, and believe them Guilty, because they are Great.

The Register proceeds to his Parallel—*Don Quixot*, says he, in the beginning was an honest, peaceable Man; his first Sally was owing to his Ambition of Knighthood; he avow'd himself a Redresser of Wrongs, and frequently did the greatest Mischief, where he intended the greatest Service. In all these Particulars the *Briton* resembles the *Don*, except in the last, the *Briton* often doing Mischief without intending any Service at all. *Don Quixot* had an admirable Talent in making Monsters and Giants; was, by an accident sometimes guilty

of a good Office; was ridiculous even in misfortune; proud in his Behaviour, and rash in his Undertakings; talk'd admirably on all Subjects but *Chivalry*: In all these respects our *British Furioso* is characterized in the same manner. Both these *Worthies* were plagu'd with *Enchanters*. *Don Quixot* was betray'd into numberless Evils by them, as Blows, Falls, Bruises, &c. His Counter part has suffer'd as much by *Free Britons*, *London Journals*, *Remarks*, and a certain stroke of a Pen, that strip'd him of all his Honours at once. Their Characters differ in some Points: *Don Quixot* wou'd not have betray'd a Conversation, or sacrificed his Friend for an Empire; our *Champion* has unhappily done both. *Don Quixot* ended one of his Adventures in a Cage; but 'tis presum'd our Hero will have thore Wit than follow his Example, to make the *Parallel compleat*.

London Journal, Sat. Sept. 25. No. 620.

The Ministerial Writers defended.

THE Question here debated, is, *Which is the most honourable and honest Design, that of writing for, or against the Ministry?*

Osborne desires to know of the pert little Creatures, his Adversaries, what they mean by stiling the *Ministerial Writers Advocates for Power and Slavery*? *Advocates for Power*, if it signifies any thing, means, for *Power against Right, Laws, Reason, Justice and Equity*. But where is *Power* so employ'd? Who are the *Slaves*? Those who vindicate a good Government, and are paid for that vindication, or those who get their Bread by lampooning a good Government, and defaming an upright Court and Ministry, who sacredly and inviolably maintain our *Laws and Liberties*?

The Honesty of the Writers for

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and against the Ministry, turns entirely upon the *Nature, Dispositions and Practices* of the Court and Ministry. Our Government is infinitely better since than before the Revolution; our *legal and natural Rights* are fully recogniz'd and preserved; *Prerogative* is never mention'd, tho' terrible to our Forefathers. Let us compare our selves with a neighbouring Nation, where all the Laws of the Kingdom are swallowed up in two words, *Will and Pleasure*. We are happy with respect both to *Government and Ministry*; nor can Osborne recollect but one publick Action since the *Craftsmen* wrote, which *his Reason* disprov'd, and which therefore he never mention'd or defended.

Yet, tho' no reasonable Objection can be made against the Government or Ministry, *Fears and Jealousies* have been raised in the People's Breasts about *Loss of Liberty, and Destruction of the Constitution*; all Persons in Power have been ridiculed, and all publick Transactions and Negotiations represented as the effects of *Ignorance and Wickedness*.

Our Writings, says Osborne, have been *defensive only*. As to his *Political Principles* about *Corruption, Independence of Parliaments, and Standing Armies*, refers to his former Papers; in which he affirms, there are *stronger Principles of Liberty*, tho' wrote for a Court, than in any that have been wrote against a Court.

Fog's Journal Sat. Sept. 25. No. 151.

State Empiricks.

F.O.G., in this *Journal* entertains his Readers with Extracts from a Pamphlet publish'd some time since, stil'd, the *Empirick*.

There are a set of People, says the Author, who engross the whole Circle of Practice; of whom 'tis hard to determine whether they

have a greater want of Honesty or Understanding, and who possess no one single Talent in perfection but Impudence.

Dr. *Sublimate*, their Principal, without so much Learning as an Apothecary, or half so much Address as a *Mountebank*, writes himself M. D. and has push'd himself to the top of the Profession.

When he first discover'd an Inclination to Physick, he became a great admirer of the regular Practice, and defended its Professors against the Quacks in vogue. This gain'd him so much Favour with his Party, that they recommended him to the service of an old Man of Quality, where he soon elbow'd out all of the Faculty that were about him.

Possess'd of his Master's Ear, he made him believe that his Tenants and Servants were gone wrong in their Heads, and in their mad Freaks might turn him out of Doors, or chop off his Head. Upon which the old Gentleman left him to take his own Measures.

One of his Artifices was the Pretensions of one *Jacob*, who from an old Pedigree, fancied he had a better Right to the old Gentleman's Estate than the old Man himself; tho' poor *Jacob* was in the most indigent Circumstances imaginable, yet *Sublimate* dinn'd it in his Ears, that many of his Tenants, and some of his own Servants were in *Jacob's Interest*, and would have poyson'd the old Gentleman, had he not been always at hand with his preventive Remedies.

Sublimate from his natural Propensity to being *Light-finger'd*, being got to be Doctor to a Troop of Horse, made a shift to steal a large quantity of *Hay*, and being catch'd was sent to Goal.

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thought it proper to take in one that might support him in Credit.—With this view he clapped *Charles Bluster* into the Surgery: *Charles* was a Man of a Family, had good Interest, and some Honesty, but no Conjuror: had a clumsy Head, a rough Speech, and an unorthodox Behaviour.

Bluster once accompanied his Master in a Progress to another Country, where he jumbled together a pack of heterogeneous Ingredients, to which he gave the Title of *Ein Magnum pacificum. Sublimate*, not knowing what turn it might take, gave out that it was a Prescription of his own: But, when the Medicine discover'd it self to be a strong Cathartick instead of an *Anonym*, deny'd his knowing any thing of the matter. This put *Bluster* into such a Passion, that he quitted the Surgery in a pet, and has liv'd in the Country ever since.

The Dr.'s assurance was the only Qualification that entitled him to the Character of a Gentleman; for he was ignorant of the *Materia Medica*, except in a few French Drugs which he took upon trust from old Doctor *Ballance*, an Ecclesiastical Quack of that Nation.

The Servants of the House were in the Dr's Interest.—His only difficulty was with the Court Leet, which used to inspect the Behaviour of their Lord's Domesticks, and even of the Lord himself. However he prevail'd on many of them to suffer his *Emplastrum Aureum* to be applied to themselves; which did so good an effect, that they never curst'd the Doctor's Practice as regular.

The Daily Contant, Sat. Sep. 25.

THE Fair Sex having been misrepresented as dissatisfied with Measures of the present Govern-

ment, *Anabella English* undertakes to prove this notion entirely false, if meant of the intelligent and virtuous of the Sex; tho' it may be true of the lewd and abandon'd, for an obvious Reason, because *Bridewell* is a part of our *Constitution*.

Declares herself a *Whig*; and abhors the Doctrine of *passive Obedience*, and can resent tyranical usage either as an *English Subject*; or an *English Wife*; has Gratitude, if well us'd, to outvye the *Loyalty* of a *French Woman in Wooden Shoes*, or the *Fondness* of a *Muscovite Woman* under daily Discipline.

I have often heard, says *Anabella*, the Ministers attack'd, but judging it not material to the publick Good, whether they kept or lost their places, did not defend them: But when, in Conclusion of such arguments, some disrespectful strokes were thrown upon the Royal Family, I was alarmed, and never since have heard the Ministry spoken against, without defending them.

Happening into Conversation with a prating Fop, who, not able to maintain the Positions he had advanced, quoted *Tacitus* upon her; and talk'd of the Fall of *Sejanus*, how he rose to Riches and Honour, and fell as much despised as he was before reverenc'd; and concluded that he hoped the parallel wou'd go quite thro'. To this *Anabella* repli'd warmly, That he need not quote a Latin Author upon a *Woman*, she supposing he drew all his Learning from the *Craftsman*. A *Roman Favourite*, added she, by commanding the Legions and Treasure of the Empire, might possibly slip into his master's place; for attempting which *Sejanus* was ruin'd. But our *Constitution* destroys the probability of such a Design. The only Objection that can lie against a *Favourite* here is, That he may

serve his Master too faithfully, and at the people's Expence ; 'tis a Jest to surmize any Danger of supplanting him on the Throne.

Is surpriz'd to consider in what manner *national Enquiry* is conducted ; has read the Libels for five years past, and finds nothing charg'd on the Minister with any shew of Truth, but that he wants one of his upper Teeth ; for which, she owns, he ought to be censur'd ; for having the management of the secret service Money, he might have sunk enough to have Purchas'd a new one of Mr Emmet.

Had forgot another Objection, viz. That the *Knight is vain of his Amours, tho' he could never come at Women by other means than purchasing them.* Is shock'd when she considers by whom this Objection is made, a wretch immers'd in Lewdness, and practic'd in the most scandalous debaucheries : One, who tho' he is come to that age in which the Heiday of the Blood is over, yet affects the Reputation of Gallantry, and wastes a Fortune brought him by his Wife, in supporting filthy Strumpets up to the pride of Quality.

Free Briton Thurs. Sep. 30. No. 96.

THE Effects of the last *Free Briton*, *Walsingham* says, was the Craftsman's late dream, (See p. 387.) His guilty mind was no longer able to bear up its Spirits against an Accusation, which opened such a scene of Levity, Folly, and Iniquity. Hence his prodigious Dejection, and strange Delirium. Under such a Load of Crimes, and Calamities he sunk at once, not able to bear his waking Thoughts, he lost himself in Dreams, which represented to him the Minister sitting in his Chair, surrounded with his Attendants, (See p. 387.) but by a Thump of the Great Man's Fist he was rais'd

from his slumber. Then it was *Walsingham*, that Mr. P. lift up his Eyes and beheld a solemn Figure placed before him ; its Face Manner and Habit confessed a late departed Friend, allied in Blood, in Politicks, but not in Morals, which thus began the important Message. *Had Nature form'd no Ties of Blood betwixt us, instead of acting with you in your Opposition, none would so warmly have opposed your Views ; you since the Grave determines every private dice, I neither see you with a Knight's Eye, nor Men in power with thine. There are no views to be had beyond the Grave ; and happy would be both for yourself and Friends, that your passions and appetites find that Restraint from your own Resolution, which they must receive from other Causes. Why should you imbitter your Life with painful pursuits which are subject to endless Disappointments, when Nature and Fortune have already given you every Thing ? Is it not a monstrous Hardship on a great and free people, that because your Fortune and Figure not proportion'd to your wishes, that Quiet of Mankind must be incessantly disturb'd, and the Foundations of Government shaken ?*

What Grievances do you propose to reform ? Or what are the Instruments of your Reformation ? Is it to negotiate Foreign Affairs, again ? A-bie to manage the Finances ? Below is publick Virtue sunk, that who pretend to the Honesty and Courage of the best and bravest Romans, have none but proscribed Criminals, publick Traytors, and publick Pickpockets to join in your Association. While the Bank Contract, and Sharers in that project are the Victims of your Vengeance, the devouring Sons of the Sea Scheme, and those who form'd, and executed it, you have been into your Care, and lie neareast to your Heart. So that, in Exchange for t

it was R. W.—'s Administration, you would
P. like us B—-ke with his Treaties,
demonstrably with his ruinous pro-
its Face; the Pretender's principal Se-
cretary of State, and the Trojan
Horse.

Do you think that such an Admini-
stration could support itself without Cor-
ruption? Was the Canada Expedition,
by which one cheated the publick of
20,000. Screened from being examin-
ed into by the House of Commons, with-
out some feeling applications to the
Members? Will no Relation of the
other again be employ'd to bribe a Par-
liamentary secret Committee?

Is it not the strangest Reasoning,
that, because the price which you de-
manded for your Services, was not
granted, that therefore no Man's Ser-
vices shall find a Recompence? such
Inconsistencies, such Absurdities were
manifest long ago, to men of Sense, and
are now plain to every Body. Your
Folly and Knavery at the opening of
the present Reign made your Friends
shamed of ever having espoused you; and
the best and greatest among them
now see that your Devices are as wick-
ed, as your proceedings foolish and rash.

How can you hope for success? you
have no Talents for conciliating Men,
no abilities to form a party. Cursed
with a native aversion to Business, and
addicted from your youth to all kinds of
Idleness; you consult no man, see few,
and are despised by all; selfish and un-
generous; jealous, unsociable, impati-
ent, irresolute, impetuous, and impla-
cable; amiable to none, useful to the
worst, and offensive to the best of Man-
kind.

When living I kept you long within
the Bounds of Duty and Decency; had
I seen your late execrable Trash, it
you'd never have appear'd. Your reite-
nated Blunders hasten'd me into another
World.—Whose Advancement do you
contend for? not for the Whigs, not
for the Protestant Succession, nor the

Liberties of Britain; No, it is the old
Tory Caule; and shou'd the next Par-
liament be chosen by the Influence of
your Inflammatory Writings, the House
of Commons would be fill'd with
veteran Jacobites, High Church Fox-
hunters, and Prerogative men, who
would soon make you as insignificant
under a Tory Administration as you
are now under the Whigs.

Neither does it do you any Service
to recommend such stuff as the Inquisi-
tor; than whom never was a more
senseless, artless, edgeless Tool; nor
ever any wretched scribler so void of
Spirit, and all appearance of argument,
even of grammatical Construction. Yet
if the Author Paul Chamberlen, of
Hosier Lane, Westsmithfield, is so
formidable, why don't you take him
into your service, and turn off that
Scrub Am—t? Is it not a shame that
a man of Mr. Chamberlen's bright
parts should be oblig'd to advertise him-
self, hawk his own works himself, and
show away at White's Coffee-house
in Chancery Lane, because no body
buys his pamphlet any where else.

I must now take a long Farewell—
you have but one way left to excuse
your Crimes, and reconcile your pitying
Enemies, which is, to persuade Man-
kind to forget your crimes, and yourself
never to repeat them.

Grubstreet Journal. Thurs. Sept. 30. No. 91.

Of Chances in the Lottery.

ATFER a Dissertation on the
Hyp., by Philo-Grub, and some
Remarks on Almanack-makers, by
Philo-Philomath, the Author gives a
Valuation of Chances in the present
Lottery.

To know the real Value of a Chance
for the whole drawing. l. s.

Suppose the price of a Ticket 13 3
Deduct the price of Blanks 7 3

The value of a whole Chance is 4 6

The buyer, in case of a Prize, gi-
ving the seller 10 l. for another
Ticket,

Ticket, the seller has $5s. 8d.\frac{1}{2}$ per Ticket for his Trouble and Disbursment of $7l. 3s.$ there being in ten Chances one Prize, for which he receives $10l.$ as above, in lieu of $7l. 3s.$ which is $2l. 17s.$ profit on ten Tickets, or $5s. 8d.\frac{1}{2}$ on each of the ten Tickets.

To know the Price or Value of daily Chances.

According to the accepted Supposition, the Lottery has 40 drawing Days; therefore the price of a Chance for the whole drawing being $4l.$ one 40th part of $4l.$ viz. $2s.$ is the price of a Chance (or Horse) for the first Days draw; and so the value of a Chance for any particular Day may be readily known, by dividing the said $4l.$ by the number of

Days there are to draw: For instance again, when there are 20 Days to draw, the 20th of $4l.$ is $4s.$ so when 4 Days to draw it is $20s.$ And the last Day is consequently $4l.$ which is equivalent to the whole drawing.

It is not to be suppos'd that the Value or Price of daily Chances will remain fixed, they must be guided by the Price of undrawn Tickets, from which deducting the Price of a Blank, the residue divided by the number of Days that remain for the drawing, will give the real Value of a Chance for that Day.—He adds, it is an Imposition on a Purchaser of daily Chances, to require an undrawn Ticket for each Prize, ten Pounds, and no more, should be paid in that case.

Surprising Accusations and Discoveries of Murtherers, &c.

An Account &c. of a Murther committed in Cripplegate Parish, Dec. 16. 1695, related by Mr. Smithies, Curate of that Parish; and attested by Dr. Fowler, then Bishop of Gloucester. [From the D. Cour. Sep. 6.]

THREE Men came to Mr. Stockden's House in the Evening, and call'd for Drink, and staid late, tho' Mr. Stockden desired 'em to be gone. As he sat in his Chair one of them cry'd Come, and immediately seiz'd him, and *Mary Footman*, his Kinswoman and House-keeper, bound her, and thrust a Hankerchief into her Mouth; two of them strangl'd Mr. Stockden with a Linnen Cloth, struck him with the Lock of a Pistol on the Forehead and kill'd him. They then took what Money and Plate they cou'd find.

Soon after Mr. Stockden appear'd to Mrs. Greenwood, a Neighbour (in a Dream) and shew'd her a House in *Thames-street*, where *Maynard*, one of the Murderers, was. The next Morning she went and enquir'd

for him, and was inform'd he was just gone out. Mr. Stockden appear'd again, describ'd him, and told her a Wire-drawer must take him. One of that Trade, and his intimate, was accordingly found, who, for a Reward of $10l.$ was prevail'd upon to undertake it: Upon which he was taken and carried to *Newgate*, confess'd the Fact, and impeach'd three others, *Marsh*, *Bevil* and *Mercer*. *Marsh*, tho' not present at the Murther, was the fitter on, and had a share of the Booty, and hearing of the Information against him, ran away.

Mr. Stockden appear'd again to Mrs. Greenwood, and led her to a House in *Old-street*, shew'd her a pair of Stairs, and told her one of them lodg'd there. Thither the next Morning she went, heard of him, and by pursuing from place to place, *Marsh* was taken.

Bevil was discover'd in like manner by Mrs. Greenwood's dreaming that Mr. Stockden had her over the Bridge,

IX
the Borough into a Yard: There-
on went the next Day to the
Bourse, where she found him,
and brought thither for Coining.
was remov'd to Newgate and
which self'd the Fact.

Never did consent to the Mur-
der of Mr. Stockden, and preserv'd
the Life of Mrs. Footman, nor did
Greenwood dream any thing con-
cerning him: He became Evidence
of his Elcap'd; the other three were
presented. After this Mr Stockden
came to her and said, Elizabeth, I
Value at thee, the God of Heaven reward
you, for what thou hast done. After
which he repos'd at quiet.

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part of a Murther in Hertford-
shire, in the 4th Year of King
Charles I. taken in writing from the
opposition, by Sir John Maynard
against at Law. [The Cour. Sep. 21.

MARY Norkott, the Wife of Ar-
thur Norkott being found mur-
der'd in her Bed, the Coroner's
Inquest on view of the Body and De-
signs of Mary Norkott, her Hus-
band's Mother, Agnes his Sister, and
Husband John Okeman, gave
Evidence that she was Felo de
the said Persons giving Infor-
mation, that she went to bed with
young Child, her Husband be-
yond, and that no body had
or could come to her without
knowledge, they lying in the
Room. But divers Circum-
stances manifesting that she cou'd
murder her self; 30 Days af-
ter the Jury pray'd the Coroner to
the Body taken out of the Grave.
Upon they chang'd their Ver-
dict with the Husband at Hert-
ford, were acquitted; but
much against Evidence, that
Harvey advis'd an Appeal,
which was accordingly brought by
young Child against his Father,

Grandmother and Aunt, and her Husband Okeman.

On Trial the Minister of the Pa-
rish, where the Fact was committed,
depos'd, That the Body being taken
up out of the Grave 30 Days after
the Party's Death, and lying on the
Grass, and the four Defendants, be-
ing requir'd, each of them touch'd the
dead Body, whereupon the Brow of the
Dead, which before was of a livid and
Carrion Colour, begun to have a Dew,
or gentle sweat arise on it, which en-
creased by degrees, till the sweat run
down in drops on the Face; the Brow
turn'd to a lively and fresh Colour; and
the deceased opened one of her Eyes,
and shut it again three several times;
she likewise thrust out the Ring or
Marriage Finger three times, and pul-
led it in again, and the Finger dropt
Blood on the Grass.

Chief Justice Hyde seeming to
doubt the Evidence, ask'd who saw
it besides? To which he reply'd,
That he believ'd the whole Company
saw it, but was sure his Brother, Mi-
nister of the next Parish, saw it as he
did. That Person being sworn, gave
Evidence exactly as above.

Other circumstantial Proof was;
1. That she lay in a compos'd man-
ner in Bed, and the Bed-cloths not
disturb'd. 2. Her Throat was cut
from Ear to Ear, and her Neck broke,
both which she cou'd not do her
self. 3. There was no Blood in the
Bed. There were two streams of
Blood on the Floor, but no Com-
munication betwixt them, and turn-
ing up the Mat, there were clots of
congeal'd Blood on the Straw. 5. The
bloody Knife was found stick-
ing in the Floor, the point to-
wards the Bed. 6. There was the
print of a Thumb and four Fingers
of a left Hand: And lastly, the
Prisoners had before said, no Stranger
could come into the Room.

Okeman was acquitted, but the
other

other three found guilty; the *Grandmother and Husband* were executed; but the *Aunt* was not, on account of her being with Child. Sir John adds, that they confessed nothing at their Execution.

Of three Persons convicted of, and executed for the Murther of a Gentleman then alive.

ON Aug. 16. 1660, Mr. *Wm. Harrison*, Steward to the Lady *Cambden*, at *Cambden* in *Glocestershire*, went to *Charringworth*, about two Miles off, to receive his Lady's Rent, but not returning so early as usual, his Wife sent her Servant *John Perry* to seek after him. But no Account or Intelligence cou'd be got of Mr. *Harrison*; upon which *Perry* was suspected, and imprison'd, and after several Examinations, confess'd, that his Mother and Brother had murther'd and thrown him into the great Sink by *Willington's* Mill, with several other probable Circumstances.

The Mother and Brother absolutely denied it, but were try'd and convicted, and all three executed; when *Perry* also said he knew nothing of it. About two Years after Mr. *Harrison* came again to *Campden* alive and well.

But the Particulars of this Accusation, and the Account which Mr. *Harrison* gave of his Absence during that time, being very long, we refer the Reader to a Pamphlet entitled the *Cambden Wonder*, which was lately printed by Mr. *Raikes* at *Glocester*, and may be had at St. *John's* Gate. Price 3 d.

Of the Murther of Mr. Robert Brough Farmer, June 23. 1731.

JOHN *Naden*, his Servant (whom we mention'd to be apprehended p. 260.) being convicted at *Stafford* Assizes, while under Condemnation, made a full and penitent Declaration of his Guilt, signifying, that he was prompted to it by his Mis-

tress, who had enticed him into an unlawful Familiarity with her about four Years ago: When she gave him a Ring, and professed *That she should be happy with him, if any thing happened to her Husband*. That in the Progress of their Amours she often used the like Expressions and towards the last, sollicitated him to murder Mr. *Brough*, or get it done adding, that if he would not, she would. That upon her frequent Persuasions he went out to kill his Master returning from *Congleton* Market; but being disappointed, she was angry with him. That on Morning, about a fortnight after his Master, who had determin'd to turn him away, being gone to *Leek* Market, his Mistress and he repeat'd their unlawful Acquaintance after which she engag'd him to effect the bloody Deed. Accordingly he heated himself with Liquor, lay'd his Master and kill'd him cutting his Throat with a Knife. That soon after he went to his Mistress and told her of it, who, when he and the rest of the Family were in bed, went out where his Master lay, rifled his Pockets, and threw the Knife over the Hedge. She told him this, and bid him swear the *Wm. Wardle* did the Murder; which he beg'd his Pardon and for giveness of all he had injur'd. He was hang'd in Chains, Aug. 31. on the highest hill on Gun-heath within a quarter of a Mile of his Master's House, near *Leek*, and declar'd his Confession to be true. Mrs. *Brough* is in *Stafford* Goal in order to try'd next Assizes.

Of a Murtherer who escaped 4 years.

ON the 9th of Jan. 1726. *Pvt. Irwin*, a Soldier in the Regiment of Foot Guards, having been drinking *Geneva*, with *John Briggins* another Soldier, he went

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to the *Phoenix*, a Gaming-house in the *Haymarket*, which he frequented, tho' advised much against it by his Officers, who esteem'd him being a stout Soldier. Upon ringing the bell, *Piercy* the Door-keeper open'd the Wicket, and seeing who it was, told him he had Orders not to let him in, because he us'd to breed Quarrels and Disturbances. Provok'd thereat, and bearing an ill will to *Piercy*, who had supplanted him as Door-keeper, he drew his Bayonet and stab'd it thro' the Wicket into his Heart. Next morning hearing *Piercy* was dead, *Irwin* fled to *Ireland*, and lived there, till this summer, among his Relations, who would have kept him among them, but they could by no means dissuade him from coming to *London*, in order to be made an Out-Petitioner of *Chelsea College*, having been a Soldier near 40 Years, and in many dangerous Expeditions. He thought the Murder would be forgot, but *John Roberts* meeting him in *Halbourn*, caused him to be apprehended; and *Briggins* swearing he saw him give the stab, he was convicted Sept. 9. 1731, and executed with two others the 24th at *Tyburn*, where he confess'd the Fact.

Of the unhappy Self-Murder of Mrs. Fanny Braddock at Bath.

ON Wednesday Night the 8th Inst. Mrs. Braddock went to bed, no Way dis-order'd in her Sensors or Behaviour, her Custom was to burn a Candle all Night, and her Maid lock'd the Door, and push'd the Key under it, so that she always got up in the Morning to let her Maid into the Room. She got out of bed again, and, 'tis suppos'd, employ'd some Time in reading, because a Book lay open on her Table: She put on a White Night-Gown, and pinned it over her Breast; tied a Gold and a Silver Girdle together, and hanged herself to a Closet-Door in this Manner: At one End of the Girdle she tied three Knots, at about one Inch asunder, that if one slip, another might hold; then opening the Door put the knoty End of the Girdle over it, and locked the Door again, and making a Noose at the other End, put it about her Neck, by getting

on a Chair, and then dropped off it: She hung with her Back against the Door, and had hold of the Key with one of her Hands; the other Tongue through, and had a Bruise on her Forehead, which last might be occasion'd by the breaking of a red Girdle she had try'd first, which was found in her Pocket with a Noose on it, and there were two marks on the Door. The next Day the Maid attended several Times, but not hearing her stir, went away again, till between two and three in the Afternoon, they got a Man to go up a Ladder, and open her Window, when she was found as before described. The Coroner's Inquest sat on her that Day, and brought in their Verdict *Non Compel Mentis*. She was Daughter to the late General *Braddock*, who at his Death left the above young Lady and her Sister 6000l. and the latter dying about four Years ago, she became Mistress of the whole Fortune, but being a great Admirer of that hazardous Dependance, Gaming, lately met with some unlucky Chance; which both deprived her of her Fortune and Reasons, and occasioned the Dilemma above-mentioned. It was observed, she had been heard to say, after the last Stroke given to her Fortune, that no one should ever be sensible of her Necessities, were they at the last Extremity. She is generally lamented by all who knew her, and was greatly esteemed for her courteous and genteel Behaviour, and good Sense. She was buried in a decent Manner in the Abbey Church, in the Grave of her honest brave old Father, a Gentleman who had experienc'd some undeserved Hardships in Life, but who might be said to be thus far happy, that he lived not to see or hear of so tragical a Catastrophe of his beloved Daughter. The following Verses were found written in her window,

Oh Death! thou pleasing End to human Woe!
Thou Cure for Life! thou greatest Good below!
Still may'st thou fly the Coward and the Slave,
And thy soft Slumbers only bless the Brave.

On reading of which a Gentleman burst out

O Dice! ye vain Diverters of our Woe,
Te Waste of Life, ye greatest Curse below,
May ne'er good sense again become your slave,
Ner your false Charms allure and Cheat the brave.

Mr. Fower's Speech to the Judge at his Trial on an Indictment for being an Incendiary.

My L O R D,

I Did not expect so vigorous a Prosecution; here is Council speaks against me; I am a naked Person, and no Advantages of this Kind allow'd me. Besides, the Clerk, who has taken all the Information in this Affair, is employ'd as Solicitor against me; from which I can't help inferring, that there are some clandestine Dealings devised against me; but I hope your Lordship will judge me so far as to assign Mr. Fower and Mr. Vernon to speak for me in any Matter of Law that may arise.

C & C *There*

There are strange Matters alledg'd against me; and as to the Villany of the Fall I now stand charged with I can't help acquiescing with him in it, am heartily sorry for the Misfortune that has fallen upon the Gentleman injured: But notwithstanding what the Council has said in the behalf of the King in this Affair, I have now an Opportunity of acquitting my self with Honour, after my long and melancholy Confinement; and hope that your Lordship and you Gentlemen of the Jury, will hear with Patience the Witnesses in my behalf, and weigh the Matter, with Impartiality: But I humbly pray your Lordship that the Evidence against me may be separately examin'd, out of the hearing of each other, which was granted.

After the Witnesses for and against him were examin'd, and the Judge had given his Charge, he address'd himself to the Jury in the following Words.

Gentlemen of the Jury,
 I must beg Leave to represent to you, in a few Words, the melancholy Circumstances I have labour'd under since this heavy Accusation, in a Place, Gentlemen, where I was a Stranger; being put under the strictest Confinement, chained down to a Staple in that dismal Room of the Gaol where condemn'd Criminals are put, and in that Manner was kept 34 Weeks and 3 Days, in the cold Winter Weather, without Pen, Ink, Paper, Fire, or Candle, far distant from my Relations, and destitute of Money, and have now suffer'd almost 12 Months Imprison-

ment: All which Hardships I don't mention at a Reflexion on the Magistrates, who were so laudably vigilant of the Publick Safety, at a Time when flagrant Villany was so rife, but to shew how severe a Misfortune it was upon me to fall under such a Censure at such a Time, which nothing but my Innocence could have spared me under.

Had I been conscious of any Guilt, or could I have made any Confession or Discovery of Complices, how easy might I have embrac'd the Pardon, and great Rewards publicly offer'd, and often particularly propos'd by repeated Messages to me under my strict Confinement; and how natural would it have been for a guilty Person, in that wretched Situation, and advised thereto in pressing Terms by all who came to look at me in the Condemn'd Room, to have accepted such advantageous offers of Security when my Life was in so great Danger, and while the Incendiaries were still sending about their fictitious Letters for some Time after my Confinement!

The Jury, in about half an Hour, brought in their Verdict. *Not Guilty*; the chief Evidences being Children and varying much. One deposed, that Mr. Power used to come to her Mother's House, and so she knew him to be the Person she saw throw the Letter into Mr. Bolstey's Shop, but the Mother swore the never saw him, till his being apprehended. A large account of which, and other things relating thereto, may be seen in the *History of Executions*, for the Year 1730, p. 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182. 211, 212.

Poetical Essays in SEPTEMBER.

VERSES occasion'd by drinking Miss SK- P-TH's Health at Astrop Wells; a Peach-stone, which she once had in her Mouth, being put always into the Glass.

WHere healing springs, near Astrop plac'd,
 Their watry stores supply,
 A Peach-stone yields the wine as fast,
 And fills the glass as high.

Such magick in that prize is found,
 By bright Maria taught
 To speed the cheerful brimmers rounds
 And consecrate the draught.

Bless'd by those lips, whose touch divine
 Might wasting life repair,
 To Nectar it converts the wine;
 To gladness every care.

Give me that balm to ease my pain,
 My cordial when I faint:
 And let the relique still remain,
 To witness for the Saint.

An EPIGRAM occasion'd by the Peach Stone.

Drink on, my friends, dring * Tomandy,
 Nor fear a want of wine;
 A Peach-stone can that want supply,
 As sings a Bard divine.

* Tomandy, the person who keeps the tavern at Astrop Wells.

If so, how blest are Astrop Beaux!
 What happiness they boast!
 Maria sparkling wine beflows:
 Beata gives a toast.

ON a beauteous young Lady that married a Duke
 WHEN mutual Souls to wed agree,
 Would Parents give Consent;
 How blest a State would Marriage be!

How few the State repent!
 But now corrupted is the State;
 Behold each wedded Pair!
 One takes the Woman that he hates,
 Because he wants an Heir.

The Idol Phantis some behold
 With awful Eye alone:
 Wrap Hymen's naut'rous Pill in Gold,
 They'll gulp it glibly down.

By softer Duty some are led;
 Ill nature prompts another;
 To please her Parent, Myra weds;
 Her Spouse, to vex his Mother.

Since, lovely Bride, thy injur'd Soul
 So ill is doom'd to fix;
 Think---tho' thou'rt coupled to a Fool,
 He keeps his Coach and Six.

Night dark and gloomy doth appear,
 Till Lanna deigns to shine:
 So may thy gloomy Knight grow clear,
 Beneath thy Smiles divine.

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INVITATION to TUNBRIDGE.

Dear Peter, whose Friendship I value much
D more,
Than Bards their own Verses, or Misers their
Store;
Your Books and your Busines and every thing
Lay aside for a while, and come to the *Wells*.
The Country so pleasant, the Weather so fine,
A World of fair Ladies, and delicate Wine.
The Proposal, I fancy, you'll hardly reject,
Thee heur, if you come, what you are to expect.

Some five or six Miles off, to give you the
Meeting.

Barbers, Dippers, and so forth, we send to you
greeting.

Soon as they set Eyes on you, off flies the Hat,
Dost you Honour want this, does your Hu-
our want that?

That being a Stranger, by this *Apparatus*,
You may see our good Manners, before you
come at us,

Now this, please your Honour, is what we call
Tutting,

A Trick in your Custom to get the first footing.

Conducted by these civil Gen'men to Town,
You set up your Horse, for Rhime sake, at the
Crown:

My Landlord bids Welcome, and gives you his
For the best Entertainment his Houle can afford;

You take which is better his White or his Red,
Repeak a good Supper, good Room, and good
Bed:

Inshort, just as Travellers do when they light,
To fill up my Stanza-- I wish you good Night.

But the next Morning, when *Phobus* appears
And with his bright Beams our glad Hemisphere
cheats,

Yours, dress, get shav'd, and away to the Walks,
The pride of the Place of which ev'ry one talks:

There I might suppose you now drinking the
Waters,

Didn't I know that you come not for any such
But to see the fine Ladies in their *Defashabille*,

Adress that's sometimes the most studied to kill.

The Ladies you see, ay, the Ladies so fair,
A shaming, and bright as you'll see any where:
You eye and examine the Beautiful Throng,
Abo'er the clean Walk they pass lovely along;

And if one shoud by Chance look a little de-
moter,

Yours, fancy, like ev'ry young Fop, you can cure
Till from some pretty Nymph's deep Wound
you receive,

(you could give,
And yourself want the Cure, which you thought

Not so wounded howe'er, as to make you
forget,

That your Honour this Morn has not break-
Soo *Morley*'s you go, look about, and sit down;

Then comes the young Lass for your Honour's
Half Crown;

She brings out the Book, you look wisely upon
What's the Meaning of this? - To subscribe, please

your Honour.

So you write as your besters have all done before
In a Cuffom, and so there's an end of the Story.

And now, all this while, it is forty to one,
But some friend or other you've happen'd upon:
You all go to *Chapel*, on hearing the Bell, (tell):
Whether out of Devotion-- yourselves can best
From thence to the Tavern to toast pretty *Nancy*,
Th' aforesaid bright Nymph who had smitten
your Fancy: (Commands,
Where Wine and good Victuals attend your
And *Wheat-eats* far better than *French Ortolans*.

Then after you've din'd, take a View of the
Ground, (round);
And observe the fine Mountains that compass us
And, if you can walk a Mile after your Eating,
There's some comical Rocks that are worth con-
templating: (Make,
You may, if you please, for their Oddness and
Compare 'em-- let's see-- to the *D-e-l's Arse* at
the Peak; (der.
They're one like the other, except that the *Wom-*
Does here lie above Ground, and there it lies
under.

To the Walks, about Seven, you trace back
your Way, (make Day);
Where the Sun marches off, and the Ladies
What crowding of Charms? Gods! or rather
Goddeffes! (Airs, and Dresses?
What Beauties are here? What bright Looks,
Is the room of the Waters had *Heclon* sprung,
And the Nymphs of the Place by old Poets been
fung, (had Reason,
To invite the Gods thither, they would have
And *Jove* had descended each *Night* in the *Season*.

If with Things here below we compare Things
on high, (Sky,
The Walks are like yonder bright Path in the
Where heavenly Bodies in such Clusters mingle,
Tis impossible, Sir, to describe 'em all singe:
But if ever you saw that sweet Creature Miss *K-* (y
If ever you saw her, I say, let metell ye,
Descriptions are needless; for surely to you,
No Beauty, no Graces, can ever be new.

But when to their Gaming the Ladies with-
draw, (you saw,
Those Beauties are fled, which when walking
Ungrateful the Scene which you there see dil-
play'd, (had made;
Chance murd'ring those Features which *Heaven*
If the fair Ones their *Charms* did sufficiently prize,
Their *Elbows* they'd spare for the sake of their
Eyes; (good Faith is it.
And the Mento; What Work! it's enough in
Of the Nonsense of *Chance* to convince any
Atheist.

But now 'tis high Time, I presume, to bid *Vale*,
Left we tire you too long with our *Tunbridgials*:
Which, if the four Critics pretend to unravel,
Or at thesse our Verses shou'd stupidly cavil;
If this be the *Cafe*, tell the Critics, I pray,
That I care not a Farthing for all they can say:
And so I conclude, with my Service, good *Peter*,
To your self, and all Friends-- farewell Muse--
farewell *Matra*.

A true Tale of a young 'Squire.

A Worthy Knight, of great estate,
Prov'd to be so unfortunate,
That, with great cost and fruitless care,
He rear'd a Blockhead to his heir:
But, hoping it wou'd mend the breed,
Shou'd he some prudent Damsel wed,
He sent him out to court a Lady.
Whose Father he'd engag'd already.
HUMPHRY, says he, what e'er you dos,
Take heed your words be very few;
For you'll be counted wife, so long
As you have wit to hold your tongue;
Then never feed too greedily
On custard, pudding, or sweet pye;
But **JOHN**, d'you mind, give **NUMPS** a touch,
Whene'er he talks, or eats too much.
Be sure take heed he don't neglect,
To pay the old Gentry great respect.

Instructed thus, they both took horse,
And tow'rs the Lady bent their course.
All pass'd on well, 'till supper came:
Oh hateful meal! oh hateful name!
Vile author of poor **HUMPHRY**'s shame!
All with astonishment beheld
His plate oft empty, often fill'd.
For when he'd cramm'd up to the throat,
In came an apple-pye to boot.
JOHN gave his elbow many a twitch.
Thought he, our **JOHN** may kiss my b—
"Tis apple-pye, I'll eat my fill,
Let consequence be what it will.

In the half bed the Squire must lie,
And **JOHN** in truckle bed just by;
Who slept till dismal voice and groan
At midnight cry'd, O help! dear **JOHN**,
Or else for ever I'm undone:
For Heaven's sake find some excuse,
The devilish apple-pye's broke loose:
JOHN wak'd, and thus began to pray,
The Devil take all fools, I say;
— What can be done? here take my shirt,
And I'll come wallow in the dirt.
So said, so done; up got the Squire,
And **JOHN** lay tumbling in the mire.
He lay 'till two-brisk Lasses come
To make the bed, and clean the room.
Soon in the damask bed friend **JOHN**
Was spy'd half bury'd in the down.
What's here? quo' **NELL**, as I'm live,
The Master rose loon after five,
Here is his man, a lazy loon,
Intends to lie a bed till noon.
Quoth **JOHN**, I've had a tedious night,
That truckle bed has lam'd me quite.
I turn'd it here to take some rest,
This is a comfortable nest;
One nap, dear Girls, is all I beg.

— A nap! **SU**, give him some cold pig.
Come, come, says **JOHN**, don't play the fool;
I'm laxative, you'll make me pull,
And straining hard will force a stool.
They pull'd; **JOHN** squeak'd, and gave a grunt;
And out he leap'd— Good-faith I've dun't;
E'en thank your selves.— Away ran **NELL**
And **SU**, half poison'd with smell.

This story slipt not, you may swear,
But quickly reach'd the Master's ear.
His Worship, tickled with the whim,
Cou'd not forbear at dinner time,
To banter **JOHN**; nor did he fail
T'enlarge upon the curious tale
But, seeing **JOHN** with shame cast down,
He frankly tip'd him half a crown.
JOHN bow'd —— Young Master fitting by,
Seeing the prize with envious eye,
Into **JOHN**'s bob directly go,
Cry'd our aloud, Why, **JOHN**, you know
The half crown is by right my due:
'Twas I be —— the bed, not you.
Oh blunder! never to be mended;
This one wife speech the courtship ended,
Him trotted **JOHN** in doleful dumps;
And far behind sneak'd hopeful **NUMPS**,
And Madam, thus diverted by her Squire,
Found out a cleaner lover to lie by her.

VERSES by a Gentleman in the Fleet.

A Neiderly Lady, whose bulky, squat figure,
By Hoop and white Damask was render'd
much bigger,
One sun shiny day to the *Fleet* did repair,
To shew her fine Dress, 'mongst the *Beasts of the Bare*.
Her mein and behaviour, so awkward and queer,
Caus'd much admiration, but 'twas with a finer.
At length the fly *Gibes* burst into loud laughter;
Away waddled Madam—and they hurry'd after,
To recover her fan dropt in anger and haste,
She stoop'd down, and let fly aloud pestilent
blast,
All stopp'd short in Surprize, not expecting behind
Such a poisonous shaft of the Parthian kind.
Zw Open the door, cries out one of the crowd:
Shut it close: Lock it fast; cries another more
loud.
Says a third, Stop the key-hole, when away
you have sent her,
Left in fumes like the present, her spirit should
re-enter.
(can't follow:
Tho' the *Scents* still remains, yet the *Game* you
She came in with a *Hoop*, and went out with a
Hollow.

A Dialogue betwixt Mr. MAXIMUS and Mr. BOWMAN.

M WHY sleeps your learn'd *Dfens* still
kept in store,
The learn'd *Dfens* you promis'd o'er and o'er?
B Objections all I have maturely weigh'd;
And find, that *nowh* worth answering is aid:
The whole *confutes* itself. **M**. You make me
wonder:
Thou'land declare your *Sermon*'s all a blunder.
B. Let them rail on: their judgment I def.
Is reasonable seems to all the wife. (pise:
Of mankind all the wife discerning parts
Confute their conduct, and applaud my art.
M. Of these wife men what numbers may
there be?
B. All that believe, or write, or speak like

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THE
Monthly Intelligencer.
SEPTEMBER, 1731.

Thursday, Sept. 2.

 Committee of the Governors of the African Company, agreeable to an Order from the Treasury, made a Provision for the Maintenance of *Adamo Tomo*, who came over with Capt. *Lamb* from the Emperor of *Paupau*; and at the same time order'd Mr. *Bartlett* to instruct him in the English Language. See p. 216.

Friday, Sept. 3.

His R. H. the Prince of *Wales* had his Hair cut off by the Advice of his Physicians.

Saturday, Sept. 4.

Sir *John Gonson*, and other Justices of *Westminster*, order'd the High-Constable, &c. to apprehend several Vagrants with stump Hands, sore Arms, Legs and Faces, who insolently prefented themselves before pregnant Gentlewomen at Church Doors.

Sunday, Sept. 5.

A Man of sixty Years of Age, stood in a White Sheet at the Cathedral Church at *Norwich*, for getting his own Daughter with Child.

Monday, Sept. 6.

Sixty Fugitive Debtors were discharged from the Fleet Prison, at the Sessions at *Guildhall*.

An Aloe is in Bloom at the Lord *Trever's* Garden at *Peckham*, and another in a Gentleman's Garden at *Greenwich*.

Tuesday, Sept. 7.

An Express arrived with the news

that the Crown of *Sweden* acceded to the *Vienna Treaty*.

Wednesday, Sept. 8.

The Sessions began at the *Old Baily*.

Thursday, Sept. 9.

Will. *Edm. Booth*, a Lad, was try'd for picking a Pocket of 2s. 6d. the Jury found him guilty to the value of 10d. upon which he call'd out, *G-dam you all; here's a shilling; give me 2d. - pray hand it to 'em.*

Friday, Sept. 10.

The Sessions ended at the *Old Baily*, when three Malefactors receiv'd sentence of Death, viz. *Robert Irwin*, for Murther, *Rob. Davis* and *Wm Tracy*, for different Felonies and Burglaries. See 28 day.

Saturday, Sept. 11.

The *Ld Vilc. Duplex*, Son to the *E. of Kimoul*, presented his R. H. the Prince with a Turkish Scymeter.

The general Goal Delivery ended at *Bristol*, when 3 Malefactors receiv'd sentence of Death. *Mr. Power*, tried for firing *Mr. Packer's* House, was acquitted, and made a handsome Speech. See p. 397-8.

The *D. of Dorset*, *Ld Lieut. of Ireland*, his Dutches, and several other Persons of Distinction, landed there from *England*.

Sunday, Sept. 12.

John Shorter, Esq; a Commissioner of the Stamp Duties, and Brother to the Lady of the R. Hon. *Sir Rob. Walpole*, being recover'd of his late Indisposition, renounc'd the Rom. Cath. Religion; which he had late-

ly embrac'd, and took the Sacra-
ment at the Church of England.

Monday, Sept. 13.

Some of the Royal Family, and
Persons of Quality, hunted a Stag
in Richmond Park. The Stag gor'd
the Horse of *Coulthorpe Clayton, Esq.*
and threw him. The Lady *Susan*
Hamilton was unhors'd.

Tuesday, Sept. 14.

Being Holy Rood Day, the King's
Huntmen hunted their Free Buck
in Richmond new Park, with Blood
Hounds, according to Custom.

Wednesday, Sept. 15.

Her Majesty presented his R. H.
the Duke with ten Tickets in the
State Lottery.

His R. H. the Prince being recover'd
of an Ague and Fever, rewarded those who attended him in
his Illness; particularly Col. *Town-
send* with a repeating Gold Watch
of great Value.

A Crown, fixed on the top of
Whitehall Gate in the Reign of K.
Charles II. fell down suddenly.

The famous Devil that us'd to
over-look *Lincoln College* in *Oxford*,
was taken down, having, about two
Years since, lost his Head in a Storm.

Saturday, Sept. 18.

A Man was committed to *Lincoln*
Goal for the Murther of his Wife
with a Woodbill, and knocking out
his Child's Brains against the Wall.
He confess'd the Fact, and said, he
was not able to maintain such a Fa-
mily, having three Children more,
which 'tis suppos'd he would have
kill'd also if he had not been pre-
vented.

Tuesday, Sept. 21.

John Mulcaster, Esq; *late Governor,*
Sol. Asbly, Esq; *Deputy-Governor of*
the Welch Copper Corporation,
Pet. Hartopp,
Wm. Sterling,
Charles Loyd,
Alex. Barkham,
Jos. Bradshaw, } *Esqrs; Assistants.*

Her Majesty, with the Duke, and
three Princesses, visited *Mrs. Sim-
son*, Wife to one of the Keepers of
Busby-Park; who is 106 Years old,
in good Health, and has all her
Senses perfect, except Hearing: Her
Majesty made her a Present of a
small Purse of Gold.

The Hon. Edward Southwell, Esq;
building a Chapel in *Spring-Gar-
den*, by *Charing-Cross*, for the Con-
veniency of the Inhabitants.

Friday, Sept. 24.

A Hoy loaded with Silver Plate
was brought to the S. Sea House
from their Ship the *Prince William*.

Were executed at *Tyburn*, *Robert*
Irwin, for the Murder of *Wm. Piercy*
about 4 Years since; (See p. 396.)
Ri. Davis and *Rob. Tracy*, for Burglary.

Monday, Sept. 27.

About 130 Felons Convict went
from Newgate, and were put on
Board to be transported to *America*.

A Sailor slid (on a Rope) from
the top of *Hackney Steeple* in less
than half a minute; once with a
Streamer in each hand; afterwards
with a Trumpet, which he sounded
several times.

Tuesday, Sept. 28.

Samuel Russel, Esq; and *Thomas*
Pindar, Esq; sworn in Sheriffs for
London and *Middlesex*.

Wednesday, Sept. 29.

The Bp of *Norwich*, with the
Commissioners for building the 50
new Churches, laid the first Stone
of *St. Giles's*, which has all their
Names inscribed upon it.

Francis Child, Esq; Alderman of
the Ward of *Farringdon without*, elec-
ted Ld Mayor of the City of *London*.

Thursday, Sept. 30.

A Benefaction has been lately
left to six married Clergymen, A.B.
whose Benefices do not exceed 30.
per Ann. Three in the Diocese of
London, and three in that of *Bath*
and *Wells*; to be at the disposal of the
Bishop of each Diocese. Deaths:

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DEATHS.

1. THE Rev. Dr. Ibbotson, Rect. of Lambeth, and Prebend of Exeter, at Canterbury.

2. Gen. Primrose, in Kensington Square.

Mrs. Betty Fish, at Enfield.

4. Mr. John Spencer, Sen. head Paymaster of the East India House.

Edward Ward, Lord Dudley and Ward, at Epsom.

The Lady Jane Hay, Countess Dowager of Rothes, at Leslie Palace in Scotland.

Mrs. Kitty Lightfoot, a Niece and Coheiress to the late Judge Lightfoot, in Hatton Garden.

Thomas Maitland, Esq; Son of Sir Richard Maitland, a Scotch Baronet.

John Roberts, Esq; at Place-Newidd, in Denbysire, several Years Member of Parliament for Denbigh.

5. Justice Manlove's Lady, at his House in Charterhouse-square.

6. Daniel Pulteney, Esq; Member of Parliament for Preston in Lancashire, at Harefield in Middlesex. He was a Gentleman of distinguish'd Integrity, an able Debater, a perfect Master of all Parliamentary Proceedings.

7. Daniel Westcomb, Esq; Secretary to the South Sea Company.

The Rt Rev. Dr. Edw. Waddington, Lord Bp of Chichester, exceedingly lamented by the poor of his Diocese.

8. Thomas Bishop, Esq; at Drayton near Uxbridge, in Middlesex.

Tho. Goodall, Esq; Custos Rotulorum of the King's Bench.

Tho. Haggard, Esq; Land Surveyor in the Customs, (at Hackney.)

9. The Rev. Dr. L'amy, Vicar of Staines, in Middlesex.

10. Mr. William Bott, a Common Council Man in Faringdon without.

11. The Rev. Mr. Lee, curate of Tooting in Surry.

Adolphus Farey, Esq; in Greekstreet, Soho.

12. Capt. Stuart, a Scotch Gentleman, late in the Service of the East-India Company.

13. Mr. Walker, House-keeper to his Majesty, at New-Market.

14. Dr. Bass, a noted Few Physician in St. Mary Axe.

15. Theodore Willet, (formerly Book-keeper to Mess. Woodwards,) in Newgate, where he was detain'd for a Debt of several Thousand Pounds.

See p. 216.

Capt. Hunter, formerly Commander of an East-India Ship.

16. Mr. Hickman, an Attorney in Fetter-Lane.

The Lady of the Hon. Charles Areskin, Esq; his Majesty's Sollicitor at Edinburgh.

Sir Wm Murray, a Scotch Baronet, succeeded by his eldest Son, now Sir Archibald.

Mr. Thomas Hudson, one of the Corn Meters of this City.

The Rev. Mr. John Griffin, M. A. at Sarefden in Oxfordshire, formerly of Merton College in Oxford, and Rector of Churchill in that County, of which he was depriv'd for non-compliance with the new Oaths in 1715.

18. Exton Sayer, Esq; his Majesty's Surveyor General of Lands, Member of Parliament for Totnes, Chancellor of Durham, Dep. Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester, and Commissary of Essex. As he was reading a Paper on Horse back, the Reins laid down, his Horse startled, or run away, and threw him, after which he linger'd some Days. His Widow is Sister to Charles Talbot, Esq; Solicitor General.

Mary, Countess of Strathmore, Daughter to Dr. Oliphant, at Edinburgh.
 24. *The Rev. Mr. Wm Wake, Rect. of Walgrave in Northamptonshire, and Prebend. of Lincoln, at Bath.*

Thomas Wilbraham, Esq; in Cavendish Square.
 25. *The Lady of Adrian Moore, Esq; at Milton-place in Egham, Surrey.*
 She was a Fortune of 30,000*l.*

Benjamin Yard, Esq; at Chelsea.
Charles Gibson, Esq; Recorder of Lancaster.
 26. *Leonard Spencer, Esq; formerly a Paper Merchant, in Broad-street, said to be worth 100,000*l.**

Mr. Rous at Hampstead, who built a Chapel there.
 27. *Col. Talbot, at Twickenham.*

The Lady of Joseph Askew, Esq; in Bridgewater-square.
 One Holder, a Pensioner to Kensington Parish. A few days before she died, complaining of great Want, the Curate collected Charity for her; but yet by her Will she bequeathed 500*l.* to Mr. Penford of that Town.

The Marquis of Granby, aged 13, eldest Son to the Duke of Rutland, of the Small Pox. His Grace's second Son Robert Sutton Manners, is now Marquis of Granby.

From Adso's *Adviso*, that Eudokia Feodorowna Lassuckin, first Wife to Peter the Great, died in a Monastery near that City, Aug. 2. last. She was separated from his Czarewitsch Majesty, and confin'd in a Prison for several Years; during which Imprisonment, she lost her only Son the Czarewitsch. When her Grandson Peter II. ascended the Throne she was taken out of Prison, and a little after had the Grief to see her Grand-daughter, the Princess Natalia, depart this Life; who was soon followed by her Grandson Peter II.

P R O M O T I O N S.

Mr. Steel made a Clerk of the Treasury.
 Mr. Panton, Page of Honour to the King, made Cornet of Horse, in the room of the E. of Deloraine, who resign'd.

The E. of Tankerville appointed Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard.
 Mr. Wm Newcombe, chosen Common Council-Man of Bishopsgate Ward.
 Mr. Robert Baily, made a Cornet of Dragoons in the Ld Carpenter's Regiment.

Mr. Geo. Blackmore, made Carpenter in ordinary to his Majesty, in the room of Mr. And. Churcill, deceased.

Mr. Smith, Under Secretary to the S. Sea Company, made Secretary, in the room of Mr. Westcombe, deceased.

John Littlebales, Gent. appointed Lieut. in Major Gen. Groot's Reg. of Foot, now at Gibraltar,

Thomas Boscowen, Esq; Son to the Lord Visc. Falmouth, made Page of Honour to his Majesty.

Mr. Saunders, a Gentleman belonging to the Lord Chamberlain, made Household keeper to his Majesty, in the room of Mr. Walker deceased.

Charles Lee, Esq; made Master of the Revels, Jests and Masquerades, in the room of Francis Henry Lee, Esq; deceased.

Thomas Poppleton, Esq; made a Capt. Lieut. in Coll. Cadogan's Company of Foot.

Lieut. Eaton appointed Col. in the 2d Reg. of Guards, in the room of Col. Talbot deceased.

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

DR. Crow, Rect. of St. Botolph's Bishopsgate, collated to the Living of Finchley.

Mr. Cooper, chosen Lecturer of St. Christopher's behind the Royal Exchange.

Mr. Laud chosen Lecturer of St. Antholins, near Queen-street, Cheapside.

18. The Rt. Hon. Thomas Wyndham, Esq; Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, created a Peer of that Kingdom, by the Name, Stile and Title of Baron Wyndham of Finglass.

Mr. Willson presented to the Living of New Church, Romney Marsh, in Kent.

Mr. Harris, Rector of Ringwood in Hampshire, elected Fellow of Eaton College, in the room of the late Bp of Chichester.

Mr. Hill presented to the Rectory of St. Clement, in the Port of Hastings, and Diocese of Chichester.

Mr. Tho. Abdell, presented to the Vicarage of Ansty, in the County of Warwick, and Diocese of Litchfield and Coventry.

C A S U A L T I E S.

7. A Boat was overset with seven Passengers, going thro' London Bridge; four of whom, and the Waterman, were drown'd.

30. At Barnwell, near Cambridge, a Fire broke out in an Out-House belonging to the Black Swan, which reduced the greatest part of the Town to Ashes, with Stacks of Corn and Hay, and even the Stubble on the Ground.

M A R R I A G E S.

SIR Wm Morice, Bart. Member of Parliament for Newport in Cornwall, to the Lady Lucy Wharton, Sister to the late Duke.

Sir Antb. Abdy, of Felix Hall, in Essex, Bar. to Mrs. Williams, a rich Heiress.

George Collingwood, Esq; to Miss Overton.

Mr. Thomas Howard Hutchinson, Nephew to the Lord Effingham Howard, to Miss West.

Wm Dorrrell, Esq; a Money Scrivner, to Miss Baughnall.

Wm Cartwright, of Marnham, in Nottinghamshire, Esq; to Miss Anne Cartwright, of Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

Jacob Farrington, Esq; of Wiltshire, to Miss Woodman.

16. The Hon. Alexander Frazer, of Strichen, Esq; one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland—to the Junior Countess Dowager of Bute, Sister to the D. of Argyle.

Thomas East of the Inner Temple, Esq; to Miss Stokes of Hampton, in Middlesex.

Edward Kay, Esq; to Miss Kath. Gardiner, Daughter of Sir Brocas Gardiner, Bart.

B A N K R U P T S.

John Gunn, of Billericay, Essex, Woolstapler and Chapman.

Henry Parker, Westsmithfield, London, Linnen Draper.

John Worral, Covent Garden, Middlesex, Taylor and Broker.

John Williams, Bridgnorth, Salop, Innholder and Vintner.

Rowland Walbeoffe, Charing-Cross, Haberdasher of Hats.

PARMA, Sept. 15. The Physicians, Surgeons and Midwives having declar'd upon Oath the Dutchess Dowager *Henrietta* not Pregrant, Gen. *Stampa* Commander of the German Forces, took Possession of the Duchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, in the Name of the Infant *Don Carlos*. The Pope's Minister posted up a Proclamation, signifying that the House of *Farnese* being extinct, the Fief of this Dutchy was devolved upon the Holy See; and therefore the Inhabitants were to swear Fealty to none but the Pope's Delegates. The Gen. *Stampa* order'd these Papers to be pull'd down, and forbid the People taking notice of any Proceedings of the Court of *Rome* on that Affair.

Moscow, Sept. 3. The Count *de Wratislaw*, Imperial Ambassador, is very assiduous in renewing a good Understanding between this Court and *Great Britain*; and her Czarish Majesty has signified to the English Commissary her friendly Disposition to that end. Ambassadors are on the Road from the Emperor of *China* to demand the Czarina's Assistance against the Great *Cham* of the *Tartars*, who with 60,000 Men beats the *Chinese* in every Engagement, tho' their Army consists of no less than 400,000 Men.

Paris, Sept 21. The Queen has declared her self two Months gone with Child.

Rome, The King of *Sardinia* insists, that the present Pope has no Power to revoke the Bull of his Predecessors, and will therefore keep the Possessions given him by virtue thereof. This Court is under no small Perplexity on a sagacious Discovery lately made, that some of the Cardinals are *Jews*, and advanced to that Dignity in the late Pontificate, under the Administra-

tion of Cardinal *Coscia*, who on all occasions seem'd to prefer the Consideration of Money to all others.

From *Turin*, That the young King of *Sardinia* had imprison'd his Father, the late King *Victor Amadeus*, and several of his old Counsellors, for having conspir'd to replace himself on the Throne.

The Spanish Galleons consisting of 11 Ships, convoy'd by 4 Men of War, in their Voyage home met with a Hurricane, which left but 8 of 'em together, and those without Masts; the *Rosario* and *Almirante* fell foul of each other, and sunk.

His Catholick Majesty has order'd the Treasure of the Flotilla to be distributed; but not that of the Azogues Ships lately arrived.

An Account of the Misfortune of the Ship Dolphin in her Voyage from North Carolina to Montserrat.

ON Thursday, June 24, by a sudden Gust of Wind, the Sloop overset, one of the Men was drowned, and the rest got on the side of the Wreck. They had neither Water nor Bread, but a Negro diving found an Adz and a Hand-saw, with which they cut the Rigging from the Masts whereby the Ship righted, but was full of Water, and their Cask Water spoil'd. On the 14th Day after the overset they caught a Shark, drank the Blood of it, and eat the Flesh. Having nothing to drink but their Urine, and what Rain they could catch, three of them and the Negro died for want of Water. On the 15th of July, *Tho. Gilson* the Master, and *Richard Banks* were taken up by a French Ship, the Master being so weak he could not stand. They arrived at *Havre de Grace* in 7 Weeks, and from thence Capt. *Humphreys* brought them to *London*.

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

O C T O B E R.

- 12 Berflow.
12 Affington, Dey.
18 Aiden, Yorksh.
Ashaw, Hertfordsh.
24 Applethwaite, Hants.
28 Althby de la Zouch, Leic.
Aberconway
29 Albrington, Shropsh.
28 Brickhill, Bucks.
Bridgnorth, Shropsh.
Burton on Trent, Staff.
Banbury, Oxfordsh.
Barnet, Hertfordsh.
25 Bicklewade, Bedfords.
25 Beverley, Yorksh.
28 Blaundford, Dorfleth.
Biddenden
23 Cleton
Colchester, Essex
Charing, Kent
28 Cliffe Regis
Corfe-castle, Dorfes.
Chippenham, Wilts.
Chagford, Devonsh.
Charney
Charlton, Kent
Chislebury, Somerseth.
Chadder, ib.
21 Coventry, Warwicksh.
28 Chipping-norron, Oxf.
Gircester, Glouc.
Columpton, Devonsh.
Chillam, Kent
25 Chepstow, Monmouthsh.
22 Draiton, Shropsh.
25 Dids, Norfolk
Dulverton, Som.
Edmundstow, Notts
18 Ewel, Surry
Ely, Cambridgeh.
Everly green, Berks
28 Exmouth, Devonsh.
28 Faringdon, Berks
29 Fridefwin, Oxfordsh.
30 Falmouth, Cornwall
22 Gainborough, Linc.
Hitchin, Hertfordsh.
Hodnet, Shropsh.
22 Hatfield, Hertfordsh.
Hampton-road, Glouc.
Henley, Warwicksh.
Holt, Northolk
Hindon, Wilts
Maleworth, Suffolk
Hatherley, Devonsh.
Helston, Cornwall
Hallaton, Leicestersh.
Hersford
22 Knosford, Cheshire
Kidwilly

O C T O B E R.

- 28 Knotsford lower, Chesh.
12 Langoveth
13 Leighton-buzzard, Bedf.
28 Low-hadden
Lancisfrift, Glam.
St Lawrence, Cornwall
21 Lanibithew
Lantham
28 Lanedy
Lemister, Herefordsh.
Lifton, Devonsh.
22 Litchfield, Stafforsh.
13 Marshfield, Glouc.
16 Market-jew, Cornw.
17 Malmesbury, Wilts
18 Marlow on Thame Bucks
Midway
Middelwich, Cheshire
18 Milborn-pört, Som.
23 Newport, Monsg.
18 Newcastle, Norfumb.
Newark, Notts.
Newham, Glouc.
Newton peopleford, Dey.
21 Newport-pagnel, Bucks
Newport
28 Newbury, Berks
Newmarker, Suff.
Newland, Cornwall
Needham, Suffolk
Oxford
18 Plympton, Devonsh.
Piddletown, Dorfes.
Pamphile, ib.
28 Pensford, Somerseth.
Preston in holdernes
21 Plymouth, Devonsh.
14 Queens camel, Som.
13 Royston, Hertfordsh.
18 Radnor
23 Ratsdale, Lanc.
28 Rumfey, Hants
Ragland, Monmouthsh.
Richdrel, Lanc.
30 Rochester, Kent
Rols, Herefordsh.
31 Ruchwyn, Denbighsh.
13 Stoford
Stow in the Wold, Glouc.
Stanton
Suirminster, Dorfes.
21 Stoikerley, Yorksh.
28 Southbovey, Devonsh.
Somerton, Som.
Stratton, Cornwall
13 Tamworth, Stafforsh.
Tunbridge, Kent
18 Tiddersdale, Derbysh.
Towcester, North.
Thirsk, Yorksh.

O C T O B E R.

- 28 Torness, Devonsh.
Talsari-green
18 Usk, Monmouthsh.
Uphaven, Wilts.
13 Windsor, Berkin.
Winchester, Hants
14 Whitchurch, ib.
18 Wigan, Lanc.
Wellingborough, North.
Winterborn, Glouc.
Wrinkley
22 Wye, Kent
26 Whimerly
28 Warminster, Wilts
Warwick
18 York

N O V E M B E R.

- 6 Andover
10 Aberwingreen-cliffe
21 Ashburton, Devonsh.
St Aberkennen
1 Beesly, Glouc.
Blackney, ib.
Bicklesworthe, Bucks.
Bishopscastle, Shropsh.
Botley, Hants
1 Blechingly
Brambel, Som.
Bookland, Devonsh.
3 Bridgend, Yorksh.
7 Bridlington, Yorksh.
11 Bottingham, ib.
Bow, Devonsh.
Boscastle, Cornwall
Culliton, Devonsh.
Chelmsford, Essex
Castleman
2 Chard, Somerseth.
3 Carmarthen
6 Colberick, Wilts
11 Camborn, Cornwall
Deddington, Oxfordsh.
Dover, Kent
2 Epping, Essex
2 St Edmundsbury, Suffolk
Ellismere, Shropsh.
Fairford, Glouc.
11 Folkingham, Linc.
Frome, Som.
10 Garstang, Lanc.
11 Guitford, Surry
1 Haley, Berks
1 Kellington, Cornwall
Kellom, ib.
2 Kingston on Thames, Sur.
2 Leek, Staffordshire
Lund, Yorksh.
Loughborough, Leic.
Leighton, Cheshire

NOVEMBER.

- Leftwithiel, Cornwall
Launceston, ib.
Lesford, Lanc.
Lenton, Notts.
Lanibeth
Lodden, Norfolk
Lamport, Som.
Mayfield, Suff.
Macclesfield, Cheshire
Maling, Kent
Morton, in Holderness, Yorkshire
North-moulton, Dev.
Newton bushel, ib.
Newport-pagnell, Bucks
Newport, Monmouth.
Newport-pond, Essex

NOVEMBER.

- Newcastle-under-line
Nuny, Som.
Ockingham, Berks
Outerford, Som.
Pocklington, Yorksh.
Pool, Dorseth.
Padam-hasson, Norfolk
Pembroke, Herefordsh.
Perlock, Som.
Rugby, Warwicksh.
Sawley, Derbysh.
Salford
Stanley
Shepham, Somersetsh.
Sutton, Hants.
Stortford, Hertfordsh.
Sheffnall, Shropshire

NOVEMBER.

- Skipton, Yorksh.
Tregonvy, Cornwall
Trigney, Lanc.
Tockington, Glouc.
Tream
Wilton, Wilts.
Wallingford, Berks.
Wootstock, Oxon
Witham, Essex
Wotton-Basset, Wilts.
Wettington
Wetshad
Wem, Shropshire
Whitlegrige
Wendes, Oxfordsh.
York
Yeovil, Somersetsh.

Observations in GARDENING for OCTOBER.

NOW sett some Kidney Beans in Baskets under some warm wall to be afterwards assisted by moderate hot Beds; as the Season becomes violent; with good management, these will fruit very early.

Sow some of the Hotspur Pease and Spanish Beans in some well exposed Border.

Take up those Colly flower Plants which begin to flower, tye their leaves together and bury their roots and stalks in Sand in a Cellar, or some cool place, the flowers will increase in bigness and remain good two or three months.

Make Plantations of Lettuce Cabbage for Winter use. Sow Raddishes in some warm place to draw early in the Spring, and Cresses, Lettuce, Mustard, Spinach, &c. upon a dry'd hot Bed for Winter Salads.

Continue to Earth up Sallery for Blanching, Towards the end Earth up and Dress such Artichokes as have done blowing.

Cut Artichokes with long stalks and preserve them in the House by setting their stalks in Sand.

Make Plantations of Goosberries, Currants, and Raspberries, from the Suckers or Cuttings,

BOOKS publish'd in SEPTEMBER.

2. **T**HE Conduct of the Craftsman destructive of publick good, &c. pr. 2d.
Modern History, by Will. Salmon, No. 84. Vol. XIV. P. 5.
3. The second High German Physician, &c. pr. 1s.
The Gentleman's Magazine, No. 7. for Aug. pr. 6d.
4. The State of the Nation, as to commerce, debts, and money, by E. Phillips, Esq; pr. 1s. 6d.
6. The prefent State of the Republick of Letters for Aug. pr. 1s.
7. A full Justification of the doctrines advanced in Mr. Bowman's Sermon, &c. pr. 6d.
Sermons on several Occasions, by Nath. Marshall, D. D. in 3 Vol.
Miscellaneous Observations on Authors, No. IX. pr. 6d.
8. Remarks on a Pamphlet intituled, The Traditions of the Clergy destructive of Religion, pr. 6d.
The Political State of Great Britain, for August.
9. The Monthly Chronicle for Aug. pr. 6d.
An Experimental History of Road Water in Wiltshire, &c. by Step. Williams, M. B.
10. Historia Literaria, No. XII. Vol. II. P. 6.
11. The Lives of the English Bishops, Part II. pr. 1s.
Histoire d'Angleterre par M. de Rapin, &c. No. 49. Vol. IX. P. 3. pr. 1s.
16. Proceedings at the Old Baily, &c. No. 7. pr. 6d.
The Hunting of the Stag, A Poem, pr. 6d.
An Address to the People of G. Britain, on the reprobation of the Craftsman.
18. The Inquisitor, No. I. pr. 6d. ----- 28. The Inquisitor, No. II. pr. 6d.
21. Observations in Physick, &c. by Tho. Aupperley, M. D.
A Letter to the Bp of Litchfield, occasioned by so much of his II. Vol. as regards the Quakers, The Traditions of the Clergy not destructive of Religion, &c. pr. 6d. (pr. 4d)
22. Grubstreet versus Bowman, &c. pr. 6d.
23. The present State of Europe, &c. for August.
A Dialogue in burlesque verse, between Parson Betty, and Parson Bowman.
25. Modern History, by Mr. Salmon, 85. Vol. XIV. P. 6.
27. A Defence of our Saviour's miracle of cursing the Figtree, &c. by W. Bowman, M. A. pr. 6d.
The Life of Sir Robert Walpole, &c. pr. 1s.
28. The Political Works of Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, Esq; pr. 5s.
29. A Letter to Mr. Sir. late Lord B---- &c. pr. 6d.

No. IX. Prices of Goods, &c. in SEPTEMBER, 1731. 409
Towards the End of the Month.

S T O C K S.

S. Sea	103 $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{4}$	Afric.	50 to 51
Bonds	61. 2s.	Royal Aff.	98
Annu.	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lon. ditto	12 $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$
Bank	148 $\frac{7}{8}$	Tork Build.	24 $\frac{1}{4}$
Circulational.	155. 3 per Ct.	An. 96	
Mil. Bank	109	English Copper	3 l.
India	194 $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{7}{4}$	Welsh ditto	2 l. 10s.
Bonds	61. 6s.	Lottery Tick.	14 s.

The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amb.	35	Hamb.	34
D. Sight	34 8	Paris Sight	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rotter.	35 $\frac{1}{2}$ 24 11	Boord.	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Antwer.	35 10	Cadiz	41 $\frac{1}{4}$
Madrid	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	Venice	48 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bilbao	41 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dublin	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lighor.	50 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4	Lisbon	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Genoa	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oporto	5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.

Wheat	25 to 28	Oates	10 to 15
Rye	13 to 16	Tares	19 to 23 6d.
Barley	15 to 18	Pease	20 to 22 6d.
H. Beans	20 to 23	6d. H. Pease	16 to 18
P. Malt	20 to 24	B. Malt	16 to 18

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

Cloves per Chaldron	25 to 28	Figs. new	Mastick white 4 s. 6 d.
New Hops per Hm.	3l. to 3l.	Sugar Powder best 59 s. per C.	Opium 10 s. 06 d.
Old Hops	40s. to 3l.	Ditto second sort 49 s. per C.	Quicksilver 4 s. 6 d.
Rape Seed	11 l. to 11 l. 10s.	Loaf Sugar double refine. 09 d.	Rhubarb 20 s. a 23 s.
Lead the Fodder	19 Hm. 1 half	Farthing per lb.	Saraparilla 3 s. 00 d.
on board.	16 l. 10 s.	Ditto single refine. 60 s. to 70 s.	Saffron Eng. 26 s. co d.
Tin in Blocks 4 l. 02 s.	exclusive	per C.	Wormseeds 4 s. 6 d.
Ditto in Bars 4 l. 02 s.	per C.	Cinnamon 7 s. 9 d.	Balsam Capiva 2 s. 10 d.
of 3 s. per Hm. Duty.		Cloves 9 s. 1 d.	Balsam of Giliad 14 s. 00 d.
Copper Eng. best 5 l.	14 s. per C.	Mace 16 s. 6d. per lb.	Hipocacuana 6 s. 0d.
Ditto ordinary 4 l.	14 s. per C.	Nutmeg 8 s. 7 d. per lb.	Ambergreec per oz. 14 s. 00 d.
Ditto Barbary 70 l.	to 80 l. 00 s.	Sugar Candy white 12 d. to 17 d.	
per C.		Ditto brown 6 d. Halfpenny per lb.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum:

Box of Bilbao	14 l. 10 s. per Tin.	Pepper for Home consump.	34 d.
Dit. of Sweden	15 l. 10 s. per Ton	For exportation	10 d. Penny
Tallow	36 s. per C. or 5d. per lb.	Tea Bohem. fine	12 s. to 14 s. per lb.
per lb.		Ditto ordinary	10 s. per lb.
Country Tallow	1 l. 17 s. 0d.	Ditto Congo	12 s. to 16 s. per lb.
Chinal	17 s. 9 d. per lb.	Ditto Pekoe	18 s. per lb.

Grocery Wares.		Drugs by the lb.	
Refines of S. Sea	27 s. od per C.	Balsam Peru 16 s.	
Ditto Malaga	Frasiles new none	Cardamom 3 s. 4 d.	
Ditto Smirna	new 17 s.	Cambphire refine'd 24 s.	
Ditto Alcant. none		Crabs Eyes 23 s.	
Ditto Lipra	new none	Jallap 3 s. 9d.	
Ditto Belvadera	none		
currants	37 s.		
Ditto new none			
Prunes French	17 s.	Manna 3 s. 6 d. a 23 6 d.	

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL
from Tuesday, August 3. to Tuesday
Sept. 28.

Christned	{ Males 693 } Females 670 } 1363
Buried	{ Males 1157 } Females 1086 } 2243

Of which dy'd of Consump. 240, Fevers 262, Small-pox 216.

Died under 2 Years old,	1041
Between 2 and 5	208
Between 5 and 10	104
Between 10 and 20	80
Between 20 and 30	139
Between 30 and 40	177
Between 40 and 50	167
Between 50 and 60	139
Between 60 and 70	90
Between 70 and 80	55
Between 80 and 90	38
Between 90 and 100	4
	107

Books lately Publish'd.

A General History of Executions for the year, 1730.

Containing, the lives, actions, dying speeches, confessions and behaviour, of 60 malefactors executed at Tyburn, and elsewhere; particularly three unfortunate young gentlemen, viz. Mr. Gordon, a Cambridge Scholar, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Porter, son to the late Lord mayor of Dublin: and of several notorious highwaymen, foot-pads, street-robbers, and house-breakers, as Dalton, Everett, Doyle, Newcomb, &c. and of the five young highwaymen taken at Windsor, said to have formed a design to rob the Queen there. To which is added, the trial of Wm Gordon at Chelmsford for a robbery on the highway; an account of the incendiaries at Bristol, and the apprehending Mr. John Porter, for sending threatening letters, (See p. 397, 398. of the Gent. Mag. No. IX.) and firing Mr. Packer's house; also the life of Col. Ch—s. Together with an alphabetical list of all the persons indicted or tried at the Old-Bailey, the year past. With the judgment of the Court respectively passed on each. Printed at St. John's-Gate, and sold by the booksellers price bound 2 s. 6 d.

Where may be had,

The Parliamentary Register, being exact lists of, I. The Lords spiritual and temporal, II. The counties, cities and burghs in alphabetical order, and under each their representatives in parliament, from the year 1660, to this present time; containing 18 parliaments. III. The names in a curious index, referring to the cities, &c. represented, and shewing at one view the restoration and the present parliament. IV. The peers, commissioners of shires and burghs for North-Britain since the union. pr. bd 2 s.

Just Published, A Short TABLE abstracted from the several Acts of Parliament relating to the STAMP-DUTIES; shewing at one View, what Stamps are required (and by what Act) to all Instruments. Very useful for Attorneys, Proctors, Notaries, Scriveners, Merchants, Tradesmen, &c. &c. &c.

The Royal Treasury of England; or General History of TAXES, from the Conquest to the present Time. Collected from the best Antient and Modern Histories as likewise from many valuable Manuscripts in the Cotton, and other Libraries; as well as from some peculiar Offices in this Kingdom. Shewing when the Crown was supplied, and Impositions laid on the People, only by Virtue of the King's Prerogative; at what Time the House of Lords alone has done the same; and when, reduced to the Parliamentary Method now Establish'd. The whole intermix with divers remarkable Occurrences and a considerable Number of Particulars which have not hitherto appear'd in Print. By the late Capt. JOHN STEVENS The Second Edition; with a Continuation to the End of the last Reign. pr. bd 4 s.

The Satirs of Persius. Illustrated with Annotations, Together with his Life, and the Original Latin annexed, of special Use to Schools. By Mr. John Senhouse

The Benefit of Farting explain'd; or the fundamental caus of the Distempers incident to the fair Sex, inquir'd into. The 13th Edit. Price 6 d.

Cadmus and Vanessa, a Poem, pr. 4d.

The Bachelor's Recantation: or his Estimate of the Expences of a Marriage Life, Re-consider'd Paragraph by Paragraph, and Retracted. To which is added.

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A curious double LIST of the Present Parliament, with the Places of their Abode in Town, during the Session, several other useful Remarks, and Blank Pages for future Alterations. A New Edition, Price 6d. Stich'd in Blue Paper; Or may be had in Broad Sheers, for Publick Offices or Coffee-Houses.

A New Method of Tanning without Bark. Price 6 d.