

THE  
Gentleman's Magazine:  
OR, TRADE R's  
Monthly Intelligencer.

NUMB. VII. for JULY, 1731.

CONTAINING,

- I. A VIEW of the Weekly Essays and Entertainments, viz. *Of Wit, Lying; Moral Virtue; Westminster Abbey; Beauty; Antediluvian Precepts; the late Czarina a Heroine; Female Fashions; Relaxative Diversions; Self-Interest; Greatness of Soul and its Contrary; Solon, and Pisistratus; Constancy and Resolution; Alexander and Luther.*
- II. Controversial Points, viz. *Answser to the Remarks deleted; Mr. P---y justified; the M---ry satiriz'd; Mr. P--- condemned; Measures of the Ministry about Peace and War; Mr. P---'s additional Defence; the Middlesex Grand Jury's Presentment; Test of parties; political Ho-*
- nour and Honesty; Ld Shaftesbury and Mr. P--- compar'd; an evil Minister; Remarks on the Final Answyer, and Ld B---ke; Craftsman's Justification; Free Briton's Talent; Mr. Piers and Mr. Budgell.*
- III. POETRY, viz. *Odes, Epitaphs, Epigrams, Riddles.*
- IV. DOMESTIC Occurrences, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Preferments, Casualties, Burials, and Christenings.
- V. Prices of Goods, Stocks, Grain, Courle of Exchange, and a List of Bankrupts.
- VI. FOREIGN Affairs.
- VII. Books, &c. publish'd.
- VIII. Observations in GARDENING, and a List of Fairs for the Season.
- IX. A Table of Contents.

By SYLVANUS URBAN of Aldermanbury, Gent.  
Prodeſſe & Delectare.

L O N D O N:

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# The Gentleman's Magazine:

## JULY, 1731.

*A View of the WEEKLY ESSAYS in this Month.*

The free Britain, July 1. No. 83.

By Mr. Walsingham, Esq.

Detention of Mr. P—'s infamous Answer to the Remarks cited P. 255, of No IV.

 Egin's with declaring himself the sole Author of the Remarks, &c. and that the Hon. Gentleman who hath made this a Pretence to abuse

a great Minister of State, as the Author of it, hath acted in an unwarrantable and outragious manner.

This Gentleman, (Mr. P.) he observes, will not defend the Measures or Ministry of Q. Anne in her four last years, yet makes the removal of those Ministers, the meer unhappy effects of Party Prejudices.

They labour, says he, to excuse their Crimes, because they are 20 years old. Why, Sejanus has been dead above 1500 years, yet his Name is as infamous now as when alive. Must B—ke then be restor'd to his Fame in 16 years? Shall Wolsey and Villars, Men of better Characters, and worse usage, than one of the worst Ministers of our own Times, while he is still alive?

They alledge, that if his Administration was bad, the present is worse. Asks in what? Where are the Canada Expeditions? The Canadian breach of Faith, the Grand

Alliance betray'd, &c. Shall we continue a Minister who opposed these Crimes, and redress'd them? Or shall we exchange for another who committed them, and would repeat them?

It was affirm'd by the Remarks, that Mr. P. had attack'd the Royal Title to the Crown, by charging his Prince with having broken the Terms of the Act of Settlement, and leaving others to conclude, that as the Terms were broken, the Title was forfeited, and the Throne vacant.

In answer to which Mr. P. reply'd, That the occasion of that Debate was the Hessian Troops. This Walsingham denies, and says, it was the Wolfenbuttle Subsidy; for he heard him speak, and heard him persuade the House, that the King himself had by the Treaty illegally dispensed with the Limitation of the Act of Settlement. As to Mr. P—'s saying, he only put the House in mind, that it tended to invalidate, and was in contravention to that Limitation, our Author insists, that he spoke *ad Regem*, and his words were, Put the King in mind of the Act of Settlement, that Act by which he is King of me, that Act by which he hath his only Tenure to the Crown.

The Limitation is this, That no War should be made on account of foreign Dominions, without consent of Parliament. The King had asked and obtained that consent previous to his Measures. Both Houses of

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The Limitation is this, *That no War should be made on account of foreign Dominions, without consent of Parliament.* The King had asked and obtained that consent previous to his Measures. Both Houses of

Parliament assur'd his Majesty, by Address, of their Support and Assistance to defend his Foreign Dominions, before a Treaty was made with the Landgrave of Hesse, which depended likewise on the pleasure of the British Parliament. Yet still Mr. P. insists upon it as a *Contravention of the Act of Settlement*; which is a Charge against the King, for he alone could possibly contravene it, because it could restrain none but his Majesty.

The Act of Settlement, Mr. P. had observed, is a complicated Bill, containing several Limitations, some fundamental, others less important. But who, says Walsingham, shall distinguish Fundamentals from Non fundamentals? The Legislature hath not done it, and the Law cannot do it. All the Limitations are equally binding and restrictive.

Mr. P. says, *Is there not a manifest difference between the King's obtaining the consent of Parliament upon occasion, and breaking thro' the Limitations without their Authority?* Yes, certainly; but then, why did he treat the King in this manner, *only for applying to Parliament for their consent, as if he had already done the thing even without their consent?*

Mr. P. does not believe there was one Man in the whole House apprehended his meaning in this manner. So far from that, says our Author, that it occasion'd a warm Debate, and Mr. P. was told, *That such Language had been attended with terrible Consequences, and might again; that Mr. Oglethorpe who was never call'd a Courtier, said, that he Trembled to bear the King's Title thus drawn into question.*

The Charge of going over to the Tories, Mr. P. would palliate by retorting it against the present Minister. But, says Walsingham, Mr. P. knows that this Minister never was

in the *Confidence or Cabals of the Tories*; never implicitly voted with them, frequently against them, even during his opposition to the Court; that while he was absent from the Councils of the late King, he was highly in Favour with his present Majesty, and defies them all to give one instance to the contrary.

Mr. P. had forgot, it seems, that he endeavour'd to put off the common Supplies of the present Year, notwithstanding he labour'd it hard, and even divided upon the Question.

Mr. P. had said, he never had any thing from the Crown but a Present of Parliament Rolls. Walsingham tells us, this BUT cost the King 1637*l.* 17*s.* which was on the memorable occasion of drawing up when Chairman of the secret Committee, that famous Report against the late Bishop of Rochester.

Takes notice of one boasted Proof of this Gentleman's self-denying Virtue, mention'd Vol. 2. No. 79. of the Craftsman's Works, that is, That when Mr. P. came into the War-Office, he gave up 1000*l.* per ann. there being then but 7000 Men upon the Establishment, not thinking it reasonable to take that additional Salary, when the Army was larger.

Walsingham allows that Mr. P. did give up 1000*l.* a Year. Accordingly his first Warrant was dated the 20th of July 1715 for 1455*l.* for himself and Clerks. But Jan. 1715-16, he comes again for the very same additional 1000*l.* a Year, to be paid him without Deduction or Account, and makes it commence from the 24th of June then last past, the very time he did not think it reasonable to receive it. See p. 257.

To match these Absurdities, Mr. P. recrimitates on a certain great Minister's appointment as Secretary of State during the absence of the late King: But without Reason; for the Salary is part of the Patent; and as

to the *Plate*, the proper Officer certifies to the Treasury, that such quantity is regularly due, which was 1000 Ounces, the Charge about 400*l.*

The next Point which makes Mr. P. angry, is that it should be said that the *Cofferer's Place* was given him, and that the Lord who quitted it was appointed *Groom of the Stool*, in Compensation of his resigning his Employment to Mr. P.] The Salary of this great Office is 5000*l. per ann.* and had been vacant from the E. of *Sunderland's* death; and which his late Majesty resolved to *suppress*, to make a saving to the Revenue; Mr. P. comes and insists on the *Cofferer's Office*, and *Ld Godolphin* was prevailed on to quit it; and the Crown was oblig'd to revive that *expensive and chargeable Office*.

Next he proceeds to examine the Charge of *Ambition* and *Disappointment* brought against Mr. P. For this see p. 256. No. VI.

In the next place Mr. *Walsingham* acquits himself of the Charge of having brought a *Writ of Enquiry* against Mr. P.'s Estate; (the substance of which see p. 255, and Mr. P.'s answer, p. 257.) This he does by affirming what he had asserted in the *Remarks* to be true, and explaining the matter of Fact thus; He did not say that the *Secretary of the Treasury* (mentioned in the *Remarks*) left him the Estate at his Death, for he gave the greatest part of it to Mr. P.'s Family whilst he was alive. Says, he did not design to give a *Rent-Roll* of Mr. P.'s Estate, but defies him to produce one, and shew, that his Estate did not originally belong to the Publick; that his Grandfather Sir Wm. P. had not his Grants passed both in King *Charles II's* time, and in the Reign of the late K. *William*, during the *Credit and Influence*, and by the *Means and Procurement* of the

said *Secretary*. Was he not an *Executor* of Sir Wm. P.'s Will, and *Trustee* of his Estate? Was he not a *Petitioner* in the behalf of the Family for the *Grant* obtained in 1693? Was not his Land of *Inheritance* obtained of the Crown, and by the *Secretary*? [Sir T. C. and H. G. Esqrs, his Grandfather's *Trustees*, do by their Petition to K. W. 3. in 1693, aver that the whole yearly Value did not exceed 650*l.*]

Shews, that the Land which Mr. P. obtain'd for 99 Years by a *Grant* from K. *William*, and which he values at 12 or 1300*l. per ann.* which, by an *Act* of the late K. *George*, was made *Fee-Simple*, was valued at 2047*l. 17s. per ann.* by his Friend Mr. *Cholmley*, who, as *Surveyor*, set the Fine at 500*l. only*; and the Charges of an *Act of Parliament* are not 100*l.* So that instead of giving one Year's Purchase, he obtain'd this *Freehold* at a little more than a *Quarter's Purchase*. Whereas had the Fine been rated by the *Valuation* of the Estate, at 4*l. per Cent. Compound Interest*, he should have paid above 1000*l. Fine.* (See p. 257.)

He comes next to consider Mr. P.'s *private Scandal*, and the *simple Story*, as he calls it, about *plundering his House*—a *Penny-Post-Letter*, &c.

Thus he explains the Fact: Some Years ago this honourable Person, receiv'd a Letter as he was going to Bed, from a Person of Reputation, who coming late that Night thro' St. *James's Square*, hearing some People talk together about this Gentleman and his House, about setting it on fire, the manner how, and special Directions not to mistake it, went up to them, and asked them the reason of their Discourse. They beat him, and left him wounded. Mr. *Geekie* the Surgeon, who now lives in *Charles Street*, dress'd him, and still remembers the Message sent

to the honourable Person concern'd.

It being a *case of Fire*, and a whole Neighbourhood concern'd, cou'd Mr. P. think it ridiculous, that this shou'd be made known to him, even by one whom he treated as an Enemy? Upon this Mr. P. himself was so much alarm'd, that he *set Watches all Night within and without his House.*

Lastly, makes some Remarks on Mr. P.'s Story of the Reconciliation between the *late King* and *Pr.* — of *W* — (related, p. 258)

That this Story is groundless may appear, he says,

1. From the improbability of it; it being ten Years since, and now trump't up in anger, with views of Revenge.

2. It is utterly incredible, that when Mr. P. had given reproachful words in the first part of their Conversation, that the Minister could think him fit to be trusted with dangerous Secrets.

3. The Honourable Person could not say, that none but Lord *T.* and himself were suffer'd to be in the *Secret*, because the *late D. of Devonshire* was equally entrusted.

4. Neither could Mr. P. object, that the Honourable Person shou'd take upon him such *plenary Power*. His *present Majesty* allow'd him to treat, his *late Majesty* appointed others to treat with him: Is it possible, that he should at that time, treat his *Royal Highness*, as not deserving *what had formerly been done for him*?

5. *Facts and Dates* are against this wicked, foolish Story. For, on the Reconciliation, the present Minister was made *Paymaster General*, 1720. And it was a *full Year* after that he came to the Treasury, upon the *Issue of the S. S. Scheme.*

6. How came they to be so exact in their Narration? Did Mr. P. *treasure up* this private Conversation,

purposely to betray it ten Years afterwards? Will he be trusted with any *Intimacy* or *Confidence* after this proof of his Honour? If the Story be false, who can be safe in his Acquaintance and Conversation?

8. There is a Contradiction in the terms of the Story. He went to the Prince and told him he was told to his *Father's Ministers* by the Honourable Person; this, he says, *had some weight with the Prince*; but at the end, makes an *Erratum* thus, *this was thought to have had, &c.*

Concludes with stipulating one Point for himself, that where he speaks of *Debates* in the *H. of Commons*, they are to be understood to come from a *private Man*, who was suffer'd to attend in the *Gallery*; and being one of the *Audience* to whom Mr. P. usually *addresses* himself, thinks his Right incontestable to remember and recite his Expressions.

The *Grubstreet Journal*, Thursday

July 1. No. 78.

**H**AS a Letter dated at *Boulogne*, sign'd *N. M.* charging the Journalists with acting a malicious part in printing a Letter of his in their 17th *Journal*, the effect of which was, he was blown up for a *Wit*; thereupon his Creditors immediately came upon him, his Customers left him, and he was brought to his *Wits end*.

Cautions them how they persuade others to live by their *Wits*, which is inconsistent with a thriving Character. What, says he, would become of the *Bank*, if *Wits* shou'd be chosen *Directors*? The Proprietors might divide a *Madrigal*, or so, at the years end, but not a penny of Money.

After descanting thus upon *Wit*, he recommends *lying* as the most profitable, most practiced Species of it. — *Mr. Bavius* then gives two Let-

ers to shew his impartiality in a matter of a dispute.

The first, sign'd *Wm. Piers* from *North Cadbury*, contradicts a charge advanced by Mr. *Budzell*, in his Book entitled, *A Letter to Cleomenes King of Sparta*, which is a false and malicious *Insinuation*, that he (Mr. *Piers*) was assis'ted by some rich and powerful person to ruin him.

The second is Mr. *Budzell's* Answer, which he gives by shewing how improbable it is Mr. *Piers* should be able to carry on a long expensive Law Suit at his own Charge, who is an infirm and ancient Clergyman in the Country, has no visible income but a Parsonage, grew old in a College, left it not many years since, and was at that time notoriously known to be deeply in debt.

*Craftsman*, Sat. July 3. No. 261.

Justifies the Method Mr. *P.* has lately taken in recriminating upon his Adversaries, who, the *Craftsman* says, have most virulently attack'd him for above four years past, without the least proof of misbehaviour in those Employments thro' which he has pass'd; his *private Character* has been blacken'd, and for want of *Facts, bad Designs* are positively charg'd. All this has arisen, he says, from Mr. *P.*'s exposing the Designs and Measures of the present *Minister*, who, to turn off the publick Attention, made a *personal Attack* upon his *Opposers*.

It had been assured that Mr. *P.* insisted on being made *Secretary of State*, which being refus'd, his *Patriotism* and *Resentment* then commenced.

This, and other flanderous Assertions made it necessary for him to detect the *Falshood*, and produc'd a suitable Answer.

Makes some Observations on two or three Points which his Adversa-

ries had been severe upon. The first is Mr. *P.*'s behaviour about paying the *Civil List Debt* in his late Majesty's Reign, which he oppos'd while in debate, and at last voted for it. Refers to his *Defence*, which the Reader may see answer'd p. 206.

Is not in the least surpriz'd that the Combination founded against the *Minister*, should find Matter for *Exclamation*. But says he, Ought not this *Man* to be call'd to an account, and divest'd of his Power which he hath so scandalously abus'd, especially when he is so insolent to boast that he knows their price (the *Conspirators*) and can have any of 'em when he pleases. (See p. 249.)

The next Point, upon which the ministerial *Advocates* have rais'd a clamour, he says, is that part of Mr. *P.*'s *Defence*, which relates to *private History*, and *secret Correspondence*. (Of this see at large p. 258, and Remarks on it p. 260.) Hero he leaves it to be consider'd, whether a *Man of Honour*, when he is calumniate in his *private and publick Character*, ought to remain passive. The Question therefore is, Whether Mr. *P.* was not first attack'd? To prove this, tells us of his being accus'd of sending a *Letter of Submission to the late King*, for something he had said in the *H. of Commons*; the *Contents* of which had been divulged by somebody to whom the late King might impart it.

Another proof he brings of his being first attack'd, is the *Remark's* affixing the day and hour of his *Patriotism*, namely, when he insisted on being made *Secretary of State*. Asks, who cou'd give this punctual account but the *Minister*, who is said to refuse him that Employment? 'tis true, 'twas a *Secret Transaction*, and therefore not to be publish'd. If false, how cou'd the *Gentleman* so effectually clear himself of the Charge,

Charge, as by relating these Transactions to the World as they had pass'd between them.

Concludes, if this is not a sufficient Justification of Mr. P. wou'd know in what cases Decency and Honour will allow us to defend a Character under Accusation.

*Fog's Journal, July 3. No. 139.*

Proceeds in his usual way of drol-  
lery, to satirize the Adminis-  
tration, and present Minister, by  
Subjects singled out for that purpose,  
as in his last, p. 250. which was pre-  
sented by the Grand Jury of Mid-  
dlesex. See p. 287. That he de-  
claims from in this *Journal*, is the  
Pamphlet call'd, *Remarks on the*  
*Craftsman's Vindication of his two Hon.*  
*Patrons*, and the *Answers* that have  
been made in their Defence. What  
has been seriously and solidly argu'd  
on both sides the Question, we have  
impartially given from p. 251, to  
260, and therefore we'll not trouble  
the Reader with ill-natur'd Sar-  
casms, when he may be better satis-  
fy'd of the Merits of the Cause from  
a true state of the Case in the Pages  
refer'd to.

*London Journal, July 3. No. 623.*  
*A Letter to Mr. P. occasion'd by his*  
*late Book.*

*SIR,*

IF you imagine you have the Ap-  
plauses of your Country, are esteem'd a Patriot, and a Man of pub-  
lick Virtue, you are deceiv'd. Your  
private Interest, and publick Wickedness  
are equally insupportable. You had  
once a good Character, but you  
have lost Ground among the *Wigs*,  
and got none among the *Tories*; the  
first despise you, and the last look  
upon you as the *Tool of their Ambition,*  
*and their Interest.* You have behav'd  
indecently to the King, and taken  
the same liberty with the Legisla-  
ture. You have charg'd the Gov-  
ernment with *Designs upon our Li-*

*berty*, tho' in your last Book you  
own *We enjoy the Liberties we ought*  
*to enjoy*, but not more. That Book  
which is full of *Perfidy and Tre-  
chery, Madness, Brutality, Scurility*  
*and Nonsense*, you have *impiously sworn*  
upon your Honour, even while you  
was violating all *Laws of Honour*;  
for if the Stories you tell are *true*,  
you are guilty of *Perfidy and Tre-  
chery*; if *false*, to what dreadful  
lengths have your *Ambition, Resent-  
ment and Passions* driven you! For  
now it appears, that 'tis not *Virtue*,  
but *personal Hatred*, and *Love of self*,  
which have *determin'd* you in all your  
*Actions* for some years past; 'tis *Ma-  
lice* has engag'd you in *Associations*,  
to *ruin, murder and destroy* a person  
who, notwithstanding all your Efforts  
to prove him *criminal*, appear  
*innocent*.

Mention *Patriotism* no more! You  
a *Patriot*! who voted for, after you  
had strenuously argu'd against, the  
*Civil List Bill* in the late King's  
time! You a *Patriot*! who voted for  
the *Civil List Bill* of his present Ma-  
jesty, only *throu' fear of being charg'd*  
with want of Duty and Affection!  
Is it credible, because you did not  
directly ask for the *Seals*, that you  
did not wish for or expect 'em? I  
appeal to your self whether you did  
not depend on some *Assurances* given  
you?

I shall conclude with only adding,  
that your *Conduct* has made it our  
indispensable Duty to *shew you to the*  
*World in a true light*, that you may  
be the less able to do *Mischief*.

*I am, Sir, your best Friend,*  
F. Osborne.

*Read's Journal, Sat. July 3.*

IN this Discourse, he proposes to  
prove, that the *Doctrine* of the  
ancient Philosophers was inconsistent  
with moral *Virtue*, and ineffectual  
to form the *Soul* to true *Patience*  
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and Contentment under Sufferings.  
The Arguments they used to administer comfort are taken,—

1. From Necessity; the Laws of Humanity subjecting us to Sufferings.] He urges on the contrary, the more inevitable an Evil is, the more it afflicts us, and the Spirit is overcome by Impatience or Despair.

2. From reflecting on the Miseries of others.] This, he says, proceeds from secret Envy and want of Charity; if a thousand drink of the Waters of Marah, they are not the less bitter.

3. Others eas'd their Sufferings, by rememb'ring their former Pleasures.] This, he argues, rather inflames the Dis temper; for all things are more sensibly felt by Comparison.

The Sticks cure of Afflictions was, to esteem them no real Evils. Thus *Posidonius*, under the most acute Pains, in a Philosophical Discourse with which he entertain'd Pompey at Rhodes, would own no Evil in Pain, but said, *Nihil agis Dolor, quamquam sis molestus, nunquam te esse confitebor malum.* This he might say to commend his Philosophy, like a Mountebank, who swallows Poyson to put off his Drags.

*Cato* and *Brutus*, the most eminent Philosophers of the manly Sect, yet not able to bear the shocks of Adversity, laid violent Hands on themselves. *Cato* being prevented in his first attempt, fiercely tore open his Wounds, and *Brutus*, ready to sheath the Sword in his Breast, complain'd, *That Virtue was but an empty Name.*

Concludes, that their most generous Principles and accurate Precepts, were infinitely short of that Purity and Perfection wherewith real moral Duties are perform'd to the Deity, and our selves, for obtaining true Happiness.

Weekly Register, July 3. No. 64.  
Reflections on Peace and War, with regard to the present Administration.

Continues his Discourse on these Topics from his Paper, No. 62. which see p. 246. Recapitulates some of the Heads he there treated of, and then compares the Characters of their different Advocates. Our present Ministry have made Peace the Rule of their Conduct. For this they have remov'd Difficulties, and surmounted Opposition, conquer'd their Passion, and struggled with Faction; forborn Resentment, and sung a *Requiem* to Mankind, at the expence of their own quiet; on the other hand, the Sons of *Action* have sought all Opportunities to sow the Seeds of Discord, and have made use of Falshoods, Rumours and Jealousies, to favour the Cause of our Enemies, and entail Confusion on their Country. For the truth of which he appeals to Facts, to common Occurrences, to the Benefits that result to the Community from the *first*, and to the Michiefs that owe their Beginning to the *last*.

The next part of his Entertainment he calls *A Vision of the Dead*; or, a Conversation between a S—n, a Poet, a Physician, a B—p, and an A—tress, (See p. 116.) as they are intombed in Westminster Abby.

The Author, taking a solitary Walk in *Westminster Abby*, and surveying the Monuments there, met with no Object but dispos'd him rather to Raillery than Seriousness; especially at the West end, where he lighted on the Groupe of Figures above mention'd. In this humour he went home, and in his Dream the following Vision was presented to him.

Methought,

Methought, says he, I saw the Corps of the Figures I observ'd the day before, sitting upright in their Coffins, and talking to one another in the following manner. Madam, (says the Bp to the Actress) I wou'd know by what Authority you have intruded your self among your Bettters, or do taint this place with Pollution? (Replies the Lady) I presume a swinging Fine would have been thought Authority enough in your Days, and why not now? And as to Pollution, I have been forc'd to hold my Nose ever since I came into your Company. Well, (says the Bp) if we must bear with your Company, pray lie a little further.—Lie a little further, Sir! (says the Actress) 'tis the first time I was ever treated so rudely.—But 'tis my comfort, I have lain with your Superiors, who have thought my Freedoms a Favour. Not so fast, Madam, (quoth the Statesman) Men of Quality generally pay for their Pleasures, and where we pay, there can be no Obligation. I assure you, Sir, (says she) I have not heard such a rude thing these 20 Years, and 'tis hard to be treated so ill at my first appearance in a strange place. Surely, (quoth the Physician) this Woman died Mad, and takes up her Lunacy here. Since you stand so much upon Form, why did not you send a Messenger to bespeak permission for your place? Aye, (rejoins the Bp) why did not you enquire first if we were fit for your turn? Because, (returns the Lady) I us'd to be welcome every where; and had you any Life amongst you all, you had gone together by the Ears for the next place to my Coffin. O Madam, (cries the Poet) Times are alter'd now, our Gallantry and your Beauty die together. Times are alter'd indeed, (answer'd she) when Poets give themselves such Airs. Don't I remem-

ber 20 of you together sneaking for a Look or a Smile?—Why really, (continues the Bard) 'tis frequently our hard Fortune to flatter what we hate; but Death does us all Justice, increases our Reputation, and humbles your Pride.—As a Physician (rejoins the Doctor) I must say, that one Woman with a Tongue like yours, would make a Purgatory of Paradise. And one Physician like you, (says She) would make it a Desert, and destroy Immortality.

As soon as She had said this, a profound Silence ensued, as if her Adveraries had given up the Cause, for fear of being deafen'd with her Noise to Eternity.

The Free Briton, Thurs. July 8.  
The Detection of Mr. P.'s additional  
Defence in the Craftsman, July 3.

**I**n the Craftsman 'tis insinuated that the World is well apprized who occasioned personal Altercations; Walsingham replies, 'tis true, and who continu'd to provoke 'em; that the Craftsman in his last Dedication, owns himself and his Friends to be the Aggressors, and endeavours to vindicate such Aggressorship, but in this Paper denies it.

The Craftsman has given a long Detail of personal Abuses, which he has suffer'd for above four Years together, without the least proof of Corruption, Mismanagement, or any dishonourable Practice in those Employments, thro' which he hath passed. (See p. 281.)

This, says Walsingham, is exactly the Case of Sir R. W. since his publick Conduct was unblemish'd, his private Character has been blacken'd; low Education, mean Habits, and a narrow Fortune, imputed to the beginning of his Life, bad Designs have been alledged against him as a positive Charge; Gibraltar is to be betray'd;

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try'd; the Liberty of the Press restrain'd; *Acts of Grace* were to be obtain'd to indemnify himself; and Money rais'd for the Expences of the Coronation; a general Excise was to be impos'd under a pretence of taking off the Land-Tax. &c. ! The Prince on the Throne has been struck at, and his Royal Consort and tender Offspring virulently libell'd in publick Invectives: All this for the sake of a single Person, who has resolved to distract and overthrow that Government which he could not engross.

The Craftsman had asserted, that the Minister had no other Expedient left to turn off the publick Attention from him, than by renewing personal Attacks upon his Opposer; accordingly a Pamphlet is publish'd, and several Crimes charg'd upon him. See Remarks, p. 251, &c. which made it necessary to detect the Falshood of it, and produc'd a suitable Answer; which see p. 256, &c.

— This Walsingham retorts upon him in the same manner as in the last Paragraph; but drops the Parallel, where it is said, *To support this infamous Accusation, nothing at all was alledged.*

A Charge, says the Free Briton, of this heinous Nature produc'd an Answer entitled the Remarks, &c. which provok'd Mr. P. to publish his rash and raving Pamphlet, wherein he would avoid the Abuses heap'd on the King, by falsely devising, or most treacherously discovering a private Conversation, pretended to happen ten Years ago. Gives several Arguments to refute the probability of such a Conversation; but as a great deal has been already said on that Head, we refer our Readers to p. 258, and 260.

The Universal Spectator, July 3.  
No. 343.

Entertains us with two Letters; the first is subscrib'd the Parlour

Looking-Glass, directed to the beautiful Angelica, and runs in the following terms;

Madam, I have serv'd your Ladyship some Years, and have been favour'd with a Familiarity, that none of your other Utensils can boast of, tho' many of them my betters. As you have hitherto approv'd my Fidelity, you must pardon my boldness, if I discover to you some Failings in your self.

How many thousand times must you be told you are handsome? Your Person, 'tis true, is amiable, but wou'd be more agreeable if you did not think it so. Whenever you stand before me dress'd in all your Charms, you are apt to view your self with too much pleasure, which, in time, may make others despise and ridicule you. How many charming Creatures have I spoil'd, and made Beauty the greatest Misfortune that cou'd befall them.

Keep off, dear Madam, from an unhappy Thing, pernicious to the loveliest Creatures under Heaven, or I shall infect you with the worst Disease incident to Beauty, that is, *Vanity*. I am, 'tis true, a useful Servant, but if a Lady consults me forty times for once she goes to her Prayer-book or Bible, I shall hurt her more than Age or Ugliness,

I am, Madam, yours, &c.

The next Letter is supposed to be written 200 Years before the Flood, is superscrib'd *Pulgab* to his Daughter *Shual*. Anno Mundi 1500, wherein he advises her to learn *Wisdom* from his Experience—That, as the Cedars planted at her Nativity, she is now in the full Bloom of Youth and Beauty, having not yet seen 150 Years, yet bids her betimes consider she must die. What are 7 or 800 Years, which few exceed! Tells her, her Mother died in bearing her, when she had scarce reach'd 400 Years. Of 160 Children which she left him, but 90 now remain. Cautions her against the Flatteries of Men, lest they shou'd swell

swell her up with *Vanity* and *Pride*. Many, whom she now saw decay'd and wither'd, not above 2 or 300 Years ago, were, as she, admir'd and courted—My Days past, says he, are 820 Years; the *Earth* arose from *Chaos* but 1500 Years ago; Trees planted at my Birth are long since converted into Dust; *Marble* and *Metals*, in my Memory, are worn out and moulder'd quite away; *Mountains* are sunk into the *Valleys*, and *Rivers* have chang'd their Course; *Mankind* must be cast again in the *Womb* of *Nature*, as well as *Stones* and *Metals*.—At present thou art young and beautiful, but *Age* and *Death* must come.

*Daily Courant*, Thursday July 8.  
A Presentment deliver'd into the Court of King's-Bench by the Grand-Jury, for the County of Middlesex, July 7.  
M'ddx. s. v. *W* / E the Grand-Jury of

Middlesex, being fully persuaded that the Civil and Religious rights, the liberty and well-being of the nation, are entirely dependent upon and can only be preserv'd by the establishment of the Crown in the person of his Majesty, and the succession in the protestant heirs of his royal family; and being convinc'd, that the best way to make any degree of magistracy or form of government useful to the people, for whose sake it was intended, is to keep up among them a proper respect and due veneration for such Magistrates and Governors as the law appoints; and that the contrary behaviour always tended to, and often ended in, the subversion of order and decency, and the introduction of anarchy and confusion into any State, wherein it was allow'd to prevail. We cannot therefore, without neglecting the duty and allegiance which we owe to his present Majesty, and the proper concern which we have for the prosperity and welfare of our Country, omit taking notice, and complaining of that pre-

sumptuous and unprecedented licence which has been assumed by some State-*Incendiaries*, for a few years past, of inflaming, by false, seditious and scandalous *Libels*, the minds of the common people with pretended grievances, and alarming them with imaginary dangers.

We cannot but observe, that those *Libellers* have had the boldness and temerity, both directly and indirectly, to controvert, oppose, and disturb as far as in them lay, by seditious and contumelious Writings, and thereby also to explode, censure and ridicule such measures as his Majesty, in his great wisdom, hath thought proper to take for securing the peace, commerce and happiness of his subjects, and the general tranquillity of *Europe*; in high and manifest contempt of his Majesty's authority, and to the comfort and aid of his Enemies: From whence such mischief may flow as may be of pernicious consequence to this nation and people, by fixing, in foreign powers, an opinion, that we are divided among ourselves; which may give grounds to extravagant demands in Negotiations on their parts, and thereby occasion an increase or continuance of our Taxes, in order to secure our own rights, and preserve his Majesty's honour.

We observe also with concern and indignation, that while some of these licentious writers have the insolence to recommend, by indirect and oblique suggestions and insinuations, in their weekly *Libels* and seditious *Pamphlets*, the interest of an abjur'd and attainted Pretender; others of them are artfully and wickedly inculcating in the people opinions equally dangerous and absurd, by insinuating, that it is indifferent who shall rule over us; or by more audacious canvassing, villifying, and misrepresenting his Majesty's undoubted right and title to the imperial Crown of these Realms;

Realm endeav to imp that k title; tempt ly, by them. think specifcally for d. his Su peers maliciou lished. of a l marks of his violat again. We wicke publick such procu infam exhibi and c and sc ing to and in the di to Ma the G We printer other Paper. The rical Rob being ? & to the Rob contal glyph. The & ;

Realms; or by detestable sophistry, endeavouring basely and traiterously to impose a belief upon the people, that he has forfeited such right and title; or by impudent ridicule, attempting to beget in them a contempt for his sacred person; or finally, by false representations persuading them, that his most faithful servants think and speak meanly and disrespectfully of him, with an intent to sow discord between his Majesty and his Subjects; all which plainly appears to us to be the design of a most malicious, false, traiterous and seditious Libel, lately printed and published, entitled, *An answer to one part of a late infamous Libel, entitled, Remarks on the Craftsman's Vindication of his two honourable Patrons, &c. in violation of positive Laws provided against such vile practices.*

We observe further, that these wicked Incendiaries, not content to publish and disperse printed Libels of such dangerous tendency, have also procured certain common strollers, infamous and vagabond persons, to exhibit under the form of stage plays, and common interludes, some false and scandalous representations, tending to propagate the vile suggestions and insinuations above-mention'd, to the diminution of the reverence due to Magistrates, and to the scandal of the Government.

We therefore do present the said printed Book, and also the several other printed Books, Pamphlets and Papers, entitled as follows, *viz.*

*The Fall of Mortimer*; an historical play. (See p. 246, 247.)

*Robin's Reign, or Seven's the Main*; being an explanation of *Caleb D'anver's 7 Egyptian Hieroglyphicks* prefix'd to the 7 Volumes of the *Craftsman*.

*Robin's Game, or Seven is the Main*; containing a Key to the State Hieroglyphicks.

*The Chelsea Monarch, or Money rules all*; a new Court Ballad.

*The Country Journal or The Craftsman*, Sat. Jan 9. 1730. And

*Fog's Weekly Journal*, Sat. June 26, 1731, as false, infamous, scandalous, factitious, and treasonable Libels, written, acted, printed and publish'd, against the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity. And we humbly pray this honourable Court to cause proper proceedings to be had, in order to apprehend and bring to condign and exemplary punishment, all the authors, actors, printers and publishers thereof, by due course of law, as a terror to all offenders of the like kind for the future,

George Walter, Kt.	James Gunin, Gent.
Clifford Wm. Phil-	Henry Binfield, Esq;
lipps, Esq;	Robert Pax, Esq;
John Emes, Gent.	Patt. Macky, Esq;
Thomas Liell, Esq;	James Winter, Esq;
E. Aubrey, Gent.	Arthur Wolley, Esq;
M. Tishmaker, Gent.	Rich. Browne, Esq;
David Cooper, Gent.	John Priestly, Esq;
John Elliot, Esq;	John Cleave, Esq;
Tbo. De Veil, Esq;	Edw. Paulin, Gent.

*Craftsman*, Sat. July 10. No. 262.

THE surest test, says the author of this *Journal*, to examine the pretensions of contending parties, who equally profess a regard for their country, is to observe their behaviour, when they hear of any losses or distresses which have befallen their fellow-subjects. If one party receives such accounts with unaffected compassion, and exert themselves to obtain redress; while the other hears of their misfortunes with coldness and indifference, and perhaps make a jest of their sufferings, it will be easy to decide which of them are most in earnest.

He wou'd not be thought to apply this observation to the present situation of affairs in *Great Britain*; yet says, we have frequent and melancholy accounts of the cruel treatment of our Countrymen abroad,

which a certain faction has made their standing joke in most of their papers and pamphlets.

Instances in the case of Capt. Jenkins, the barbarous usage he met with from the Spaniards, and their insolence to his Majesty, when they bid him carry his Ear, after they had cut it off to King George.

The French, he observes, and the Dutch have both settlements in the West Indies, yet they are unmolested, and only the British nation is singled out to be plundered and cruelly used.

Capt. Stevens's case he mentions, as little inferior in the cruel usage of himself and ships company, to that of Capt. Jenkins. See both, p. 263.

Five Years, says he, are now almost past, since Admiral Hosier acquainted the Secretary of State, that it was in his power effectually to demolish these nests of Pyrates, the harbours and towns in the Spanish Islands from whence they were fitted out.

Offers it as his opinion that it would tend as much to the honour and advantage of the nation, to employ a fleet in the West Indies for this purpose, as to deprive our merchant ships of their hands, in order to introduce *Don Carlos* into Italy.

### Applebee's Journal, Sat. July 10.

*Of the late Czarina.*

THE author, in this paper, undertakes to vindicate the fair sex from the aspersions generally thrown on them by the moderns, by informing us of the high opinions the ancients entertain'd of them, and by one instance of a modern date, as follows: The late Czar, Peter the great, piercing too far into an enemies country (Turkey) the Grand Vizier took the advantage, and by a proper disposition of his troops cut off his retreat, and reduc'd him and his army to the necessity of being made prisoners of war. In this dreadful distress the Czar prepar'd his army to sell their lives as dearly as they could;

and the same evening went to amuse an hour with his Catherine. The lady observing his concern, threw herself at his feet; If your Majesty, said she, would permit a woman to speak, I am apt to believe I have something to suggest which might extricate you from this troublesome state. Speak freely Catherine, reply'd the monarch. You know, sir, the courteous humour of the Vizier: Draw up something which may bear the face of a treaty, tolerably advantageous to the Porte, let us back these propositions with all the gold and jewels in the camp, at present to himself, if it succeed. The Czar did as she advis'd. The Vizier comply'd; but the news was so ill receiv'd at Constantinople, that a bow-string was his reward. The Czar being thus extricated from so imminent a danger by this lady, in gratitude, rais'd her to a share of command over that Empire which she had sav'd.

### Weekly Register, July 10. No. 66.

*Female Fashions.*

THE love of novelty is the parent of fashion, and, as the fancy sickens with one image, it longs for another; this is the cause of the continual revolutions of habit and behaviour. This affection is so prevalent, that a certain lady of humour and quality frequently invented some whimsical dress, which she was sure to become, that others might copy her, and be laugh'd at for their folly. Hence 'tis plain, that every novelty is not beauty; and that taste and judgment are requir'd to determine the modes of dress.

'Tis now some years since, says the Register, the hoop began to make a figure in the world, which he is willing to indulge under some restrictions, that is, if it do not eclipse the beauty above, or discover too much below. This the prudes in our days have reviv'd in opposition to the farthingal, worn in Q<sup>ueen</sup> Elizabeth's time, and

and boast, that while they are in this circle, they are secure from temptation, and that it gave them all the chastity of that heroick princess, who dy'd, as she had liv'd, a Virgin.

The *stay* he has an invincible aversion to, as giving a stiffness that is void of all grace, and an enemy to beauty; sometimes the *stomacher* rises almost to the chin, and a *modestly* *bit* serves the purpose of a ruff; at other times it reaches but half way, and the *modestly* is but a transparent shade to the beauties underneath.

Has no objection to the *tipper*, but allows it a beautiful ornament both in winter and summer.

The *breast knot* may be allow'd for the ingenuity there is in the choice of colours, and disposition of Figures. A beautiful purple, it seems, is the present mode, not so much from the beauty of the colour, as it is the ensign of an order, and hung out to distinguish a society who calls themselves the *Gallant Schemers*.

The *Head-dress* is the highest point of female elegance, where he finds such a variety of modes, such a medley of decoration, that he knows not where to fix. The ornament of the hair, stil'd the *horns*, he is certain was calculated by some good natur'd lady to keep her spouse in countenance, and by sympathy the fashion has prevail'd ever since.

Quarrels with the *high-crown'd hat*, because it seems to be a kind of masquerade; it would insinuate an idea of innocence and rusticity, tho' the park is not the likeliest place to be the scene of either; if a woman is dressed like a *wood-nymph*, he expects the simplicity of manners, and full force of rural nature, inseparable from the character; but is generally disappointed.

The *hat* and *peruke*, part of a lady's riding equipage, is such an odd kind of affectation, that he knows not under what species to range it, but

says, that neither decency or elegance can justify it.

The *riding habit* singly, with the black velvet cap and white feather, is, he thinks, the most elegant dress that belong to the ladies wardrobe.

*Universal Spectator*, Sat. July 10.

No. 144.

**R**elaxative diversions, he thinks, fall properly under the consideration of a *saturdays entertainment*: This he believes, may be deduced from the laws of nature herself, and seems to have the same relation to the soul as sleeping and waking has to the body; yet ought they to be under some regulation, both as to kind and continuance, and be such as neither reflect on our reason as men, or injure our innocence as christians.

The ancients ow'd much of their power and their reputation to the care taken by their *laws* to regulate their private economy and their recreations. Does not justify every point in the management of the *Greeks* and *Romans*. Part of the exercises at the *Olympick* games were beneath the actors; and the *roman* gladiators were bloody entertainments. But the judgment they both shew'd in their care of dramatick performances, was a mark of their policy, and worthy of imitation: Therefore the advancement of the theatres was a large part of the publick expence, and the conduct of the scene worthy the notice of the state.

Hence proceeded that politeness of taste in *Greece*, that every citizen of *Sparta* was a hero, and the meanest *Athenian* artizan a *critick*.

Tho' 'tis acknowledged, that the *Romans* fell short of the *Greek* tragedy; yet in *Seneca*, the *Roman* tragedian, there is visible an exalted greatness of soul.

As to the authors of the same kind in our own language. The writers of the last age, tho' in order and method

thod less exact; yet in their thoughts are equally sublime and beautiful. But modern poets seem to imagine that the essence of tragedy consists in swelling verse, and a deep mouth'd actor.

Laments the present inelegancy of taste, and our ridiculous diversions; particularly obscene dances, mimick operas, bear-gardens, cock-fighting, passing whole nights at cards, whole days at hazard; reading is disus'd, and conversation deprav'd.

Recommends the example of the *Italians*, who have academies erected in almost all their great cities; merely to improve a gentle and useful conversation, and to keep up a spirit of politeness. These are usually held in the apartments of persons of quality, to which any stranger, if he appears like a gentleman, is admitted.

Remembers some years ago, an institution of this kind in the north of *England*, which was opened with the following Ode set to musick,

**B**ritons, once so fam'd in Story,  
From this Sleep of Dulness start!  
Warm'd with generous thirst of Glory,  
Rouze to Virtue! — wake to Art!

Let your Fathers Fame invite ye!  
To those Paths they trod to praise,  
Let their glorious Deeds delight ye!  
And just Emulation raise.

So by *Albion* still afforded,  
Shall successive *Worthies* rise;  
Unto future Times recorded,  
Learne, Pious, Brave, and Wise.  
So shall *Ages* still refining,  
Feel each Muse's sacred Fire,  
And new *Saccharissa*'s shining,  
Future *Walters* shall inspire.

**C**HORUS. Britons, &c.

**L**ondon Journal, July 10. No. 624.

*Remarks on the Craftsman*, July 3.

**A**fter having made several reflections on the manner of writing, observ'd by the authors of the *Crafts-*

man, their conduct towards the ministry, and their behaviour towards their adversaries, he comes to remark something on that observation of theirs, *That self defence is the supreme law*; and since reputation is as dear to a man as life, liberty or property, this law will authorize the defence of it by any methods against the aggressor.

These are pretty fellows, says *Osborne*, to talk of honour, who understand nothing of the first principles of *honesty*. He allows we ought to defend our selves, but not by any methods but what are *just*.

No wonder, says *Osborne*, these authors talk so warmly of *leagues* and *associations*, to destroy the noble person. He stands in the way of their advancement and reputation!

As to their assertion, that the noble person has given out in his *libels*, *levees*, and *private conversation*, that he *knows the price of members*, and *can do with them what he pleases*; 'tis amazing, says he, that the members of the house will suffer such indignities to be put upon them. Let 'em prove this one assertion, and we will believe any thing of this noble person.

**T**he Daily Courant, July 6.

**D**raws a comparison between the late *E. of Shaftesbury* and *Mr. P.* The *Resemblances* which the author observes between 'em, are these, *viz.* The Earl, as well as *Mr. P.* was a profound *Politician*, a great *Patriot*, often chang'd sides, and had a quarrel with a great and worthy man; namely, *Mr. Denzil Hollis*, who had been an enemy to the said Earl, and was accused by the *Parliament* of having had some secret transactions with the King. There wanted nothing to ruin him but a sufficient witness. The Earl was call'd upon for this purpose, who, notwithstanding the enmity that subsisted betwixt *Mr. Hollis* and him, yet positively refused to declare any thing to his prejudice, reckoning it a dishonourable

dishonourable way of wreaking his revenge on a man that was his enemy, and altho' he was threatned with the severer, persisted obstinately silent; and was very much applauded for the generosity of this action.

But Mr. P. says he, has not only betray'd private conversation, but vow'd Destruction to that honourable person who has hindred him from coming into an employment, to which he had no pretence of claim or merit.

*Fog's Journal*, Sat. June 26. No. 140.

Fog says, he has frequently entertain'd his readers with relations of the fatal conduct of bad ministers; which we think is a sufficient reason of our curtailing here what he draws out into a great length. History is of a minion call'd *Majone*, sole director of the affairs of *William* the first of *Naples*, afterwards distinguish'd by the name of *William the Bad*.

This prince he represents as unhappy and weak in his conduct, and the minister full of ambition, which he conceal'd with serenity and cheerfulness, aiming thereby to possess himself of the crown. To this end he us'd all the vile practices imaginable, still professing the greatest loyalty to that prince, whom he not only intended to dethrone, but also to assassinate; and being just ready to put his designs in execution, was kill'd by one *Bonello*, who despis'd him for the meanness of his birth, and hated him for his male-administration.

*The Briton*, July 15. No. 88.

THE first part of this paper is taken up in making good the charge which *Walsingham* in his *Remarks* has brought against the late L. B——ke, for his negotiations and conduct, his perfidy to the *Catalans*, and his treachery to the *British* nation in general, during his ministry in Q. Anne's reign, which we shall not repeat, because the reader

may see the same account of his transactions, p. 251, 252, 253. And having observ'd, that in his final *Answer*, he passes over all the crimes imputed to his conduct in the office of a *British* Minister, he comes to his affirmation, *That he never enter'd into any engagements or commerce with the Pretender*, till he had been attainted, and cut off from the body of his Majesty's subjects. This, he says in contradiction to the charge of being a zealous Jacobite in the late Queen's reign: To confirm which, *Walsingham* offers the following arguments, viz.

1. Why were the doctrines of Non-Resistance, and *Passive Obedience*; the *Jus Divinum*, the unalienable, undefeasible, hereditary Right, so strenuously asserted by his party, and patroniz'd by himself? Why was *Bedford* (author of *Heditary Right asserted*) screen'd from punishment by a warrant from the L. Ch. J. Parker, countersign'd by L. B——ke himself; or a principal secretary of State? Why was *Sacheverel* distinguish'd with a royal presentation, and why was that Parliament disolv'd that condemn'd him? —

2. Why was Sir *Patrick Lawless* an Irish outlaw (under the guilt of high treason, a follower of K. *James II.*, a professed agent of the *Chevalier*) receiv'd as the *Spanish Minister* at *London*? and paid large sums of money from the *Treasury*, in defiance of the *Lords* address, to remove him out of the *Kingdom*? —

3. Requires L. B——ke to explain the commission and negotiations of *Abbot Gaultier* in this *Kingdom*, which were transacted with the utmost privacy and caution? Here he refers to a parliamentary report for some light in this matter, which says, A paper was left in L. B——ke's closet, dated at *Versailles*, Sept. 24. 1711. which gives an account that the *Pope's Nuncio* had declared to the K. of *France*, that in case *ENGLAND* would not permit the *PRINCE OF WALES* to continue in his realms, offers to give him

bim an Axylum at ROME. To which the King replies, *That an Axylum for the P. of WALES would be no obstacle to the treaty.* He proceeds to quote several passages out of letters, discourses and memorials, which passed to and fro among the ministers on this occasion, to prove that this gentleman had a commerce with the Pretender in the Queen's time, carried on in her name, and in defiance of Parliament; and adds a passage out of a declaration which the D. of Lorrain acknowledged to have received from the Pretender himself, *viz.* *That for some time past he had no reason to doubt of her late Majesty's good intentions towards him.*

4. Demands of Ld B —— *whether he never knew that military officers were cloistered by the Queen, and ask'd if they were willing to support the Queen's measures?* Whether persons educated in the Pretender's service, were not sent over and chosen by court influence in the British Parliament?

5. Observes two *Facts* controverted by this gentleman, 1. That in the year 1702, he was one of the virtuous 117 who gave their vote against the protestant succession; see p. 254. Walsingham makes good his assertion from a *Medley* publish'd Oct. 11. 1710, written by Mr. Maynwaring; who states that matter thus; When the H. of Commons took into consideration three amendments made by the Lords to a bill intitl'd. *An act for enlarging the time for taking the oath of abjuration, &c.* the debate was upon the second amendment, and those who were against giving that security to the House of Hanover, insisted on the danger of multiplying treasons. The first amendment was to be put first. They resolv'd to try their numbers by dividing upon the first. On the division, those whose names are in the printed test, under the title of No's against agreeing with the Lords, may be said to have divided against the a-

mendments. Therefore, altho' it may be logically true, that these gentlemen were not for throwing out the second amendment, because they did not just divide upon that clause; but it would be a moral lie, because every step they took that day was to throw it out.

He comes then to the other fact flatly denied by Ld B —— That is, *That he opposed his present Majesty, when he demanded a writ of right, a writ of summons to sit in Parliament; and afterwards caused the Elector of Hanover's Minister to be forbid the Court for demanding it.* See p. 254. The Queen and Lord Oxford's letters to the court of Hanover, says Walsingham, shew, that the then ministry were vigorously bent against his present Majesty's coming into the Kingdom, so that at last it was treated as an affront to mention the Succession in any *commis* address to the Throne.

It is said, that the late King's usage of Baron Schutz, who made this demand, at his return shew'd his Majesty's disapprobation. As if, says Walsingham, Baron Schutz should make such a demand without special directions.

Now, says Walsingham, if the late L. B —— he could only find those two *facts* to cavil at in the whole Pamphlet where numerous crimes of the blackest nature are imputed to him, and those two miserably misrepresent'd, how undeniably evident are all the articles of private ingratitude and publick injustice, of breach of national faith, notorious corruption, and male admi.istration objected against him?

The last point he observes upon, is, the melancholly detail which this noble Patriot gives of scandalous doctrines, of the dependency of Parliament, standing Armies, and the liberties of the People. Puts him in mind of his own letters, where he treated the poor Catalans as a most turbulent people, only for defending their liberties.

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The reason *Walsingham* gives for setting forth *Ld B——ke's* character in this manner, is to answer the *Craftsman*, and to let the people see the Man whom Mr. *P——y* thinks it such a misfortune that the public should be depriv'd of as a Minister; while such a *Pedler in Politicks*, as *sir R. W.* is confirm'd in Power.

Appleby's Journal, Sat. July 17.

Of *Conſtancy and Reſolution*.

*W*hoever applies himſelf to the ſtudy of wiſdom, ſays *Epiſtetus*, muſt begin with acquiring ſteadines and conſtancy of mind. It is a natural vanity which attends all men, to meaſure the perfections of human underſtanding by their own; to be equally angry at thoſe who exceed, as thoſe who fall below them. Great ſouls move in a ſuperior orb, and are ſeldom admir'd before they reach the ſummit of their aims, and then it is not merit, but the *eclat* of ſucceſs that commands applaue.

Thus far'd it with *Alexander the Great* in his design of reducing the *Persian* empire, the extent and riches of which no doubt he conſider'd; but to balance them, reflected on the order, discipline, reſolution and virtue of his own troops, as capable of deftroying the eſteemate armies of *Darius*. Such reaſons induc'd him to undertake and enabl'd him to conquer. While the *Persians*, who were dazled with the ſplendor of their grand Monarch, at first look'd on his march as an act of madneſs; and ſo ſecure was *Darius*, that he ſent orders to the governors of his frontiers, That as ſoon as they had taken *Alexander*, they ſhould chafize him with rods, for his presumption. But when *Alexander* had conquer'd their vast and unwieldy army, they then ſcrupled not to call him a *God*, that they might not be thought leſs than *Men*.

When a man is thoroughly convinc'd of the truth of any point, his conſtancy will prevail even againſt custom it ſelf. Thus *Luther*, an inſideſtable Monk, by a inflexible adherence to this principle, gave the beginning to the reformed and protestant Religion.

Concludes with a ſaying of the *Pr. of Orange* to *Sir Wm. Temple*, **STEADY, STEADY**, which that great Prince had condescended to use from the Words of a Dutch Skipper to his ſteersman.

Weekly Register, July 17. No. 66:

*The Craftſman prov'd the Spirit of Faſtion, and Oldcaſtle ſelf-condemn'd*.

**B**RINGS ſeveral charges againſt the authors of the *Craftſman*.

1. *Political Lying*: For were a falſhood never ſo notorious, if it ſow'd miſchief among the people, they had their ends. Their wickedneſs reſembles *Witchcraft*; both implaſable in their hatred, and unweared pursuit of revenge, till they haye gratified their abominable reſentments.

2. Their *Hypocrify* is equally no- torious. They have affum'd the *Patriot*, to conceal the *Traitor*, and have declaim'd on *Liberty* to propagate *Rebellion*. For the truth of which, appeals to *Mr. Oldcaſtle's* mi- nutes, and the *Answer* to the *Re- marks*. *Mr. Oldcaſtle*, in diſtinguiſhing between the *Spirit of Liberty*, and the *Spirit of Faſtion*, asserts two kinds of *Traſon*, the one of the People againſt the Crown, the other of the Crown againſt the People. To prove this, gives *Remarks* upon the *English history*, thereby inſinuating a parallel between the preſent and the moſt infamouſ of former reigns.

But if, ſays the *Register*, their op- poſition was neceſſary to ſecure us from future calamities, have they

acted as if their sole endeavour was to recover the advantages we had lost, or confirm us in the possession of the remainder? Did they resign their places in complaisance to the common cause, convinc'd that they could not retain them with honour? No; they have endeavour'd to alienate the hearts of the people from their sovereign, to unite them to themselves.—But supposing them sincere in their intentions, and just in their principles, how little progress have they made in doing justice to their country! How can these people insult our *Ministry*, and openly stile them *Blunderers*, when by them they have been defeated in all their measures, and reduc'd even to a despondency!

Asks, if 'twas the *Spirit of Liberty* that inspir'd the *Answer to the Remarks*? What, says he, have the idle ridiculous tales, or the serious sanguinary vows of vengeance, to do with national redress, and legal justice? The most rigid advocates for *liberty*, the most avow'd enemies to the administration, are ashame of an author, that has betray'd their cause, and only meant himself, when he pretended a concern for the nation. They publickly disavow the *faction*, and their infamous designs; and recall their hope, trust and confidence, from such abandon'd agents, and place it wholly in his *Majesty*, their King, their Father, their *Protector and Guardian*.

*London Journal*, July 17. No. 625.  
Of Parties.

“T IS a miserable circumstance, says *Osborne*, when different parties pursue different ends of their own without regard to the publick; and it tends naturally to ruin us, that the very party that was always zealous for, shou'd be broke to pieces, and set up against the go-

vernment, at a time when our *liberties and properties* were never better secured, and when the rebels themselves can obtain no end of their own. In the heat of *personal animosities*, they have lost the *true real interest* of their country.

“T is astonishing, says he, that under a government so *equally ministered*, there shou'd be any party at all, but still more surprising, that when almost all parties seem quiet, the *Whigs* shou'd be turbulent and outragious, clamorous and resisting. The *Jacobites* are *retired and silent*, waiting what the *Whigs* will do for them. The *Tories* are modest and *half satisfied*, for the *Church* is out of danger. But the *Whigs*, who have all they wish for; that is, all the great ends and purposes of the *Revolution* answer'd, can't be at rest. His present *Majesty*, in his publick capacity, is *King of his people*, and in his private, an *Example of integrity and virtue*, and his *Ministers* are chosen from those men, who have been always *fan'd for liberty*. Nor shou'd we have had any evils to complain of, were it not from the ambition and disappointment of a few *men out of power*; and for one *infamous Journal*, or *weekly Libel* against the court and ministry, the authors of which are continually raising in peoples' minds *something to fear*; laying before them *tales of evils* which they never felt; and *reports of dangers* which they have no *reason to apprehend*.

“M aintains, that we ought not at present to resent the injuries we may have received from the *Spaniards*, and concludes with advice to the *Whigs*, to endeavour to turn those who are misled from that *heat and fury* with which they act, in pursuit of an *imaginary interest*, against the *real interest of the nation*; for what *real interest* can any *Englishmen* have,

have, in being of a party against a government which knows no party, and which has nothing so much at heart, as the interest of the whole.

Fog's Journal, July 17. No. 141.

OFFERS Reasons why the publick has paid greater regard to the *Craftsman*, and the writings from that quarter, than from those on the other side, namely, that the authors of the first had the glory, and the publick the misfortune, to see every thing they advanced justified by the events; the others, he says, are fallen under the publick odium, because they have said nothing to promote our interest, nor answered any arguments but with personal abuse of two or three particular Gentlemen.

Won'd be sorry to see this personal altercation continue any longer, lest it should divert the attention of the publick from national affair, which he represents as not in the best situation, then falls tooth and nail upon Mr. Walsingham, author of the *Remarks on the Craftsman's Vindication of his two Patriots*. Dissuades those Gentlemen from entering the lists with such a low dirty fellow, contemptible fool, and scurrilous animal; for in case they should prove him guilty of ignorance, nonsense and falsehood, he has no reputation to lose; and to take notice of such a writer, who he says, is hir'd to call names, wou'd fix the ridicule, due to him upon themselves.

As to that assertion of Walsingham, that he wrote his *Remarks without the direction, instruction, privity or consent of any Minister*. Fog hopes the Gentleman on the other side will believe it, and despise him as not a proper antagonist for them, but leave it to some mob Champion that may be a proper match for him.

Universal Spectator, Sat. July 17. Of Virtue and Self Interest.

A Correspondent, who subscribes himself Philantus, oppos's the notion advanced in a former paper, which see p. 256. viz. That self-interest is not the motive to all our actions. Allows this to be a plausible scheme, such as may warm a generous heart, to make the native Beauty and loveliness of virtue the ultimate Ground of its object; but this can advance virtue no higher than lifeless theory; for till 'tis consider'd as the Will and Law of a benevolent Deity, and enforc'd from the views of a future life, it will not be obligatory in difficult circumstances.

Man is a sensible Being, naturally seeks his own Happiness, nor can be divested of self-love. No man chooses evil as evil.

Vain therefore are the refin'd reasonings of the Moralists, who argue for Virtue from the abstract fitness of the thing it self, exclusively of any particular fitness of it to the party immediately concern'd. Supposes this instance; what can be more fit than Honesty in the general? Yet it is not fit for one reduc'd to a state of the most abject poverty to slip an opportunity of supplying his wants out of another's abundance. The hazard of the attempt indeed may render it unfit; what then is it but acting upon prudential, that is, self-interested considerations?

But when I am assured that all my sufferings and self-denial for the sake of virtue here, will meet with a more than an equivalent recompence hereafter; the cause of honesty, what is it but self-love?

It may be objected, that benevolent affections towards our kind, are born with us, and that virtue founded upon these affections, may be justly called disinterested. Answers, To follow or comply with a benevolent im-

pulse in our natures, what is it but to follow the bent of our own hearts, or pleasing our selves?

Believes that instances of true virtue among the Heathens were extremely rare, because they wanted that certain prospect of a future state, which is the only adequate support for it to rest upon.

In the economy of providence is observed a mutual and indissoluble connection between Happiness and Virtue; and the wise author of nature has link'd obedience and advantage together by an inviolable attachment; and tho' the lines of duty and interest may cross upon each other here, yet all such inequalities of divine conduct shall be fully adjusted hereafter.

The Grubstreet Journal, July 8.  
15, 22. No. 79. 80, 81.

**I**N these three Papers gives a state of the controversy between 1. The author of the *Remarks*. 2. The Answer thereto. And 3. the *Free-Briton*; placing each in a column, and over them this motto, *sub judice Lis est*. Near the same method we had before observed on this controversy in our last Number, from p. 251, to 258; and have prosecuted it again in this, p. 277, 288. So have nothing to take from them.

**F**ree Briton, Thursday July 22.  
*The Art of Railing at Great Men. By the Author of the Craftsman; publish'd in the Year 1723.*

**T**HE author of this pamphlet entitled as above, *Walsingham* says, proves beyond contradiction, *That writings against Ministers, are commonly libels against Majesty, that good Ministers are always abused; that the very same spirit, which vile incendiaries most profanely call the spirit of liberty, is generally asleep under the worst administration, and zealously active against the best.*

Lays down some rules whereby a-

ny person may become a popular writer under any administration whatsoever.

The great secret of political railing, is to inveigh without railing, and to grumble securely in defiance of the secular arm.

In order to this, it will be necessary to renew the several *files* and *modes* of scandal used in all ages of the world.

The first is the fabulous or allegorical mode: For, what can be easier than to say the same dreadful ill things of Beasts, which are daily uttered in *Coffee-houses* and *Clubs* against our rational governors?

There is another sort of allegory less trite, which transforms the *virtues*, *vices* and *passions* of mankind into shadowy or imaginary persons, and makes them talk and act as the *Great Ones*, whom they would expose, are said to do.

Another mode of political satire, is the ironical or mock Panegyric; like the speech of *Mark Anthony*, in *Shakespear*, upon the death of *Cæsar*. *Anthony* knew *Brutus* was too popular a man to traduce directly, so craftily begins with a plausible Encomium on him and the other Assassins, often repeating that they were *honourable Men*, at the same time insinuates how well *Cæsar* had deserved of the People, and how unjustly he was slain, telling them *Cæsar* had made them his heirs, but then stops short and says but, *I have o'er shot myself to tell you of it, I fear I wrong the honourable men, Whose Daggers have stabl'd Cæsar!* Upon which the sage mob was in a rage against 'em, and cry'd *Down with the Traitors, Villains, Murderers, &c.*

Prescribes a rule or two to be observed by ironical *desamers*.

1. As the best man has some faults, and the worst some virtues, take care in your mock applauses to praise none for good qualities he possesses, but dwell upon those which he is known to want. Whatever be the state of

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the publick, always make *that the subject of your panegyrick which other people complain of.*

2. Wou'd you banter a *publick proceeding* which is generally applauded, you are to give it another turn, and insist upon *such topics as will create jealousy.* In case of a war, tho' *necessary or unavoidable*, represent it as the effect of a noble spirit that delights in *danger* and *Knight errantry.* If *peace* be negotiated, magnify the terms of *pacification*, and add articles never proposed.

3. The *ironical style* will serve to ridicule the most *solemn* things, and *notorious* truths, if you put some *fantastical* expressions in the *eulogium*, or point some *ambiguous* words in *significant italicick characters.*

Another mode of *political scandal*, is the *historical*, or that of drawing parallels, a practice *much in vogue.*

The *categorical mode*, which consists of *broad insinuations* of crimes against the *Great Men* of his own country, and the *present age.*

The *hypothetical mode*, which supposes *Ministers guilty*, and then declares their *deserts.*

The *lying mode*, which consists in a *positive affirmation*, that our *present Ministers are guilty of none of the crimes* before mentioned.

The *foreign mode*, which closes with a *cautious declaration*, that *what has been said has no relation to our own times or nation.*

The last and most *useful mode*, is the *fictional*, which alarms the apprehension with *imaginary dangers* and *designs* of the writers *own invention*; which gains the author the *reputation* of removing those that *never had any foundation.*

Spiller's Journal, Sat. July 24.  
Of *dangerous or selfish Principles.*

THE design of the author in this Discourse, is to inspire his rea-

ders with sentiments of *virtue worthy our nature.* Distinguishes between a *true greatness of soul, and a mean, cunning, or selfishness.*

Illustrates this with an example from *Plutarch.* *Solon* and *Pisistratus* were *Citizens of Athens*, relations, and some times friends. *Athens* then was torn with *factions*, the rich oppressing the poor. The poor began to grow *seditionous*, and the rich *fearful.* Both of them chose *Solon* to be the *umpire* of their debates, and to establish such *Laws* as he shou'd judge best. Accordingly he founded such institutions as the *Athenians*, in a short time, found so *excellent*, that as a *reward*, they offer'd him the *Sovereignty*: But he refused it, saying, *He would not part with that reputation he had acquir'd for a diadem.* Accordingly departed out of the dominions of the state. Now *Pisistratus* came on the stage, and resolved, by an appearance of *virtue, modesty, and self-denial*, to raise himself to the *supreme power.* *Solon* return'd, and was heartily wellcom'd and caref'd, particularly by *Pisistratus.* *Solon* saw thro' the *disguise*, but knowing his great *abilities*, sought not to ruin, but *reclaim* him, saying, *If one could draw this worm of ambition out of the head of Pisistratus, he would be the ornament of his country.* *Pisistratus*, taking his opportunity, appear'd suddenly in *publick*, cover'd with *wounds and blood*, telling the people he had been well nigh assassinated for their *sakes.* *Solon*, old and infirm as he was, call'd out to him aloud, *Thou imitatest Ulysses ill, Pisistratus: He wounded himself, deceived his enemies, and serv'd his country; but thou doest it, that by imposing on the people, thou mayst enslave the state.* Notwithstanding which, the people granted him a *guard of 50 men*, by the help of which he overturn'd the *Athenian* consti-

constitution, and assum'd the supreme command. But *Solon* preserv'd his *integrity* and *virtue* to his death.

*Craftsman*, Sat. July 24. No. 264.

**M**R. D'anvers re-considers and compares his own conduct with that of his adversaries. To this end sums up what he propos'd in his undertaking :

*First*, To establish the solid principles of Government, upon which the happiness and glory of this nation are founded. *Secondly*. To give a genuine account of all great transactions of state.

His adversaries, he says, not daring to attack the design it self, have endeavour'd to fix other designs upon the *Craftsman*, by false interpretations of his writings.

Will not excuse some particular expressions, which he is ready to explain, or retract, and is sorry they should give an umbrage he did not intend.

Justifies his manner of writing, notwithstanding all objections thereto, which 'tis impossible to avoid— If, says he, we forewarn our country-men against measures in agitation, supposed dangerous, it is called *Furnishing arguments to the King's enemies*— If we wait for the events and then condemn the measures which produc'd it, we are charg'd with *defaming his Majesty's government*.

Mentions another objection, that their *manners* is *personal*, and always points to *one man*. This, says he, is unavoidable; because to animadvert on mismanagements in Government, notice must be taken of the *author* of them.

Great pains, he says, have been taken to interrupt his examination of the present times, by reviving the transactions of a former Admini-

stration. To this his answer is, That had he wrote in *Q. Anne's Reign*, he should have condemn'd several measures of her Administration, yet impartially, and not by wholesale, but assign'd to every man in power his share of blame.

Allows personal altercations to be of little consequence to the publick: But what he insists upon in his own justification, and condemnation of his adversaries, does not, he says, proceed from their different opinions, but from the general principles maintain'd on both sides. Reckons up some of their positions, which he calls monstrous, *viz.*

That the proceedings of the *Star-Chamber*, and punishment of *Britons*, ought to be made precedents; that *corrupt dependency of the Parliament on the Crown*, is necessary to preserve the balance of our constitution; that *independency of Country Gentlemen* ought to disqualify them from being chos'n Representatives in Parliament; that the people of *England* are not long fit to be trusted with liberty; that a *standing Army in Britain*, is necessary to preserve the constitution.

Concludes, these are the men, and these the doctrines I have opposed. It is a cause I will pursue at any hazard; which, should I be suppressed, would never want an asserter, as long as there remain'd in the hearts of *Britons*, the least degree of zeal for the laws and liberties of their country; nor fears to stand the test of all the *Grand Juries* in *England*, where men of *fortitude, birth, and distinction* attended.

*The Daily Courant*, July 20.

**A** Correspondent undertakes the cause of *Liberty* and *Patriotism*, and distinguishes between the *lover of Liberty*, and the *disturber* of the Government, between the *Patriot* and

power of sedition, and endeavours to fix some Criterions to shew the difference; to illustrate, his arguments quotes several passages out of the play called, *Venice Preserv'd*, wherein the *false Patriot*, or *clamorous Malecontent* is exactly describ'd in the Characters of *Pierre* and *Jaffeir*, two abandon'd villains, yet strenuous asserters of Liberty.

The Daily Courant, July 22.

**M**r. Piers replies to Mr. Bugdel's answer to his letter; see both p. 281. justifies his former assertion, and adds, the *only* dispute between 'em, is a copy-hold estate, which Mr. Bugdel claims, tho' he never gave one Penny for; on supposition that Mr. Piers is not the son of Mr. Jo. Piers of Denton in Oxfordshire, a thing notoriously known; for which, and other *bad conduct*, Mr. Piers thought an imputation of *madness* to be the best excuse for what might deserve a severer name. Declares, tho' his income be moderate, he has had economy to enable him to defend his just rights without any man's assistance. Says, he is not concern'd with any combinations against Mr. Bugdel, has nothing to do with great men, and wishes he had nothing to do with him.

London Journal, Sat. July 24.

**M**r. Osborne directs the Letter to a country Gentleman to set him right in some doubtful matters relating to the present state of affairs as represented by the writers of the *Craftsman*, who affirm that we negotiate our selves into difficulties, and have more *courage*, but less *wit* than our neighbours.

Supposing this true, gives some reasons why it is so. One in particular is, that we are a *free people*, and therefore our councils are more open, and more known than in an

arbitrary Government. This evil might be lessen'd, if we did not misrepresent things in the grossest manner, raise political lies against the Government, and say worse things of our selves, than our worst enemies can say against us.

Among all the grievances they have given us a catalogue of, says, there is but one *real*, that is, the loss of our Merchants by the degradations of the *Spaniards*.—Dunkirk and *Gibraltar*, indeed, are popular subjects, but says, the *demolition* of the one, and *possession* of the other, will be cause of eternal quarrel. As to Dunkirk, it will be soon enough to fight with the *French* when they raise *Fortifications*, and all we can do about *Gibraltar* is to defend it when besieg'd, or destroy any works that may hurt our selves.

Proceeds to answer several questions propounded by the *Craftsman*; and concludes with some Remarks on a declaration of this author, viz. that *Reason and Argument*, *Truth and Justice* are of their side. To which *Osborne* replies, that they never offer'd *Reason* or *Argument*; and have been convicted of almost as many *falsehoods*, as they have asserted facts.

Fog's Journal, July 24.

I S fill'd with large quotations from the Play call'd the *Fall of Mortimer*, for which not having room, must refer our readers to the specimen we have given of it from the same author, p. 247.

Daily Courant, July 27.

**V**lrick D'ypres, a former correspondent, entertains us, first, with a description of the characters of the *Craftsman* and *Fog*. The *Craftsman* he calls a *Quack Doctor*, who gets upon a stage, and tells lies to recommend his medicines; *Fog* is his

his *Zany*, who tumbles, plays tricks, and utters ribaldry to divert the mob,

Another point he considers, is their reproach against the Ministry, that they employ recruiting Officers, and raise a tarkish army of writers. In answer to this, makes a review of the forces of this kind who daily appear in print against 'em.

Imprimis, The Cavalry of the Country Journal, consisting of several troops, mostly *Dunciad Authors*.

Item, Some troops of *Dragoons* in *Fog's Journal*, better Men, but not so well mounted.

Item, Some shatter'd Infantry from *Grubstreet*, the forlorn Hope.

Item, Several troops of *Swiss*, commanded by *E——B——*, Hisq; and his Lieut. *Tim. Scrub of Rags Fair*, Esq;

Lastly, Infinite numbers of *Bandidi* and *Martauders*, sent from the fruitful presses of *Mess. Walker* and *Rainer*.

*Free Briton*, July 29. No. 87. *Reflections on the Measures of Q. Anne's four last Years Reign, and the Craftsman.*

**T**HE Writers of the Craftsman, says *Walringham*, wou'd justify their Conduct by their Design, and complain of reviving the Transactions of a former Administration, in order to interrupt them in their Examination of the present Times; and that had they wrote then, they should not have condemn'd those Measures by wholesale.

To this he replies, The Grievance consists in this, that a very worthy Personage is not able to defend the Measures of those Times wherein he was Minister, whilst he is daily condemning the present Times, and Ministers. Asks, whether this Administration is to be chang'd at the instances of such a Person, whose principal Motive of hating and opposing

it, is, that they brought him to the justice of his Country, which he wisely fled from.

It is undeniable, he says, that the Measures of the last four Years of Q. Anne's Reign were wrong, and ought to be written against. Was the Enquiry useful then, and is it not instructive now? The *Ministry* a good Administration, and the Follies and Iniquities of a bad, is a proper Contraste.

These Writers, says he, wou'd not have condemn'd those Measures by wholesale, but have given every Man his proper share, yet have made one Man accountable for all now.

The Craftsman owns it as an Omission, that no Tract of Ground was obtain'd for Britain about *Gibraltar*. If so, says *Walringham*, must this Ministry make good former Omissions, without the Power and Opportunities of former Ministers?

As to what the Craftsman says in relation to demolishing *Dover*, that no Complaint had been made, is, he says, false. The Piles were not drawn out, but only levelled, and a Ground-work remains to serve another Occasion. The Works towards the Sea were to have been demolish'd in two Months, those towards the Land in three Months; yet not a stroke was struck in four Months. An Equivalent for that Demolition was to be put into the Hands of the French King before it commenc'd, which Equivalent was nowhere mention'd in any of the Treaties then concluded, nor could it ever be known what it was, tho' the H. of Commons address'd on that Head. This alarm'd the Nation, who fear'd this delay was for the sake of the *Chevalier*.

These guilty Negotiations, he concludes, oblig'd the late Vice. B——ke to remove the *Papers* from his Office, when the late Queen fell ill.

ill. Is inform'd by a Gentleman now living, that he saw that Minister's Office in the utmost confusion, Papers openly carried off, and his Lordship's Secretary told this Gentleman, that those which he was then sending away, were the *third Coach* full that morning.

*Cob-Street Journal, Thursday July 29. No. 82.*  
*Of Criticism.*

A Critick he defines to be a true judge of what is really commendable and graceful in Writing; nor can be impos'd on by the false and glaring Colours of a Pretender, but will as necessarily see the natural and genuine, as the false and surreptitious. Those among the Ancients who bore this Characterstick, were the *Stagyrite* himself, *Plato*, the *Dionysius's*, *Cicero* and *Horace*.

Modern Authors have a natural dread of Criticism, and therefore screen their Works behind a *Dedication* to his Lordship; then a *Preface*. What is this but to mistrust one's own Cause? Would a *Raphael* or a *Corelli* do so?

Describes the *false Critick*, and gives a specimen of *false Criticism*. To this purpose he supposes *Milton* an old Author, various MSS. extant, and many Editions; from which, collated together, he intends to publish a new one. First, according to Custom, he seeks for the worst Edition, that his Notes may be the more numerous, and his triumphs the more frequent. So turns Author, and begins his *Criticism* on the first six Lines of *Paradise lost*, which he pursues with trifling Remarks and insignificant readings.

§. The next part of his Entertainment is Mr. *Budgel's* Answer to Mr. *Piers's* Letter, publish'd in the *Cavant*, see p. 281, 299, to which he replies, that he no where asserts that Mr. *Wm. Piers* is not the youngest

Son of his deceased Father, Mr. *Jo. Piers*, but grants that it is so. Desires Mr. *Piers* to give a direct Answer to the following Queries

1. Why he will not submit their Dispute to some eminent and indifferent Council?

2. Was not the Estate in dispute his Mother's *Jointure*? Did not he and his eldest Brother *John Piers* of *Denton*, go to *Robert Pazy* the Tenant, and assure him their Mother was dead, tho' really living?

3. Did they not actually take Possession of, and persuade the Tenant to accept of a *Lease* from them, which they both signed?

4. Why did Mr. *Wm. Piers* persuade his eldest Brother, of whom Mr. *B.* purchased, to sign a *Lease*, if he thought he had no Right to the Estate?

5. Must not his *Old Mother* have wanted Bread, if Mr. *Cade*, her Son-in-Law still living, had not forc'd the two *Piers* to restore her Estate?

6. Can Mr. *Piers* except to Mr. *Cade's* Evidence?

*Universal Spectator, Sat. July 31.*  
No. 147.

*Rules and Maxims for publick writers.*

A N Author, says *Eusebius*, (who writes this Discourse) ought to consider the Effects his Writings may have upon the Publick. *Self-Interest, Pride, Prospect of Gain, nor the Desire of Fame, should induce him to appear in print, till he is satisfy'd no Mischief will ensue.*

Does not wish the *Liberty of the Press* restrain'd, yet wou'd not have it turn'd into a licentious *Wantonness*, and employ'd in the Service of *Prophaneness* and *Immorality*.

*Learning, Wit and Genius* are no longer valuable *Talents* than while they support *Virtue*, and whoever employs them otherwise, is accountable for the *Mischiefs* they occasion.

*Rochester and Fountaine, eminent  
for*

for the *Wit* and *Lewdness* of their Writings were struck with such a concern on this account, that in their serious hours they would gladly have given up all their *Reputation*, could they have suppress'd the malevolent Effects of their juvenile Writings.

The practic'd *Debauchee* is not so pernicious as a *lascivious Writer*, nor indeed so culpable. The violence of *Temptation*, the wild sallies of *Head strong Passion*, *Ignorance*, or *Inadvertency*, may plead for the one; but the other must stand self-condemn'd in as much as he writes with *Thought* and *Deliberation*.

Pernicious Authors likewise are those who not being principled in *Religion* and *Morality* themselves, would banter it out of others.

Another sort are such as perplex *well-meaning People* with their *Cavils* at *Revelation*, and the *establish'd Religion*.

In the List of *hurtful Writers*, reckons those who broach *Scandal* and *Calumny*, who attack *Persons* instead of *Crimes*, and expose *Failings* and *Misfortunes* of *People* and *Families*.

But the *useful* and *valuable Writer*, is he that informs the *Judgment*, amends the *Manners*, and promotes the *Happiness* of *Mankind*, and endeavours to prevent the increase of *Vice* and *Falshood*, *Folly*, *Ignorance* and *Impiety*.

*Craftsman*, Sat. July 31. No. 265.

**M**R. D'anvers recapitulates some heads of the Treaty betwixt *Rupert Lyn*, Esq; and himself, sign'd *May 29*. which see p. 209, one of which was to refer their Disputes to the decision of the *Press*. This Mr. *Lyn* readily embrac'd, but soon, he says, prevaricated himself out of his Engagements, endeavour'd to pervert the meaning of the Treaty, and so evade the *main Point*, by a

sudden transition into *Characters*. To this purpose a Pamphlet was publish'd by Mr. *Lyn*'s Authority, full of *Adulation* to *himself*, and *Slander* upon his *Antagonists*.

Says, the whole Province of *Grab-street* was taken into double Pay to defend it, altho' Mr. *Lyn* had disown'd it. Gives a numerous List of authors that have been employ'd against him, and in vindication of Mr. *Lyn*, the printing and dispersing of whose Writings must cost him 20,000*l. per Ann.* without including *Prosecutions*, *Evidence*, and some other Articles of *secret Service*. But all these, says *D'anvers*, proving ineffectual, he recur'd to his usual Weapons, the *secular Arm* and *Violence*. He sent his *Officers* to molest their *Agents* in the lawful Exercise of their Trade; to seize their Effects; imprison their Persons; and extort Discoveries, by putting them in mind of poor *Capt. Jenkins*, and the *loss of their Ears*.

Concludes with setting forth the dangerous Situation of Mr. *Lyn*, whom, he says, nothing can screen from publick Resentment, but publick Retribution, and hopes the World will excuse him from entering into any farther Negotiations with a *Man* who hath had recourse to such *wretched Artifices*, and discover'd a manifest Intention to sacrifice the *Liberty* of his *Country* to his own personal *Security*.

*Applebee's Journal*, Sat. July 31.

**H**IS Entertainment consists of two Letters from Correspondents. The first signed *Catherine Cannister*, declares her Parentage, Fortune and Qualities; her Father a *Tradeſman*, who can give her 10,000*l.* and her self, to her Misfortune, reckon'd a *Beauty*. Says, she has made it the *Business* of her Life to render her self agreeable, but

but that of late her Endeavours have been ineffectual. If she is grave, her Acquaintance call her affected; if merry, foolish; if she goes to Church, 'tis not, say they, out of Devotion, but to shew her Finery, and to look a Husband. Nay, so great was their Malice, that they broke off an advantageous Match that had been offer'd to her Father for her. But some time after an Estate of 500*l.* per Ann. being left her by an Uncle, her Lover renew'd his Addresses, and shew'd several Letters he had receiv'd, intimating, that handsome as she seem'd, she was afflicted with the King's Evil. To get rid of him, she went down to her new Estate; where, instead of being welcom'd and visit'd as a Stranger, no body came near her but the Parson's Wife. The reason of this Humour, it seems, was, Truly it was beneath them to visit an Upstart, the Daughter of a Tradesman, tho' she had a great Fortune. The Creature was indeed pretty, but look'd vulgar, and weighing Tea behind the Counter would become her much better than a Chariot. Besides, they thought it dangerous to be familiar with her, for fear some of their Sons should be mean enough to fall in love with her, and disgrace their ancient Families. Laughs at this fantastical Humour, that People whose Estates were not above 300*l.* a Year, should be afraid of her running away with their young Squires; and concludes, that whenever she marries, she will have regard to the Virtue, Learning and personal Merit of the Man, more than his Family or Estate.

The other Letter is from David Dinsdale, just entering the 20th Year of his Age, and on the point of going abroad to be bred a Merchant; but last Sunday saw a Lady at Church, which has alter'd his Inclination to

staying at home. The lady is vastly his superior both in Birth and Fortune, therefore wou'd be advis'd how to act; which Advice the Journalist gives in the following Lines:

IF for some lofty D A M B you feel Desire,  
And in your B.east observe a hopeles; Fire,  
Let not your future Folly, Fortune blame;  
But check, while yet refutable, the Flame;  
Quick from your Heart, the kindling Mischief rear,  
Ere length of Time--too strongly root it there:  
For Time gives strength- to ripening Time issue  
That Grapes, once Green, assume a purple hue:  
In Time, plough'd Fields, with Crops are cover'd o're,  
And thir turns Coen, which seem'd but Grass before.  
E'en the strong Stems, of your wide spreading  
Trees,  
Rose All in Time, and swell'd but by Degrees;  
For pliant Once, each slender Sapling stood,  
Whose leafy Branches, now adorn the Wood.  
Think well on thi--not let your Bosom prove,  
The painful Pangs of unsuccessful L O V E;  
And since so dang'rous, is e'en short Delsy.  
Let then your P A S S I O N, Reason's Force array,  
And thi: Day RULE--what may To-morrow  
SWAY.

### Read's Journal, Sat. June 31.

Cf Adoration and Revelation.

THE perpetual Conflict which *Plato* observ'd betwixt Reason and Appetite determin'd him to discourse on the Subject of Prayer to this purpose. *Man* from his own Reason cannot comprehend what manner of Adoration is most acceptable to *God*, or know what to pray for agreeable to his Will; in this fluctuation of Thought, it is safer to abstain from Sacrifice, than with the hazard of offending the divine Being to perform it. His Advice therefore was, That his Countrymen should patiently wait till one was sent to them from Heaven, who might instruct them in their Duty. Whence it is evident, that a *Revelation* was necessary, and that the wisest of the *Heathens* were sensible, that the Religion among them had no pretence to *Revelation*. But when we turn our Thoughts to that holy Religion, which is re-

vealed to us in the Book of the Old Testament, every Sentence opens and explains the inexpressible perfection of infinite Power, improves Reason, exalts Virtue, illuminates our Understanding, and is accommodated to the meanest Apprehension, with that noble Simplicity, and at the same time that august force of Diction and Sentiments, that Harmony and Connection in all its Parts, as leaves no room to question the Divinity of its Extraction.

From these holy Oracles alone could Morality receive Enforcement and our Merit brighten.

The Path of the Christian is charming, the Reward eternal; the road of Sin painful, the Punishment everlasting.

Tremors, Aches, Drunkenness, Immorality, Prophaneness, and contempt of Grace, with intermitting Fevers of Conscience, a crazy stupor of the Mind as well as the Body, are the cruciating Methods that lead to Hell. Serenity of Mind, peace of Conscience, joyful Duty, Gratitude to our Maker, Love to our Neighbour, and Liberty, the easy Yoke, and light Burthen, that will prepare and smooth our Journey for the Communion of Saints.

*fog's Journal, July 31. No. 143.*

**H**E directs the point of his *Satyr* chiefly against *Walsingham*, Author of the *Free Briton*, who, he says, has been censur'd for reviving the same political Lies which were exploded near 20 Years since.

If, says he, Mr. *Walsingham* had made a short Comparison of the Conduct of the last four Years of *Q. Anne*, with that of another time, he might have given us a Bone to pick; he might have shewn the wickedness of *Not keeping up a standing Army* in time of Peace, &c.

When he considers the Nature of

our Political Disputes, finds there is but this small difference betwix him and the Ministerial Writers; he writes for the Country against the M—, they for the M—s against the Country.

Is of Opinion, that if he and the *Craftsman* should fall under the lash of these Gentlemen's Wit, no body would pity 'em, because they might easily make their own Defence in the same manner, that is, by Scolding. Does not question but another old Woman may be found fit to engage Mr. *Walsingham*.

Hopes he shall be cautious how he speaks or thinks with Contempt of that Trumpeter of the M—, Mr. *Walsingham*, and remembers a Passage in *Herodotus*, *That a whole Army of Scythians was once put to flight by the braying of an Ass.*

*London Journal, July 31. No. 625.*

**T**HE Author of the *Craftsman*, says *Osborne*, affirms, that the grand Dispute between them and their Adversaries, is not about particular Transactions of State, but about Principles of Government, which Court-writers have advanced destructive of Liberty. This, says *Osborne*, is not true, for Principles of Government were never mentioned till of late.

The sole Design of the *Craftsman* for these four or five Years past, he affirms, has been to remove the Ministry. To effect this they have try'd all ways, and every Method of Scandal and Defamation; for the sake of one Man the whole Nation hath been abused.

But the Design of the Writers on the other side have been to shew, that the Assertions of the *Craftsman* and his Authors, against the Government, have been without Foundation.

As to the Principles charg'd on these (Court) Writers as above, says, they have been refuted as often as advanced.

*A RID.*

A R I D D L E.

place big enough for to work or to play,  
A cloth that contain'd a large parcel of  
huy's  
Great morrice dances two hundred met on it,  
Perhaps you'll expect a jig or a country  
Ran'st all of these there was never a one,  
That could whittle *Moll Peasty*, or sing *Bobbins*  
*Jan.*

Then came a crew of sharp lads in their natures,  
Who stood like mere poys or stupid spectators:  
No wonder why any could not dauce a jippe  
For every one of them was ry'd by the legg:  
No wonder why none of the other could sing,  
Each of 'em daunc'd with his neck in a string.

*Another.*

My friend and I from home did part,  
He had some yards of me the first;  
Went at least a mile or more,  
And he did keep that space before;  
No more nor less we all agree,  
To be seen twice as far as me;  
To me then how it came to pass,  
That no farther beaten was.

An ODE in Horace, translated by way of  
Specimen to a new Work.

**M**elodious Lyre! If e'er reclin'd at ease,  
Thy warbling notes, or my soft verse  
could please,  
In this retreat, let not their musick cease,  
But let a just applause reward thy song.

First from fair *Lesbos* ever famous shore,  
Thou wert harsh toils, and where loud billows,  
<sup>rose,</sup>  
The *Solace* of his care! *Aeacus* bore,  
Thy (weetly sounding) *Shell* along.

To thee he *sang*—warm'd by the tuneful *sirene*,  
The praise of *Venus*, the free joys of wine,  
And gay *Lycean*'s sparkling eyes that shine  
Black, as the *treacherous* o'er her neck of snow.

Thou grace of *Phœbus*, thou delight of *Jove*,  
Who o'er thy *singing*, when e'er my fingers move  
Dot by thy soft, thy melting *sweetnesses* prove,  
The kind diffuser of introducing *rose*.

EPIGRAPH.

**H**UGH Peters sense, voice, language, action,  
smile,  
And front, are all in *H*——y heard, or seen :  
Which plainly proves this learn'd *Clay-markete*  
of *Anno Domini* 1610.

ON LOVE

**L**ove's no irregular desire,  
No sudden start of raging pain  
Which in a moment grows a fire,  
And in a moment cools again.

Not found in the sad sonneteer,  
That sings of darts, despair and chains,  
And by whose dismal verse, 'tis clear,  
He wants not heart alone, but brains,  
Nor does it center in the beau,  
Who fights by rule, in order dies,  
Whose all confits in outward show,  
And want of wit by dress supplies.  
No! Love is something so divine,  
Description wo'd but make it less;  
'Tis what I feel, but can't define,  
'Tis what I know, but can't express.

Lady M. M.—'s Farewell to BATH.

To all you Ladies now at Bath,  
And eke, ye Beaus, to you,  
With aking hear, and watry eyes,  
I bid my last adieu.

Farewell ye Nymphs, who waters sip  
Hot reeking from the pumps,  
While music lends her friendly aid,  
To cheer you from the dump.

Farewell, ye wits, who prating stand,  
And criticise the fair;  
Yourselves the joke of men of sense,  
Who hate a coxcomb's air.

**Farewell to Des're's, and all her Toys;**  
Which glitter in her Shop.  
**Deluding traps to girls and boys,**  
The warehouse of the top.

*Lindsays* and *Hayes*'s both farewell,  
Where in the spacious hall;  
With bounding steps, and sprightly air,  
I've led up many a ball.  
Where *Somerville* of courteous mein,  
Was partner in the dance,  
With swimming *Harri*, and *Brownlow* blithe,  
And *Bruton* pink of *France*.

Poor Nash, farewell! may fortune smile,  
Thy drooping soul revive,  
My heart is full I can no more —  
John bid the Coachman drive.

*An Epitaph on Dr. WOODWARD.*

HIC prope Magni NEWTONI reliquias  
Voluit jacere et fuisse,  
(Nec tanti Nomini vicinia credideris indignas.)  
JOANNIS WOODWARD. M. D.

JOHANNIS WOODWARD, M. B.  
Qui Deum in ipsis Operibus  
Quæsivit et invenit;  
Et, Philosophum ut decuit Christianum venera-  
Tersæcæ abdita et mirabilia (tus est :  
Curiose sed humiliæ,  
Pie sed feliciter,

Perscrutatus,  
Ad occultiorum Cognitionem  
Et ad sublimiorum Theoriam  
Avocatus est;  
Dieq. Aprilis xxii. A. D. 1728,  
Et Conservator admisus et Participa-

*An ANSWER to the Writer of Dawley Farm. A POEM. Inserted in p. 262.*

**T**HOU Voice of falsehood ! Blast of evil Fame !  
Flaunt'er ! unworthy of a Poet's Name !  
What Poet would like Thee profane his Song,  
Or drop such honey'd Poison from his Tongue ?  
Scandal to Truth ! thy Verse is like thy Cause,  
And like thy Patron's Honour thy Applause.

Who knows thy St. J—— in a God's Disguise ?  
Who files dread *jeve* the Tyrant of the Skies ?  
With whom can such abusive Lies prevail ?  
Or who believes the profligat' Tale ?  
*George*, was indeed a *Jove* in his Renown,  
And he a *Titan* who assaill'd his Thrones,  
But baffled in a Scheme so wild and vain,  
The Thund'rer hur'd him to the Earth again ;  
Press'd him beneath a Mountain's mighty Load,  
And forc'd the *Rebel* to confess his God :  
With Mercy heard him groaning for Reprieve,  
Forgot his wrongs, and bid the *Rebel* live.

How ill his Practice justifies his Plea !  
How ill his Pardon and his Crimes agree !  
In Pain forswearing ev'ry trait'rous Deed,  
At Ease resolving blindly to proceed ;  
Renewing all the Bakness of his Mind,  
And brooding Mischief to undo Mankind.  
—— This is the Hero whom thy Verse believ'd,  
As firm in Virtue, honest, brave, and wise.  
Who fires the Poet with a Taste for Fame,  
And adds a Glory to the Patriot's Name ;  
The Patriot Name that bids *Rebellion* rise,  
In Honour's Masque, in Liberty's Disguise ;  
The Poet's Fire, that, like deceitful *Cain*,  
Burns a false Incense, tho' it burns in vain.

Let *Dawley* triumph in the Builder's Art,  
And stand the Emblem of the Owner's Heart,  
If the low Task wrong the pompous Frame,  
Observe the Man ! his Fraud is just the same :  
Humble in Guile he studi'd to appear,  
With false Repentance mocks the public Ear ;  
Again, with *Syren's* Voice, would charm the  
State,

And lie, and cheat, and flatter to be great ;  
Again would all his Artifice display,  
Again be trusted, and again betray.

—— Poise in the Scales of Truth, his Craft and  
Pride !

The weight is equal, neither will subside ;  
One plan'd the mighty Mischiefs of his Mind,  
And one conceal'd the Mischiefs he design'd.  
Born for the Nation's Curse ! compos'd of ill !  
And fram'd for Actions wicked as his Will !  
In Pow'r abusing ev'ry sacred Trust,  
Ungrateful, cruel, treach'rous, and unjust,  
When out, impatient of the dire Disgrace,  
And with his Treason tainting all his Race :  
This is the Hero whom thy Verse believ'd,  
As firm in Virtue, honest, brave, and wise.

Would Truth and Painting lend their mutual  
Aids,

And *Dawley's* Walls confess the faithful Shade,  
What Scenes of Rispine, Loss, Despair, would  
Heroes in Exile, and betray'd Allies, trise !

The British Lion hunted from the Field,  
The Trophies wretched from the Soldier's Shield ;  
Th' unhappy *Catalans*, a glorious band !  
Dying like Victims, for their native land ;  
In Death upbraiding our perfidious Word,  
And in Repentance, crowding on the Sword.

**O Britain** — but 'tis past — no more thy Name  
Shall e'er be soil'd with such a Blot of Shame,  
—— preserves thee pure from ev'ry stain ;  
Honour and Peace distinguish *George's* Reign ;  
Let St. J—— rave in Impotence of Pow' ;  
His guilty Heart shall blast thy Fame no more  
—— Behold the Hero ! whom thy Verse believ'd  
As firm in Virtue, honest, brave, and wise.

### E P I G R A M.

**S**hou'd D—— print how once you robb'd  
your Brother,  
Traduc'd your Monarch, and debauch'd your  
Mother,

Say what revenge on D—— can be had ;  
Too dull for laughter, for reply too mad ?  
Of one so poor you cannot take the Law ;  
On one so old your sword you soon to draw.

Uncag'd then let the harmless monster rage,  
Secure in dullness, madness, want, and age.

*To Mr. Pope on his being personally abused*

**T**HY wit in vain th' invenom'd Critic gnaw,  
The polish'd metal breaks the Serpent's  
jaws,

Pain'd and irrag'd it on thy person lies ;  
But stain drops off, and feebly hissing dies.  
Impartial Heav'n which ne'er thought fit to join  
A beauteous form to such bright wit as thine ;  
Careless to grace the frail corporeal part,  
Has on thy Soul exerted double art.

### A RIDDLE, to *Lady C*——

**I**Reach all things near me and far off to boot,  
Without stretching a finger, or fleeting a hoot,  
I take them all in too, to add to your wonder,  
Tho' many and various, and large and absurd.  
Without jostling or crowding they pass safe by  
side,

Thro' a wonderful wicket not half an inch wide ;  
Tho' I lode them at ease in a very large stow,  
Of no breadth or length, with a hundred  
things more.

All this I can do, without witchcraft or charm,  
Tho' sometime they say I bewitch and do harm.  
Tho' cold I enflame, and tho' quiet invade,  
And nothing can shield from my spell, but a  
shade.

**A thief that has robb'd you or done you ill**  
grace,

In magical mirrour I'll shew you his face ;  
Nay if you'll believe what the poets have said,  
They'll tell you I kill and call back the dead  
Like conjurors in my circle I dwell,  
I love to look black too, it heightens my spell,  
Tho' my magick is mighty in every hue,  
Who see's all my power, must see it in me.

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T H E

# Monthly Intelligencer.

JULY, 1731.

Thursday July, 1.

HIS Majesty in Council call'd for the Council Book, and order'd the Name of *Wm Pultney, Esq;* to be struck out of the List of Privy Council; and likewise to be put out of all the Commissions of the peace, and his Deputations from the Lord's Lieut. to be revok'd: and the *Ld Chancellor* and principal Secretaries of State were directed to give the necessary orders therein.

His Majesty in Council order'd the Parliament shou'd be further protracted to the 20th of August.

An order issu'd from the Treasury for the payment of 900*l.* viz. 300*l.* for apprehending and convicting *Hall Bromhead*, condemn'd at *Lincoln Assizes*; 300*l.* for *James Fwd*, convicted at *Rochester Assizes*, and 300*l.* for convicting *Jeremiah Fitch*, at *Hertford Assizes*, for sending threatening Letters.

Friday July, 2.

The Queen sent to the Playhouse in *Drury Lane*, for the Manuscript of *George Barnwell*, to peruse it, which Mr. *Wilks* carried to *Hampshire Court*.

Saturday July, 3.

His Majesty granted to the Lady *Jane Holt*, and Lady *Lucy Wharton*, Sisters of the late D. of *Wharton*, all his Estate which was forfeit'd by his attainder.

Tuesday July, 6.

Was a Commencement at *Cambridge*; 4 Doctors were created, and 15 masters of Arts. The Doctors

of Divinity were Dr. *Hufsey*, and Dr. *Baker*, of *St. Peters*; Dr. *Gardiner*, of *St. Katherine's Hall*, was the Dr. of Civil Law, and Dr. *Jones*, of *King's College*, Dr. of *Physick*.

Wednesday July, 7.

A new Commission of the Peace for the County of *Middlesex* pass'd the Great Seal in which the Names of *Wm Pultney, Esq;* and *John Webster, Esq;* are omitted. The latter having compounded the affair, was fin'd only 1*s.* for wounding Justice *De Veil*, Mr. *Carlton* the same. See Occurrences *March 13*, and *July 3*.

Mr. *Walker* was taken into Custody for printing a scandalous pamphlet, entitled, *Robin's Game, or Seven's the Main*; as were Mr. *Rayner* Mr. *Lynn*, and Mr. *Slow* for publishing the same.

Thursday July, 8.

The Dutchess of *Dorset's* Salary as Lady of the Bedchamber to the Queen was advanc'd to 900*l.* per ann. in consideration of having serv'd 3 years in quality of Mistress of the Robes.

Began the Gen. Quarter Sessions for the City and Lib. of *Westminster*, and Sir *John Gonson* gave the charge.

Monday July, 12.

Mr. *Franklin* appeared at the K's Bench Bar to take his Trial for publishing the *Craftsman*, Jan. 9. But only 11 of the Special Jury appearing, it was proposed that one of the Grand Jury might be chosen to compleat the number; but that was over-ruled. Then Mr. Attorney Gen. pray'd

prayed a *Tales*; and my *Ld Ray-mond* thought it ought to be granted, which the Gentlemen who were sworn desir'd might not: Whereupon the Attorney Gen. withdrew his motion, and the Tryal was put off 'till next Term.

**Sunday July, 21.**

A Swarm of Bees settled on the side of Mr. *Lawton's* house in *Nicolaus Lane*, which they hiv'd and sent into the Country. •

**Wednesday July, 14.**

The Sessions began at the *Old-Bailey*, when *Edward Stafford, Esq;* was try'd for the murder of *Thomas Maywaring*, a porter, and was brought in *Lunatick*, appearing so on his Tryal, by several Witnesses.

*Sir Charles Wager*, with the Fleet under his Command, set sail from *Spithead*, directing their Course for *Cadiz*.

**Saturday July, 17.**

The Sessions ended at the *Old-Bailey*, and the 8 following persons received Sentence of Death, *viz.* *T. o. Granger*, alias *Corfield*, for stealing 31 Guineas from his master *Ben. Huffam, Esq;* *John Davis*, for 2 Robberies on the Highway, and for Murder; *John Drinkwater, Ber-nard Fink, Wm Yates, John Arm-strong, and Nath. Lamprey*, for several street Robberies; and *Tho. Clarkson* for robbing *Edw. Phillips* on the Highway; 3 were burnt in the Hand, and 32 order'd for Transportation.

**Tuesday, July 20.**

*Mrs Worley* driving in her Chair on *Banstead Downs*, was attacked by a Highwayman. He presented his Pistol, and she lash'd at him and his horse with her whip, till she obliged him to sheer off. Her footman was so surpriz'd he durst not assist.

**Thursday July 22.**

The master of the Rolls commit-

ted to the *Fleet* a Clergyman for marrying a School-boy of *Eaton* aged about 17. intituled to 1500*l. per ann.* to a servant maid; also the person who gave her in marriage, and the Youth's pretended Guardian, who had given Bond to indemnify the parson.

**Monday July, 26.**

The 8 persons capitally convicted, as above, were executed at *T. burn.*

**Thursday July 29.**

At a Court of Common Council held at *Guild Hall*, it was resolv'd, That the Money collected by the Aldermen and Common Council Men in their several Wards for the Sufferers by Fire at *Tiverton, Bland-ford and Rumsey*, to be paid into the Chamber of *London*, should be distributed by the Direction of the said Court without any Fee or Deduction whatsoever. [The Collections for the Sufferers are remarkably large and generous.

**Friday, July 30.**

An odd Accident happened in *Busby Park* to one of the Helpers in the King's Stables, riding his Majesty's own Hunting Horse, who was frighted by a Swan flying at him out of the Canal, which caused him to run away, and dash out his Brains against the Iron Gates; the Man was thrown on the Iron Spikes, which only entring his Cloths, did him no hurt. Some time before the same Swan is said to have flown at his Highness the Duke, but caused no Disaster.

**Saturday, July 31.**

A Report was spread that the *Duchess of Parma* was safely deliver'd of a Prince the 18th Instant.

About this time the Lady of *Samuel Sandys, Esq;* Member of Parliament for the City of *Worcester*, was safely deliver'd of a Daughter.

**DEATHS.**

## DEATHS.

**M**R. Enoch Floyd, formerly Governor of the Lead Mines Company.  
Thomas Wyvill, Esq; General Accomptant of the Excise, &c. and one of the Commissioners for Hawkers and Pedlers.

7. The Countess Dowager of Warwick and Holland. She was Daughter to Sir Thomas Middleton of Chirk-Castle, in the County of Denbigh, Bar. and Widow of the late Secretary Addisfon; by whom she has left one Daughter, Mr. Michael Carbonell Secretary to the Turkish Company.

The only Son of the Lord Effingham Howard.

20. The Mother of the Lord Baltimore.

22. Mr. Henslow, a Serjeant of the Chamber to the Lord Mayor.

17. The Hon. Sir Walter Tonge, Bar. first Commissioner of the Customs, at his House in Red Lyon Square.

19. George Granville, Esq; in the Commission of the Peace for the County of Bucks.

The Lady of Ambrose Page, Esq; at his House in Dukestreet, Westminster.

Mr. Thomas Salway, a Turkey Merchant, at his House in Stratford in Essex, said to die worth 150,000 l.

The Wife of Wm. Price of Vaend in Flintshire, Esq; only Daughter of the Lord Visc. Hereford.

Samuel Lowe, Esq; Member of Parl. for Aldborough in Suffolk.

Catherine, the Wife of Ralph Palmer, Esq; Counsellor at Law.

## CASUALTIES.

**M**MR. Shaw, a Victualler in Cheapside, overturn'd in a Chair with his Wife, who was kill'd.

19. A Pitch-pot, which was boiling between two Ships on the Thames, took fire, whereby the Charming Mary, Capt. Bell, was burnt to the Keel, and all her Cargo; the Happy Union, Capt. Aubin, unladen; the Harbin, Capt. Crookenden; the Hanover, Capt. Kitchingham, her Masts, Rigging, and great part of her Cargoe; the Param, Capt. Paramore, her Masts and Rigging; and the Briganza, Capt. Reynolds, her Bows, Masts, and Rigging.

An Apothecary's Servant at Cambridge was very much burnt by some Liquors which took fire, and endeavouring to escape through a Window, a great Dog tore him in such a manner, that he instantly dy'd.

23. A Powder-Mill at Maidstone in Kent blew up, by which two Men and a Child were kill'd; a Paper-Mill and a House adjoining were destroyed; the Tiling and Windows of several Houses, and the Windows of a Church at a great distance very much shatter'd.

Mr. Jakeman, a Cabinet-maker, Mr. Stephens a Scowerer, and another Person, going into a Boat from on board a Ship, it over set by the weight of Mr. Jakeman, who came too hastily on the side of it, and they, and the Waterman were drown'd.

29. A Fire broke out in the back of the Queen's head Tavern in Great Queenstreet, which consum'd two Stables, and several Coaches and Chariots, and rich Furniture belonging to Mr. Fairbield, a Coach-maker.

Four large Provinces in China destroy'd by Earthquakes and Inundations.

—Three Villages near Geneva, and the Corn 20 miles round, by Lightning.

—The Isle of Lancerotta, belonging to Portugal, depopulated by a Volcano.

## P R O M O T I O N S.

2. Col. *Bloodworth*, appointed a Groom of the Bed-Chamber, and  
*John Evelyn*, Esq; Equerry, to his R. H. the Prince.
4. Major *Wandsford*, appointed Lieut. Col. of Maj. Gen. *Gore's Royal Reg.* of Dragoons.
- Mrs. *Anne Moore*, made Laundress to the three eldest Princesses, with a Salary of 145*l. per Ann.*
- Christopher Wycill*, Esq; appointed a Commissioner of the Hawkers and Pedlers, in the room of his Brother deceas'd.
- Thomas *Eyre*, Esq; Rec. Gen. of the County of *Chester*, made Rec. Gen. for S. Wales, in the room of *John Meredith*, Esq.
- The Countess of *Suffolk*, declared Mistress of the Robes to the Queen.
8. The Lady of the Hon. *James Brudenel*, Esq; appointed Bedchamber-woman to her Majesty.
10. The Hon. Sir *Ch. Wager*, Vice Adm. of the Red, promoted to be Admiral of the Blue Squadron; and Sir *Geo. Walton*, to be Admiral under Sir *Charles Wager* in his Fleet.
- Richard Willoughby*, Esq; appointed Seneschal of his Royal Highness's Manor of *Mere*, in the County of *Wilts*.
14. *David Patten*, Esq; appointed High-Bailiff of *Westminster*, in the room of *William Morrice*, Esq; who resign'd.
- Dr. Stebbing*, elected Preacher to the Society of *Gray's-Inn*.
15. Mr. *John Girle*, chosen Surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital.
- Brig. Gen. *Clayton*, appointed to command the Regiments on Board Sir *Ch. Wager's* Squadron from *Gibraltar* to *Italy*.
16. *Geo. Wynne*, of *Leeswood*, in the County of *Flint*, created a Baronet.
- Mr. *Perkins*, an Attorney in *Abchurch-Lane*, appointed Under-Sheriff to *Samuel Russel*, Esq; one of the Sheriffs of *London*, for the Year ensuing.
- William Cann*, Esq; Barrister at Law, chosen Town-Clerk for the City of *Bristol*, worth 700*l. per Ann.*
- Mr *Wm Allen*, Grocer in *Holbourn*, Elected Warden of *Dulwich College*.
- The E. of *Dunmore* appointed a Gentleman of his Majesty's Bed-chamber.
- The Lt. *Effingham Howard*, appointed Lieut. Col. of Col. *Fane's* Troop of Horse Grenadiers.
- Col. *Cremer*, made Capt. of Grenadiers, in the third Reg. of Foot Guards, in the room of *Lord Effingham Howard*.
- Col. *Mordant* succeeds Col. *Cremer*.
- Capt. *Leffy* succeeds Col. *Mordant*.
- Capt. *Murry* succeeds Capt. *Leffy*.

## Promotions in I R E L A N D.

13. *Cairnes Marsh*, Esq; made Capt. in Col. *Egerton's* Reg. of Foot.
- Cromwell Ward*, Esq; made Capt. Lieut. in the said Regiment.
- Audley Lynd*, Gent, made Ensign in the said Regiment.
- Hugh Lord Sempill*, made Lieut. Col. in Maj. Gen. *Sutton's* Reg. of Foot, and likewise Capt. of a Company in the said Regiment.
- Hugh Warburton*, Esq; made a Major in Col. *Legonier's* Reg. of Horse, and likewise Capt. of a Troop in the said Regiment.
- Philip Asbly*, made Quarter-Master of Brig. *Barrel's* Reg. of Foot now in Ireland.

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VOL. I. MARRIAGES and PROMOTIONS in July, 1731. 311  
Ecclesiastical P R E F E R M E N T S conferr'd on the following Rev. Gentlemen

THE Rev. Dr. Sydall, translated to the Bishoprick of Gloucester, from  
that of St. Davids, and from the Deanery of Canterbury, to that of  
Westminster.

Mr. Herdisford, appointed President of Trinity College in Oxford.

William Geekie, D. D. installed Prebendary of Canterbury.

Mr. John Thomas, B. D. Fellow of All-Souls in Oxford, presented by the  
Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, to the united Parishes of St. Peter, and  
St. Bennet Paul's Wharf.

John Garwithen, L. L. B. presented to the Rectory of Woolfardisworthy,  
with the Vicaridge of Crediton, alias Kirton, both in the County of Devon.

Mr. Thomas Williams, presented to the Vicarage of Lanwonar, alias  
Llanwman cum Capella de Silion, in Cardigansh. and Diocese of St. Davids.

Mr. Eusebius Ibsam, Brother to Sir Justinian Ibsam, of Northamptonshire,  
Bar. and late Fellow of Lincoln College, elected Rector of the same.

Mr. William Howdell, presented to the Rectory of Bircholt, in Kent.

Mr. Laugharn presented to the Living of Killgaron, in Pembrokeshire.

Dr. George Leigh, presented to the Vicarage of Halifax, in Yorkshire.

Dr. Natb. Hough, Rector of St. George's Southwark, presented to the ad-  
jacent Rectory of Newington.

M A R R I A G E S.

8.—*Pullen*, of Andover, Esq; to Miss St. John, Sister to Pawlet St.  
John, of Farley in Hants, Esq;

12. *Geo. Fox*, Esq; to Miss *Harriot Benson*, only Daughter and Heiress of  
Rob. Lord *Bingley* deceas'd, a Fortune of 100000 l.

13. The eldest Son of Sir *Hen. Goring*, of *Sussex*, Bar. to Miss *Blackburne*.

14. *Thomas Bladen*, Esq; to the second Daughter of Sir *Theodore Janssen*.  
Justice *Bourn* of *Enfield*, to a Daughter of Sir *Simeon Stuart*, Bar.

*Charles Bertie*, Esq; of *Uffington*, to Miss *Mead*, Daughter of Dr. *Mead*.

*John Peyton*, Esq; to Miss *Mary Kempton*, of *Lambeth*.

20. *John Franklin*, of *Wysbich*, Esq; to Miss *Foster* of *Barfot*, near  
Bedford, a Fortune of 20,000 l.

*Andrew Searle*, Esq; Barrister of the Middle-Temple, to Miss *Eedell*.

*Lord Anne Hamilton*, to Miss *Edwards*, a very great Fortune.

B A N K R U P T S.

*Gilbert Langley*, of *Searlestreet*, *London*, *Goldsmith*.

*Joseph Cawthorne*, of *Cheapside*, *London*, *Vintner*.

*William Bedingfield*, of *Norwich*, *Mercer*.

*Andrew Soleiro*, of *Threadneedle-street*, *London*, *Vintner*.

*William Gill*, of *Maidstone*, *Kent*, *Brewer and Paper-maker*.

*Samuel Fairclough*, of *St. Catherine Creechurch*, *London*, *Haberdasher*.

*Thomas Fayr*, of *Darsignham*, *Norfolk*, *Malster*.

*Richard Stokoe*, of *St. Georges the Martyr*, *Middlesex*, *Carpenter*.

*John Chauntrell*, of *Aldermanbury-Postern*, *London*, *Distiller*.

*William Horsley*, of *Henley in Arden*, *Warwickshi*, *Tallow-Chandler*.

*John Hall*, of *Nantwich*, in the County of *Chester*, *Chapman*.

*Jeffery Hopkins*, Junr. of *Kinwarton*, *Warwickshire*, *Chapman*.

*Stephen Heath*, of *Warwick*, *Malster and Chapman*.

*John Shearm*, of *Moorwinstow*, *Cornwall*, *Merchant*.

Dresden, July 13. N. S.

**T**HE Count de Hoyne, late Prime Minister to the King of Poland, has acknowledg'd and sign'd the following Crimes and Misdemeanours with which he has been charg'd, viz. 1. Disobedience. 2. Despotick Administration. 3. Private Interest in Prejudice to the Publick. 4. Ill Treatment and Removal of particular Persons. 5. Keeping Matters secret from the King his Master. 6. Acting against his Orders. 7. Equivocating and retracting his own Words. 8. Abusing his Post in Prejudice to the Publick. 9. Keeping false Accounts. 10. Indecent Language and Behaviour during the King of Prussia's stay, as well at Dresden, as in the Camp, and elsewhere. 11. Offering to treat with foreign Courts without his Master's leave. 12. Acting contrary to his Master's Prerogative. 13. Concerning himself in things which did not belong to his Office. 14. The Affair of the Porcelaine, wherein he acted directly contrary to Order, and agreeably to his private Views and Interests. 15. Making Erasures and Alterations in the Orders sign'd by the King, and detaining instead of sending them away. 16. Augmentation of Expences. He was sentenc'd to make Restitution, and banish'd the Court.

According to our Advices from Constantinople, there was in February last a sharp Action in Persia, between the Sophi, at the head of 50,000 Men, and the Turkish Seraskier, of Erivan with 30,000. The former had about 20,000 kill'd and drown'd, and was oblig'd with his scatter'd Forces to retire to Tauris, the Siege of which Place, notwithstanding his loss, he was carrying on with an Army of 80,000 Men. The Turkish Sultan was determin'd to send 20,000 Janizaries to increase his Army in Persia, and was taking Mea-

sures to secure himself on the Throne, which he does not yet peaceably enjoy, altho' he had put to death between 15 and 20,000 mutinous Janizaries and Rebels.

Vienna, July 25. 'Tis confirm'd, that a new Treaty was sign'd here between the Emperor, Spain, and Great Britain, in confirmation of former Treaties, and sent to the respective Courts for their Ratification. 'Tis said, the Great Duke of Tuscany has acceded to the Vienna Treaty; and that the King of Sardinia is likewise disposed to come into the same.

Muscovy. A new Treaty of Commerce is concluded between this Court and that of Great Britain, whereby the Duties of Imports and Exports are put on the same Foot, as they were in the Reign of Peter the Great.

France. The King has forbid all Commerce with the County of Avignon, on account of an Ordinance publish'd in the Ecclesiastical State, prohibiting the Importation of French Cloth.

The Court of France has renew'd its ancient Alliance with the Helvetic Body, and likewise with the Crown of Denmark for half a Year.

France has also paid 600,000 livvers as arrears to the elector of Bavaria, who has signify'd to the Emperor, that he can't furnish his Majesty with the usual Body of Troops, but was resolved to keep 'em for his own use; mean while the French are fortifying their Frontiers, and their Ambassadors about to quit the Courts in the late Vienna Alliance, as theirs also were that of France.

Seville, July 10. Great preparations are making here for transporting 6,000 Spaniards to Italy, and in fitting out 10 men of war to join Sir Charles Wager's Squadron.

BOOKS

1. **M**odern History, &c. by Mr. Salmon, No. 82. Vol. XIV. 3.  
Some Remarks on the conduct of the Parliament of England, &c. to the woollen manufacture, &c. pr. 6d.
2. The present State of the Republick of Letters, for June.
2. The Historical Register, No. LXII.
3. A Letter to his Majesty King George, from the most victorious and mighty *Trudo Audato Pove/su Danger Enjo*, &c. pr. 1s.
4. A Letter to the R. Hon. Wm Pulteney, Esq; containing a Review of the Remarks, and of an Answer to one Part of a late infamous Libel, &c. wherein the methods and character of the person justified in the Remarks, are further exposed, &c. pr. 1s.
5. The Examiner. wherein are exposed the falsities, misrepresentations, &c. contained in that scandalous and malicious libel the Free Briton of Thursday July 1. &c. pr. 1s.
5. The Gentleman's Magazine, or, Trader's Monthly Intelligencer, No. VI. for June, pr. 6d.
6. The Charge of Edm. Lord Bp of London to the Clergy, May 28, pr. 1s.
7. Philosophical Conversation, or a new System of Physicks: by way of Dialogue: by Father Regnault. Translated and illustrated with Notes, by Tho. Dale, M. D. 3 vol.
8. Miscellaneous Observations upon Authors Ancient and Modern. No. VII. Some special methods of honouring God considered in an Affize Sermon at S. Mary's in Cambridge: by Rob. Leake, B. D. Fell. of S. John's.
9. The Political State of Great Britain for June, concluding the 41 vol. A Charge delivered to the Clergy of Middlesex, &c. May 19, by Dan. Waterland, D. D.
10. A Treatise of Tenures, in 2 parts, pr. 4s.
11. Pylades and Corinna, or Memoirs, &c. pr. 5s.
12. Demosthenis selectæ orationes, &c. notis illustravit Ricardus Mounteney, Coll. Reg. Cant. Socius.
13. The monthly Chronicle for June.
14. A Literary Journal for April, May and June, pr. 1s.
15. A vindication of the miracles of our blessed Saviour, &c. the 2d Vol. by Richard Lord Bp of Litchfield and Coventry.
16. Panarithmologia: or the Trader's sure guide, &c.
17. A Sermon on John I. 14, &c. by James Anderson, D. D.
18. The London Merchant: or the History of George Barnwell: a Tragedy, by Mr. Lillo.
19. A Defence of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, &c. by a Layman.
20. A Letter to Mr. P. on occasion of his late Letter in answer to the Remarks, &c. pr. 1s.
21. A Letter to the Person last mentioned in the Craftsman of May 22. pr. 6d.
22. The Lives of the English Bishops, from the Restauration to the Revolution, Part I. pr. 1s.
23. An Epistle from a Merchant's Clerk to his Master, pr. 6d.
24. The present State of Europe, for June.
25. The Traditions of the Clergy destructive of religion: a visitation Sermon at Wakefield, June 25, by Will. Bowman, A. M. Vicar of Dewsbury.
26. An Answer to one part of an infamous Libel, reflecting on Capt. Vinegar

Vinegar, and the late worthy *Jonathan Wilde*, &c. by *Hercules Vinegar* of Hockley in the hole, Esq; pr. 6d.

The *Ld Bishop of London's Caveat against aspersing Princes*, &c. pr. 6d. A Poem address'd to *Wm Pulteney*, Esq; pr. 6d.

26. *Historia Literaria*, No. 11. Vol. II. p. 5. pr. 1s.

27. A Sermon preached to the Societies for Reformation of manners, June 28, by *Jos. Burroughs*.

An impartial Review of the Controversy concerning the comparative excellence, &c. of moral and positive duties, &c. pr. 1s 6d.

28. The Ordinary of Newgate's Account of the behaviour and dying words of the malefactors executed last monday, pr. 3d.

A Sermon upon reading the *Act against profane swearing*, &c. July 4, by *Wm Reading*, M. A.

29. An Essay for introducing a portable Laboratory, &c. By *Peter Shaw*, M. D. and *Francis Hawksbee*.

The Occasional Historian, No. III. By *Mr. Earbery*. Pr. 1s.

Some Considerations relating to the present State of the Christian Religion. Part 2d. By *Alex Arscott*. &c. Pr. 1s.

30. A Proper Reply to *Mr. P's Answer*, &c.

31. Modern History: No. 83. By *Mr. Salmon*.

### A RECEIPT to cure the Stone and Gravel, communicated to the Publick in the *Daily Journal* by a Physician.

**T**ake *Marsh Mallow Leaves*, the *Herb Mercury*, *Saxifrage*, and *Pellitory of the Wall* of each, fresh gather'd (now in their prime) three handfulls; cut them small with a pair of Scissers, and mix them together, and pound them in a clean *Stone Mortar*, with a *Wooden Pestle*, till they come to a *Mash*, then take them out, and spread them thin, in a broad glaz'd Earthen Pan, and let them lie, stirring them about once a Day, till they are thoroughly dry, (but not in the Sun) and then they are ready, and will keep all the year long. Of some of these Ingredients so dried, make *Tea*, as you do common *Tea*, with boiling hot *Water*, as strong as you like to drink it, but the stronger the better, and drink three, four, or more *Tea cups* full of it, *Blood warm*, sweetned with coarse *Sugar*, every Morning and Afternoon, put-

ting into each *Cup* of it, at least half a Spoonful, or rather more, of the co press'd Oil of *Beech Nuts*, fresh drawn, (which in this Case has been experienced to be vastly preferable to Oil of *Almonds*, or any other Oil) stirring them about together, and so to continue it for as long as you see Occasion.

This Medicine, however simple sever it may seem to some, is yet a fine emollient Remedy, is perfectly agreeable to the *Stomach*, (unless the *Beech Oil* be stale or rancid) and will be found to *soothe*, and *foster* the *Asperity* of the *Humours* in general, particularly those that generate the *Gravel* and *Stone*, and will *relax* and *supple* the *Solids* at the same Time: And it is well known by all *Physicians*, that emollient Medicines do *lubricate*, *widen*, and *moisten* the *Fibres*, so as to *relax* them into their proper Dimensions, without *forcing* the *Parts*.

**Note.** The *Beech Oil*, required in the above Receipt, is to be had at the *Golden Ball* the *Corner of Burleigh street in the Strand*, for *One Shilling and Six-pence* the *Vial*.

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

## AUGUST.

- 15 St. Albans, Hertf.  
24 Acton, Midd.  
Aldborough, Suffolk  
Ashby de la Zouch,  
Leicestersh.  
29 Ashford, Kent  
13 Bleagon, Som.  
15 Bolton, Lanc.  
Bakewell, Derb.  
Bampton in the Bush,  
Oxfordsh.  
24 Beggars-bush, Midd.  
Bromley-pagets  
Bartholomew fair  
Bewley, Hants  
Bookford-slee, Dev.  
Benley  
Bridgestock  
25 Botley, Hants  
Brecknock  
29 Bromsgrove, Worc.  
17 Botley, Hants  
16 Blacknel, Dorset.  
14 Caerfilly, Glam.  
15 Cardigan  
Corby  
Carlile, Camb.  
Cambridge  
24 Crookhorn, Som.  
Crowland, Linc.  
Cranborn, Dorset.  
Crowley, Glouc.  
Corsham, Wilts.  
Chippingnorton, Oxf.  
Crampbourn  
Croyley  
16 Camelford, Corn.  
15 Dryfield, Yorksh.  
Dunmow, Essex  
24 Dover, Kent  
19 Devizes, Wilts.  
18 Darland, Dorsetsh.  
13 St Eades  
15 Eastbrint, Som.  
Ellesmere, Shropsh.

## AUGUST.

- Eglewesbate  
24 Frampton, Dorset.  
Faringdon, Berksh.  
Feningham, Suff.  
29 Fordingbridge, Hants  
15 Gisborough, Yorks.  
Goudhurst, Kent  
24 Grimsby, Linc.  
15 Hermitage, Dors.  
Huntingdon  
Hinkley, Leic.  
24 Hatherley, Dev.  
Horewood  
29 Helston, Cornw.  
Halston, Suffolk  
Harlow-bush, Essex  
15 Ilminster  
Isley, Berksh.  
29 Ilchester, Som.  
16 Keynsham, Som.  
25 Kinotton, Cornw.  
24 Kedminster  
15 Luton, Bedfordsh.  
Leskeard, Cornw.  
Lelant, ib.  
24 Leftwithiel, ib.  
Larick, ib.  
Lemster, Heref.  
14 Masham, Yorksh.  
15 Morelidge, Som.  
Marlborough, Wilts.  
St Mary-ottery, Dev.  
St Mary's parish, Glam.  
24 Monmouth  
Mere, Wilts.  
Montgomery  
15 Northampton  
Newport, Monm.  
Newport-moor  
Newin  
20 North-moor  
24 Newbury, Berksh.  
Northallerton, Yorks.  
Northwich, Chesh.  
Norwich, Norf.

## AUGUST.

- Namptwich, Chesh.  
24 Oxford  
29 Ormskirk, Lanc.  
Ockingham, Berks.  
15 Preston, Lanc.  
29 Peverel, Dev.  
15 Rumsey, Hants.  
Rhaiadergwy, Rad.  
Ross, Herefordsh.  
15 Stow, Linc.  
Swanley, Glam.  
24 Sandy-chapel  
Silverton, Devon.  
Stawbridge, Dorset.  
Sudbury, Suffolk  
29 St John's Bridge,  
Sturbridge, Worc.  
Sandford-peverel, Dev.  
30 Sandbach, Cheshire  
13 Tuxbury  
15 Thornbury, Glouc.  
Trinbury, Worc.  
Turbury, Cumb.  
24 Tewksbury, Glouc.  
Tuddington, Bedf.  
29 Tavestock  
31 Taller-downs, Dors.  
30 Uscum, Devon.  
15 Worcester  
Whitland  
24 Watlington, Oxf.  
Watford, Hertf.  
29 Weston-zealand, Som.  
Welchpole, Montg.  
31 Wareham, Dorf.  
19 Wakefield, Yorksh.

## Fairs in September.

- 2 Acton, Glouc.  
Abingdon, Berks.  
8 Bruton, Somerset.  
Beaminster, Dors.  
Blackbourn, Lanc.  
Breedwood, Stafforsh.  
Bury

## SEPTEMBER.

- Bury, Lanc.  
 Bishop-lidiard, Som.  
 Barnstaple, Dev.  
 Beaumaris, Anglesea  
 Buckland, Som.  
 10 Basing-downs, Hants  
 1 Cranbrook, Kent  
 Chapel-Silvas  
 3 Clack, Wilts.  
 Chatham, Kent  
 Calton, Cheshire  
 Cardigan  
 Cardiff, Glam.  
 1 Downderry-hill, Som.  
 3 Drayton, Shrops.  
 Danebury, Dev.  
 Dilton-marsh, Wilts.  
 2 Epping, Essex  
 8 Edg-mead, Som.  
 10 Evesham, Worc.  
 12 Endfield, Midd.  
 1 Gillingham, Dors.  
 St Giles's, near Winton  
 8 Glaßenbury, Som.  
 Gisborough, Yorks  
 Gilborn  
 8 Huntingdon

## SEPTEMBER.

- Hertford  
 Haulton, Chesh.  
 1 Kilmonton, Dev.  
 Kellington, Coraw.  
 Kerton, Dev.  
 8 Landyssel  
 5 Matham  
 8 Meriwick, Cornw.  
 1 Neath, Glam.  
 7 Nethstow, Glam.  
 8 Northampton  
 4 Oakham, Rutland  
 7 Ockington, Dev.  
 'Okehampton, ib..  
 6 Probus Cornw.  
 8 Partney  
 Panswick, Glouc.  
 Prellili  
 Reculver, Kent  
 Rockingham, North.  
 Southwark, Surry  
 Sturbridge, Camb.  
 Swindon, Wilts  
 Stratford, on avon  
 Warwick.  
 Smeath  
 Snide

## SEPTEMBER.

- Spalding, Linc.  
 Steple-ahhton, Wilts  
 St Mary, Som.  
 Streton-church, Shs.  
 12 Stow-gussy, Som.  
 1 Tregony, Corn.  
 3 St Tiddy, ib  
 8 Tenby, Pembrok.  
 Tuxford, Notts.  
 Therfston, Warw.  
 Uttoxeter, Staff.  
 1 Wilton, Wilts  
 Whitehaven, Cumb.  
 3 Winborn, Dors.  
 7 Ware, Hertfordh.  
 Woodbury-hill, Dors.  
 8 Wandsworth, Surry  
 Wolpit, Suffolk  
 Westmear  
 Westerly  
 Wotton, Som.  
 Worcester  
 Waltham  
 Woold  
 Whitland  
 Wakefield, Yorks.  
 9 Wrington, Som.

N. B. If any Fair be mistaken, the Author will upon Information given, rectify it in the progress of this Work.

## Observations in GARDENING for AUGUST, 1731.

THE first week sow a second crop of Collyflowers to stand the Winter, lest the first should run to seed, which they will be apt to do, if we have an open season till Christmas, or the ground be light and lye in a bottom; it is good to provide against such accidents.

Sow Rhadishes, Cabbages, Cole-worts, and Onions to stand for Winter; also, some Cresses to stand the Winter and heighten the taste of Sallads gather'd upon the hot beds in December and January; likewise Lettuce, Chervil, Cornfallad, and Spinach for Winter use.

Transplant Cabbage Lettuces especially the Dutch Brown sort.

Tie up Endive for blanching give more earth to blanching Sallery which is to be repeated every fortnight.

Now break off the stems of such Artichoaks as have done blowing.

Towards the end of the month, slip and set Aromatick herbs such as Savory, Thyme, Hyssop, &c. and cut down those that are run to seed within three or four inches of the ground.

Gather Seeds as directed in the former months.

STOCKS

VOL. I. Prices of Goods, &c. in JULY, 1731. 317  
Towards the End of the Month.

S T O C K S.

3. Sea 103 $\frac{1}{4}$	Afric. 50
— Bonds 61.	Royal Ass. 96 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Annu. 108 $\frac{5}{8}$	Lon. ditto 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Base 147	Tork Build. 24 $\frac{1}{4}$
— Circulation 81.	3 per Ct. An. 95 $\frac{1}{2}$
— Mil. Bank 108	English Copper 3 l.
India 194 $\frac{7}{8}$	Welsh ditto 2 l. 2 s.
— Bonds 6 l. 3 s.	Lottery Tick. 7 s.

The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amsf. 35	Hamb. 34
D. Sight 34 8	Paris Sight 31 $\frac{1}{8}$
Roter. 35 a 34 11	Bourd. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aster. 35 10	Cadiz 41 $\frac{1}{4}$
Madrid 41 $\frac{1}{4}$	Venice 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bilbao 41 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dublin 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lugbor. 50 $\frac{1}{4}$	Lisbon 5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Genoa 53 $\frac{1}{4}$	Oporto 5 5 $\frac{1}{4}$

Prices of Goods at Bear-Key March 27.	
Wheat 26 to 29	Oates 10 to 15
Rye 12 to 15	Tares 21 to 25
Bwry. 11 to 17	Pease 12 to 23
H. Beans 22 to 24	H. Pease 12 to 20
P. Malt 24 to 28	B. Malt 20 to 23

Prices of Goods, &c. in London.

24 to 25 Pigs. 18 s.	
50s. to 4l. Sugar Powder best 59 s. per C.	
Old Hop. 36 to 49 Distro second sort 49 s. per C.	
Rape Seed 11 l. to 12 l. 00s. Loaf Sugar double refine 09 d.	
Lard the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half Farthing per lb.	
on board, 16 l. 10 s. Distro single refine, 60 s. to 70 s.	
Tin in Blocks 4 l. 00 s. per C.	
Distro in Bars 4 l. 02 s. exclusive Cinnamon 7 s. 9 d.	
of 3 l. per Hun. Dury. Cloves 9 s. 1 d.	
Oppe Eng. best 5 l. to 14 s. per C. Maca 16 s. 6d. per lb.	
Ordinary 4 l. 14 s. per C. Nutmegs 8 s. 7 d. per lb.	
Distro Barbary 3 l. to 4 l. 00s. Sugar Candy white 12 d. to 17 d.	
per C. Distro brown 6 d. Half penny per lb.	
Distro of Bilbao 14 l. 10 s. per Tin Pepper for Home consump 14 d.	
Distro of Sweden 15 l. 10 s. per Tin Distro for exportation 16 d. Half penny	
Tallow 36 l. per C. or 5d. Ear. Tea Bohia fine 12 s. to 14 s. per lb.	
per lb. Distro ordinary 10 s. per lb.	
Gentry Tallow 1 l. 37 s. od. Distro Congo 12 s. to 16 s. per lb.	
Catgut 17 s. 9 d. per lb. Distro Pekoe 18 s. per lb.	
Grocery Wares. Distro Green fine 12 s. to 15 s. per lb.	
Raisins of the Sun 27 s. od per C. Distro Imperial 14 s. per lb.	
Distro Malaga. Fraisles new none Distro Hyson 35 s.	
Distro Simeone new 27 s.	Drugs by the lb.
Distro Alicante 15 s.	Balsam Peru 16 s.
Distro Europa new 16 s. od.	Cardamom 3 s. 4 d.
Distro Balsadera 17 s.	Camphire resin'd 23 s.
Currants 37 s.	Crabs Eyes 22 s.
Distro new none	Jallap 3 s. 9 d.
French French 17 s.	Manna 1 s. 6 d. & 2 s. 6 d.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL from Tuesday, July 6. to Tuesday July 27.

Christened	{ Males 701 }	1342
	{ Females 641 }	

Buried	{ Males 806 }	1609
	{ Females 803 }	

Of which have dy'd (Casualties 35) of Consump. 216, Fevers 171, Smallpox 274.

Died under 2 Years old,	556
Between 2 and 5	145
Between 5 and 10	53
Between 10 and 20	52
Between 20 and 30	143
Between 30 and 40	174
Between 40 and 50	147
Between 50 and 60	138
Between 60 and 70	117
Between 70 and 80	50
Between 80 and 90	33
Between 90 and 100	11

Hay 4 l. a load.

Mastick white 4 s. 6 d.
Opium 10 s. 06 d.
Quicksilver 4 s. 4 d.
Rhubarb 18 s. 4 20 s.
Sarsaparilla 3 s. 00 d.
Saffron Eng. 26 s. 00 d.
Wormseals 4 s. 6 d.
Balsam Capiva 2 s. 10 d.
Balsam of Gilliad 14 s. 00 d.
Hypocacuana 5 s. 6 d.
Ambergrease per oz. 14 s. 00 d.

Wine, Brandy, and Rum.

Porter'd, per T. 32 l. a 34 l.
ditto white 40 l.
Lisbon red 36 s.
ditto white 26 l.
Sherry 27 l.
Canary new 26 l.
ditto old 36 l.
Florence 9 l.
French red 36 l. a 50 l.
ditto white 20 l.
Mountain malaga old 30 l.
ditto new 24 l.
Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6s. to 6s. 6d.
Rum of Jam. 6 s. to 7 s. 6d.
ditto Lam. 6s. to 10s.

AUGUST

## 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 *Gardburn*, a Cambridge scholar, Mr *Johnston*, 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*, *Everet*, *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 Gardon* at *Ghelnford* for a robbery on the highway; an account of the incendiaries at *Bristol*, and the apprehending *John Power*, for sending threatening letters, 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 for *R. Newton* 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 Publish'd, 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. Pr. 4*d.*

The Royal Treasury of England, or a 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 intermit 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*d.*

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

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

*Cadmus and Vanessa*, a Poem, pr. ad.

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

I. His passionate Address to all Bachelors and Maidens. II. An old Maiden Lady's Advice to all young Ones. A Tale (by a Baronet.) III. A Form of Prayer to be used Daily, by all spotless Virgins. IV. The Doctor confuted: Or, No Cure for Love. V. A young Lady's Recantation of her Resolution to turn Nun. Humbly Address'd to *Henry Stonecastle*, Esq; Author of the *Universal Spectator*. By *John Singh of Grays Inn*, Esq. Pr. 6*d.*

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 6*d.* 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.*