

T H E

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

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NUMB. VI. for JUNE, 1731.

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## CONTAINING,

- I. A VIEW of the Weekly *Essays* and *Entertainments*, viz. Of Self-Interest, Popularity, Indolence, Wit and Fool, Whig and Tory, Criticism, Plays, *Shakespeare*, *Marius* and *Sylla*, Art of rising, Servants; Lying and Veracity; Church-Preferment-hunters and Authors.
- II. Controversial Points, *viz.* the *Craftsman's* Dedication; *Caleb's* peace; the Alphabet in parties; Conduct of the M—ry; their Skill and Address; their Wick- edness and Weakness; Dependency of Parliament; Pension Bill; Mr. *Walpole's* Cafe; the *Craftsman's* Vin- dication of Mr. *P--* and *Ld B--*; Remarks upon it; An- swers to the Remarks, Obser- vations on the Answers.
- III. POEMS on several Occasions.
- IV. DOMESTIC Occurrences, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Preferments, Casualties, Bu- rials and Christenings in London.
- V. Prices of Goods, Stocks, Grain, a List of *Bankrupts*.
- VI. FOREIGN Affairs.
- VII. Fires and Accidents.
- VIII. Books, &c. publish'd.
- IX. Observations in Garden- ing, and a List of Fairs for the Season.
- X. A Table of Contents.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN of Aldermanbury, Gent.

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*Prodeſſe & Deleſtare.*

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## L O N D O N:

Printed for *R. Newton*, at *St. John's Gate*, and sold by the Booksellers MDCCXXXI. (Price SIX-PENCE.)

Where may be had all the former Numbers, the two first being now reprinted.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

**I**T has been unexceptionably advanced, that a good Abridgment of the Law is more intelligible than the Statutes at large; so a nice Model is as entertaining as the Original, and a true Specimen as satisfactory as the whole Parcel: This may serve to illustrate the Reasonableness of our present Undertaking, which in the first place is to give Monthly a View of all the Pieces of Wit, Humour, or Intelligence, daily offer'd to the Publick in the News-Papers, (which of late are so multiply'd, as to render it impossible, unles a man makes it a busines, to consult them all) and in the next place we shall join therewith some other matters of Use or Amusement that will be communicated to us.

Upon calculating the Number of News-Papers, 'tis found that (besides divers written Accounts) no less than 200 Half-sheets per Month are thrown from the Press only in London, and about as many printed elsewhere in the Three Kingdoms; a considerable Part of which constantly exhibit Essays on various Subjects for Entertainment; and all the rest, occasionally oblige their Readers with matters of Public Concern, communicated to the World by Persons of Capacity thro' their Means: so that they are become the chief Channels of Amusement and Intelligence. But then being only loose Papers, uncertainly scatter'd about, it often happens, that many things deserving Attention, contained in them, are only seen by Accident, and others not sufficiently publish'd or preserved for universal Benefit and Information.

This Consideration has induced several Gentlemen to promote a Monthly Collection, to treasure up, as in a Magazine, the most remarkable Pieces on the Subjects abovemention'd, or at least impartial Abridgments thereof, as a Method much better calculated to preserve those Things that are curious, than that of transcribing.

In pursuance whereof, and the great Encouragement already given, this Work (notwithstanding the Opposition and uncommon Treatment it meets with, by being refused to be advertised in some Papers, and other ways) will be regularly continued, shall appear earlier, and contain more than any other Monthly Book of the same Price.

As all possible Care will be taken to avoid the Mistakes incident to undertakings of this kind, so the Author will think himself oblig'd to such Persons who shall give him a true state of any Transaction erroneously publish'd in the Papers, or shall please to communicate any Pieces of Wit or Entertainment proper to be inserted; directing for him at the British Coffee-house in Finch Lane, near the Royal Exchange, or at the Printer's at St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell. Where any Persons sending directions shall be serv'd at their first coming out, which may prevent their being disappointed by applying to prejudiced Persons.

T H E

# Gentleman's Magazine:

## J U N E 1731.

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

*The Free Briton, Thursday, June 3.*

No. 79.

*Animadversions on the Craftsman's Dedication, prefixed to his Collection of Papers in 7 Vols.*

considers this Piece under two Articles; first as an Apology; secondly, as a Panegyric.

The Craftsman's Political System, is, he says, to charge all the Evils which have happened since the Treaty of Hanover, to the close Conjunction then cemented, between Great Britain and France, which must appear false to those who remember the Treaty of Vienna.

As an Agravation 'tis alledged by the Craftsman that Santa Lucia was scuttled, and Dunkirk opened. The first a notorious Falshood; the other a partial Charge; since it it should have been said, that as it was opened, so it was shut up again.

Another Position of the Craftsman was, That great sums of Money were thought necessary to be raised, at a time when the People were least able to bear, and had the least reason to suspect any extraordinary Burthens.

This our Author calls a Contradiction: For if this Nation was in such Distress as the Craftsman represents it, could the People at that time least supply the demands of such Supplies?

The general Principles of Liberty says the Craftsman, have been the sole Foundation of all his Arguments, and the general Interest of Great Britain

the sole Object of them.] A Pretence, says our Author, that will at no time be omitted by any Man who opposes the Government, be his Discontent of what kind soever.

Nothing, says the Craftsman, gave me a more sensible Pleasure, at his present Majesty's Accession, than the prospect it opened of a coalition of Parties.

This, says our Author, he knows to be impossible, unless it could likewise cure the Corruption of Men's Hearts, or abate their Avarice and Ambition; prevent their Competitions, or reconcile their Opinions.

Concludes with observing, that as to the Coalition which they pretend to desire, it is really this, that, whilst they are dividing and carrying off his Majesty's Friends, they endeavour to carry them over to and unite them with his most inveterate Enemies.

*The Grubstreet Journal, Thursday June 3. No. 74*

Remarks on the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and mutual Guaranty, concluded at Covent Garden, between Caleb D'anvers, Esq; and Robert Lynn, Esq; as inserted from the Craftsman, p. 209, to which the States-General of Grubstreet were invited to accede; but that either thro' the Fours of their Paper, or the influence of Mr. Fog, who had remonstrated strongly against it, as a separate Treaty, they had not yet agreed to it.

M R. Bavius in behalf of the States of Grubstreet, says, — Artic. I. contains an unreasonable Stipulation,

viz. That the contracting Parties should be obliged to a mutual Defence, or a reciprocal Guaranty of all Rights, &c. which each of them enjoys, or ought to enjoy.] Who, says he, is to determine what Rights and Privileges any of the Parties ought to enjoy? This may be construed such Rights, &c. as no Party perhaps has a right to.

Art. II. *Rupert Lyn, Esq; guarantees the Liberty of the Press, and the Papers of Grubstreet, and promises to maintain and defend 'em against all Persons.*] The Grubbeans insist upon further Security; for they remember, that some Years ago Mr. Lyn declared strongly for the Liberty of the Press, yet lately, they have reason to believe, he endeavour'd to get that Liberty suppress'd. They are therefore of Opinion, that Mr. Lyn ought to grant a general Protection under his Hand and Seal against all Messengers, to secure them from Finer, Imprisonments and Pillories.

Art. III. *To put a stop to all Hostilities against Mr. Lyn, and to suffer him to enjoy all his Posts of Honour, &c. which he enjoys at present, and to guarantee them to his Successors.*] This, they conceive, would be to oblige themselves to perform things of which they are entirely ignorant, or impossible to be done.

Art. IV. *The other Points remaining to be settled, shall be discussed and decided, as soon as possible, without any delay.*] This, say they, obliges to nothing, and rather think that a precise Time ought to be limited.

They therefore insist upon a separate additional Article, That each Society shall grant no Protection to the Renegado Members of the other.

They observe further, that Mr. D'Anvers has given Offence by his Remarks on the History of England; it being hard to know with what view they are written, some affirming the Jacobite Lyes concealed in the Republican and that in them the aristocratical Form of Government is recommended by rendering the Monarchical ridicu-

lous. Mr. Fog's Conduct they also object against, and therefore they are resolv'd to act with the greatest Deliberation in this critical Conjuncture, and not accede too precipitately to a Treaty, which may engage them in the support of Tyrany and Oppression, or of Anarchy and Confusion.

*Universal Spectator, June 5. No. 139.*

**E**xamines some Sentiments advanc'd by Modern Writers, founded on this Principle, that *Self-Interest* is the Motive to all our Actions, and that pretensions to *Virtue* are only a *Vail*. *Rochefoucault* first brought these Notions in vogue, which are adopted by our Free Thinkers. *Glory, Love of Country, and Virtue*, with them are chimerical, and the *Heroes* of Antiquity, a pack of *self-interested Rascals*. Gives several instances of ancient Worthies, who bravely sacrificed their Lives for the good of their Country and who could not possibly have any private View. The satisfaction they took in such heroick Actions, gave birth to that philosophical Maxim, *Virtue is its own Reward.*

Detraction, and calumniating brave Exploits, he says, is the product of Envy, the Off-spring of a mean Heart, and of a narrow Understanding.

*Virtue*, say these self-interested Gentlemen, is a political Invention for the benefit of *Society*; by which Men are deceived into doing Actions for the publick Profit, tho' to their own private Disadvantage.

Gives the Example of *Julius Caesar*, who is celebrated for his Clemency, and who, altho' a wicked and ambitious Man, yet his *Mercy* ought not therefore to be placed in the Catalogue of his *Vices*; nor should we represent the Compassion of *Caesar* either as Weakness or Artifice, but rather place this part of his Character in the fairest Light.

In fine let us practice *Virtue*, from a Desire of living happily, our selves, and commend it through that natural Attention

Affection that ought to warm us for posterity.

Read's Journal, Sat. June 5.

Conversation is the subject of this Discourse, which the Author says, affords a rational Satisfaction to the Mind, exalts the Faculties of the Soul, and diffuses an inexpressible Delight through the Bosoms of those who are capable of enjoying it. Describes one he met with at a Visit he made at the House of *Fauslinus* in the Country. The Company consisted of three Ladies and two Gentlemen. *Mscrinus*, a Bachelor of 35, is studious, has Wit, sings well, and is turn'd for Poetry. His Sister *Silvia* is much of his Temper; *Belliza* has more of Vivity. *Sophronia*, near her grind Climacterick, has good Sense and pleasantnes of Humour. Her Gran'son *Florio*, a Wit, and a Beau. The subject of their Conversation was *Dependence on great Men*. *Sophronia* relates an Instance to that purpose in King Charles II's time. The late E. of St. Albans, Secretary to Queen *Henrietta Maria* in all her Misfortunes, found himself at the Restoration but in an indifferent Condition. Happening one day to make a Party at Pleasure with his Majesty, where all Distinctions were laid aside, a Stranger came with an importunate Suit for an Employment, just vacant, of great Value. The King ordered him to be admitted, and the Earl to personate h's Maj:fly. The Gentleman made his Address's accordingly, enumerated his Services to the Royal Family, and hop'd such a Place would not be thought too great a Reward for them. *By no means*, reply'd the Earl, and I am extreamly concern'd, that, as soon as I heard of the Vacancy, I conferr'd it on my faithful Friend there, the E. of St. Albans (pointing at the King) who has constantly followed the Fortunes both of my Father and my self, and has hitherto only enjoy'd my favour in return: But when any thing of this kind happens again, worthy your

acceptance, pray let me see you. The Gentleman withdrew. The King smiled at the Jest, and confirmed the Grant. Thus the Earl ow'd that to Chance and quickness of Thought, which the most faithful Services could never procure him.

Fog's Journal, June 5. No. 135.

Here having been lately publish'd, *A Persuasive to Impartiality and Caution in judging of the present Administration, particularly with regard to our Difficulties and Transactions abroad*. — addressed to the People. This Title, Fog says, was affix'd by mistake, that designed being *A Persuasive to the People of England to go to sleep during the Administration of our present wise and able* —

However, he is persuaded, that it must be the Child of some old Woman's Brain; — for old Women forget what has been said to them; so does this Pamphleteer what has been prov'd over and over: — Old Women love to tell a Story twice, so does this Author; and observes the Rule which himself lays down, he that would make others sleep, must seem at least to sleep himself; and concludes with himself, that the intoxicating Vapours of *Gin* having shed their drowsy Influence over the old Woman's head, sleep did its Office and produced this Dream.

Picks several Paragraphs, which instead of seriously answering, he turns into Jest, and concludes in like manner as he began, that perhaps he may be laugh'd at for spending so much Time about an *Old Woman's Dream*; but if it should have the same effect upon his Readers as it had upon him, he should deserve their Thanks for giving them a comfortable Nap.

Craftsman, Sat. June 5. No. 257.

From the Folly of Superstition for particular Days, Letters, or Words, takes occasion to discourse of the prevalent Humour among us of dividing

the Alphabet into Parties, and setting the 24 Letters together by the Ears. One set of Writers have an aversion to the Letter *P*. But why? it stands for Protestant as well as Papist; Pensioners and Patriot; and marks out a *Pym*, a *P—b—m*, or *P—y*. Another set of Men are disgusted with the Letter *W*, tho' it be the initial Character of *Wolsey* and *Wentworth*, *Walsingham* and *W—le*.

But of the whole Alphabet, he thinks the Letter *R* hath had the worst Usage; tells us of an old Country Gentleman, who is insuperably prejudiced against the word *Robin*, which has a dis-greeable *Equivoque* in the very sound of its Name, as if incompatible with the trust of publick Money; and can hardly believe a Man to be perfectly honest whose Name is *Robin*.

Instances in *Robin-Hood*, and says, that from him *Thieves* and *Highwaymen* are called *Roberts-men*. Mentions one thing recorded to his Honour, that he was generously rapacious; that he prey'd upon the Rich and spar'd the Poor.

Another instance he gives, is that of *Robin Goodfellow*, which he will not allow to be fabulons, but will have to be a prime Minister to one of our old English Kings; and being a jovial laughing Fellow, led his Master by ill Advice, into a continued series of Difficulties; and from him all kinds of *ignes fatui*, or *false Lights*, are proverbially call'd by his Name. He was such an notorious Lyer, that from him *Shakespeare* puts the following words into the Mouth of *Hecate* in *Macbeth*,

LYAR ROBIN,  
You must bob in.

His next instance is *Robin Dudley*, E. of *Leicester*, a great Favourite, and a voracious Plunderer under Q. *Elizabeth*.

Sir *Robert Car*, Kt. he mentions as another publick Robber.

But what delighted him most, was that notorious Scotch Rebel and Plunderer *Rob Roy*; that is, said he, either *King Robin*, or *Robbing the King*.

Lastly, mentions the Method used by Sailers when they mutiny, in signing their Names in an orbicular manner, which they call a *round Robin*; whence the Phrase, *We have him round as a Robin*.

P. S. Mr. *Oldcastle* being call'd by the *cursory Observator*, (See No. V. p. 199.) for a more particular defense of his antimonarchical proceeding, promised by him in his *Remarks* concerning *Ld Falkland's* behaviour in 1640, Mr. *Danvers* takes the omission of it on himself, and says, will perform it, when he thinks proper to continue his *Remarks* to 1641. but that in the mean time the *Observator* may discover his answer by considering *Robin's* *Reflections* on that year.

The London Journal, Sat. June 5.  
No. 619.

The Conduct of the Ministry considered.

Whether, says *Osb.rne*, our national Affairs have been conducted by *Wisdom*, or not, they look as tho' they had, and that's as well: A view has been had to this one Point, Better submit to a few Inconveniences, than involve Europe in a general War.

*National Bravery is National Folly and Madness*, where there is no probability that the Effect will be *National Happiness*.

Says, 'tis agreed, that the *Vienna Treaty* was the Cause of all the Disorders for some Years past; that our refusing the sole Mediation, after the Breach between *France* and *Spain*, but been urg'd as the reason; but the *Emperor* and *Spain* had no right to demand our Acceptance. We might know too, that the Mediation was offered only nominally, and that those two Powers were then actually forming a Plan of the *Vienna Treaty*, or, as some say, had made it.

When the Treaty was finish'd, 'twas time for us to put our selves in a Posture of Defence. Then it was, a cloise Alliance with *France* was thought necessary

cessary, yet was it against our Interest to go to War in Conjunction with FRANCE. This juncture of Affairs requir'd the utmost Skill and Address. To keep off a War, we submitted to some Injuries from Spain, and certain Encroachments from France. Had we struck up with the Emperor first, Spain would have thrown her self on France; but the Seville Treaty solv'd the Difficulty, and pav'd the way for the present Treaty with the Emperor, and disposed him to an Agreement, and induced him to give up the Ostend Company, and settle Commerce upon the ancient Foot; Spain likewise must come in, because France can give no Equivalent for the Advantages which they are to receive by their Accession, the States of Holland have no particular Interest against it; and France, if she has any, must submit to a Treaty, which answers all just Pretensions of contending Parties.

all times communicate his gracious Designs to Man; and why he deferred the doing of it till the time of Tiberius? God deferred a certain Revelation to the time of Tiberius, because he foresaw it would then be an act of the greatest Goodness, and have its best Effects upon the World.

The Dr. asks, *How it is consistent with the Notion of God's being universally benevolent, not to have revealed it to all his Children who had equal need of it?* But if they had equal need of it, yet if they were not equally fit for it, but in a State tending rather to increase their Guilt by; it then God's Goodness is manifest by with-holding it from them.

If Divine Revelation be the effect of Mercy, How, (says the Author of Christianity, &c.) can a Being be denominated Merciful and Good, who is so only to a few, but cruel and unmerciful to the rest? Mr. Law answers, 1. Justice in God is not without Mercy, nor Mercy without Justice. 2. A Divine Revelation is owing to the Goodness, Mercy and Justice of God, govern'd and directed by his eternal Knowledge of all the Effects of every Revelation at any or all times.

Objection. *How can we be blamed for rejecting this, or receiving that, if we can't comprehend the Reasons on which every Revelation is founded, both as to its matter and manner?* Answer, 1. Just as we may be blamed or commended for some Notions of God; as believing false Revelations and Idolatry. 2. Tho' we are insufficient to comprehend the Reasons of Divine Revelation, yet we may be so far sufficient Judges as to make our Conduct therein justly accountable to God.

The Grubstreet Journal, Thursday,  
June 10. No 75.

Refers his Readers to his 68th Journal, Apr. 22. wherein some account was given of Dr. Tyndal, Author of *Christianity as old as the Creation*; in this, the same Subject is resumed; and some Arguments extracted from Mr. Law's *Case of Reason and natural Religion* fairly and fully stated, opposed against the said Book in defense of Revelation. See p. 159.

The Drs. Position is, *That God must act according to the relation he stands in to his Creatures.* From whence Mr. Law shews the incapacity of human Reason to judge truly of God's Proceedings in regard to Divine Revelation.

If the fitness of Actions results from the Nature and Relation of Beings, then the fitness of God's Actions, as he is an Omnipotent Creator and Governor, must be to us very incomprehensible.

This, says Mr. Law, will solve those Questions, *Why God did not at*

*Craftsman*, Sat. June 12. No. 258.  
Of Dependency of the Parliament on the Crown.

His Subject he considers in some Reflections on a Letter from Cambridge, in justification of a certain Position advanced by a learned Prelate against

against the *Pension Bill*, published in several News-Papers.

The Position at large the Reader will find p. 160. No. 4. beginning at these words, *Tho' this seems to be a self-denying Bill, &c.* and the Letter from Cambridge, p. 214. No. 5.

Upon this, the *Craftsman* observes, that the manifest intentions of the Commons, was only to prevent all *pettunary Influence* over the Members of their own House; that all such Influence is a corrupt Dependence, and as such, tends to break the Balance between the Powers essential to the Constitution, by giving so much strength to the Crown, as to make it able to over-bear the rest.

As to that part of the Position, that *an independent H. of Lords or Commons, is as inconsistent with our Constitution, as an independent or absolute King,* he replies, That the several Estates of the Legislature are dependent on each other; but this Dependency rises from the Wisdom and Happiness of our Constitution; from the necessity of a mutual Agreement, founded on mutual Interests; whereas if corrupt Influence should be allow'd, one Branch of the Constitution wou'd gain such an Ascendant over the others, that the Balance of our Constitution would be broken, and the concurrent Assent of the Legislature might not arise from the mutual Interests of those who constitute it, but from a Dependence created by Corruption. See p. 247.

He concludes with challenging his Lordship to defend or disclaim this dangerous Doctrine and Position, publish'd in his Name, or confine it to that Legal Dependency which our Constitution hath formed.

*Fog's Journal*, Sat. June 12. No. 136.

#### *Popularity in Statesmen*

**F**O G allows to be both Wife and Honest, if the Measures to obtain it fall in with the Genius, Inclination and Interest of the govern'd. But the Mischief is, those who are not capable

of doing any thing good or worthy, thirst after the Glory of it more eagerly than the deserving, asserting themselves to have been the promoters of Measures which they openly opposed.

Applies this to some Transactions in Parliament. In the last Sessions but one an Act past for preventing Bribery and Corruption in the Election of Members of Parliament. This Bill had met with great Opposition, especially in the Upper-House, who made such Amendments to it, as 'twas thought, would endanger it in the other House. The Gentleman who brought in the Bill was highly offend'd, urging, that the Amendments were direct Encroachments on the Privileges of the Commons; this Artifice deluded the Opposers of it, to leave it to the Patriots to throw out their own Bill. The Amendments were reconsider'd in the House, when few but Friends of the Bill attended, and so the Bill passed to the surprize of all the World.

Another Affair of the same nature he mentions, is the Bill brought into the House the last Sessions, To prevent vexatious Suits concerning Tythes.

This Bill, Fog allows, took its rise from a Dispute between a wealthy City Kt. and a Clergyman (See the *Free Briton* in the next Page). With whom, says he, was it necessary to concert such an Affair but those with whom he had constantly voted? He did so, and the Brother of a certain great Man supported him in his Motion.

Shortly great Clamours arose, and the inferior Clergy (whom Fog praises much in this Journal) were induc'd to believe there was a Design to violate their Property.

At this juncture, says Fog, a certain cunning B— whom he calls Cardinal *Coscia*, went to the M—r, and assur'd him he would engage to bring all the inferior Clergy, and a Majority of both Universities into his Interest, if he would oppose the Bill. He did so, and the Bill was dropt, notwithstanding

ing

ing his Promise to the Gentleman who moved it.

He concludes with some Reflections on the dignified Clergy, and *political Lying*, which last, he says, some Persons are so fond of as if they thought no Business cou'd prosper without it: But, adds he, if they ever *deceive us* again, *they must deceive us with Truth.*

The Free Briton, Thursday June 10.  
No. 80.

*Animadversions on the Craftsman's Dedication.*

(Continued from his last Paper.)

**I**N this he considers the *impartiality* which the Craftsman professeth in that instance relating to the Clergy and Laity, as *two distinct Bodies of the State*; and that Passage where he says, *He would not deprive the Clergy of their just Rights, nor exalt Ecclesiastical Power above Civil Liberty, and scorns to make a pretended Concern for their Rights, a Stalking-Horse to his own Designs.*

This Passage, our Author says, is generally understood to be an *invidious Comment* upon that part of the King's Speech, wherein the assurances of equal Protection are made to all Orders and Degrees of Men. We'll not strain this Passage to mean a Reflection on the King, but if offered against a Minister without Proof or Truth, 'tis equally *immoral*. The Asperion lies against a great Minister, on account of the late Bill to restrain Suits for Tythes by a certain limitation of Years. The Clergy are alarm'd; the Minister opposes and prevents it, and his Majesty assures them of Protection. This Bill, the Craftsman suggests, was the Minister's Contrivance, to make a false pretended Concern for their Rights, a Stalking-Horse to his own Designs.

To support this Accusation, the Craftsman must suppose this great Person practising on the Gentlemen who manag'd for the Bill; the chief of whom were Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Mr. Plummer, and Mr. Heathcote. The first is a Gentleman so well known,

that the least Imputation of his acting an *under-part*, would be received with universal Indignation. Every Body knows this Bill arose entirely from himself, from his own Opinion, and from particular Grievances he thought he had reason to complain of; nor can it be imagin'd, that *two such worthy Patriots* as Mr. Plummer and Mr. Heathcote, could be taken in the *Ministerial Snare*, Gentlemen who act in open Contradiction to the Minister we speak of, oppose the Court in *every thing*, and indefatigably labour to obstruct *all the Measures* of his Administration. Can any one imagine that they shou'd stoop so low, to give him Credit with the Clergy? [The *Daily Courant*, observes here, that this supposed Refinement of Politics in the Minister to over-reach some of the wisest Heads and firmest Hearts of the opposite Party, is very inconsistently said in *Fog* and *D'anvers*, who for 5 Years together have represented him as the greatest of *Bunglers*.]

The Free Briton tells the Craftsman, what, says, he, all know to be true, that his *worthy Patrons*, whilst this Bill was depending, stood by as *neuter*, very willing that it should pass the House of Commons, in any manner, that the *Administration might thereby incur the hatred of all the Clergy.*

The Impartiality, Concern and Zeal which the Craftsman professes in behalf of Trade, the Free-Briton says, is mere Pretence; for that he and his Patrons would have sacrificed the Northern to the Southern Plantations, to the destruction of our Shipping, and enriching the French.—See the Free-Briton on this Subject, p. 157.

**London Journal, June 12. No. 620.**  
*An Address to the People of England occasion'd by the Craftsman's Dedication.*

**T**HE general reason given by the Craftsman for his Writings, is, that *they were undertaken in the Peoples Cause; and to rouse them from a state of Supineness, Indolence and Lethargy.*

But

But, says Osborne, Mr. D'anvers mistakes the Case; what he calls a *Lethargy*, was a wise *Acquiescence and just Submission*; and the true and real design of the *Craftsman* was to get the *Ministry removed*. To this purpose he has made a jest of every publick Measure entred into for these five or six Years last past; prais'd those in *Alliance* against us, and disgrac'd those allied with us; mourn'd at our Successes; put every thing for the *Government* in the worst light, and every thing against it in the best. In *Domestic Affairs* he has behav'd much worse. All Mr. *Oldcaſtle's* Papers were publish'd to infiniate into the Minds of the People that their *Liberties* were in danger, their *Properties* going to be invaded, and the *Court* in a *Conspiracy* to subvert the *Constitution*.

Mr. D'anvers, in another part of his *Dedication*, gives his Opinion, *That no Work was ever carry'd on so long, with more variety of useful Instruction and agreeable Entertainment, supported with solid Arguments, illustrated with a multitude of Authorities and Examples, seasoned with Humour, enliven'd with Wit, and diversify'd with all the Embellishments such a Work is capable of.*

To this Osborne replies, that there never was a Paper so generally receiv'd, in which was less *Instruction*; but few of them writ upon *general Plans*; or which contain Discourses supported by *Reason and Argument*, upon *Natural, Moral, or Political Subjects*; some things indeed are well said, but not one prov'd. They are only *occasional and temporary things which die with the reading, or one eternal round of scandal against one Man.* The *Wit and Humour* of it often degenerate into *Ribaldry*; and the *Satire* into *Billingsgate*. The *Authorities and Examples* he brings are of the *worst Villains* in all Ages, to throw at the Head of one Person. His fine *Embellishments* are taken from monkish *Chronicles*, and old *Ballads*, such as *Robin Hood, Robin Goodfellow, and Rob Roy.*

**Universal Spectator**, Sat. June 12. **THE Maladies of the Body and Mind**, says our Author, have a great Resemblance in their Operations. As there are Distempers which make slow attacks upon our Constitution; so there are Vices which become insensibly Masters of our Hearts.

*Indolence* he places in the first Rank, which enervates the Vigour of the Mind, and renders its Faculties lazy and inactive. *Aristo* in his Youth, was a compleat Gentleman, and by his *Economy* maintain'd himself as such, tho' his Estate was but narrow; but, by the death of a Relation, coming to a large one, it open'd a Passage to his *Indolence*, which has undone him. He dreams away his Life, and his whole Time is spent in doing just *nothing*. *Aristo*, who liv'd genteely on 300*l.* per An. is necessitous, tho' now he has 3000.

Refers us to History; tells us it, i. e. *Indolence*, invaded *Augustus*; and that the ambitious *Tiberius* quitted Empire, and retir'd to the little barren Island of *Caprea* to indulge it. *Sardanapalus*, the last of the *Assyrian Monarchs*, when he cou'd enjoy it no longer, burnt himself, his Wives, Children, Palace, altogether out of madness.

The modern Maxims of Female Education, have establish'd *Dulness* as a Virtue, and brought *Indolence* into Fashion. *Almira* sits two hours together taking Snuff, and looking at the fire; ask her the reason, she yawns and tells you, she's out of *Humour*, and can't employ her self.

Gives several other Examples of *Indolence*, and its Evils, and concludes with an instance of one cur'd of it.

*Eudocimus*, a Student at *Cambridge*, was handsomely supported by his Father, and so long *Eudocimus* was the most remarkable *Lownger* of his College. His Father happen'd to be ruin'd by Necessity oblig'd the Youth to accept of an opportunity of going abroad, where he became a fine Gentleman, whom a continuance of Fortune would irreparably have made a *Blockhead*.

Mr.

The Grubstreet Journal, June 17.  
No. 76.

MR. Dryden observes, *That Wit and Fool were Consequences of Whig and Tory*; each Party extolling the Wit of its Champions, and exposing the Folly of its Antagonists, each Party strictly adhered to the Principles they proposed: But when the two Parties had chang'd their Ground, Whig and Tory Principles, and consequently Wit, and Folly, were blended together by each Party, every Person of either must be partly a Wit and partly a Fool.

On a Division of the grand Parties into lesser, under the Conduct of two different Leaders, one of them gets all the Places of Honour and Profit, and therefore has given the most evident Proofs of the superiority of their Intellects.

Exemplifies the truth of these Observations in the case of the *London Journal*, and the *Craftsman*, extracts a Character of the latter from the *Lord, Journals*, of Feb. 20. May 1. and June 12. to which we refer.

Next gives us a Dialogue or Agreement between *Marius* and *Sylla*, in substance as follows:—To make our way in the World, we should study Mankind, and trust no Man, but when it is his Interest to be true to us; it is our Business to make Friends of the rich. What signifies being valued by those who have no Power to serve us? Or our acting in a disinterested manner, who can so little afford it, when we see all our Neighbours following their Interest? We must submit our Pride to our Ambition, in order to make our rich Inferiors subservient to our Ends; which done, we will lay them aside as useless. Nor need we apprehend any danger of being suspected of self-interest; for all the World is govern'd by it. But tho'

we act with Interest towards the rest of the World, let us observe the strictest Rules of Honour towards each other, taking *Castor* and *Pollux* for Examples, and imploring the Assistance of *Plutus*; for tho' Gold won't purchase us Wit, it can purchase us the Reputation of it, and that is all that is valuable in it. Let us have no such troublesome Companions as Wit, Conscience and Honour, that may be a hindrance to our Pleasures or Profit. This is the sum of our Policy, we are to suspect all Mankind; trust no Man; keep the Reputation of Honour without having any; direct our whole view to our own Interest, pretending a publick Spirit.

These Gentlemen continued their Friendship through several degrees of Preferment, till they had almost reach'd the highest Place in the Common-wealth, which they found like a Pyramid, broad at bottom, but too narrow on the top to hold two Persons. Here their Friendship ended; *Sylla*'s good Fortune prevail'd, and then *Marius*'s chief Delight was to declaim at *Sylla*'s self-interestedness and Ambition, to expose his Errors, and persuade the People that all their Misfortunes were entirely owing to his Management. By this means *Marius* supplanted *Sylla*, and placed himself in his room; but the People were soon convinced, that the displacing of one great Man for acting for his own Interest, is like cutting off a *Hydra*'s Head, two or three growing up in the room of it.

Free Briton, June 17. No. 81.

IN the close of his last Paper Mr. *Walsingham* took notice of the Opposition the *Craftsman* made to the Administration, and begins this with citing a Passage from the *Dedication* to the same purpose, *They*

have, says he, given great and grievous Offence to their Country, by a constant opposition to that Publick Cause which we have espoused. An Instance, says our Author, of modest Competition. Something like the *Cock and Horse* in the Fable, *Pray Gentlemen, says the Cock, Take care of us, lest we tread upon one another.*

The *Craftsman* owns, *That he had been unwillingly drawn into some personal Altercations, not immediately to the purpose of his general Design.*

His unwillingness, says *Walpingham*, will appear from a view of his Controversies, wherein he first begun and continued to provoke the most severe, unfair and ungentleman like Usage. 'That he was provok'd to it, is false; of which the *Case of a Rev. Prelate* is an Instance, whom he treated withontany regard to Truth and good Manners, calling him *prelatical Incendiary*, abusing him with Names not fit to be mentioned, for Papers he never wrote, and for Journals he had never seen, and which the *Craftsman* was assur'd the *Bishop* was not concern'd in.

Observes, that little notice was taken of his Writings, till the *Vision of Camilick*, which abused one of the greatest Men in Britain. The most unmanly Invectives have been practis'd; the *Leer of the Eye*, and the *Loss of a Tooth*; negligence of Dress, and the Frame of the Body; the Air, Turn and Manners of Men in private Life have been Topicks of Satyr. They fell upon a great Minister, even as a *bad Father*, and attack'd him in the relation of a *Brother*, when his Family was distress'd with Divisions. He hath spared no Characters however sacred, invading the *Prince on the Throne*, his Royal Consort, his tender Off-spring, his private Life, and domestick Peace; broke in upon the sacred Receffes

of Family-Concerns, and endeavour'd to wound him in the most tender Affairs.

The *Craftsman* having maintain'd his Right to oppose Ministers when they pursue wrong Measures, our Author replies, That tho' we have such a Right, yet we have no Right to oppose all Measures, since we cannot think that every Measure of Government is wrong, if we have common Honesty or common Sense. The only good Reason for suffering this Evil, is for the sake of avoiding a greater.

Again, tho' a vigorous Opposition to wrong Measures, is often attended with good Consequences, yet a violent opposition to all Measures, may be attended with bad Consequences. The Faction in Holland for the *Prince of Orange*, against the Pensionary *John de Witte*, made their Country an easy Prey to the French, who swallowed up five of the seven Provinces. Remembers an Observation of *Sir William Temple*, that the *Passions and Animosities of the British Nation in Charles II's time, concerning a Popish Successor, could never be worse timed, with regard to our publick Interest.*

Cannot conceive, That because Ministers of State ought to have some checks upon them, besides the control of their Prince, therefore they ought to be distress'd in all their Measures, made uneasy both in private and publick Life, nor allow'd those common Privileges which the meanest Subject of the State enjoys.

Lastly, observes, however bad Men may be restrain'd by being narrowly watch'd; however, the Dread of Punishment may prevail over the wantonness of Power; yet will it not follow that this Right of Inspecting, or distrusting the Measures of Ministers should be the ground of Accusations, or the foundation of

of Censures. This way of reasoning indeed may be agreeable to the cruel Politicks of Monks and Pendants; like the *Primate of Poland's* Procedure against an unfortunate Heretick. To rectify his Apprehension, he cut slices out of his Flesh. By this means a Minister may be *destroy'd*, before he hath any bad Designs to be restrained; and a Heretick cut up into Steaks, before his Soul can be sav'd.

It may be allowed, says he, that the opposition of the worst Malecontents, hath often furnished the best Ministers with Lessons of Patience, Modesty and Caution: But this is no Complement to the proceedings of those Malecontents; no more than it is a Panegyrick on the Plague, to say, it puts us in mind of our latter end.

The Craftsman suggests, that some acknowledgements of the Merit of his Writings, with regard to Foreign Affairs, have been lately dropt, not very discreetly, by a Gentleman in the House of Commons. 'Tis answer'd, what was then said was in the way of Ridicule and Banter, introduc'd with this Apology, *That since the Person who spoke before him (meaning Mr. P.) had been 35 Minutes before he came to the Point in debate, therefore he himself would like-wise address a few Observations to the Gallery, after the Example of that worthy Patriot.*

Many other just Reflections, he says, are made on this Dedication in the *Lond. Journ.* (see p. 241, 242.) and concludes with observing, that when this Writer owns the vast Assistance he hath had, he confirms what the Author of *Sedition and Defamation display'd*, said to the *Patrons* of the Craftsman, *That they had lent their helping Hand to his most remarkable Performances, tho' their Modesty made them conceal their real Names under the fictitious ones of Oldcastle and Trot.*

The Craftsman, Saturday June 19.  
No. 259.

Reflections on the Latin Motto placed in the Front of the Craftsman's Works.

THE Account which he gives of *Verres* (the subject of that Motto) is, that he was a *Proconsul* in *Sicily*, where he employ'd himself in plundering and harrassing the People, by which he had amassed incredible Riches, giving as a reason of his *Rapine* and *Avarice*, that the Plunder would secure him against any Punishment due to his Crimes. He manag'd all publick Business, many Years almost singly, but weakly and wickedly; suffer'd Sailors and Soldiers to perish for want; and large Fleets ignominiously to be lost and destroyed. The Motto is taken out of *Tully's* first Oration against *Verres*, to the effect following, viz. *I have brought before you a great Offender, Caius Verres, by the People already condemned; in his own insolent Defiances, acquitted; you have a Criminal before you, by the Punishment of whom, you may give satisfaction to Foreign Nations; a Plunderer of the Treasury; the Grievance of Asia and Pamphilia; an Invader of the anti-ent Rights of the City; the Scandal and Curse of Sicily; against whom if you give a righteous Decree your Authority will remain; but if you suffer his Wealth to defeat a just and impartial Judgment, yet I am resolved that Justice shall be deny'd the Publick, rather than a guilty Man shall escape without Accusation.*

The Person and Parts of this wicked Minister, he describes from an old latin Manuscript lately put into his hands. His Person was, as Sir John Falstaff is describ'd, *A whorson round Man, of a brazen Complexion, which, when he was about 50, became fixed and turned into a big Copper; a pleasant, laughing Creature.*

who wou'd not stick at a Fib; who, tho' he was not witty himself, was the occasion of *Wit in other Men*; his great Delight, like Sir John's, was in robbing the Exchequer. The pleasant fat Knight says, *He was join'd with no Foot Land Rakers; no long Staff sixpenny Strikers, but with Nobility and Tranquillity.* Verres would affirm to the Senate a Fact to be true one day, and the next deny that ever he affirm'd it. Fat Hal. cries out, *Would I knew where a Commodity of good Names were to be bought!* Verres actually attempted to buy this Commodity, and hired dull Scribes to write weekly Letters to declare he was a wise, righteous and just Man. See *Lond. Jour.* p. 260.

He runs on his Parallel between *Falstaff* and *Verres* in other particulars, but as we have already treated of the merry Knight in the same Capacity, we shall refer our Readers to it, p. 207.

The Weekly Register, Sat. June 19.  
No. 62.

**J**USTIFIES the Care and Tenderness of the present Administration in continuing the *Peace*, against the Clamours of the *Craftsmen*, who have labour'd to prove the necessity of a War.

*Peace*, says he, is the natural State of Mankind; it breathes the Dictate of Reason, and settles or prevents, by Reason, whatsoever intricacies the necessary Revolutions of Time bring in Debate; it makes the Inhabitants of the Globe Countrymen and fellow Citizens; it wears away national Prejudices, which national Injuries leave upon the Mind, and inspires mutual Friendship and Benevolence.

*War*, he calls the last resource of Policy, never to be practis'd till it becomes a Deed of Prudence and Honour; is frequently the Tool of

Ambition; seldom the means of Justice; always the Instrument of Calamity and Distress. Is a Nation incumber'd with Debts? *War* doubles the Load. Is it hurt in Commerce, or deceived by its Allies? *War*, with ill Fortune, makes Redress still more precarious, and Alliances more unfaithful and vain. It is trusting the Event of things wholly to *Chance*, which a wise Man would not make his Arbitres, but be wholly guided by his *Reason*, and make it his Glory to surmount, by *Wisdom*, whatever Obstacles *Chance* had thrown in his way. When Men of Reason and Sagacity gravely determine on mutual and general Destruction, in complement to some imaginary point of Interest and Honour, is amaz'd at their Conduct, and concludes, that Providence has infatuated their Judgment in resentment to Mankind.

**Fog's Journal** Sat. June 19. No. 137. **P**RETENDS to lay aside all Politicks for this Day, to treat of Dramatick Poetry. Takes notice of a censure brought on our modern Writers of Tragedy, that they never raise a Distress but on the Passion of Love.

*Shakespear*, he says, seldom makes Love the Subject of his Play; not that he wanted a Genius for it, as appears by his *Romeo* and *Juliet*; but his Judgment taught him that Ambition and publick Spirit were more noble Subjects, and furnish'd Matter for more useful Instruction.

Mentions a Play of this kind lately reviv'd, call'd *The Fall of Mortimer*, which, he says, has been much admir'd and follow'd. Does not think it a finish'd Piece, nor the Sentiments and Diction worthy of the Subject; yet cou'd prove, that there's not a Scene in it but would interest and engage an Audience beyond any Love Scene in modern Tragedies.

To

To the ing, The lnd, Adm To lo He fit Whil And a Sir have The a sev Under L Are the No n Be cal Did b With And A De the on F see E late to be tion, again Bill, ineff and an er of C the b eis e By woul mons ever or R The bourn

To prove which he quotes part of the first Act, where the Persons speaking, are the Lord Montacute, Sir Thomas Delamore, and Sir Robert Hollland, as sticklers against Mortimer's Administration.

L. Mount, 'Tis full three Years since Mortimer began

To lead us o're us by the Queen's sole Favour ;  
He walks as on a Mountain, by himself,  
Whilst we creep humbly on the Vale below,  
And eye, and curse what we're afraid to reach at

Sir Rob. Hol. In this short Space, he and his Brother Devil

Have made, undone, new fram'd, shuffl'd and tost  
The ancient Customs of our native Soil  
So very often, that the Kingdom staggers  
Under the heavy Burthen of the Charge.

L. Mount, What are our Princes?— what our Nobles now?

Are they not Vassals to this Upstart's State?  
No more the Fame of our Nobility  
Recall'd in Mind, — who, when usurp'd Powers  
Did but attempt to innovate our Laws,  
With their keen Swords, like Guardian Angels  
flood,  
And kept the Harpies from the sacred Fruit.

The London Journal, Sat. June 19.

No. 61.

A Defence of the Bp of B — r against the Remarks of the Craftsman, upon a Letter from Cambridge.

First lays down the Position in the Bishop's own words, (which see P. 160.) 'Tis plain the Words relate to a Constitutional Dependency, not to be created by Bribery or Corruption. His Lordship does not argue against the Design of the Pension Bill, but against the Bill it self, as ineffectual to answer that Design, and as naturally tending to give such an enlargement of Power to the House of Commons, as might in time break the Balance between the three Powers essential to our Constitution.

By this Bill, says the Bp, there would be a Power in the House of Commons of doing what they pleased with every Member who had any Gratuity or Reward from the Crown.

The House of Commons, says Osborne, are already judges of the Elections of their Members, and should

they be judges of their moral Qualifications too, they may in time come to make a House of Commons ; by continuing in, and turning out, just as they please ; and so the Right of the People in Elections will signify nothing, and they, by getting all Power into their hands, be independant, which would destroy the Constitution.

Grubstreet Journal, Thursday June

24. No. 77.

On Authors, Henley, &c.

Makes some Reflections on that remarkable Humour in Authors, of persisting in and defending their own Opinions, right or wrong ; but presumes this can't be apply'd to the Authors of this Journal ; for they have laugh'd, and been laughed at ; have pointed out Ridicule, and the Weapon may have been turn'd upon them ;— The better still. But assures the Reader, that when our barbarous and gothic Relish shall cease, this Paper shall be laid down.

Gives an Extract of a Conversation upon the general Design of this Journal, in regaining a Taste to our polite Youth, by destroying upstart Authors, which was thus defended.— The grand Master of Rhetorick commends the nicely fitting and examining all appearances of the grave, the formal, and the methodick, by the taste of Wit and Pleasantry : And left Wit it self shou'd impose on us, to bring even this to the test, and to examine it by the formal Rule of common sense. Instances in those celebrated lines in Cato ;

So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains  
Of rushing torrents, and descending rains,  
Works itself clear, and as it runs, refines ;  
Till by degrees the floating mirror shines,  
Reflects each flower that on the border grows,  
And a new heaven in its fair bosom flows. Cato.  
Here, says he, Ridicule wou'd in vain try its edge. But when he reads of

of a Man that

—Rises against a load of Woes,  
And thanks the Gods that threw the  
weight upon him.

It puts him in mind of *Jack in the Tale of a Tub*, who wou'd cry to a Passenger, *Worthy Sir, do me the honour of a good slap in the Chaps.* And when by such earnest Solicitations he had procur'd a good basting, he would return home extreamly comforted with his *Load of Woes*, and perhaps thank the Gods.

His next piece of Entertainment is some Remarks made by Mr. *Bavius* on Mr. *Welfarde's* Narrative of Mr. *Henley's Oratory Transactions*, No. 1. An Abstract of which we gave p. 163. The Preface, he says, sign'd *J. Henley*, tho' not consisting of two full Pages, has three or four instances either of bad Sense, or bad Language. Having criticised on several Passages as such, or as reflecting on the Clergy and commanding himself, sums up the Account, *viz.* This learned School-Master and Curate came to London as a Preferment-hunter, where he caught a small *Living in the Country* of 80*l.* a Year, and a *Lecture* in the City. But not being able, after several Years following the scent, and beating the Bush, to get any thing more, determines to put in practice his former Resolution of *entering his Protest* against the slavery of Education. Accordingly sets up his *Oratory*, believing he should get more by it, and that the *Publick* would be a more hospitable protector of *Learning and Science*, than some of the upper *World* in his own *Order*.— Which last terms (among others) *Bavius* proves contradictory; and expresses his Wonder, how a perlon that has just reviled a whole *Order of Men*, can complain of being reviled himself! Says, after publishing such Encouments as he has on himself, and to

pretend to Modesty, is a higher degree of Impudence; and concludes it's evident, that neither the Biographer, nor this *Grammarien, Orator, and Universal Scholar*, have written in this Performance, as if either of them understood *English*.

The *Free Briton*, Thursday June 24

THE Enemies of Sir *R. W.* having of late reviv'd and objected to him the *Censure* which passed upon him in the *House of Commons* in the Year 1712, for being guilty of *Breach of Trust*, and *notorious Corruption*, on account of two Contracts for Forage for Troops quarter'd in *North Britain*, made by him when *Secretary at War*, Mr. *Walsingham* examines the Case, and defends it at large, from a Pamphlet printed in the Year 1712; by which it appears that the first part of the Charge was entirely groundless; and that the latter part, *viz.* notorious *Corruption* was supported only by bare *Presumption*, against which, there was *positive and express Evidence upon Oath* on the behalf of Mr. *Walpole*.

From which it is evident, that Mr. *Walpole* had no share in the Profits of the Contracts; that his Name was made use of only as a matter of Form; and that Mr. *Mann*, as a Partner, had the sole Benefit, which amounted to 500*l.* each Contract; the Contract being for 20,000*l.* a Year,

*Craftsman*, Sat. June 26. No. 260.  
Of the Dependency of Parliaments,  
in Answer to the Cambridge Letter.

A Grees with the *Letter-writer*, that the *Question* is not whether *Bribery is bad; which neither the honest nor dishonest will dispute*— But is wrong, if he imagines, that the *Pension-Bill* related to *Places, Pensions, and all Rewards and Gratuities whatever from the Crown*; whereas

whereas he says, it related only to secret Pensions during pleasure, or for any number of Years, or any Offices held in trust, for Members of the H. of Commons.—No Officers Civil or Military (near 200 of whom are now in the House) which were not before incapacitated for a Seat in Parliament, are in the least affected by it.

Recites the Oath to be taken by every Member, according to this A&(see p. 214.) upon which the Letter-writer had made this Remark, That any Member who refuses or neglects to take this Oath, is made subject to the Pains and Penalties of Perjury; whereas the Penalty of such Refusal or Neglect, is only the forfeiture of his Seat, and for sitting and voting in the House; without taking and subscribing it, 30*l.* per Day, to be recovered in Westminster Hall, with full costs.

The *Letter writer* says further, The Members may take what *Rewards*, what *Gratuities* they please, provided they declare what they take within 14 Days to the *H. of Commons*. Asks what must be done in consequence of this *Declaration*? Mr. *D'arvers* answers, that the intended use of this *Declaration* was to put *other Laws* in force already made to this purpose, by detecting those who would violate, or invade them, by accepting of a *secret Pension*, or having an *Office held in trust for them*; which appears from the Title of the Bill.

Another Objection started by the Letter-writer, is, that whatever use is to be made of this Declaration, it must be by the *H. of Commons only*, in a manner *discretionary and arbitrary*. This, says the Craftsman, is a misconstruction of the Bill; for all Offences against it are left to the cognizance of the *Laws already in being*.

Affirms, there is one eternal fallacy runs through this Letter, viz. that it would be erecting a new Power, unknown to our Constitution; a kind of supreme judicature in the H. of Commons; whereas, says the Craftsman, the Letter-writer himself acknowledges, that the Bill creates no new incapacity; and it would give the Commons no new Power, unless the effectual execution of our present Laws may be call'd such.

Concludes thus; here lies the stress of the Argument; the *Letter-writer* contends for an influence over the *H. of Commons*, to be created by *Rewards and Gratuities* from the *Crown*; the *Craftsman* leaves the *World* to judge whether such a *Dependency* is consistent with that *legal Dependency* of one part of the *Legislature* on the others, which is the *Foundation* of our *Constitution*.

In a Postscript explains his Charge, that some *Court-writers* had not scrupled to assert the necessity of making Great Britain in some sort, a *Province to foreign Dominions*; which he does by quoting from the *London Journal* a Passage, arguing the necessity of our defending his Majesty's *German Dominions*.

**Universal Spectator, Sat. June 26.**  
No. 142.

There is no Grievance, says our Author, more universally complain'd of, than that of bad Servants. This depravation of their Manners is ascribed to various Causes, and as many Remedies propos'd, altho' hardly practicable.

Different, he says, are the recommendations of Servants to what they were among our wise Ancestors; they never took a Servant without an attested Character from his former Master; but in this polite Age, few insist upon such Recommendations, because it is the Mode to give Characters.

raeters without the least regard to Truth. Hence it follows, that Servants are very regardless about their moral Conduct, and study other Accomplishments more likely to recommend 'em.

Observes, that our Laws are not so defective as the Magistrates, who, to be popular, palliate their Rigour, and screen insolent Servants from deserved Punishment.

We must beg, Mr. *Spectator*'s excuse, for contradicting him in regard to the negligence of Magistrates, by one instance we find to the contrary in the *Gloucester Journal*, which might not come to his knowledge: It is an Order made by the Justices at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held at Gloucester, April 27, 1731, to this effect, *viz.* Whereas great Inconveniences arise from neglecting to observe that part of the Statute made in the fifth Year of Q. Elizabeth's Reign, whereby it is enacted, That no hired Servant shall depart at the end of his Service, out of one City. &c. to another, unless he hath a Testimonial under the Seal of the City or Town, or of the head Officer or Officers of the City, &c. where he last lived, declaring his lawful departure. &c. which Certificate or Testimonial shall be deliver'd to the said Servant, and register'd by the Parson of the Parish where such Master dwells, and which he shall show, before his Retainer, to the chief Officer of the place where he shall be retained to serve, upon pain of his imprisonment, till he procures the same, which if he cannot in 21 days, to be whipp'd and us'd like a Vagabond; and the Person so retaining such Servant to forfeit 5*l.*

For the redressing such Inconveniences for the future, the Court order'd, that all the Inhabitants of the County of Gloucester do put the

Clauses of the Statute before recited in execution, under the Penalties aforesaid.

*Fog's Journal*, Sat. June 26. No. 132  
Of Lying.

His, he says, is a little low Vice, which distinguishes the Characters of Pages, Chambermaids, and blundering Ministers.

Ciceron had such a detestation of it, that he thinks, if a Man shou'd promise any thing with a Sword at his Throat, he ought to make it good; because a Man of Honour shou'd rather die, than promise any thing it wou'd be his disgrace to perform.

To illustrate this Argument, quotes several instances from the translator of *Tacitus*, of the most notorious for Falshood, and the most remarkable for veracity; among the former were several of the Roman Emperors, as *Caligula*, *Tiberius*, *Nero*, &c. among the latter was Q. Elizabeth, who committed her Confidence, under God, to her People, and they to her their chieftest Treasure upon Earth.

Henry IV. of France, to his other great Qualities, added that of Veracity.— But Henry III. for his known want of Faith, so often given and broken, was abandon'd by his Subjects; whilst the King of Navarre, who had never fail'd in his word, was trusted even by his Enemies, who refused his Hostages.

After quoting such Passages, he exercises his Wit on some blundering writers who have contradicted him, he says, against matter of fact in the affair of the Tythe Bill (see our Abstract of the *Free-Briton*, p. 253) and against common sense on the head of the Militia of Middlesex, (see p. 208.) the yearly drawing out of which, he affirms, they absurdly argue for, upon Reasons that make against it, considering we have now a standing Army, and are loaded with Taxes.

The

Mr. F O G having recommended the following Method as an impartial one, and a good help to judge of a Controversy, we have taken the Hint, and set some Matters of Dispute between the *Craftsman* and his Adversaries in opposite Columns. (Audi alteram Partem)

*The Craftsman's Vindication of his two Patrons, taken from his Paper May 22.*

*Craftsm.* **T**HEY who would have declined a Contest with him, (Lord B.) whilst he was in a condition to answer for himself, have not blushed to declaim against him in another Condition.

Cr. His Accusers have experienc'd in his Case, that the Unfortunate are not Friends; They may live perhaps to experience in their own, that the guilty are so.

dark Cabals of Jacobites at home; pointed Whigs, ambitious Malecontents,

Cr. Another advantage taken against this Gentleman arises from the various Scenes of Life through which he hath passed; some distant in Place, some secret in their Nature. Here Calumny hath room to alert, and Innocence less opportunity to defend. Common Honesty in some cases, Decency in others, shut the Mouth of the Man who carries these Qualities about him.

Cr. No Man acknowledges more sincerely than this Gentleman, the superior Merit of those two illustrious Ministers (Marlborough and Godolphin) or wishes more ardently that they were now alive, and had the Conduct of the Affairs of Great Britain; but knows no obligation of Gratitude or Honour to continue in that Administration, when the Measures of it were alter'd. They might have very good reason for altering their Measures, he could have none in point of Honour; for complying with that alteration. Some of the Enemies

Extract of a Pamphlet intituled, *Remarks on the Craftsman's Vindication, &c.* See p. 256.

Rem. **W**ilst he was in a Condition why did he not answer? Who disabled him? Who chang'd his Condition? Or declin'd the Contest, but himself? He first flies from Justice, and then pretends his Accusers would never meet him at the Bar.

Rem. Little is this to be fear'd by any Man, when so much Guilt as fell to his share has not excluded him from Friendship. His Friends, setting aside the ties of Blood, are found in the Pretender's Court abroad, and in the and Veteran Tories.

Rem. Shall they insist upon better Terms for the Character of one whom they acknowledge to have been a Traitor to his Country, and an Agent of the Pretender, than ever they would allow to a Person eminently trusted in the Councils of the Crown? Did ever Honesty or Decency shut the Mouth of Innocence? Or Honour basely submit to Infamy? Conscious Honesty is open; nor decency or modesty forbids a just defence.

Rem. 'Tis false that the D. of Marlborough and E. Godolphin alter'd their Measures. All know their Administration was uniform. Their joint purpose was to secure the Liberties of Europe, nor did they ever vary from their Plan. There is no need to insist on his Right to differ from them, but how will he prove that malicious Desecration of their Persons, which he set on foot, and assisted with his own Pen, was an act of Gratitude or Friendship? Was he the Duke's Friend when he promoted the Censure against him in the H. of Commons, or the Prosecution in

mies of this Gentleman came into the World on such a foot, that they might think it Preferment to be *Creatures* of any Men in Power : He who came into it upon another foot, was the *Friend*, but not the *Creature*, of those great Men ; and prov'd himself such, at least to *one*, at a time when they could do him neither Good nor Hurt.

to defend them zealously in Disgrace, not a fairer or worthier Character can be produced. But if to serve them for mercenary Views, and to desert them, if not gratified; if to supplant their Power by the vilest Arts, and insult their Persons with the most groveling Malice, if this is the part of a Friend, and not of a Creature, the late Ld B—— then was such to the D. of M. and the E. of G.

*Cr.* That he came to Court on the Call of the late Queen, in opposition to them, and exerted himself in her Service, when they serv'd her no longer, will not be objected against him by any Man, who thinks more Allegiance due to the Prince than to the Minister.

in the Court of Exchequer, so injurious to his superior Worth? Was he so gratefully opposed and disapproved the Pass which his Grace desired to go into Flanders? Was he the Earl's Friend when he so zealously carried a that Charge in the House of Commons for notorious breach of Trust (u mention'd before, P. 199. Col. 1.) If to be the Creature of Ministers, is to serve them faithfully in Power, and

at a fairer or worthier Chapter such

it is rather to worthier Characters than to  
venerary Views, and to desert them, if not  
the vilest Arts, and insult they Persons  
is the part of a Friend, and not of a  
such to the D. of M. and the E. of G.

Rem. *The Craftsman* knows that this Gentleman came to Court without her Majesty's Call, only to oppose her Ministers, whom he supplanted in her Favour, succeeding to the great Office of State by imposing on her Underflanking, and not in pure Obedience to her Commands. All this was done while the Duke was actually abroad in his

*Service, and in the full Career of Success.*

Cr. This Gentleman had no Patron,  
or Patroness, but the late Queen.

Rem. *The Craftsman* knows it to be utterly false, and that this Gentleman would never have been readmitted Oxford's Influence, nor made her private Favourite's Approbation. What his Earl's Memorial and Overthrow,

Cr. He neither projected nor procured the Disgrace of her last Minister (the E. of Oxford;) nor knew that it was resolved, whatever he might suspect, till he heard from her self it was so.

Rem. *This is false, as will appear from the Earl's Memorial to the Queen. To suggest that he knew not the Earl's Disgrace till the Queen told it him, is a foolish jesuitical Evasion; for who could tell him sooner than the her Resolution before she made one?*

Queen? And how could she tell him

• Cr. The Mercy of the late King  
was extended to him unask'd and  
unearn'd.

1723. That this Gentleman had, about 7 Years before, made his humble Application and Submission, with assurances of Duty, Allegiance and Fidelity to his Majesty.

Cr. What followed many Years afterwards, in part of his Majesty's Intentions, was solely due to the late King; that they were not fulfilled

Rem. It is notorious, that the Minister here abused, found it difficult enough to obtain from the H. of Commons that indulgence to the attainted Lord,

filled, is solely due to the M—r. His Ambition, his causeless Jealousy, and private Interest, continued a sort of Proscription, with much cruelty, to the Person concern'd, and little regard to the King's Declaration.

So is When approved to Earl's right in numerous past (u. ol. 1.) ers, is r, and can be if not Persons of a G. that it is not in her Offices stand to her while it is her mle- mitted princi- v. pear the not told; the is d' sal- 22. ple and ir- n- d, to whom he appeals, judge.

lives 'twas hardly in the power of the Crown to have reversed the Attainer. It would have been highly criminal in any Minister not to have represented to his Majesty the dangerous tendency of fulfilling such Intentions or Declarations. As to private Interest, this Gentleman's Usage of all the Ministers in his time sufficiently justify any discouragement he may have met with from the present.

Cr. That this Gentleman was engag'd in the Cause of the Pretender, is true, that he serv'd him unfaithfully, is false. He never entered into these Engagements, or any Commerce with him, till he had been attainted, and cut off from the Body of his Majesty's Subjects.

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Cr. For the truth of which I appeal particularly to a noble Lord, who by the Post he was in, when most of these Transactions passed, must have had the best opportunity of knowing the Truth of them.

Lord, here call'd part of the King's gracious Intentions; was very much blamed by Friends and Enemies for the share he had in obtaining that Favour and Indulgence, against the sense of the Nation: And, such was the opposition made to it every where, that he believes

it was hardly in the power of the Crown to have reversed the Attainer. It would have been highly criminal in any Minister not to have represented to his Majesty the dangerous tendency of fulfilling such Intentions or Declarations. As to private Interest, this Gentleman's Usage of all the Ministers in his time sufficiently justify any discouragement he may have met with from the present.

Rem. This gives the Chevalier the Lye. That this Gent. never enter'd into Engagements with the Pretender till he was attainted, is a poor Excuse. As if it was reasonable, that because he would not justify his Crimes, therefore he must subvert our Constitution. In 1702, he was one of the 117 who voted against settling the Protestant Succession in the House of Hanover. (See the following page)

Rem. If they would let us know who this noble Lord may be, or the Points they desire him to speak to, we might obtain some useful Informations by proper Interrogatories. Were he to give his Opinion freely, it may be presum'd his Lordship would inform us of

the scandalous Negotiations this Minister carried on with the French, even when he assu'd the Dutch, in the Queen's Name, her Majesty would act in concert with her Allies; how he treated with the Agent of France, then in open War with this Kingdom; how he sent the D. of Ormond Orders not to assist the Confederates against the French Army; and yet at the same time opened a Correspondence with France; insisting that the foreign Troops in English pay should withdraw from the Confederates, or forfeit the Subsidies of Britain; how he gave the French Court special Instructions whereby they might force Tourney out of the hands of the Dutch; how he stupidly ordered our Minister in Spain to acknowledge King Philip's Right to that Monarchy, before he had promised one Point in favour of the British Nation; how he, when the brave Catalans were delivered over to Destruction by British Perfidy, affirmed in the most solemn manner, That every thing was doing for their Preservation. If to him was owing the Schism Bill; those Speeches and Messages the late Queen made to her Parliament in her four last Years against the Liberty of the Prels: If these were his Merits, how worthy must he be to sit in the British Parliament, where he would not allow the present King to be as D. of Cambridge, altho' his undoubted Right? and how wicked they are who will not restore him to that Peerage; let the Noble Lord

Extratt of a (final) Answer to the Remarks on the Craftsman's Vindication, &c. of Ld B—

THE Author begins with assigning the Reasons that induced the Craftsman to vindicate the Characters of two Persons his supposed Patrons; the chief of which was, that it has been constantly laboured to make all Disputes about national Affairs, to pass for nothing more than *Cavils*, rais'd by the Pique and Resentment of one Man, and the Iniquity and ill Designs of another.

*Par noble Fratrum*, the Motto prefix'd to the Remarks, he applies to the noble Pair of Brothers, Patrons of the Remarker, and then proceeds to refute the Charge of *High Treason* confess'd by his shameful flight.

If, says he, to decline in certain Circumstances a trial; if to go into voluntary Exile, were proofs of Guilt, many greater and better Men than the Person accused would deserve our censure.

This Gentleman's being engag'd with the Pretender after his *Attainer*, he owns; but, as an alleviation, pleads the strength of *human Passions*, and the weakness of *Reason*, the hardship of *Persecution*, and the natural desire of *Redress*. Does not excuse these after Engagements with the Pretender, but insists that there's no proof that he was under them before; or that his leaving the Kingdom is a proof that he was a zealous *Jacobite*, or attach'd to the Pretender in the late Queen's Reign.

He gives no answer to the Charges mentioned in the latter part of the preceding Page, but takes notice of a wrong one the Remarker had made, viz. that Ld B. was one of the 117, who in the Year 1702 voted against the Protestant Succession. To this our Author replies, that this Bill in the Year 1701, not 1702, passed *Nem. contrad.* That in January following,

a Bill was brought in for the further security of his Majesty's Person and Succession, and extinguishing the hopes of the Pretender, &c. This Bill, he says, was prepared and brought in by Sir Charles Hedges, and one Mr. St. John, and passed without any Division. That indeed there was a Division of 117 against 118 upon a Clause in a Bill for enlarging the time for taking the Abjuration Oath, &c. But whether this Gentleman voted against this Clause is not able to say.

As to his opposing his present Majesty when he demanded a Summons to Parliament; and causing the Hanoverian Minister to be forbid the Court for demanding it. This he flatly denies, and appeals to the Annals of Q. Ann.

'Tis further said, that the Remarker might have known that his Majesty's Mercy had been extended to this Gentleman two years before the he has mentioned, and that it did not consist only in *Encouragement in hope*, but in a gracious and absolute promise of his Favour.

The Remarker thinks that no Reasons of Honour, Prudence or Decency, ought to shut the Mouth of *Innocency*; that *Shame and Guilt alone are silent in the day of Enquiry.*] Replies, that there are many Cases wherein it is not honest, in others not prudent, to say all that might be said in defence or excuse of our selves, when such defence must affect others not concern'd in the Debate.

Great advantage, the Author says, has been taken of a Memorial sent to the late Queen, by the late E. of Oxford, wherein this Person is severely reflected on.

He answers, that he cou'd shew that the Accusations were groundless, and can point out the unjust Causes of Suspicion, and the Motives to writing that Memorial, but will give the *Malicious* no handle of inveighing against the Dead.

Vind.

*The Craftsman's Vindication of Mr. P— from the charge of being urged to oppose the M—r by the Stings of disappointed Ambition.*

Gr. **H**ow ridiculous is this Charge? Hath he chang'd his Notions of Right and Wrong in Matters of Government? Hath he renounced the Principles of good Policy, which he formerly professed?

greater Liberties than ever they had before: If notwithstanding this, he hath attacked the Royal Title to the Crown, and invaded the Prince on the Throne, charging him in open Parliament with having broke the Terms of the Act of Settlement; by insisting that that Act is his Majesty's only Tenure by which he holds the Crown; suggesting that his care of his foreign Dominions was in Breach of that Act; consequently, that as the Terms were broken, the Title was forfeited, and the Throne thereby vacant. If he has joined the Tories, and is govern'd by veteran Jacobites; if he acts in concert with and by the Dictates of those who opposed the Revolution, and for thirty Years together have laboured all their Might to impose the Pretender upon the British Nation; if he opposes the King's Affairs in general; if he endeavoured to put off the common Supplies of the present Year; if he now condemns those Measures which he once advanced, the Treaties he voted honourable, and the Alliances he then offered necessary: If this be true, he hath departed from the Principles of good Policy which he formerly professed; nor pursues the same general Principles with which he set out; for whilst he concurred with the Government, he never opposed either publick Profusion, or private Corruption; but spared the Boundies, and added to the Pensions of the Crown. All his life time he has been upon extremities; either slavishly compliant to the views of the Government, or unreasonably loud and vindictive in opposing their Measures; and that he once thought it the highest Honour to be ranked among that Great Man's Friends, whom he now reviles. (See Mr P's Answer in the following page.)

Gr. He assisted a Minister in his Rise to Power; he opposes this Minister's Power; Ergo, Spite and Resentment are his Motives.

this Minister, when he found him no longer

Gr. May not the abuse which he apprehends this Minister makes of his Power; may not Measures, which he fears are wicked, knows to be weak, and sees obstinately pursued, be his Motives?

Gr. Whose Circumstances most demanded, whose Family most required an increase of Wealth and Fortune?— the Gentleman, or the Minister?

Extract of the Remarks upon the Craftsman's Vindication of Mr. P—

Rem. **I**f the Gentleman was educated in Whig Principles; if the fundamental Maxim of his Education was the Establishment of this Government in the present Royal Family; if this Royal Family have govern'd the Kingdom by Law, and allow'd the People

Rem. Their Logick is as false as their Politicks. The Syllogism faintly stated, is thus, He concurred with a Minister whilst this Minister's Power was favourable to his Wishes: He opposed favourable to his Wishes.

Rem. Did he not expect and insist on a great Employment? Was he not disappointed and refused in this Expectation and Demand? Didn't his Patriotism and Opposition begin from this Fact?

Rem. The Gentleman possesses an enormous Estate of above 9000.l. per Ann. all acquired by a Secretary of the Treasury. The Minister's Estate far from being exorbitant, was acquir'd, at the Head

Head of that Treasury where the Gentleman's little Possessions were picked up by the Secretary, and which he obtained the Fee-Simple of on easy Terms, by the Favour of that Minister, whom he hath sworn to destroy.

Gr. There is not the least colour of reason to suppose that the Gentleman's Opposition proceeds from a Spirit of Ambition, or a design to push himself into the Administration.

and oppos'd 'em, that he might compel them to make him Principal Secretary of State. And since he has despaired of gaining upon his Majesty's Favour, or of removing his faithful Servants, he hath made a solemn Vow never to accept a Place of Trust, or share in the Ministry as long as he lives.

Concludes the Pamphlet with observing the virtuous and uniform conclusion Mr. Oldcastle lately made of his Undertakings in the Craftsman. He began by raising a Spirit of Liberty against the Administration, went on with libelling all the Royal Family, and ended with a Vindication of the late Ld B—

*Extrait of an Answer to the foregoing Remarks, in which the Character and Conduct of Mr. P. is said to be fully vindicated.*

**T**He Answerer calls the Remarks an infamous Libel, and ascribes it to a most noble Author, and says notwithstanding his Rage against Printers and Booksellers, while there is Pen or Press, his infamous scurrility, shall not go unanswered. He apologises for Mr. P. joining with Lord B. May not two Gentlemen, who formerly differed about publick Affairs, agree at present, without any Imputation on their Characters? Then proceeds to defend him from the charge of having attack'd the Royal Title to the Crown, and invaded the Prince on the Throne, &c. by saying, that he, Mr. P. thought himself oblig'd to oppose the continuance of 12,000 Hessian Troops, which amounts to a yearly Land-Tax of 6d. in the Pound, and has already cost the Nation above 1,000,000*l.* Owns that on this occasion he mention'd the *Act of Settlement*, which provides, that Great Britain shall be at no expence for Foreign Dominions, without consent of Parliament; and might observe at the same time, that the *Act of Set-*

*tlement* was the only Tenure by which his Majesty holds the Crown, and defies the Remarker to mention any other, or better. See p. 277, 278.

As to Jacobitism, charg'd on Mr. P. by his Adversaries, believes the Insinuation will gain Credit no where but in a certain Closet, where 'tis reported, the Person with whom he converses there, hath lately told him he ly'd, and gave him Appellations too harsh to repeat.

As to Mr. P. deserting his old Principles, and going over to the Tories, he says the charge will equally include all the Gentlemen in the Minority within Doors, and the great Majority of the Nation which openly inveigh against his Opponent's Measures without Doors.

Defies him to prove that Mr. P. opposes the King's Affairs in general, or attempts to distress the publick Service, or obstruct any thing calculated for the true interest of the Nation; on the contrary, that several national Points are chiefly owing to him. See p. 278.

If Mr. P. did endeavour to put off the Supplies of the current Year, he cou'd produce Instances, by the Remarker's Example, when the com-

men Supplies have been oppos'd in a Whig Parliament ; and also to dis-  
grace a corrupt Minister, whom they did not think proper to intrust with the publick Money.

As to Mr. P. having declar'd, *That not one Treaty sign'd within these 16 Years, was made, or even intended for the good of these Kingdoms ; he owns, that not one of the Treaties made within that time would have been necessary, if it was not for his Majesty's German Dominions.*

Says, that tho' the *Remarker* was educated a *Whig*, yet on several occasions, he has himself acted in concert with *Tories*, and adopted their worst Principles ; that scarce two Years of his Life together have been of a piece ; that he has been a Zealot against, and a Dupe to *France* ; that he has courted and provok'd *Spain* by turns in the same capriciousmanner. See p. 278.

Mr. P. is slander'd with having had the Bounties, and added to the Pensions of the Crown : He defies the World to prove that he ever receiv'd any thing from the Crown, but a Present made him by his late Majesty of the *Journals* of Parliament, and retorts the charge home on his Adversary. See p. 278.

Vindicates Mr. P. from the charge of acting from Motives of *Disappointment* and *Revenge*. Says, that for want of *Facts* against him, of which every body is a judge, he is accus'd of acting from bad *Motives*, of which God only can judge, which yet is call'd a positive charge.

Disclaims the Imputation of *Avarice*, owns his *Economy*, and maintains it necessary to keep a Man independent of the Smiles or Frowns of a *Court* ; and adds, that such virtues cannot be agreeable to the Measures of a Man who seems to have a design of *beggarin' the Nation*.

Asks, what Instances his Adver-

sary can give of his *frank liberal Heart* ? Whether he calls the Profusion of the publick Treasury on a Crew of *Pimps, Spies, Projectors, and Scribblers*, for his own secret Service, instances of *personal Generosity* !

Another Paragraph to be answer'd by this Gentleman, relates to a *Rent-Roll* given of his Estate, and an account how he came by it, 9000*l. per Ann.* of which 'tis affirm'd, was acquir'd by a *Secretary of the Treasury*. To this he replies, that indeed the *Secretaryship of the Treasury* is a very good Employment, and for that reason his Opposer is in the right to have always a *Brother* or a *Son* in it. The *Secretary* mention'd, tho' he enjoy'd that Employment almost through three successive *Reigns*, yet at his Death did not leave 40,000*l.* in Money, great part of which he rais'd by sale of his *Paternal Estate*, and not above 5000*l. per Ann.* in Land. This Estate therefore could not, as insinuated, be a *Fee-Simple* obtain'd of the Crown. Owns Mr. P. has a very large Estate, which hath been in his Family for many Generations. See p. 279.

Having given this account of his own Estate, enquires into that of his Adverfary ; which, should he be particular therein, says, it would be entertaining to read how much he has got at the *Head of the Treasury* ; how much in *Exchange Ally* ; what *Jobbs* contributed to building his *fine House* ; and what *Manors* were bought with the sale of *Honours, Places, Pensions and Pardons* ; acquisitions by *Secret Service Money, Navy Bills, Army Debentures*, and other *publick Securities*, from the infamous *Bank Contract*, down to the last *Bargain*, with the *E. India Company*. Knows but one other Estate in *England* scraped together by such means, and questions whether the Proprietor of it will not be allow'd

to be the honestest Man; *viz.* *Him* he lately sav'd from the Gallows.

Gives a Point of *Secret History* concerning the Reconciliation between his present *M—y*, and the late *K—*, and avers upon his Honour, that this Gent. (his Adversary) told him of the said Reconciliation; and that a Bargain was made for those *Whigs*, who had resign'd their Employments, to be put in by degrees. To this he reply'd, *Who pray is it, that has bad Authority to make this Bargain?* The Answer was, *I have done it with the Ministry; and it was insisted on, that Ld Townsend shou'd know of the Transaction.* Neither *Ld Cowper*, the Speaker, nor any other else, knew it, and therefore we hope you will not take it amiss that it was kept secret from you.—Not I, said he, but I think it very odd, that any one should presume to take a plenary Authority upon himself to deal for such Numbers as were concerned in an *Affair* of this consequence. 'Twas reply'd, *We have not had our own interests alone in view: We have bargained for all our Friends.* I am to be at the Head of the Treasury. *Lord Sunderland* would be the disposer of the Secret Service Money, but I would not consent, knowing that the chief Power of a Minister depends on the Disposition of it; we know that you value nothing of this kind; and so have obtain'd a Peership for you. To which he reply'd, *Since you acquaint me with the Terms you have made for me, what are those you have made for the P—* To this the said Gentleman answer'd with a sneer, *Why he is to go to Court again, and will have his Drums, and his Guards, and such fine Things.* Being ask'd whether the *P—* was to be left *Regent* again, as he had been, when the King went out of *England*, answer'd, *No, why shou'd he? He does not deserve it.* *We have done too much for him; and if it was to be done again, we wou'd not do so much.* See p. 280.

This Pamphlet contains a deal of Recrimination and Threats, but for a Testimony of his Zeal, concludes with praying, that his present *Majesty's Reign* may be long and glorious; even much more glorious than it hitherto hath been! And may he, in good time, be deliver'd from your Administration.

The Daily Courant, June 22.  
Sober Reflections on the Answer to the  
Remarks on the Craftsman.

[He Answerer had said certain In-  
situations will never find credit in  
any place, unless in a certain Clo-  
set.] This Writer presumes, no  
body can be at a loss to guess ei-  
ther at the Closet or the Person with  
whom this Minister converses there,  
and submits it, what Respect that  
Person is treated with, who is repre-  
sented as the only Person in the  
Kingdom the Minister can impose on.

As to the Dialogue relating to  
the Minister's treatment of his pre-  
sent *M—* when *Pr. of W—* which  
*Mr. P.* avers upon his Honour, he says,  
if his Honour be as great as his  
Memory, no attestation can be more  
sacred; for it is surprizing that  
he should be so particular, at the  
distance of 12 Years, in a Conver-  
sation of such a length; but if the  
Minister shou'd deny it, he shall be-  
lieve him for a Reason given by  
the Author, (*viz.*) *That in all Points*  
*of a secret Nature, where no proofs*  
*can be had but the Honour of the Per-*  
*sons, the World has nothing else to de-*  
*cide upon but Characters.*

Notes two Facts related in this  
Pamphlet, by which to guess at the  
Characters and Honour of the Parties  
in this Case. One had the Human-  
ity to leave his Bed at midnight, to  
give his sworn Enemy notice of a  
Danger that threaten'd him. The  
other publickly boasts of betraying a  
conversation held between him and  
an intimate Friend.

The

The Daily Courant, June 24.

**A** Correspondent undertakes to refute some things advanced in the *Answer to the Remarks on the Craftsman's Vindication of his two honourable Patrons.*

The Remarker had charg'd Mr. P. with invading the Royal Title to the Crown. To which the Answerer reply'd, *That he only endeavour'd to persuade the House of Commons not to dispense with the Limitations in the Act of Settlement.*

This, our Author says, is false, and appeals to every Man that heard him. He never us'd the words *Limitations, Terms, -Conditions,*—by which his Majesty holds his Crown; but these were his Expressions.—That the Act of Settlement was the only tenure by which his Majesty holds the Crown.

Upon this, two learned and honourable Gentlemen explain'd the Nature of the Act of Settlement; and demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the whole House, that Mr. P. had entirely mistaken and misrepresented the sense of that Act. To which Mr. P. made no reply.

Makes several Reflections on his insolent Defiances, and indecent Behaviour to his Majesty; and concludes with this observation;—Let no honest Man be terrify'd from the growing Rage and Madness of these Men, with the apprehensions of any Evils or Calamities hanging over his Country. The more outrageous these Men grow, the more reason he has to rejoice and be satisfied, that it is a true and certain Token our Happiness is near at hand.

Weekly Register, June 26. No. 63.

*Mr. P's Defence consider'd.*

**W**ould any one, says the Register, who reads the *Answer to the Remarks on the Craftsman,* May 22, ever imagine it was writ-

ten in opposition to the Power of an arbitrary Minister? Would any one surmise the Liberties of that People in danger, where such an audaciousness was tolerated? Among all the real Champions for Liberty against the most profligate Princes, among all the *Catalines* that have usurp'd the Character, never was an instance of such brutal Oppostion, such Indecency and Presumption, as to make the most eminent Names the ridicule of the Vulgar.—Who, says he, in private Life, dares charge his Neighbour with Crimes he can't prove; yet in Affairs that relate to the welfare of whole Kingdoms, a little impertinent Scribler presumes to make an open charge of corrupt Administration, against the Virtue that is above his acquaintance. Yet while he condemns the present, he justifies an Administration, which had been universally condemn'd, and gives the preference, where even the Comparison was a greater Honour than it deserv'd.

Examines the avow'd Conspiracy of this Extraordinary Craftsman against a great Man's Life, and a publick Ratification of the bloody Vow which has receiv'd the addition of Numbers to make it more formidable. But, says our Author, let 'em be faithful in their Enquiry, and just in their Determination, and the great Man who has been so long the Mark of Envy and Resentment, will appear as worthy of their Affection, as of the Favour of the Prince, and that his Merit and Success only have render'd him obnoxious to his Enemies.

Read's Journal, Sat. June 26.

**C**ratio here undertakes to point out the several Steps by which the Roman Common-wealth first fell into confusion, and was afterwards brought to final Destruction. The Tyranny of the Nobles, who wou'd

I i make

make the people slaves, stirr'd up the resentment of the people against them. The broils in the State which these contentions occasioned, gave *Marius*, a *Commoner*, an opportunity of seizing on the confulate, which obtaining against Law, he exercised with the most horrid cruelties and oppression. But what gave the finishing stroke was the ambition of the nobility, who, rather than not attain the dignities to which they aspir'd, join'd with the commons against their own body, till first *Sylla*, and then *Cæsar*, laid hold of the situation of the times; and the latter gaining on the affections of the people, at length raised himself to be their absolute Lord.

*LONDON JOURNAL*, June 26. No. 622.  
Modern politicks.

The present way of writing politicks; says *Osborne*, is very surprising; instead of showing that the administration is either weak or wicked, by argument or fact, papers and pamphlets have spread *Insinuations of guilt*, and *scraps of secret history*. See p. 258.

Gives a specimen of this from the last *Craftsman*, under the character of *Verres*. The method, he observes, they take is to find out some infamous wretch, of two thousand years standing in history, who, if he happens to resemble in office or power a gentleman in the administration, then the history of that great wicked man is laid before us, to insinuate that a person now at the head of affairs is guilty of the same crimes, because he has the same power.

*Verres* was at the head of the treasury, and he was fat and round, and laugh'd and made others laugh, and was a thorough compleat villain; therefore if there happens a trea-

surer of the same size and visible qualities, he is guilty of all the vices charged upon *Verres*, tho' innocent of all.

Another method us'd by these politicians, he says, is to rake into *secret history*. Instances in the *answer to the remarks*; one infamous story of which he examines; that is, a point in Mr. P.—'s defence concerning the reconciliation between his present *M—y* and the late King, in a conversation between him (Mr. P.) and a *most noble person*; in which the said *noble person* is represented as saying things very slighting of the *Pr—* This story, says *Osborne*, is not to be credited, because he speaks *in passion*, of *an enemy too, whose destruction he has avow'd*. It is further improbable from another circumstance, that is, he went full of resentment to tell the *Pr—* whatever might incense him against the *noble person*, yet omitted that which must have effectually done it.

[The *Daily Journal*, June 25, remarks on this head, that the *noble person* could not tell Mr. P. that *he was to be at the head of the Treasury*; or cou'd stipulate for a share of royalty for himself; because the *P.* return'd to court in April 1720, in June following the *Ld. Sunderland* was put at the head of the treasury; June 11. the *Lords Justices* were declared, *Secretary Craggs* being the only commoner amongst them; and the *noble person* did not come into the treasury till April 1721.]

As to what Mr. P.—says about his *arguing against the civil list Bill* and his *voting*, at last, for it; and his reason, that as a representative of the people, he *argu'd against it*, and as a servant of the crown, he *voted for it*, is such a fine distinction as any man in a publick station, by virtue of this salvo, may become the greatest villain upon earth.

An Elegiac POEM by Mr. H.  
entis only Daughter, who dy'd aged 11.

Common Theme a flat'ring Muse may fire,  
To raze our Passions, when she sings for  
She may our Wonders or our Praies steal thine,  
By signing Transports, which she does not feel,  
But when the Song from inbred Love proceeds,  
And paints the To-mour of a Heart that bleeds ;  
The mourning Muse exerts superior Skill,  
And dips in T' are th' inconsolable Quill ;  
Our Booms then with real Transport glow,  
And genuine Sorrow will from Nature flow.

Ah ! what is Life, that thoughtless Wish of all ?  
A Drop of Honey in a Draught of Gile ;  
An half Existence, or a waking Dream :  
A bitter Fountain with a muddy Stream :  
A Tale, a Shad w., or an empty Sound,  
That's lo' with sorrow and with Anguish found :  
A fading Landscape, painted upon Clay,  
The Source of Woe, and Idol of a Day ;  
The sweet Deluder of a restless Mind,  
Which if 'twas left, how few would wish to find !

Untimely thus the Infant budding Rose  
Is copp'd by some rude Hand before it blows ;  
Away the little Soul of Fragrance flies,  
And Beauty in its Bloom unheeded dies.

Can I be dumb, when Love and Nature cries,  
That I have left the Darling of my Eyes ?  
Tho' 'tis in vain to wish for her Return,  
Yet all the Ties of Nature bid me mourn.  
O ! can you check the unrelenting Sea,  
And make the jarring Elements agree ?  
Can you forbid the Tide to Ebb and Flow ?  
Can you restrain the Fall of Hail and Snow ?  
Can you command the Thunder not to roar,  
Or drive the beating Billows from the Shore ?  
Give you the Art to lull a storm to sleep ?  
Then may your Words perfume me not to weep.  
O ! give me Licence to lament her Fall,  
As David mourn'd for Jona-han and Saul ;  
Or (if it may with Innocence be done)  
As he lamented Absalom his Son ;  
When in the Anguish of his Soul he cry'd,  
Would God, my Son, I in thy Place had dy'd !  
Then lend your aid (if any such there be)  
That love a Child, or mourn for one like me)  
Let your kind Sighs with me in Concert join,  
And add your sympathizing Tears to mine !

But if there's none commiserates my Case,  
And in no Breast Compassion finds a Place,  
Let not your Censures add to my Concern,  
Nor smile, whil I immerse in Sorrow's mourn !  
If you are void of Trouble, free from Pain,  
Increase not mine, nor wonder I complain.  
I know the Stroke is from the Hand divine,  
To whom I will submit and not repine ;  
Tho' I deplore my los', and with it los',  
Yet I will kiss the Rod, and acquiece ;  
A Saviour's Blood shall supersede my Fears,  
And Love Pater'nal justify my Tears.

When Death at first believ'd this little Fort,  
The feeble Outworks were the Tyrant's Sport ;  
A Fever made the first Attack in Form,  
And then Convulsions took it soon by Storm.

Successors from Art were weak, like those within,  
The Guards were Sickly, and the Walls were  
In bad Repair : the Gates and Citadel, [Thin,  
And then no Wonder with such Ease it fell,  
Death's icy Hand the lovely Fabrick spoil'd ;  
He got a Victim, but I lost my Child.

Five mournful Days wi' trembling Hand and  
I play'd the whole Artillery of Art's Heart,  
Five Nights I past in Sorrow like the Day,  
And almost mourn'd my own sad los' away ;  
But when the whole that Art could do was try'd,  
Her Lease of Life was cancell'd, and she dy'd :  
She dy'd--the conscious, whipp'ring Wind, re-  
And I (unhappy Fath'r !) saw her die ! (ply  
I saw her die !-- Can I the Dead forget ?  
How can I bear to say I did -- and live ?

Tho' long her Reason left, 'd an Eclipse,  
No fatal Words proceeded from her Lips,  
And tho' opprest with agonizing Pain,  
She utter'd not a single indifferer or vain, (Sis.  
Which gives me hope her Soul was wash'd from  
And Grace abounding was at Work within.

Whilst Nature yet maintain'd the doubtful  
Strife,

And Death sat brooding on the Verge of Life,  
Even 'n n--when all the Hopes of Life were  
I and the Angel, waiting round her Bed, (led  
(They, to conduct her to the Realms of Day,  
And I, to weep, to fish, to mourn, to pray)  
I kiss'd her Lips, and wip'd her dying Face,  
And took the Father's and the Nurse's Place ;  
Her dying Groans were Daggers in my Heart :  
We knew we must, but Oh ! were loth to part ;  
I mourn'd, I wept, I gave a L'ofe to G'ief,  
And had recourse to all Things for Relief ;  
But all in vain--the last Effort I make,  
I gave--but Oh ! she had not Strength to take :  
Her fainting Pulse with Intermission play'd,  
And then her Heart its Pulsitation stay'd ;  
And thus thro' all the Forms of Death she past,  
Till with a Groan my dear one breath'd her last.

But who can paint the Horror, or the paw'r  
Of Nature's Conflict in so dark an Hour ?  
The Wound was such that Time can never heal,  
No Balm can cure it, and no Art conceal.  
May that sad Day be banish'd from the Year.  
Or cloth'd in Sable, if it must appear !  
Or, m-y the Sun withdraw his Beams at noon,  
And solid Darkness veil the Stars and Moon !  
May all the Sands be flagrant in the Glats,  
And (as that Hour returns) refuse to pass !  
All Clocks be dumb, and Time to ger to fly,  
And my all Nature be as sad as I !  
Let Mourning in its blackest Dres appear,  
And she be never nam'd without a Tear !  
Her Name shall live, and yield a sweet Perfume,  
And (tho' in Dust) her Memory shall bloom.

Oh ! where are now those dear, obedient  
Hands,

So pleas'd to execute my whole Commands ?  
Where are those Fees, so early taught to run ?  
As Lightning swift, unweary'd as the Sun ?  
Or where those Arms, that with such passion  
strove  
To clasp my Neck, and stifle me with Love ?

Whre



T H E

# Monthly Intelligencer.

## J U N E, 1731.

Tuesday June 1.

  
N<sup>E</sup> hundred and six poor disabled Seamen were order'd by the Lords of the Admiralty, to be admitted pensioners of Greenwich Hospital.

Wednesday June 2.

The R Hon. Sir Rob. Walpole gave an elegant entertainment to the president and several of the Governors of Christ's Hospital on account of his being lately chosen Gov.

They write from Steyning in Sussex, that ripe Barley is now growing there, and ready to be cut, yielding, as usual'd, 16 Bushels per acre.

Thursday June 3.

Justice Webster and Mr. Carelton were try'd before the Ld Ch. Justice Raymond on an Indictment for assaulting Justice De Veil (see p. 125.) and were both found guilty.

The Sessions began at the Old Bailey, in the course of which the following persons were capitally convicted, viz. *Richard Cooper* for forging a Bond, in the penalty of 50*l.* for the payment of 26*l.* *Thomas Martin*, and *Elizabeth Cooper*, for robbing a person of several Guineas in Poplar Fields; *William Burrows*, and *Charles Ogilby* for the highway; and *Sam. Curtis*, for Horse-stealing. *Martin*, and *Corner* were reprieved.

Was a meeting of the R. Society when, after the admission of *M. Laur. Garcin*, and *Sir Jos. Ayliffe*,

were produced some curious Impressions made on Plaster of Paris, of Flowers, Plants, Coins, &c. colour'd after the Life. A Letter was read from Sir Thomas Dereham (a Fellow, and Gent. of the Bedchamber to the present D. of Tuscany) giving an account of a Lady of Quality, whose Body was found burnt partly to a cinder, and partly to ashes, in her Bedchamber, as it is judged, from a lighted Lamp which stood in the midst of the room, and surprized her in a fit; in the morning only her Legs, Hands, and part of her Skull with Hair were undestroy'd.

The first stone was laid for the rebuilding of Gravesend Church.

Friday, Jun<sup>o</sup> 4.

Was try'd before the Ld Ch. Baron Reynolds, a cause between the Rev. Mr. Wood, Vicar of Heston near Hounslow, Plaintiff, and Rich. Bulstrode, Esq; Def. the Plaintiff claiming Tythes for a Farm which ever since K. Henry VIII. was exempted, being one of the dissolved Monasteries of the holy trinity of Hounslow. A Verdict pass'd for the Def.

Saturday June 5.

The 3 Regiments of Foot-guards passed in Review, and exercised before their Majesties and the Prince of Wales in Hyde Park; they fir'd 12 Volleys, and made a fine appearance.

Thursday June 10.

*Zaphet Crook*, alias *Sir Peter Stran-ger*, stood on the pillory and suffer'd the

the other parts of the sentence pass'd upon him by the court of *Kings-Bench*, May 31. see p. 281.

An action was try'd before the *L. Raymond* brought by a nobleman against a wharfinger for short measure, and sending in coals in sacks unsealed, contrary to the late Act of Parliament, and had a verdict against the wharfinger.

*Friday June 11.*

The prisoners in the *Fleet* prison caused a riot and insulted the keepers, upon which the warden procur'd from the *Tilt* yard two files of Musketeers consisting of 12 men. The Prisoners alledg'd they were ill-us'd and stood up for their rights and privileges.

His Majesty has bestowed the sum of 1000*l.* on the poor sufferers at *Tiverton*, and the like sum on those at *Plymford*. And very considerab' sums were raising at *London*, *Westminster*, *Bristol*, *Bath*, &c.

The following Gentlemen have paid their respective fines into the Chamber of the city of *London* to be exempted from serving the Office of Sheriff of the said City and County of *Middlesex*, viz. *Samuel Ball*, Esq; Citizen and Salter; *Stephen Ram*, Esq; Citizen and Goldsmith; *John Hopkins*, Esq; Citizen and Dyer; *Christopher Spicer*, Esq; Citizen and Fishmonger; *John Gould*, Esq; Citizen and Draper. 400*l.* and 20 marks each.

*Saturday June 12.*

*James Monaghan*, a Butcher, was hang'd and quarter'd at *Stephen's Green*, *Dublin*, for the murder of his Wite. [The Hangman rode to Execution in a suit of flower'd Fustian, presented him by the Master Weavers, in contempt of Foreign Manufacturers.]

*Wednesday June 16.*

*Burroughs*, *Ogilby*, *Cooper*, and *Curtis*, executed at *Tyburn*. (See their Crimes under June 3.)

*Thursday June 17.*

Was a meeting of the *R. Society* when the Envoy of the King of *Pr* *land* was proposed as a Candidate. Dr. *Mortimer* communicated a curious discourse concerning the strange Effects of a Distillation from the leaves of the *Lauro-cerasus*, on the Bodies of three Women and several Dogs in *Ireland*. 'Twas observ'd that the *Irish* had us'd it in *Brandy*, which it enliven'd without any danger: but some Women taking too large a quantity of it, by way of Cordial, it poison'd them; causing scarce any alteration in the intestines or brain, none externally in the body; in experiments made on Dogs it threw 'em into Convulsions, which they seldom surviv'd; and that in visiting their inwards after their deaths, the blood appear'd more florid than usual. Afterwards an experiment was made of an air-gun, loaded with 7 charges of *Goose-shot* and balls, discharged at 7 several times, with loud reports. For this Invention we are beholden to *Italy*, for its improvement, to our *R. Society*.

*Saturday June 19.*

A grant from the Crown passed the seals for allowing the Heralds of *Scotland* the same fees as the *English*.

*Benjamin Loder*, of *Lyford*, near *Wantage* in the County of *Berks*, has a Son, born *March 10, 1725*, who is almost 5 foot high, and his Arms, Legs, and other parts proportionable; carries 13 score with ease, takes up 100 weight with one hand, and half a hundred with one finger.

*Tuesday June 22.*

The Bailiffs, Aldermen, Recorder, &c. of *Kingston upon Thames* waited on their Majesties at *Hamp* *ton Court*, when the Recorder made their Compliments, and thank'd his Majesty for his Royal Donation of 500*l.* tow'd rebuilding their Chapel.

A certain Doctor of *Trinity Hall Cambridge*, has been lately detected and

and confess'd the stealing several Books from the Library of St John's College.

Thursday June 24.

Samuel Russel, and Thomas Pindar, Esqs; were elected Sheriffs of this City; and Mr. Smith, and Mr. Bosworth, Auditors.

The *Pr. George*, a Ship belonging to the English Gentlemen in *Bengall*, was lost in *Ostoker* last, in *Juncun Bay*, 45 Leagues to the Westward of *Canton*, and the Capt. and other Officers and Sailors, to the Number of 58, were drowned; the Super-cargoes, Purser, two of the Mates, and 42 Seamen were saved. Her Cargo, worth 60,000*l.* was lost except 5 Chests of Treasure. The Emperor of *China* being inform'd of their Misfortune, order'd his Officers to make them the following presents in his name, *viz.*

To	Tales L.
Ja Stevenon Ch. Supercar.	450 or 150 o o
Sam Harrison, 2d Super.	350 116 13 4
Alex. Wedderburn, purser	250- 83- 6- 8
Sam. Barlow, 3d mate	150- 50- 0- 0
Ben. Adams, 4th mate	150 50 o o
42 Seamen each	15- 210- 0- 0

Letters from all parts of the *West-Indies* mention a great Drought, and particularly at *Antigua*; at which place a pale of water, containing about 3 gallons, had been sold at *7d.* that Country Money, or *4s.* *8d.* Sterling.

#### SHIP News this Month.

The *Rebecca*, Capt. Jenkins, was taken in her Passage from *Jamaica*, by a *Spanish Guarda Costa*, who put her People to the torture; part of which was, that they hang'd up the Capt. three times, once with the Cabin-boy at his feet; they then cut off one of his Ears, took away his Candles and Instruments, and detain'd him a whole day. Being then dismiss'd, the Capt. bore away for the *Havana*, which the Spaniards perceiving flood after her, and de-

clar'd, that if she did not immediately go for the *Gulph*, they would set the Ship on fire; to which they were forced to submit, and after many Hardships and Perils arrived in the River *Tham-s*, June 11. The Capt. has since been at Court and laid his case before his Majesty.

The *Bacchus*, Capt. Stevens arrived, about the middle of this Month, at *Bristol* from *Jamica*, was taken April 27 between the *Havanna* and the *Gulph*, by a *Spanish Guarda Costa*, which fir'd a Gun at her, and she return'd; upon which they hoisted a red Flag, with a Death's Head, then the *Bacchus* struck. They plunder'd the Ship, and stript the Capt. and People of their Cloaths, &c. and threatened them with immediate Death, if they did not discover their Money, and had ropes reeve'd at the Yard Arm ready.

The *Runlet Sloop*, Capt. *Brin* of *Rhode Island*, was taken with the *Bacchus*. They treated her Men barbarously, torturing their Fingers with Gunlock-Screws, and lighted Matches, to extort a confession where their Money lay; then stript 'em of their Cloaths and plunder'd the Ship.

These Rogues reported that the Day before they took the *Humber Sloop* of *Rhode Island*; Capt. *Rogers*; they left one of their Men on board the said Sloop drunk, and Captain *Rogers* had orders to keep them company that Night, but a Gale springing up the Capt. sheer'd off.

At *Ballyheige* in the County of *Kerry* in *Ireland*, several Villains broke into the place where the Treasure lay that was saved from a great *Danish* Vessel, wreck'd on that Coast, forc'd through the Guard, and took to the value of 23,000*l.* leaving 5000*l.* design'd for salvage money; but being purst'd the Treasure was recover'd, which, while they were securing, the Rogues made off.

## The last year's Account of the HOSPITALS.

Christ's Hosp.	Bethlehem.	St. Barthez	St. Thos	Bridewell.
Apprenticed &c	Admitted 142	Isnew.	mas. S.	Vagrants &c.
discharged 133	Cured 105	Cured 4296	Cured 5162	Received 572
Buried 15	Buried 28	Buried 318	Buried 387	Brought upto
Remain 1117	Rem.	Rem. 550	Rem. 656	Trades 97

## DEATHS.

5. SIR William Compton, Bart. of *Hurst* near *Oakingham* in *Berkshire*, and of *Hartpury* in *Gloucestershire*.

Wigley Stratham, Esq; Son of Sir John Stratham of *Wigwall* in *Derbyshire*, Mr. Paul Heeger, Son-in-Law to the late Sir Peter Meyer.

The Rev. Mr Thomas Breton, Vicar of *Boughton-Aluph*, *Northamptonshire*, 9. John Stafford, Esq; a Merchant at *Edmonton*.

The Rev. Mr Owen Griffith, Rector of *Blechingay*, in *Surry*.

12. The Rev. Mr Stringfellow, Rector of St. Dunstan's in the East.

16. The Rev. Dr. Roper, Rector of St. Nicholas Coleaboy in Old Fish street.

The Rev. Dr. Dobson, Master of Trinity College, at Oxford.

17. The Rev. Dr. Taswell, Rector of St. Mary Newington.

Mr. Joshua Simmonds, Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

19. The Rev. Mr George Waite, Lect. of *Islington*.

20. Mr Edward Ward, celebrated for his writings.

21. John Dupree, Esq; formerly a Col. in the French service.

Mrs. Ward, Wife of John Ward, late of *Hankey*, Esq;

Robert Gray, Esq; Factor for the E. India Company at *Fort St. George*.

22. The R. Hon. Edward Howard, E. of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, and Baron Howard of *Walden* in the County of *Essex*. He was succeeded by Charles Howard, Esq; his Brother.

24. Mr. Nehemiah Eastman, a Dry Salter in *Walling-street*.

Francil Oldfield, Esq; formerly Col. in the Guards.

The Relict of the late Major General Shrimpton.

The Lady Elkwill, Relict of the late Sir John Elkwill Bart. Since his decease marry'd to — Bartlett, Esq; Nephew to the R. H. the Ld Mayor.

Mr. Wm Tench, youngest Son of Sir Fisher Tench, Bart.

The D. of Wharton, dy'd the last of May, at *Rens* near *Barcelona* in the monastery of the Franciscans de la Puebla. He has left all his Jewels to Mrs Higgins, Daughter of the late Doctor of that name, an Irishman and Physician to his Catholick Majesty.

The youngest Son of the Ld Lynn, of the small pox.

The Wif of John Jolliffe, Esq; Nephew to Sir Wm Jolliffe, at Petersfield in *Hampshire*.

## PROMOTIONS.

Appointed Commissioners and Principal Officers of the Navy, viz.

James Michells, Esq; Commissioner, to be Comptroller of the Navy.

Sir Jacob Aikworth, Knt Surveyor.

Thomas Pearce, Esq; Clerk of the Accompts.

Sir George Saunders, Kt Com. to Comptroll the Treasurers Accompts.

John Fowler, Esq; Com. to Comptroll the Victualling Accompts.

William Cleveland, Esq; Com. to Comptroll the Storekeepers Accompts.

Tho. Kempthorne, Esq; for his Majesty's yards at *Chatham* and *Sheerness*.

Sir Nicholas Trevanion, Knt Com. for his Majesty's yard at *Portsmouth*.

Robert Byng, Esq; 2d Son to Visc. Torrington, a Commissioner.

3. Mr Webster was chosen Clerk of the Coopers Company.

Thomas Stiles, Esq; eldest Son to Sir Thomas Stiles, of Wateringbury park in the County of Kent, Bt made page of honour to his Majesty in the room of Sir Wm Irby, Bt, Equerry to the Pr. of Wales.

Capt. Wm. Strowde, of a marching Reg. succeeds the Hon. Cha. Murray, Brother to the E. of Dunmore, as Col. of a Reg. of Foot Guards.

Mr Ge. Inglis, made Ensign in Br. Jones's Reg. in the Lizard Islands.

Mr Rich. Mitchel, Ensign in Col. Kane's Reg. in the room of Mr Inglis. Wm Surtie, Esq; appointed Receiver General of the County of Northum.

11. Ld Delawarr, made Treasurer of the Household.

Major James Cholmondeley, made Col. of the 3d. Troop of Horse Guards.

Col. Braege, of the 3d. Reg. of Foot Guards, appointed Aid-de-camp to the D. of Dorset, Ld Lieut. of Ireland.

Capt De Strange, appointed Major of the 1st Troop of Guards.

Ld Baltimore appointed Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his R. H. the Prince, in the room of the E. of Aſburnham.

Herbert, Esq; 2d Son of the E. of Pembroke, succeeds the Ld Delawarr as Col. in the first Reg. of Foot Guards; and Capt. Brackley succeeds Capt. Herbert.

The Lady Sus. Hamilton, appointed Lady of the Bedchamber to her R. H. Princeſſa Carolina.

Dan. Sadler, Esq; appointed first Clerk in the Old Annuity Pell Office, and Mr. Chambers, first Clerk of the new Annuity Pell-Office.

Councilor Ballard, of Lincolns-Inn, appointed dep. Chamberlain, and Mr. James Smith, one of the Clerks of the Tally-Court in the Exchequer.

Robt Smith, Esq; appointed Master of the Mathematicks to his Majesty.

James Pitt, Esq; author of the Letters sign'd Osborne in the London Journal, appointed surveyor of Tobacco, in the room of Mr. Evans deceased.

The Rt Hon. Henrietta Howard, Countess of Suffolk and Bindon, appointed Groom of the Stole to her Majesty, with a Salary of 800l. per annum.

Thomas Morgan, Esq; appointed Ld Lieut. of the Counties of Monmouth and Brecon, and not John Hanbury, Esq; as said in April.

Ecclesiastical Preferments conferr'd on the following Revd Gentlemen.

3. Mr Henry Bund, Fellow of Worcester College in Oxford, chosen Lef. of St. Mary Aldermanbury, London.

Mr Henry Gally, D. D. presented to a prebend in the Cathedral of Norwich.

Mr Tymms, presented to the Living of Raunds in Northamptonshire.

Dr Wm George, made prebend of Windsor; and

Dr Alured Clarke, prebend of Westminster.

Mr. Post, Fellow of Queens College, Cambridge, presented to the Rectory of Cheverel magna, in Wiltshire, and elected proctor for the ensuing year.

Mr. Crownfield, presented to the Rectory of Eversden parva, in the Diocese of Ely.

Dr. Herring, preacher of Lincolns-Inn, presented to the Rectory of Bleclington in the County of Surry.

Mr. Ward, presented to the new Church at Pendle in Lancashire.

Mr. Joseph Sager, presented to the Rectory of North Tidworth, in Wilts.

Mr. Davies, Rector of Westcot near Stow in Gloucestershire, to the Rectory of Drayton near Banbury in the County of Oxford.

## MARRIAGE S.

Richard Mills, of Neckington, Kent, Esq; to the eldest Daughter of Richard Warder, of Westfield, Norfolk, Esqr;

Richard Tomlinson, Esq; to Miss Baskett of Wickham.

John Egerton of Oulton, Cheshire, to Mrs Catherine Upton, Daughter of Wm Upton, Esq; of Lupton Devonshire.

The rev. Mr Roger Waind of York, about 26 years of age, to a Lincolnshire Lady upwards of 80 with whom he has 3000*l.* in Money, 300*l.* per ann. and a coach and four during Life only.

## BANKRUPT S.

**N**icholas Carrick, of Tylherst, Sussex, Salesman.

John Waters, of Rovenden, Kent, Shopkeeper.

William Humphreys, of Fetter-lane, London, Upholsterer.

Isaac Helbut, of Fenchurch street, London, Merchant.

George Dunn, of North-allerton, Yorkshire, Grocer.

Edward Smith, of Wetleigh, Devonshire, Merchant.

William Wickes, of Hyde, Gloucestershire, Clothier.

Richard Lowry, of Milk street, London, Haberdasher of small Wares.

Tho Marfh, of Hackney, Middlesex, Brewer.

Ralph Chamberlain, of Smithfield, London, Innholder, and Vintner.

Thomas Fry, of Calne, Wiltshire, Woolstapler.

Edward Davis jun. of Studley, Wiltshire, Clothier.

John Wright of Birmingham, Warwickshire, Ironmaster.

Bilby Laycock, of Tamworth, Staffordshire, Ironmaster.

John Whitshaw, of Lad-lane, London, Mercer.

Peter Williams **3** Merchants and Copartners, of Exon.

John Williams **3**

## ACCIDENT S.

Mr. Scott, a Relation of Sir Edward Dering, sell off his horse and was kill'd.

At Cheltenham in Gloucestershire, a storm of Thunder, Lightening, and Hail did upwards of 2000*l.* damage to the Corn and Fruit, Windows and Houses.

After the Races were over at Guilford, a Hare ran in view, which Mr. Luff a Brewer in Hedge Lane, following, was thrown from his Horse and dy'd in an hour after.

A Clergyman fishing in a River near Uxbridge, found a dead body with many tokens of it's being murder'd, which prov'd to be that of one Lock, who was seen the day before to go out with a young woman of that place, on which she was taken up, with two of her intimates, and imprison'd.

A Washerwoman in Aldergate Street hang'd herself with a packthread.

19. As Capt. Pigott and another gentleman were playing at Billiards at a Coffee-house near Leicester-Fields, the Capt. gave the boy a blow on the head with his Billiard Mast, of which the boy dy'd in a few hours after.

23. Mr Stafford, a Gentleman of Quality sent one Maywaring a porter, who ply'd about Grays Inn Gate, on an Errand. The porter, on his return, insisting on more than the Gentleman thought fit to give him, the Gentleman drew his Sword and wounded him in the left side, of which he instantly died. The Coronel's Inquest gave their Verdict Wilful Murder.

22. Dub.

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## No. VI. ACCIDENTS and FIRES, in JUNE, 1731. 269.

22. *Dublin.* A young Catholick Clergyman was poison'd by a Receipt ignorantly mix'd and dy'd bleeding at ears and nose. — Four Watchmen fell upon and wounded *Thomas Heffran*, a Taylor, who died in 24 hours; and the Coroners Inquest gave it in *wilful Murder*. — 24th. One *Kerry*, a Watchman was shot dead in a Fray with 4 young Sparks, 3 of whom were taken. — 15 Officers of the Customs suspended for neglect of duty.

21. *Edinburgh.* Three men fell into a Coal pit at *Port Seton*, and were kill'd. — At *Cockeny* some of the houses belonging to the Glass works, suddenly sunk down, and the water rushing up, several of the servants perished.

26. One *James Henderson* a Smith, dy'd on his knees at morning prayers in *St Nicholas* church, in *Newcastle on Tyne*.

22. Mr *Robert Brough*, a substantial Farmer at *Winkley* near *Macclesfield* in *Cheshire*, in his return from market was barbarously murder'd by one *Naden* his servant. The villain first knock'd him down, then cut a great gash under his nose, and another on his wrist, and having almost separated his head from his body, left him; but being quickly pursu'd was taken.

30. A Gentleman kill'd by a Victualler at *Windsor*, who on a quarrel about a reckoning, threw him over a Table and broke his Ribs.

*Account of Losses by Fire, towards the greatest of which about 5000 l. was contributed in this Month, 2,000 of it by his Majesty.*

4. A Fire broke out at *Blandford* in *Dorsetshire*, which consumed the whole Town (except 26 Houses) together with the Church. The consternation of the people was so great and the fire so quick, that few saved any Goods; near 300 Houses were laid in ashes, and the Town in such a confusion, that 'twas difficult to find a Road thro' it. Near 3000 persons lay in the open Fields without Cloaths or Victuals, 150 of whom had the small pox upon them, and were carried out of their Beds into the meadows, and several died and remained unbury'd. A village beyond the bridge, was also consumed.

At *Castle-carey* near *Bruton* in *Somersetshire*, were burnt several houses.

5. A dreadful Fire happen'd at *Tiverton* in *Devonshire*, which consum'd 200 Houses, ten of which cost 10,000 l. Building; the whole loss was computed at 150,000 l. a small quantity of goods were sav'd that were thrown into the Churches and Meeting-houses, and the Fields adjoining, where a great many hundred poor persons lay for want of Beds. [This Town was almost burnt down by a sudden fire April 3, 1598. (says, a certain Author) for the Peoples great Profanation of the Lords Day; after that was burnt again August 5 1612.]

A Fire broke out at *Wilson* in *Norfolk*, and burnt down several houses.

Mr. *Pitt*, of *Newton St Cyrus*, sent two of his servants to burn some rubbish; the flames set fire to a field of Barley, and to another of Pease, which were entirely consumed; to the damage of 50 l.

6. The house of Farmer *Bryan* in *Old Windsor* took fire, which with most of the Barns and Stabling were consumed, and an ancient Husbandman perished in the flames. It was occasioned by his firing a Gun.

8. At *Ufffont* near the *Devizes* in *Wilts*, a fire consum'd 27 Houses, besides outhouses, and great quantities of Hay and Corn.

9. A Fire broke out at the house of a milliner by little *Turnstile Holm*, which consumed that and about 30 more.

*Declaration signed by the Ministers of their Britannick and Catholick Majesties, by virtue of the Orders of the Kings their Masters.*

THE King of Great Britain having caused the Treaty which he lately concluded with the Emperor, to be communicated to his Catholick Majesty, and having declared that he has thereby given the most evident proofs of the Sincerity of his intentions for the Execution of the Treaty of Seville, as well with respect to the effectual Introduction of the 6000 Spanish Troops into the strong Places of Parma and Tuscany, according to the dispositions of the said Treaty, as to the immediate Possession of the Infante Don Carlos, pursuant to the Tenour of the V Article of the Quadruple Alliance, without any Necessity, on the part of the most Serene Infante, or of his Catholick Majesty, to dispute, debate or remove any Difficulties whatsoever which might arise under any Pretence whatever; his Catholick Majesty declares, that provided every thing above specified be readily executed, he will be fully satisfied therewith; and that notwithstanding the Declaration made at Paris the 28th of January last, by his Ambassador Extraordinary the Marquis de Castellar, the Articles of the said Treaty of Seville, wherein the Two Crowns are directly and reciprocally concerned, shall subsist in their full Force and Extent; and the Two Kings abovementioned do equally promise to cause the Conditions in the said Articles expressed, to be punctually executed, to which they engage and bind themselves by the present Instrument. Provided, however, that his Britannick Majesty shall cause the 6000 Spanish Troops to be effectually introduced into the States of Parma and Tuscany, and

put the Infante Don Carlos into actual Possession of the States of Parma and Placentia, Pursuant to the V. Article of the Quadauple Alliance, and to the Eventual Investitures, within the Space of Five Months, to be reckoned from the Day of the Date of this Instrument, or sooner, if it can be done.

And his Catholick Majesty does farther intend and declare, that as soon as the said Introduction and Possession of the States of Parma and Placentia shall be effectuated, his Resolution is, that without any Occasion for another Declaration or Instrument, the above mentioned Articles of the Treaty of Seville shall subsist; together with the Enjoyment of all the Privileges, Concessions and Exemptions, in favour of Great Britain, which have been stipulated, and are literally contained in the said Articles, and in the antecedent Treaties between the Two Crowns, confirmed by the Treaty of Seville, to be reciprocally observed and punctually executed. Done at Seville, the 6th Day of June, 1731.

*Gibraltar, June 2.* The Spaniards having begun and carried on Works opposite to this place, our Governor has caus'd several Fortifications to be made under one Side of the mountain; and others to be marked out, in order to build a strong Fort in the midst of them; and when that is done, the Ships that come into this Bay need not be afraid of any Insult, or other Inconvenience whatsoever.

Letters from Dunkirk advise, that on the Report of the English having fitted out a large Squadron for the Sea, several Troops were arrived there to garrison or fortify that place.

On the other Hand, a Battallion of Foot Guards and a Detachment of Horse are ordered into Kent to guard our Coasts. And more Ships of War are to be put in Commission.

*June*

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- June 3. THE present state of the republick of Letters, for *May*, pr. 1*s.*  
 Authentick Memoirs of the Life, Conduct, &c. of *Henry*  
*John*, late Visc. *Bolingbroke*, &c. pr. 1*s.*  
 Some account of the Life of *Jabbet Crook*, in 3 ballads, pr. 6*d.*  
 The glory of Divine Grace consider'd, &c. pr. 6*d.*  
 Onanism display'd, &c. Done from the *French*. pr. 1*s.* 6*d.*  
 4. Q. Sept. *Florentis Tertulliani*, adversus *Praxean*, *five de Trinitate*,  
 liber. Recensuit, notisq; illustravit *E. Welchman*, *A. M. Archdiac. Cardig.*  
*Historia Literaria*, No. X. Vol. II. Part 4.  
 5. Gentleman's Magazine, for *May*, No. V.  
 A Sermon preached before the L. Mayor, &c. on Tuesday in Easter  
 Week, by *And. Snape*, *D. D.*  
 Philosophical Transactions, No. 416. ending Vol. 36. for 1729 and 1730.  
 The amiable quality of goodness, as compar'd with righteousness, con-  
 sider'd: a Sermon at *Guildford*, *May 2.* By *Geo. Stephens*, *M. A.*  
 Forms of Prayer vindicated, and the Liturgy recommended in a Ser-  
 mon, *Ap. 26.* By *Jos. Watson*, *D. D.*  
 A Letter to the Rt. Hon. *Caleb D'anvers*, *Efq*; with some Reflections on  
 the late Pacification of *Vienna*, pr. 4*d.*  
 A Craftsman extraordinary: or a full Answer to the Remarks upon the  
 Craftsman's vindication, &c. pr. 6*d.*  
 News from the *New-Exchange*, or the common wealth of Ladies, pr. 1*s.*  
 The Trial of Justice *Webster*, and *John Carleton*, &c. pr. 6*d.*  
 8. The Political State of G. Britain for *May*.  
 The Monthly Chronicle for *May*.  
 Lecture VI. on wit and imagination. By *John Henley*, *M. A.*  
 10. A vindication of the late L. Visc. *Bolingbroke*, &c. pr. 6*d.*  
 An explanation and vindication of the Rubricks before the new office  
 for *June 11.*, &c. pr. 6*d.*  
 The insufficiency of the Law of Nature: a Sermon before the Univer-  
 sity of Cambridge, *Ap. 4.* by *Ibo. Johnson*, *M. A.*  
 The Layman's defence of Christianity, &c. pr. 6*d.*  
 To join in prayers, and to receive the sacrament, in an established,  
 consecrated place, morning and evening every day, Christian duties: a  
 Sermon at *Market-Drayton* in *Shropshire*, *Jan. 27.* pr. 6*d.*  
 11. Free Parliaments: or an Argument proving some of their Powers  
 to be independant, &c.  
 A letter to the Author of the Plea for human reason, &c. by *John*  
*Browne*, *M. A.* pr. 1*s.*  
 A Defence of a Discourse on the impossibility of proving a future state  
 by the light of Nature: by *Jos. Hallet*, jun.  
 14. The Proceedings at the Sessions at the *Old Bailey*, *June, 2, 3, 4,*  
*8.* Numb. V. pr. 6*d.*  
 15. State Hieroglyphicks: or *Caleb* decipher'd: containing an exact  
 account of the new edition of the Craftsman, &c. pr. 6*d.*  
 Jesu the Son of David: or a full Solution of all the difficulties about  
 his Genealogy, &c.  
 Morgan's *Phœnix Britannicus*. No. 2. 4*to.*  
 17. A modest Argument, Pro and Con, enquiring into the cause why  
 small and mean actions should be committed by the *Irish*, &c. pr. 6*d.*  
 The Knight and the Cardinal: a new Ballad. pr. 6*d.* Obser-

- Observations on the present State of affairs of *G. Britain, &c.* pr. 1s.  
 18. *The Statesman: a new Court Ballad.* pr. 6d.  
 19. *An Answer to one Part of a late infamous Libel, intitled, Remarks on the Craftsman's vindication of his two honourable Patrons: in which the character of Mr. P. is fully vindicated.* pr. 1s.  
 22. Specimen animadversionum in Prolegomena in *N. Testam. Grac.* editionem accuratissimam nuper Amstelædami edita. pr. 4d.  
 A new adventure of *Telemachus: by the author of the Dialogue on beauty.*  
*Observationes in morbos nautarum, &c.* Authore *Hen. Huntley.*  
 23. *A select Manual of Divine Meditation and Prayer, &c.* by the late Rev. Mr. *Joshua Smith.* pr. 2s.  
 A final Answer to the Remarks on the Craftsman's vindication, &c. and to all the Libels which have come, or may come, from the same quarter, against the Person last mentioned in the Craftsman of *May 22.* pr. 6d.  
 26. Sermons by *Sam. Clarke, D. D.* Vol. IX. and X.  
 A political resemblance of a war in the behaviour of all countries, &c. pr. 6d.  
 The unparalell'd Impostor: or the whole life, &c. of *Japhet Crook,* &c. pr. 1s.  
 27. The present state of Europe, &c. for *May.*  
 The Welch Opera, &c. pr. 1s.  
 The Ship and Supercargo Book-keeper, &c. pr. 2s. 6d.  
 The life of *Philip late D. of Wharton,* &c. pr. 1s.  
 Observations on a pamphlet intituled, *An Answer to one part of a late infamous Libel, &c.* pr. 1s.  
 29. *The Ecclesiastical History of M. L'Abbe Fleury,* No. 26. Vol. v. P. 3.  
 The Flower-piece: a collection of Miscellany Poems, by several hands.

*Observations in GARDENING for J U L Y, 1731.*

**T**RUST not too much to the sudden showers which may now fall, for they are of little help to the roots of plants, neither neglect to water those plants which stand abroad in pots or cases, for they have yet less benefit from the rains in this season than the plants in the open ground.

You are to sow Kidney Beans and some Pease to bear in *September* and *October*, they are to be sown where they may have shelter from the frosty nights in those months.

Have an eye to such herbs as are now seedling, water them plentifully; for about this time the seedling-vessels of many are forming, and a good watering or two is very helpfull to the filling the seed.

Sow Cucumbers upon beds made with dry horse litter, and covered with light earth ten inches thick; they must be covered at night in *September* with a common frame and

glasse to keep them from frost and rain, and by this method you may have some Cucumbers till *Christmas.*

Sow royal filecia and brown dutch Lettuce about the middle of the month, some of which will be cabbaged for winter use, and may then be planted close together, where they may be shelter'd with glasses, and have the benefit of the sun; but we must note that they should be secured before any frost can pinch them or they will rot.

Sow chervil, and also carrots, turnips, and onions, to stand the winter. Plant cabbages, and savoys, for autumn and winter use; plant collyflowers to blossom in *September.*

Earth up sallary in drills and plant a new parcell to succeed the former.

We take up this month shallot, garlick, and gather rochambole when the stalk turns yellow.

Transplant endive for blanching against winter.

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

J U L Y .	J U L Y .	J U L Y .
20. <b>A</b> Lfreton, Darb.	22 Chimleigh, Devon.	Kingston, Surry
22 Auburn, Wilts.	Colchester, Essex	Kington, Heref.
Allington, Dorsetsh	Cromas, Oxon	25 Kingston, Berks
25 Aldergoin	23 Carnarvon	Kingston Isle
Ashwel, Hartfordsh	Chefton	11 Lid, Kent
Abingdon, Berksh	25 Campden, Glouc.	17 Lanvilling, Montg.
17 Blet, Brecknocksh	Casden	Leek, Stafford.
20 Barkway, Hartford.	Castle-town, Heref.	19 Linton, Camb.
Bowling	Catsbotham	22 Langridge, Som.
Betley, Staffordsh	Cheltenham, Glouc.	Leverpool, Lanc.
Bartonfacy, Hants	Chilholm	Longford, Devon.
Bolton, Lanc.	22 Darford, Kent	Lowth, Linc.
21 Bicklesworth, Bucks	23 Daventry	Lurgershal, Wilts
Bridgnorth, Shropsh	25 Darby	Lympsham, Som.
Billericay, Essex	Doncaster, York.	17 Leonard Stanley, Glouc.
Broughton	Dorchester	25 Landervigan
22 Battlefield, Salop	Dover, Kent	16 Milsom, Wilts
Barnard-castle, North.	Dudley, Worc.	20 Malden, Essex
Broughton in Furnace	16 Evershot, Dorset.	Marlborough, Wilts
25 Bromley, Kent	22 Ely, Camb.	Midhurst, Sussex
Berkhamstead, Hartf.	Exeter, Devon.	Moreton, Devon.
Bos-castle, Cornwal	25 Eplom, Surry	22 Maidenhead, Berks
Broadoak	Erith, Kent	Maudlin-hill, Yorks
Baldock, Hartfordsh	13 Farinhay	Maudlin-hill, Hants
Bromley, Staffordsh	27 Falmouth, Corn.	25 Machynleth, Montg.
Bilson	28 Fairfax	Malmsbury, Wilts
Bromsgrove, Worc.	15 Grinstead, Suss.	Malpas, Cheshire
Bicester, Oxford.	22 Goudhurst, Kent	Milverton, Som.
Bridgtown, Devon.	25 Goldziny	28 Manhemot, Corn.
Bilfower	Garret, Surry	20 Norton, Wilts
Buntingford, Hartf.	16 Hcadon, Yorks.	22 Newark, Notts
Boston, Lincoln.	22 Honyton, Devon.	Northwich, Cheshire
Bristol, Somerset.	25 Hatfield, Hartf.	15 Pinchback
26 Bewdley, Wore.	Hatfield, Essex	Porchdown, Hants
26 Capplebeath, Wilts.	Hemingham, <i>ib.</i>	22 Ponterley
15 Chiswick, Mid.	Holthil, Dorset.	20 Potton, Beds
Culliford, Devon.	27 Horsham, Suss.	26 Paddington, Mid.
19 Caerfilly, Glam.	22 Ilchester, Som.	20 Pocklington, York.
20 Catesby	25 Ianbarwick, Wilts	29 Pontypole, Monm.
Chilmark, Wilts.	Ipswich, Suffolk	15 Prickwell, Essex
Gaerion, Monmouth.	17 Knelms	20 Rofs, Heref.
Chimnock	20 Kingsbridge, Dev.	22 Rocking, Kent
Coolidge	22 Keswick, Cumb.	23 Redruth, Corn.
21 Calne, Wilts.	Kidwelly, Carm.	25 Ravenglas, Cumb.
Clithero, Lanc.	Kimbolton, Hunts	Reading, Berks
		26 Rha.

## J U L Y.

- 26 Rhaiadergwy, Rad.  
 15 Sherborn, Dorset  
 17 Stevenage, Harts.  
 20 St. Margarets, Kent  
     St. Stephens, Corn.  
 22 Stocksbury  
     Stoney-stratford, Buc.  
 25 St. James's, Ipswich  
     Saltafh, Corn.  
     Seale, Glouc.  
     Shifnall, Shrep.  
 25 Shirkling, Mid.  
     Skipton, Cheshire  
     Stackpool  
     Stamford, Linc.  
     Staverdaler in the  
     Wood, Dev.  
     Stone, Staff.  
 30 Stafford  
 15 Twisford, Barks  
 20 Tenby, Pembrok.  
 22 Tetbury, Glouc.  
 25 Themble green  
     Thrapston, North.  
     Tilbury, Essex  
 25 Tregony, Cornw.  
     Trowbridge, Wilts.  
 26 Tanhill, *ib.*  
     Teptery, Essex  
 20 Uxbridge, Mid.  
 17 Winchcomb, Glouc.  
 22 Wedmore, Som.  
     Winchester, Hants  
     Woodftokck Oxf.  
     Witheral, York.  
 24 Wefno, Essex  
 25 Walden, *ib.*  
     Warrington, Lanc.  
     Wigmore, Monm.  
 22 Yadeland  
     Yarm, Yorks  
     Yarmouth, Hants

## A U G U S T.

- 9 Abelew  
 10 Alchurch, Worc.  
     Alton, Hants  
     Ashborn, Devon.  
 2 Aisewater, Devon.

## A U G U S T.

- 11 Alchurch, Heref.  
 1 Banbury, Oxon  
     Burford, Wilts  
     Bath  
     Bishops-waltham, Ha.  
 6 Bardney  
 10 Blackmore, Essex  
     Brentford, Mid.  
     Bodmin, Corn.  
     Bampton, Devon.  
 1 Chepstow, Monm.  
     Carmarthen  
     Caerwilly  
 4 Camberwell, Surry  
 10 Chudleigh, Devon.  
     Crowleigh, Lanc.  
     Cherleigh, *ib.*  
 2 Curry-eevil, Som.  
 2 Dartington, Dev.  
 1 Dunstable, Beds  
 4 Daventry, North.  
     St. Deacon, Som.  
 10 Deddington, Oxon  
     Dinton *ib.*  
     Doncaster, Yorks  
     Different, Glouc.  
     Differing-oliwick  
 1 Exeter, Devon.  
     Earlton, Heref.  
 1 Flint  
     Fevisham  
 10 Farnham, Dorset.  
     Frodeham, Cheshi e  
     Foresham  
 1 St. Germains, Corn.  
     Grifman, Monm.  
 1 Hornsea, Yorks  
     Hampstead, Mid.  
     Highworth, Wilts  
     Hammock, Devon.  
     Hay, Brecon.  
 10 Horncastle, Linc.  
     Hungford, Berks  
     Hilmarton, Wilts  
     Hawkhurst  
     Harleigh  
 1 Iver, Bucks  
 10 Kirton, Devon.  
     Kilgarren, Pemb.  
     Kenwingal

## A U G U S T.

- 1 Loughborough, Le.  
     Lidford, Som.  
     Lantriffent, Glam.  
     Larwin  
 10 Leachlade, Glouc.  
     Lansdown, Som.  
     St. Lawrence, Corn.  
     Lawrence-lidiard, Som.  
 1 Malling, Kent  
     Mircham, Surry  
     Markham-church, Co.  
 10 Marras  
     Madbury, Devon.  
     Melton-Mobray, Leic.  
     Martock, Som.  
 1 North-curry, Som.  
     Newent, Glouc.  
     Newton, Lanc.  
     Northam-church  
     Newcastle-over-line  
 10 Newborough  
     Oulney, Bucks  
 1 Peterborough, North  
     Plympton, Devon.  
 10 Peckham, Surry  
     Peddy, Som.  
 1 Rumney, Kent  
 10 Rugby, Warwick.  
 1 Selby, Yorks  
     Stowgomer, Som.  
     Shrewsbury, Shrop.  
 10 Sedelow, Yorks  
     Stroud-water, Glouc.  
     Sherborn, Dorset.  
     Sheepwash, Devon.  
 1 Thaxted, Essex  
     Treganethaw, Corn.  
 4 Thunderly, Essex  
     Tottenham-court, Mid.  
     Towcester, North.  
 1 Wisbich, Camb.  
     Warbridge, Corn.  
 10 Waltham-laur. Berks  
     Wakefield, Yorks  
     Warminster, Wilts  
     Walden, Essex  
     Winflow, Bucks,  
 11 Yelland, Yorks  
     York

## STOCKS

## S T O C K S.

S. Sea 103 $\frac{1}{2}$	Afric. 51
- Bonds 5 l. 17 s.	Royal Ass. 98 $\frac{1}{2}$
- Annu. 107 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lon. ditto 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ban: 146 $\frac{3}{4}$	Tork Build. 24 $\frac{1}{2}$
- Circulation 8 l.	3 per Ct. An. 96 $\frac{1}{2}$
- Mil. Bank 108	English Copper 3 l.
India 196 $\frac{1}{2}$	Welsh ditto 2 l.
- Bonds 6 l.	Lottery Tick. 10 s.

## Prices of Goods at Bear-Key May 27.

Wheat 28 to 32	Oates 12 to 16
Rye 13 to 18	Tares 18 to 22
Barley 12 to 19	Pease 20 to 23
H. Beans 20 to 24	H. Pease 13 to 16
P. Malt 22 to 25	B. Malt 18 to 21

## The Course of EXCHANGE.

Amst. 34 9	Hamb. 33 9
D. Sight 34 6	Paris Sight 31 $\frac{3}{4}$
Rotter. 34 10	Bourd. 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Astur. 35 8	Cadix 41 $\frac{1}{2}$
Madrid 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	Venice 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bilbao 41 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dublin 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lugbor. 50 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lisbon 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Genoa 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oporto 5 5

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

Teas per Chaldron 25 to 28	Figs 18 s.	Mastick white 4 s. 6 d.
New Hopper Hun. 2 l. 8 to 4 l. 10	Sugar Powder best 59 s. per C.	Opium 10 s. 00 d.
Old Hops 39 to 49	Ditto second sort 49 s. per C.	Quicksilver 4 s. 4 d.
Rape Seed 10 l. to 12 l. 0 s.	Loaf Sugar double refine 09 d.	Romburh 18 s. a 20 s.
Laid the Fodder 19 Hun. 1 half	Farthing per lb.	Saraparilla 3 s. 00 d.
on board, 16 l. 10 s.	Ditto single refin. 60 s. to 70 s.	Saffron Eng. 26 s. 00 d.
Tin in Blocks 4 l. 00 s.	per C.	Wormseeds 4 s. 6 d.
Ditto in Bars 4 l. 02 s. exclusive	Cinnamon 7 s. 9 d.	Balsam Capiva 2 s. 10 d.
of 3 l. per Hun. Duty.	Cloves 9 s. 1 d.	Balsam of Gilitad 14 s. 00 d.
Copper Eng. best 5 l. 14 s. per C.	Mace 16 s. 6d. per lb.	Hipacacuana 5 s. 6 d.
Ditto ordinary 4 l. 14 s. per C.	Nutmegs 8 s. 7 d. per lb.	Ambergreecce per oz. 14 s. 00 d.
Ditto Barbary 3 l. to 4 l. 00 s.	Sugar Candy white 12 s. to 17 d.	Wine, Brandy, and Rum.
per C.	Ditto brown 6 d. Half penny per lb.	Oporto red, per T. 32 l. a 34 l.
Iron of Bilbao 15 l. 10 s. per Tun	Pepper for Home consup 14 d.	ditto white 40 l.
Dit of Sweden 16 l. 10 s. per Tun	Ditto for exportation 10 d. H. Penny	Lisbon red 36 l.
Tallow 36 s. per C. or 5d. Far.	Tea Bohia fine 12 s. to 14 s. per lb.	ditto white 26 l.
p. lb.	Ditto ordinary 10 s. per lb.	Sherry 27 l.
Country Tallow 1 l. 17 s. od.	Ditto Congo 12 s. to 16 s. per lb.	Canary new 26 l.
Cochineal 17 s. 9 d. per lb.	ditto Pakoe 18 s. per lb.	ditto old 36 l.
Grocery Wares.	ditto Green fine 12 s. to 15 s. per lb.	Florence 3 l.
Raisins of the Sun 25 s. od per C.	ditto Imperial 14 s. per lb.	French red 36 l. a 50 l.
Ditto Malaga Fraises new	ditto Hyson 35 s.	ditto white 20 l.
Ditto Smirna new 17 s.	Drugs by the lb.	Mountain malaga old 30 l.
Ditto Alicante 15 s.	Balsam Peru 16 s.	ditto new 24 l.
Ditto Lipra new 16 s. od.	Cardamoms 3 s. 4 d.	Brandy Fr. per Gal. 6 s. to 61 s. 6 d.
Ditto Belvedera 18 s.	Camphire refin'd 24 s.	Rum of Jam. 6 ss to 7 s. 6 d.
Currents old none.	Crabs Eys 23 s.	ditto Lew. Islands 6 s. to 7 ss.
Dates new	Fallop 3 s. 9 d.	
Prunes French 17 s.	Almonds 1 s. 6 d. a 25 d.	

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL  
from Tuesday, June 4. to Tuesday  
day June 29.

Christned	{ Males 614 }	1204
Buried	{ Males 872 }	1751

Of which have dy'd (Casualties 30) of  
Consump. 231, Fevers 225, Small-  
pox 239.

Died under 2 Years old,	726
Between 2 and 5	157
Between 5 and 10	85
Between 10 and 20	63
Between 20 and 30	144
Between 30 and 40	140
Between 40 and 50	142
Between 50 and 60	114
Between 60 and 70	92
Between 70 and 80	58
Between 80 and 90	28
Between 90 and 100	3

## Books lately Publish'd,

### A General History of Executions for the year, 1730.

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