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ROGUES, ROYALTY, AND
REPORTERS

ROGUES, ROYALTY
AND
REPORTERS

The Age of Queen Anne through its Newspapers

By
WILLIAM BRAGG EWALD, JR.

Published in England as *The Newsmen of Queen Anne*

To MARY

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There is no humour in my Countrymen which I am more inclined to wonder at, than their general thirst after News.

The Spectator, Friday, August 8, 1712.

PREFACE

Everyone would probably agree that, for understanding an historical period, one indispensable source of information is its newspapers, yet most people interested in the early eighteenth century have found this valuable source of material inaccessible. With this book, it will be possible for the first time for the general reader to see the Age of Queen Anne as it is reflected in the words of its own newsmen, most of which have never before been reprinted.

The book gives also the story of that most exciting and important occurrence, the origin and early growth of a free press in the English-speaking world. It shows some of the pleasures and dangers of being a newspaper-man two hundred and fifty years ago, when journalism was just beginning to flourish. Here are the news, gossip, and advertising which for the first time the men of London could read with their morning coffee.

And what a rich and varied fare the writers provided! In newsworthy events alone, the journalists of Queen Anne had a vast wealth of stories to report. The death of King William after 'his Horse unfortunately fell under him' and the subsequent pageantry and jubilation of Queen Anne's coronation, Marlborough's great victory at Blenheim, the fireworks at Versailles in celebration of the birth of the great-grandson of Louis XIV, the battle of Ramillies, the exploits of Charles XII of Sweden—these were some of the happenings to which the reporters gave their own individual slant. A great trial (that of Sacheverell), the celebration of the Peace of Utrecht from Dublin to Boston, the death and burial of Queen Anne and the royal entry of George I into London with trumpeters and men in scarlet—these contribute to the pageantry of the age of Anne. And through it all runs, as can easily be seen in the newspapers, the tug of war of Protestant against Catholic, of Whig against Tory. The bare outline of the plot is well known: its contemporary appearance can best be got by reading the amusing and revealing eighteenth century accounts, which with a human quality could step aside from the large historical scene to record, as did *The Post Boy*, that 'yesterday morning, came on shore a ship from Scotland laden with fish and beat all to pieces'.

But most readers will probably feel that the everyday life of the average man is portrayed with even more striking detail than that of the state. First are the advertisements for the lost. They run from the

baronet's announcement that he will not pay his strayed wife's debts to the pathetic plea for the 'little fair woman' who went away from her lodging 'in a sad-coloured stuff gown and petticoat'. What a time the people had with the medical profession! Imagine what happened to those who believed 'Kirleus Cures All', and who accepted the remedies of other quacks for problems from toothache, venereal disease, and scrofula to green-sickness, gout, and broken-windedness in horses! One shudders to read of a 'panacea' for all runnings and oozings 'as innocent as bread'!

The reader can learn of the intricacies of the national lottery and of insurance policies—the latter not only for fires but also for unmarried persons, who were covered by the Friendly Society. Or in the section on religion one may read of the strange prophet who 'raiseth up men by declaring that the day of the Lord is at hand' so that the doors and windows fly open when he prophesies day and night. There has been a rain of flies, and the French King has been disturbed by the immorality of his monks. One is offered explanations of the natural causes of winds, storms, and fiery dragons and an accurate account of when Adam was cast out of Paradise.

Reports of crime show the cruelty of punishment and the corresponding violence of criminals; in this section are published the contemporary eye-witness accounts of the Mohun-Hamilton duel, familiar to all readers of Thackeray's *Henry Esmond*. News from abroad ranges from Irish massacres to an Indian assault on a New England servant girl. A glimpse into eighteenth-century domesticity tells of pets, of fish and fish-ponds, auctions, cook-books, gardens, new methods with chocolate and coffee, and, finally, a recipe for sack posset.

What a variety of entertainments were enjoyed! Country fairs, horse and foot-racing, cock fights, animal rarities, contortionists, magicians, water-theaters, drama, music—all brought crowds of lively spectators. The newspapers printed help on how to tell a good painting—and the latest mountebank's song.

Advertisers already offered the ladies 'cures for pallor' and a Venetian wash to remove freckles, as well as a perfume which would help keep 'perriwigs in the curl'. The arts of wooing were reported in detail—with humour and with frankness. For the inclusion of some of these passages in this volume, the reader is referred to Chaucer, who gave the classic defense (that he would otherwise falsify 'som of my mateere') and the classic remedy (the reader can always 'Turne over the leef and chese another tale').

It is hoped that this book will be useful to those interested in journalism as well as to those interested in the eighteenth century. A word of caution is necessary, however: the newspapers of Queen Anne's reign contained primarily foreign news. To provide a simple and easily understandable historical framework, to avoid lengthy explanatory footnotes, and to increase the readability of the book, this selection includes primarily domestic news and advertising. From the Introduction, the reader may learn what the newspapers looked like and what were the conditions under which they were written. An appendix gives a list of the periodicals included with a description of their authors, their printers, and their contents. There is more than a little bravery (as well as sufficient skulduggery) in the story. One newspaper pictures a critic of certain journalists of Queen Anne complaining, 'Why, these are News-Devils, not News-Writers; this is murdering the Nation, and sacrificing Truth, Peace, and Society to their private Aims; this ought to be punish'd by the Judges, we dare not do this in our Country'. And the answer given rings truer than the speaker foresaw: 'No, no, Sawny, but the Press is open here, they say, and any Man may write as he will.'

The vast majority of the papers quoted survive only in a number of widely scattered public and private libraries. This selection contains items from the Houghton Library at Harvard University, the Boston Public Library, the Henry E. Huntington Library in San Marino, California, the Yale University Library, the Library of Congress, and—principally—the Burney Collection of the British Museum. I have tried to follow the original texts as closely as possible in spelling, punctuation, and capitalization of initial letters, but not (with some few exceptions) in the use of italics and Old English lettering; the headings and footnotes and the words in square brackets are mine. For expert work in making microfilms of the newspapers in the Burney Collection, I owe many thanks to Miss E. May Glanville. Part of my research was supported by a grant, from the Clark Bequest, made by the Harvard Foundation for Advanced Study and Research. To Professor George Sherburn and to Dr. Herbert Davis I am indebted for a number of valuable suggestions. And I should like to thank Mrs. Kathleen M. Hall for doing a superb job of typing a very difficult manuscript.

William Bragg Ewald, Jr.

Harvard University,
March 15, 1954.

INTRODUCTION

THE FIRST FLOWERING OF ENGLISH JOURNALISM

In the reign of Queen Anne English journalism came into its own. The major writers and their publications are familiar to everyone: Daniel Defoe and the *Review*, Joseph Addison and Richard Steele and *The Tatler* and *The Spectator*, Jonathan Swift and *The Examiner*. In not many periods have the foremost literary men given so much time and genius to periodical writing. And the efforts of the authors were matched during these years by a great interest of the general public in what they wrote—news, editorial comment, essays, questions and answers, verses.

Yet, comparatively speaking, journalism was still in its youth.¹ When Queen Elizabeth died, Englishmen had never seen a newspaper. By the time Charles I was executed they had been getting news periodically in *Corantos*, *Diurnalls*, and *Mercuries*. But these were news-books or pamphlets, not papers, and they ordinarily came out only every week. Five years after the Restoration of Charles II the English nation saw its first genuine newspaper, a folio half sheet printed on both sides and issued twice a week, *The Oxford Gazette* (soon *The London Gazette*), which was, according to Pepys, 'very pretty, full of newes, and no folly in it'. It, alone among the papers of the Augustan age, has persisted to the present time.

Publication of almost all periodicals before the age of Queen Anne was unsteady, and the press during the seventeenth century suffered greatly from government controls over publication. Until 1641, under the Star Chamber Ordinances of 1585 and 1637, no more than six periodicals were published in any one year, and these were limited to foreign news. From 1641 to 1656—the period of civil war and the establishment of the Commonwealth—three hundred came into existence, but a quarter of these appeared only once and only a tenth lasted longer than a year. Parliamentary restrictions in 1649 had reduced the number, as did the severe measures of Cromwell in 1655. Matters

¹ The information on the history of journalism in the seventeenth century is drawn from: H. R. Fox Bourne, *English Newspapers: Chapters in the History of Journalism* (1887), I, 27-50; J. B. Williams, *A History of English Journalism to the Foundation of the Gazette* (1908), pp. 7-8, 120-57; Walter Graham, *English Literary Periodicals* (1930), pp. 15-6; Stanley Morison, *The English Newspaper, 1622-1932* (Cambridge, 1932), pp. 5-44; Douglas Bush, *English Literature in the Earlier Seventeenth Century* (Oxford, 1945), pp. 49-50.

improved little with the Restoration. Charles II, wishing to keep a firm hand on the news-writers, in 1662 instituted the Licensing Act and in the following year appointed Roger L'Estrange censor of all printed matter. Though it was alleged that L'Estrange 'would wink at unlicensed Books if the Printer's Wife would but smile on him',¹ he nonetheless went on record against the 'ill effects' resulting from the public's knowledge of affairs, or, as he put it, 'making the *Coffee-Houses*, and all the *Popular Clubs*, Judges of Those *Councils*, and *Deliberations*, which they have Nothing to do withal'². *The Gazette*, the Government's organ, might live in such a climate, but most other periodicals could not. Though the Licensing Act lapsed in 1679 and a flurry of publications followed (Sir Roger L'Estrange violently defended the Government in his *Observer*, beginning 1681), it was revived again under James II. The Glorious Revolution of 1688 brought a less stringent enforcement of the Act, and in 1695 it finally expired. The way was open for the newsmen of Queen Anne.

I. THE KINDS OF PERIODICALS

'Newsmen', as used here, is misleading. In Queen Anne's time there did not exist the exact equivalent of what we today consider newspapers: periodical publications containing foreign, domestic, and local news, editorials, feature articles, critical reviews of music, art, and literature, regular syndicated columns of gossip or news analysis, letters from subscribers, occasional verse, and advertisements. Nearly every one of these departments can be found in the periodicals of the early eighteenth century, but only rarely in a single publication. There were, first, the periodicals, such as *The Post Man*, *The Post Boy*, and *The Flying Post*, which were in the strictest sense newspapers. These were generally printed on both sides of a folio half sheet. The front page usually contained reports from foreign countries sent in by correspondents or translated from newspapers issued abroad, followed by a relatively slight amount of domestic news—such as accounts of governmental activities or notices of the arrivals of ships at various ports. Local news was comparatively scarce. The space on the reverse side which remained was filled with advertising. These news sheets (on the whole) came out three times a week.

A second type of periodical concerned itself with extended comments related to the news, usually from a definitely partisan political

¹ *The Life and Errors of John Dunton* (1818), p. 266.

² *The Observer*, March 21, 1684-5.

standpoint. John Tutchin's *Whig Observer* (1702-12) and its opponent, Charles Leslie's *The Rehearsal* (1704-9), commented in dialogue form (as L'Estrange's *Observer* had done before them) on the faults of the opposite party. The *Examiner* papers (1710-14), by Swift, Dr. William King, Mrs. Manley, and other Tories, were a series of journalistic essays, which the Whigs answered in *The Whig Examiner* and *The Medley*. Defoe's *Review of the Affairs of France* (1704-13) also belongs largely in this group. Some of these appeared only once a week, some more often.

For more learned instruction and for diversion, a reader might turn to still another kind of paper. The best known are *The Tatler* (1709-11) and *The Spectator* (1711-12, 1714). Although *The Tatler* began with the intention of including 'foreign and domestick news' or, later, such news 'as have escaped public notice, or have been misrepresented to the world',¹ the reports began to fall off from the outset as *The Tatler*, from a miscellany, developed into a single, unified essay.² *The Spectator*, like most other periodicals, carried advertising,³ but this 'sheet-full of thoughts' began and ended as a series of essays on morals, manners, or almost any other subject with no attempt to keep its readers informed of the latest happenings.⁴ These two papers were related to less great periodicals. Readers who delighted in the *Spectator* and his fellow Club members—Sir Roger de Coverley, Sir Andrew Freeport, Will Honeycomb, and the rest—may have remembered the club in Ned Ward's *Weekly Comedy* several years earlier. There were characters, too, in Henry Playford's *Diverting Post* (1704-6), which began with news, dialogues, and verse, and ended with only verse. But Ward and Playford offered on the whole a less decent form of diversion⁵ than did Addison and Steele.

The device of the club was used also in periodicals which were 'learned' to the extent that they offered to answer questions sent in by correspondents—on subjects from theology to the practical way of getting a husband or a wife. The 'club'—a group of frequently fictitious and usually mysterious experts—seldom failed to turn up with something in prose or verse. This type of publication was domi-

¹ *The Tatler*, ed. G. A. Aitken (1898), No. 1, 5.

² Chester N. Greenough, 'The Development of the *Tatler*, Particularly in Regard to News', *PMLA*, XXXI (1916), 650-5.

³ See: Lawrence Lewis, 'The "Spectator" as an Advertising Medium', *Atlantic Monthly*, CIII (1909), 605-15; and Lewis, *The Advertisements of The Spectator* (1909).

⁴ For an analysis of the *Tatler* and *Spectator* papers, see: George Sherburn's 'Addison, Steele, and the Periodical Essay', *A Literary History of England*, ed. A. C. Baugh (1948), pp. 870-8.

⁵ Graham, *op. cit.*, pp. 52-5, 68.

nated by the name of John Dunton, who superintended in the 1690's *The Athenian Mercury*, and later *The Post Angel* (1701ff.) and *The Athenian News* (1710). But William Smith's (?) 'society of gentlemen' also answered questions in his *British Apollo* (1708-11), as did Defoe's Scandalous Club in the *Review*, censuring 'the actions of men' and presenting 'a weekly history of nonsense, impertinence, vice, and debauchery'. Answers in *The Athenian Mercury* tended to be short, though in later periodicals they expanded into near essays. Dunton's replies were on the whole serious and pious; those in *The British Apollo* were frequently obscene.¹

This brief sketch of some of the main types of periodicals should not be presented without qualification. Dunton's *Post Angel*, with its questions and answers, for example, was a monthly serial of about seventy pages; in this respect and in its miscellaneous departments it is perhaps closer to the magazine than to the newspaper.² The lines dividing the various publications, moreover, were not hard and fast. News reporting was by no means always free from editorializing. *The Diverting Post*, with its humorous verse, as well as *The Tatler*, had news columns. After 1710 *The Flying Post* and *The Protestant Post Boy* began to include entertaining features (verses, essays). By 1725 most papers had done the same.³ In fact, the development to the modern newspaper is the gradual incorporation of more and more types of journalism—from news reporting and editorial comments to feature stories, advertising, and advice to the lovelorn. All these departments had their prototypes in the periodicals of the early eighteenth century. But by and large, Queen Anne's subjects had to get these different things from different periodicals.

Two impressive general facts stand out in any consideration of the journalism of these years. The first is the great and insatiable thirst which the English people reveal for all sorts of news and comment. This thirst is by no means unique, but it is conspicuous coming after the restrictions of the preceding century. A political upholsterer, like the one described in No. 155 of *The Tatler*, might get up before day to read *The Post Man* and worry more about the affairs of Poland and Sweden than about his own starving children. Although Defoe's *Review* was apparently aimed at a middle-class audience,⁴ his antagonist Charles Leslie could write,

¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 46-7, 58-9, 67-8.

² *Ibid.*, pp. 58-9, 63-4.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 376-8.

⁴ Marjorie Nicolson, 'Introduction' to *The Best of Defoe's Review*, ed. W. L. Payne (1951), pp. xvi-xvii, and note.

... the greatest part of the *people* do not read *books*, most of them cannot *read* at all, but they will gather together about one that can *read*, and listen to an *Observer* or *Review* (as I have seen them in the streets) . . .¹

For those who were literate, the coffee-houses (2,000 in London by 1710)² offered reading matter. And the periodicals in turn helped bring in business: when *The Tatler* stopped publication, John Gay said, the coffee-houses realised that it 'had brought them more Customers, than all their other News Papers put together'.³ Throughout London men assembled for a cup of coffee, a smoke, a talk, and a paper.

The second great fact is the strongly political nature of most of the publications. Gay remarked that even the Tories read *The Tatler* with pleasure and good will,⁴ and *The Spectator* announced its political neutrality in its first issue. But these were exceptions, and *The Tatler* himself could call his opponents the 'vermin' who nibbled at him.⁵ Papers tended to be either Whig or Tory in bias. *The Observer*, *The Flying Post*, and *The Medley* stood for the Whigs. Robert Harley, the Tory who became Lord Treasurer in 1710, had influence over *The Examiner*, *The Post Boy*,⁶ and even the *Review*, though Defoe might be found on either side.⁷ Feeling ran high. Politically, the papers were unquestionably important: the Tory victory in the election of 1710 has even been called a triumph for propaganda,⁸ as has the Whig pre-emption of George I⁹. Through journalism a great deal of literary genius was tied to struggles which, from one point of view, seem unfortunately ephemeral. Even in 1712 a volume of reprinted *Examiner* papers sold slowly, Swift wrote, 'so soon out of Fashion are Party papers however so well writt'.¹⁰ The power of the press had nonetheless become so great that it would never again lack men of talent who wished not so much to influence all time as to inform the vital policies of the day.

¹ 'Preface' to *The Rehearsal* (1750), p. iv.

² Graham, *op. cit.*, p. 68, note.

³ *The Present State of Wit* (1711), p. 11.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 12.

⁵ No. 229.

⁶ Laurence Hanson, *Government and the Press* (1936), pp. 97-100.

⁷ Nicolson, *op. cit.*, pp. ix-x; Hanson, *op. cit.*, pp. 95-6.

⁸ Mary E. Ransome, 'The General Election of 1710', *Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research*, XVII (1939), 95-6.

⁹ Hanson, *op. cit.*, p. 4.

¹⁰ *Journal to Stella*, ed. Harold Williams (Oxford, 1948), p. 524.

2. THEIR MAKE-UP AND CIRCULATION

What did the newspapers of Queen Anne's period look like? Physically they were much different from ours. Generally they consisted of a single folio half-sheet, printed on both sides, about twelve inches by six, though there were four-page papers and, after 1712, a distinct number of six-page papers. For late news, postscripts might be issued.¹ The papers regularly have two columns, front and back; over these there is either a simple mast-head containing the name of the paper, as in *The London Gazette* or *The Daily Courant*, or a mast-head with decorative blocks, used also for the first letter of the news, as in *The Post Man*.² This physical appearance is important: the primary differences between eighteenth century and modern journalism, it has been said, are 'not in spirit or character' but in the results of 'scientific discovery and mechanical contrivance'.³ Through the eighteenth century the number of columns and the size of the sheet increased until by 1785 *The Daily Universal Register* (the beginning of *The London Times*) was turning out sixteen columns of news (four to a page) on a folded sheet nineteen inches by twenty-four. Affording about five times as much printed area as the papers of Queen Anne's day, the later eighteenth century newspaper had reached nearly the limits of the hand press. The first steam press did not come in until 1814.⁴

The means of printing probably as much as anything else determined not only the appearance of the paper but also its circulation. Using the hand press, a man could ink and pull only two hundred and fifty sheets—on one side—per hour. By working in relays, the printers could do two thousand in eight hours, while three thousand would take twelve hours. The reverse sides could be printed concurrently. Printing a popular paper often required four presses—two for each side—and the setting up of the whole paper at least twice, since if it were set only once, enough copies would not be got out on the streets. Papers of the same date might well agree in contents but not in typography: this can be seen not only in a daily paper like *The Spectator* but also in a thrice-weekly paper like *The Tatler*. Later in the century, in the 1760s and 1770s, a successful daily paper normally sold under three thousand copies and rarely reached five thousand. These same figures, from the available data, seem also to apply roughly

¹ Morison, *op. cit.*, pp. 63 ff., 84. This is an excellent study of newspaper typography from 1632 to 1932.

² *Ibid.*, p. 55.

³ D. Nichol Smith, 'The Newspaper', *Johnson's England*, ed. A. S. Turberville (Oxford, 1933), II, 367.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 331-2.

to newspaper circulation in Queen Anne's day. Of course, one should not exaggerate the limitations of the printing method. If, as Professor Bond has suggested, a paper were printed by half-sheet imposition, four thousand could be turned out in eight hours. A daily paper like *The Spectator*, which did not deal in day-to-day news, could have two printing houses working alternately and thus easily produce three thousand issues a day. And weekly papers could even more easily have got around the mechanical difficulty and enlarged their circulation. But the fact that there was no obvious general increase over the next fifty years, at least in the circulation of daily papers, still probably reflects the state of printing.¹

In estimating the size of the reading public, the number of active newspapers is of course as important as the size of their individual issues. When the Frenchman Henri Misson visited England in the last years of King William's reign, he reported that in addition to the official *London Gazette* there were 'four or five other News-Papers written by private Hands'.² More explicitly, by 1709 there were at least eighteen periodicals of all sorts—one daily; four on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; one on Monday and Friday; eleven—including the one evening paper—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday (days the mail left for the country); and one Wednesday and Saturday—making a total of fifty-five issues per week. Although the number fluctuated, after 1712 it probably increased.³

Nine 'news' papers in 1704 (including *The Observer* and the *Review*) produced nearly forty-four thousand copies per week. The largest issue was that of *The Gazette*, which on Mondays and Thursdays printed six thousand copies. Four papers (*London Post*, *English Post*, *Flying Post*, *Review*) turned out only four hundred copies per issue. In between were *The Daily Courant* (800), *Observer* (1,000), *Post*

¹ *Ibid.*, 334, 332-3, and Donald F. Bond, 'The First Printing of the *Spectator*', *Modern Philology*, XLVII (1950), 167-8, and note. Professor Sutherland concludes that the newspaper public increased greatly from 1704-24, not only because the number of active periodicals increased, but also because the more popular ones had a much larger circulation; he gives about ten thousand per week as the circulation of the *London Journal* (1721), a weekly. ('The Circulation of Newspapers and Literary Periodicals, 1700-30', *The Library*, XV [1934], 116). Unfortunately the statistics available are inadequate.

² *M. Misson's Memoirs and Observations in his Travels over England*, tr. Ozell (1719), pp. 101-2.

³ Morison, *op. cit.*, pp. 83-4; John Nichols, *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century* (1812-15), I, 4, note; David H. Stevens, *Party Politics and English Journalism, 1702-42* (Menasha, Wisconsin, 1916), pp. 6, 61-3, 78-9 (here, apparently, the number of total issues per week in 1709 has been taken to represent the number of separate periodicals issued each week).

Boy (3,000), and *Post Man* (3,800-4,000). Figures are scarce, but it is known that in June, 1710, *The Gazette* averaged a sale of 5,402 per issue and, by giving away 1,087, achieved an average circulation of 6,489.¹ In 1711 Addison claimed three thousand *Spectator* papers were distributed every day (No. 10); it is uncertain whether this number dropped as low after the Stamp Tax of 1712 as the 1600-1700 figure which Steele later implied (No. 555).² At any rate these figures are more or less in line with those given for the later part of the century.

Because papers might be given away or at least be supported by the government or political backers, the number of issues perhaps should not be taken as absolute proof of a periodical's popularity.³ It should certainly not be considered as proof of the number of London's 674,000 inhabitants who were exposed to a paper's contents. For every copy of *The Spectator*, Addison estimated there were twenty readers (No. 10). The circulation figures should be multiplied by ten or twenty to give the whole reading public.⁴ If one adds to this the number who, as Leslie said, listened in the streets, and who heard the explications of coffee-house politicians, the figure becomes greater still. For, as Misson observed, the coffee-houses were

extreamly convenient. You have all Manner of News there :
You have a good Fire, which you may sit by as long as you please :
You have a Dish of Coffee, you meet your Friends for the Trans-
action of Business, and all for a Penny, if you don't care to spend
more.⁵

It would appear that already in the early eighteenth century, all of the London upper and middle classes and a portion of the lower had access to the press.

3. THEIR FINANCES

How were the papers financed? Were they prosperous? 'About half-a-dozen ingenious men,' Addison wrote, 'live very plentifully upon this curiosity of their fellow-subjects' (*Spectator*, No. 452). Many papers, of course, were short-lived: *The Hermit*, for example, lasted only thirty issues.⁶ And others did even less well. But a paper

¹ Sutherland, *op. cit.*, III, 114-5.

² *Ibid.*, 120-1. Defoe's claim that in 1711 there were over two hundred thousand single papers published weekly seems to be exaggerated (*ibid.*, 113).

³ Stevens, *op. cit.*, p. 63.

⁴ Sutherland, *op. cit.*, 123-4.

⁵ *Op. cit.*, pp. 39-40.

⁶ Stevens, *op. cit.*, p. 80, note.

which managed to stick could yield a comfortable return. A *Review* or an *Examiner* (the Whigs were sure of this) might be shored up by funds 'out of the Publick Purse' or out of the pockets of Harley, St. John, and other powerful Tory leaders.¹ But it is more significant that a paper might well pay its own way through sales—the usual price, before the Tax of 1712, was a penny—and advertising. At Christmas, 1709, the editor of *The British Apollo* had to call off a 'consort of Musick' for the subscribers to his paper because no hall could be found large enough to hold them all.² The government's *London Gazette* in 1710 was wholly self-supporting. For six issues beginning June 1, it grossed an income of £64 16s. 6d. from sales and over half that amount—£38 10s.—from advertising, for a total of £103 6s. 6d. After the government paid out of this the costs of printing, the salary of the Gazetteer (Steele), and other general expenses, £48 7s. 4d. was left to pay off minor staff members under the Secretaries of State for the Northern Department and Southern Department. And after all this, at least one of the Secretaries could keep £8 15s. 2d. as his profit.³

Some writers were well paid; others were not. The *Examiner* staff apparently received no fixed salaries,⁴ and when Harley sent Swift £50 for his work, the offended clergyman returned it.⁵ A later author of the paper, William Oldisworth, was apparently less touchy when he received—direct from the Chancellor of the Exchequer—twenty guineas for his services.⁶ The Gazetteers received varying salaries: Charles Delafaye, in 1702, £60; Steele, in 1707, £300, and Swift's friend Charles Ford, in 1712, £200. A Gazetteer, of course, could expect to have other irons in the fire: Steele began *The Tatler* during his appointment as Gazetteer and also (January, 1710) became a Commissioner of the Stamp Office at £300 per year.⁷ When Abel Roper applied for the job after Steele, he was already editor of *The Post Boy*.⁸ The perquisites that went with the office made it more

¹ John Oldmixon, *The Life and Posthumous Works of Arthur Maimwaring, Esq.* (1715), p. 158. Stevens, *op. cit.*, pp. 66-7, 71; *The Prose Works of Jonathan Swift*, ed. Temple Scott (1898-1908), X, 125. Hereafter called *Works*.

² Stevens, *op. cit.*, p. 62.

³ *Ibid.*, pp. 62-3; David H. Stevens, 'Beginnings of Modern Journalism', *The Nation*, CI (1915), 70.

⁴ Stevens, *Party Politics*, pp. 66-7.

⁵ *Journal to Stella*, pp. 181-2, and note.

⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 637, and note.

⁷ George A. Aitken, *The Life of Richard Steele*, I, 271. On Steele's financial troubles after he began *The Tatler*, see 259 ff.

⁸ Hanson, *op. cit.*, pp. 84-91.

attractive than the actual figures would indicate. Swift complained to Stella that Ford was not happy with the position :

I have made Ford Gazeteer, and got 200 ll a year settled on the Employmt by the Secrtys of States besides the Perquisites. It is the prettyest Employmt in Engd of its bigness : yet the Puppy does not seem satisfied with it. . . . He thinks it not genteel enough, & makes 20 difficultyes. . . . His salary is pd him every week if he pleases, without Taxes or Abatements ; he has little to do for it ; He has a pretty Office, with Coals, Candles, Paper &c ; can frank what Lettrs he will, and his Perquisites if he takes Care may be worth 100 ll more.¹

For work on a paper, a writer might be paid anything from the £7 per year which some minor correspondents on *The Gazette* received² to the £600 commanded by Fonvive, author of *The Post Man*, who understandably turned down the office of Gazeteer—which he felt should be a full-time job—at the unprecedented offer of £400.³ This amount, in eighteenth century purchasing power, was not small. Lacking more extensive information, we can only conclude with Addison that among the many journalists in Queen Anne's reign, 'about half-a-dozen . . . live very plentifully'.

Because advertisements made up a substantial part of a newspaper's earnings, they deserve a word here. The idea of an advertising office goes back to the father of Montaigne. The first one set up in England dates from the reign of James I: in it notices were posted for borrowing and lending money, and for buying and selling land 'or any other goods or chattels whatsoever'. The first—isolated—news-book advertisement appeared February 1st, 1625-6, and in 1637 a patent for an office for miscellaneous notices was given to Captain Robert Innes, who never established it. From 1647 advertisements gradually began to appear in the news-books, primarily for runaway servants, books, and lost or stolen horses.⁴ In 1657 eight 'offices of Publick Advice' opened in London, which weekly published the items registered with them in a sixteen-page, all-advertisement volume called *The Publick Adviser*. In 1659 Oliver Williams published his *Particular Advice from the Office of Intelligence near the Old Exchange in Cornhil and also Weekly Occurrences from Foreign Parts*, an advertisement book-news book.⁵ The early *Gazette* included notices for lost and

¹ *Journal to Stella*, p. 543.

² Hanson, *op. cit.*, pp. 88-9.

³ J. B. Williams, 'The Early History of London Advertising', *Nineteenth Century and After*, LXII (1907), 795-8.

⁴ Stevens, 'Beginnings', 70.

⁵ Williams, *op. cit.*, pp. 158-65.

found items, cures for crookedness, and book lotteries,¹ and in 1680 the first fire insurance advertisement appeared.²

Queen Anne's reign saw this development continue and flourish. The rate in *The Observer Reformed* (1704) was one shilling for eight lines and in *The Country Gentleman's Courant* (1706) twopence per line; *The Generous Advertiser* (1707) offered fifty letters for threepence.³ Anything might be advertised. By looking over the things which people wanted to sell, or the things which they had lost, one gets an unique insight into eighteenth-century life. For the advertisements are, as Steele said (*Tatler*, No. 224) 'accounts of news from the little world, in the same manner that the foregoing parts of the paper are from the great'. Here people find out

where they may be furnished with almost everything that is necessary for life. If a man has pains in his head, colics in his bowels, or spots in his clothes, he may here meet with proper cures and remedies. If a man would recover a wife or a horse that is stolen or strayed; if he wants new sermons, electuaries, ass's milk, or anything else, either for his body or his mind, this is the place to look for them in.

Cures for venereal disease, cosmetics, and books are at the head of the list of things to be sold. Leslie might confine the space in his paper, *The Rehearsal*, to book advertisements, Defoe might print ads only when he did not need the space for something else,⁴ the government might put a tax on them, *The Spectator* (No. 547) might parody their humorous, stereotyped, and grandiose claims. But the advertisements had come to stay.

Already many of the techniques used in modern advertising had been thought of. 'The great art in writing advertisements,' as Steele said (*Tatler*, No. 224), 'is the finding out a proper method to catch the reader's eye'; several devices are useful—asterisks, hands, the N.B., 'little cuts and figures'. The format was important. But even more significant was the ability of the advertisement writer to play upon the psychology of the reader. For him to acquire a certain article gave him superior status, to be without it left him permanently

¹ E. W. Hulme, 'London Gazette: early advertisements', *N and Q*, 11th Series, II (1910), 203-4.

² Nichols, *op. cit.*, IV, 66.

³ *Ibid.*, 80, 82. Nichol Smith, *op. cit.*, pp. 364-5, note. See also: Cyprian Blagden, 'The Memorandum Book of Henry Rhodes, 1695-1720', *The Book Collector*, III (Spring, 1954), 32-3.

⁴ Nicolson, *op. cit.*, pp. xii-xiii. But Defoe knew that a paper drew an important part of its support from them (*Little Review*, July 6, 1705).

debased. The writers worked by association rather than by logic. If they promised all things to all men, what did it matter? For 'the great skill in an advertiser' in the eighteenth century as today, to quote Steele again, 'is chiefly seen in the style which he makes use of. He is to mention the universal esteem, or general reputation, of things that were never heard of'. The art was well launched toward the glorious destination it had reached when Dr. Johnson could say of it in No. 40 of *The Idler*: 'The trade of advertising is now so near to perfection, that it is not easy to propose any improvement.' He was probably right.

4. THE CAREER OF A NEWSMAN

Base monetary considerations aside, what was the career of a journalist apt to be like in the early years of the eighteenth century? For one thing, his profession was likely to be dangerous; second, he was likely to write anonymously. Political partisans attacked John Tutchin of *The Observer* and if (as seems likely) he did not die of the beating, it was no fault of theirs. Abel Roper of *The Post Boy* more than once got material for his paper out of threats or attempts against his life.¹ Even Swift, in the midst of his political activities, decided it would be safer not to walk late at night.²

This state of affairs (plus the fact that libel laws, to be discussed more fully later, were strict) discouraged writers from signing their names to their works. Periodical authors—and, of course, the authors of many pamphlets—often remained anonymous or went by the names of their papers—'Observer', 'Examiner', 'Post Boy', 'Post Man'. These fictitious personalities were on the whole not clearly defined, but they served to protect the authors behind them. In this respect one must not forget that the printer as well as the author was responsible for what came out in a paper. More than once a printer made alterations in a dangerous passage which he was not eager to sign, for it was usually his name and not the author's which was found at the bottom of the second page! In the trial of John Tutchin for libel in 1704, this exchange took place between the prosecutor and Tutchin's printer, John How:

Mr. Mountague. When a copy is brought to you to be printed, do you print that copy always exactly?

¹ Pp. 216-7, and *Post Boy*, September 12-15, 1713, quoted in John Ashton, *Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne* (1883), pp. 303-4.

² *Journal to Stella*, p. 301.

How. As near as I can, I do.

Mr. Mountague. . . . Or do you . . . alter it?

How. I have altered it oftentimes to make it safe.

Mr. Mountague. Then you do take it on you to alter ?

How. To strike out a line, never to alter his sense.

Mr. Mountague. Do you not insert any thing ?

How. Yes, frequently a word.¹

The printers, Dunton said, were 'a fundamental article in our trade'.² But they have been undeservedly neglected. In judging the importance of Queen Anne journalism in the development of our own press, one should not forget their industry and their willingness to take dangerous chances.

If a reader is interested in going into detail about the career of any of the authors of periodicals quoted in this book, he should turn to the Appendix. All of the periodicals are listed and discussed there, in alphabetical order. Our knowledge of the lives of many of these writers is very sketchy. Yet as one looks over such a list, one catches glimpses of dramatic scenes which suggest the hazards and attractions and excitement which they could find in their profession.

At the Three Cranes John Dunton and several of his Athenian Brethren have a frank talk with a bothersome competitor, Tom Brown, who operates a rival paper. Brown makes 'an uncivil reflection'. One of the Brethren seizes his sword, and Brown promises to go out of business.

That 'French dog', Abel Boyer, author of *The Post Boy*, is arrested. He has attacked Jonathan Swift in a pamphlet, but his punishment will be a warning to others not to abuse the leaders of the Tory government. Another Whig, Sam Buckley, writer of *The Daily Courant*, is accused of libel. So is that 'Scotch rogue', George Ridpath, writer of *The Flying-Post*. He flees the country.

Not only Whig journalists find it necessary to get out of England in a hurry. Charles Leslie, the Anglican minister who made a learned defense of his Jacobite beliefs in *The Rehearsal*, is also forced to flee. An important and ardent spokesman for the Jacobite cause, he is able to go to France to talk with the Pretender himself about his chances of gaining the English throne.

Equally eventful is the career of Leslie's old enemy, John Tutchin, author of the Whig *Observer*. As a young man, Tutchin takes part in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion, is tried and imprisoned, catches

¹ *A Complete Collection of State Trials*, compiled by T. B. Howell, XIV, 1106-7.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 244.

smallpox, and is freed. Years later he insults a Vice-Admiral, and some sailors beat him. Arrested for debt, he edits *The Observer* from prison until the day of his death. The official examination gives disease as the cause. But his friends, claiming he has died of the beating, see him as a hero. They have his portrait painted with the motto, *Pulchrum est pro patria mori*.

Such incidents as these do not give a complete picture of the journalistic profession, of course. Much of the business of being a newsman, then as now, was mere routine, which was often dull. But there could be excitement and trouble for anyone who wanted it. And these were not men to avoid it.

5. THE MILIEU OF PUBLICATION

Perhaps the best things that can be said about a newspaper are that it is accurate and that it is free from outside control. *The Daily Courant* began its career with a declaration of strict accuracy without distortion and editorial discoloration :

It will be found from the Foreign Prints, which from time to time, as Occasion offers, will be mention'd in this Paper, that the Author has taken care to be duly furnish'd with all that comes from Abroad in any Language. And for an Assurance that he will not, under Pretence of having Private Intelligence, impose any Additions of feign'd Circumstances to an Action, but give his Extracts fairly and Impartially; at the beginning of each Article he will quote the Foreign Paper from whence 'tis taken, that the Publick, seeing from what Country a Piece of News comes with the Allowance of that Government, may be better able to Judge of the Credibility and Fairness of the Relation: Nor will he take upon him to give any Comments or Conjectures of his own, but will relate only Matter of Fact; supposing other People to have Sense enough to make Reflections for themselves.

But complaints were plentiful about the falsehoods and inaccuracies to be found in most newspapers. Blunt, in No. 1 of *The Weekly Comedy*, has no more faith in a news-letter than in the Chevy Chase Ballad or the *Alcoran*. *The Evening Post* of September 6, 1709, speaks of the 'downright fiction' in other sheets. In nine busy years as 'Mr. Review', Defore attacked, usually more than once, the truthfulness, coherence, or integrity of *The Daily Courant*, *The English Post*, *The Flying Post*, *The Gazette*, *The London Post*, *The Medley*, *The Observer* (though he spoke well of Tutchin on his death), *The Post Boy*, and even

The Post Man (though on the whole he admired Fonvive).¹ *The Tatler* several times criticized the faults of the news reporters, to whom an ability in astrology is an asset (No. 2). They report battles inaccurately: 'Where Prince Eugene has slain his thousands, Boyer has slain his ten thousands' (No. 18). When a west wind blows for a fortnight, keeping news on the other side of the Channel, the writers construct an imaginary order of battle (No. 42). Mysterious reports puzzle the upholsterer (No. 155). Even worse are the complaints that the tautology, the contradictions, the doubts, and wants of confirmations, are what keep up imaginary entertainments in empty heads, and produce neglect of their own affairs, poverty, and bankruptcy, in many of the shop-statesmen.

. . . the newspapers of this island are as pernicious to weak heads in England as ever books of chivalry to Spain . . . (No. 178)

Some of this type of criticism may have been due to partisan resentment against a paper on the other side. A valid judgment on the accuracy and standards of journalism in this period of course demands a much more detailed and extensive study than has yet been made. But until such an investigation is undertaken, one can only assume that there must have been some truth in such contemporary conclusions as Addison's in *Spectator* No. 452 :

They all of them receive the same advices from abroad, and very often in the same words ; but their way of cooking it is so different, that there is no citizen, who has an eye to the public good, that can leave the coffee-house with peace of mind, before he has given every one of them a reading.

While political bias and other shortcomings in journalistic integrity doubtless led to falsifications in the news of Queen Anne's day (not to suggest that our own time is perfect in this respect !), there were in addition government restrictions on freedom of the press. This was still a period when books could be burned ;² the laws were enforced against libel (publishing anything 'with the malicious intent of causing a breach of the peace') and sedition (publishing anything which would incite disaffection against the Queen, Parliament, or government, or lead people to alter Church or State by unlawful means). Not only personal attacks on ministers but also general attacks on the existing

¹ To give one instance only of criticism of each writer : *Little Review*, July 11, 1705 ; *Review*, March 4, 1704 ; April 18, 1713 ; May 6, 1704 ; April 15, 1704 ; July 26, 1712 ; May 22, 1705, and November 20, 1707 ; February 19, 1704 ; March 18, 1704, and July 19, 1712 ; Morison, *op. cit.*, pp. 75-6.

² See : Charles R. Gillett, *Burned Books* (1932), pp. 583-635.

administration could be libelous. Instances of trials—Defoe's, Tutchin's, Hurt's, Ridpath's—are plentiful. Punishment could be the pillory, a fine, or imprisonment. John Matthews, in 1719, was hanged.¹

On August 1, 1712, journalism faced another threat. In response to a request from the Queen for a remedy for the current 'scandalous Libels',² Parliament levied a Stamp Tax of a halfpenny on papers up to a half-sheet, of a penny up to a sheet, and of two shillings on more than a whole sheet (this last was apparently not enforced). Advertisements were taxed a shilling regardless of length. It was expected that this blow would be fatal to many publications: 'Grubstreet has but ten days to live', Swift wrote Stella July 19; 'This is the day on which many eminent authors will probably publish their last words', Addison said in *The Spectator* July 31. They were wrong, however. Though Swift felt that the tax actually hurt the defenders of the government more than their attackers, and though he wrote to Stella on August 7 that

Grubstreet is dead and gone last Week; No more Ghosts or Murders now for Love or Money. . . . The Observator is fallen, the Medleys are jumbled together with the Flying-post, the Examiner is deadly sick, the Spectator keeps up, and doubles its price. I know not how long it will hold,

the results were not fatal: of the eighteen periodicals active in 1709, only *The Observator* died as a direct consequence of the tax. *The Spectator* doubled its price, *The Examiner* and *The Flying Post* added the halfpence tax, and kept right on.³ Clearly, in the tenth year of the reign of Queen Anne, seventeen years after the lapse of the Licensing Act, the English press was in a healthy and flourishing condition. Its strength was to accompany the growth of English freedom.

It is now time to let the journalists of Queen Anne speak for themselves. What they have to say is only a part of a whole: in order to understand this period, or any other, we must read not only minor but major writers, not only newspapers but essays, tracts, drama, poetry, letters, and philosophy—any document that provides evidence. But what appeared in the periodicals between 1702 and 1714 is impor-

¹ Hanson, *op. cit.*, pp. 16-18, 58.

² *Journal to Stella*, 499 and note.

³ Nichol Smith, *op. cit.*, 362; Morison, *op. cit.*, pp. 83-7; Hanson, *op. cit.*, pp. 10-11; Swift, *History of the Four Last Years of the Queen*, in *Works*, X, 125.

tant. What one learns about the period from reading them really cannot be learned in any other way. If one finds that the writings of these newsmen suffer by comparison with the nobler products of the Augustan Age (as one journalist, Richard Steele, said, 'We writers of diurnals are nearer in our styles to that of common talk than any other writers'),¹ one must also remember that there were many able, prolific, and brave men among them, and that their contribution to the tradition of a virile and outspoken press is one which later generations may well remember with gratitude.

¹ *The Tatler*, No. 204, July 29, 1710.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND: A SYNOPSIS

- 1688-9: King James II, a Catholic, is deposed from the English throne in the Glorious Revolution. He flees to France with his infant son, later the Catholic 'Old Pretender'. William of Orange and James's daughter Mary, Protestants, become King and Queen.
- 1701-13: War of the Spanish Succession. In 1700, a grandson of Louis XIV inherits the Spanish throne. Fearing a resultant extension of French power in Europe and the colonial world, the Allies—including England; Holland; Austria; Brandenburg-Prussia, Hanover, and other German powers; Portugal and Savoy (joined Allies in 1703)—oppose France under Louis, Spain, Bavaria, Savoy (deserted in 1703). The Allied forces are led principally by the English Duke of Marlborough and by Prince Eugene of Savoy, the Austrian general. Fighting takes place primarily in the Netherlands, Danube valley, Italy, and Spain.
- 1702: King William dies. He is succeeded by Queen Anne, second daughter of James II, and an Anglican. By the Act of Settlement (1701), if Anne and her husband, Prince George of Denmark, have no living offspring, the throne on Anne's death goes to a Protestant descendant of James I in the German House of Hanover.

The English Parliament consists of Whigs and Tories. The Whigs include mainly dissenters (non-Anglican Protestants), deists and unitarians, moderate Anglicans, middle-class tradesmen, financiers of the City and the Bank, and part of the nobility and gentry. The Tories include primarily landowners, country gentlemen, and most of the Anglican clergy; they are often accused by the Whigs of being Jacobites, favoring the Pretender. The Sacramental Test Act excludes from state and municipal office anyone refusing to take the sacrament in the Anglican Church. In 1702-8 the Government ministry is at first largely Tory, but later becomes a Tory-Whig coalition.

- 1704: Marlborough wins his greatest victory at Blenheim, which saves Vienna and Austria, and gives the Allies control of Bavaria.
- 1706: Marlborough wins the Battle of Ramillies, which opens the way to ending French occupation of the Spanish Netherlands. Eugene's victory at Turin leads to the French evacuation of Italy.
- 1707: England, Scotland united: Scottish lords and commons are represented in the British Parliament, and the state church remains Presbyterian in Scotland, Anglican in England. Allies—in a combined land and sea operation—fail to take Toulon; Eugene returns to Italy. For the remainder of the war, the fighting is heaviest in Spain and on the French-Netherlands border.
- 1708: The Whigs gain full control of the Ministry. Godolphin continues as Lord Treasurer (principal minister).
- 1709: The French seek peace at The Hague. The Allies insist that Louis' grandson be forced, if necessary, to give up the Spanish throne in two months; if he should not be deposed in this time, they claim right to resume the war against Louis with new military advantages. Louis refuses, and the war goes on.

On November 5, Dr. Henry Sacheverell preaches a sermon on *The Perils of False Brethren*, considered a High Tory attack on dissenters, moderates within the Church, the Hanoverian Succession, and the principles of the Glorious Revolution. In 1710 he is impeached and tried in the House of Lords, but he receives a light sentence which is regarded as a victory for the High Church Tories.

- 1710-14 ; The Tories—led by Robert Harley (later made Earl of Oxford) and Henry St. John (later Viscount Bolingbroke)— control the Government. They seek a means of ending the war.
- 1713 : Treaty of Utrecht signed. Results of War : Philip V, Louis' grandson, remains King of Spain, but gives up future rights to the French throne. Austria acquires Naples, Sardinia, Milan, the Netherlands. England acquires Gibraltar, Hudson's Bay territory, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, trading rights in Spanish America. Holland is relieved of danger of French aggression, and the power of France is weakened.
- 1714 : Death of Queen Anne. George I, of House of Hanover, comes to the throne. The Tory Government falls.

NEWSWORTHY EVENTS, 1702-1714

THE DEATH OF KING WILLIAM

As His Majesty was taking the Divertisement of Hunting, near Hampton Town, on Saturday the 21st. of February last, his Horse unfortunately fell under him, by which his Clavicula, or Collar-Bone, was broke, but it was immediately set by his chief Surgeon, after which he dined at Hampton Court, and return'd at night in his Coach to Kensington, where the Bandage was open'd, which occasion'd the Bone to snap again; however it was soon set, and his Majesty was like to do well, until Sunday the first Instant, at which time he had a Defluxion on his Knee, which is a very ill Symptom, yet was he not so bad, but that he could walk from one Room to the other, leaning upon one of his Noblemen. He continued so till Wednesday last, at which time he took several Turns in the Gallery at Kensington, but at length finding himself feeble and weary, he sat down, and fell a-Sleep, which, 'tis thought occasion'd him to take cold, for when he awak'd he had a Shivering Fit, which turn'd to a Fever, accompanied with Vomiting and a Looseness, insomuch that he thought fit to send for Sir Thomas Millington, who attended him to his last minute, as did also Sir Richard Blackmore, Dr. Hutton, Dr. Brown, Dr. Lawrence, and others of that Faculty: These Learned Physicians consulted together and administered to him several Medicines, which gave him great relief; but notwithstanding which his Distemper afterwards increas'd, Nature being so far decay'd in him, that he found himself very bad and weak on Friday, and towards that night he began to grow yet worse, and so continued without being able to take any thing to support him, about 2 a-Clock on Saturday Morning, he Supp'd a little Broth which staid with him, after which a Hypnotick, or a Gentle Sleeping Draught was administered, to Compose him, which had that good effect, that he rested well for 3 Hours after. . . . On Sunday early in the Morning he received the Holy Sacrament from the Hands of his Grace the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury with great Devotion. The Lords of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council with abundance of the Nobility and Gentry, attended all the while in the Withdrawing-Room, Presence, and Anti-Chamber, and several of them were called in at times, to whom his Majesty spoke a little, and then they withdrew. About Eight-a-Clock in the Forenoon, just as he was expiring, he faintly enquir'd for the Earl of Portland, who immediately waited on him, but tho' the King endeavour'd all he could to speak,

and his Lips were observ'd to move, yet had he not strength enough to make his Mind known to his Lordship ; he was sensible to the last Moment, and expir'd in the Arms of Mr. Sewell, one of the Pages of the Back Stairs, sitting upon his Bed in his Night-Gown. He was kept alive five or six hours meerly by the help of Sir Walter Raleigh's Cordial. . . .

This great Prince Died, to the unexpressible Sorrow of his Loyal Subjects, in the Fifty first Year, Fourth Month, and fourth Day of his Age. . . .

If any thing can make us amends for so considerable a Loss, it must be the Lawful, Wise and gentle Government, of our Gracious Lady Queen ANNE, whose Reign, all true English Men, ought to wish may be as Long and Prosperous, as that of the famous Queen Elizabeth.

Here follows the manner of the Solemnity of
Proclaiming the QUEEN.

On Sunday, a little before Noon, the Privy Council Assembling at St. James's, on the sad occasion of his Majesty's Death, a Proclamation was drawn up, and Sign'd by the Privy Council, and several of the Nobility then and there present, for Proclaiming Her Majesty Queen ANNE ; and the Kings and Heralds of Arms, with such others, whose Service was requisite on that occasion, as the Knight Marshal, and his men, the Sergeant Trumpeter and Trumpets, the Sergeants at Arms, &c. being Assembled, by Order, at St. James's, about Two in the Afternoon : The Proclamation it self was deliver'd (in the absence of Garter) to Sir Henry St. George Kt. Clarenceux King of Arms, together with the Order of Council for Proclaiming her Majesty, in the usual manner, which was first done before the outer Gate of the Palace of St. James's, after the Trumpets had thrice Sounded, the Privy-Council, and divers of the Nobility, and Persons of Quality, as well as Members of the House of Commons assisting thereat : From whence the whole Company, preceded by a Troop of Granadiers, proceeded to Charing Cross, where Her Majesty was Proclaim'd in like manner a second time : Thence they proceeded to Temple Bar, where, being met by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of London, Her Majesty was Proclaim'd a third time : And then proceeding to the Royal Exchange, Her Majesty was Proclaim'd the 4th Time ; each Proclamation being concluded with loud Acclamations of, God Save the Queen,

by the great Multitude of Persons assembled together on that occasion ; and all the Streets, Windows and Balconies crouded with vast numbers of Spectators : and while the last Proclamation was making, which was about six in the Evening, the great Guns at the Tower were discharged.

(*The Post Boy*, March 7-10,¹ 1702.)

KING WILLIAM'S OPPOSITION TO LOUIS XIV

[The King's death] is now become a mournful Subject of Lamentation, not only to the three Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, but to all the other Nations of Europe that are not in the Interests of France ; who will bewail the Loss of Him as of their Guardian Angel, and the common Champion of their Liberty, against the boundless Ambition and unparallell'd Faithfulness of Louis XIVth. . . . In 1700 he took Measures with the Emperor, the Dutch and other Potentates to reduce the exorbitant Power of the French King, who in his accustomed manner, had contrary to the Faith of Solemn Treaties, seized the Spanish Monarchy in the Name of his Grandson, the Duke of Anjou, and declared the pretended Prince of Wales King of Great Britain and Ireland, upon the Death of the late King James. In 1701. King William met his new Parliament, made a Most Gracious Speech to them, which may not be improperly call'd, *His Last Will and Testament in Favour of this Nation*, and having with their Assistance, brought Things to the Brink of Action, in order to set Europe once more at Liberty, it pleased God to take Him to himself. . . .

Thus died this Great Prince as he lived, and concluded his Reign as he began it, in Efforts to deliver us from Popery and Slavery.

(*The Flying Post*, March 7-10, 1702.)

WHALE ASHORE AT BAG AND BUNN

Dublin, Feb. 17. On the 8th Instant a Whale being 70 foot long and 15 high, came a shoar at a place called Bag and Bunn, within 10 Miles of Waterford, she was seiz'd by one Lieutenant Mildmay, and one Mr. Mackemin, who, 'tis thought, will between them, get by her at least 300 l. the People, for several Miles round, went down to see her, shee being the biggest of that kind that ever was seen in those Parts. . .

(*Post Boy*, March 3-5, 1701-2.)

¹ The terminal date is the date of issue.

THE POPE REWARDS HIS SOLDIERS

Venice, March 3. Soldiers are raising both in Parma and Placenza, for the Pope, who are to have, besides their pay, a full Remission of all their Sins, the Officers immediately upon their Death, and the Soldiers 40 Years after.

(*London Post*, March 9-11, 1701[-2].)

POST MORTEM AND PYNDARICS

On Tuesday morning the Corps of the late King was opened, and after a narrow examination of all the parts, it did not appear that his late fall had any ways contributed to his Death. All the internal parts were pretty well, except the Lungs, part of which were dried up, and adhering to the Ribs, and the other part inflamed and ulcerated with a great deal of putrid matter. He had no sign of Dropsy, as it was believed during his Life. There appeared two excrescencies in his Heart, which obstructed the Circulation of his Blood. The Corps was imbalm'd and is to be carried to Somerset House.

(*Post Man*, March 10-12, 1702.)

We hear that when the late Kings Corps was open'd, his Lungs were found to be much decay'd, that there were two Polypusses and an Inflammation upon his Liver, a small quantity of Water in his Belly, and a Sanies in his Knee, but his Head very sound. . . .

To morrow will be publish'd,

A Pyndarick Poem, *Sacred* to the Glorious Memory of King WILLIAM the Third: By M. Smith, Gent. Sold by Andr. Bell, at the Cross Keys and Bible in Cornhill.

(*Flying Post*, March 10-12, 1702.)

MARLBOROUGH BECOMES CAPTAIN GENERAL

London, March 14. On Thursday the 12th Instant the Queen sign'd a Warrant for passing a Commission, constituting the Right Honourable the Earl of Marlborough Captain General of her Majesty's Forces, and Yesterday the said Commission was brought to the Privy Seal, in order to pass the same.

(*Post Boy*, March 12-14, 1702.)

HOLLAND HEARS OF KING WILLIAM'S DEATH

Hague, March 24. Yesternight the States receiv'd an Express, with the News of his Majesty of Great Britain's Death, by which the people of these Provinces are perfectly Thunder struck. . . . We are mightily pleased at the firm Resolutions of the Queen and Parliament of England to make good the Alliances concluded by his late Majesty of blessed Memory, with the States and other Potentates. This is a considerable Allay to our present Sorrow. But we must still indulge our selves in lamenting the Fall of a Prince, who was the Champion of our Liberty and the Ornament of our Country: He hath gloriously brought up the Rear of his Illustrious Family, which hath blest us with a Race of Hero's, equal to any that are mention'd in Plutarch. . . .

(*Flying Post*, March 14-17, 1702.)

THE KING IS TAKEN TO WESTMINSTER

London, March 17. On Friday Night the late King's Bowels were carried from Kensington to Westminster, attended by the Body Coach, and several other Coaches, with the Guards, and deposited in King Charles's Tomb.

(*Post Boy*, March 14-17, 1702.)

KING WILLIAM'S BANK ACCOUNT

London, March 19. I am told, that His Late Majesty King William, of ever Glorious Memory, had in the Bank of Amsterdam, 32 Millions of Guilders, (which is nigh three Millions Sterling) before he came for England, but since His Majesty's Death, 'tis said there does not appear to be above 200000 l. now there, His Majesty having Generously Expended the rest in the late Wars out of a particular Zeal, and pious Intention for the Welfare of his Three Kingdoms, and this Nation in particular.

(*London Post*, March 18-20, 1701 [-2].)

THE DEATH OF KING WILLIAM: THE FRENCH VIEW

Paris, March 29. Our Gazetteer takes no Notice of King William's Death, which our Courtiers would have us to ascribe to their Modesty. Their Joy for that Event is allay'd by the K. of Spain's Indisposition, which is a Swelling in his Head and Leggs. . . .

(*Flying-Post*, March 21-4, 1702.)

MARLBOROUGH ANNOUNCES QUEEN'S ACCESSION

Hague, March 31. This day about Noon the Earl of Marlborough, Ambassador, Plenipotentiary, and Captain General of the English Forces, was fetch'd from the Palace of Prince Maurice, in the first Coach of State, drawn by 6 Horses, and followed by 50 others to his publick Audience, and his Excellency being placed in an Elbow Chair, he delivered his Credentials which were in French, and made his Harrangue in the same Language, which contain'd a Notification of the Death of the late King, of Blessed Memory, and the happy Accession of the Queen to the Throne; assuring the States in the Name of her Majesty, of her utmost Affection and Intentions, not only to entertain a good Correspondence and amity with their Lordships, but also to concur in those Measures that shall be agreed on for the Common safety of Europe. . . .

(*Post Boy*, March 21-4, 1702.)

WINDSOR CELEBRATES THE QUEEN

London, March 24. The Inhabitants of Windsor, the better to demonstrate their Loyalty and Affection, met the Queen, as she was going thither last Thursday in the Evening, at Slow, two Miles on this side, in a Body with Flambeaux, and other Lights, from whence they attended her Majesty to the Town, with loud Acclamations of, Long Live Queen ANNE. By the way the Fellows Schoolmasters, and Schollars of that famous Nursery for young Gentlemen, Eaton College, paid their Respects and Duty to her Majesty. As she entered the Town Mr. Mayor delivered her the Mace, which she gave him back again: Likewise his Grace the Duke of Northumberland delivered her the Keys of the Castle, (as is Customary upon the like occasions, he being Governour) which she gave his Grace immediately back. The Night concluded with Ringing of Bells, Bonfires and Illuminations, the like never seen before in that Town. . . .

(*Post Boy*, March 21-24, 1702.)

TRIPLETS PRESENTED TO QUEEN ANNE

The close of last Week, the Wife of Mr. Beal, a Victualler at the Queen's Head in Harp-Alley, near Fleetbridge, was brought to Bed of three Sons at a Birth. They were carried on Monday last to St. James's

in three Coaches, and presented to her Majesty, who received the Women, that brought them, very graciously, admitted them to kiss her Hand, and gave them six Guinea's for the Children. Her Majesty was further pleased to order the eldest to be Christened George, the 2d Charles and the third William. She hath been graciously pleased to send to enquire after them since, and hath ordered particular Care to be taken of them.

(*Flying Post*, March 31-April 2, 1702.)

THE CORONATION OF QUEEN ANNE

St. James's, April 23

This Day being the Festival of St. George, the Solemnity of the Coronation of Her Sacred Majesty Queen ANNE was performed at Westminster in the manner following :

Her Majesty being come to Westminster-Hall about Eleven of the Clock, and having retired into the Court of Wards, the Nobility, and those who formed the First Part of the Proceeding, being put in Order by the Heralds, came down in Solemn Procession into Westminster-Hall, where Her Majesty being seated under Her State, the Swords and Spurs were presented to her, and laid upon the Table at the upper end of the Hall.

Then the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster having brought the Crown and other Regalia, with the Bible, Chalice, and Paten, they were presented severally to Her Majesty, and shortly after were, together with the Swords and Spurs, delivered to the Lords appointed to carry them.

Whereupon the Procession began in this manner; Drums and Trumpets, Six Clerks in Chancery two abreast, (as all the former Part of the Proceeding went) Chaplains having Dignities, Aldermen of London, Masters in Chancery, the Solicitor and Attorney General, the Queen's ancient Serjeants, Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, Judges, Children of Westminster and of the Queen's Chapel, Choir of Westminster and Gentlemen of the Chapel, Prebendaries of Westminster, Master of the Jewel-House, and Privy Councillors not Peers, all in their proper Habits as usually at Coronations.

Then two Pursuivants of Arms, Baronesses and Barons in Crimson

Velvet Robes with their Coronets in their Hands, (two abreast as all the Peers went) Bishops, two Pursuivants of Arms, Viscountesses and Viscounts, two Heralds of Arms, Countesses and Earls, Two Heralds of Arms, Marchionesses, Heralds of Arms, Dutchesses, Dukes, two Kings of Arms with their Coronets, the Lord Privy-Seal, Archbishop of York, Lord Keeper, Archbishop of Canterbury, two Persons representing the Dukes of Aquitain and Normandy, and his Royal Highness Prince George, his Train born.

Next, the Lords who bore the Regalia, viz. The Earl of Dorset, St. Edward's Staff; the Lord Viscount Longueville, the Spurs; the Earl of Huntingdon, the Scepter with the Cross; the Earls of Pembroke, Derby and Kent, the three Swords; then the Deputy Garter King of Arms with his Coronet, between the Usher of the Black Rod and the Lord Mayor of London; the Lord Great Chamberlain single (preceded by the Vice-Chamberlain); the Earl of Oxford with the Sword of State, between the Duke of Bedford Lord High Constable for that day, and the Earl of Carlisle Earl-Marshal; the Duke of Devonshire, Lord High Steward on that Occasion, with the Crown, between the Duke of Richmond bearing the Scepter with the Dove, and the Duke of Somerset Lord President with the Orb; the Bishop of Worcester with the Bible, between the Bishop of Sarum with the Paten, and the Bishop of Rochester Dean of Westminster with the Chalice.

Then the Queen in her Royal Robes of Crimson Velvet, wearing the Collar of the Order of the Garter, as all the Knights of the Order did, and on Her Head a rich Cirlet of Gold and Diamonds, supported by the Bishops of Durham and Exeter under a Canopy born by twelve Barons of the Cinque-Ports, Her Train born by the Dutchess of Somerset, assisted by the Lady Elizabeth Seymour, the Lady Mary Pierpont, the Lady Mary Hide, and Mrs. Bridget Osborne, and by the Earl of Jersey Lord Chamberlain, the Serjeants at Arms and Gentlemen Pensioners going on each side of the Regalia and Canopy.

Next followed the Captain of Her Majesty's Guard, between the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and the Captain of the Band of Pensioners, with the First Lady of the Bedchamber, and two of Her Majesty's Women.

Thus the whole Proceeding marched on foot upon Blue Cloth to Westminster-Abbey (only the Queen had the Conveniency to be carried in a low open Chair all the way) and the Houses on each side being crowded with vast numbers of Spectators, expressing their great Joy and Satisfaction by loud and repeated Acclamations.

Being entered the Church, and all duly seated and placed, the Archbishop of Canterbury, who performed this great Solemnity, began with the Recognition; which ended with a mighty Shout from each side of the Theatre. Then Her Majesty made Her First Oblation, and the Lords who bore the Regalia presented them at the Altar. The Litany was sung on the East-side of the Theatre by the Bishops of Lichfield and Lincoln, and after the Epistle, Gospel, and the Nicene Creed, the Archbishop of York preached on this Text, Isa. 49 v. 23. Kings shall be thy Nursing Fathers, and Queens thy Nursing Mothers.

After Sermon, Her Majesty repeated and signed the Declaration or Test established by Act of Parliament, and then took the Coronation Oath, and in King Edward's Chair, placed in the middle of the Area before the Altar, was anointed, and presented with the Spurs, and girt with the Sword, and vested with Her Purple Robes, and having received the Ring, the Orb and Scepters, was solemnly Crown'd about Four of the Clock with loud Acclamations, the Drums beating, Trumpets sounding, and the great Guns being discharged: Whereupon the Peers and Peeresses, &c. put on their Coronets, and the Bishops their Caps.

Then the Holy Bible was presented to Her Majesty, and She vouchsafed to kiss the Bishops; And being Inthroned, first His Royal Highness Prince George, then the Archbishops and Bishops, and lastly the Temporal Lords, did their Homage, and seemingly kissed Her Majesty's Left Cheek, and afterwards touched the Crown, while the Treasurer of the Household threw about the Coronation Medals.

Then Her Majesty made her second Oblation, and received the Holy Communion, and after the Final Prayers retired into King Edward's Chappel, and being vested in her Robes of Purple Velvet, and the whole Proceeding being again put in order, Her Majesty return'd to Westminster-Hall, wearing her Crown of State, and the Peers and Peeresses, and Kings of Arms, their Coronets.

The Queen dined at a Table at the upper end of the Hall, with His Royal Highness Prince George on her left Hand, and the Nobility and other Persons of Quality were seated at their respective Tables, which were all ready furnished before their coming in; the Hot Meat or First Course for Her Majesties Table, for which space was left, was served up with the proper Ceremony, being preceded by the Officers, &c. of the Board of Greencloth, and by the Lord High Steward, between the Lord High Constable and Earl-Marshal on Horseback.

And just before the Second Course, Charles Dymoke Esq; Her Majesties Champion, in Compleat Armour, between the Lord High

Constable and Earl Marshal before mention'd perform'd the Challenge ; After which the Kings of Arms and Heralds Proclaim'd Her Majesties Stile in Latin, French and English ; the Parliament Sitting, the House of Commons were seated in the Gallery on the East-side of Westminster-Hall, and in the North Cross of the Abbey, and were Entertain'd at Dinner in the Exchequer Chamber.

Dinner being ended, and all things perform'd with great Splendor and Magnificence, about half an hour past Eight in the Evening Her Majesty return'd to St. James's. The Day concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, and other Demonstrations of a general Satisfaction and Joy.

(*London Gazette*, April 23-27, 1702.)

QUEEN ANNE DECLARES WAR ON FRANCE

London. Yesterday her Majesty's Declaration of War against France and Spain was published here with the usual Formalities by the Kings at Arms at Charing-Cross, Temple-Bar and before the Royal Exchange, attended by the Pursivants, Heralds at Arms, Horse Grenadiers, and first Troop of Guards, with Kettle-Drums, Trumpets, &c. The Causes expressed in the Declaration were, That the late King William had by the repeated Advice of Parliament, entered into Alliancès with the Emperor, States General and other Potentates, for preserving the Liberty and Ballance of Europe and reducing the exorbitant Power of France, because of the French King's unjustly taking and keeping possession of great Part of the Spanish Dominions, exercising an absolute Authority over all that Monarchy, seizing Milan and the Spanish Netherlands by his Armies, making himself Master of Cadiz, of the Entrance into the Mediterranean and of the Ports in the Spanish West-Indies, designing to invade the Liberty of Europe, and to obstruct the Freedom of Navigation ; and whereas instead of giving any just Satisfaction, he has added the Indignity and Affront of declaring the pretended Prince of Wales King of Great Britain and Ireland, and has influenc'd Spain to concur in the same ; therefore for maintaining the publick Faith of Treaties, for vindicating the Honour of the Crown, and for preventing the Mischiefs which all Europe is threatned with, Her Majesty declared War against France and Spain by Sea and Land, and forbid all Communication or Correspondence with France or Spain, or their Subjects, but promise Protection to the Persons and Estates of the Subjects of France and Spain in Her Majesty's Dominions, who shall demean themselves dutifully.

The People universally expressed their Satisfaction with this Declaration of War, by their Countenances and loud Acclamations and pray'd for a happy Success to Her Majesty's Arms in the prosecution of it.

(*Flying Post*, May 2-5, 1702.)

SOME PREDICTIONS FROM THE MILAN ALMANACK

London, July 17.

Having formerly inserted the Milanese Almanacks general Judgment on the Year 1702. It's hoped, that considering the present Extream want of Foreign Mails, the inserting something of his particular Judgment on the four Quarters of the year, will be much more pleasing than to launch out of our Province, into Reflections on this or that Subject; tho' by the way, it may not be improper to take notice, that our Milan Prognosticator now takes all his Observations in Louis XIVth's Observatory.

In his Judgment on the Winter-Quarter, he tells us that in Countries under *Saggitarius*, *Aries* and *Virgo* Death will arrest a great Person; a new Alliance and important Blow will appear at the same time, a Province will keep *Lent* before the Carneval, Revolutions will happen in the strictest Alliances, there will be Treachery, Divorces, and Dissentions. Under *Pisces*, *Taurus*, and *Leo*; Neptune with all his Winds will scarce be able to put a stop to the Rashness of the new *Argonauts*. We shall yet have fighting, notwithstanding the Season a dreadful Bombardment will become Descent in a fair Province, Politicians will be in an extraordinary Motion. . . .

(*Flying Post*, July 16-18, 1702.)

MORE PREDICTIONS OF THINGS TO COME

London.

We shall, during the present want of Foreign News, proceed with the Account of the Milan Almanack.

March. *Full Moon.*

Under *Scorpio*, *Pisces*, and *Taurus*, Political Assemblies will separate tumultuously. A Lady will receive a sensible Affront. Generals shall bark at the Moon. An unfortunate Enterprise. A bloody change of Fortune to a Prince. Leagues and Alliances will be turned into Rup-

tures and Dissensions. A strange Discovery of a horrible Tragedy. . . . People inhabiting an Island will tear their Bowels with their own Hands. Frogs make a terrible croaking. A conspiracy in a Kingdom. . . .

First Quarter. . . . A dull Fellow will make himself a publick Laughing-stock. The Wolf will be shut up among the Sheep. A new Icarus will appear upon the Stage. A horrid Assassination. . . .

Last Quarter on the 24th [of April]. . . . The unfortunate Eclipse of a Monarch. Corsairs scour the Seas, and commit great Ravages. A great Cloud of Thunder and Lightning falls upon a Dutchy. . . .

First Quarter on the 23rd [of May]. Under *Aries*, *Scorpio* and *Leo*, the Soldier devours the Country-man's Substance. A Prince becomes the Laughing-stock of his Enemies. Torrents of Fire pour'd out upon a Town. A fatal Day. A surprizing Prodigy. A Province reduc'd to Obedience. A strange shifting of the Scene. The new World will astonish the Politicians. A Tyrant will wish that all his Subjects had but one Neck.

Full Moon on the 30th. Under *Virgo*, *Taurus* and *Sagittarius*, *Perseus* slays a Monster, and delivers *Andromede*.

(*Flying Post*, January 26-28, 1703.)

WHAT REALLY HAPPENED IN 1703

London. December 30. The Second Year of this War is drawn to an end, tho' the Campaign is not ended yet in several Parts. The Allies began it with great Advantages, which they gain'd the Year before; and it was hop'd this Campaign would have very much advanc'd the common Cause, and brought the Quarrel very near to a Decision: But on one hand they have sustain'd great Losses, by their neglect to make a proper Use of their real Strength and Opportunities, and by several cross Occurrences; And on the other they have acquir'd new and considerable Advantages, which require some Time and very vigorous Conduct to improve them.

The Evil that from the beginning of the War was brooding in the Bosom of Germany, broke out this Year in all its Malignity. The Elector of Bavaria, who acted with some sort of Reserve as long as he apprehended himself too weak, fairly threw off the Mask when he thought himself strong enough, and after he had seen with what slowness the Preparations against him were carried on.

The Diet at Ratisbon did indeed pass some vigorous Resolutions, but they were executed but in part. We will not undertake to enquire

into the Causes of it, it shall suffice us to say, that in Fact the Zeal and Vigour of some Members of the Empire were not seconded by the rest, as the Good of the common Cause requir'd, and that the Troops Germany furnish'd this Campaign were neither enough in number, nor sent into the Field time enough. So that there was a Necessity for weakening the Army in the Netherlands, to reinforce that in Germany; which could not be done without prejudice to other Designs, nor without lessening the Advantages the common Cause might otherwise have gain'd.

This Fault of not executing the Resolutions pass'd in the Diet, not acting in due concert with the rest of the Forces of the Allies, has not only put Germany into a very bad condition, but has given time to the Fire in Bavaria to run to such a head, that it cannot without great difficulty be brought under, tho' at first it might easily have been put out.

To this are owing the Losses on the Rhine and on the Danube, that of Fort Kehl in the first place, which was follow'd by the Junction of the French and Bavarians. The former were indeed repuls'd at Stollhoffen, which was the most important Passage and the most difficult to guard, but they were suffer'd to force the Passage through the Black Forrest, which every body thought was impenetrable and easiest to be defended. This Junction occasion'd the drawing off Troops from the Rhine, to cover Swabia and Franconia, and render'd the Allies too weak both on the Rhine and on the Danube. The Elector of Bavaria took a time to seize on Ratisbon, as he had before surpriz'd Ulm. 'Tis true the Army of the Allies in a Body kept that of the French a long time within their Lines, but as soon as it was divided into Detachments they were surpriz'd and very roughly handled, and lost many brave Men and excellent Generals and Officers. . . . After all this, when it was believ'd the Campaign was over on the Danube, and that the Troops on both sides thought only of going into Winter Quarters, the Enemy took Kempten, and even Ausburg, without the least Effort made by the Allies to relieve it, after they had sav'd it all the Summer. This was a Misfortune that we don't know how to account for. . . .

Tyrol furnishes us with an Example what Peasants and Huntsmen, assisted with a handful of Imperial Troops, can do. They drove the Elector of Bavaria out of that Province, in as short a time as he had made himself Master of it; and this they did in so vigorous a manner, that not only the best of his Troops were utterly ruin'd, but his Person was in danger, and (if we may be allow'd the Expression) eclips'd for some time. . . .

In the Netherlands and on the lower Rhine, the Campaign went mighty well for the Allies, notwithstanding the Detachments they sent to Germany. The taking of Rhinberg and Bonn clear'd the Rhine. The Preparations made at Namur against Liege were render'd fruitless. The Enemies surpriz'd 2 Battallions in Tongres, but afterwards were oblig'd to deliver them up again. The attacking the Lines in the Country of Waes, and taking of several Forts, and the Battle of Eckeren, have shewn the daring and intrepidity of the Troops of the Allies in the most perilous Occasions. The Enemies sung Te Deum for the last Action, but when the Army commanded by the Duke of Marlborough offer'd them Battle, they drew back and slunk behind their Lines, within which they kept and safely saw Huy taken. . . .

The Year we are come to an end of, will be noted in History for the dreadful Earthquakes that made such Desolation in Italy, and the prodigious Storm that lately did so much Mischief in other Parts of Europe. These Disorders in the Frame of Nature are a sad, but true Image, of the present Posture of Affairs in Europe. Not one Kingdom or State, but is either already in Trouble, or in Fear of being drawn into it. All are either labouring with or in danger of a mighty Revolution.

(Translated from the *Amsterdam Gazette*, in *Daily Courant*,

December 30, 1703.)

THE WAR: TROUBLE ON ALL SIDES

London, December 31, . . . 'Tis obvious to every Man, that if the King of France compass his Ends, there is an end of the Liberties of Europe. That King has been a Match these 40 Years for Spain and the Powerful Allies of the House of Austria. What would he not be able to do were the united Forces of both Crowns at his disposal ?

It is certain, nothing but a Strong Union, and Powerful Speedy Succours, can ward off the fatal Blow. For which reason France, not finding her self Strong enough, if all were united against her, leaves nothing unattempted to divide them, that she may reign Singly over them all. . . .

The Steadiness of England and Holland has been Proof against all the Artifices of this Spirit of Division. Those 2 Powers continue with unshaken Constancy their Affection to the common Cause. The Queen has verified her Motto, *Semper Eadem, Always the Same*. The Parliament acts with all the Zeal and Vigour becoming that Honourable, because free, Assembly. And the States Gen. who subsist by *Concord*, which word they have chosen for their Motto, exert themselves rather

beyond their Ability to advance the general Welfare. Had the Other Potentates that are in the same Interest made suitable Efforts, the Work had been already more than half done. . . .

To conclude, we see nothing but Trouble and Disorder on all Sides, and are entering upon a Year in which they are like to encrease till things come to a Crisis, and give birth to some great Revolution. May God, in his Mercy, reduce this Chaos into Form, and once more give us Peace, of which Blessing Treaties as well as Wars have hitherto depriv'd us.

(Translated from the *Amsterdam Gazette*, in *Daily Courant*,
December 31, 1703.)

MARLBOROUGH DESCRIBES GREAT VICTORY AT BLENHEIM

London, August 14.

*Today arriv'd a Mail from Holland, which brought the following Letter,
Printed at the Hague.*

High and Mighty Lords,

I had the Honour to write to your High Mightinesses on Sunday last the 10th instant, to inform you of the Resolution we had taken to lay Siege to Ingolstad, and of the Situation of the Enemy ; the same Night at 11 a Clock we had Intelligence that they had pass'd the Danube at Lauingen, whereupon I ordered General Churchill at midnight to advance with 20 Battallions that had pass'd the Danube the day before and reinforce Prince Eugene [of Savoy, the Austrian General] ; and at 3 a Clock in the Morning I march'd with the rest of the Army. . . . We joyn'd Prince Eugene that Night, and encamp'd with the Right at Apperzhosen and the Left at Munster, with design to take Post in this Camp of Hochstet ; but Prince Eugene and I advancing with 40 Squadrons to take a View of it, found the Enemy were in possession of it : Whereupon we took a Resolution to march and attack them, which we did yesterday ; the Army began to move at 2 in the Morning, which the Enemy did not expect. We came in sight of each other at 6 a Clock ; between 8 and 9 the Cannon began to play on both sides ; but the Enemies having 2 Rivulets before them, as also a kind of Morass, the Horse was oblig'd to file off, and Prince Eugene had a great Compass to fetch, so that it was 1 a Clock before we were close engag'd. The Enemies form'd themselves into 2 Bodies, the Elector of Bavaria and the Marshal de Marsin commanded the Left, and the Marshal de Tallard the Right ; I had the latter to deal with. The Action soon

grew hot, and lasted till Sun-set, when it pleas'd God to grant the Allies a very great and compleat Victory. It is impossible to express the Bravery of our Troops, as well of the Generals and Officers, as of the Soldiers, who deserve all the Praise that can be given them; the Horse were oblig'd to return to the Charge 4 or 5 times; but time will not permit me to be particular. The Enemy's whole Army was put to the Rout; we made a great Slaughter among them; and have taken their Camp, with their Cannon and Ammunition. Our Left, where I was, drove above 30 Squadrons into the Danube, where we saw most of them perish, and took the Marshal de Tallard with several General Officers Prisoners. In the Village of Blenheim, which the Enemy had fortified, I made 26 Battallions and 12 Squadrons Prisoners at Discretion. We took besides a great Number of Standards and Colours.

I am not yet inform'd of the Particulars of what pass'd on the Right; but the good Conduct of Prince Eugene and the Bravery of his Troops, shone with peculiar Lustre this glorious day. . . .

I am, &c.

Marlborough

From the Camp at Hochstet,

Aug. 14, 1704.

(*Daily Courant*, August 15, 1704.)

CONSECRATED SWADDLING CLOTHES, AND FIREWORKS

From the Paris Gazette, dated August 9 & 16.

Rome, July 15 & 22. The 14th the Pope dispatch'd a Courier with Letters to the King of France and to the Duke of Burgundy, in Answer to those they sent to acquaint him with the Birth of the Duke of Bretagne. His Holiness has resolv'd to send to the Dutchess of Burgundy consecrated Swadling Cloaths for the young Prince, (which is a Compliment usually made by the Pope, to Queens and Princesses on the Birth of their first Child.) . . . The 20th the Cardinal de Janson went with a numerous Retinue to the Church of St. Louis belonging to the French Nation, and assisted at the Mass that was said to render Thanks to Heaven for the Birth of the Duke of Bretagne. And returning to his Palace treated magnificently at Dinner above 50 Prelates and other Persons of Quality, among them the Cardinal d'Arquin and the Duke d'Uzeda Ambassador of Spain. At night a great Firework was plaid off before his Palace, the Front of which was illuminated with

Flambeaus of white Wax, as were also the neighbouring Houses : The Palace of St. Mark which stands over against Cardinal Janson's was illuminated on all sides by order of Signior Morosini Ambassador of Venice. Refreshments of all sorts were presented in abundance to several Cardinals, Lords, and Ladies who came to see the Fireworks ; and a great deal was distributed among the common People. The Illuminations were continued 3 Nights together, almost all over the City ; such Persons as are either Subjects of or Well-wishers to the Crowns of France and Spain, causing Lights to be placed in the Fronts of their Houses.

(*Daily Courant*, August 18, 1704.)

THE CELEBRATION AT VERSAILLES

The following Description of the great Fire-work erected and plaid off at Versailles, on Occasion of the Birth of the Duke of Brittainy, the beginning of last Month ; is translated from the Original printed at Paris. The Writer of it, (Monsieur le Noble) after having observ'd, among other things, that there is no Example in any History of a *King*, his *Son*, *Grandson*, and *Great Grandson*, all four of the Male Line, all of them the first born Sons of their Fathers, and all living at once ; proceeds as follows ;

The King having given Leave to the Inhabitants of the Town of Versailles to erect a Fire-work in the open Place before the outermost Court-Gate of his Palace, at a proper Distance from the said Gate, the same was built in a square form ; the chief Façade or Face being design'd for the Devises relating to the King, fronted the Palace ; that for the Dauphin look'd towards Paris ; the other two were for the Duke of Burgundy, and the new born Prince.

Each of these four Faces was 24 Foot long, and proportionably high. In the middle of each Face, was an open Portico, 10 Foot wide and 20 Foot high : On each side the Portico were two Pilasters of the Dorick Order, between which was an Intercolumnation two Foot and a half wide : At the top was a Cornish with a Frize.

Upon the top, a large square Pedestal was plac'd in the middle, which supported a Figure representing France in proper Ornaments, holding in her Arms the Infant Prince, which she seem'd to present to Heaven ; above her, a Fame with expanded Wings publish'd this happy Birth to the World.

On the four Faces of the Pedestal, the Arms of the King and his three Successors were painted ; on the Face towards the Palace, were the King's Arms ; on that towards Paris, the Dauphin's, viz. the Arms

of France quarter'd with a Dolphin : On the Face on the right Hand towards the Palace, were the Duke of Burgundy's Arms, viz. the Arms of France quarter'd with those of Burgundy : And on the other were the Duke of Britainy's Arms, viz. the Arms of France quarter'd with those of Britainy.

On the four Frises of the Cornish were four Motto's, taken out of the Psalms ; viz.

Upon the Frise under the King's Arms were these Words, *Filii tui sicut Novellae Olivarum in circuitu Mensae tuae. Thy Children shall be like Olive Branches round about thy Table.*

On the Frise under the Arms of the Dauphin, were these Words, *Ecce sic benedicitur Homo qui timet Dominum. Behold, thus shall the Man be blessed that feareth the Lord.*

On the Frise under the Arms of the Duke of Burgundy, were these Words, *Uxor tua sicut Vitis abundans. Thy Wife shall be as the fruitful Vine.*

On the Frise under the Duke of Britainy's Arms, were these Words, *Ecce Haereditas Domini Filii. Lo, Children are an Heritage of the Lord.*

To fill up the 8 Intercolumnations, (for as we have said every Face had 2, viz. one on each side the Portico,) there was painted in each upon a kind of Cartouch or Roll, a Devise, and under each Devise a Virtue answerable to it, viz. On the Face towards the Palace, which was that design'd for the King, there was painted on a Cartouch a Parhelion ; that is to say, a Sun which in a Cloud makes 3 more seeming Suns, with these Words in a Volute or Scrol, *Nec pluribus impar, gigno pares.* Which imports, *Only what I produce can compare with me.* The Virtue under this Cartouch was Fecundity, represented by a Woman giving Milk out of her Breasts.

In the Intercolumnation on the Left, 4 Lions were painted, the largest of which was plac'd in the middle of the others, with a Crown on his Head and a Scepter in his Hand ; with these Words in a Scrol, *Fortes creantur Fortibus. The strong are begotten of the strong.* The Virtue painted underneath was Fortitude. . . .

(*Daily Courant*, August 31, 1704.)

THE PARIS GAZETTE ON BLENHEIM

Paris, August 25. The 22d two Couriers arriv'd at Versailles with Letters from the Elector of Bavaria and the Marshal de Marsin, giving an Account of the Battle fought near Hockstet the 13th of this Month. They relate, that there never was a harder fought Battle, for the Armies came in sight of each other at Sun-rising, and the Dispute

lasted till Sun-set ; But that the Success was unhappily against us, because our Right commanded by the Marshal de Tallard, being broken and separated from the rest of our Troops who had almost absolutely gain'd the Victory, was forc'd to retire ; in doing which 26 of our Battallions were surrounded and made Prisoners, with the Marshal de Tallard : This fatal Battle cost us 17000 Men, Prisoners included ; and 'tis certain 10000 of the Enemy were kill'd on the Spot. We lost 41 Pieces of Cannon, but no Baggage ; and our Troops leaving the Enemy Masters of the Field of Battle, retir'd in the Night in good Order towards Lauingen, where they pass'd the Danube the next day, and march'd towards Ulm.

(Printed in *Daily Courant*, September 1, 1704.)

FRENCH SUCCESSES AT BLENHEIM: THE OFFICIAL VIEW

The Paris Gazette of the 6th of *Septemb.* gives the following Account of the Battle of Hochstet.

Strasbourg, August 27.

. . . At eight a Clock the Artillery began to play, and that of M. de Tallard was always superior to the Enemies, and put their Left Wing twice into disorder as they were forming their Lines. At ten a Clock they attempted to pass the Brook, but were repulsed with great loss. . . the Left Wing and the Foot, commanded by the Marquis de Blainville, had in five several Attacks already pierc'd through and broke the Right Wing of the Enemy with great Slaughter, gain'd their Artillery, and took many Standards and Colours so that the Elector thought the Victory sure : But at that same time he had Advice that the Cavalry of the Right Wing having been attack'd by the Enemies with fresh Troops, were entirely defeated ; and that having pass'd the Brook, they had fill'd the Ground, our Troops had before, with their own Forces. Then his Electoral Highness finding Night approach, and fearing to be surrounded, thought it time to retreat. He sent Notice to the Infantry, which was still near the Village, to the Number of 27 Battallions, and four Regiments of Dragoons, who had always beat the Enemies, to retire, which they might have easily done ; but their Commanders resolv'd to keep their Post, which occasion'd the loss of the Battle, the Enemies having, till then, lost many more men than the Elector of Bavaria. . . . The rest of the Army, by the Care of M. de Marsin, retir'd in good order, without breaking any one Battalion or Squadron, often turning and making fierce Discharges on the Enemies, who did not follow them long, We arrived in this manner at Lavingen, where

part of the Cavalry of the Right Wing, with some Foot, had rallied. The Baggage was not lost as the Enemies gave out, and they have taken but 25 or 30 Pieces of Cannon. As to our Troops, besides the Prisoners, who are 10000 in Number, including Officers, we had but 12000 killed and wounded, whereas the Enemies had, according to their own Account, above 16000 killed and wounded and we took from them 36 Standards and Colours, and four Pair of Kettle Drums.

(*Flying Post*, August 31-September 2, 1704.)

THE FRENCH AT BLENHEIM: UNOFFICIAL VIEWS

The French Amsterdam Ship gives us the Copies of two Letters wrote by French Officers from Ulm, . . . which were intercepted. . . . I am to inform you that on Wednesday the 13th of August, we had the bloodiest Battle that has been fought since the Memory of Man, in which we were entirely routed. . . . In a word, the whole of our Army that left is in a terrible Consternation. We have lost our Kettle-Drums, Standards, &c.

The other LETTER

You must certainly have heard of the sad Fate of our Army. Never was such a Rout seen. . . .

(*Flying Post*, August 31-September 2, 1704.)

A FRENCH OFFICER: WE HAVE LED THE MOST MISERABLE LIFE

The Leiden Gazette of the 2d of September . . . says, the following Letter was written from Ulm by a French Officer of Note to one of his Friends, and intercepted ;

Since the Battle of Hochstet on the 13th, that fatal day, we have led the most miserable Life that can be imagin'd. The Elector perceiving he should be cut off, if he kept the Field an hour longer, fled in the Night towards Lauingen, and thence to this City ; and lest we should be overtaken we march'd 13 Hours without stopping, in which time we measur'd 9 Leagues. You and the Court may judge what we suffer'd in this sudden and precipitate Retreat, if you consider only that for 2 days together we could get no Provisions but what the Peasants, who were all fled from their Houses, left behind them. The Groans and Complaints of the wounded Officers who were forc'd to

keep Pace with us, tho' they had little or no Accommodation for travelling, are not to be express'd. Among the kill'd are Mesieurs Zurlauben and Blainville, the Marquess Deverra General of Horse, the Marquess de Bleson, and the brave Collonel Tuane ; in short, only Monsieur de Montpersak, 250 other Officers and myself, came off unhurt ; all the rest were either kill'd, taken, or wounded ; the Loss of Bavarian Officers is very great likewise. Messieurs de Donnar, Courtebonne, Dunme, and du Bourg, were taken by the Enemy in their Flight towards this Place. Of our 4 Regiments of Dragoons not 200 Men escap'd ; All our Baggage, Kettle-Drums, Standards, and Artillery, are lost ; And the Desertion of our Soldiers and of the Bavarians is so great, that we cannot well tell what Number of Men the Elector of Bavaria has sav'd ; but they cannot be above 15000. We have Abundance of Sick Men. Forrage and Bread is extream scarce, and the Fatigue we are forc'd to undergo is extream ; We can hope for no Ease nor comfortable Subsistance till we get again to the t'other side of the Rhine. The Peasants knock all the French on the Head that they find straggling, looking upon them as the Authors of their Misery ; the Elector, to deter them, has threaten'd to impale them if they are catch'd. I have nothing to add, but that the Elector of Bavaria lays the Blame of our Defeat on the Marshal de Tallard, and we on the Contrary throw it upon the Elector.

I am, &c.

(*Daily Courant*, September 1, 1704.)

ADDISON TO PUBLISH A POEM ENTITLED *THE CAMPAIGN*

We hear that shortly will be publish'd a Poem upon the Signal Battel of Blenheim ; wrote by Joseph Addison Esq ; and Printed by Jacob Tonson : It's believ'd that this Piece will be perform'd with that Spirit and Fire, even to reach the Glory of that Celebrated Action, in its highest and most exalted Perfection.

(*Diverting Post*, October 28, 1704.)

STATISTICS : HUMAN AND FINANCIAL

London. . . . Christened this Week 304. Buried 381. Increased 3. Abortive 2. Overlaid 3. Stillborn 11. Drowned accidentally in the Thames at Allhallows the Great 1. Found dead in the Thames at St. Paul Shadwell 1. Killed at St. Paul's in Covent Garden 1. Burned at

St. James's Westminster 1. Trodden to death at St. Pula's [Paul's] Covent Garden 1.

Bank Stock was yesterday 117½. India 118. New Company 240. African 18½. Million Bank 83. Shares 24¼. Irish Lands 75½. Army Debentures 84.

(*Flying Post*, November 7-9, 1704.)

‘SELECTIVE SERVICE’

By the Queen,

A PROCLAMATION

ANNE R.

Whereas it is Necessary that Our Forces that are to Act in Conjunction with the Forces of Our Allies, be speedily Supplied with a Sufficient Number of Recruits, . . . We have therefore thought fit . . . to issue this Our Royal Proclamation; And We do hereby strictly Charge and Command all the several and respective Justices of the Peace of every County and Riding within this Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and every Mayor or Head-Officer or Officers of every City or Town-Corporate within this Realm . . . Effectually [to] put in Execution the Statute made in the Second Year of Our Reign, Intituled, [An Act for Raising Recruits for the Land-Forces and Marines . . .] according to the Powers thereby to them respectively granted, and [to] Raise and Levy such Able-bodied Men as have not any Lawful Calling or Employment, or Visible Means for their Maintenance and Livelihood, to Serve as Soldiers for the Purposes aforesaid, other than such Persons who have Votes in the Election of any Member or Members to serve in Parliament. . . . And the respective Officer who shall receive such New-raised Men, is hereby Required, according to the Direction of the said Act, out of the Levy-Money to Pay every Person so Raised Twenty Shillings, and to the Constable or other Parish Officer employed in the Raising of them, any Sum not exceeding Ten Shillings a Man. . . .

(*London Gazette*, December 21-25, 1704.)

PREDICTIONS FOR 1705

London, December 26.

The Predictions of the *Milan Almanack* being much taken notice of by some People, we thought it might not be unacceptable to the

Publick to hear what he says, and therefore have given his General Judgment upon the ensuing Year : Not that we put any Stress upon Things of that Nature our selves, or value his Judgment any more than that of another, since it is plain that he is influenc'd by the dread of the Government under Which he lives, as much as any other of his Profession is by the respective Governments to which they belong. And having given such a brief Account, as follows, of his General Judgment, we refer the Reader, for the rest, to the Book it self, which is this day publish'd by B. Bragg, at the Blue Ball in Ave-Mary-Lane.

His General Judgment on the Year 1705, is as follows.

The Gates of the Temple of *Janus* will scarce be shut this Year. Catastrophes, Disgraces, Revolutions and Transformations, will be frequent under *Aries, Sagittarius, Pisces*. All the Confederates will not sing to the same Tune. Hereticks shall be confounded. Men ought to put no Confidence in any thing built upon such a slippery Foundation as their Lives. A Battle draws a great deal of Blood from a Republick. A Prince always Victorious ; we see, by unaccountable Vicissitudes, some tumbled headlong from the Pinnacles of Glory to the Abyss of Misery, and some Sons of the Earth advanc'd as high as the Skies. . . . The Gordian-knot will be cut at one blow. Fortune will act bloody Tragedies. . . . This Year will abound with successful Bravos. Sieges, Battles, and Invasions, appear upon the Theatre of the World, and Death exercises his fatal Power over all.

(Flying Post, December 23-26, 1704.)

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

London. By the General Bill of Christenings and Burials, from the 14th of December 1703. to the 19th of December 1704. it appears that there were Christened in this City during that time. Males 8153. Females 7742, in all 15895. Buried 11401, Females 12283, in all, 22684. Increased in the Burials 1664. . . .

The principal Diseases and Casualties were. Aged 1799. Childbed 236. Cholick 125. Consumption 3013. Convulsion 5987. Dropsie 918. Fever 3243. Griping in the Guts 1134. Rickets 421. Rising of the Lights 107. Small Pox 1501. Stoppage of the Stomach [?]. Pthysick 295. Worms 42. Abortive 102. Drown'd 52. Executed 9. Found dead in the Streets 25. Hang'd and made away themselves 25. Killed by several Accidents 63. Overlaid [suffocated] 71. Stillborn 486.

(Flying Post, December 23-26, 1704.)

1705: WAR, PLAGUE, FLOODS, EARTHQUAKE

The unparalleled defeat of the French at Blenheim, and the taking of Landau, Traerbach, Tryers and several others Posts on the Saar and Mozelle, gave us a just cause to hope for a greater success this Campaign; and we must frankly own, that the event, tho' favourable does not prove answerable to our expectations; but we must not look toward the Constellations in Heaven, and the Conjunction of Planets, for the Cause of our disappointments. . . .

the year 1705 . . . is also remarkable by the death of the Emperor Leopold, Prince William of Denmark, the Queen of Prussia, the Duke of Britany, the Duke of Zell, the Princess of Soissons, Sister to Prince Eugene. . . . The Plague has swept away a world of People in Poland; the overflowing of Rivers has done an incredible damage in Italy; a most frightful Earthquake, with Eruptions of Fire, has done the like in the Canaries, and the Storms have occasioned a great Loss on our Coast. As to England in particular, we have had, Thanks be to God, plenty of every thing, and we have the happiness to see the designs of our Enemies, who sought to divide us, defeated, and the 2 Nations on the Continent of Great Britain making advances towards an Union. Our Peace at Home, and our Success Abroad, are owing to the Auspicious Government of Her Majesty, who sheweth herself the Mother of all her People, and who has so tenderly declared, that she will study to make them all safe and easy; which tenderness calls aloud for the Grateful Acknowledgement of All, and their hearty Prayers, that God would be pleased long to continue unto us the Blessing of Her Majesty's Reign, for the Good of all her Subjects, and the general Welfare of Europe. (*Post Man*, December 27-29, 1705.)

QUEEN ANNE'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATED IN LONDON

London, Feb. 7. Her Majesty's Birth-day falling on Ash-Wednesday, the same was celebrated the Day before, being Tuesday last. Most of the Nobility and Gentry, and Foreign Ministers in Town, went, in the Morning, to her Majesty's Palace at St. James's, where the Court was very numerous, and extremely magnificent. About eleven of the Clock a fine Ode was sung, in Consort, before her Majesty; at One of the Clock in the Afternoon the Great Guns of the Tower, and those of St. James's Park, were fired; At Night there was a fine Ball, and a Play acted at Court, and the Evening concluded with Ringing of Bells, Bonfires, and other Demonstrations of publick Joy.

(*Post Boy*, February 5-7, 1706.)

BEFORE THE BATTLE OF RAMILLIES

From the Duke of Marlborough's Camp at Borchloen, May 20. Yesterday the English Troops came to Bilsen ; and this day the Army of the States march'd from Tongeren to this Place, where the English likewise joined us. The French having drained all their Garisons, passed the Dyle yesterday, and have posted themselves at Tirlemont, with the Gheest before them : Whereupon my Lord Duke has sent Orders to the Danish Troops, that are coming from their Garisons, to hasten their March : We expect them the 22d Instant ; and then his Grace resolves to advance towards the Enemy.

(*London Gazette*, May 13-16, 1706.)

MARLBOROUGH DEFEATS FRENCH AT RAMILLIES

St. James's, May 17.

Colonel Richards, Aid de Camp to the Duke of Marlborough, arrived here yesterday in the Afternoon, being sent Express by his Grace, with an Account of a signal Victory obtained (by the Blessing of God upon the Arms of Her Majesty and Her Allies) on the 12th Instant, by the English, Dutch and Danish Forces, under the Command of his Grace and Monsieur d'Auverquerque, over the Enemy's Troops in the Netherlands ; of which Colonel Richards gives the following Particulars.

On Saturday the 11th Instant the Confederate Army decamped from Borchloen, and marched to Cross-Warem. The Danish Troops came up with our Rear, and encamped at a small distance from us. Here we had Advice, That the Enemy, who being joined by the Horse of the Marshal de Marsin's Army, depending on the Superiority of their Numbers, were lately come out of their Lines, had made a Motion, putting their Right towards Judoigne.

My Lord Duke and Monsieur d'Auverquerque, relying upon the Goodness of their Troops, resolved to advance towards the Enemy, and accordingly on Sunday the 12th, about 3 in the Morning, the Army marched in 8 Columns towards Rammelies, a Village where the Gheete takes its Source, that we might avoid the Inconveniency of passing that River ; and being advanced near the said Village, we found the Enemy getting into the Camp of Mount St. Andre, and placing their Right to the Mehaigne.

This River flows about half a League from Rammelies, the Ground between them being open and level : The Gheete runs from Rammelies to Autreglise, through a Marshy Ground, and beyond Autreglise the River grows wide, and the Ground is unpassable.

The Enemy had posted a Brigade of Foot next to the Mehaigne, and filled the Space between that and Rammelies with upwards of 100 Squadrons, among which were the Troops of the French King's Houshold : At Rammelies they had above 20 Battalions of Foot, with a Battery of about 12 Pieces of treble Cannon ; from thence to Autreglise they had formed a Line of Foot along the Gheete, with a Line of Horse at some distance behind them.

His Grace, judging by the Situation of the Ground, that the Stress of the Action would be on our Left, ordered, That, besides the Number of Horse belonging to that Wing, the Danish Squadrons, being 20 in number, should also be posted there. It was about 2 a Clock in the Afternoon before our Army could be formed in Order of Battle, and then we began the Attack on our Left with 4 Battalions, which push'd the Brigade of Foot above-mentioned from their Post on the Mehaigne. Monsieur d'Auverquerque about the same time charged with the Horse of that Wing. The Success was doubtful for about half an Hour, which the Duke of Marlborough perceiving, ordered the rest of the Horse of the Right Wing, (except the English, who were 17 Squadrons) to support those on the Left.

Here while his Grace was rallying some, and giving his Orders for others to charge, he was in very great Danger, being singled out by several of the resolute of the Enemy, and falling from his Horse at the same time, had either been killed or taken Prisoner, if some of our Foot that was near at hand had not come very seasonably to his Grace's Assistance, and obliged the Enemy to retire. After this my Lord Duke had still a greater Escape, a Cannon Ball having taken off Colonel Bringfield's Head as he was remounting his Grace.

The Village of Rammelies was attacked by a Detachment of 12 Battalions of Foot commanded by Lieutenant-General Schultz, which entred at once with great Vigour and Resolution. His Grace hastened our Line of Foot thither to support them, which though it was at a great distance, yet came up soon enough to beat the Enemy quite out of the Village, and at the same time charged the rest of their Foot that were posted behind the Gheete ; and my Lord Duke ordered the English Horse to support them.

By this time the Enemy's Right Wing of Horse being entirely defeated, the Horse of our left fell upon the Foot on their Right, of

whom they slew great Numbers, cutting to pieces about 20 of their Battalions, whose Colours they took, and likewise their Cannon. The Rest of the Enemy's Foot were entirely broke : The Horse of their Left Wing seemed to make a stand to gain time for the Foot to retire, but were charged so quick, and with so much Bravery, by the English Horse, that they entirely abandoned the Foot ; and our Dragoons pushing into the Village of Autreglise, made a terrible Slaughter of them : The French King's own Regiment of Foot, called the Regiment du Roy, begged for Quarter, and delivered up their Arms and Colours to the Lord John Hay's Dragoons.

We pursued the Enemy all Night by the way of Judoigne as far as Meldre, being 5 Leagues from the Place where the Action happened, and two from Louvain, and there Colonel Richards left the Army on Monday Night the 13th Instant, preparing to march so early, as to be at the Dyle the next morning by break of Day, and to secure the pass of Neder-Ysche, which would give his Grace an Opportunity of further improving this Great and Glorious Success.

Thus we gained an entire and compleat Victory, that, next to the Blessing of God upon the Justice of the Cause for which Her Majesty and Her Allies are engaged in the present War, must be ascribed to the great Courage, Prudence and Vigilance, of the Duke of Marlborough, who was personally present in the hottest of the Action, giving his Orders with wonderful Sedateness and Presence of Mind. Monsieur d'Auverquerque acted with the Valour and Conduct becoming a Great General ; the rest of our Generals likewise distinguished themselves, and all our Troops, both Officers and Soldiers, fought with the greatest Bravery and Resolution.

A right Judgment could not be made of the exact number of the Slain, by reason we made no stay on the Field of Battle ; but the Enemy are generally supposed to have had about 8000 Men killed, among whom are number'd the Prince de Monbazon, another called Prince Maximilian with divers other Persons of Note. We took about 6000 Prisoners. . . . We have likewise taken all their Artillery, all the Bagage they had with them, and their Bread Wagons, besides a great Number of Colours, Standards, and Kettle-Drums. . . . This Army consisted of the best of the Enemy's Forces, particularly the Gens d'Armes, and others of the French King's Houshold, which are entirely ruined.

(*London Gazette*, May 16-20, 1706.)

COMPULSORY PRAYER FOLLOWS VICTORY

By the Queen,

A PROCLAMATION

For a Publick Thanksgiving.

Anne R.

We do most Devoutly and Thankfully Acknowledge the great Goodness and Mercy of Almighty God, who has continued to us his Protection and Assistance in the Just War in which We are now engaged, for the Common Safety of Our Realms, and for disappointing the Boundless Ambition of France ; and hath given to Our Arms, in Conjunction with those of Our Allies, under the Command of John Duke of Marlborough, Captain General of Our Land Forces, a signal and glorious Victory in Brabant over the French Army ; and hath Restored the greatest Part of the Spanish Netherlands to the Possession of the House of Austria, in the Person of King Charles the Third, by the happy and wonderful Progress of the Confederate Forces : And has also blessed the Arms of Us, and those of Our Allies, with great Successes in Catalonia, and other Parts of Spain. And therefore duly considering that such Great and Publick Blessings do call for Publick and Solemn Acknowledgments, We have thought fit, by the Advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby Appointing and Commanding, That a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for these His Mercies be Observed throughout Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed ; upon Thursday the Twenty seventh day of June next. And for the better and more Religious and Orderly Solemnizing the Same, We have given Directions to the Archbishops and Bishops of this Our Kingdom ; to Compose a Form of Prayer suitable to this Occasion, to be used in all Churches and Chapels, and other Places of Publick Worship, and to take Care for the timely Dispersing thereof through their respective Dioceses. And We strictly Charge and Command, That the said Publick Day of Thanksgiving be Religiously Observed by all our Loving Subjects, as they Tender the Favour of Almighty God, and upon Pain of suffering such Punishments as We may justly Inflict on all such as shall Contemn or Neglect the Performance of so Religious and Necessary a Duty.

Given at Our Court in Kensington, the 21st Day of May, 1706.

In the Fifth Year of our Reign.

GOD Save the QUEEN.

(*London Gazette*, May 20-23, 1706.)

1707: QUEEN ANNE'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION AT
GHENT

Ghent, February 17.

This day being the Anniversary of the Birthday of the Queen of Great Britain, it was observed here with great Solemnity by his Excellency, Lieutenant General Ingolsby, in the following manner. The necessary Preparations being made, the English Artillery march'd this morning at 9 of the Clock in very good Order from the Pest-House to the Post assign'd them near the Spanish Castle, being Guarded by 2 Squadrons of Horse and the 8 eldest Companies of Grenadiers, who return'd to their respective Regiments, as soon as they had seen the Artillery posted. At 1 of the Clock all the Regiments, both Horse and Foot, march'd from their Allarum Posts to take up the Ground about the *Tour*, allotted them for Firing. At 3 of the Clock Lieutenant General Ingolsby mounted on Horseback, attended by abundance of Officers and other Persons of Distinction in very rich Apparel, to view the Troop as they were posted; and at 5 the English Cannon fired 3 Salvo's of 50 pieces each, which were severally succeeded by a discharge of Small Shot from the whole Garrison. This being ended, the Fire-works prepared in the *Keysers-Market* began, where the General, the Magistrates, the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, with a great number of Persons of Quality, that came on purpose from Brussels and other places, and a vast Croud of People were assembled. This Diversion being extreamly well performed, continued about an hour, to the satisfaction of all the Spectators, and ended by a Triple Discharge of the Cannon of the Town, which consisted of 36 Pieces. This being over, 500 Grenadiers repaired to the *Stadt-House*, and all the Regiments to their respective Allarum-Posts, where the latter continued under Arms till 10 at Night, and the former till 7 next Morning. From the place where the Fire-works were perform'd, the General went to the Play-house, where he had taken all the Boxes for the Ladies, and they were entertain'd with a new Opera call'd the *Battel of Ramillies*, in honour of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, in which were perform'd several Songs, &c. in praise of her Majesty and her Glorious Reign. The Opera being ended, the whole Company repair'd to the *Stadt-House*, which was guarded by the Grenadiers. Those of the Guards being posted in the Great Hall, made a Lane for the Ladies, who were conducted by the Gentlemen Ushers with their White Rods into the Grand Chambers of the Collège, where they remain'd about half an Hour, till all were assembled; and from thence they were

conducted in the same manner by the Gentlemen Ushers into the Grand Council Chamber, where a splendid Entertainment was prepared. When the Supper was almost ended, the General began the Queen's Health, at which time 6 fine Voices sung with all other sorts of Musick the Honour of her Majesty; and at the same time several Hogsheads of Wine were set a running in the Street for entertaining the People, who drank the Queen's Health with loud Acclamations of Joy. The Supper being ended, the Ladies were conducted into the *Cavalcade* Room, which was finely Illuminated, and an extraordinary Consort of Musick prepared for this Occasion. The Ball begun about 11 a Clock at Night and continued till next Morning; during which time the Company were entertained with all the Varieties that could be imagined on such an Occasion. Besides the Persons of Distinction that were entertained at the Opera and Supper, there was at the Ball a vast number of rich Masks, who all shewed a great satisfaction, not only for the Magnificence of the Entertainment, but also for the good Order that was observed therein.

(*Post Man*, February 15-18, 1707.)

A CHARACTER OF CHARLES XII OF SWEDEN

Leipsick.

A Description and Caracter of Charles XII King of Sweden.

Done by a Polish Nobleman.

Charles XII King of Sweden is in Stature a little above the middle size. His growing Youth and constant Exercise keep him thin-bodied. His Body is perfectly streight; and better furnish'd with Vigour of Mind than Cloath'd with Flesh. His Hair is of a light-brown; his Forehead high and broad; his Eyes full of Fire, yet temper'd with an agreeable Sweetness. His nose large; his Lips not too thick, and naturally grac'd with a manly Smile; his Face oval; his Aspect comely and noble. . . . The Constitution of his Body is athletick, healthy in the highest Degree, untouch'd by any Distemper or Defect, patient of Labour beyond Example. Since the Beginning of the War, not a Day has pass'd in which he has not been on Horseback; sometimes for 24 Hours together; and has often rid three score Miles in one Day. . . . But the most valuable Quality Nature has given him is, a Heart uncapable of Fear. History speaks of many bold and daring Princes, but of none in my Opinion equal to our Hero. . . . he never fought a Battle in which he did not lead on his Troops in Person, and charge at the Head of the foremost Rank: He taught his Men by his own Exam-

ple to penetrate with only Sword in Hand through the thickest Fire of the Enemy, and irresistible as Thunder always made his Way through the greatest Opposition to certain Victory. . . . He has taught his Soldiers to imitate that Piety which in himself is so remarkably eminent : the Duty of publick Prayer is perform'd twice every Day : And no Battle is fought or Enterprize undertaken without invoking the Name of God. . . . As for Women, he never condescends to look upon them. No Prince ever had so frugal a Table : He is as averse to Bacchus as to Venus ; drinks Water often ; Beer for the most part ; Wine never. He sleeps little ; the harder his Bed, the sounder his Rest. Shew me another, who like him would purchase Glory at the Rate of so many Toils willingly sustain'd. He is not like that Monarch, who safe in Bed dreamt that Fortune took Towns for him in a Net. . . .

(*Daily Courant*, March 3, 1707.)

ENGLAND, SCOTLAND UNITED

Westminster March 6. Her Majesty came this Day to the House of Peers ; and being in her Royal Robes seated on the Throne, with the usual Solemnity, Mr. *Aston*, Deputy Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, was sent with a Message from Her Majesty to the House of Commons, requiring their Attendance in the House of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, Her Majesty was pleased to give the Royal Assent to

An Act for an Union of the Two Kingdoms of England and Scotland. . . .

After which Her Majesty made a most Gracious Speech to both Houses, which follows :

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is with the Greatest Satisfaction, that I have given My Assent to a Bill for Uniting England and Scotland into One Kingdom.

I consider this Union, as a Matter of the greatest Importance to the Wealth, Strength, and Safety, of the whole Island, and at the same time as a Work of so much Difficulty, and Nicety in its own Nature, that till now all Attempts, which have been made towards it in the Course of above a Hundred Years, have proved Ineffectual ; and therefore I make no Doubt but it will be Remembered, and Spoke of hereafter to the Honour of those who have been Instrumental in bringing it to such a Happy Conclusion.

I Desire and Expect from all My Subjects of both Nations, that from henceforth they Act with all possible Respect and Kindness to

one another, that so it may appear to all the World, they have Hearts dispos'd to be One People.

This will be a great Pleasure to Me, and will make Us all quickly Sensible of the good Effect of this Union.

And I cannot but look upon it as a peculiar Happiness, that in My Reign so full a Provision is made for the Peace and Quiet of My People, and for the Security of Our Religion, by so firm an Establishment of the Protestant Succession throughout GREAT BRITAIN. . . .

(*London Gazette*, March 6-10, 1706[-7]).

ROYAL UNION COFFEE-HOUSE OPENS

London, March 8. 1706. on *Thursday* last the Queen went to the House of Lords, and gave the Royal Assent to the UNION BILL, on which day was open'd a large new Coffee-house against the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhil*, named the ROYAL UNION COFFEE-HOUSE, the sign of which is the three Protestant Queens, *viz.* Queen *Elizabeth*, the late Queen *Mary*, and our present Gracious Sovereign QUEEN ANN, curiously Painted. The House kept by Mr. *Aylmer*.

(*Post Boy*, March 6-8, 1706[-7].)

DANIEL DEFOE ON THE SCOTTISH UNION

I have a long Time dwelt on the Subject of a Union ; I have happily seen it transacted in the Kingdom of *Scotland* ; I have seen it carry'd on there thro' innumerable Oppositions, both publick and private, peaceable and unpeaceable ; I have seen it perfected there, and ratify'd, sent up to *England*, debated, oppos'd, and at last pass'd in both Houses, and having obtain'd the Royal Assent, I have the Pleasure, just while I am writing these Lines, to hear the Guns proclaiming the happy Conjunction from *Edinburgh* Castle.

(*A Review of the State of the British Nation*, March 29, 1707.)

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN WITH CHILD

Madrid, February 15. The 12th of this Month, the Queen went to the Church of our Lady of Atocha, to return Thanks to God for her being great with Child. Rails were made 2500 Foot in Length and 7 Foot high, to keep off the Crowd, and the Ground within the Rails was cover'd with Sand. 1000 Men were drawn up in two Ranks, and their Officers were at their Head, each in his Rank. The Streets,

Windows, and Balconies were adorn'd as on a Publick Festival. In several Places the Pictures of the King and Queen were put up under Magnificent Canopies, with Devices, Inscriptions, and Verses. The King went first to the Church, in his Coach, attended by his Officers and some Grandees. The Queen came after, in a Chair, preceded by the Officers of her Stables on Foot. . . . When their Majesties were arriv'd at the Monastery, the *Te Deum* was sung by the King's Musick, with great Solemnity. Their Majesties return'd in the same Manner, and had the Acclamations of a vast Number of People. In the Evening there were Masquerades, Morisco-Dances, and other Diversions prepar'd by the City Companies and Corporations.

(*Daily Courant*, March 7, 1707.)

DIFFICULTIES OF WARTIME REPORTING

London, May 8.

There is no manner of advice of the Battle fought in Spain but by the way of France; so that we must wait for an Express from Alicant, to know the truth of that Action. And as to the Account given in the Paris News Letter, it deserves no Credit, it being very well known, that the Author thereof writes designedly to impose upon the World abroad, such Forgeries that the Paris Gazetteer himself has not the Confidence to publish in France. . . .

(*Post Man*, May 6-8, 1707.)

ALLIES FAIL TO TAKE TOULON: DISSENSION AMONG THEM GROWS

London, January 3. Being of Opinion, that the Judgment which the Writer of the Postman in his paper of Dec. 30, has given himself the Liberty to pass on the principal Occurrences of the last Year, is not only extremely partial and unjust in it self, but of great Disservice to the Common Cause; we shall offer to the Publick a few plain Remarks upon it.

That Writer tells us, ' that the Preamble of the State of the War sent to the Provinces of the United Netherlands by the Council of State, (which he very lately publish'd,) gives an *authentick* Account of the Transactions and Successes of the last Campaign: Notwithstanding which, he judg'd it proper to give an Epitome of the most

memorable Events of the year 1707, that the Reader might at once take a *full View* thereof. . . .

His words are these, "The Allies formed as great a Project against France, as was ever undertaken ; I mean the Invasion of Provence, and the destroying of Toulon and Marseilles ; but a particular Design of the Court of Vienna, I mean the Expedition into Naples, formed at the same time, was strenuously opposed by Great Britain, Holland, and in general, by all the Allies, because it was wisely foreseen, that the Number of Imperial Troops that were to be detach'd for the Conquest of that Kingdom, would so much weaken the Duke of Savoy, that the Execution of the other Project would be render'd too difficult, if not impossible

The Question therefore is . . . whether . . . that Project [against Toulon] miscarried for want of the Assistance of the Troops that went to Naples, or for other Causes. In the Discussion of this Question we shall reason only from avow'd and uncontested Facts : In the first Place, the Want of the Body of Imperialists order'd to Naples, was so far from deterring the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene from the Expedition to Toulon, that judging it feasible for *other Reasons*, they actually undertook it tho' the Recruits for the Hessians, Palatines, Prussians, and Saxe-Gothams were not come up. . . . 'Tis undeniable they made Account, that the Fleet under Sir Cloudsly Shovel would be of great Assistance to them at Toulon, a Sea-Port Town. . . .

'Twas reckon'd likewise, that the Inhabitants of Provence and other adjacent Parts of France would revolt. . . .

Moreover, doubtless it was expected the Duke of Marlborough would make a considerable Diversion in the Netherlands : And indeed, Where is the Man, that, remembering the daring Actions of Schellenberg and Blenheim, did or could imagine that the Duke of Marlborough would not be able to give the Enemy full Employment, if he did not strike a great Blow ?

Upon these Motives the Land-Forces march'd from the Var the 16th of July for Toulon with the utmost Diligence ; the Fleet failing to meet them with the heavy Artillery, and the Stores of Ammunition and Provisions. The 26th the D. of Savoy and P. Eugene arriv'd at Toulon, where they found (besides the strong Garrison in the Place) 34 Battallions of the Enemy posted in an intrench'd Camp, planted with a very great Number of Cannon, with their Right to the City and their Left to the inaccessible Mountain of St. Ann. Now let any Man of common Sence and Candor suppose the Condition this Army of the Allies must needs be in, after such a March at such a Season

through such a Country ; where having no Communication with the Fleet for the 3 last Days of their March, the Want of Provisions was added to their other Sufferings, (the People not coming in to them) ; let him also suppose the 10000 Germans that went to Naples had made this March with them ; And then let him judge whether (according to the Author of the Postman) it could possibly be practicable for that Army to attack the said intrench'd Camp secur'd by an inaccessible Mountain on one Hand, cover'd by the Cannon of the City on the other, and defended by a prodigious Number of Cannon planted in Front ; and this without the Assistance of one Piece of Artillery from the Fleet ; and without the least Alarm given to the Town, or Diversion made elsewhere, by any Part of that Fleet, which was hinder'd by blowing Weather from beginning to Land any Artillery till the 2d of August. We shall not say any thing of what pass'd afterwards in that Siege : But draw this Conclusion, That insuperable Difficulties to the taking of the Place by Land ; that insuperable Difficulties to Sir Cloudsly Shoveil's attacking it with his Men of War by Sea ; that insuperable Obstacles to the Duke of Marlborough's making a strong Diversion in the Netherlands ; and the near Approach of the Detachments of French Troops from Spain, the Rhine, and Flanders, to Toulon ; were the apparent Cause of the Miscarriage of this Project, and necessarily oblig'd the Duke of Savoy and Prince Eugene to retire at the Time and with the Expedition they did. . . .

We shall continue this Subject in Monday's Courant : In the mean time we shall add here, for a Foundation to our next Discourse, (which we intend for a better purpose than only to refute the Writer of the Post-man) the following passages taken from the same Book [*The State of the War and the Necessity of an Augmentation Consider'd*], viz. Page 36, and 37.

' There is a great Popular Objection, that falls so much in with the Prejudices and little Passions of the Multitude, that when it is turn'd and set off to Advantage by ill-designing Men, it throws a Damp on the publick Spirit of the Nation, and gives a check to all generous Resolutions for its Honour and Safety. In short, we are to be told, that *England* contributes much more than any other of the Allies, and that therefore it is not reasonable she should make any addition to her present Efforts. If this were true in Fact, I don't see any tolerable Colour for such a Conclusion. If we must govern our selves by Example, let us rather imitate the Vigilance and Activity of the Common Enemy, than the Supineness and Negligence of our Friends.

'But after all, every Nation in the Confederacy makes the same Complaint and fancies it self the greatest Sufferer by the War. Indeed in so common a Pressure, let the Weight be never so equally distributed, every one will be most sensible of that part which lies on his own Shoulders. We furnish without dispute, more than any other Branch of the Alliance: But the Question is, whether others do not exert themselves in *proportion* according to their *respective Strength*. The Emperour, the King of *Prussia*, the Elector of *Hannover*, as well as the States of *Holland* and the Duke of *Savoy*, seem at least to come up to us.'

(*Daily Courant*, January 3, 1708.)

DEATH OF THE PRINCE OF DENMARK, HUSBAND OF QUEEN ANNE

Kensington, October 28. This Day, about twenty Minutes after one of the Clock, the Prince of Denmark departed this Life. His Royal Highness had been troubled for many years with a constant difficulty of Breathing, and sometimes with Spitting of Blood, which often endangered his Life. About three Months since a dropsical Humour (with which his Royal Highness had been formerly affected) seized his Legs and most Parts of his Body. This was attended with a Sleepiness, Cough, and an encrease of his Asthma. On Saturday, the 23rd Instant, the Violence of the Cough produced a spitting of Blood and an encrease of the Coma, or Sleepiness, with an Addition of Convulsive Motions of the Tendents; which Symptoms not yielding to the Remedies administered by his own and several other Learned Physicians, this Day, between ten and eleven, his Royal Highness fell into a Suffocation, from which neither Bleeding or a Vomit, both being administered, could relieve him; Her Majesty assisting in his last Moments, as well as during his whole Illness, in the most mournful and most Affecting manner 'till he expired. His royal Highness's Great Humanity and Justice, with his other Extraordinary Virtues, had so highly endeared him to the whole Nation, that all Orders of Men discover an unspeakable Grief for the Loss of so Excellent a Prince.

(*London Gazette*, October 28–November 1, 1708.)

EARTHQUAKE IN PROVENCE

A Relation of the Earthquakes that happen'd in August last at Manosque in Provence. Taken out of the *Paris Mercure Galant* for September 1708.

The first of these Earthquakes, which is look'd upon to have been the most violent, happen'd on the 14th of August at half an hour past 6 in the Morning. 'Twas felt differently according to the different Situations of the Ground. In some Places was heard a Noise like the Repetition of the Report of several Cannon; in others a kind of Bellowing, and in others a Grumbling as it were of distant Thunder. Some Persons who were in the Fields thought they saw the Town heav'd up into the Air, and then suddenly thrown down again; and indeed it was so terribly shaken, as well as all the Country round it, that not a House is to be seen unmark'd by the Hand of the Almighty; Some Houses are half thrown down, and others cleft from the Top to the very bottom of their Foundations: The Castle of the Antient Counts of Fourcalquier, which belongs at present to the Order of Maltha; and which has been always look'd upon to be as strong as a Rock, because of the solidity and thickness of its Walls and Foundations, threatens a Fall on all sides. Not a Wall, nor Tower, nor Vault, but what has receiv'd some Damage. The strongest Churches, as those of St. Saviour and of Our Lady, have far'd in like manner: the Convent of the Observantins is render'd uninhabitable; the Walls of the Town are thrown down in several Places, and the Earth gapes in others; Rocks are rent; and what seems most surprising is a Rock which stands a quarter of a League from the Town, and which having open'd it self, has discover'd several Springs of Water, some Sulphurous, others fresh. Several Nurses lost their Milk; divers Persons were struck sick, some of which are become almost Stupid, and others have quite lost their Senses: In the very Cattle is perceiv'd some change. From the 14th to the 20th several Shogs were felt every day; but so gentle, that they were scarcely regarded; insomuch that the Danger was believ'd to be all over, and every one was beginning to repair his House; when on the 20th three Earthquakes happen'd, the last of them at 2 in the Afternoon, with Noises more violent and dreadful than those of the 14th; and which resounded so loud in the Air and in Subterranean places, that all believ'd the End of the World was come. The Town was intirely deserted in less than a quarter of an Hour: The Monks and Nuns abandon'd their Convents; and 7 or 8000 Souls who crowded out of the Town, thinking only to fly from Death, found themselves all at once without Meat or Drink, nor durst return back to get any: Which compell'd them to have recourse to the Neighbouring Towns and Villages; where some Families remain'd, while others lay in the Fields in Places most remote from Buildings. . . . The Inhabitants who took up their Abode in the Fields,

suffer'd very much by the Rains that fell the 27th and 28th, which made several more of them retire to the Neighbouring Villages. Not one single Person was kill'd under the Ruins of this Town, and but a few were wounded. . . .

(*Daily Courant*, November 12, 1708.)

1709: DR. SACHEVERELL'S SERMON, A HIGH-
CHURCH ATTACK ON MODERATE CHURCHMEN
AND DISSENTERS

Country-man. Is not the Act against throwing Squibs and Serpents still in Force, Master ?

Observer. Yes, Roger. But what makes thee ask such a Question ?

Country-m. Nothing, Master, but a Parcel of unlucky Boys will still be throwing 'em. On Saturday last there were so many thrown about in St. Paul's Cathedral, that they turn'd at last to a Lake of Fire and Brimstone, which was like to swallow up all the People ; yet the Parson that threw them was so unmerciful, that he would not lend a Hand to help them out, but left them there.

Obs. I cry you Mercy, Roger, the Act does not reach to throwing of Serpents in Churches. But what do you mean ? You talk mysteriously.

Country-m. I mean Dr. Sacheverell's virulent Sermon before the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, Master, when, instead of keeping to the proper Subject of the Day, which is the Deliverance of the King, Parliament, and Nation from the Popish Powder-Plot, he fell foul upon moderate Church-men and Dissenters, under the Notion of *false Brethren*, of whom the Apostle was in Peril, 2 Cor. 11. 26. . . .

Obs. . . . I can't see how those Men can be call'd Christians, who are so void of Charity both to Dissenters and moderate Church-men, as to damn them to the Lake that burns with Fire and Brimstone. I think they ought rather to be call'd Heathens, and by such we are really in Peril ; they brought us once to Popery and Slavery already, and will do so again, if their Power can keep Pace with their Will. . . . The Tongues of such Men are so much *set on Fire by Hell*, as the Apostle St. James words it, that they set *the Course of Nature on Fire*, and would quickly rekindle Smithfield-Flames ; *They are unruly Evils, full of deadly Poyson, with them they bless God, and Curse Men which are made after his Similitude*. . . .

Country-m. Hold, hold, Master, you will choak the Doctor with Texts. But don't you know his Defence ? He denies those Men to be Brethren, he says, *they are Schismaticks, and Favourers of Schismaticks*.

Obs. He ought first to have prov'd it, Roger ; but I must tell you, that the Apostle has determin'd just the contrary in a parallel Case, or one very near it. They that *have one Lord, one Faith, and one Baptism, are of one Body*, as the Apostle tells us, Eph. 4.4.5. And that the Church of England and Dissenters have the same Lord, the same Faith, and the same Baptism, is evident, by their subscribing to the same Doctrine, according to the Toleration-Act. The Wisdom of the Nation has own'd them all to be Protestants, without fixing the odious Name of Schismatics upon any of them ; and herein they follow'd the Example of the Apostles, who recommended Union among Christians, that began to break into Factions even in their own Time, one saying, he was of Paul ; another, that he was of Apollo ; and another, that he was of Cephas, much in the same Manner as we are now unhappily divided into Calvinists, Lutherans, Churchmen, Dissenters, and I don't know what. . . .

Country-m. To me 'tis very unaccountable, Master, that such Men as Mr. Sacheverell, Mr. Dodwell, Mr. Lesley, and others, should be suffer'd thus to throw Fire-brands about, in order to sow Discord among Protestants, whom the Legislature has taken so much Care to unite. Is this the Way to cement the Union betwixt the two Nations, which her Majesty reckons the greatest Atchievement of her Reign ? Does not this plainly shew, that there are some behind the Courtain, who endeavour to bring in Popery and Slavery among us, as they did by the same Measures in former Reigns ? Is it tolerable that her Majesty, and the Parliament should be arraign'd thus from the Pulpit, *as Partakers of other Mens Sins, and Encouragers of Schism*, for which, they *deserve to be brought to the Lake that burns with Fire and Brimstone* ? And must all who poll or vote for Magistrates, or Parliament-men, of moderate Principles, be declar'd liable to the same Condemnation ? Such Sermons are tolerable at no Time, but much less at such a Juncture as this, when we are engag'd in War with a formidable Enemy abroad, who has set up a Pretender to her Majesty's Crown and Dignity, and sent him with an Army to dethrone her. . . .

(*Observer*, November 9-12, 1709.)

SACHEVERELL CONTINUES PREACHING

Observer. What News from London now, Roger ?

Country-man. The chief Subject of Discourse there at present, is about Dr. Sacheverell's Sermons and Conduct, Master.

Obs. Why so, Roger ? Has the Doctor preach'd any more such Sermons as that of the 5th of November ?

Country-m. He continues to preach much after the same Manner. I thought to have heard him at Lothbury-Church on Sunday last, but could not, the Crowd was so great. Besides, Master, he has such a Mob following him, that 'tis scarce safe for an honest Man to be among 'em ; they could not forbear insulting Mr. Bisset in St. Paul's Church, for all his Gown ; some of 'em offer to draw their Swords, if any Body testify Dislike of him ; and I was like to be knock'd o' th' Head, for asking why the People flock'd so in Lothbury ? and whether there was any Raree-show, or Monster to be seen thereabouts ? . . .

He boasts of great Numbers of Citizens that he calls loyal Subjects, and great Supporters of his Church, Master. Therefore I think, as you say, the Government of the City is oblig'd to take Care of every Thing that may bring a disaffected Mob together. There are Jacobites and Papists enough about Town, that would be glad of any Opportunity to raise Tumults ; the Consequence of which may be very dangerous at such a Time as this, when there are such Multitudes of People that want both Bread and Work. . . .

(*Observer*, November 26-30, 1709.)

PUBLIC MOURNING THROWS WEAVERS OUT OF WORK

Country-man. Let's leave the Doctor at this Time, Master, and consider the Letter I brought you last Day, about the Case of the poor Silk-Weavers ; which in short is thus : The Gentleman says, That last Spring was twelve Month, they began to have a pretty brisk Trade in February, and some Part of March, but the News of the Invasion by the High-Church's King, put a Stop to all Business for all that Summer ; at the latter End of which, they began to have some Business again, when it pleas'd God to remove his Royal Highness Prince George, which occasion'd a general Mourning. This oblig'd the Master Weavers, in order to keep their poor Work-People from starving, to go on with making great Quantities of Goods, from 500 l. to 1000 l. and some perhaps to 1500 l. Worth of broad Silks, Ribbons, &c. in Hopes to have had a Vent for them at the End of the Year, when they began again to have a little Trade ; but the Mourning being renew'd for six Months, has blasted their Hopes, and not only oblig'd them to turn off their poor Work-People, but is like to undo many of the Master Workmen, whose Stocks lie dead in their Hands, while the Families they employ'd have pawn'd all they had for Bread, and having nothing left, are reduc'd to a more wretched Condition than the poor

Palatines ; for many of the Workmen being Masters of Families that formerly liv'd creditably by their Employments, are asham'd to beg, and would be glad of such an Allowance as the Palatines have to keep them from starving. The Gentleman expresses a real and hearty Concern for the Loss her Majesty and the Nation has sustain'd by the Prince's Death, but thinks, if her Majesty had been duly inform'd how many thousands of her Subjects are reduc'd to Misery by the Length of the general Mourning, she would, in her Royal Wisdom, have been pleas'd to order some other Way for the Nation's expressing their just Sorrow, than by this, which is so fatal to Trade.

Obs. Those People have been wanting to themselves, Roger ; for her Majesty, who is all Goodness, and makes the Welfare of her Subjects, her chief Care, would certainly have contriv'd Ways to have given those poor Tradesmen Ease, by ordering some other Method for every one but those who belong to the Court, to express their Grief for this national Calamity, than such as brings on another ; for it seems to be Presumption, as well as Vanity, in middling People, who are the great Consumers of our Manufacture, to follow the Mode of the Court, especially in Mourning for foreign Princes, in whom we have no such Concern as we had in his R. Highness : For those general Mournings not only affect poor Silk-Weavers, but our Merchants, Mercers, Silk-men, Milliners, Cloathiers, Combers, Spinners, Carders, Fullers, Dyers of Scarlet and Colours, both of Silk and Cloath, Weavers of all Kinds, both Silver Lace, broad Silks, Ribbons and Cloath, Silk-Throwers, Winsters of Silk, Silver-Refiners, Silver-Wiredrawers, Flatters of Silver, Spinners of Silver, White Thread Bone-Lace-makers, Gold and Silver Bone-Lace-makers, and many others, too tedious to insert. In short, the publick Mournings affect, by a modest Computation, 500000 of the Subjects immediately employ'd in those Trades, besides those that depend upon them, make thousands of Families chargeable to their Parishes and Friends, and hinder the Consumption of the Nation's Product in Meat, Drink, Apparel, and House-Rent, besides the Damage it does to our Navigation, and our Trade of Export and Import ; so that the Consequence reaches every Branch of the Revenue, sinks it now, when there's most Occasion to have it augmented, makes People unable to pay their Taxes, and affects every landed Man and Family in the Kingdom. . . .

(*Observer*, November 26-30, 1709.)

SACHEVERELL IMPEACHED BY WHIG PARLIAMENT

Country-man. Now, Master, I can tell you good News. Our noble Patriots and Representatives, the Commons of Great Britain, have taken Dr. Sacheverell to task, order'd an Impeachment to be drawn up against him for high Crimes and Misdemeanors on Account of his two Sermons, and their Dedications. . . .

(*Observer*, December 14-17, 1709.)

1709 IN REVIEW: FRANCE SEEKS PEACE

The Victories of Oudenarde and Wynendale, the taking of Lille, and other Advantages obtained by the Allies in the Netherlands and elsewhere in the Year 1708, struck the French into such a Consternation, that as soon as that Campaign was over, they set all their Engines at work to dispose the Allies to hearken to a Treaty of Peace. They were afraid the Allies would penetrate into France with their Victorious Armies, and on the other hand the bad Crop they had had, and a terrible Winter, which froze up and spoiled the Corn in the Ground, gave them the dismal Prospect of a Famine. We may add to these dreadful Circumstances another, which is no less important, and was chiefly occasioned by the taking of Lille; I mean the breaking of their most famous Bankers, and an universal loss of their Credit, besides some Divisions at Court, of which the Publick had then some Account, notwithstanding the great Care that was taken to prevent it. These were in all probability the Reasons which induced the French to make new Overtures for a Treaty, to see whether they could obtain such a Peace as they desired, or at least try whether they might by specious and large Offers to some of the Allies, sow Jealousies among the chief Members of the Grand Alliance, and divide them one from another, an Artifice they had heretofore more than once practised with success. . . .

[An account follows of the unsuccessful negotiations at The Hague.]

(*Post Man*, December 24-7, 1709.)

SACHEVERELL'S COACH MOBBED

Country-man. . . . Sacheverell's Answer to the Impeachment of the Commons, which were at first handed about privately in several Forms, and hugg'd by the Faction, because they insult our Legislature, are now avowedly printed and publish'd about Streets by themselves, and

t'other Day when he went to Westminster-Hall, in order to his Tryal, he did it in such a Parade, and was huzza'd both going and coming by such a rascally Mob, as I never saw, Master.

Those who began it, were a Parcel of as Scoundrel Fellows as ever mounted the Black-Guard, and run about the Coach, hollowing and waving their Hats like mad Men. . . . 'Twas scandalous, Master, to allow a Parcel of Raggamuffins to run in such a tumultuous Manner thro' the Streets, to encourage an Incendiary in the Face of her Majesty's Guards, and thro' all the Avenues of her Palace at White-hall, to the very Gates of the Houses of Parliament, as if they would threaten the Lords and Commons to proceed against the Criminal at their Peril. Had the Doctor and his Advisers been either modest or loyal Subjects, they would have gone in a close Coach, and not in such an open Manner as to occasion Riots and Tumults. . . .

Observer. Tho' such Things be intollerable, Roger, yet since these Fellows were so despicable in all respects, it might not be so proper to take any Notice of 'em. . . . Let the Faction and their News-Writers spread the Noise of the Number and Nature of their Champions thro' the Kingdom, as no doubt they will, and let the News of it be sent to St. Germain's, and Versailles, and eccho'd back to us by the Paris Gazette, everyone who saw them will be more convinced of the Desperateness of the high-flying Cause, than if no such Thing had happen'd. We know what Stories the Faction spread about, that the Terror of their Efforts would stop the Prosecution, that the Parliament durst not meddle with their seditious Ring-leader; that the Tryal would be put off, and the Doctor made a Bishop. . . . But when Sacheverell comes to be uncas'd at his Tryal, the Sheep's Cloathing taken off, and the Wolf's Skin appears, the Mob will soon be undeceiv'd and convinc'd, according to the Declaration of Her Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, that they who raise those Clamors of the Church's Danger, are the greatest Enemies to the Queen, the Nation, and the Church. . . .

(*The Observer*, February 25-March 1, 1709 [-10].)

PROCLAMATION ISSUED AGAINST PAPIST MOBS

By the Queen,

A PROCLAMATION.

Anne R.

We being informed, That the Streets and Passages leading through our Cities of London and Westminster, and Suburbs thereof, have been

filled of late with great Numbers of loose, idle, and disorderly Persons, who resort thither in Crouds, and in a riotous tumultuous manner offer Violence to the Persons and Coaches of divers of our Liege Subjects, whose lawful Occasions require them to pass and reposs the same, which at this time greatly tends to the Obstruction of the Course of Justice in our High Court of Parliament; and that among these disorderly Rabble there are divers Papists, Persons disaffected to our Government, who have never taken any Oaths appointed by Law to be taken, to bear Faith and true Allegiance to us; but in open Defiance of our Regal Authority, as Enemies of our Crown and Dignity, have so far transgressed the known Laws of this Land, as in a rebellious manner to appear in many Places of our said Cities and Suburbs, bearing Weapons in their Hands, and with Force breaking open and entring divers Houses and Edifices belonging to our Subjects. . . . we do hereby strictly charge and require all our good Subjects, to use their utmost Endeavours to seize and apprehend the Persons of all such Rioters, Traitors, and Rebels, and their Accomplices, and to secure the same in safe Custody, until our further Pleasure shall be known. . . . And we do also strictly charge and command all Papists, who shall be above the Age of Sixteen Years, that they do, according to the Statutes in that behalf made, repair to their respective Places of Abode, and do not thence remove or pass above the Distance of five Miles, until our Will and Pleasure be further declared: And that all such Papists . . . do, on or before the eighth day of this Instant March, depart out of our said Cities and Suburbs of London and Westminster, and from all Places distant ten Miles from the same. . . .

(*London Gazette*, March 2-4, 1709—10.)

SCAFFOLDS AND TICKETS FOR SACHEVERELL'S TRIAL

The Scaffolds in Whitehall will hold near 3000 Persons, being the largest that ever were there. The Tickets began the 23d to be sealed. . . . Besides the Horse Guards that attends the Queen, (who goes Incognito to the Tryal of Dr. Sacheverell,) the Foot Guards are to do Duty that Day in the Pallace Yard, to keep the Mob of. . . . Yesterday and this Day (24, 25) the Lords have received their Tickets under the Lord Chancellors Hand and Seal, to attend at the said Trial, which tis believed will be debated 2 or 3 Days.

(*Dublin Intelligence*, March 4, 1709 [-10].)

SACHEVERELL'S DEFENSE

This Morning the Dr's Council went through the 4th Article and in the Afternoon the Prisoner made his Defence with a great deal of Modesty; he declared before God Almighty that he had no hand in the late Tumults, and was against it, for it did not agree with the Doctrine of Passive Obedience: He said that he had taken the Oath of Abjuration, and was a hearty well wisher to the Queen, and Her Administration; thanked their Lordships for their Civility; concluding with part of the Litany, Forgive our Enemies, Prosecutors and Slanderers. Then the Court adjourned, the Queen present.

(*Dublin Intelligence*, March 14, 1710.)

SACHEVERELL RECEIVES LIGHT SENTENCE

Lunae 20. Dr. Henry Sacheverell appear'd at the Bar in the Scaffold in Westminster-Hall, in order to proceed to their Lordships former Judgment given in the House of Peers on Saturday last; Dr. Sacheverell was there attending their Lordships about 10 a-Clock, the Commons took their Places about 12 a-Clock, and their Lordships proceeded to the Hall about 2 a-Clock, first came the Clerks of the House of Lords, then the Queen's Council, the Masters in Chancery; three Judges only; then the Lords Sons in Mourning; then the Barons, in order, in their Robes; then the Marquesses; then but thirteen Bishops; then the Earls in their Robes; then the Dukes and the two Maces, the Purse and King at Arms; and then my Lord Chancellor of Great-Britain, who was chosen Prosecutor for the Tryal; and after they had placed themselves, they then, about half an hour after they had been in, came to the Question, which was, Whether Dr. Sacheverell was Guilty of all the Articles of Impeachment or not? And upon the Division it was found that the Lords *Content* were 69; and the Lords *Non Content* were 52; so that the Number of the Lords were 17. . . .

Martis 21. The Lords about Eleven a Clock met in the House of Peers, and about Twelve they began to enter into the Debates of Judgment, to proceed and give Sentence against Dr. Henry Sacheverell, for his High Crimes and Misdemeanours, and they had hardly began them but Her Majesty came in Person to hear the same; and Dr. Sacheverell and his Council being present at the Bar of the said House, and after many Learned Speeches upon that Subject, Pro and Con, and after three hours Debates, their Lordships, upon the Question

divided, whether Dr. Henry Sacheverell should be Suspended from Preaching three Years, or not, 'twas carried in the Affirmative he should; next, whether his Sermon should be burnt by the common Hangman, or not, 'twas carried, it shou'd, and order'd the Lord Mayor of London and the two Sheriffs should see the same done on Friday next; then, whether the said Dr. should be capable of any Preferment, or not, 'twas carry'd he should, and might put in a Deputy during his Suspension, to officiate for him, that he might, if he would, Read the Common-Prayers, and the Book of Homilies of the Church; Conditionally, he pray'd for Her Majesty and the Government, both in Church and State; and likewise, he might, if he would, Baptize, Marry, and Bury, during his said Suspension: And lastly, their Lordships were so favourable and kind to him, that they carry'd it, that he should not be Imprison'd, nor Fined, and this their Lordships agreed in their own House, should be the Sentence to Morrow in Westminster-Hall about Ten a-Clock.

(*Dublin Intelligence*, April 1, 1710.)

GODOLPHIN RESIGNS: THE TORY RISE TO POWER

The Right Honourable Sidney Earl Godolphin resign'd his Staff, as Lord High Treasurer of Great Britain; which Office is to be executed by the Right Hon. the Earl Poulett, the Right Hon. Robert Harley, Esq; the Hon. Henry Pagett, Esq; Robert Benson, Esq; and Sir Thomas Mansell, Bart.

(*Evening Post*, August 8-10, 1710.)

GOVERNMENT CONTROL PASSES TO TORIES: NEW PARLIAMENT CALLED

By the QUEEN,

A PROCLAMATION,

For Calling a New Parliament.

ANNE R.

Whereas by Our Royal Proclamation . . . We did Dissolve the last Parliament . . . we do by this Our Royal Proclamation Publish and Declare, That, with the Advice of our Privy-Council, we have this Day given Order to our Lords Commissioners for the custody of Our Great Seal of Great Britain, to Issue out Writs in due Form, for the Summoning and Holding a new Parliament. . . .

(*London Gazette*, September 26-28, 1710.)

FONVIVE REVIEWS THE EVENTS OF 1710

To conclude this Account, which is already much longer than we intended, it will not be out of purpose to observe, that the continual Defeats and Losses France has sustained ever since the beginning of this War, have not been able to humble that Crown; and that the French King seeing his Artifices for dividing the Allies discovered, has pull'd off the Mask, and talks now in his publick Declarations of *making War in Earnest*, as if he had not hitherto exerted all his Force against the Allies. The Efforts he makes ought to convince the World, of the absolute Necessity of reducing that dangerous Power, and that nothing is able to produce this great effect, next to the Blessing of God, but the Continuation of that Union of Councils, and Forces amongst all the Allies, which has procured them every Year so many Advantages over that formidable Enemy, and which, if continued, must needs at last, in spite of all his Boastings, reduce him to the necessity of submitting to such Terms of Peace as will render it Safe and Lasting. . . .

(*Post Man*, Dec. 30 [1710]-Jan. 2, 1711.)

LOUIS XIV LEVIES 10 PER CENT TAX ON
INCOMES

London, January 9.

. . . the Number and Rigour of the French Edicts already published this Winter are such Demonstrations of the Difficulties which that Court labour under, and of the slavish Condition of their Nation, as ought to inspire Ours as well with the most lively Sense of the Value of the British Liberties, as with reasonable Hopes that by patiently undergoing the Expence of continuing the War they may see the Enemy *first reduced to a Necessity* of making Peace, without which *Necessity on their Part* we must never expect one upon safe and lasting Terms. . . .

The Preamble of the French King's Declaration for levying the Tenth of all the Incomes of his Subjects, deserves to be consider'd in the first Place. 'Tis as follows.

LEWIS by the Grace of God King of France and Navarre: To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting: The sincere Desire we had to make a Peace *convenient for all Europe*, mov'd us to take such Steps as might prove that we had nothing more at heart than to procure repose to so many Nations that require it. We sent our Plenipotentiaries to Holland; and the Offers we made for so desirable a Good *having been publish'd by our Enemies*, have shewn *the Uprightness of our Intentions*:

But the Interest of those who would perpetuate the War and render Peace impossible, hath prevail'd in the Councils of the Princes and States our Enemies : So that seeing no hopes of agreeing upon Articles that might have conduc'd to a general Negotiation, we were oblig'd to recall our Plenipotentiaries. Things standing thus, we could no longer doubt that all our Endeavours to procure Peace, serve only to keep it back ; and that we have no other way to induce our Enemies to it, than that of making War in good Earnest. But we judg'd, that before we took this last Resolution, it was for the Good of our Subjects to inquire, and to cause to be propos'd to us all the Means to which we might have Recourse : and after the Opinions of Persons who have most perfect Knowledge of the State of our Finances and of the true Condition of the People of our Kingdom, had been examin'd in our Council, We have found none to be more just and proper than that of demanding of our Subjects the Tenth of their Incomes : and tho' our Enemies by the Taxes they lay upon real Estates, raise more considerable Sums every Year than the Tenth which we have resolved to demand, We hope however, that . . . the Levying of the Tenth will put us into a Condition to furnish the extraordinary Expences to which the Continuance of the War obliges us. . . . (*Daily Courant*, January 9, 1711.)

FRENCH PRIVATEERS RAID SUSSEX, ATTEMPT TO SEIZE ENGLISH CATTLE

London, Jan. 30. We are advis'd from Sussex that the French Privateers swarm on that Coast. On the 15th Instant, they landed a few Men at Birling Gate, near Beachy Head, and attempted to carry off a Head of Cattle ; but the Country gathering upon them, prevented their Design. Next Day they landed a greater Force at Chinting and took a Flock belonging to my Lord Felham ; from thence they went to Excete, where they did but little Damage. But coming to a Farm call'd Crowlink, they plunder'd it in a dreadful manner, and carried Mr. Willard the Farmer aboard, where they detain'd him till his Friends paid 70 l. for his Ransom. When they were going to land again, they discover'd a Ship to the Southward, which they gave Chace to and took. (*Evening Post*, January 27-30, 1711.)

GUISCARD STABS HARLEY, TORY LEADER

London, March 9. 'Tis assur'd that the Abbot de la Bourlie, commonly call'd Marquis of Guiscard, and Brother to the Count of that Name, a Lieutenant-General in France, being brought before a

Committee of the Council last Night, and interrogated concerning some Affairs of State, standing before the Right honourable Mr. Harley, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stabb'd him in two Places with a Penknife. 'Tis however said, that the Wounds are not mortal. 'Tis also said, that some of the Lords or Gentlemen there present having drawn in Defence of Mr. Harley, wounded the said Marquis of Guiscard, who is committed to Newgate. And whereas in a Paper cry'd about Streets last Night, he is falsely call'd a French Refugee, we have thought fit, for doing Justice to that People, to inform the Publick, that he is by Birth and Education a Papist, and in Popish Orders, and never did so much as pretend to be a Protestant; of which a more circumstantiated Account shall be given in our next.

(*British Mercury*, March 7-9, 1711.)

A CHARACTER OF GUISCARD

. . . He is descended of a very good Family, which is much respected in France; and his Father, who was generally look'd upon as a Man of Merit and Distinction, . . . was made Governor of the Town and Principality of Sedan. . . .

Monsieur de Guiscard was known in France by the Name of the Abbot de la Bourlie. . . . The Marquis liv'd generally in [Rouergue]; and upon the Insurrection of the Sevennois, about the beginning of this War, enter'd into some Intrigues (as he pretended) in their Favour. . . .

Upon the Discovery of his caballing, he retir'd into Switzerland, and thence to the Court of Savoy. . . . After which, Monsieur de Guiscard visited the Court of Barcelona, and several other Parts; and after some Stay by the Way, came over to England. . . .

(*British Mercury*, March 9-12, 1711.)

SHIPS FROM BALTIC QUARANTINED

By the QUEEN,

A PROCLAMATION,

Requiring Quarantine to be Performed by Ships coming from the Baltick Sea, and other Places, &c.

ANNE R.

Whereas several Places in the Baltick Sea, and other Places in or near Altena, Gluckstadt, the Little East Hamburg on the Elb,

Bremen on the Weser, and Embden on the Eems, have been, for some time past, and yet are Infected with the Plague; and We, out of Our tender Care of Our People, and to prevent the Infection that might be by Ships coming into Our Ports from any of the said Places, by Our Order in Council made this Sixth Day of September, One thousand seven hundred and eleven, in the Tenth Year of Our Reign, have Directed and Required, That all Ships, and Persons coming in the same from the Baltick Sea, or any the Places aforesaid, shall Perform their Quarentine in such Manner, and in such Places, as in and by the said Order they are Directed. . . .

(*London Gazette*, September 8-11, 1711.)

RUSSIAN-TURKISH TREATY

Constantinople, July 19, O.S.

On the Twenty-third Instant, Osman Aga, the Grand Visier's Kihaya, arriv'd here from the Army, with the Particulars of the late Action, and the Articles of Peace concluded between the Turks and Muscovites. It appears from his Account, that the Grand Visier, upon repeated Assurances, both from Prisoners and Deserters, that the Muscovite Army suffer'd extremely for want of Forage and Provisions, was persuaded to march and attack them; accordingly he encamp'd with his Forces on this side the River Pruth, near which the Muscovites had an advanc'd Post on an Hill, from whence with their Cannon, they very much incommoded their Enemies; for this Reason the Turks thought it necessary to attack that Post, which they did with good Success, but not without a considerable Loss on their Side. Having thus remov'd the Muscovites, they rais'd a Battery of Twelve Mortars on the Hill, which afterwards prov'd of great Service to'em. On the Ninth they pass'd the River, and that Evening presented themselves before the Muscovite Camp with a design to make the necessary Dispositions for an Assault the next Morning; but the Solders animated by their former Success, could not be with-held, so that the Officers were forc'd to yield to their Impulse, and make the Onset. They were beaten back with great Loss in Four several Assaults, which lasted 'till an hour in the Night; but the next Morning when they were beginning to renew their Attack, with better Order, the Czar of Muscovy caus'd a white Flag to be hung out, and sent two Plenipotentiaries, with Overtures of Peace, which after a short Treaty was concluded, on Terms very Advantageous to the Turks. . . .

(*London Gazette*, September 11-13, 1711.)

LIBELOUS PUBLICATIONS BANNED

... at the Assizes held at Oxford the 13th day of July, 1711 ... the following Presentment, viz.

We present the Medley, Numb. 41, July 9, 1711, printed by A. Baldwin, the Design of which is manifestly to expose the Proceedings of the Parliament, and Convocation, to Contempt and Ridicule, especially the Excellent Representatives of the Two Lower Houses. That of the Convocation is stiled a Wicked Invention, and that of the House of Commons is called a Composition of Constructive Crimes, Strain'd Suggestions, and Trifling Circumstances, and Inventions. . . .

Item, We present the Pamphlet, called *the Laity's Remonstrances*, printed in the Year 1711, and is a Libel justifying, or excusing most of the Heresies, Blasphemies, and Immoralities, which are destructive to the Christian Religion, and our Constitution in Church and State. . . .

Now, to the end that this most pious and exemplary Care of the worthy Gentlemen of the said Grand Inquest, to preserve Religion, Vertue, and the Peace of the Realm . . . may be assisted by the Authority of [this University], I *Thomas Brathwaite*, Vice-Chancellor of the said University, do therefore hereby strictly prohibit all Stationers, Booksellers, Hawkers, Keepers of Coffee-Houses and other Publick Houses, and all and every other Person and Persons whatsoever within the said Jurisdiction, to Disperse, Publish, or Expose to View, or Suffer to remain in . . . any of their Possessions, any of the said pernicious Libels, Pamphlets, or any other Wicked, Blasphemous, Heretical, or Seditious Libels, Pamphlets, or Papers whatsoever, as they will answer it at their Peril. . . .

Tho. Brathwaite, Vice-Chan.

Oxon., the 27th day of July, 1711.

(*Post Boy*, October 9-11, 1711.)

H.M.S. EDGAR BLOWS UP, FIVE HUNDRED LOST

Portsmouth, October 16. Yesterday her Majesty's Ship Edgar was blown up, by what Accident cannot be known, for only one Man of her Company was saved : He was in the Long-boat astern of the Ship, and lies past hope of Recovery. There were none of her Commission-Officers on board when she blew up. A Boat carried Letters to the Ship in the Morning ; and the Boatmen report that the Men were removing the Powder out of their grand Powder-Room forward, to the Gunner's lesser Store-Room aft ; and 'tis probable the Cask being

shrunk, some Powder dropp'd in the Carriage which was not gathered up, and by Chance caught Fire : This I say is probable, because both Powder-Rooms blew up at the same. There was much Liquor stirring on board, and the Men would fain have perswaded the foresaid Boatmen to stay and drink Punch with them ; which they refusing, had the good fortune to save their Lives. . . .

(*Daily Courant*, October 18, 1711.)

LIONS IN THE TOWER DEAD

London, Jan. 12. We are inform'd, that the Lions that were in the Tower are dead ; and it's confidently reported, That Dr. Partridge, the ingenius and worthy Astrologer, has prophesied that their Deaths is an Omen of Peace.

(*Post Boy*, January 12-15, 1711-12.)

SHIP AND CARGO TO BE SOLD

For Sale by the Candle.

On Wednesday the 13th Instant, at Lloyd's Coffee-house in Lombard-street, at 4 in the Afternoon, the Ship St. Nicholas, Andrew Neale late Master, and her Cargo . . . viz. consisting of 164 Hhds of excellent French Claret, deep bright, of the true Flavour, &c. 10 ditto of French White Wine, extraordinary good and 6 ditto of Stum ; 22 half Hhds of French White Wine Vinegar, 5 Casks of French Brandy, and 2 Pieces of Sail Canvas, Taken and brought into the Port of Plymouth by Her Majesty's Ship the York, Sir Nicholas Trevanion Commander, and condemned as Prize. Note, the said Wines, &c. are in Her Majesty's Ware-houses at Plymouth aforesaid, and exposed to be seen and tasted . . . at any time before the sale thereof . . .

This is to give Notice to all Gentlemen both private and publick, that the 40 Chests of Lemons taken as Prize and part of the Cargo of the Charles Frederick from Cadiz . . . will be Sold by Retale from one single Lemon to as large a Quantity as the Buyer pleases, at the House of Mr. Roger Lynch in Buttolph-Lane five Doors below the Church on the Right Hand down the Lane. . . . The Lemons will be sold very cheap for the Benefit of the Buyers.

(*Daily Courant*, February 8, 1712.)

POPE BURNED IN EFFIGY

. . . The Effigies being prepar'd accordingly, the Pope dress'd in his *Pontificalibus* was plac'd in a Chair cover'd with Red; and the Pretender on his Left, in a French Dress, with a Wooden Shoe hanging on his left Arm, and in his Right Hand a Candle, which he held to the Pope and the Devil, as proper Emblems of the Blessings we are to expect from one, bred up in the Idolatry of Rome, and the Tyranny of France. Behind those two, was placed the Effigies of the Devil, as the sole Author of the Spiritual and Temporal Tyranny, which is put in Execution by the Scarlet Colour'd Whore, and such Kings and Princes of the Earth, as she intoxicates with her Cup of Fornication. The Pope and the Devil were represented Grinning, and their young Pupil Smirking, to express their different way of looking at this Nation. Instead of laying any Marks of State upon his Shoulders, 'twas thought more proper to have a little French Ware strung about his Neck, of half a Score Turneps and Onions. And the following Motto writ on his Breast,

Magna Spes altera Romae,

In English thus,
With Pope and Devil here I come.
The other Hope of Mighty Rome.

The Gentlemen who met at the Three Tuns, took due Care to provide Constables for keeping the Peace, and having all things in readiness, the Devil, the Pope, and the Pretender, were carry'd three times round the Fire with great Solemnity, and thrown into it, with loud Acclamations of the Spectators, who vy'd with one another who should give most Blows to the effigies of those three Grand Enemies to Christianity and Human Liberty.

. . . All this pass'd without the least Disorder, till at last the wicked Souls of the Jacobites being griev'd at this Protestant Solemnity, they sent a Parcel of their Emissaries to break the Queen's Peace. . . .

These Disciples of the Pope, the Devil, and the Pretender, had laid some Mobs in Ambuscade to assault the People about the Fire, and sallying from their lurking Holes wounded one of the Constables, and some others, with long Staves, Brickbats, &c. but were soon knock'd down and dispers'd, and one of their Leaders, who had the Impudence to cry out, *No Hanover*, was soundly buffeted for his Pains, and made to cry out, *God Bless the illustrious House of Hanover*. . . .

(*Flying-Post*, Feb. 7-10, 1712 [-13].)

DUKE OF ORMONDE REPLACES MARLBOROUGH

Whitehall, Feb. 26

Her Majesty has been Graciously pleas'd to Sign a Commission, appointing his Grace the Duke of Ormond Captain-General of all and singular Her Majesty's Forces, rais'd, or to be rais'd and employ'd in Her Service within the Kingdom of Great Britain, or which are or shall be employ'd Abroad, in Conjunction with the Troops of Her Allies.

(London Gazette, February 26-28, 1711 [-12].)

QUEEN ANNE OUTLINES PEACE TERMS

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Making Peace and War is the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown, yet such is the just Confidence I place in You, that at the Opening of this Session, I acquainted You that a Negotiation for a General Peace was begun, and afterwards by Messages, I promised to communicate to You the Terms of Peace, before the same should be concluded. . . .

The assuring of the Protestant Succession, as by Law Established, in the House of Hanover to these Kingdoms, being what I have nearest at Heart, particular Care is taken not only to have that acknowledged in the strongest Terms, but to have an additional Security by the removal of that Person out of the Dominions of France, who has pretended to disturb this Settlement.

The Apprehension that Spain and the West-Indies might be united to France, was the chief Inducement to begin this War ; and the effectual preventing of such an Union, was the Principle I laid down at the Commencement of this Treaty. . . .

I can therefore now tell you, that France at last is brought to offer, that the Duke of Anjou shall, for himself and his Descendents, renounce for ever all Claim to the Crown of France. . . .

At the same time, the Succession to the Crown of France, is to be declared after the Death of the present Dauphin and his Sons, to be in the Duke of Berry, and his Sons ; in the Duke of Orleans and his Sons ; and so on, to the rest of the House of Bourbon.

As to Spain and the Indies, the Succession to those Dominions, after the Duke of Anjou and his Children, is to descend to such Prince as shall be agreed upon at the Treaty, for ever excluding the rest of the House of Bourbon.

The Nature of this Proposal is such, that it executes it self. The Interest of Spain is to support it ; and in France the Persons to whom that Succession is to belong, will be ready and powerful enough to vindicate their own Right.

France and Spain are now more effectually divided than ever. And thus, by the Blessing of God, will a real Balance of Power be fixed in Europe, and remain liable to as few Accidents as humane Affairs can be exempted from. . . .

(*London Gazette*, June 5-7, 1712.)

RIOT ON KING WILLIAM'S BIRTHDAY

London, Nov. 8. Tuesday last being the late K. William's Birth-day, a Design was laid here, to raise the Mobb in favour of the Factious and Turbulent Party, who approve themselves true Sons of Belial, in making it their Business to disturb and disquiet that Government, which, after all their Efforts, they have found too firmly establish'd, for them to change. The following Account of this Hellish Design of the English Republicans and Scotch Cameronians will appear unquestionably true, being taken upon Examination before the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, and other Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for this City.

About a Fortnight ago, Mr. Waterhouse, a Merchant, went with one Dawson, a Button-maker, to Mr. Johnson, Master of the Three Tuns and Rummer Tavern in Grace-church-street, and hired the large Room fronting the Street for the 4th of November, for several Gentlemen that would meet there, and have a large Bonfire. Mr. Johnson readily agreed to let them have it ; but aware, no doubt, that this would draw a great Tumult together, made the Bargain, that Mr. Waterhouse should make good whatever Damage might be done to his House or Windows. On Monday last, Mr. Waterhouse went again to Mr. Johnson, and gave Orders for 5 dozen of Wine for the Gentlemen in the hired Room, and 2 Barrels of strong Beer for such of the Mobb as would dance after their Bagpipe, with a good Number of Faggots for a Bonfire ; which was accordingly done ; and the Gentlemen came on Tuesday against the Lighting of their Fire. Mr. Johnson own'd, that he believ'd there were 50 or 60 in the Room, all Strangers to him, except Mr. Waterhouse ; but other Witnesses depos'd, That there were near 200, who all appear'd like Gentlemen, 4 of whom were disguis'd with painted Whiskers, cropt Hair, and short Jackets (a plain Indication of the good Intent of this Cabal) and, That the Lord M——n, E. of

S—erland, and Col. Coote, were reported to be there. Col. Coote, with several other Persons as yet unknown, appear'd in the Balconey, brandishing their naked Swords, and irritating the Mobb, who were plentifully supply'd with strong Drink. The Gentlemen began the Queen's Health and House of Hanover, but follow'd it with *Success to the Low-Church*, and *Down with the High-Church*, and, according to the more Zealous, *Damn the High-Church*; at which the Majority of the Mobb were so incens'd, that they bombarded the Balconey with Firebrands, and immediately drove the Enemy into their close Quarters with their own Weapons, *à la mode de Bloomsbury*. Thus the Tumult being so great, that the Constables and Watch could not keep the Peace, they sent for the Assistance of the Train'd Bands, who were order'd out that Night, to suppress any Riotous Disorder; and these, by their prudent and mild Behaviour, appeas'd the Mobb, who otherwise would have come to Blows. But this not answering the End of the Gentlemen in the Room, several of 'em appear'd again, in the same manner, in the Balconey, and thence assaulted the Constables and Train'd Bands with Brick-bats and Billets, wounding one of the Constables: Nay, Col. Coote came down into the Street, and wrested a Marshal's Stick out of his Hands; but the Train'd Bands, by their good Management, dispers'd the Mobb, and so no farther Harm ensu'd from this Concerted Design. . . .

As it cannot be suppos'd, that so many seeming Gentlemen and Persons of Distinction should meet in the Manner they did, and in a Place where they thought themselves secure from being known, without some very ill Intention; And as such Proceedings do sufficiently evince, that the Faction would stick at Nothing to gain over the Mobb to their side: So we congratulate our Countrymen upon this their reiterated Disappointment, and hope they will always meet with the like Success; that so a just Distinction may still be made between those who are TRUE FRIENDS to the Best of QUEENS, and Purest of CHURCHES, and those who are Inveterate Enemies to Both.

(*Post Boy*, November 6-8, 1712.)

PRESBYTERIAN*ANTI-UNIVERSITY: A BOOK BURNED

Derby, Mar. 20. For many Years past, there has been a Presbyterian Anti-University in this Town, for educating Youth in the Principles of Schism and Rebellion, and from which several young Tare-Sowers have been sent into divers Parts of this Kingdom, to scatter their

Seeds of Confusion and Disorder. This Practice so Destructive to the present and future Peace of this Kingdom, as well as against the Privileges of our Orthodox Universities, the Loyal Interest here, have long resented, and formerly have endeavour'd, according to their Duty, to suppress, by Presentments at the Assizes ; but their good Designs have been render'd abortive, by being discountenanc'd by such Persons who ought, by their Stations, to have encourag'd 'em : But such are the happy and extensive Influences of our present glorious Administration, that an Indictment was yesterday found against the Person who takes upon him to instruct Youth how most effectually to disturb the Peace both of Church and State : This put the moderate Men into an immoderate Ferment, so that they had not Patience to try the Indictment by regular Proceedings, but immediately fee'd several Counsel (among whom Mr. B——s was remarkably diligent) and (presuming upon the J——) went to his Chamber, and strenuously mov'd to quash the Indictment without giving Reasons for it : I suppose they thought themselves under a late Administration when they never wanted Reason on their side and those against 'em never had any : But his L—— considering the present Posture of Affairs at Home, most heroically told 'em, He would not b—rn his F——gers with it : so that in all probability, these Schismatical Suckers will be transplanted into another Soil, and (it being late in the Spring) 'tis ten to one they will never grow.

The Grand Jury likewise thought themselves oblig'd to present that most abominable Bundle of Prophaneness, call'd, A Discourse of Free-Thinking, as tending to destroy the Authority of the Sacred Scriptures, and consequently the Church of England that is built upon 'em. This Presentment was not receiv'd by the J—— with the greatest Favour ; but finding the Jury insist upon it, he own'd it to be a Book of the vilest Tendency, writ with a Design to destroy all reveal'd Religion, and to introduce Infidelity and Atheism ; and therefore order'd it to be burnt by the Hands of the Common Hangman ; which was accordingly done, the Sheriff and the Grand Jury being present. At this Instance of the publick Resentment of such abominable Notions, the People shew'd the greatest Satisfaction, and huzza'd all the time the Hangman burnt the Book, Leaf by Leaf ; after which, the High Sheriff, at the Head of a great Number of Gentry, drank Prosperity to the Church and Queen, which was receiv'd with Shouts of Joy by all those who are zealous for both : but how disagreeable it was to those who are moderate for them, their pale Countenances declar'd. . . .

(*Post Boy*, March 26-28, 1713.)

SACHEVERELL'S SUSPENSION ENDS (A TORY ACCOUNT)

The Accounts which we have receiv'd from all Parts of the Kingdom, concerning the Joyful Celebration of Monday the 23d Instant, being the Day on which the Reverend Dr. Sacheverell's Sentence expired, are so very Numerous and Particular, that it is impossible for us to insert 'em at large. We can only mention, That in those Cities and Towns, the Bells began to ring as soon as the Clocks had struck Twelve, and continued all the Day, which was concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, publick Drinking of Loyal Healths, the Church, the Queen, Her Ministry, Her Parliament, and Her Peace, Dr. Sacheverell's Health being always join'd with them; and such an universal Joy being express'd as has been very rarely shewn upon any Occasion. From whence it appears, that the good Temper of the People which was CONTINUED for Three Years together, is extremely *heighten'd* and *encreas'd* upon this Occasion; and there is not the least doubt but it will have the very same effect in the Election of the next Parliament, as it had in the Election of this. So that the inconsiderable Remnant of a Restless Faction, Enemies to their Queen and Country, to the Church and State, to Peace and Quiet, to God and Goodness, have now nothing to depend upon.

On *Sunday* last, in the Afternoon, the Doctor preach'd the First time, after the Expiration of his Sentence, at his Church of *St. Saviours Southwark*. The prodigious Multitude of his Congregation is inconceivable to those who did not see it, and inexpressible by those who did; As was the Excessive Joy which was shewn by so many Thousands at his returning to the Exercise of his Function. He preach'd a most Excellent Sermon, which his worst Enemies must praise, if they have any Shame in them.

(*Post Boy*, March 28-31, 1713.)

SACHEVERELL'S SERMON (A WHIG ACCOUNT)

London, March 31. Last Sunday Dr. Sacheverell preached his first publick Sermon, since he was silenc'd, at St. Mary Overy's Church in Southwark, on *Luke 23. v. 32. Father forgive them for they know not what they do*. There was a very great Mob to hear him, and his Sermon lasted above two Hours. 'Twas observed that two Jack-daws sate upon each of the four Fanes of the Church most of the time, an Omen which occasion'd great Speculation among the Spectators, who put

various Interpretations upon it, as their Fancy led them. But some Wags who pretended to more Skill in Augury than their Neighbors, said, They could not think it to be a lucky Omen, because they never heard that good Angels appeared in the Form and Colour of those Noisy and Ravenous Birds. But 'tis probable that Abel, who can as easily turn black into white, as white into black, will transform them into PACIFICK Doves, and say they came to shew that *their good Dispositions to the Doctor still continue.*

(*Flying Post*, March 28-31, 1713.)

A TORY INTERPRETS THE JACK-DAWS

None so blind as those that will not see. *George* asserted, That Two Jack-Daws sate, on Sunday last, on the Fanes of St. Saviour's Church Southwark, whilst Dr. Sacheverel preach'd his Sermon. This is to give Notice, That they were Two Doves, and in their Bills were Olive Branches, foretelling, That the Peace would be sign'd Two Days afterwards.

(*Post Boy*, April 2-4, 1713.)

TORY DEMONSTRATION IN EXETER (A WHIG ACCOUNT)

That the Nation may see by what Spirit the Faction [the Tories] is acted, and how they have divested themselves, not only of Religion, but Humanity, 'tis thought fit to publish the following Letter from Exeter.

Exon, March 26, 1713.

SIR,

Amongst the many glorious Exploits of Dr. Sa—I's Mob, on the Day the Sentence pronounced against him by the Highest Judicature of this Kingdom, expir'd; be pleased to take the following Account of what was done in this City, to the *indelible* Honour of the Faction.

The 23d, at Two in the Morning, the little Bells of St. Petrox here led the way to the Rejoicings for the opening of Cardinal Sacheverel's Mouth; those of the other Churches, the Cathedral excepted, followed the Example, and tuned to his Deliverance. A white Flag (the Ensign of France) was hung out at St. Petrox's Tower, (made up, as 'tis supposed, of the Aprons or Shifts of the Zealots, to save Charges) and at Drinking the Doctor's Health, half a Dozen Pop-Guns, planted on the Battlements, were discharged. The Honour of the Flag was likewise done him by those of St Stephens, St Sidwells, and St Marys,

the last of which was beholding to the Worshipful the Taylor's Company for an old Streamer. In the Afternoon the Zealots went about the Streets with gilded Lawrels, protected by the four Beadles of the City. At night there were Bonfires, for which about 10 l. was collected, and that in St. Mary's Churchyard had three Wigs thrown into it. That Fire being spent, and the Incendiaries being denied leave to make one in the Cathedral Church-yard, (as they did on the last Anniversary of the Pretender's Birth) they made one before the Reverend Dean's Gate; which was no sooner lighted than pull'd down, because the Blaze discover'd *some Persons* who desir'd to be *Incog*—. Then they removed the Faggots so near his Gate, that the Flames went over the Wall, and had burnt it down, but for the Master of an adjoining House, (one of their own Kidney) who intreated 'em to stop, and not to destroy him. The Door of the Dean's Gate was burnt as black as Charcoal, the Nails of the Hinges drawn, the Knocker wrested, the Ketcher broke, and the Lock burst. They shot at the Gate with Ball, the Marks of which are still visible, and one Piece fired over the Wall, narrowly missed killing Mr. Dean's Servant. Lighted Furls, Faggots, and Logs of Wood were thrown over the Wall as far as the Porch of the Deanery, some of which are now kept in the Dean's Hall, as Monuments of their Fury. Yet all this was but the Prelude to their barbarous Designs; for these pretended Champions of the Church swore *they would Dewitt the Reverend Dean, if they could come at him*, and five or six of the *Female Zealots* did with great Modesty pull up their Coats before the Men, and discharg'd their lower Tire of Guns, which were full loaded, against the Gate, to batter it in *Breech*, while others fetched a Barrel of the like Ammunition to finish the Storm.

Having related the Fact, I shall only observe, That had the Fire (which 'tis like they design'd) burnt down the Deanry; as it is surrounded almost with none but Paper Buildings (of which the greatest Part of this City is Compos'd) that Quarter of the Town (most of which is built on Church Lands) would probably have been consum'd, and by consequence, the Church's Revenue very much lessen'd; nor had that noble Pile the Cathedral been wholly free from Danger, since the Deanry lies contiguous to it. Such was the Fury of these base and undutiful Sons of the Church, who pretend to be of it, but are a Disgrace to it.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

P.S. There were the like Riotous Proceedings at Barnstaple, Pilton, Chimleigh, Crediton, Oakhampton, Alphington, & c. all in Devon.

(*Flying Post*, April 2-4, 1713.)

TREATY OF UTRECHT SIGNED

London, April 4. Yesterday the Hon. Geo. St. John, Esq; Brother to the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Bolingbroke, arriv'd here Express, with the agreeable News of Signing the Peace, attended by Mr. Beckley, one of Her Majesty's Messengers; this Express left Utrecht at 10 of the Clock on Tuesday Night last, landed at 8 of the Clock on Thursday Night, at Aldborough, and Yesterday between 11 and 12 of the Clock in the Morning, was at Whitechappel, and between 12 and 1, waited on Her Majesty at Her Royal Palace at St. James's, with the following Advices.

Utrecht, April 11. N. S. This Morning, the Ministers of France came to my Lord Privy-Seal's House; and between 3 and 4 of the Clock in the Afternoon sign'd the Treaty of Peace between Her Majesty and the King their Master; as did, immediately after, the Ministers of Savoy, with the Ambassadors of France; after which, the Earl of Strafford entertain'd at Dinner the said Ministers, and those of Portugal, and Prussia, and the States-General. All the abovesaid Ministers have actually sign'd, this Evening, their respective Treaties of Peace at his Lordship's House, except the Dutch.

Whilst Mr. St. John was at the Brill, the following Express was sent to him.

Utrecht, April 12. N. S. This Morning between Two and Three of the Clock, the States of Holland's Plenipotentiaries sign'd the Treaty of Peace; after which, the Plenipotentiaries of the several Powers congratulated each other, with mutual Joy, upon this great and good Undertaking. About 3 Days hence, is expected here the Duke d'Ossuna, the King of Spain's Plenipotenitary, to sign the same.

(*Post Boy*, April 2-4, 1713.)

SOLDIERS RETURN HOME

From a Letter to a Gentleman in the Country

There is one thing, however, I cannot omit recommending to you, as I know you are a Man of Humanity and Charity, The Peace being now concluded, the disbanded Soldiers will be returning to their former Habitations, with little Money I fear, therefore in their passing by you, assist 'em with a Meals-meat, or some other little matter. Do not suffer those brave Spirits, who have born Hunger, Cold, Sickness, loss of Limbs, terrible Sieges, and bloody Battles; have seen their Companions, Friends, and Relations, drop down by 'em, the Sons who

have lost their Fathers, and Fathers their Sons : Let not these Men, that have endured this for their Country, and to defend your Liberty and Property, be treated as common, idle, vagrant, Beggars. . . .

(*Flying Post*, April 18-21, 1713.)

ADDISON'S CATO REVIEWED—BY A WHIG

London, May 2.

Sir,

The Tragedy of Cato, just published, has met with so favourable a Reception from the Town, that from thence we may conclude the Glorious Principles of the Roman Hero to be more favour'd and approv'd of, than before could be imagin'd. The Author has taken the most effectual Method to make his Audience in Love with Liberty, Virtue, and their Country, by representing One struggling hard in maintaining them; One, tho' driven to the greatest Straits, yet still opposing Tyranny, and an unjust Usurpation. For what is represented on the Stage, if artfully manag'd, and nicely perform'd, makes a deeper Impression on the Mind, and affects one more, than any other Art or Method possibly can. In short, without flattering the Poet, it may justly be esteem'd the best Finish'd Piece in its kind that ever appeared in Print.

'Tis true, the Examiner is already let loose to trample on the Epilogue, and to worry the Reputation of the most Ingenious Author; but who could not imagine that he would *shew his Teeth*, when the Subject is the praise of Liberty and Virtue? Then let him Snarl (while he cannot Bite) but take care he does not betray as much Ignorance in mangling *Dramatick Poetry*, as he lately did in *Heraldry*, lest he render himself too obnoxious to such a Character as the ancient Poets gave Momus, who, Lucian says, did nothing else but *examine* the Works and Actions of the Gods and Men, on purpose to rebuke and deride them.

I have, for the Benefit of some of your Readers, collected together a few of those Thoughts which inspir'd the Breasts of Romans, that if it be possible, those base degenerate Wretches who pursue no other Interest but their own, and neglect that of their Country, may be ashamed and confounded.

In the first Scene of the Play, the Sons of Cato are introduced as despairing of their own Success, and tortur'd with that of Caesar's, whose Ambition had made such dreadful Havock in the Commonwealth. Marcus breaks out.

Oh Portius, is there not some Chosen Curse
 Some hidden Thunder in the Stores of Heaven,
 Red with uncommon Wrath to blast the Man
 Who owes his Greatness to his Country's Ruin ?

Pag. 2.

I shall forbear to make any Application here, which some are very forward to do ; it would be an Injustice to the Author, to wrest his Meaning, by applying it to any particular Person.

'Tis worth observing how Cato, at the meeting of the little Senate, moderates the Heat of one, and removes the Diffidence of another, by telling them, that after Caesar had forced them to yield, then they might sue for Chains.

And let me perish, but in Cato's Judgment,
 A Day, an Hour of virtuous Liberty,
 Is worth a whole Eternity in Bondage.

Pag. 20.

After Orders were given for the excuting the base Villains who conspired Cato's Death, he thus advises his Friends.

Remember, O my Friends, the Laws, the Rights,
 The Gen'rous Plan of Power deliver'd down
 From Age to Age by your renown'd Forefathers,
 (So dearly bought, the Price of so much Blood)
 O let it never perish in your Hands !

Pag. 42.

The Scene, where Cato meets the Corps of his Son Marcus, is very moving. He's overjoy'd that his Son died so gloriously in the Service of his Country : He reprimands his Friends for mourning a private Loss ;

—— ——— 'Tis Rome requires our Tears :

The Mistress of the World, the Seat of Empire,
 The Nurse of Heroes, the Delight of Gods,
 That humbled the proud Tyrants of the Earth,
 And set the Nations free, Rome is no more.
 O Liberty ! O Virtue ! O my Country !

Pag. 53.

How wonderfully must this Example work up the Passions of a generous Briton, and animate him to undergo any Hardships with pleasure, for the Defence of his Country ? But alas ! such are these unhappy Times, that with too many does the Character of Sempronius agree, who shall outwardly pretend mighty Zeal for Liberty, but inwardly are willing for a Popish Pretender, and an Arbitrary Government.

Yours, &c.

(*Flying Post*, April 30-May 2, 1713.)

CAMBRIDGE CELEBRATES THE PEACE

Cambridge, May 9. This day, the Peace was proclaim'd here with great Solemnity. The Mayor, attended by the principal Inhabitants, and by many Gentlemen of the University, went, with Drums beating, Colours flying, Musick playing, and 70 or 80 Musketeers firing several Volleys, to the Market-place, where some Hogsheads of Ale were laid for the People to drink; and after the Proclamation was over, the Mayor and his Company adjourn'd to the Rose, where we are now drinking the Loyalest Healths we can name. And as the Acclamations of the People were loud beyond Expression, so we design to exceed London it self, if possible, in Bonfires and Illuminations. The Bells are to ring for several Days together.

(*Post Boy*, May 12-14, 1713.)

QUEEN ANNE PROCLAIMS THANKSGIVING FOR
PEACE

By the QUEEN

A Proclamation for a PUBLICK THANKSGIVING.

ANNE R.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God, in His great Goodness to put an End to the late Bloody and Expensive War, in which We were engaged against his most Christian Majesty the French King, by the Conclusion of a Just and Honourable Peace between us and his said most Christian Majesty the French King, upon such a Foundation, as, by the Blessing of God, may prove effectual to procure a firm and lasting Tranquillity to Us and Our Subjects: We therefore adoring the Divine Goodness, and duly considering that such Great and Publick Blessings do call for publick and Solemn Acknowledgements, have thought fit, by the Advice of Our Privy-Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding, That a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for these His Mercies, he observed throughout England, Wales, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, on Tuesday the 16th day of June next. . . . And we do strictly Charge and Command, That the said Publick Day of Thanksgiving be religiously observed by all Our Loving Subjects, as they tender the Favour of Almighty God, and upon Pain of suffering such Punishment, as We can justly inflict upon all such who shall Contemn or Neglect the same.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the Eighteenth Day of May, 1713.

In the Twelfth Year of Our Reign.

God save the QUEEN.

(*Post Boy*, May 19-21, 1713.)

PEACE PROCLAIMED IN BOSTON

Boston, May 7. Upon Notice of the Proclamation of the Peace with France, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common-Council met, in their Formalities, at their Council-House, and from thence proceeded in order (the Constables making a Lane all the way) to the Market-Cross, where Her Majesty's Royal Proclamation was audibly read by the Deputy-Recorder, and receiv'd with the joyful and loud Acclamations of a numerous Assembly of Gentry, Clergy, and others, from all Places 10 or 12 Miles distant; the Streets were crouded with Thousands of Spectators; Her Majesty's, the Illustrious House of Hanover, and all other Loyal Healths were drank, and afterwards splendidly entertain'd by the Corporation; the Evening concluded with great Variety of Fireworks, which were seen above 10 Miles distant, and which lasted several Hours, to the great Satisfaction of all the Beholders; the Bells ringing, and the great Guns firing most part of the day and Evening; the greatest Illuminations in all the Windows and Streets that ever was seen there on any Occasion; with many rich Garlands of Plate and Jewels, and all other Demonstrations of Joy the Town cou'd express for so great a Blessing.

(*Post Boy*, May 21-23, 1713.)

DUBLIN GIVES THANKS FOR PEACE

Dublin, June 16. This day being the Publick Thanksgiving for the Peace, was religiously observed in this City; and the Hearts of all Loyal Subjects were fill'd with uncommon Joy. In the Morning, his Excellency our Lord-Chancellor went to the Castle, (the Archbishop of Tuam being much indispos'd, could not go) where being attended by the Peers, Privy-Council, and Judges, he proceeded in great State to Christ-Church, with the Horse and Foot Guards and Battle-Axes, the Lord Landsburgh carrying the Sword of State. On this Occasion the Queen's Trumpets and Kettle-Drums had very rich new Cloaths. Sermon being ended, my Lord Chancellor entertain'd the Company at Dinner; and in the Evening they went with his Excellency to the Theatre, where was perform'd a Musical Interlude call'd *Peace Triumphant*, with a Loyal Prologue written and spoken by Mr. Griffith, and an Epilogue by Mr. Leigh. Afterwards they went to see the Fireworks, which were play'd off to general Satisfaction, and were as follow, *viz.* In the Cypher-Work was the Sun, under which were Two Angels holding a Ribbon inscribed with this Motto, *Arbitra Belli, Dictatrix*

Pacis ; and under this was Her Majesty's Cypher, Crown, and Scepter, plac'd on a Triumphal Arch, within which Her Majesty stood on a large Globe with this Motto over Her Head, *ANNA nobis haec Otia fecit*. On Her Majesty's Right-Hand, a little below Her were the Princess Sophia, and the Elector and Electoral Prince of Hanover, with this Motto, *Stirps sequitur numerosa, & digna Corona* ; and on Her Left, a Mitred Bishop and two Clergymen, with this Motto, *Sacro stant feodore juncta*. Under Her Majesty stood *Peace*, with three Monsters on each hand, *viz.* *Rebellion, Sedition, and Faction*, Under the Royal Family on one hand, and under the Clergy on the other, *Atheism, Heresy, and Schism*. Then the Water-Works and Land-Works began again, which being ended, the Remainder of the Night was spent in Bonfires, Ringing of Bells, Firing of Guns, Illuminations, and other Demonstrations of Joy.

(*Post Boy*, June 27-30, 1713.)

OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE

Yarmouth, Jan. 6.

Yesterday Morning, came on shoar a Ship from Scotland laden with Fish, and beat all to pieces.

(*Post Boy*, January 7-9, 1713 [-14].)

NEWS FROM SPAIN : THE QUEEN'S FEVER, THE KING'S HUNT

From the Paris-Gazette, dated Feb. 17.

Madrid, Jan. 29. N. S.

The Health of the Queen continues still broken by Returns of her Fever : The Physicians have made her leave off Woman's Milk, which they had directed her to take, and have begun to give her the Bark. Horses are placed at several Stages on the Road, for meeting the Physician who is sent from Paris ; and a Physician is sent for from Saragossa, who cured her of her former Illness ; as is also another from Turin. The 25th, the King was out a sporting, and shot three Bustards. Afterwards he caused a Wild Boar, which had been driven into the Toils, to be let loose ; the Boar made directly at his Majesty, and was not stopped by his firing at him ; Don Alonso Manrique fired at him likewise, but missed him ; and seeing he continued running on at his Majesty, he threw himself just in the Way of the Beast, who with a Stroke of his Tusks tore his Boot and Coat, but did not wound him. Mean while, the Guards ran in, and kill'd the Beast with Pistol-shot.

(*Post Boy*, February 13-16, 1713[-14].)

DEATH OF QUEEN ANNE

London, August 3. On Thursday the 29th of the last Month about 8 in the Morning, Her Majesty was taken very ill at Her Royal Palace at Kensington, which was supposed to be the Gout in her Head; the Pains in her Head continued all that Day till the Evening, when 'twas perceived they were somewhat abated; the next Morning about 10, she was seized with Convulsive Fits, which lasted some Hours; the rest of the Day she was very drowsy, as She remain'd all the Day following, being Saturday the 31st past; and on Sunday the 1st instant, about half an Hour after Seven in the Morning, she departed this Life, to the Unspeakable Grief of Her Subjects. On Friday the Council issued out Orders to the Lord-Mayor, to take care of the Peace of the City, by summoning the Lieutenancy, who order'd out the Train'd-Bands; the Militia of the Tower-Hamlets were also order'd out; as also the Militia in Westminster. The Lords of the Admiralty, by Order of the Council, dispatch'd Directions for fitting out as many Men of War as can soonest be got ready. On Saturday, an Express was sent to his Electoral Highness of Brunswick, to desire him to hasten over hither. Orders were also sent to all the Military Officers of Great Britain, &c. to repair to their respective Posts, to see that no Disturbance be offer'd. On Sunday Morning the Lords of the Council met at St. James's, and the following Proclamation was issued.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to Call to His Mercy our late Sovereign Lady Queen ANNE, of blessed Memory, by whose Decease the Imperial Crowns of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, are Solely and Rightfully come to the High and mighty Prince *George* Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*: We therefore the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of the Realm, being here assisted with those of Her late Majesties Privy-Council, with Numbers of other Principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord-Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one full Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, Publish and Proclaim, That the High and Mighty Prince *George*, Elector of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign, of happy Memory, become our only Lawful and Rightful Liege Lord, *George*, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection; Beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do Reign, to bless the Royal King *George* with Long and Happy Years to Reign over us.

Given at the Palace of St. James's, the 1st Day of August, 1714.

GOD save the KING.

Pursuant to this Proclamation, the Heralds at Arms proclaim'd His present Majesty *GEORGE*, King of Great-Britain, &c. about Two of the Clock in the AFTERnoon at St. James's, and afterwards at the rest of the usual Places. . . .

(*Post Boy*, July 31-August 3, 1714.)

ON QUEEN ANNE AND KING GEORGE

Her late Majesty Queen *ANNE*, was born at St. James's the 6th of February, *Anno* 1664. In 1669, She was, for Her Health, sent into France; and after Her Return into England, not only acquir'd a healthful Constitution of Body, but likewise those Accomplishments of Mind which are very seldom found in a Person of so tender Years. She was educated in the Religion and Principles of the Church of England, by the Care of Her Royal Uncle King *Charles* II. and, together with the Lady Mary, Her Sister, confirm'd therein by the Bishop of London, Dean of His Majesty's Royal Chappel at White-Hall, *Anno* 1676. She was married to his Royal-Highness Prince George of Denmark, on the 28th of July, 1683. Upon the Death of his late Majesty, King William, March 8, 1701[-2]. She was proclaim'd QUEEN of *England, Scotland, France, and Ireland*. She was a Lady of great Virtue, most extensive Charity and exemplary Piety.

She is succeeded by his Royal Highness *GEORGE-LEWIS*, Elector of Brunswick, &c.

His Majesty King *GEORGE* was born May 28, 1660; and in the Year 1682 married Sophia-Dorothy, Daughter and only Child to the Duke of Brunswick Zell, by whom he hath Issue,

George August, Prince Electoral, his only Son, born Octob. 30, 1683. who married, in the Year 1705, the Princess Wilhelmina-Carolina, Daughter of the Marquis of Brandenburg. . . .

(*Post Boy*, July 31-August 3, 1714.)

QUEEN ANNE'S DESIRE FOR HANOVERIAN SUCCESSION

While the Ingenious are so well employ'd, some in celebrating the Happy Memory of her late Majesty, and others in *Encomiums* on the high and mighty Prince, our now *lawful King*, we think it a Debt that we owe to her late Majesty, and our Duty to our present Sovereign,

to set down in this Paper the many Assurances her late Majesty gave us from the Throne, of *her great Concern to maintain the Succession in the Protestant Line, as by Law established* : They are here collected from her own Royal Speeches to her Parliaments, that all who have a Love for her *blessed Memory*, may truly Value that Legacy which she so often assur'd to her Subjects, I mean the happiness of a *Protestant Successor*, which, by God's Blessing, we hope now long to Enjoy, in the first Prince of the *Illustrious Family of Hanover*. . . .

(*Flying Post*, July 31-August 3, 1714.)

DUTCH GRIEVED BY NEWS OF QUEEN ANNE'S DEATH

Hague, Aug. 14

Last Night we receiv'd by an Express, the melancholy News of the dangerous Indisposition of Her Britannick Majesty, and since that, an Account of her Decease on Sunday Morning last ; which has deeply affected the generality of people here with Grief, and may be presumed in a more particular Manner to strike his Excellency the Earl of Strafford, who is at present at Utrecht, endeavouring to forward the Conclusion of the Peace between Spain and Portugal. That of Baden draws very near, Prince Eugene's departure from Vienna being fixed for last Week. . . .

(*Post Boy*, August 7-10, 1714.)

BURIAL OF QUEEN ANNE

Westminster, August 25. Last Night was Solemnized, in the Collegiate Church of this Place, the private Interment of Her late most Excellent Majesty Queen ANNE, of blessed Memory. The Lords, the Peeresses, the Lords Sons, Priyy-Councillors, Judges, and others who were to attend this Solemnity, met about Seven in the Evening in the House of Peers, the Painted Chamber, and other Rooms adjoining, where being called out in Order by the Officers of Arms, they proceeded about Ten of the Clock thro' the Princes Chamber into the Palace Yard, and thence unto the South-East Door of the Abbey, one of the great Guns at the Tower firing every Minute, until Her Majesty was Interr'd. The Royal Corps was borne under a Canopy of Purple Velvet, preceded by a great Number of her late Majesty's Servants, the Judges, Privy-Councillors, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Great Officers. The Pall was supported by six Dukes. Her Grace the Dutchess of Ormond (in the absence of the Dutchess of Somerset,

who was indisposed) was Chief Mourner, supported by the Dukes of Somerset and Richmond in long Cloaks, wearing their Collars of the Order, her train borne by two Duchesses, assisted by the King's Vice-Chamberlain, and follow'd by two other Duchesses, at the head of Fourteen Countesses as Assistants, all in long Veils of black Crape; and after them the Ladies of the Bedchamber and the Maids of Honour in like Veils; then the Bedchamber Women, and the Gentlemen Pensioners closed the Proceeding.

At the Entrance into the Church the Dean, Prebends, and Choir received the Royal Body with an Anthem, and marching before Norroy King of Arms, who carried the Crown and Cusheon, they proceeded singing into King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, where being arrived the Body was deposited on Tressels, while the Service of the Church was performed by the Bishop of Rochester, Dean of Westminster, and afterwards Interr'd in the same Vault with their late Majesties King Charles the Second, King William and Queen Mary, and his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark.

(*London Gazette*, August 24-28, 1714.)

REWARD FOR THE CAPTURER OF THE PRETENDER

London, Sept. 18. On Thursday last a Proclamation was publish'd by Order of the Lords Justices, setting forth, That whereas by an Act of Parliament, made in the last Session of Parliament, intituled, *An Act for the better Support of His Majesty's Household, and of the Honour and Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain*, reciting, That Her late Majesty Queen ANNE, of Blessed Memory, being fully convinced of the imminent Dangers which threatened Her Kingdoms and the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*, as well as from a just Resentment of the Indignities offered to Her said Majesty by the Pretender's remaining in *Lorrain*, in Defiance of Her repeated Instances for his Removal, and of the Treasonable Practices committed by inlisting Her said late Majesty's Subjects in the Service of the Pretender, was pleased to issue Her Royal Proclamation, promising a Reward of Five Thousand Pounds to such Person who should apprehend the Pretender; and that the Commons of Great Britain . . . did . . . assure Her said late Majesty, that they would assist Her, by granting . . . the Sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds, as a further Encouragement and Reward for apprehending the Pretender, whenever he should land, or attempt to land in any of Her said late Majesty's Dominions. . . .

(*Post Boy*, September 16-18, 1714.)

THE ROYAL ENTRY OF KING GEORGE I

London, Sept 21.

On Saturday Night last, between Six and Seven in the Evening, His Majesty landed at Greenwich, from whence he proceeded yesterday towards Noon, to make His Royal Entry into this City, in the following Order.

A Detachment of Horse-Grenadiers to clear the Way.

A Detachment of the Artillery Company in Buff-Coats, &c.

The two Marshals on Horseback with their Men on foot to make Way.

Two of the City Trumpets on Horseback.

The Sheriffs Officers on Foot, with Javelins in their Hands.

Two City Trumpets on Horseback . . .

The City Banner born by the Water-Bailiff on Horseback, with a Servant on Foot in a colour'd Livery.

Then the City Officers on Horseback, in their proper Gowns, each attended by a Servant on Foot in colour'd Liveries.

The four Attorneys two and two.

The Solicitor, and the Remembrancer.

The two Secondaries.

The Comptroller.

The four Common Pleaders.

The two Judges.

The Town-Clerk.

The Common Serjeant, and the Chamberlain.

Two more of the City Trumpets on Horseback.

The King's Banner born by the Common-Hunt on Horseback, with a Servant on Foot in a colour'd Livery.

The Common Cryer in his Gown, and the City Sword-bearer in his black Damask Gown and Gold Chain, both on Horseback, each having a Servant on Foot in colour'd Liveries.

Then those who have fin'd for Sheriff or Alderman, or served the Office of Sheriff or Alderman, in Scarlet Gowns on Horseback, according to their Seniorities, two and two, the Juniors first, each attended by two Servants on Foot in colour'd Liveries.

The two Sheriffs in Scarlet Gowns on Horseback, with their Gold Chains, and their White Staves in their Hands, each attended by two Servants on Foot in colour'd Liveries.

The Aldermen below the Chair on Horseback in Scarlet Gowns, two and two, each attended by his Beadle and two Servants on Foot in colour'd Liveries.

Then the Aldermen above the Chair in Scarlet Gowns, on Horseback, wearing their Gold Chains, attended by their Beadles, and two Servants each, in colour'd Liveries.

Then the Coaches of the Nobility, Great Officers, &c. to the Number of above 200, with 6 Horses each.

The Knight Marshal's Men on Horseback, two and two.

The Knight Marshal on Horseback.

The King's Kettle-Drums.

The Drum-Major.

The King's Trumpets, two and two.

The Serjeant-Trumpet with his Mace.

Pursuivants of Arms uncover'd, two and two.

Heralds of Arms.

Kings of Arms.

Serjeants at Arms with their Maces, bare-headed.

The Recorder in a Scarlet Gown on Horseback, uncovered.

The Lord-Mayor of London in his Crimson Velvet Gown on Horseback, wearing his Rich Collar and Jewel, uncovered, bearing the City-Sword by his Majesty's Permission, with only four Servants on Foot, bare-headed, in colour'd Liveries.

Garter King of Arms, or his Deputy, on the right Hand, uncover'd.

Gentleman Usher of the Black-Rod, on his left Hand, uncovered.

The King and Prince in a Coach.

The Yeomen of the Guard.

The King's Footmen.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Equerry.

The King's Footmen in waiting.

Yeomen of the Guard.

His Majesty's Horse-Guards closed the Proceeding.

Thus the KING pass'd from St. Margaret's-Hill (after the Recorder had made his Speech, and the Lord-Mayor receiv'd the City-Sword from His Majesty) to his Royal Palace of St. James's, where His Majesty arrived between Seven and Eight of the Clock in the Evening.

The Train'd-Bands of Southwark, by Order of the Lord-Lieutenant of Surrey, lined the Way from Kent-street-End, to the Foot of London-Bridge.

Three Regiments of the City Train'd-Bands made a Guard from the Bridge to Stocks-Market.

The several Companies of London, with their Ensigns, lin'd the Streets on both Sides, from Stocks-Market to St. Paul's Church-yard, at the East-End whereof, the Children of Christ's Hopital stood, and one of the King's Boys made a Speech to His Majesty. . . .

(*Post Boy*, September 18-21, 1714.)

POEM FOR GEORGE'S ENTRY

A Loyal Catch for the Night of His Majesty's Royal Entry

Would you know how to meet
O're jolly full Bowls ;
As we mingle our Liquor,
So we mingle our Souls

'Tis KING GEORGE is the Health ;
His long Life the Song,
Of George our New Monarch,
Sing all the Night long.

To Great GEORGE and his Son,
And Grandson we Toast,
What a Race of Brave Princes
Have we Britons to Boast.

(*Flying-Post*, September 18-21, 1714.)

ELOPED, LOST, RUN AWAY

A LITTLE FAIR WOMAN IS LOST

A Malancholy Person went away from her lodging on Friday morning, in a sad coloured stuff Gown and Petticoat, lin'd with a pinkt Silk of the same Colour, a Sky coloured Cloath Under-Petticoat, with 5 Silver Edgings. A little fair Woman, her Hair inclinable to red, and her Head shaved, with white Head-cloaths. Whoever brings her to Mr. Ramphaw an Undertaker in Cloak-lane near Dowgate, shall be well rewarded, and Charges paid.

(*Post Man*, March 17-19, 1702.)

ABIGAIL MOORE'S DEBTS

Whereas Dame Abigail Moore, (Wife of Sir William Moore, of York Place in the County of Surrey, Bart. and Daughter of Edward Snellgrove, late of Deptford, in the County of Kent, Shipwright) aged 17 Years, or thereabouts, hath Eloped from her said Husband without any Cause, and endeavours to run him in Debt, by taking up Goods from Tradesmen and otherwise. The said Husband, with an honest Intent, that Tradesmen, and others should not be imposed on : Doth hereby give notice of the said Elopements, and that he will not pay any Debts she shall Contract.

(*Post Boy*, February 6-9, 1703.)

LADY ANDERSON NOT TO BE TRUSTED

Whereas Notice was formerly given in several Daily Courants printed in August 1705, that no Person should trust the Lady ANDERSON, Wife of MR. BROWNLOWE SHERARD, she having Eloped from her said Husband. And Whereas since the said Advertisement, upon a Charge against the said BROWNLOWE SHERARD by his said Wife in the Court of Queen's Bench, he hath been honourably discharg'd by the said Court. And upon a Prosecution in the Consistory Court of the Lord Bishop of London ; and also in the Court of Arches, by his said Wife, he hath also been honourably acquitted from the said Prosecution, and the LADY ANDERSON been admonish'd in the said Court of Arches to return to, and cohabit with her said Husband : Which she hath not thought fit to do. These

are further to Forewarn all Persons not to trust her; for her said Husband will not pay any Debts contracted by her. And to the End no Person may be impos'd upon by any false Names for the future, she is a little Woman, light brown Hair, full grey Eyes, large Eyebrows, round Visage, pale Complexion, with a small Mark or Scar in the middle of her Forehead, and hath a very voluble deceitful Tongue.

(*Daily Courant*, December 20, 1706.)

DIAMONDS LOST AT CORONATION

Lost *April 23, 1702.* the Day of Her Majesty's Coronation, in or near Westminster-Hall, a Diamond Stomacher, with a Row of Rose-Diamonds down the Middle, with Knots of small Rose-Diamonds on each Side, in the setting there being a Joint betwixt each Knot, they being all set in Silver and sowed upon Black Ribbond. Lost also at the same time one large Rose-Diamond, set in Silver and fastened to a Bodkin. If the Party that has found them, will bring them to Mr. John Coggs and Dann, at the King's-Head over-against St. Clement's Church in the Strand, they shall have 30 Guinea's Reward; being 20 Guinea's for the Stomacher, and 10 Guinea's for the large Stone.

(*Flying Post*, April 23-25, 1702.)

TWO SHILLINGS FOR BUGG

LOST the 20th Instant between St. James's Square and the Old Palace-Yard, a little Cross Shap'd Dog, of the Lurcher Kind, of a yellow brown Colour. 'Twas taken up by an ill look'd Fellow, a notorious Dog-Stealer, and led by a Blue String towards York-Building. He answers to the Name of Bugg, and leaps over a Stick. Whoever brings him next Door to the Great House in Dean's Yard, shall have Two Shillings Reward. NB. He will never be worth a George to those who have him, his Marks being known.

(*Flying-Post*, May 22-4, 1712.)

SEVEN-STONE RING LOST

Lost the 9th instant between Stocks-Market and Milk-street a Seven-stone Rose Diamond Ring, and a Ring with Death's head, both pinn'd up in a paper. If any Person has taken them up, they are desir'd to bring them to Messieurs Jenkins and King Goldsmiths in Lombard-street, and they shall have a Guinea reward.

(*Daily Courant*, January 17, 1704.)

GUINEA REWARD FOR INDIAN BLACK SERVANT

Went away from his Master's House in Drury-Lane upon Monday the 6th Instant, and has been since seen at Hampstead, Highgate, and Tottenham-Court, an Indian black Boy with long Hair, about 15 Years of Age, speaks very good English; he went away in a brown Fustian Frock, a blew Wastecoate, and scarlet Shag Breeches, and is called by the name of Morat: Whoever brings him to, or gives Notice of him, so as he may be brought to Mr. Pain's House in Prince's Court, Westminster, shall have a Guinea Reward, and the Boy shall be kindly received.

(*Flying Post*, July 11-14, 1702.)

SKINNER STEALS HORSE

July 6, 1702. A Person went in the Name of —— Skinner, a tall thin-faced Man, about 50 Years of Age, with a long brown Wig and a light grey Cloth-Coat trimm'd with black, and black Shammy Gloves and grey Worsted Stockings, did ride away with a bright bay Gelding, hog-back'd, black Tail and Main half shorn off, full aged, thorough paced, having a Scar upon his off Hanch near his Tail, grunts much in his riding, with a new Russia Leather Saddle, and tann'd Leather Snaffle, Bridle and Crupper. Whosoever gives Notice to Benj. Chitherow Ivory-Turner, at the Corner of Old Bethlem-gate, next Morefields, shall have a Guinea Reward if had again.

(*Flying Post*, July 11-14, 1702.)

LOST: SERVANT, WIFE, AND HORSE

Run away from Neats Court on the Island of Sheppy Kent, about the 6th Instant, one Will. Greenfeild and his Wife, with a considerable Sum of Money; he is a Man of a Middle Stature, Aged about 40, Sandy Beard, longish Chin, wears a Wigg, and at present looks Meager and Sickly: Rode away on a truss dark brown Nag, about 13 hands high without any mark, with new Bridle and Saddle: His Wife is middle-Siz'd, black Ey'd, lost an upper Tooth before, and very big with Child. Whoever secures the said Will. Greenfeild, and gives Notice to Mr. John Edwin in Austin Friars, London, shall receive 10 l. Reward and Reasonable Charges; for his Wife 5 l. and for the Horse one Guinea.

(*Post Boy*, March 19-21, 1702.)

THE CRAFT OF MEDICINE

KIRLEUS CURES ALL

These are to give Notice,

That John Kirleus, Son of Dr. Tho. Kirleus, who was a sworn Physician in Ordinary to K. Charles II. many Years since, until his Death, but first a Collegiate Physician of London, with the same Drink and Pill (hindring no Business) cures all Ulcers, Sores, Scabs, Itch, Scurfs, Scurvies, Leprosies and Venereal or French Disease, and all such like Malignities, be the same never so great, at all times of the Year, in all Bodies (as his Father did) without Sweating, Smoaking, Fluxing, or any Mercurial Medicines, which are known to be dangerous, and often deadly : Of the two last he hath cured many hundreds in this City, many of them after Fluxing with Mercury, which raiseth the Malignity, and all other Evils from the lower Parts, and fixeth it in the Head, which is not easily carried off, and so destroys many. Therefore take heed when you trust in these Cures, for there are but few that can cure any of these Distempers without the use of Mercury. He deals with all Persons according to their Abilities. The Drink at 3 s. the Quart, the Pill 1s. a Box, with Directions. He gives his Opinion for nothing, to all that write or come to him, and as well to those afar off, as if they were present. He lives at the Glass-Lanthorn, in Plough-Yard, in Grays-Inn Lane.

(Flying Post, December 19-22, 1702.)

KIRLEUS'S WIDOW CARRIES ON

These are to give Notice, That Mary Kirleus, Widow of John Kirleus, Son of Dr. Tho. Kirleus, a Collegiate Physician of London, and sworn Physician in Ordinary to K. Charles II is the only Person that sells (exactly prepared) his famous Drink and Pill, which is eminently experienced to cure all Ulcers, Sores, Scabs, Itch, Scurfs, Scurvies, Leprosies, Venereal and French Disease, Running of the Reins, and all such Malignities, though never so Inveterate, in all Constitutions at all Seasons of the Year, hindring no Business, without Fluxing, or the Use of Mercury, which is generally Destructive. These Medicines are truly and faithfully prepared, as directed by her Husband,

and as made and delivered to his Patients by her in his Life time (they being the only Persons then that sold it, and to whom the Secret was ever imparted.) Therefore beware of several late false Pretenders, for the daily certain and speedy Cures she performs will sufficiently recommend her excellent Medicines. She cures many after Fluxing, and in Compassion to the Distressed will deal with all Persons according to their Abilities. The Drink is three Shillings the Quart, the Pill one Shilling the Box, with Directions. She gives her Opinions for nothing, to all that write or come to her, to those afar off as if they were present.

(*Flying Post*, May 31—June 2, 1705.)

DON'T FORGET DR. CASE

Your old Physician, Dr. Case, desires you not to forget him, who cures all Venereal Diseases, or the Grand P— with all its attending Symptoms, very cheap, plesent, and no neglect of business, in few days, at Lilly's Head, over-against Ludgate-Church within Black Friers Gate-way, you will find relief in time of need.

(*Flying Post*, December 19—22, 1702.)

GIVEN GRATIS : A PRACTICAL SCHEME OF THE SECRET DISEASE

Given *Gratis*, to any one that will but ask for it, at Mr. Lovell's, a Toy-shop, at the Patten, against Suffolk-street End near Charing-Cross; and at Mrs. Garway's at the Royal-Exchange-Gate next Cornhil, *A Practical Scheme of the Secret Disease*: Teaching Persons, 1st, To understand rightly their own Case; Whether infected or not; In what Degree of Malignity; And if perfectly well after former Cure. 2dly, To cure themselves without Slip-Slops of Physick, Suspicion, Confinement, or telling their Case to any one. Worth any one's reading who either ever were, are now, or are like to be in any Venereal Circumstances whatsoever.

(*Post Boy*, December 26—29, 1713.)

A PANACEA, AS INNOCENT AS BREAD

A Regular Physician that has travell'd and seen as much of the Secret Practice, both here and abroad, as perhaps any one; thinks it may be a Service to inform the Publick, that he has discover'd one

Medicine (a Panacea) that never yet fail'd curing those inveterate Runnings, or Owzings, after ill-cur'd Injuries, (where the Malignity is eradicated) that are look'd upon incurable ; as also seminal Effusions, &c. It performs by corroborating and restoring the Tone of the Parts, which have been debilitated, and lost their Springiness by over-purging, the use of hot attenuating Medicines or other Force upon Nature, is the general Cause of those Weaknesses. Where the Weakness has not been of long standing, one Pot of it completes the Cure ; but where it has it may require two, or at the most three ; but then none will be disappointed, if they dare take the Word of a Stranger, who is yet a Man of Credit, and may at a convenient Season, set his Name to this Advertisement, and inform the Publick of some farther Secrets which he has found out for the Cure of those other obstinate Secret Maladies, that puzzle the Efforts of the greatest Physicians. This Panacea, is as innocent as Bread, agreeable to the Taste, and requires no Confinement. He has left it to be dispos'd of, at Mr. Lovel's, at the Sign of the Patten and Periwig, over-against Great Suffolk-street, near Charing-Cross, at a Guinea a Pot, seal'd up with plain and Satisfactory Directions, whereby anyone may know their Case, and whether they have any Malignity or not.

(*Post Boy*, December 30–January 1, 1712–13.)

VENEREAL DISEASE : QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q. Gentlemen, I am a Surgeon, and in my practice have cur'd, I believe, 100 Persons afflicted with the Venereal Disease, yet freely acknowledge I am not acquainted with the true Original Cause of that Distemper. I have read many Authors on that Subject without Satisfaction. It not being sufficient in my Opinion, to say, that the Cause is malign Humours, poysonous Salts, &c. which being by heat put in motion, &c., Infect, &c. since that does not account for it's real first Principle or Shew how generated, &c., which is what I want to know. Therefore, if you can, inform me, or recommend to any rational Treatise that will, I shall esteem it as a very great favour. . . .

A. It being altogether improper to treat of such a Distemper in so publick a manner, we refer you to the Works of Dr. Sydenham, Monsieur Blegny, the Last Edition, and Monsieur Blankard, where you may meet with Ample Satisfaction.

(*British Apollo*, February 4–9, 1708[–9].)

CURES FOR TOOTHACHE

The only famous Remedy for the Tooth-ach.

'Tis a Liquid to be held a little while in the Mouth, and wholly free from the Poysonous quality of Aqua-Fortis and Red Mercury in Powder, too commonly us'd in this Distemper. Whereas this incomparable Remedy, being as safe as a drop of Cordial Water, immediately allays all Pains of the Teeth or Gums, and with God's Blessing infallibly Cures it, without danger of Return, whether it proceeds from Rheum, decayed Teeth, Worms in 'em, or Stumps. It also preserves them, and absolutely clears 'em from the Scurvy. Price 1 s. each Bottle, with printed Directions, each Sealed up with a Lion-Rampant Gardant, the Crest a Griffin Passant. . . .

(*English Post*, March 9-11, 1702.)

. . . FOR KING'S EVIL (SCROFULA)

An infallible Cure for the KING'S-EVIL, in all its most direful Circumstances; By an excellent Electuary, particularly adapted for that End, and largely experienced; the surprizing Effects of which, in quickly accomplishing the Cure, are admired by all Learned and Ingenious Physicians, and the Medicine it self by them recommended, as the only Specifick Remedy to be depended on, for the Cure of that Distemper: For, it not only disposes Ulcers in the Legs, or other parts of the Body, to heal presently, but also makes any Kernels, or hard Swellings in the Neck, Throat, or other Parts, vanish as it were by a Charm. In a word, let the Patient be never so bad, or the King's-Evil seated in what part soever, as the Eyes, &c. This most noble Medicine infallibly performs a Cure, compleating it without Trouble of Confinement, so soon, that one would really conclude it was done by a Miracle. It also clears and strengthens the Stomach, promotes Digestion, rectifies the Blood and Juices, cleanses the whole Body from all manner of Impurities; and most certainly cures all stubborn Scrophulous Humours, Inveterate Tettars, Scabs, Itch, or Breakings out, beyond any other Medicine in the World, as Numbers to their unexpressible Joy and Satisfaction have found. Price 3 s. a Pot, with Directions. Sold only at Mr. Spooner's at the Golden half-Moon in Buckle-Street in Goodman's-Fields near White-Chappel.

(*Generous Advertiser*, March 14-18, 1707.)

. . . FOR GREEN-SICKNESS

A Famous and most Effectual Secret for the GREEN-SICKNESS, as also all Obstructions, &c. altho' in the worst and most direful Symptoms infallibly Cured, as Thousands have happily Experienc'd, when left off by others as Incurable, by an Easy Method without Confinement ; it in a Dose or two Eases all the Symptoms by Changing a Wan-Pale-Complexion, with Obstructions in the Breath, loathing of Food, Uneasiness in Moving, Panting and Blowing as if for Life, Weariness, Fainting Fits, and sometimes seemingly as if in a deep Consumption, to a fresh ruddy Colour, Eased and Breath-freed, a good Stomach, brisk and pleasant, so as quite to alter the whole habit of Body. Is sold only by Mrs. Bradbury's, at the Golden-Ball against Stocks-Market, in the Poultry, at 4 s. the Parcel, with Directions at large.

(*Generous Advertiser*, March 14-18, 1707.)

. . . FOR GOUT (A DEFENSE)

Whereas it has been with no less Industry than Malice reported about this Town by certain ill-dispos'd Persons, that the late Right Honourable Lord Teviot dy'd under the Operation of Monsieur Roselli's Specifick for the Gout and all sorts of Rheumatick Pains : These are to certify the Publick that his Lordship dy'd of an Apoplexy 6 Weeks after the taking of the said Remedy ; that when he took the same he receiv'd in 4 Hours after (as it never happens otherwise) the benefit that was promis'd ; that this Lord cou'd never enough extoll the said Roselli at all Publick Places to his Acquaintance, particularly in the Court of Requests, at the Smyrna Coffee-House, and likewise in many Families, where they were all Eye-Witnesses of his Cure, as well as Mr. Welwood his own Doctor. . . .

(*Daily Courant*, January 23, 1711.)

. . . . FOR SEA SICKNESS

A Noble Cordial for preventing Sea-Sickness, which certainly takes off all Squeemishness, and Disorders of the Stomach, which makes the Sea so terrible to many Thousands. This Cordial is not only pleasant to the Taste, but safe ; for it removes immediately whatever offends the Stomach, if taken according to the Directions. Sold only at Mr. Bell's, a Bookseller, at the Cross Keys and Bible in Cornhill. Price Five Shillings the Pint Bottle.

(*Flying Post*, June 25-27, 1713.)

. . . FOR LICE

Whereas many Persons (especially Children) besides those who use the Sea, are troubled and perplex'd with unwholesome Vermine ; This is to give Notice, that a Never-failing Oyntment, of very pleasant and wholesome Smell, which will at once or twice Using, Kill and destroy all Lice, in the Head, Neck, and other parts of the Body.

Note, that any Person on board a Ship, may keep themselves free from Lice, if they make use of this Oyntment ; though they wear their Shirts three Months without Washing, provided they make use of it once a Month. Price 6d. the Gally-pot, with Printed Directions. Sold by Benj. Harris, next the Golden Boar's-Head in Grace-Church-Street.

(*London Post*, March 11-13, 1701[-2].)

. . . FOR BROKEN-WINDED HORSES

An infallible Mixture for Horses that are Broken-Winded ; which does perfectly cure them, after many things premised have been ineffectual, to a Wonder, in a small time without Confinement ; by attentuating and opening the Globules of the Lungs dried up, and all the Passages obstructed, by Humorous dripping thereon ; occasion'd from Hard-Ridings, Colds, &c., causing presently a free Perspiration, renewing its Force, Vigour, and Length again as well as ever ; it immediately cures those Horses only a little touch't in their Wind, as also all continued Coughs, Colds, Wheesings, &c., being excellent in preventing many other Distempers incident to them, by maintaining, preserving, and continuing a Good Breath : and in a Word, by this very Medicine only many Horses have been made so perfectly Sound, and have been sold and valued at 10 and 12 l. which by being Broken-Winded would not before be sold for 4 or 5 l. Is only sold at Mrs. Bradbury's, at the Golden-Ball, over-against Stocks-Market in the Poultry, at 4 s. 6 d. each, with Printed directions.

(*Daily Courant*, June 2, 1708.)

SPLEEN : QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q. Wherein, and how far, the Spleen may be said to be defective, and from what Causes doth Hyppocondriack Melancholy arise ?

A. The Use of the Spleen remains as yet disputeable, but it is agreed on by most, that it serves in some wise, or other, to the Perfec-

tion of the Blood ; so that according to it's Degrees of Obstruction, or inability of performing it's Office, it may be said to be defective. And tho' the Learned Dr. Highmore hath derived the Hypochondriack Passion from the Vitious Constitution of the Stomach, yet is it imputed by most Physicians, to the Vices of this Bowel, whence the blood becoming degenerate, and tainted with Melancholick Faeculencies, is Continually communicating it's adust Recrements to the Brain, and Nerves, causing that Variety of Fancies, and Symptoms which occur in this Malady. . . .

(*British Apollo*, February 4-9, 1708[-9].)

CURES FOR MELANCHOLY

Advertisement concerning Melancholy and Vapours. For which divers Medicines are frequently publish'd, and said to cure in an Instant, in a Moment, and the like ; which is so fallacious, that none but the Unwary will believe, who knows not that the Causes of those Distempers are from a vitiated Ferment in the Stomach, which produces Indigestions, Flatus's, &c. and afterwards infests the Blood, Spirits, Nerves, and Brain, putting them into strange, irregular, and different Disorders ; and that the Cure can't be accomplish'd, till those Causes are remov'd, and the Crasis of the Blood, Spirits, and Nerves rectify'd, which, as they were not impair'd in an Instant, can no more be cur'd so ; for a real Cure therefore, without Disappointment, People so afflicted, may rely upon a never-failing Medicine, (an Elixir) which by being taken as the printed Paper with it directs, will manifestly lessen the Symptoms daily, by removing the offending Cause, whereby the whole Habit of Body will be repair'd, and at length a due State of Health confirm'd, as those that try it will find. Price 5 s. the Bottle, to be had only at Mr. Lawrence's, a Toy-shop, at the Griffin, the corner of Bucklers-Bury in the Poultry, with printed Directions at large.

(*Post Boy*, October 20-22, 1713.)

Famous Drops for Hypochondriack Melancholy : Which effectually cure on the Spot, by rectifying the Stomach and Blood, cleansing them from all Impurities, and giving a new Turn to their Ferment, attenuating all viscous tenacious Humours (which make the Head heavy, clog the Spirits, confuse the Mind, and cause the deepest Melancholly, with direful Views and black Reflections), comforting the Brain and Nerves, composing the hurried Thoughts and introducing bright lively Ideas and pleasant Briskness, instead of dismal Apprehensions and

dark Incumbrance of the Soul, setting the Intellectuals at Liberty to act with Courage, Serenity, and steady Chearfulness, and causing a visible diffusive Joy to reign in the Room of uneasy Doubts, Fears, &c. for which they may be truly esteem'd infallible. Price 3 s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions. Sold only at Mr. Bell's Bookseller at the Cross-Keys and Bible in Cornhill near the Royal-Exchange.

(*Daily Courant*, January 8, 1714.)

HYPOCHONDRIAC DIGESTIVE POWDER

The Hypochondriack Digestive Powder, for Melancholy and Vapours. The great and miraculous Cures this Medicine has wrought (as appears by divers Letters and Testifications) and the Universal Reputation it has thereby gain'd, put the Author upon thinking it needless any further to publish it, but he lately hearing of its being Counterfeited, and Reports industriously spread, that what is sold at *Jacob's* is not the right, oblig'd him (that the Publick may not be impos'd upon) to give this Notice, That the true Medicine, of which such vast quantities have been there dispos'd of, is still (and never will be elsewhere) sold at *Jacob's* Coffee-House over against the *Angel* and *Crown* Tavern in *Threadneedle-street* near the *Royal Exchange*, Seal'd up with Directions, at 3s. 6d. the Paper, containing several Doses. And is assuredly for those Distempers the only certain Remedy in the whole Republick of Medicine. It immediately appeases all the most violent and raging Symptoms, and cures even where the Mind is so confus'd, Spirits and Senses hurried, as to render the Patient Craz'd, and almost Distracted; for it rectifies the digestive Faculty, expels the Wind, settles and composes the Head and Spirits, rarifies the stagnated Blood and Juices, and dissolves and removes Obstructions, which hinder necessary Evacuations, and cause those Distempers; as all Persons that apply to it will happily experience.

(*Post Boy*, January 1-4, 1709.)

CURE FOR GRIPING

Whereas many hundreds of People die of Gripping of the Guts, not knowing where to get present Remedy: These are to give Notice, That Peter Sayre, living at the Golden-Still in Pye-Corner, near West-Smithfield, London, hath for almost 40 Years made and sold an excellent Water, which (by good Experience) Cures the Gripping of the Guts, and Surcharges of the Stomach, by drinking, or other ways, and prevents Surfeits: It faileth not to cure the Gripping in the Guts in

half an hour or less ; it having (by God's Blessing) cured Thousands of People every Year, and cure many more it might, if it were better known, being neither made nor sold by any in London besides himself. It is likewise approved of by divers Masters of Vessels (and others) to cure the Gripes and Callenture in the East and West-Indies. The Price is Two Shillings and eight Pence the Quart. With printed Directions. Half a Pint cures Man or Woman, and Children a less quantity.

(*Flying Post*, September 5-8, 1702.)

PURGING SUGAR PLUMS FOR CHILDREN

Purging Sugar Plumbs for Children, and others of nice Palates, nothing differing in taste, colour, &c. from Sugar-plumbs at the Confectioners, having been experienced by thousands to sweeten and purifie the Blood to admiration, kill Worms, cure the Green-Sickness in Maids, pale looks in Children, Rickets, Stomach pains, King's-Evil, Scurvies, Rheumatisms, Dropsies, Scabs, Itch, Tettars, &c. good in all Cases, where Purging is necessary, doing all that is possible to be done by a purging Medicine, being the cheapest, seafest [sic], and pleasantest Purge in the World, fit for Persons of all Ranks, Ages and Sexes. Pr. 1s. the Box, to be had only at Mr. Spooner's at the Golden Half-Moon in Buckle street in Goodmans-fields near White-Chapel, with Directions.

(*Flying Post*, January 1-3, 1705 [-6].)

COUGH DROPS FROM THE GOLDEN HALF-MOON

Pleasant Drops for the Chin-Cough, and the Hooping Cough in Children, which, to the Astonishment of all that use them, certainly cures in two or three days time, and oftentimes in one day, even when the Fits of Coughing have been so violent, as to render the Children black in the Face, their Breath almost spent, and ready to drop down dead ; and for all other Coughs and Ptisicks, in old or young, is a most excellent and approv'd Remedy. Price 3 s. 6 d. the Bottle, to be had only at Mr. Spooner's, at the Golden Half-moon in Buckle-street in Goodman's Fields near White-Chappel, with directions.

(*Daily Courant*, December 20, 1706.)

WONDERFUL TABLETS TO PURGE THE BRAIN

The most excellent Tablets of a delightful Flavour, and Tastless, one of which at a time being only Chew'd or held in the Mouth, rowling

it about with the Tongue, wonderfully (without the least offence or hindrance of Business) purges the Head and Brain, curing all the Diseases thereof, by evacuating the Rheum or Humours, by moderate spitting, that cause them, when all inward Medicines, Blisters Issues, Seatons, &c. are ineffectual, in Rheumatisms, Gouts, Kings-Evil, Leprosies, Red or Pimpley Faces, Itchings, Scabs, &c. they are strangely effectual, sweetening the Blood, creating an Appetite, &c. One of them used, as aforesaid, an hour or two, will discharge near a Pint of Rheum, which continu'd, may save the Trouble, and serve for the same end as Salivation in many cases, and by spitting out at any time the Tablet (which never sticks in the Mouth or Teeth) the Flux immediately ceases, being very harmless, and as small (only flattish) as Peas, leaving the Mouth moist, cool, and refresh'd. Are to be had only at Mr. *Varenne's*, a Bookseller, at *Seneca's* Head near *Somerset house* in the Strand, at 3 s. 6 d. *per* Box, with Directions.

(*Post Boy*, January 1-4, 1709.)

SIR KENELM DIGBY'S INCOMPARABLE APOPLECTICK POWDER OR SNUFF

Which at once, or at the most three Times Using of it (with Gods Blessing) absolutely Cures the Apoplexy and Lethargy, also Vapours, Drowsiness, Impostumes, Dizziness, and heaviness of the Head; and by its reviving Flavour (being no Perfume) highly Strengthens the Animal Spirits and Faculties. This Remedy being Compounded of noble Cephalick Subjects, wholly differs from any other of this Kind, as is manifest by its Colour, Smell, and Virtue; which will not decay in some Years, and may be used in any Season with the greatest Safety and Advantage. Price 1 s. 6 d. *per* Paper, with Printed Directions, each sealed up with this Seal, (*viz.*) Two Twins and a Mullet for the Crest. Sold at Mr. Brook's Stationer upon London-Bridge; Mr. Crouch, Bookseller, at the Bell in the Poultry; Mr. Cristien Drugster, at the Star against Somerset-House in the Strand; Mrs. Dawson Grocer against the Green Dragroon Pallmall; and at the Surgeons Sign in Buckeridge-street, near St. Giles-Church.

(*English Post*, March 27-30, 1702.)

DROPS FOR BARRENNESS AND IMBECILITY

Vivifying Drops for Barrenness in Women and Imbecility in Men. Which renovate the vital Ferment of the Blood, rectify the languid

State of all the Fluids, rouse, fortify, and increase the Spirits, invigorate the Nerves, restore juvenile Warmth, and cause a sparkling Gladness and ardent Courage to flow in the Heart, and expand it self through the whole human System, so assuredly to cure all Cold, and moist Diseases, that by binding down the Spirits, depressing the Mind, and damping the noble Faculties, extinguish in great Measure the Lamp of Life, and cause Barrenness and Imbecility. They potently strengthen and corroborate . . . Parts of the Body, effectually promote Conception, and render the Sexes prolyfick in a wonderful Manner, as very large Experience and [?] private Practice testifies. It is sold only at Mr. Osborn's Toyshop at the Rose and Crown under St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street.

(*Daily Courant*, February 12, 1714.)

BARTLET'S STEEL TRUSSES

Bartlet's Inventions of Steel Trusses and Instruments, Medicines & Methods to make the Weak strong, and Crooked strait; which might be prevented by the timely and frequent Use of my Elixir Mirabile, 1 s. 6d. the Bottle, Dose from 1 Drop to 3 or 4 to a Child; and so to 20, 40 or 60 in extream pains in Men and Women, &c. as Gripes, Cholicks, & c. — Pleurisies it helps in a Minute, without Bleeding, gives natural Rest, and cures Thrush, Redgum, Fits, Coughs, Ruptures, Green-sickness, Vapors, Jaundice, and without fail cures Agues, and kills all kind of Worms, and gives great Relief in the Ptsik, Consumption, hectick or malignant Fevers, and after the Small Pox. Take it in any Liquor fasting, or 2 hours before meat; it's safe and seldom purges. My Royal Cephalick Snuff 6d. the Paper, a powerful yet gentle and safe Purger of the Head by the Nose, excellent for the Head-ach, Coughs and Fits, and other Diseases caused by the foulness of the Head. At my House at Bednal-Green for the Cure of Mad People, where I am at Night; and at my House at the Golden Ball in Chamber-street in Goodmans-fields, London: Where I am the forenoons till Change-time, and then on the Eastland walk till 3, or at Hamlins Coffee-house in Swethins-Alley, except on the day called Saturday, which he thinks is the real Christian Sabbath.

(*English Post*, June 19-22, 1702.)

LIQUOR OF AZAM

The Liquor of Azam, being the most present Remedy ever yet made use of for the Stone and Gravel, stoppage of Urine, and all Heats

and Scaldings thereof, bringing away the Tartarous Matter from the Kidneys and Bladder, a most noble Medicine both for prevention and cure; shewing its Effects visibly in the Urinal in a few days using it. It is only to be had at John's Coffee-House in Sweeting's-Alley near the Royal Exchange, Sealed up in Bottles with Directions at 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

(*Daily Courant*, January 17, 1704.)

DR. READ, OCCULIST

A Particular Account of some People lately couch'd and brought to perfect Sight in London 1703 by Dr. William Read the Approved Occulist. Mrs. Mary Benning at the Wheat-Sheaf in High Holborn aged 80, Madam Blows over against my Lord Craven in Drury-lane aged 76, Mr. John Blows near the Coach and Horses in Carnaby-street near Golden-square aged 70, Mr. Scott Shoe-maker in Chancery-lane aged 70, Ellen Jones in Black-Friers, Mrs. Joanna Champion at the crooked Billet in Monmouth-street, Mrs. Payn a Goldsmith's Wife at the New-Exchange in the Strand. And several hundreds more, not only of Cataracts but other Distempers relating to the Eyes. He likewise couch'd Mrs. Katharine and Alice Newson Sisters at Cocklie near Haisworth in Suffolk notwithstanding they were both born Blind, yet brought them to perfect Sight which continues. The said Dr. Read is to be advis'd with constantly at his House at the Black-a-moor's Head in Shandois-street Covent-Garden, London. Where he has cured above a hundred poor People *gratis* within this 18 Months, some of Cataracts, Albugo's, and Defluxion of Humours. And has cured several of Wens, Hair Lips and Wry Necks, without any Deformity.

(*Daily Courant*, January 17, 1704.)

TRUE SPECTACLES

True Spectacles and Reading-Glasses made to the greatest Perfection, by the Use of which young Persons may preserve their Sight to the greatest Age, and which from the Cristial Clearness of the Glass and Truth of the Work supply the want of Natural strength, preserve and to assist the weakest Eyes so much as to render the Person capable of doing the finest of Work, and Reading the smallest Print. It is to be observ'd that a weak Sight suffers more in one year than it will in 4 with the use of these Spectacles, they being ground on true Brass Tools, according to the approv'd Method of the Royal Society. But

the common sort of Spectacles being ground on false Iron Tools, and made of a darkish or else of green Glass, are so far from preserving that they are really injurious to the Sight. Telescopes made to so great a perfection that a small one for the Pocket will take in a larger Angle, discover things at the remotest distance, and make them appear as near as most of large common ones of 4 Foot long; by the assistance of which small Telescope you may tell what a Clock it is by such a Dial as Bow or St. James's above 2 Miles, and other Objects though at 20 or 30 Miles distance proportionable; it being the pleasantest and usefulest Instrument of this kind, and so esteem'd by Gentlemen that some have brought 2, 4, and 6, one after another. These with all sorts of Microscopes of the newest and best Improvement, Prospective-Glasses and other Curiosities, are Made and Sold by G. Willdey and T. Brandreth at the Archimedes and Globe in Ludgate-street, the corner next St. Paul's.

(*Daily Courant*, May 15, 1708.)

FOR LADIES, GENTLEWOMEN, AND OTHERS OF THAT SEX

For the Good of the Publick.

Whereas several Ladies, Gentlewomen, and others of that Sex, in this Kingdom, have contracted an evil Habit of Body, wherein the vicious Humours at first dispersed thro' the Whole, come at length to be lodg'd in one Part or another, and many times, for Causes too long here to be mention'd, are thrown down upon the Womb, occasioning a dangerous Weakness in that Part, which being neglected, at last turns Cancerous, and often proves fatal; This is to acquaint all such as may have occasion, that a certain and speedy Relief is to be had from an experienc'd Midwife living now at the Goldsmith's overagainst Exeter-Exchange in the Strand, who lately perform'd a wonderful Cure upon a Lady at the Bath, after she was given over by Physicians.

(*Post Boy*, December 30-January 1, 1712-13.)

THE COMPLEAT MIDWIFE'S PRACTICE

The compleat Midwife's Practice enlarged, In the most weighty and high Concernments of the Birth of Man. Containing a perfect Directory, or Rules for Midwives and Nurses. As also a Guide for Women in their Conception, Bearing and Nursing of Children. From

the Experience of our English Authors, viz. Sir Theodore Mayern, Dr. Chamberlain, Mr. Nich. Culpeper, and others of Foreign Nations. With Instructions of the Queen of France's Midwife to her Daughter, a little before her death, touching the said Art. As also a further Discovery of those Secrets kept close in the Breast of Sir Theo. Mayern, Mr. Nich. Culpeper, and other English Writers, not made publick till now. . . . By John Peachey, Fellow of the College of Physicians, London. The whole illustrated with Copper Plates. . . .

(*Flying Post*, January 3-5, 1705[-6].)

HOSPITAL HAS OWN COLD BATH

In Queen-Street in the Park Southwark, is a Convenient large Cold Bath, the Water is extraordinarily Clear and Cold. Whereas several Gentlemen dislik'd it because the Patients of St. Thomas's Hospital went in, This is to certify that no Patients of the Hospital are admitted to go into the Cold Bath in the Park, there being erected at the Hospital a Cold Bath for the use of their own Patients.

(*Daily Courant*, June 2, 1708.)

ATTACK ON DISPENSARIES ANSWERED

There is published and sold by Mrs Baldwin in Warwick-lane, The Necessity and Usefulness of the Dispensaries lately set up by the College of Physicians in London, for the use of the Sick Poor: Together with Answers to all the Objections rais'd against them by the Apothecaries, or others. Wherein 'tis proved, that Physicians have a right and a necessity to prepare and give Medicines, but that Apothecaries have neither a right nor capacity to practice Physick.

(*Post Man*, March 7-10, 1702.)

MEDICAL FRAUDS EXPOSED

The Crafts and Frauds of Physick expos'd, &c. by R. Pitt, M. D. We won't say, we have here a Prodigal turn'd Penitent; because, for ought we know, Dr. Pitt has been honest from the beginning: We rather think he levels at the Common Good in this Treatise; for what cou'd perswade him to defile his own Nest, but some extraordinary Motive of Universal Advantage, for he can't expect any Bribery nor Reward from the Apothecaries, unless 'twere a Dose of Poison at an easy rate . . .; from the whole, 'tis clear, the Physicians are as dis-

temper'd as the Patients : But to enter on his Preface ; he singles out two Shamm-Practices in that Faculty, more Remarkable than the rest, the first is this ; The Poor suffer no less a Consumption in their Purses, from the Physicians and Empricks, than in their Bodies by their Diseases ; as to which, he is pleas'd to give this comfortable Intelligence, that the best Druggs are very cheap, the generality of 'em not being worth above one Penny by the Dose, and that the dearer sort of 'em are less significant in their Operations ; Secondly, That one and the same Med'cine is ignorantly apply'd to various Distempers, upon which (he tells us) the Quack flourishes at large, and makes his Patient believe, 'tis a *Non Pareil*.

In the Body of the Treatise, he observes, That Physick has always had a good Reputation in the World, but that its Character sinks and degenerates with its Practitioners now-a-days ; all the Nations in Europe have been very careful to prevent Impositions from the Doctors ; and therefore lest their Towns shou'd swarm with 'em, have prohibited the Encrease above a certain Number. Accordingly, There's only one Apothecary in Hamburgh, Four or Five in Stockholm and Copenhagen, and no more than Fifty One in Paris it self : Afterwards he draws the true Modern Apothecary in his due Proportions ; he is one that will be thriving into a Doctor, and rising into forbidden Air ; he's of a very Flitting and Travelling Humour, which is the Reason why his Apprentices turn Prescribers, which has prov'd of Mortal Consequence to several ; he proceeds, advancing, That the Apothecary's wretched Management has done the Doctors Character no great kindness, in deferring his Application to him, till the Malignity of his Prescriptions has eaten too deep into the Patient, and put it beyond the Power of Physick to recover him. . . .

(*Post-Angel*, July, 1702, pp. 42-3.)

INSURANCE AND LOTTERIES

LIFE INSURANCE, WITH OR WITHOUT CONSENT OF INSURED

The Office of Assurance of Money upon Lives is at the Rainbow Coffee-house in Cornhil, where Men or Women may Subscribe on their own Lives for the benefit of their Children, or other Persons Lives for the benefit of themselves, and have them approv'd without their Knowledge or Consent, paying 10s. Entrance, and 10s. towards the first Claim for each Life, and shall have a Policy for 1000 l. for each Life subscribed upon in the said Society. . . .

FIRE INSURANCE

From the Sun-Fire-Office, at St. Paul's Coffee-House, the West End of St. Paul's Church-Yard.

The Company of London-Insurers having erected and continu'd for a considerable Time their said Office for Insurance from Loss by Fire, and having also published this British Mercury; which has met with good Encouragement, and would be taken in by many other Persons, if they were well appriz'd of the Advantages thereby accruing; these are therefore to inform all Persons . . . who shall take out Policies, sign'd by three or more Members of the said Company, for which they pay only 1 s. for the Stamp-Duty, and 2 s. 6d. for the first Quarter, and shall continue to pay their Quarteridge within ten Days after every Quarter-day, that they shall have not only their Houses or moveable Goods and Merchandizes insur'd from Loss and Damage by Fire, to the Value of 500 l. for each Policy, but also the said British Mercury deliver'd them three Days a Week gratis . . . ; and when no Fire shall happen, the Money to be lodg'd in the Bank of England 'till the next Fire. . . .

(*British Mercury*, November 10-13, 1710.)

INSURANCE COMPANY EXTINGUISHES FIRES

Two Fires have lately happen'd, one on the 3d of this Month, at Mr. Martin's, a Butcher in little Eastcheap, where fourteen of the Fire-men entertain'd by the Company of London Insurers assisted in extinguishing the Flames, and preventing farther Damage. The other broke out on Monday, the 5th of February, at ten in the Evening, in the Yard behind Castle-Inn, which is the corner House between the

Hay-Market and Piccadilly, by the Carelessness of a Servant, who dropt a Candle into a Truss of Hay. It burnt down immediately two Stables, and damnify'd two others so much, that there is little remaining but the Brick-Work. It rag'd with much Fury for an Hour and half, but was at last happily extinguish'd with the Assistance, besides others, of one and twenty of the Fire-men entertain'd by the aforesaid Company of London-Insurers : The List of whose Names, and the Places of their Abode, may be at all Times seen at the said Company's Office, for the Satisfaction of those who have already, or may hereafter take out Policies of Insurance from the said Company.

(*British Mercury*, February 5-7, 1711.)

MARRIAGE INSURANCE

For the Benefit of unmarried Persons by the Friendly Society, at the Fish-Market in Bloomsbury . . . , where any Person may insure on themselves, or the Marriage of any other Person or Persons, not exceeding the Number 2100. The Proposer of this Society, doth declare, that all Persons that come to Subscribe, shall not be prevented in their due Course, by the Favour of any particular Friend, or any other Person whatsoever, Regard being always had therein, that all Persons may have equal Justice done. It's to the Advantage of all Persons, to become [early ?] Members of this Society, to prevent others from Insuring on them. . . .

To-morrow, being the 10th of this instant January, Will be open'd the Two Royal Union Societies of Insurance on Marriages, up one pair of Stairs in the last House in Petty-France, entering into Moor-Fields. In One, any Person paying 5 s. for Policy and Stamps, will be entitled to a Claim of 500 l. in Fifteen Days after Marriage ; In the other, on paying 2 s. for Policy and Stamps, will entitle to 200 l. in Twelve Days after Marriage. . . .

Money for Marriages, Apprentices, and Children on their Births, and at 7, and at 14 Years, is all completely perform'd at the First and Perpetual Office at London-Stone, by the Directions of the FIRST INVENTOR, whose Sons are to succeed him. Last Wednesday, 8 new marry'd, for 12 s. had near 16 l. and next Wednesday, the Apprentices, for 4 s. will receive above 4 l. The Fairness and Safety of this Office is confirmed by 12 Dividends of near 1000 l. to about 140 Persons ; and now by 18 Months Experience, and above 4500 Entrys. And notwithstanding an exorbitant Number of Interlopers daily setting up ; yet since the 1st of the last Month, near 300 Tickets of Assurance at 8 s. per Quarter . . . have been taken out. . . . In the mean time, what

may you expect from the great Pretences of such as make no Conscience so publickly to invade the lawful Right and Property of another.

Whereas one Smith, Director of an Office of Insurance on Marriage in Bolt-Court Fleet-street, hath industriously insinuated to the World, that he is the first Projector of all the Offices of that kind, and already hath, or is to obtain a Patent exclusive of all other Person. . . . These are therefore to Certify all Persons that have, or shall subscribe into any of the said Offices, that the said Report is groundless and utterly false.

(*Post Boy*, January 6-9, 1710-11.)

HER MAJESTY'S NATIONAL LOTTERY

A SCHEME for raising 500000 l. for the Use of Her Majesty, upon a Fund of 35000 l. per Ann. for 32 Years, payable out of all the Funds for the Civil List.

There will be Fifty thousand Tickets issued at 10 l. per

Ticket, which amount to	500,000 l.
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The Number of Benefits will be	6,982
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The Number of Blanks will be	43,018
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Total Number of Tickets	50,000
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So that there will [be] but about Six Blanks to one Benefit, according to the following Table, *viz.*

		l.	l.
2	..... of .....	..... 10,000	..... 20,000
1	.....	..... 5,000	..... 5,000
1	.....	..... 4,000	..... 4,000
1	.....	..... 3,000	..... 3,000
1	.....	..... 2,000	..... 2,000
5	.....	..... 1,000	..... 5,000
10	.....	..... 500	..... 5,000
20	.....	..... 200	..... 4,000
50	.....	..... 100	..... 5,000
400	.....	..... 50	..... 20,000
6,491	.....	..... 20	..... 129,820
6,982	Total of	<i>Benefits.</i>	..... 202,820
43,018		..... 10	..... 430,180
50,000	Tot. <i>Benefits</i>	and <i>Blanks</i>	..... 633,000

This Lottery will begin to be Drawn in the Guildhall of the City of London, on the 20th Day of January next, in the Manner the Lottery for 1,500,000 l. of 10 l. *per* Ticket in the Year 1711. was drawn. . . .

All the Blanks will be repaid the 10 l. *per* Ticket in one entire Payment, at such time as their Course of Payment shall happen to fall ; and Interest, in the mean time, at the rate of 4 l. *per Cent. per Ann.* payable half yearly, from *Michaelmas*, 1713.

The Benefits will likewise be paid in Money, every one in an entire Payment, according as their Course of Payment shall happen ; and Interest in the mean time, at 4 l. *per Cent. per Ann.* payable also half-yearly, from *Michaelmas*, 1713. . . .

N.B. The said yearly Fund of 35,000 l. will be paid out of the *Exchequer* weekly to the Pay-master, to be appointed for paying the Principal and Interest on the Benefits and Blanks of this Lottery, which will cause the Principal to be paid off the sooner ; and no Deficiency can possible happen, the whole Funds of the Civil List being chargeable therewith.

(*Post Boy*, November 24-26, 1713.)

ROLY-POLY AND ABC CONDEMNED

At the Court at Hampton-Court, Novemb. 9.
PRESENT,

The Queen's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Act made in the Parliament holden in the Tenth Year of the Reign of the late King William the Third, Intituled, *An Act for Suppressing of Lotteries*, it was Enacted, That after the Nine and twentieth Day of December, One thousand six hundred ninety nine, no Person whatsoever should publicly or privately exercise, keep open, shew or expose to be played at, drawn at, or thrown at, or should draw, play, or throw at any Lottery by Dice, Lots, Cards, Balls, or any other Numbers or Figures, or any other way whatsoever, except at the Royal-Oak Lottery therein mentioned for the Remainder of a Term long since expired, under the Forfeiture of Five hundred Pounds by the Maintainer thereof, and of Twenty Pounds by every Person that should play, throw or draw at the same . . . and all such Lotteries are thereby declared to be common Nusances : Which was a perpetual Act and is now in Force. And it having been this Day represented to Her Majesty at this Board, That of late divers Evil-disposed Persons have set up many Lotteries in several Places in this Kingdom in Imitation of the said Royal-Oak Lottery, called Roly-Poly, and ABC, and

other Lotteries for Goods, Lands and Mony, called Sales by Lots, contrary to the said Act, and thereby have unjustly and fraudulently got to themselves great Sums of Mony from the Children and Servants of several Gentlemen, Traders, and Merchants, and from other unwary Persons, which tends to the utter Ruin and Impoverishment of many Families: Her Majesty therefore . . . is pleased to Order, that the Judges of her Courts at Westminster, and Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, do use their utmost Endeavours for Suppressing all such Lotteries. . . .

(*London Gazette*, November 9-11, 1710.)

RELIGION, SUPERSTITION, AND MORALITY

STRANGE PROPHET

A Strange Prophet now in England.

There is a Prophet now in England, who knows no Parents, neither did he ever Suck his Mothers Breasts, he hath a red Beard, and goes barefoot like a grey Fryar ; he wears no Hat, and his Coat is party coloured, it is neither Died, Knit, Woven, nor Spun ; it is made neither of Silk, Hair, Linnen, nor Woollen, but naturally of a good Colour and Glossy. He drinks no Wine, nor Beer, but Water, and contents himself with a moderate Diet ; He esteems not Money, neither will he receive it if proffered unto him ; He walks neither with Stick, Staff, nor Sword ; yet He marcheth boldly in the Face of his Enemies, and he can if he pleaseth Encounter with the Stoutest He, that wears an Head ; He is often abused by wicked Men, yet he takes it patiently ; He lets all Men alone with their Religion, neither doth he dispute with any Man about it, he complains of the Protestants, and inclines to the Papists, who use him kindly in Lent ; He sleeps in no Bed, but standing or sitting, and is admired by all Men for his Watchfulness ; He cries out upon the wicked World, with out-stretched Arms, He is so skilled in all Languages, that Men of all Nations can understand him ; He raiseth up Men by declaring that the day of the Lord is at Hand, the Doors, and Windows fly open when he Prophesies Day and Night. and Men find the Effects true ; He was with Noah in the Ark, and with Christ when he was Crucified, He denies no Article of the Christian Faith.

He was lately at Rochester.

(Diverting Post, October 28, 1704.)

RAIN OF FLIES

On Saturday last in the Afternoon, towards Evening, there rain'd down such a thick and hasty Shower of Great and small Flies, that the Roads, Fields, Streets and Tops of Houses, nay even the Rivers, Brooks and Ponds, were cover'd, and look'd black therewith. Indeed it was very amazing to see Thousands and Thousands and Ten Thousands of Hundreds of Millions of Millions of little Winged Animals

flying down in vast Swarms upon our Heads, and on the Ground where we stood. Do any expect that I should either say, or give it in as my Opinion, that this unusual and surprising Event Presages some great Change or unexpected Revolution to this Populous City, or the whole Nation in particular; or to the Confederates, or all Europe in general? No, in all such Cases I shall ever be silent, and beg the Reader's Pardon for not satisfying his inquisitive and over-nice Curiosity in such Points. And the Reason is, because I never pretended to be endued with the Gift of Prophecy, or skill'd in the Art of Astrology; neither shall I ever presume so far, as to pry into any of the secret Operations of an Infinite Power, or in any wise take upon me to determine what will be the Issue of any particular matter or thing that shall at any time chance to fall out. Only thus much shall I attempt to say, That all the Actings of the Almighty, especially in Things of this Nature, tend to some wise End or Design or other: And particularly in this, it serves to prove the Certainty of a Supreme Being. For I here peremptorily challenge the daring Atheist, notwithstanding all his pretended Art and Strength, Learning and Philosophy, Wisdom and Subtilty, to tell me what other Cause or Causes, save an Infinite Power, occasions or produces the many miraculous and astonishing Occurrences that are, or at least ought to be, the constant Subjects of our Admiration; and in particular, the late aforesaid Event.

If the Atheist Attributes all these wonderful Operations to Nature, then let him shew me the first Cause of that Nature, and when he hath us'd all the Evasions that can be thought of, Silence will be his last Refuge, or else he will be oblig'd to have recourse to the Cause of Causes, which must of necessity be the Eternal God.

Now I know it may be said in respect of the aforesaid Event, that about this time of the Year, after Rain and in hot Weather, it is usual for a sort of Ant Flies, not unlike those which we are now speaking of, to rise in Swarms from the Ant-hills, and mount up a considerable Height in the Air, continuing therefor some time, and then fall down to the Earth again. In answer to this, we allow that in some parts of England the Matter is so as is here represented: But what is all that to our present Case, even nothing at all, since the Numbers that rise out of a few Mole-hills are not one Million Part of those Animals, admit they were of the same kind, that showred down upon this City, and Places adjacent on the Day before mentioned, viz. Saturday last. And there is this further to confirm our Argument, that these Swarms of Flies did not proceed from any such Cause as is before recited, that is out of the Ant-hills; nor were they produc'd meerly either by

the Energy of the Sun, Moon, or whole Company of Planets, that bear Rule Night and Day; or by the numerous host of fix'd Stars that are predominant in their several Orbs; or by the rising or falling of the Ocean, or the vast Quantity of Waters contain'd therein; or by this huge Mass of Earth, or the Increase that springs out of it; or by the Atmosphere where the Vapours ascend, or the Lustre of the Empyrean Heaven; or by the slow Motion of the Primum Mobile, or the rapid Course of the lower Orbs; or by the Swiftmess of the fiery-Meteors, or the hovering of Clouds that gather the Rain, Hail and Snow; or by the gentle Breeze of Air, or the united Fury of all the Boisterous Winds let loose at once out of the Subterraneous Cavernes; or by the Force of Spring, Summer, Autumn, or Winter; or by the Operation of Nature, the Random Course of Fortune, or the casual Jumping together of Atoms; or by the whole Race of Mankind in general, or any one Person in particular. No, But chiefly by the Almighty Power of an Infinite All-wise Creator.

(*General Remark on Trade*, July 18-21, 1707.)

NATURAL CAUSES OF WINDS, STORMS, AND FIERY DRAGONS

A Wonderful History of all the Storms, Hurricanes, Earthquakes, &c. that have happen'd this 500 years, with a large account of the dreadful Storm that happen'd on the 26th and 27th of November last, also an account of the natural causes of Winds, Storms, Earthquakes, Blazing Stars, Apparitions in the Air, Fiery Dragons and Drakes, of Thunder, Lightning, Vapours, Mists, Dew, Hail, Rain, Snow and Frost, Will with Wispe, and many other things both terrible and amazing. . . .

(*Post Man*, January 8-11, 1704.)

THEFT, THEOLOGICALLY CONSIDERED

Exercitations Critical, Philosophical, Historical, Theological, on several Important Places in the Writings of the Old and New Testament, by John Edwards D. D. We suppose the general Character of the Author, and an Hint or two out of the Treatise before Us, may be Motive enough to the Reader's Perusal, and therefore, shall only select two Exercitations to give You a Taste: In the Third Exercitation of the First Part, the Doctor searches into the Reasons of this Point, how the Israelites cou'd lawfully spoil the Aegyptians? Upon which,

he makes these curious Remarks, in general, That the Notion of Theft, consists not barely in a taking away of what is another's, but in doing it injuriously; hence he infers, that God might justly take away from them what he pleas'd, because he is the Universal Proprietor; now this Act of the Israelites, proceeded from Divine Suggestion, and therefore was blameless. . . .

The other Passage we shall take notice of is, the Debate, Whether 'twas real Samuel, which appear'd to Saul or no? Our Author determines in the negative. . . . after all he thinks 'twas perform'd by the Ministration of Satan, who was within call of the Witch; and that Saul was not deluded at this respect, as Webster contends. The Doctors Philosophical Genius, Learning and Reputation, are too well known and establish'd in the World, to stand in need of our Recommendation.

(*Post-Angel*, July, 1702, pp. 44-5.)

WHEN WAS ADAM CAST OUT OF PARADISE?

Q. Whether Adam was cast out of Paradise the same Day that he was created?

A. Some think that Adam was created the first Hour of the sixth artificial Day, without the Compass of Paradise, and was brought in thither at the third Hour: Afterwards about the sixth Hour he eat of the forbidden Fruit; and finally, about the ninth, being reprehended by God, he was cast out about Sun-setting. The Reason of this Opinion is taken from the Words of the Serpent unto Eve: *Why did God command you, that you should not eat of every Tree of Paradise?* By which Words we may infer that Adam and Eve had not eaten any thing 'till that Time, and consequently, that they were but newly brought into Paradise; yea, that they were created but a little before.

Nevertheless I think it more probable that our first Parents persisted more than one Day in Paradise, and that this was done by the particular Providence of God, to the End that they might the better perceive the Misery into which they fell by Sin, by the Knowledge and Experience which they had of their former Felicity in Paradise. And this is the Opinion of *St. Basil, Damascene, Austin, Gregory, Abulensis*, and *Josephus*: Yea, it seemeth most probable, that our first Parents were not one only Day in Paradise, for otherwise the Serpent would not have ask'd them, why they did not eat of every Tree of Paradise; for then it might easily be answer'd, because their Necessity did not require it as yet.

(*Athenian News*, May 20-23, 1710.)

A WHIG'S RELIGION—AS SEEN BY A TORY

(1.) *Country-man*. The *Observer* of the 7th Instant, Num. 50. is very Angry with K. James. I. and makes little Less than a *Papist* of him for Ordering that the *Chappel* of Prince *Charles* (when in *Spain*) shou'd be Adorn'd *Chappelwise*, with *Altar*, *Font*, &c.

Rehearsal. The *Observer* wou'd have had it *Barn-wise*, with a Long *Table* (like *Shuffle-Board* or *Ordinary*) in the Middle. And instead of a *Font*, a *Sillabub-Pot*, as the *Presbyterians* us'd in the Days of *Purity* ! And a *Fidlers Gray Cloak* in lieu of a *Surplice* ! Or a *Buff-Coat*, with a pair of *Side-Pistols* laid a Cross the *Cushion*, as has been seen in the Days of *Re-Reformation* ! This wou'd have made an Edifying *Figure* in *Spain*, and given them a worthy Notion of the *Protestant* Religion, when they had seen it in the *Deformity* of *Holiness* !

(2.) *Country-m*. It wou'd have Added mightily to this, if they had seen some *Protestants* Reckon the Holy *Sacrament* among *Popish Trinkets*, deny it to be the *Body* and *Blood* of Christ, and cause it to be Burnt by the Hands of the Common Hangman. . . .

(4.) *Rehears*. . . . these Men . . . love to be *Homely* with God ! And will scarce allow him a *Hat* or a *Knee* when they come into his Presence ! I know not how they do now (for I come not near them *Num.* xvi. 26) but I have formerly seen in their *Meetings*, some sit upon their *Tails* at *Prayer* with their *Hats* on their Heads, others pull them over their Eyes, others Hang them upon one *Ear* like a *Peg*, and give God half a *Hat*. . . .

And it was purely in Opposition to our *Liturgy*, and to Prejudice Men against it (for they were Resolv'd to *Quarrel*) that they set up the *Extempore* way. And instead of that *Form of Sound Words*, and the *Majesty* of our *Offices*, they Introduc'd the most Nasty and Slovenly Method of *Worship*, (by way of *Familiarity*) treating the Almighty with *Beastly* and *Kitchen* Language, Sending Him on their Errands, and bidding Him make a step to this or that Place, and do so and so for them, and they wou'd, be as Good to Him another way, and do so and so for Him. They us'd to tell Him all the News of the Town in their *Prayers* ; and bid Him beware of such a Man for that he was not *Sound at Heart*, but that He might safely *Trust* Such and Such, whom they Recommended to Him ! . . .

(*Rehearsal*, Aug. 25, 1708.)

SOME RELIGIOUS BOOKS

The Dissolution of this World by Fire. A Sermon Preach'd before the Right Honourable Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Knt. Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Citizens of London, at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, on Monday the 3d. of September, 1711. the Day of Humiliation for the dreadful Fire in the Year 1666. By Benjamin Iboot, M. A. . . .
(*Daily Courant*, October 9, 1711.)

Just Publish'd,

An Antidote against the Pernicious Errors of the Anabaptists, or, Of the Dipping-Sect. Wherein the Doctrine and Practices of the Church of England, in Relation to Infants Baptism are briefly Justified and Confirm'd by Holy Scripture and Reason, by the Approv'd Custom of Christians in All Ages since the Apostles. . . . By a Divine of the Church of England. . . .

(*Daily Courant*, May 29, 1708.)

Religio Libertini; or The Faith of a Converted Atheist. Pr. 1s. Mr. Lorain's Sermon against Atheism and Blasphemy, on the Conversion of the Author of the said Book. Pr. 6d.

(*Post Boy*, December 27-30, 1712.)

The Wonderful and most Deplorable History of the Wars and latter Times of the JEWS, with the Destruction of the City of Jerusalem. Which History begins where the Holy Scriptures do end. By Josephus Ben Gorion. Whereunto is added, A Brief of the Ten Captivities. With the Pictures of the Roman Rams and Engines of Battery, &c. also of Jerusalem; with the fearful and the presaging Apparitions that were seen in the Air before her Ruine. Printed for H. Rhodes, at the Star, the Corner of Bride-Lane in Fleetstreet. Price 2 s.

(*Flying Post*, February 18-20, 1703.)

BIOGRAPHIES OF CHURCHMEN, SCHOLARS

Vitae Eruditissimorum et Illustrium Virorum Jacobi Usserii, Archiepiscopi Armachani, & totius Hiberniae Primatis; Joannis Cosini, Episcopi Dunelmensis; Henrici Briggii, Geometriae in Academia Oxoniensi Professoris Saviliani; . . . Joannis Gravii, Astronomiae in Academia Oxoniensi Professoris Saviliani. Petri Junii, Ser. Regis Jacobi, primi Britanniarum Monarchae, Praeceptoris, & magni Scotiae Eleemosynarii; Patricii Junii,

Ser. R.R. Jacobo I & Carolo I. Britanniarum Monarchis a Bibliothecis; Joannis Dee, Mathematici Angli. Scriptore Thoma Smitho, S. Theol. Doctore, & Ecclesiae Anglicanae Presbytero. London, Sold by David Mortier Book and Mapseller at the Sign of Erasmus's Head near the Savoy in the Strand.

(*Daily Courant*, December 20, 1706.)

BOOKS FOR NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

These following Books are recommended as very proper to be given away for New—Years—Gifts, viz. Scripture-Religion, or a short View of the Faith and Practice of a true Christian, as plainly laid down in the Holy Scriptures, and faithfully taught in the Church of England, with suitable Devotions: By a Divine of the Church of England. Octavo, price 3 s. 2. The Duties of the Closet, being an earnest Exhortation to private Devotion; by the Reverend Sir William Dawes Baronet, D. D. and Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty, the third Edition, price in Ships Leather, 1 s. 6 d. in Calf, 2 s. 3. Conversation in Heaven, in two parts, Part first, being Devotions consisting of Meditations & Prayers on several considerable Subjects in Practical Divinity; written for the raising the decay'd Spirit of Piety. Part second, being Sacramental Devotions preparatory unto a worthy receiving of the Holy Communion; before, at, and after receiving the Blessed Sacrament: By Dr. Lawrence Smith, Rector of Southwamborough in Hampshire, the 3d. Edition; price 3 s. All sold by Tho. Speed, over against Jonathan's Coffee-house in Exchange Alley in Cornhil, where all Sir William Dawes's Books are sold.

(*English Post*, December 30—January 1, 1702—3.)

WHISTON'S THEORY OF THE EARTH

Just Publish'd

A New Theory of the Earth, from its Original to the Consumation of All Things. Wherein the Creation of the World in Six Days, the Universal Deluge, and the General Conflagration, as laid down in the Holy Scriptures, are shewn to be perfectly agreeable to Reason and Philosophy. With a large Introductory Discourse concerning the Genuine Nature Style and Extent of the Mosaick History of the Creation. . . . By Wm Whiston, M. Professor of the Mathematicks in the University of Cambridge. . .

(*Daily Courant*, May 29, 1708.)

WHISTON EXPELLED FROM CAMBRIDGE

London, Nov. 16. The Vice-Chancellor, and the Heads of the University of Cambridge, have publickly expell'd Mr. Will. Whiston, M.A. Professor of the Mathematicks, for denying the Eternal Divinity of the Son of God, and openly propagating the Arian Heresy, to the great Scandal of Christianity, and Danger of the Youth educated in that University.

(*Evening Post*, November 14-16, 1710.)

PLATO ABRIDG'D

The Works of Plato abridg'd. With an Account of his Life, Philosophy, Morals, and Politicks. Together with a Translation of his choicest Dialogue, viz. 1. Of Human Nature. 2. Of Prayer. 3. Of Wisdom. 4. Of Holiness. 5. Of What one ought to do. 6. Of the Immortality of the Soul. 7. Of Valour. 8. Of Philosophy. Illustrated with Notes. By M. Dacier. Translated from the French. In two Volumes. Sold by A. Bell, at the Cross-Keys and Bible in Cornhill, near Stocks-Market. Price Nine Shillings.

(*Flying Post*, April 20-22, 1704.)

CONFUCIUS, A CHOICE PIECE OF LEARNING

The Morals of Confucius a Chinese Philosopher, who flourished above 500 Years before the Coming of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Being one of the Choicest Pieces of Learning remaining of that Nation. . . . Printed for T. Horne at the South Entrance into the Royal Exchange in Cornhill. Price 1s. 6d.

(*Daily Courant*, June 2, 1708.)

BOOKS UPON MORAL SUBJECTS

Essays Upon several Moral Subjects. Part the III. Vol. II. viz. Of Pain. Of Revenge. Of Authors. Of Power. Of Infancy and Youth. Of Riches and Poverty. Of Whoredom. Of Drunkenness. Of Usury. Of an Apostle. Of Solitude. By Jeremy Collier, M.A. Printed for Henry Rhodes, at the Star, the Corner of Bride-Lane, Fleet-Street; and Tho. Newborough, at the Golden Ball, in St. Paul's Church-Yard.

(*Flying Post*, December 9-12, 1704.)

There is now publish'd,

The Triumphs of God's Revenge against the Crying and Execrable Sin of Wilful and Premeditated Murther, with his Miraculous Discoveries, and Severe Punishment thereof. In 30 several Tragical Histories. By John Reynolds. The 7th Edition in Folio.

(*Daily Courant*, March 9, 1704.)

Just publish'd, The Hazard of a Death-Bed Repentance, fairly argued from the late Remorse of W late D—— of D—— with serious Reflexions on his Adulterous Life: On his Living so long in a known Sin: On that Latin Epitaph he order'd to be set on the Tombstone of Miss Campion. And upon his seeming Penitence in his last Sickness. Also the dying Remonstrance of other Persons of Quality; and in particular of John Hampden, Esq. (formerly Knight of the Shire for Bucks.) being a Paper he sent by Monsieur Alix to Doctor Patrick, late Bishop of Ely. The whole resolving that Nice Question, how far a Death-bed Repentance is possible to be sincere? And is Publish'd by way of Answer to Dr. K——'s Sermon, Preach'd at the Funeral of W—— late D—— of D——. To which is added Conjugal Perjury, or an Essay upon Whoredom; address'd to the Husbands of Quality that keep Misses. Pr. 1s. N. B. This Book is Printed on a small Letter and large Paper, that if any of the Pyrates pretend to undersell this you may be sure they have Printed but a part. This true Edition is sold by J. Morphew near Stationers-Hall.

(*Daily Courant*, June 2, 1708.)

THE VICE OF DRUNKENNESS

The Drunken-Post

Drunkenness is a Vice so Epidemical among us, that I should think a Discourse on this Subject were altogether useless, unless the Satisfaction of speaking a seasonable Truth provok'd me to it.

In the Nonage of the World Men and Beasts had but one Battery, which was the Fountain and the River; but the Topers of this Age (or drunken Posts) think the best Alarm is sounding of Healths, and the most absolute March is Reeling. Hang Scotus, quo' these Bowsers, lead us to Aristippus; one Epitomy of his in Quarto is worth a Volume of these Dunces. But of all the Beasts none so great as—A drunken Woman—of which I could give many strange and amazing Instances. Clero, a Woman, was so practis'd in Drinking that she durst challenge

all Men and Women whatsoever for the Mastery in Drinking, and overcome all.

'Tis wond'rous strange! that Women (who are said
To be the weaker Vessels) shou'd out-do
The Men (who mostly are much stronger made)
In drinking Ale, Beer, Wine, and Brandy too!
Some Women they shall drink ye Hogsheads dry,
And live; some Men scarce Half so much, and die!
What shou'd the Reason be?—Why, this indeed:
Their Vessels they are weak,
And soon do spring a Leak,
Letting the Liquor out as fast as 'tis receiv'd. . . .

Sacred Writ, as it gives the first Example, so it describes the fatal Consequences of Drunkenness; and the Heathens, when they found that every one in his Drink was an Emperour, thought they could do no less than make a God of that Juice which had such powerful Operations. Such mistaken blind Zealots were they in Religion, to make Vice Virtue, and that Service worthy of a God which was unworthy of a Man.

(*Athenian News*, May 23–27, 1710.)

PROFANATION OF THE SABBATH

London. [A] Presentation of the Grand Jury, for the Town and Borough of Deal, in the County of Kent. . . .

We taking Notice of her Majesty's pious Proclamation, . . . to put in Execution the Penal Laws, against Profanation of the Lord's Day and other Immoralities, do, after the Example of other (worthy Gentlemen) Grand Juries in several Parts of this Nation, acknowledge ourselves oblig'd to Concur with them in detecting all known Offenses against the said Statutes committed in our District. . . . We do therefore humbly represent to this Court, That as they have begun to punish prophane Cursing and Swearing, excessive Drinking, Lewdness, Prophanation of the Lord's-Day, and other Dissolute, Immoral, and Disorderly Practices, whereby good Men are encouraged and evil Ones visibly reformed, at least in outward appearance, so they would be pleased to go on in so laudable a Discharge of their Duty and Oaths. . . . And although We the Grand Jury . . . do perceive the Difficulty of the Work, from the many Strangers that resort to this Port, yet We humbly conceive that Vice must give way to Authority, and Constables being

vigilant in the performance of their Duty, will deter many evil and dissolute Persons, of what Rank or Quality soever. . . .

(*Flying Post*, January 29–February 1, 1704.)

A PACIFIST'S PLEA

In the Fury of War, when every Nation of Europe is in Arms, it is impossible to be so much a recluse as not to protest against the Desolation it makes. On the other hand, to cry out *Beati Pacifici* in the Noise of Drums and Trumpets, is to spend one's Breath to little purpose. . . . *To Arms, to Arms*, is all the Cry; Revenge and Ambition sound a Charge, and He's a mean spirited Mortal that don't follow. So ravishing is Martial Musick, neither Christian nor Turk can withstand it. The Bible and the Alchoran must go to the Tune. The Horsetail will brush off Error from the face of the Earth; and every Man's a Joshua to subdue a People accursed. The World is grown a Cockpit where Men cut and hack one another, some of 'em, they don't know why, except it be for their pleasure that match 'em: Like the Creature they imitate from Humour only. If it 'twere for a Hen or a Barley-corn 'twere something. Others for a Livelihood, because they like it better than Labour. Necessity will sometimes justify Bloodshed, must it therefore be made a Trade? Is the Butcher's Company the most Honourable of all? Because Hanging is sometimes necessary, must every Man be an Executioner? Is the Office so inviting that People take it without being ask'd, and will be guilty of Murder rather than not have their Hands in Blood? . . .

It was the Intent of our Religion to subdue the Roughness and Barbarity of our Nature, that Nation should not rise up against Nation, and they should learn War no more. And it is the Decay of it that make us not choose Peace but a Sword. We have heard indeed much of *Olive vera* and *Olive pacis*. We have seen his Picture with the Cause of God in his Mouth, amongst the peaceful Vines and Fig-trees, with the Instruments of Destruction turned to Ploughshares. *His Words were softer than Butter, when He had War in his Heart. They were smoother than Oyl, yet were they very Swords.* Pretences to Religion are no more to be trusted than downright Force. When Religion is but set against its self, and the Assertors of it go against every one of its Laws, what comes of Seeking the Lord, but to make Him a Party to what he has forbid and denounced his Curses upon? . . .

And what after all has Religion to do in some Causes that pretend to be justify'd by it? Ask the Swiss how a Protestant can fight for

Popery, or a Papist be hearty in advancing the Protestant Interest ; He'll tell you He can serve one Principle while Himself is of another. He fights for his Pay, and every Man must live by his Trade. So do Pirates and Highway-men, who might be taught a Neck-verse too, *That the Earth was given to the Children of Men, and every one should have a share. . . .*

(*The Hermit*, October 20, 1711.)

MONKS' IMMORALITY AROUSES FRENCH KING

Paris, Feb. 25. . . . The King, in Council, having caus'd the Decree of the 7th of July, 1706. to be laid before him, whereby his Majesty appointed . . . three Doctors of Divinity of the Faculty of *Paris* . . . to make the Visitation of the Convents of the Congregation of the Bare-footed Hermits of *St. Augustin*. . . . The Visitation having been made in the said Convents, Chambers, Dormitories, &c. . . . there has been found and verified, by the Testimony of near 100 Monks of the said Convents, an almost entire Falling-off from the Constitutions, and Regular Observances ; a Desertion of, and Absence from Divine Service, in the Superiors, and a great Number of Monks, both by Night and Day, &c., an open Division, Threats, and Revolting against the Superiors, *A great Depravation of Manners* ; a frequent going out, and coming in of the Monks, almost at all times of the Night, by little suspicious Doors ; the introducing of Women, and Entertainments made for them by Orders of the Superiors themselves in the Refectory, and other Regular and Irregular Places in most Convents of the Provinces ; a frequent, and too free Conversation with Persons of the Female Sex ; The Dissoluteness of the young Monks ; the Alterations in the Matter and Form of Vestments ; the use of Linnen, Stockings, Shoes and Hat ; the Furniture, Body, and Chamber Ornaments, no ways suitable to their Condition, and the Constitutions of their Order ; the Contentions and Caballing in Elections ; the Impunity of Crimes, and other Scandalous Disorders and Enormities. All which having been consider'd, and it becoming the King's Piety to apply a speedy Remedy to the same, his Majesty, in Council, has confirm'd the Advice of the said Commissioners. . . . That in order to prevent the Abuses occasioned by the frequent going out of the Monks in the night, his Majesty enjoins the Superiors not to permit any Friar to go out in the night, without leave of the Superiors, either to go and Visit the Sick, &c. in which case he shall be oblig'd to go out *at the Common Door of the Convent, and shall be accompanied by a Friar appointed*

by the Superiors, who are enjoin'd neither to go, nor permit the Monks to go, but very seldom, to Dine in the City, but never to Sup; and forbids all the Superiors, and other Friars, ever to play at Cards, or any Game of Hazard. That modest and orderly Monks shall be chosen for Door-keepers of the Convents: Moreover, His Majesty ordains, that the two little Doors of the two Chappels of the Church of the said Province at Paris, and the little Door of the Yard of the Vestry which open into the Street, shall be damm'd and Walled up, and that the Door from the Cloister to the Garden of the Convent shall be exactly shut every Night, and the Keys carried to the Prior, together with all those of the other Doors of the Convent. That no Friar shall be permitted, upon the Penalties enjoin'd by the Congregation, to discourse with Women, or Maids, either in the Porch of the Church, the Entry of the Vestry, &c. but in the Parlour, and no latter than 8 a-Clock in Summer, and 5 in Winter; nor that neither in time of Divine-Service, from whence they shall not be absent, except in case of Sick-ness; and that a Window shall be made from the Door-Keeper's Lodge into the Parlour. That there shall be but one Bell in each Cloister; that the Serpent, and other Musical Instruments, and plain Singing, shall be retrench'd from Divine Service. That the Superiors shall have Keys of all the Fryars Rooms and Cells, to the end they may open them, either by Day or by Night, as often as they shall think to visit them. That they shall not be permitted to treat Lay-men, *The Female Sex*, nor one another, either in their Cells, or other private Chambers, nor in the Groves, and the Hall of the Convent called the *Menuiserie*; That the Suppers of the Butchers shall be suppress'd; and the Doors towards the Wood in the Garden of the Convent of the Lodges, damm'd up. 'Tis likewise his Majesty's Pleasure, that the Constitutions for the Furnishing of Rooms, Dormitories, and the Infirmery, be exactly observ'd; and that, in Consequence thereof, the Carv'd Cielings, and Inlaid Floors, Chairs and Arm-Chairs of Turkey-Leather; Pictures with Gilt Frames, Pendulum Clocks, and other Furniture not allow'd of by the Constitution, be taken away and sold; and that the Money arising therefrom be employ'd in Walling up the Damm'd Gates, and other Expenses that shall be found necessary; And for preserving good Order among the Friars, they shall conform, both within and without the Cloisters, to the Constitutions concerning the use of Linnen, Matter and Form of Vestments; that they shall let their Beards grow; go bare-footed, and wear neither Hat nor Night Gown, except such as are sick, who shall be allowed black ones. . . .

(*Post Boy*, March 1-4, 1706[-7].)

CRIME AND CRIMINALS

HOUSEBREAKERS EXASPERATE AND MURDER SIR CHARLES THORN

London.

We hear that on Tuesday-night last five House-breakers broke into Sir Charles Thorn's House near Bedington in Surrey, and having Gagg'd his Servants, got into his Bed-Chamber. At their Entrance, Sir Charles fir'd a Pistol at them, which unhappily miss'd doing Execution; upon this they bound and Gagg'd him, and afterwards one of them attempted to Ravish his Lady; at which Sir Charles being exasperated, with much Struggling he got his Hands at liberty, and flung a Periwig-Block at the Villain's Head; who, in revenge stabb'd Sir Charles, then cut his Throat from Ear to Ear, and left him dead on the spot: They afterwards ransack'd the House, and it's said, carried off to the value of 900 l. in Money and Plate. The Lady Thorn is so ill by this barbarous Treatment, that her Life is despaired of.

(Flying Post, January 3-5, 1705 [-6].)

EARL'S HOUSE ROBBED

On Saturday the 15th instant the right Honourable the Earl of Winchilsea's House at East-well in Kent was broke open, and robb'd of several pieces of Plate, viz. a Gilt Bason and Ewer, with the Arms of England in the middle of it and C.R. marked on the side of the Arms, the Arms of the Earl of Winchilsea being 3 Griffins between a Chevron on the brim of the Bason and an Earl's Coronet, a Silver Tankard without Arms, a Silver Plate with the Earls Arms, a Silver Candlestick, a Silver Porringer, with a Flying Horse engraved on it, a Silver Spoon and several gilt Spoons; whoever gives notice of the said Plate, particularly of the Bason and Ewer, to Mr. Windsor Sandys, Mercer, at the naked Boy and 7 Stars on Ludgate Hill, Mrs. Wells at her Coffehouse at Scotland Yard Gate, or at the Earl of Winchilsea's House aforesaid, shall have 10 Guineas reward: And all persons (if offered to Sale or Pawn) are desired to stop the same and the Person who brings it, and to give notice as above.

(Post Man, August 15-18, 1702.)

FOUNDLING IN BAD CONDITION

Whereas a Child near a Year old, tho' not much bigger than a Child of a Month old, having all his fore Teeth, and a sore Head, was left near the Tower on Sunday Morning last : Whoever can discover who left the said Child, shall have the Reward of 40s. to be paid by Mr. Johnson, Overseer of the Poor on Tower-Hill.

(*Daily Courant*, February 12, 1714.)

LIVES OF NOTORIOUS HIGHWAY-MEN—
READ ALL ABOUT IT !

The HISTORY of the LIVES of the most Notorious HIGHWAY-MEN, FOOT-PADS, and other THIEVES and MURDERERS, of both Sexes, for above 50 Years last past ; continu'd from Du Val and the German-Princess, which completes the History to the present Time ; wherein their Thefts, Cheats, and Murders committed in Great-Britain and Ireland are further expos'd ; by Capt. ALEX. SMITH. Printed for John Morphew, near Stationers-Hall.

(*Post Boy*, January 30—February 2, 1713-4.)

DEFOE AGAINST PLUNDERING WRECKED SHIPS

. . . It would make a black Story, should I pretend to give you an Account of the barbarous Treatment, poor shipwreck'd People meet with upon the Coast of England, when they happen to be in Distress. Foreigners would hardly think we were Christians, if they should hear of the Usage poor Men in that miserable Circumstance have met with, when the Country Cannibals have been so far from endeavouring to save the People in Distress, that they have rather taken Care to have no Witnesses of the Rapine they were ready for.

How many Ships, that might have been sav'd, have been torn to pieces ; How many Mens Lives, that might have been sav'd, have been willfully let perish, I will not say murder'd, no Man can pretend to give an exact Account of ; But I could have Thousands of Witnesses to prove the Robbery, the Cruelty, the Barbarity of our People upon the Coast of England, when Ships have come on Shoar in Distress.

Let the Town of Deal tell the World, how in the great Storm their Boats went off with the utmost Hazard to save the Wreck, and get Plunder, and how they let the poor perishing Wretches, that were standing on the Goodwin Sands, stretch out their Hands to them for

Help in vain, deluding their dying Hopes, letting them see, these Monsters pursue a Piece of a Wreck, and leave the Tide to flow over those miserable Creatures without any Compassion.

It is true, this was their Negative Behaviour only, and only shews their Humanity, that when the Men of War were driven by the Violence of that horrible Tempest on the Goodwin Sands, and lay beating there to pieces with the Waves, the poor distress'd Mariners got upon the Sands, which at low Water ebb'd dry—And from the Shoar several Hundred of them were perceiv'd walking dry on the Sands in the utmost Despair, running about like People out of their Wits, wringing their Hands, and making all the Signals of distressed Wretches just launching into Eternity, for they were all sure to be overwhelm'd upon the Return of the Tide—A Sight that would have mov'd the Heart of a Mahometan, and have made Men of the least Humanity, have run any tollerable Risque to have assisted them—The Mayor of the Town at that time, I have been told, did all he could to encourage Men to venture, and was the Means of saving a great many of them : But how other Boats roving about for Prey, came almost within Call of the poor Wretches, and put them in Hopes they were design'd for their Relief, and then tantalizing them in the very Moment of Death, turn'd away from them to pursue their sordid Advantage of Plunder, is a Story too sad to relate, and lies as a melancholly Remembrance upon the Consciences of the Persons—All the poor People being wash'd off into another World in a few Hours after—But to come from this to positive Guilt—Let us look not far from the same Place, I can tell you of my own Knowledge, and not a little to my Loss ; when a Ship has come on Shoar in the Night, and in Distress, and coming gently on Shoar has sat up-right, and the Storm abating, the Cargo might have been sav'd, and perhaps the Ship got off again ; when these Mountain-Thieves have not rifled the Loading only, but torn the very Ship herself to Pieces, before Help could be had, and render'd that desperate, which otherwise might have been sav'd. . . .

(*Review of the State of the British Nation*, December 18, 1708.)

CRIMINALS SENTENCED

Last Week the Sessions began at the Old Baily, where 5 Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death ; 4 of them are for House-breaking. Thomas Ward was Indicted for Counterfeiting a Note in the Name of Moses Hart, made payable to Thomas Bowsher, on Demand for 666 l. 6s. 11d. Directed to Sir Stephen Evans. He was found Guilty ;

Fin'd 200 l. and to Stand three times in the Pillory. Six other Persons were burnt in the Hand, and put to Hard Labour, pursuant to the late Act of Parliament.

(*Post Boy*, March 1-4, 1706 [-7].)

DEATH SENTENCES

London, Dec. 19. The Sessions at the Old Baily did not end till Monday last; and it has not been known for many Years, that so many Persons receiv'd Sentence of Death at one time, there being then Condemn'd 23 Persons, being 6 Women, and 17 Men, two of which are Richard Keele, and William Lowther, for the late Notorious Riot and Murder of Edward Perry, the late Turnkey at Clerkenwell-Bridewell; 7 for Burglary, 5 for Shop-lifting, 4 upon the late Statute for Entring of Houses, and Stealing Goods above the Value of 40s. and the rest for several Capital Offences.

(*Post Boy*, December 17-19, 1713.)

TRIAL OF RICHARD TOWNE

London, Dec. 18. *A particular Account of the Tryal of RICHARD TOWNE, Tallow-Chandler, &c.*

Richard Towne, of *London*, Tallow-Chandler, was indicted for that he having follow'd the said Trade and Mystery of a Tallow-Chandler, bought and sold Goods and Merchandizes in that Art, and got his Living thereby, at divers times since the Month of April, 1707. And having contracted several Debts by such his Dealing, Buying, and Selling; particularly, One Hundred Pounds to William Thomas, and above One Thousand Pounds more to other Persons; he became a Bankrupt, and a Commission of Bankruptcy was issu'd out against him; and that afterwards, *viz.* on the 5th of April last, he did withdraw himself from his said Creditors, with Intention to defraud 'em, and did remove, and feloniously and fraudulently conceal, and carry away 15 Tun of Tallow, valu'd at 400 l. and 400 l. in Money numbered, and also his Debt-Books, and Books of Accounts, the said William Thomas, and other his Creditors, to defraud, contrary to the Statute in that Case made and provided. To which the Prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

Mr. Whitacre open'd the Indictment, wherein he inform'd the Jury, that the Statute was very express, that if any Person, being a Bankrupt, after April, 1707, did fraudulently conceal, embezzle, or make away Goods or Money to the Value of Twenty Pounds, he or they should be adjudg'd Guilty of Felony. . . .

To prove the Debts, one William Dee depos'd, That the Prisoner, on the 14th of March last, bought divers Goods of William Thomas, to the Value of 150 l. which Goods were, by his Order, pack'd up and sent away, and were afterwards ship'd for Holland. And one Mr. Jefferies made Oath, That he deliver'd (in November, 1711) a great Quantity of Tallow, amounting to about 100 Tun, worth at that time about 40s. a Hundred, for Mr. Vos and Partners; to which also the Prisoner was Debtor.

One Mr. Towne (but no Relation of the Prisoner) was afterwards sworn, who declar'd, That he having 7 Hogsheads of Jamaica Pepper, in a Warehouse of the Prisoner's, he, the Prisoner, unknown to the Witness, and without his Privity or Consent, sold the same for 70 l. about the time he went off, and carry'd the Money with him.

After the Proof of these several Debts, &c. it was depos'd, That the Prisoner withdrew himself from his Habitation about Three of the Clock in the Morning, on the 5th of April last: And Mr. Hodgson made Oath, That being sent by the Commissioners in a Statute of Bankrupt in quest of the Prisoner, he took him on the 17th of the said Month of April, at Sandwich; when searching him, by virtue of a Warrant from the Commissioners, he found in his Pocket 20 Guineas in Gold. and 5 l. 7s. 6d. or thereabouts, in Silver, and 3 Gold Rings on his Fingers; and that he took from him the Guineas, 5 l. in Silver, and the Rings, and left him the odd Shillings to himself. That after this, he was talking with the Prisoner, and ask'd him, How chance he had no more Money? to which he answer'd, That he had more Money when he went on Board; but being out of order, and Sea-sick, and going to ease himself at the Ship side, he drop'd 800 Guineas (which were in two Bags in his Bosom, between his Coat and Wastcoat) into the Sea. This was strengthen'd by his own Examination before the Commissioners, wherein he acknowledg'd upon Oath, That on the 4th of April last, (the Day before he went away) he order'd Thomas Norris to carry away his Books of Accompt, Plate, and Papers of great Value, and a large Quantity of Tallow, which he then believ'd were arriv'd in Holland. That on the 5th, he went away, in order to go to Ostend; but when he came to the sea-side, found the Amsterdam-fleet was sail'd; and thereupon he and Norris went on board the Pacquet-Boat, and the weather being rough, he was Sea Sick, and lost his 800 Guineas out of his Breast, and the Pacquet being beat back by the Winds, he was taken at Sandwich. . . .

The Prisoner in his Defence said, That he ow'd Thomas nothing . . . and, That the said Commission was maliciously taken out, Thomas

owing him great Sums, and particularly, the Three Notes which he had mention'd in his Examination ; which Notes, with a great deal of Difficulty, the Prisoner did at last produce, and then were handed into the Court, and shew'd to Mr. Thomas, with some other Notes pinn'd together ; which he looking on, solemnly deny'd the Three Notes aforesaid, and which being afterwards view'd by the Judges and Jury, it appear'd plainly to them, that Mr. Thomas's Hand was counterfeit'd ; and, That the Body of the Notes was writ by the Prisoner. . . .

He then desired several People to be call'd to say something to his Reputation ; but had the Misfortune either to have them not appear ; or, if they did, to say very little to his purpose ; one Mr. Morgan, particularly, being, against his Will, prevail'd upon by him to speak, said, He was as great a Rogue as any in England, or words to that Purpose ; So that his whole Defence was nothing to the Disproof of the Crime he was accus'd of.

During the Trial he was desir'd by the Court to bring forth his Books, which he said he could not presently do, but that they were in Town ; and a while afterwards, the same thing being put to him again, he said he could not do it, but they were in the Kingdom ; so that it plainly appear'd he had no Intention to produce them.

Then the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice Trevor gave his Opinion, and Instructions to the Jury ; wherein he observ'd, that the Statute says, Conveying away Money or Goods to the Value of 20 l. in such a Case is Felony ; That it was prov'd, he had more Money taken upon him, and had conceal'd and convey'd away 800 Guineas and a great Quantity of Tallow ; but that the conveying the Tallow, no ways affected him ; for he being accusom'd to ship off such Goods, that was no Proof of Fraud. . . . He was pleas'd to observe, That the Debts were fully prov'd, and that the Notes . . . seem'd to be written by another Hand than Mr. Thomas's ; and that the Prisoner to clear himself of Felony, had almost prov'd himself Guilty of Forgery ; That he had given no Account why he carry'd the Money and Goods beyond Sea ; and that sending his Books away, and refusing to produce them, appears plainly a Design to defraud his Creditors.

Upon the whole Matter, the Jury, having withdraw'd for sometime, found him Guilty of the Felony, as laid in the Indictment ; and he receiv'd Sentence of Death accordingly.

(*Post Boy*, December 16-18, 1712.)

TOWNE'S LAST SPEECH AND CONFESSION

The last Dying Speecch and Confession of Richard Towne, the Tallow-Chandler, of Thames-street, London, that was executed at Tyburn, Dec. 23, 1712. for concealing his Effects from his Creditors, he being a Bankrupt ; publish'd by the Rev. Mr. Paul Lorrain. Price 2d.
(*Post Boy*, December 27-30, 1712.)

REWARD FOR A CHEAT

Whereas John Fairshomp, Alias Greenfield, a French Man born, late a pretended Merchant, a tall slender bodied Man, wears a light Wig and Cloaths, thin and pale Visuage, pretty long straight Nos'd, being found guilty of Cheating of William Russel Turner in Long Lane, Southwark, of Eleven Hundred Kids-Skins, value 160 l. has absconded from his usual Aboard. Whoever can give Notice of the said Fairshomp alias Greenfield, so as he may be Apprehended, to William Russel aforesaid, or John Snat, Leather-Cutter in Tuttle Street, Westminster, shall have Two Guineas Reward.

(*Post Boy*, July 16-18, 1702.)

SOCIETIES FOR THE REFORMATION OF MANNERS

Country-m[an]. Pray, Master, give me your Opinion of what the Doctor [Sacheverell] has said against the Societies of Reformation . . . ; he could not have pleas'd the Palates of our Debauchees better than he has done in those Paragraphs. He tells us, pag. 8. ' We are not under the sanctify'd Pretence of Reformation of Manners to turn Informers, assume an odious and factious Office, arrogantly intrench upon others Christian Liberty and Innocence, and under the Shew of more Zeal and Purity, the most infallible Token of a dexterous and refin'd Hypocrite and Knave, turn the World upside down, and set all Mankind into Quarrels and Confusions.' And pag. 10. he seems to charge them ' with erecting illegal Inquisitions, which, he says, are the base Product of ill Nature, spiritual Pride, Censoriousness, and sanctify'd SPLEEN, pretending to carry on the blessed Work of Reformation by lying, whispering, backbiting, and tale-bearing, the most express Character of the Devil, who is emphatically stil'd the grand Accuser of the Brethren ; that they are Busy-Bodies in other Mens Matters, whom the Apostle justly ranks with Murderers, Thieves, and Malefactors, as the most proper Persons to keep one another Company' . . .

Obs[ervator]. Without Informers, Roger, our Judges, in all criminal Cases, might shut up their Courts, and our Acts of Parliament against Crimes of State, or Vice, would signify no more than waste Paper. Every penal Law carries the Subject's Duty of informing against the Breakers of it in its Bosom, and every Command of the Decalogue does the like ; so that to say, without Distinction, as the Doctor does, that Informers assume an odious and factious Office, is to strike at the Root of all Laws, divine and human, to turn Church and State into Anarchy, and to bring the World into Confusion. . . .

(*Observer*, November 5-9, 1709.)

Obs[ervator]. You may remember what I said on Wednesday last, Roger, to demonstrate the Malice and Falshood of the Doctor's Charge upon those worthy Persons [in the Societies of Reformation], who, with a Zeal like that of Phinehas, have brought so many thousands to Justice, and convicted them of Swearing, Drunkenness, Lewdness, Profanation of the Lord's Day, &c. in order to prevent the Judgments which are so solemnly denounc'd against those Sins, as appears by their Lists which they print annually. By this Means they have very much cleans'd our Streets of the lewd Night-walkers, other publick Places of detestable Gangs of Sodomites, and many Parts of the Town of notorious Bawdy-houses.

Country-m[an]. This aggravates the Doctor's Malice, who accuses them of invading the private Rights of Persons and Families, and the Christian Liberty and Innocence of others, Master.

Obs. You say well, Roger. These Things have not been done in Corners, but in the View of the World. They don't meddle with the private Conduct of Persons and Families, but only take up such, with the Assistance of Constables, as are openly guilty ; and I hope the Doctor will not deny but Constables are oblig'd, by Virtue of their Office and Oaths, to search for and suppress Bawdy-Houses and Gaming-Houses, to prevent Tippling and Drunkenness in Publick-Houses, and to take up Swearers, Drunkards, lewd Persons, and Profaners of the Sabbath ; and since many of the Constables either want Courage or Honesty to do this of themselves, how can it be criminal in others, to associate for keeping them to their Duty, and assisting them in it ? Had he been at half so much Pains to inform himself of the Nature and Practice of those Societies, as to study Invectives against them, he might have avoided the Scandal he has brought upon himself by slandering them.

Country-m. I cannot suppose it proceeds from Ignorance, Master,

since An Account of those Societies was publish'd in 1699, with the Approbation of a considerable Number of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, containing a Persuasive to Persons of all Ranks to be zealous and diligent in promoting the Execution of the Laws against Profaneness and Debauchery. . . .

(*Observer*, November 12-16, 1709.)

HAMILTON, MOHUN KILLED IN DUEL

London, November 18. On Saturday Morning last, a Duel was fought in Hide-Park, betwixt the Duke of Hamilton, and the Lord Mohun, who challeng'd him upon some Words that pass'd betwixt them, on occasion of a Law-suit. The Lord Mohun was kill'd on the Spot, and the Duke died of his Wounds some Hours after. His Grace is universally lamented, because he was a Prince of unquestionable Bravery, and on all Occasions appeared for the Honour of his Country, answerable to his high Birth and Dignity, being the first Prince of the Blood Royal of Scotland, next to those of King James the VI's Line. . . . He has left behind him three Sons and a Daughter. . . .

The Lord Mohun is also bewail'd, as being the last Male of his Family, and having been much reform'd of late. . . . 'Tis hoped, this Tragical Fate of Two such great Men, will occasion a more effectual Law for preventing Duels than hitherto, they being not only contrary to the Precepts of our Holy Religion, but of mischievous Consequence to Nations, whose unquestionable Right it is, that the Bravery of their Subjects should be made Sacred to the Defence of their Country, and not expos'd in private Quarrels, by mistaken Notions of Honour.

(*The Flying Post*, November 15-18, 1712.)

EYE-WITNESSES DESCRIBE HAMILTON-MOHUN DUEL

The Substance of the Depositions taken at the Coroner's Inquest the 17th, 19th, and 21st of November, on the Body of Duke Hamilton: And the 15th, 18th, 20th, and 22d, on the Body of my Lord Mohun.

John Sissen, Drawer at the Rose-Tavern, has Sworn,

That on Friday Evening, (14th Novemb.) about Five a Clock, my Lord Mohun and another Gentleman were there. The Gentleman ask'd. . . . Whether Duke Hamilton didn't come there sometimes? The Drawer answer'd, Yes. The Gentleman said he would be here in a short Time, and when he came, he should shew him into another

Room. The Duke came soon after with another Gentleman, and ask'd for General Macartney ; who hearing his Grace ask for him, came immediately out to him ; and the Duke and he went into a Room together. They bid the Drawer bring a Bottle of French Claret, and they two drank part of it. General Macartney return'd to my Lord Mohun, and in about a Quarter of an Hour the Duke and the other Gentleman, who staid in another Room while the Duke and General Macartney were together, went away. . . .

Joseph Nicholson, Labourer, Swore,

That John Reynolds, Drawer at Price's Lodge, came out of the House with two Sticks, bid him throw by his Wheel-barrow, and take one of them, for he believed there was a Duel : They ran ; and about the Distance of One hundred and Ten Yards from the Gentlemen, they saw one there throw off his Cloak, and He and another draw their Swords ; two other Gentlemen drew their Swords at the same time ; the Duke and Lord Mohun (whom he knew afterwards to be so) made violent Passes at each other, and then fell. He was ask'd if the other two Fought ; he said, that they stood with their Swords pointed to each other, and mov'd towards each other, but did not see them Fight. As soon as the Lords were down, the two Gentlemen ran to them, and were about Four Yards before John Reynolds, he being about Four Yards behind John Reynolds, by reason he fell when they first began to run. When Reynolds and Nicholson came in, one Second had hold of one Lord's Sword-Hand, and the other Second of the other, each of the Second's Swords being in their Right Hands. The Seconds delivered their Swords to John Reynolds without any Resistance, and desir'd them to break or bend them ; they bent General Macartney's, but could not the other, and then laid them by : John Reynolds took the Duke's, and Nicholson my Lord Mohun's, who said he was wounded, and would deliver his Sword if the Duke would his ; he likewise heard the Duke's Second say, By G—d My Lord Duke's kill'd ; and the other said, By G—d, My Lord Mohun's killed ; the Former then said, We've made a fine Morning's work on't. Then General Macartney, as he afterwards appeared to be, took this Nicholson by the Hand and said to him, Honest Friend bear witness that we endeavoured to part them ; and pray remember that I in the Grey Cloaths and Silver-Lac'd Hat, tell you so. When Reynolds had taken up My Lord Duke, Nicholson and General Macartney endeavour'd to lift up My Lord Mohun. Nicholson said, I believe he's dead : Macartney answered, God forbid ; perhaps his bleeding Inwardly may make

him sick, turn him on his Side that his Wound may bleed outwards ; which was done : Then General Macartney desir'd he might be turn'd on his Belly, which was also done : Nicholson, my Lord's Footman, and others, helpt my Lord Mohun into the Coach by General Macartney's Direction. He was ask'd, how he knew they were Duke Hamilton and Lord Mohun ? He answer'd ; by hearing People say so : He was likewise ask'd, what became of the other Two Gentlemen ? He answer'd, He could not tell.

John Pennington, Hackney-Coachman, Swore,

That on Saturday Morning (Novemb. 15.) about Seven-a-Clock he was call'd from Bow-street in Covent-Garden to the Bagnio in Long-Acre, where he took up my Lord Mohun and another Gentleman. My Ld. Mohun bid him drive to Kensington, but when he came near Hide-Park, he order'd him to drive in there : They were stopp'd at the Gate ; but telling the Keeper, they were going to Price's-Lodge, he let them in : My Lord then ask'd the Coachman, if he knew where they could get any thing that was good, it being a Cold Morning ; he said, at the House near the Ring. When they came near the House, they both got out of the Coach, and bid the Coachman get some Burnt-Wine at the House, while they took a little Walk. He went into the House, and told the Drawer he brought Two Gentlemen, who bid him get some Burnt-Wine against they came back ; The Drawer said he wou'd not, for very few came thither so soon in the Morning but to fight : The Coachman said he believ'd they were very civil Gentlemen, but however he'd dog them. A Groom rode up to him and told him, there were 2 Gentlemen at his Coach, who he suppos'd wanted him ; he ran back and found D. Hamilton and another Gentleman there ; the Duke ask'd him whom he brought ? he answer'd My Lord Mohun and another Gentleman : He ask'd him which way they were gone ? He shew'd them ; and ran to the House, telling the Man, that Duke Hamilton and a Gentleman followed my Lord Mohun and the t'other Gentleman, and that he fear'd they were going to fight ; he desir'd the Man to make all the haste he cou'd, and bring any Body he cou'd get with Staves to prevent them, for he fear'd there wou'd be Murder, and he'd run before. He got behind a Tree within 50 Yards of them, from whence he saw the Duke throw off his Cloak, and my Lord Mohun his Coat, and both drew their Swords, making violent Passes at each other ; upon which they both fell, (he being within 30 Yards of them.)

. . . . My Lord Mohun's Footman and the Two Men put my Lord into this Pennington's Coach ; My Lord being almost dead, his Second

bid him carry him to his Lodgings in Marlbro'-street ; The Coachman as[k]'d him who must pay him ? He said the Footman : The Coachman took him by the Sleeve, and said, He brought him as well as my Lord, and that he shou'd pay him : Then he gave him half a Crown : He was ask'd if he knew who that Gentleman was ? He said '[t]was General Macartney, the Footman having told him so as they were carrying my Lord Mohun to Marlbro'-street.

(*The Dublin Intelligence*, December 6, 1712.)

REWARD FOR MACKARTNEY

Whereas it has been industriously reported, That Mr. Mackartney has made his Escape, and is now in Holland ; this is to inform the Publick, That the said Report is false ; and that whenever he is either taken, or has made his Escape, Notice shall be given in the Gazette, this Paper, and all other Prints. And for the more easy apprehending him, the following Description is given : He is a well-set middle-siz'd Man, of a dark, ruddy Complexion, dark Eyes, dark Eye brows, has a wide Mouth, and good Teeth, generally wearing a black Peruke, but of late has appear'd in Woman's Cloaths, and other Disguises.

Whereas, by an Inquisition taken the 17th Day of Novemb. last, upon View of the dead Body of JAMES Duke of HAMILTON and BRANDON, it was found, that Geo. Mackartney, Esq ; was aiding and assisting the Lord Mohun to commit the Murder on the said Duke ; and that the said Mackartney is fled for the same ; and whereas it hath since appear'd upon Oath, That the Wound whereof the said Duke died, was given him by the said Mackartney ; and Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to issue out Her Royal Proclamation, for apprehending the said Mackartney ; promising a Reward of Five Hundred Pounds to such Person as shall apprehend him ; her Grace the Duchess of HAMILTON and BRANDON doth hereby promise, that whosoever shall discover the said George Mackartney, so that he may be apprehended, and brought to Justice, shall receive from her Grace a Reward of Three Hundred Pounds, over and above what is promis'd by Her Majesty. . . .

(*Post Boy*, December 18-20, 1712.)

REWARD FOR STURDY BEGGARS

Whereas the Streets and Passages of this City are generally, at this time of the Year, much annoy'd with Rogues, Vagabonds, and Sturdy

Beggars : For prevention hereof for the future, the President and Governors for the Poor of the City of London, do hereby give notice, That if any Overseer for the Poor, Constable, Beadle, Marshals-man, Warder or other person, who shall apprehend or take any Rogue, Vagabond, or Sturdy Beggar, (Men or Women) in the Streets of this City, and Liberties thereof, and shall carry such Rogue, Vagabond or Sturdy Beggar, before any Justice of the Peace, or other Alderman of this City, or before any two of the Governors of the Corporation for the Poor of this City : and if such Justice of the Peace, Alderman, or Governours, shall see Cause to commit such Rogue, Vagabond, or Sturdy Beggar, to the Work-house belonging to the President and Governours in Bishopsgate-street, London ; such person . . . shall receive of the Keeper of the Work-house . . . the Sum of Twelve pence, towards the Charges of his so doing . . . N. B. Such Beggars, &c. will be receiv'd at the Work-house on Sundays as well as other days.

(*Post Man*, December 7-9, 1704.)

REPORTS ON IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AMERICA, AND THE EAST

IRISH BUTCHER TORY GANGSTERS

Dublin, May 9. What follows is the substance of a Letter from a Justice of the Peace in the County of Limerick, to a Person of Quality in Dublin.

Honoured Sir,

Askeaton, April 30, 1704.

Last Wednesday Night, Tieg Fennucan, Connor O Sullivan Moor, and one Phillip Connel, all proclaimed Tories, came to the Village of Knockbrack, and seized on the Son of one George Shehane, and carried him away for 40 l. Ransom: From this Place the Tories went to Belaghbehy, which Village they attempted to burn, by setting fire to two or three Cabbins; which Fire was soon put out, save in one Cabbin, which was burnt to the Ground. From this Place they proceeded to Drumstansna, with intent to kill one Lawrence Harnady (who apprehended not long since one Feaghny and another Tory, who were lately tried by a Commission of *Oyer and Terminer*, convicted and executed) and the said Tories having seized him, immediately fixed Carrs right against his House in order to hang him; but a Popish Priest interposing with them for time to confess him, they complied with it; during which time, the Country being alarm'd, got together, which the Tories perceiving, tyed the said Harnady and one Shehane, and being conducting them toward your Honours Wood (in order, as 'tis presum'd to murder them) were surrounded by the Country on every side, who were chiefly armed with Spades, Pixes, &c. who attacked the said Tories, which Harnady perceiving, altho' tyed, tripped up the Heels of O Sullivan, upon which Conner ran the said Harnady in the Back, of which wound he immediately died: Notwithstanding which the Country took the said Tories and cut off their Heads, and having fixed them upon Points of Swords, they brought them to this Town in great Triumph, with Bag pipes playing before them. . . .

(*Flying Post*, May 13-16, 1704.)

REPORTS ON IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AMERICA AND THE EAST 143
EVIDENCE AGAINST AN IRISH PRIEST ' CONVERTED '
TO PROTESTANTISM

Dublin.

Containing part of the Report of the Committee of the Honourable House of Commons : Appointed to inspect the Examinations given in by Dominick Langton Clerk, formerly a Fryar in this Kingdom, against Lewis Meares, Esq; and other Protestant Gentlemen of the County of Westmeath; and the Proceedings thereon.

Garret Dillon a Protestant about six years, he met Mr. Langton coming from Mr. Magan's Burial, who told him it was better for him to have continued a Papist than become a Protestant. That as for his part, tho' he had chang'd his Religion, he did it for Bread, but that he was a Papist in his Heart. . . .

William Dalton a Papist met the said Langton at Mr. Magan's Burial, told him he thought the said Magan made a bad Exit; the said Langton made Answer, that he used all the Art he could to prevail on him to die a Papist, but he could not.

Michael Lynnam a Papist, being examined, said that his Mother-in-Law being very ill, the said Langton went to see her, and ask'd her if he should anoint her, that he could do it as well as any Priest, for the Vertue of the blessed Oyl with which his Hands were anointed still remain'd on his Fingers; That he never was un-Priested by the Church of Rome; but that he could still administer the Sacrament, and anoint as well as any Priest whatsoever. . . .

William Hutchinson a Protestant knows Langton, was acquainted with him in Italy, got him through Charity One Hundred and Twenty Cobs: Whenever any Vessel came in with Fish, Butter, or other things he always used to send him some, being a Merchant: That some time after the said Langton being prevented by the said Hutchinson from Christening a Child of a Protestant Father, he gave the said Examinant provoking and insolent Language; whereupon the said Examinant struck him; on which the said Langton threatened to Stab him, and afterwards gave in Informations charging the Examinant with Treason; on account of which this Examinant was put to Trouble, and was in danger of being Prosecuted, had he not made his Innocence appear to a Cardinal who was his Friend.

Henry Glover a Protestant, heard the said Langton last Easter was Twelvemonth when he was in Bed say his Prayers in Irish; That the said Langton talking of the Pretender, said whoever took the Oath (meaning the Oath of Abjuration) was Perjured; That he Churched

the Queen who was the Pretender's Mother, and that he saw Milk fall from her Breast on her Cloaths. That there would be troublesome Times soon. That he thought Mr. Meares his best Friend, but if he turn'd him out of his Living, he would be revenged on him, that he the said Langton Turned for Bread, and would Turn again.

(*Daily Courant*, October 11, 1711.)

IRISHMAN LIBELS THE QUEEN

From the Dublin Gazette of December 20.
By the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland,
A Proclamation.

Con. Phipps, Canc. Jo. Tuam.

Whereas We have received Information, that a certain wicked and infamous Libel under the specious Title of Honest Resolves, was lately written, containing divers Treasonable Expressions and others, highly reflecting on the Honour of Her Most Sacred Majesty; and was on Thursday the 27th Day of November last, left on a Table in Lloyd's Coffee-House on Cork-Hill, in the City of Dublin, by some unknown Person, in order to the Publishing thereof.

We the Lords Justices and Council, for the more speedy and effectual Discovery of the Villainous Author and Publisher of the said Treasonable Libel, do by this our Proclamation, Publish and Declare, That a Reward of Five Hundred Pounds, shall be paid to such Person or Persons, who (being not the Author or Publisher of the said Treasonable Libel) shall first discover and make known the Author or Authors thereof: And the Sum of Three Hundred Pounds to such as shall discover the Person who left the same in Lloyd's Coffee-House. . . .

(*Daily Courant*, December 31, 1712.)

IRISH RIOT AT THE POLLS

Dublin, November 7. Yesterday came on the Election of Members of Parliament for this City. The Sheriffs perceiving the Electors were going into a Riot, sent to the Guard for a File of Musqueteers to prevent it, and a Tumult arose, in which there was a Man killed and some of the Soldiers were wounded. His Grace the Lord Lieutenant has appointed a Committee of Council to enquire into this Disorder, and has directed the Sheriffs to take more effectual Care for the future. The Poll is adjourned till Monday.

A true Account of the Riot committed at the Tholsel¹ on Friday,

¹ Town hall or court-house.

the 6th of November, 1713.

The Sheriffs of the City of Dublin on granting a Poll last Tuesday, published a Paper wherein they proposed, that to avoid Tumults and to save the Attendance and Time of the Electors, they intended to begin with the Eldest Corporation, and so on in their Order.

That every Day after Twelve a Clock, they would take the Votes of such Freeholders as should present themselves on either Side.

Pursuant to the Method proposed by the Sheriffs, the Recorder, and Alderman Burton, acquainted their Friends that none of them but such as were of the Guild of Merchants, the Corporation of Taylors and Freeholders should attend this Day.

But Sir Wm Fownes and Mr. Tucker, in order to the Disturbance of the Freedom of the Election, determined to come on Horseback to the Place of Election, with Trumpets, Hautboys and other Musick before them, attended with great Numbers; and to that End invited and summoned all sorts of People to attend and follow them with Huzza's; and armed with Swords, Clubs, and other Weapons, through the Street to the Tholsel. . . . [Most of the crowd] were of the lowest Rank of the People, and of the Popish Religion, and such as had no pretence to a Vote in the Election. As soon as the Sheriffs began to take the Votes, and had received but Seven Votes, all which Voted for the Recorder and Mr. Burton, most of the People who came with Sir William Fownes and Mr. Tucker, cryed aloud, Down with the Stage, no Poll, no Poll; and instantly in a most Riotous and Violent Manner Assaulted several of the Free Brethren of the Guild, and Free-holders of the City, who came there in a quiet and peaceable Manner, without Swords or Sticks, with an Intention to give their Votes for the Recorder and Mr. Burton; most of the People attending Sir William Fownes and Mr. Tucker being Armed with Swords, Cutlasses, or great Clubs; and some of them had Swords, who were never known to wear them at other times.

It appears by several Informations given upon Oath, that one Sims, a Gun-smith, being one of those that came with Sir William Fownes and Mr. Tucker, cry'd out, Pull down the Stage, pull down the Stage; and then follow me to pull down the Recorder's House; That the said Rioters being encouraged thereto by several Persons there present of Sir William Fownes and Mr. Tucker's Party, with the utmost Violence tore down the Stage, and cut and wounded several who opposed them, notwithstanding the Sheriffs commanded them to keep the Peace. . . .

The Tumult and Violence rising to such a Height, the Sheriffs and

those about them were in the utmost Hazard, and unable to preserve themselves from the Rage and Fury of so great a Number of desperate People prepar'd for the last Mischief, some of the Citizens cried out, pray send for the Guards. . . . The Guards soon after coming up, with Intention to preserve the Peace, were assaulted by the Multitude that came with Sir William Fownes and Mr. Tucker, who first began the Fray with the Guards, and wounded several of them, and made them retire : So that some of them were necessitated, in their own Defence, to fire. . . .

Upon this whole Matter, 'tis plain all Mischief had been prevented had Sir William Fownes and Mr. Tucker . . . used their Endeavours to stop the Violence of the People who . . . fell upon the Guards, who in their own Defence were forced to fire, after they were thrice repulsed by the Fury of these People, most of whom had no Right to vote.

(Daily Courant, November 20, 1713.)

LONDONERS RECALL MASSACRE OF PROTESTANTS BY THE IRISH

London, Octob. 24.

This being the Anniversary of the Irish Rebellion and Massacre, which broke out on Oct. 23. 1641. it has been usual for the Irish Protestant Gentlemen and their Friends about Town, to solemnize the Remembrance of that Day, by a Sermon suitable to the Occasion. . . .

The Papists were taught by their Priests, that it was no more Sin to kill a Protestant, than a Dog ; and the Clergy swore the Rebels upon the Sacrament, to destroy all of 'em, without the distinction of Age or Sex ; their Hatred to the English Name extending so far, that they enter'd into a mutual Oath, to drive the English entirely out of the Kingdom : after which, they threaten'd, by the Assistance of Foreigners, to invade England, and exterminate the Nation. Their brutish Cruelty was wrought up to such a pitch, that what English Cattle they could not eat, they destroy'd, left them to poyson the Country with their Stench ; and they cut off the Legs, or pieces out of the Buttocks of multitudes of 'em, that they might dye in Misery. The Priests, to animate the Rebels, told them, that such of them as died in the Quarrel, should certainly go to Heaven ; and the brutish Murderers thought themselves so secure of it, that it was usual for them, after their Massacres, to boast of the Satisfaction they receiv'd by washing their Hands in Protestant Blood. . . .

The Irish Gentry, when the Rebellion broke out, did, on pretence of saving Protestants Goods from the Rapine of the Mob, possess themselves of them : On pretence of saving their Persons they at first entertained them in their Houses, and then stript Men, Women and Children stark Naked, turn'd them out of Doors, and under severe Penalties forbad the Irish to give them any Relief ; so that Multitudes of them perished by Hunger and Cold. On pretence of conveying them to places of Safety, they order'd the Guards to murder them by the Way, which sometimes they did by their Arms, and at other times by driving them over Bridges into Rivers, where Hundreds of them were drowned at once, particularly at Portendown Bridge ; and when any attempted to save their Lives, by swimming, those who were placed on the Banks of the Rivers, either shot them, or knock'd out their Brains with Clubs. They shut Multitudes up in Houses, to which they afterwards set fire, placed Guards round them, that none might escape, and so consumed them. Others, after they had stript them naked, they burnt with Straw in the open Fields ; ripped open the Bellies of Women with Child, and took Pleasure to see the poor Infants struggle for their Lives, or crawl upon the Bodys of their dead Mothers.

They drove Multitudes naked into the Woods, where they perished by Hunger and Cold ; and many poor Infants died sucking the Breasts of their dead Mothers. The Rebels, to prove themselves true Children of the Romish Harlot, laid the Bodys of dead Men and Women together in brutish and immodest Postures.

The Popish Women and Children were taught to kill those of the Protestants, that so they might breed up the Natives of all Ages and Sexes in barbarous Cruelty ; and they were such apt Scholars, that they planted themselves in the Roads to murder such Protestants as they found travelling, or offering to make their Escape. . . .

They thrust Multitudes into Pits and Dungeons, where they starv'd them to Death, and bury'd others alive, some of them with their Heads above Ground ; so that their nearest Relations who were with them, thought it their Duty to tye Handkerchiefs about their Mouths, and stop their Breaths, rather than see them dye in such Pain and Torture, and hear their lamentable Outcrys. Some they hang'd by the Chin upon Tenter-hooks, others they dragg'd with Ropes through Rivers till they were dead. Others they barbarously mangled, left to die of their Wounds, and refused to put them out of their Pain, when they begg'd it at their Hands as a Mercy. They hang'd many till they were half dead, and then threw them together in a Pit, which they covered with Earth, and delighted to hear their lamentable Groans. Some they

dragg'd with Ropes through Woods and Bogs till they were tore to pieces, others they hung up by the Arms and Legs, and then cut them with their Swords, and beat them with Clubs barbarously, saying, They would try how many Blows or Wounds an Englishman or Woman could bear, before they were killed. It was their usual Custom to hang Women naked up by the Heels, and after all the beastly Outrages upon their Bodys, would rip them up, if with Child, and throw the Infants to the Dogs and Swine, or knock out their Brains, and trample them under Foot. Some they cut in pieces by degrees, and dragg'd others out of their Sick Beds, forcing their nearest Relations to carry them to the Place of Execution; and by putting Arms in their Hands, compell'd Parents and Wives to murder their Children and Husbands, and *Vice versa*. Some Infants they boil'd to Death in Cauldrons, and hung up Infants in their Mother's Hair upon the same Trees. They pluck'd out the Eyes of some, and turn'd them abroad in that miserable Condition. They drove MULTITUDES into Lakes, pricking them forward with their Swords with greater Cruelty than Human Nature allows towards brute Beasts. Nor did their Rage terminate with the Death of the Protestants, but they frequently dug up their Corps out of the Pits where they had bury'd 'em, that they might be a Prey to wild Beasts and Birds.

This is certainly enough to prove the bloody Principles and barbarous Practices which are countenanc'd by the Church of Rome against Protestants.

Let the World judge then what sort of Protestants they can be who use all their Endeavours to bring a Popish Pretender to the Throne, who, as his suppos'd Father did before him, must chiefly rely on French and Irish Papists. Have they forgot that the French Court was at the Bottom of the Popish Plot, to bring the Idolatry of Rome and the Arbitrary Government of France into these Kingdoms ? . . .

Are there not Millions still alive who remember that King James brought over a Popish Army from Ireland, to cut our Throats with their Swords, as others of their Countrymen had been employ'd to murder us by false Oaths ? Don't we remember that King James, after he was justly dethron'd, did invade Ireland with a French Army, and by the Help of his Irish and British Papists and Torys, design'd to have establish'd Popery and Arbitrary Power in these Nations ? . . .

The increase of Jacobitism is owing to the preaching up of Divine Indefeasible Hereditary Right, and of Passive Obedience and Non Resistance in our Pulpits and Addresses, notwithstanding the Censure of Parliament upon those Doctrines in the Case of Sacheverell, which

the Torys call'd A Persecution of the Church. Is it not likewise evident that the Infamous Tools Roper, the Examiner, the Author of the Conduct of the Allies, and other Libellers, have openly attack'd the Hanoverian Succession and Family, and the very Person of the Elector and his Minister ? . . .

One would think, when all these Things are consider'd . . . the Clergy should be ordered, instead of the slavish Doctrines above-mentioned, to preach up the Danger of Popery and the Pretender ; . . . that the Judges should be ordered at Assizes, and the Justices at Quarter Sessions, to give a Charge against such pernicious Doctrines as are inconsistent with the Protestant Succession in the Family of Hanover ; and that the Laws should be strictly put in Execution against those who assert that any Person has a Title to our Crown, otherwise than according to the Declaration of Rights, and the several Laws for establishing the Hanoverian Succession.

(*Flying Post*, October 21-23, 1712.)

A TRIP TO BARBAROUS SCOTLAND

The Observer's New Trip

to

SCOTLAND

Being an Exact Description of the Country, and a True Character of the People and their Manners.

Written from thence by an English Gentleman.¹

If all European Travellers direct their course to Italy, upon the account of its Antiquity, why should Scotland be neglected, whose wrinkled surface derives its original from the Chaos ? The first Inhabitants were some Stragglers of the Fallen Angels, who rested themselves on the Confines, till their Captain Lucifer provided places for them in his own Country. This is the Conjecture of Learned Criticks, who trace things to their Originals ; and this opinion was grounded on the Devils Brats yet resident amongst them (whose foresight in the Events of good and evil, exceeds the Oracles at Delphos) the supposed Issue of those Pristine Inhabitants.

Names of Countries were not then in fashion, those came not in till Adam's days and History (being then in her Infancy) makes no mention of the changes of that renowned Country, in that interval betwixt him

¹ This is a pamphlet, not a periodical, in the Burney Collection. Its amusing content provides the primary justification for its inclusion here, although it can perhaps be said to represent the type of extended report which now would be included in a magazine or newspaper.

and Moses, when their Chronicle commences, she was then Baptized (and most think with the sign of the Cross) by the Venerable name of Scotland, from *Scota*, the Daughter of Pharoah K. of Egypt. Hence came the rise and name of these present Inhabitants, as their Chronicle informs us, and is not to be doubted of, from divers considerable Circumstances; the Plague of Egypt being entail'd upon them, that of Lice (being a Judgment unrepealed) is an ample testimony, these loving Animals accompanied them from Egypt, and remain with them to this Day, never forsaking them (but as Rats leave a House) till they tumble into their Graves. The Plague of Bites and Blains is hereditary to them, as a distinguishing mark from the rest of the World, which (like the Devils cloven Hoof) warns all Men to beware of them. The Judgment of Hail and Snow is naturalized and made free Denisons here, and continues with them from the Suns first ingress into Aries, till he has passed the 30th degree of Aquary.

The Plagues of Darkness was said to be thick darkness, to be felt, which most undoubtedly these People have a share in . . . ; the darkness being applicable to their gross and blockish understandings. . . .

Woods they have none, that suits not with the frugality of the People, who are so far from propagating any, that they destroy those they had upon this politick State Maxim, That Corn will not grow on the Land pestered with its Roots, and branches harbour Birds, Animals above their humble Conversation, that exceeds not that of Hornless Quadrupedes. . . .

If the Air was not pure and well refined by its agitation, it wou'd be so infected with the stinks of their Towns, and the steams of the nasty Inhabitants, that it would be pestilential and destructive. . . .

Fowl are as scarce here as Birds of Paradise, the Charity of the Inhabitants denying harbour to such Celestial Animals, though Gulls and Cormorants abound, there being a greater sympathy betwixt them. There is one sort of ravenous Fowl amongst them that has one web foot, one foot suited for Land, and another for Water; but whether or no this . . . be not the lively picture of the Inhabitants, I shall leave to wiser conjecture.

Their Rivers, or rather Arms of the Sea are short, few places in Scotland being above a days Journey from the Sea, but they are broad, deep, and dangerous, pestered with multitudes of Porposes or Sharks (some of them perhaps amphibious too, that live more on Land than Water) which destroy their Solmon, the great Commodity of this Country, which being too good for the Inhabitants, are barreled up and converted into Marchandise, &c. . . .

Their Cities are poor and populous, especially Edenborough, their Metropolis, which so well suits with the Inhabitants, that one Character will serve them both, viz. High and Dirty. The Houses mount seven or eight stories high, with many Families on one Floor, one Room being sufficient for all occasions. . . . The Town is like a double Comb (an Engine not commonly known amongst them) one great Street, and each side stockt with narrow Allies. . . .

Their Christnings (as all other things) are without form, only Water poured on the Infant, and such words used as Sir John's Mephistophilus supplies him with. . . .

When any one dies, the Bell-man goes about ringing their passing Bell, and acquaints the people therewith, in form following, Beloved Brouthrin and Susters, I let yau to wot that thir is an fautful Broothir lawtli departed awt of this prisant varld, aut thi plesnir of Aulmoughti Good (and then he vails his Bonnet) his Naum is Volli Voodcock, thrid Son to Jimmoy Voodcock a Cordinger; he ligs aut thi sext door vethin thi Nord Gawt, close on thi Nawthur Rawnd, and I wod yaw gang to his burying on Thursdau before twa a Clock, & c. The time appointed for his Burying being come, the Bell-man calls the Company together, and he is carried to the Burying-place, and thrown into the Grave (as Dog Lyon was) and there's an end of Wolli. . . .

The Houses of the Commonalty are very mean, Mud-wall and Thatch the best; but the poorer sort live in such miserable Hutts as never Eye beheld, it is no difficulty to piss over them; Men, Women and Children ligg [?] altogether in a poor Mouse-house of Mud, Heath, and such like matter, in some parts where Turf is plentiful; they build up little Cabbins thereof, with Arched Roofs of Turf, without a stick of Timber in it; when the House is dry enough to burn, it serves them for fuel, and they remove to another. The Habit of the People is very different, according to the qualities or the places they live in, as Low-land or High-land Men. The Low-land Gentry go well enough habited, but the poorer sort go (almost) naked, only an old Cloak, or a part of their Bed-cloaths thrown over them. The Highlanders wear slashed Doublets, commonly without Breeches, only a Plad tyed about their Wasts, &c. thrown over one Shoulder, with short Stockings to the Gartering place, their Knees and part of their Thighs being naked; others have Breeches and Stockings all of a piece of Plad ware, close to their Thighs; in on[e] side of their Girdle sticks a Curk or Skean,¹ about a foot or half a yard long, very sharp, and the back of it filed into divers notches, wherein they put

¹ Dagger.

Poison, on the other side a brace (at least) of Brass Pistols ; nor is this Honour sufficient, if they can purchase more, they must have a long swinging Sword.

The Women are commonly two handed Tools, strong posted Timber, they dislike English Men because they have no Legs, or (like themselves) posts to walk on ; the meaner go bare foot and bare-head, with two black Elflocks on either side their Faces ; some of them have scarce any Cloaths at all, save part of their Bed-cloaths pinn'd about their Shoulders, and their Children have nothing else on them but a little Blanket ; those Women that can purchase Plads, need not bestow much upon other Cloaths, these Coversluts being sufficient. Those of the best sort are very well habited in their modish Silks, yet must wear a Plad over all for the Credit of their Country.

The People are Proud, Arrogant, Vain-glorious boasters, Bloody, Barbarous, and Inhuman Butchers. Couzenage and Theft is in perfection amongst them, and they are perfect English-haters, they shew their Pride in exalting themselves and depressing their Neighbours.

Their Meat is Carrion when 'tis kill'd, but after it has been a Fort-night a perfuming with the Aromatick Air, strained thro' the calmy trunks of Flesh Flies, then it passes the tryal of Fire under the care of one of those exquisite Artists, and is dish'd up in a Sea of sweet Scotch Butter. . . . Their Nobility and Gentry have Tables plentifully enough furnish'd, but few or none of them have their Meat better order'd : To put ones Head into their Kitchen-doors, is little less than destructive. . . . The poorer sort live of Haddock, whiting, and sour Milk, which is cryed up and down their Streets (Whea buyes sower Milk) and upon the Stinking fragments that are left at their Lairds Table. . . .

Their Drink is Ale made of Beer-Malt, and Tunned up in a small Vessel, called a Cogue ; after it has stood a few Hours, they drink it out of the Cogue, Yest and all ; the better sort Brew it in larger quantities : and drink it in wooden Queighs, but it is sorry stuff, yet excellent for preparing Birdlime, but Wine is the great drink with the Gentry, which they pour in like Fishes, as if it were their natural Element ; the Glasses they drink out of, are considerably large, and they always fill them to the brim, and away with it ; some of them have arrived at the perfection to tope Brandy at the same rate. . . .

Musick they have, but not the Harmony of the Sphears, but loud terrent noises, like the bellowing of Beasts ; the loud Bagpipe is their chief delight, Stringed Instruments are too soft to penetrate the Organs of their Ears that are only pleased with sounds of substance.

The High-ways in Scotland are tolerably good, which is the greatest comfort a Traveller meets with amongst them; they have not Inns, but Change houses (as they call them) poor small Cottages, where you must be content to take what you find; . . . at better sort of them, a Dish of chop'd Chickens, which they esteem a dainty dish, and will take it unkindly if you do not Eat very heartily of it. . . . Your Horses must be sent to a Stablers (for the Change-houses have no Lodging for them) where they may feed voluptuously on Straw only, for Grass is not to be had, and Hay is so much a Stranger to them, that they are scarce familiar with the name of it.

The Scotch Gentry commonly travel from one Friend's House to another, so seldom make use of a Change-house; their way is to hire a Horse and a Man for Two Pence a Mile; they ride on the Horse Thirty or Forty Miles a Day, and the Man who is his Guide, foots it beside him, and carries his Luggage to boot. The best sort keep only a Horse or two for themselves and their best Friend, all the rest of the Train foot it beside them. The Commonalty are so used to worship and adore their Lairds, that when they see a Stranger in any tolerable Equipage, they honour him with the Title of Laird at least. . . .

The Nobility shew themselves very great before Strangers, they are conducted into the House by a many of Servants, where the Lord with his troop of Shadows receives them with the grand Paw, then enter into some discourse of their Countrey, till you are presented with a great Queigh of syrrup of Beer, after that a glass of White-wine, then a Rummer of Claret, and sometimes after that a glass of Sherrey Sack, and then begin the round with Ale again, and ply you briskly, for it's their way of shewing you're Welcome, by making you Drunk; if you have longer time to stay, you stick close to Claret, till Bacchus wins the Field, and leaves the conquer'd Victims groveling on the place where they received their overthrow; at your departure you must drink a Dongha Doras, in English a Stirrup cup, and have the satisfaction to have my Lords Bagpipe (with his loud Pipes, with his Lordships Coat Armer on a Flag) strut about you, and enchant you with a Loth to depart. . . .

(April 24, 1708[?].)

THE MYSTERIOUS HEBRIDES

A Description of the Western Islands of Scotland. Containing a full Account of their Situation, Extent, Soils, Product, Harbours, Bays, Tides, Anchoring Places and Fisheries. The Ancient and

Modern Government, Religion and Customs of the Inhabitants, particularly of their Druids, Heathen Temples, Monasteries, Churches, Chappels, Antiquities, Monuments, Forts, Caves, and other Curiosities of Art and Nature. Of their admiral and expeditious way of curing most Diseases by Simples of their own Product. A particular Account of the Second Sight, or Faculty of fore-seeing things to come, by way of Vision, so common among them. A brief Hint of Methods to improve Trade in that Country, both by Sea and Land. With a New MAP of the whole, describing the Harbours, Anchoring Places, and dangerous Rocks, for the Benefit of Sailors. . . .

(*Flying Post*, January 1-3, 1705 [-6].)

PLANTATION FOR SALE IN BARBADOES

These are to give Notice, that the undivided Moiety of a Plantation in Barbadoes, late the Estate of Nathaniel Rous of London, Merchant, is to be sold by Richard Meriwether, Esq. and Capt. Thomas Wharton . . . Assignees of the said Mr. Rous's Estate. The said Plantation consists of a new built Mansion-House, which cost above 2000 l. building, besides the Out-Houses, Sugar-Houses, and Distill-Houses, &c. furnished with all suitable and convenient Coppers, Stills, and other Utensils; 332 Acres of Land, all well planted; 180 Negroes; 100 Head of Cattle; the Situation very commodious for Shipping. . . .

(*Flying Post*, April 30-May 2, 1713).

A SHORT ACCOUNT OF CANADA

The Expedition against Quebec being an Enterprize of so much Importance to Great Britain, and the subject of Conversation, we think it will not be unacceptable to some People, that in the Want of Foreign Mails, we present our Reader with a short Account of Canada or New France, and in particular of the City of Quebec. . . .

Canada, says Moreri in his Dictionary, is a large Country in the Northern America, which is also called New France, because the French possess the greatest thereof, and have settled there several Colonies. . . .

There are not so many Houses in the Lower Town [of Quebec] as in the Upper, and besides they are not so fine, being only inhabited by Carpenters, Smiths, Seamen, &c. The Upper Town is well built, and has 3 fine Streets with Shops well furnish'd with European Commodities. . . . There is a Monastery of the Nuns called Ursulines, and another belonging to the Nuns called Hospitaliers, which follow the

Rule of St. Austin. . . . The Fort of St. Lewis, which lies at one of the Extremities of the Town, has very good Walls, and other good Fortifications, defended by a numerous Artillery. The House of the Governor is within the Fort or Cittadel.

Quebec lies on the River Canada, one of the largest in America, and the French call it St. Laurence, because they came into the same on the Feast of that Saint. That River has its Source in the Western Part of America, or rather from those vast Lakes called by the French the Lake of Illinois, the Superior Lake, the Lake of the Hurons, the Lake Erie, and some others ; And having received two other large Rivers in its Course, falls into the Sea in the Gulph called St. Laurence, towards the Island of Newfoundland. The Country along the same is very agreeable and fruitful, and the French have a great Trade there with the Indians, whom they supply with European Commodities, and receive from them in Exchange Furs, as Beaver-Skins, Otters, &c.

It appears by the Account given by the French Author I have quoted, that they had no manner of Knowledge of that Country till the Year 1504 or 1524, when John Verrazano made Discoveries, as they say, from the 28th Degree of North Latitude to the 50th, upon which score some other Authors of that Nation have pretended a Right to all that Coast, and made their New France almost as big as Europe ; but if the first Discovery of a Country can give any Right to its possession, the French are very much mistaken, and have no manner of Right to it, seeing all that Land and much more had been discovered long before for the English, by Sir Sebastian Cabot . . . , who was sent thither by King Henry VII, and so the French must be looked upon as Invaders, and Usurpers of a Country belonging to England. . . .

The French having made good Settlements at Quebec, Montreal and other Parts, have extended their Commerce and Discoveries beyond the Lakes aforesaid, and made several Attempts to discover a Communication with the South Sea and New Mexico. This produced the Discovery of a large Country called by the French Louisiana, and the Great River Meschassipi. . . .

The Inhabitants of New France following the Maxims of those of the Old, have all along made it their Endeavours to usurp the Settlements of the English, and found means to dispossess them from the greatest Part of Hudson's Bay, while at the same time by Presents and other ways, they animated the Iroqueze and other Indians, against the British Colonies in New England and New York, who have done them incredible Damages. These Perfidious Proceedings being justly

resented by the English, they have made several Attempts to revenge the same upon the French and dislodge them from Canada. . . .

During the Course of the late War, several Enterprizes were set on Foot against Québec, but the Conquest of New France, as well as the reducing of the old one within its just Bounds, was, it seems, reserved to the Glorious Reign of Her Present Majesty, whose Forces last Year took Port Royal in Acadia, and 'tis hop'd have now made themselves Masters of Québec, under the Command and Direction of General Hill, Sir Hovenden Walker, and General Nicholson. The last Letters having left the Fleet in the River of St. Laurence, not very far from Québec, we may suddenly expect to hear that the great Enterprize has been crowned with the desired Success. I might enlarge here on the Advantageous Consequences of this Expedition for extending our Trade. . . .

(*Post Man*, October 4-6, 1711.)

NEW ENGLAND INDIANS SEIZE SERVANT GIRL

Piscataqua, April 29. On Friday the 28th four Indians seized a Servant Maid of Richard Waldron's Esq.; at Cocheco, who went about 150 yards from the Garrison to a Spring, for a Jugg of Water, about half an hour after Sun-set: Supposed to be the same Indians that killed two English-men, nam'd, *viz.* Nathanael Meader, and Edward Taylor; They ask'd her many Questions; Whither there was not a French Shallop put on Shoar in New England in a Storm? And what was become of the Frenchmen? Whither or not we had any Forces going out against the French? What number of Soldiers was in the Garrison? What Mr. Waldron had been doing in his Field all day? What he design'd to do with that new Timber hal'd to the side of his House? They told her that they had lyen near his House all that day, and a Week before to wait to catch him, whom they saw to pass over his Boom towards Capt. Geerishes two hours before; and that they might take him on his Return, they had crept down to the foot of the Boom, as near as possible; at which time the Maid came along, and were forced to take her, otherwise they must have been discovered: They told her also that they had been so near him in the Field, that one of them had cock'd his Gun at him, and going to discharge, another persuaded him to forbear, for he would presently have a better Shot at him: They likewise told her 'twas never the year [?] for him to build his New Fortifications round his House, for they would certainly take him, and that 'twere in vain for him to

plant his New Orchard in his Field, for he should neither eat the Apples, nor drink the Cyder, for that they would have him by and by, and roast him, and She should see it. In the Interim Mr. Waldron coming over the Boom; the Watchman on the Top of his House, not knowing who it was, call'd out, Stand; which the Indians hearing, being frightened, ran all away, but one stept back and with the head of his Hatchet, knock'd the Girl down, and left her for Dead, she lay on the Spot two Hours till being found wanting, she was enquir'd after and search'd for at the Spring, where She was found, a little come to her self; and 'tis hop'd She may do well.

(*Flying Post*, August 5-8, 1704.)

A LADY'S TRAVELS IN SPAIN

The Ingenious and Diverting Letters of the Lady's — Travels into Spain. Describing the Devotions, Nunneries, Humour, Customs, Laws, Militia, Trade, Diet, and Recreations of that People. Intermix'd with Great Variety of Modern Adventures, and Surprising Accidents; being the Truest and Best Remarks Extant on that Court and Country.

...

(*Daily Courant*, December 7, 1702.)

EUROPEAN MAIL SERVICE

In order to settle in a more convenient and speedy way, a Correspondence by Letters between Muscovy, Poland, Holland, and other Countries, by Leipsick in Saxony: This is to give Notice, that the Post of Leipsick is so well regulated, that the said Correspondence may be carried on in a shorter time than heretofore, as it will appear by the following particulars. 1. It is to be observed, that the Mails, which set out from Leipsick every Wednesday and Saturday at 8 in the evening, arrive at Warsaw within 7 days after, viz. Wednesdays and Saturdays, and return from Warsaw every Thursday and Sunday for Leipsick, where they arrive within 6 days after, viz. Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2. It is likewise to be noted, that if the Mails for Hamburg and Holland set out from Leipsick, Wednesday and Saturday in the evening, the Letters will commonly arrive at Amsterdam, Munday and Friday, and at Hamburg, Saturday and Tuesday. The answer to those Letters go away from Amsterdam, Tuesday and Saturday; and from Hamburg, Wednesday and Saturday; from Leipsick to Breslaw and Warsaw, Saturday and Wednesday, so that in 22 days they go 300 miles, which is the distance between Warsaw,

Amsterdam, and Hamburg . . . 4. This is likewise to give notice, that his Czarish Majesty has so settled the Post through his Dominions, and especially from Archangel, that they agree with those of Poland, and so by those ports and Leipsick, an easy and cheap Correspondence by Letters, may be carried on by Kiow, Warsaw, Breslau and Leipsick to Holland, and from thence to England, France, Spain and other parts.
(*Post Man*, August 1-4, 1702.)

A BOOK ON POLAND AND LITHUANIA

A New Account of Poland and Lithuania: Describing their Governments, Palatinates, Provinces, Religion, Language, Habits, Festivals, Marriages, Funerals, Climate, Rivers, Salt Mines, and other Rarities. Their Forces, Coins, Revenues, General and Particular Diets, Priviledges of their Nobility, *Interregnum*, and Ceremonies in the Election of their New King. With a brief Relation of what passed after the Death of their late King Sobieski, to the Coronation of the present King. To which is added, A New Description of Swedeland, Livonia,¹ and Courland.² Sold by H. Rhodes, at the Star, the Corner of Bride-lane in Fleetstreet. Price 1s.

(*Flying Post*, March 31-April 2, 1702.)

NORTH AFRICANS: QUESTION AND ANSWER

Question. After what Manner do the People in Barbary live? . . .

Answer. The greatest part of the Moors among 'em are Corsairs, who believe it lawful to live by Piracy, and build Mosques, wherein they make Vows to Heaven, and pray for their Success in the taking of happy Prizes. These People have some good Customs which the Europeans have not. How much soever they may be transported with Passion, they never Swear, nor murmur against God, or Heaven. It is affirmed by some who pretend to know very well, that in the Arabian, Turkish, and African Languages, which are us'd by them, that there are no Words fitted for such Expressions. . . . There is never so much as one Assassination, or Murder heard of amongst them; and how high soever their Quarrels may arise, they never come to Blows. It is true, as they are very Ignorant, so they are ridiculously Superstitious. They have particularly a very pleasant Way of curing the Pain in the Head, and delivering Women with Child. If any ones Head-akes, their Manner is to take a Lamb, or a young Kid, and to beat it as long as it can stand, and when it falls to the Ground, they imagine the Pain

¹ Now in Latvia and Esthonia.

² Now part of Latvia.

will pass from theirs to the Head of the Animal. Their Method of helping Women in Labour is not less Comical; as soon as a Woman falls, they send for their Children from School, and give a Sheet to hold at the four Corners, into which they put a Hens Egg, and then the Children are sent out into the Street singing certain Prayers; and whosoever hears these Songs, run immediately, and fling full Pails of Water into the middle of the Sheet, directly upon the Egg, and they believe that through the Power of Sympathy, this Effusion of Water, causes the Woman to be delivered.

The Religion chiefly profest among them is Mahometism. These generally bury their Dead (tho' in some Parts they burn them) and place but one of them in one Tomb, for which they give this Reason, that they may be so much the readier to appear in the Day of Judgment, and not lose time in seeking their Bones. . . .

(*General Remark*, September 15-17, 1707.)

TARTARS, PERSIANS, INDIANS

ARABIAN Nights Entertainments, consisting of one thousand and one Stories, told by the Sultanness of the Indies to divert the Sultan from the Execution of a bloody Vow he had made, to marry a Lady every Day and have her cut off next Morning, to avenge himself for the Disloyalty of his first Sultanness; which contain a better Account of the Customs, Manners and Religion of the Eastern Nations, viz. Tartars, Persians and Indians, than is to be met in any Author hitherto published. Translated into French from the Arabian Manuscript by M. Galland, of the Royal Academy, and now done into English. . . .

(*Flying Post*, January 1-3, 1705 [-6].)

A DESCRIPTION OF THE WORLD

A New Description of the World: Or, A compendious Treatise of the Empires, Kingdoms, States, Provinces, Countries, Islands, Cities and Towns of Europe, Asia, Africa and America, in their Situation, Product, Manufactures and Commodities, Geographical and Historical. With an Account of the Natures of the People, in their Habits, Customs, Wars, Religions and Policies. As also of the Rarities, Wonders and Curiosities, of Fishes, Beasts, Birds, Rivers, Mountains, Plants, with several remarkable Revolutions and Delightful Histories. By S. Clark. Price 1s. Sold by H. Rhodes at the Star, the corner of Bride-lane in Fleetstreet.

(*Flying Post*, February 18-20, 1703.)

DOMESTIC ARTS

PETS FOR SALE

Choice singing Canary Birds, Mottled, White, and all other sort of Colours; as also Whistling Birds, all sorts of fine Pigeons, Choice Turtle-Doves, and a great quantity of Pheasants of all Colours: Parrot-Keats and fine talking Parrots; one Mamozel Monkey, and one Sweet Monkey that whistles like a Bird; fine Italian Grey-hounds, fine Peacocks and Peahens, and all sorts of other Fowls, you may be furnish'd with at reasonable Rates, at David Randal's a Bird-Merchant at his House in Channel-Row, over-against the Rising Sun in Westminster. There is a great many that sells Birds in my Name, as I know nothing of, so that if any Person or Persons Quality, or Gentlemen, will come to me, they shall be kindly dealt with.

(*Flying Post*, March 7-9, 1704.)

OF FISH AND FISH PONDS

A Discourse of FISH and FISH PONDS, viz. 1. Of the Situation and Disposition of the principal Waters. 2. The Manner of making and raising Pond-Heads, their Dimensions, and how to secure the Banks. 3. Of Sluices, Stews, Moats, Auxiliary-Waters, and the Course of laying the great Waters dry. 4. Of the Breeding and Feeding of Fish, and the Manner of stocking Waters. 5. Of disposing the Increase of Fish, the Management for Carriage, of Nusances to Ponds and Fish; of Frosts, and how to save the Fish in them. 6. Of the Benefits and Improvements by Fish, proving that Meadow-Ground of 2 l. may be advanced to 6 l. per Acre. Done by a Person of Honour, being the Result of 20 Years Practice and Experience. Printed for E. Curll, at the Dial and Bible against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleetstreet. Price bound 2 s.

(*Post Boy*, October 20-22, 1713.)

EARL'S HOUSE FOR SALE

To be Sold.

A new strong House, well-built, late the Dwelling-House of the Earl of Carbery, situated in the best part of Chelsea, of 6 good Rooms

on a Floor, large Closets, and Chimneys to some of them; Coach-houses and Stables for 6 Horses; a large Room over the Coach-house, and Hay-Loft over the Stables; good Cellars, Vaults, and other Accommodation; a Garden walled round, the Walls planted with choice Fruit of all sorts. . . . N.B. There is the conveniency of handsome Stairs from the Garden to the River.

(*Daily Courant*, April 22, 1713.)

HOUSEHOLD GOODS TO BE AUCTIONED

Very fine Household Goods (late of a Person of Quality's) will be sold by Auction, at the Hen and Chickens in [?] fod-Street, Covent Garden, on Thursday the 29th Instant, viz. . . . extraordinary fine Tapestry Hangings, fine Damask Beds, . . . Curtains, Chairs, and Cushions, fine Indian Cabinets and Chests, Tortoise Shell and Ebony Cabinets with Prospects in them, with Jars and other China, and all sorts of Household Goods. . . .

(*Daily Courant*, April 24, 1708.)

THE ART OF GARDENING

The Theory and Practice of Gardening; wherein is fully handled all that relates to Fine Gardens, commonly call'd Pleasure-Gardens, as Parterres, Groves, Bowling-Greens, &c. Containing divers Plans, and general Dispositions of Gardens; new Designs of Parterres, Groves, Grass Plots, Mazes, Banqueting-Rooms, Galleries, Portico's and Summer-Houses of Arbor-Work; Terrasses, Stairs, Fountains, Cascades, and the like Ornaments, of use in the Decoration and Embellishment of Gardens. With the manner of laying out the Ground, cutting the Terrasses, and of drawing and executing all sorts of Designs, according to the Principles of Geometry. The Method of Planting, and Raising, in little time, all the Plants requisite in Fine Gardens. Also that of discovering Water, conveying it into Gardens, and of making Basons and Fountains for the same. . . . Done from the French Original, printed at Paris, Anno 1709. By John James of Greenwich. . . .

(*Post Boy*, October 4-7, 1712.)

BOOK SALE

A Catalogue of Greek, Latin, Italian, and French Books, in Divinity, History, Travels, Poetry, Physick, and Fortification. Most

of the Books bound in Calf's Leather, gilt Back [?] and Letter'd: Will begin to be Sold by Auction, at Tom's Coffee-House, in St. Martin's Lane, on Wednesday the 26th Instant, beginning exactly at 4 of the Clock in the Afternoon. . . .

(*Daily Courant*, January 24, 1708[-9].)

COOK BOOK ADVERTISED

The Court and Country Cook : Giving new and plain Directions how to order all manner of Entertainments, and the best sort of the most exquisite A-la-mode Ragoes. Together with new Instructions for Confectioners. Shewing how to Preserve all sorts of Fruits, as well dry as liquid : Also, how to make divers Sugar-works, and other fine Pieces of Curiosity : How to set out a Desert, or Banquet of Sweetmeats to the best advantage ; and how to prepare several sorts of Liquors, that are proper for every Season of the Year. A Work more especially necessary for Stewards, Clerks of the Kitchen, Confectioners, Butlers, and other Officers, and all of great use in private Families. Faithfully translated out of French into English by J. K. Printed for A. and J. Churchill, at the Black Swan in Pater-Noster-Row.

(*Daily Courant*, December 7, 1702.)

ROBERT INWOOD'S SECRET INVENTION FOR CHOCOLATE

Whereas the Author of the new Invention for Chocolate, hath given a general Satisfaction in making the finest and cleanliest in the World with that pleasure, that he can afford it 12 d. a pound cheaper than the Drugster or any in London, if made from sound Nuts, all Spanish Nut, or all Martineco Nuts, either rich or plain, or both sorts with Sugar rich or plain, known by the Rates often publish'd in the Daily Courant. The Author is an English-man, notwithstanding there is no Jew or others will pretend to make Chocolate their loathsome way upon a Stone so fine or cleanly. The Invention is to be seen [all bright cast Iron], the working part is a Secret. The Chocolate is no where to be sold but by the Author Mr. Robert Inwood in Strapson's-court in White-Friers the third Door behind the Green Dragon Tavern in Fleet-street, there is a Coach-way at the Golden Lyon a Drugsters. Those that take but a pound shall have a Dish liquid gratis, or Allowance by the Douzen.

(*Daily Courant*, March 25, 1704.)

TEA, AND COFFEE ROASTED

Whereas George Henshaw at the Queen's-Arms in Fleetstreet, over-against Fetter-Lane, formerly publish'd an Advertisement, That he sold the best Coffee at 5 s. 10 d. the Pound; Bohee-Tea 18 s. the Pound, very good at 14 s. the Pound; the best Green-Tea at 14s. the Pound, very good for 12 s. and 10 s. the Pound; the finest Chocolate, all Nut, at 3 s. the Pound, with Sugar at 2 s. the Pound. Which has provoked several of the same Trade to disparage my Goods, without any Reason, but fear of loosing their Customers. I therefore desire that every body would be their own Judges, in trying the said Goods, and that will make me full Satisfaction, and prove their Aspersion false and groundless. Note, I roast Coffee after a new Method, which makes it drink with more briskness than the common way.

(*Post Boy*, December 26-29, 1713.)

NECTAR AND AMBROSIA CORDIAL

Nectar and Ambrosia (finer now than ever it was yet) being the highest Cordial ever made publick, prepared from the richest Spices, Herbs and Flowers, and done with right French Brandy; Comforting the Stomach, immediately digesting any thing that offends, Cherishing the Heart, Strengthening the Brain, and so cheers the Spirits, that it makes the whole Body lively, brisk, and vigorous presently; when first made, eight years ago, it was then design'd only for Ladies Closets, to entertain Visitors with, and for Gentlemens private Drinking, being much used that way, And being so highly approved of above any other Dram (at the desire of some of the latter) it is now sold (and hath been some small time) in 2 d. Dram Glasses, at several eminent Publick Houses, and Coffee-Houses, in and about London, and at some such place in many Cities and great Towns in England. I would request the Favour of Gentlemen to ask for it, to try if it does not fully answer the Character. The Author has left it to be sold Wholesale, by the Gallon, or Quart, and also for private Persons in 2 s. Bottles, at Mr. Bakers, Bookseller, in Mercers-Chappel, Cheapside. . . .

(*Daily Courant*, December 9, 1704.)

SACK POSSET

A Receipt for a Sack Posset

From fam'd Barbadoes, on the Western Main,
Fetch Sugar half a Pound, fetch Sack from Spain
A Pint, and from the Eastern Indian Coast,
Nutmeg, the Glory of our Northern Toast.
O're flaming Fire let them together heat,
Till the all-conquering Sack dissolves the Sweet.
O're such another Fire, put Eggs twice ten,
New born from Tread of Cock, and Rump of Hen.
Stir them with steady Hand, and Conscience pricking,
To see th' untimely Fate of twenty Chicken.
From shining Shelf take down the Brazen Skillet,
A Quart of Milk from gentle Cow, will fill it.
When Boil'd and Cold, put Milk and Sack to Egg,
Unite them firmly, like the tripple League !
Then o're the Fire let them together dwell,
Whilst Miss twice sings, you must not Kiss and Tell.
Each Lad, each Lass, take up the murd'ring Spoons,
And fall on fiercely, like to starv'd Dragoons.

(*Diverging Post*, February 3-10, 1704[-5].)

ENTERTAINMENT

THE HUMOURS OF A COUNTRY FAIR. A SONG

I

Lads and Lasses,
Take your Places,
Hither merrily repair,
Piping, Singing,
Sporting, Springing,
All for the Honour of our Fair.

II

Come all on the Grass,
Here the Day let us pass,
With Musick and Lasses that love us ;
We relish Delight,
Both by Day and by Night,
Far better than Lovers above us.
The Great Ones at Court,
Are glutt'd with Sport,
Their Leisure their Pleasure destroy ;
But still at a Fair
A Day's worth a Year,
And there we all riot in Joy.

(*Diverting Post*, February 3-10, 1704[-5].-)

HORSE RACING

On the 2d of May next will be run for, on Cerney Downs near Cirencester in Gloucestershire, the Gentlemens Plate, value about 50 Guineas, 3 Heats, 12 Stone weight, Gentlemen to ride, the winning Horse to be sold for 50 Guineas. The next Day will be run for the Town Plate, value 20 l. 3 Heats, 11 Stone weight, Jockies to ride ; the winning Horse to be sold for 20 Guineas. The Horses to be shewed and entred at Mr. John Cove's at the Ram Inn in Cirencester seven Days before they run, whereof the Day of entring may be one. At the same time there will be a great Cock match between Persons of Quality for a considerable Sum.

(*London Gazette*, April 8-11, 1710.)

FOOT RACING

Lond., Mar. 24 :

This day a foot race was run, between 2 Men, on Banstead Downs, for a considerable Sum of Money : They ran 12 miles in an Hour and 6 Minutes time, and the Shortest Man won it : and to Morrow another race is to be run on the said Downs.

(*London Post*, March 23-25, 1702.)

YOUNG WOMAN CHALLENGES OTHERS TO RACE

This is to give Notice, That there is a young Woman, born within 30 Miles of London, will run, for Fifty or a Hundred Pounds, a Mile and a Half, with any other Woman that has liv'd a Year within the same Distance ; upon any good Ground, as the Parties concern'd shall agree to.

(*Post Boy*, December 27-30, 1712.)

THOMAS COOK UNAFRAID OF DUEL

A Tryal of Skill will be performed to Morrow, the 29th Instant, at the Bare Garden at Hockley in the Hole (beginning exactly at 3-a-Clock.) I Joseph Thomas, a Shropshire Man, do Invite you Thomas Cook the famous Butcher of Gloucester, to Exercise at the usual Weapons. I Thomas Cook, who have oftentimes been Invited to Fight by Mr. Joseph Thomas, but refusing him, it was reported that I was afraid : This is therefore to satisfy all Gentlemen, that I will not fail to meet the said Joseph Thomas, with Swords as sharp as can be made, at the Time and Place appointed, desiring only a clear Stage, and from him no favour.

(*Post Boy*, April 25-28, 1702.)

COCK FIGHTING BETWEEN GENTLEMEN

At the Cock-Pit by the Bowling-Green behind Gray's Inn, to Morrow will begin a great Match of Cock-fighting, and will continue all the Week, for 4 Guineas a Battle and 40 Guineas the odd Battle, between the Gentlemen of Essex and the Gentlemen of London. Note, There will be a Battle down on the Mat exactly at 5 of the Clock.

(*Daily Courant*, January 24, 1709.)

ANIMAL RARITIES ON EXHIBIT

At the Duke of Marlborough's Head in Fleet Street is to be seen these Rarities following. 1. The noble and majestick Lion, lately brought from Barbary, which for its most surprizing Largeness, and its being so wonderful tame, far exceeds any that was ever seen in the World. 2. A young Lion lately brought over from Algier, so wonderful tame that any Person may handle him as well as his Keeper. 3. The noble Panther, lately brought from Egypt, one of the beautifullest Creatures in the World for variety of Spots of divers Colours; a creature much admir'd by all the Gentlemen and Ladies that ever saw him. 4. The noble Pelican or Vulture, lately arriv'd from America, 3 foot high, nine over. The Head like a Griffin, Neck like a Swan; the like never seen in this Kingdom before: With several other Rarities too tedious to insert here. To be seen from 8 in the Morning till 7 at Night.

(*Daily Courant*, January 6, 1714.)

KAAMAS'S, MALE AND FEMALE

Two Kaamas's, Male and Female, lately arrived from the Bear-Bishes; being the strangest Creatures that ever was seen alive in Europe; being as tame as a Lamb, having a Trunk like an Elephant, Teeth like a Christian, and Eyes like a Rhinoceros; Ears with a white Furr round them like Sable, Neck and Main like a Horse, and Skin as thick as a Bouffler [?], a Voice like a Bird, stranger Feet than any Creature that ever has been seen; live as well in Water as on Land: Are to be seen at the Sign of the Coach and Horses at Charing Cross.

(*Flying Post*, February 6-9, 1703.)

CASHEWARD BIRD IN ENGLAND

There is now come from the East-Indies, a strange and wonderful Bird, which will reach eighteen Hands high. This Fowl is of Variety of Colours, he weighs between 2 and 300 Weight: This Creature is called by the Name of Casheward, having a Dart on one side, which is as sharp as a Sword, with which he defends himself from all Savage Beasts, never seen in England but once in the Reign of Charles II. Likewise there is two Laplers, their Beaks being two Inches broad and 9 Inches long, and as thin as a Sixpence: Likewise two Flamingers from the East-Indies, with divers other sorts of Rarities: They are to

be shown at David Randals in Channel Row in Westminster, every hour in the Day for Money. At the same Place is sold all sorts of Variety of Fowls and Birds from most Parts of the World.

(*Flying Post*, November 7-9, 1704.)

SEE THE CONTORTIONIST AND THE MAGICIAN

At the Duke of Marlborough's Head in Fleetstreet, in the great Room, is to be seen the famous Posture-Master of Europe, who far exceeds the deceased Posture-Masters Clarke and Higgins. He extends his Body into all deformed Shapes; makes his Hip and Shoulder Bones meet together; lays his Head upon the Ground, and turns his Body round twice or thrice, without stirring his Face from the Place; stands upon one Leg, and extends the other in a perpendicular Line half a Yard above his Head: and extends his Body from a Table, with his Head a Foot below his Heels, having nothing to balance his Body, but his Feet. With several other Postures, too tedious to mention. Likewise the famous English Artist, who turns his Balls into living Birds; and takes an empty Bag, which after being turn'd, trod, and stamp'd on, produces some hundreds of Eggs, and at last a living Hen.

...

(*Daily Courant*, October 4, 1711.)

ROPE-DANCERS UNPARALLIZED

At the Great Booth over against the *Hospital Gate* in *Bartholomew Fair*, will be seen the Famous Company of Rope-Dancers, they being the greatest performers of Men, Women and Children that can be found beyond the Seas, so that the World cannot paralyze them for dancing on the Low-Rope, Vaulting on the High-Rope, and for walking on the slack, and Sloping Ropes, out-doing all others to that Degree, that it has highly recommended them, both in *Bartholomew Fair* and *May Fair* last, to all the best persons of Quality in *England*. And by all are owned to be the only amazing Wonders of the World, in every thing they do: 'tis there you will see the *Italian Scarramouch* dancing on the Rope, with a Wheel-Barrow before him, with two Children and a Dog in it, and with a Duck on his Head; who sings to the Company and causes much Laughter. The whole Entertainment will be so extremely Fine and Diverting, as never was done by any but this Company alone.

(*Daily Courant*, August 21, 1702.)

SIAMESE TWINS

At the Eagle and Childe in Fleetstreet, near Shoe-Lane, are to be seen 2 Girls about 7 Years old, who are one of the greatest Wonders in Nature that ever was seen, being Born with their Backs fasten'd to each other, and the Passages of their Bodies are both one way. They are handsome and lusty, and talk 3 different Languages, can walk, sit down, and carry one another upon the Back. Their Names are Hellen and Judith, the former was born 3 Hours before her Sister. Price 6 d. apiece, if any Person desires to see them privately 1s.

(*Daily Courant*, October 28, 1708.)

THE PANTHEON

Mr. Penkethman's Wonderful Invention.

This is to give Notice, That Mr. Penkethman has, by his Indefatigable Industry, Invented a most surprizing and magnificent Machine, call'd, The Pantheon, consisting of several curious Pictures and moving Figures, representing the Fabulous History of the Heathen-Gods. The whole contains 14 several Entertainments, and near 100 Figures (besides Ships, Beasts, Fish, Fowl, and other Embellishments), some near a Foot in height; all which have their respective and peculiar Motions, their very Heads, Legs, and Arms, Hands, and Fingers, artificially moving exactly to what they perform, and setting one Foot before another, as they go, like living Creatures, in such a manner that nothing but Nature it self can exceed it. It continues to be shewn every Day from 9 in the Morning till 9 at Night, in the great Room at the Duke of Marlborough's Head in Fleetstreet. Price 2 s. 6 d. 1 s. and the lowest 6 d.

(*Daily Courant*, January 8, 1711.)

THE WATER THEATER

At the Request of several Persons of Quality, and some Foreign Gentlemen, who have appointed to meet at the Famous Water-Theatre of the late ingenious Mr. Winstanly, this Thursday the 22d inst. at 4 of Clock in the Afternoon; the Water-Works will be shown with all the Curiosities, and several new things added, to the Expence of 300 Tuns of Water extraordinary, and Fire mingling with the Water, and flying Boys, with a Flaming Torch, playing Water out of the Flames; a flying Dragon, out of whose Mouth plays Fire, Water, and Perfumes. Boxes 2 s. 6 d. Pit 2 s. First Gallery 1 s. 6 d. Upper

Gallery 6d. The House will be made warm and convenient for Coaches to be out of the Dirt. It is at the Lower-End of Piccadily, towards Hide-Park; it will not be shewn any more this Winter. His fam'd House at Littleberry in Essex, is open'd, and shewn in greater Perfection than ever, and both for the Benefit of his Widow.

(*Post Boy*, October 20-22, 1713.)

FAIR TO BE ORDERLY

This is to give Notice to all Persons, That shall have occasion to take Ground in May Fair for Booths, or any other Conveniency, for the Ensuing Fair, they may repair to the King's Arms Inn in Clare-Market; where they shall meet with such Incouragement, suitable to their Conveniencies, from Persons instructed with the Letting the said Ground: Who likewise will take care, there shall be no Riots nor Disturbances, but an orderly keeping it, during the time it lasts.

Mr. Pinkeman and Mr. Simson hath taken their Ground already.

(*Post Boy*, February 6-9, 1703.)

ORDER ISSUED AGAINST BARTHOLOMEW FAIR

London. The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen have issued out their Order, for suppressing the Disorders of the approaching Bartholomew-Fair, prohibiting all Booths, Sheds and Stalls, to be Lett, for acting Stage-Plays, Interludes, Comedies, Gaming-Places, Lotteries, Musick-Meetings, or other Opportunities for inticing and assembling loose and disorderly Persons, & c. under the Pretence of innocent Diversion and Recreation, & c.

(*Flying Post*, August 6-8, 1702.)

A MOUNTEBANK SONG

The Mountebank-Song, as it is Sung by Doctor *Leverigo*, and his Merry *Andrew Pinkanello* in a new Play,

Entitled, *Farewel to Folly*.

Here are People and Sports,
Of all size and sorts,
Coach'd Damsel with Squire,
And Mob in the Mire;

Tarpaulins,
 Trugmallions,
 Lords, Ladies,
 Sons, Babies, and Loobies in score.
 Some hawling,
 Some bawling,
 Some leering,
 Some fleering,
 Some loving,
 Some shoving,
 With Liquors of fat-belly'd Whores.
 To the Tavern some go,
 And some to a Show
 See Poppets,
 For Moppets,
 Jack Puddings,
 For Cuddins,¹
 Rope Dancing,
 Mares Prancing,
 Boats Flying,
 Quacks Lying,
 Pick-Pockets,
 Pick-Plackets,
 Beasts, Butchers, and Beau's.
 Fops Prattling,
 Dies Rattling,
 Rooks shamming,
 Puts² Damning,
 Whores Painted,
 Masks Tainted,
 In Tally-man's fat-belly'd Cloaths.
 The Mobs Joys wou'd you know,
 To the Musick-house go,
 See Taylors, and Saylor's,
 Whores Oily in Doily,
 Hear Musick,
 Makes you Sick :
 Cows Skipping,
 Clowns Tripping,

¹ Dolts.² Blockheads.

Some Joaking
 Some Smoaking,
 Lick Spiggott and Tapp ;
 Short Measure,
 Strange Pleasure,
 That Billing,
 And Swilling,
 Some Yearly,
 Yet Fairly,
 For Fairings, Pig, Pork, and a Clap.
 See, Sirs, see here!
 A Doctor Rare,
 Who travels much at Home!
 Here, take my Bills,
 I cure all Ills,
 Past, present and to come ;
 The Cramp, the Stitch,
 The Squirt,
 The Itch,
 The Gout, the Stone, the Pox ;
 The Mulligrubs,
 The Bonny Scrubs,
 And all Pandora's Box.
 Thousands I've Dissected,
 Thousands new erected,
 And such Cures effected,
 As none e'er can tell.
 Let the Palsie shake ye,
 Let the Chollick rack ye,
 Let the Crinkums break ye,
 Let the Murrain take ye ;
 Take this and you are well.
 Come Wits so keen,
 Devour'd with Spleen ;
 Come Beau's who sprain'd your Backs,
 Great Belly'd Maids,
 Old Founder'd Jades,
 And Pepper'd Vizard Cracks.
 I soon remove the Pains of Love,
 And ease the Love-sick Maid ;
 The Hot,

The Cold,
 The Young,
 The old,
 The Living and the Dead.
 I clean the Lass with Wainscot Face,
 And from Pimpginets¹ free,
 Plump Ladies Red,
 Like Saracen's Head,
 With Toaping Rattafia.
 This with a Jirk
 Will do your Work,
 And Plow you o're and o're.
 Read, Judge, and Try,
 And if you Die,
 Ne'er believe me more.

(*Diverting Post*, January 20-27, 1704-5.)

MANNERS AT THE THEATERS

ANNE R.

Whereas We have already given Orders to the Master of our Revels, and also to Both the Companies of Comedians, Acting in *Drury-Lane*, and *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, to take Special Care, That Nothing be Acted in either of the Theatres contrary to Religion, or Good Manners, upon Pain of Our High Displeasure, and of being Silenc'd from further Acting: And being further desirous to Reform all other Indecencies, and Abuses of the Stage, which have Occasion'd great Disorders, and Justly give Offence: Our Will and Pleasure therefore is, and We do hereby strictly Command, That no Person of what Quality soever, Presume to go Behind the Scenes, or come upon the Stage, either before, or during the Acting of any Play. That no Woman be Allow'd or Presume to wear a Vizard-Mask in either of the Theatres. And that no Person come into either House, without Paying the Prices Establish'd for their Respective Places. . . .

(*Daily Courant*, January 24, 1704.)

QUEEN ANNE REFORMS STAGE BY CREATING A NEW DRAMATIC COMPANY

ANNE R.

Whereas We have thought fit, for the better Reforming the Abuses and Immorality of the Stage, That a New Company of Comedians

¹ Pimples.

should be Establish'd for Our Service, under stricter Government and Regulations than have been formerly.

We therefore, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in Our Trusty and Well-beloved John Vanbrugh and William Congreve Esqs; for the due Execution and Performance of this Our Will and Pleasure; do give and grant unto them the said John Vanbrugh, and William Congreve, full Power and Authority to Form, Constitute, and Establish for Us, a Company of Comedians, with full and free Licence to Act and Represent in any convenient Place during Our Pleasure, all Comedies, Tragedies, Plays, Interludes, Opera's, and to Perform all other Theatrical and Musical Entertainments whatsoever; and to settle such Rules and Orders for the good Government of the said Company, as the Chamberlain of Our Houshold shall from time to time Direct and Approve of.

(*London Gazette*, December 21-25, 1704.)

MACBETH ADVERTISED

By her Majesty's Company of Comedians.

At the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, this present Saturday, being the 24th of April, will be presented the Tragedy of Mackbeth. The part of Mackbeth to be perform'd by Mr. Betterton, the King by Mr. Keene, Macduff by Mr. Powell, Banquo by Mr. Mills, Lenox by Mr. Booth, Lady Mackbeth by Mrs. Barry. And all the other Parts to the best Advantage. . . .

(*Daily Courant*, April 24, 1708.)

HENRY IV, PART I

At the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, this present Thursday, being the 28th of October, will be Acted a Play call'd, Henry the Fourth, With the Humours of Sir John Falstaff. The Part of Falstaff by Mr. Betterton, the King by Mr. Keene, Prince of Wales by Mr. Wilks, Hotspur by Mr. Powell, Glendower by Mr. Cibber, Mortimer by Mr. Cory, Douglas by Mr. Husband, Two Carriers by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Bullock, Lady Hotspur by Mrs. Bradshaw, Hostess by Mrs. Powell, and all the other parts to the best Advantage.

(*Daily Courant*, October 28, 1708.)

SHADWELL'S *SQUIRE OF ALSATIA*

At the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, this present Monday being the 17th of January, will be presented the last reviv'd Comedy call'd, The

Squire of Alsatia. With Dancing by the Famous Monsieur Du Ruel, Singing by Mr. Mason and Mr. Good; and an Extraordinary Entertainment of Musick compos'd for Flutes, and perform'd by Mr. Paisible, Mr. Banister, and others.

(*Daily Courant*, January 17, 1704.)

RULE A WIFE AND HAVE A WIFE

By Her Majesty's Company of Comedians.

At the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane, this present Tuesday, being the 12th of January, will be presented a Comedy call'd, Rule a Wife, and have a Wife. Written by Beaumont and Fletcher. To which will be added a short Comedy of Two Acts only, call'd The School-Boy.

(*Daily Courant*, January 12, 1714.)

THE BATH, OR THE WESTERN LASS

At the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, to-morrow being Tuesday the 8th of December, will be reviv'd a Comedy call'd,

The Bath, or, The Western Lass.

Made shorter, and intermix'd with Vocal Musick and Dancing, particularly a Song beginning, Let the dreadful Engines, & c. perform'd by Mr. Leveridge; a comical Dialogue by him and Mrs. Lindsey, beginning with Since the Times are so bad, & c. Another perform'd by Mr. Laroone and Mr. Hughes, beginning Sing, Sing, all ye Muses. With another new Scotch Song by Mr. Leveridge. And a new Prologue, All in Honour of the Officers of the Army and Fleet, and to Welcome them home from Flanders and Vigo. With Dancing between every Act by a Devonshire Girl never seen on the Stage before, who performs 1st, a genteel Ground to the Harp alone. 2d, An Irish Humour call'd, The Whip of Dunboyne with her Master. 3d, Another genteel Dance by her alone. 4th, A Highland Lilt with her Master. 5th, A Country Farmer's Daughter singly; and all in natural Habits. To begin exactly at Five a Clock. The Boxes 5 s. the Pit 3 s. the middle Gallery 2s. the upper Gallery 1s. 6d.

(*Daily Courant*, December 7, 1702.)

ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE

At Punch's Theatre in the Little-Piazza, Covent-Garden, this present Friday the 8th, and to Morrow being Saturday the 9th of February, will be presented an Opera call'd, Orpheus and Eurydice. Illustrated with variety of Scene and Machines after the Italian Manner :

With that much entertaining Scene of Signior Punchanella encountering a Lyon in the Amphitheatre. Note, no Persons to be admitted with Masks or Riding-Hoods: Nor no Money to be returned after the Curtain is up. The Boxes 2 s. Pit 1 s. Beginning exactly at 6 a Clock.

(*Daily Courant*, February 8, 1712.)

INTERLUDES: THREE VIRGINS AND AN OSTRICH

From Westminster, January 22.

Having a Ticket given me to go to an Opera, that some Gentlemen of London had drawn up for their own Diversion in private, I went this Evening to see the Entertainment, which gave me so many fine Ideas, that they remained fixed upon my Mind with great Improvement. . . . It is true the Relations are figurative, yet the Meaning is very intelligible. He that understands the Motions of the Tides, or the way the Wind blows, cannot but easily unriddle the Mysteries, and see they point at Mens depraved Manners, and express very naturally what Extremes the World has lately run into. . . .

The first Interlude was Three Virgins, *Theodosia*, *Jacyntha* and *Aurelia*, seated upon a Rock in the midst of the Sea with a pair of artificial Globes before them, turning round as the great World moves upon its Axis. Every time *Theodosia* saw Europe come up, she drew with a Pencil one Line exactly as it appear'd in the Globe. Then she measur'd by Compass the extent of that Line; as soon as she had done, *Jacyntha* rose up and took the Scroll out of her Hand and pointed out a City near the Head of the Line. After that *Aurelia* wrote on the same Paper over the City these Words, *Tumult Fire and Pestilence*. . . .

The Seventh Interlude represented a Youth writing in a Field, and his Servants sporting at a distance, an Ostrich stoop'd down upon one of his Papers, and carried it away, and let it fall upon a Virgin's Lap, who was then sitting in a Garden playing upon a Harp. She admir'd the fineness of the Hand-writing, and the Conduct of that Ostrich, and order'd that the Youth who had been robb'd of his Manuscript should be looked for all over the Town. They found him, and brought him to her, and she married him.

(*The Visions of Sir Heister Ryley*, January 24, 1710 [-11].)

MRS. TOFTS TO SING IN ITALIAN AND ENGLISH

At the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, this present Tuesday being the Fourth of January, will be perform'd *The Subscription Musick*. Wherein Mrs. Tofts sings several Songs in Italian and English. With several select pieces of Musick (compos'd by the late famous Mr.

Henry Purcell) taken out of the Operas of *The Fairy Queen*, *King Arthur*, *Diocletian*, and *Bonduca*.

And an Ode upon the Happy Accession of Her Majesty to the Throne, set to Musick by Mr. Daniel Purcell, never perform'd before.

Dancing by Monsieur l'Abbe, Monsieur Du Ruell, Monsieur Cherrier, Mrs. Elford, Mrs. Campion, the Devonshire Girl, and others. With a new Prologue and Epilogue. No Person to be admitted into the Pit or Boxes but by the Subscribers Tickets, which are deliver'd at Mr. White's Chocolate-house. The Boxes on the Stage are for the Benefit of the Actors. The Stage Boxes 7 s. 6 d. the first Gallery 2 s. 6 d. upper Gallery 1 s. 6 d.

To begin exactly at six a clock.

(*Daily Courant*, January 4, 1704.)

CONCERT TO BE FOLLOWED BY HARPSICHORD RAFFLE

At the Desire of several Persons of Quality and Lovers of Music.

An extraordinary Consort of Vocal and Instrumental Musick will be performed by Subscription the 17th of this Instant, at Mr. Hixford's Dancing School in James-street over-against the Tennis-Court in the Hay-Market. After the Consort an extraordinary fine Harpsichord is to be Ruffled for, each Subscriber to pay one Guinea. Tickets . . . to be had . . . at Mr. Fifer's in Great-Suffolk-street next Door to the Golden-Ball, where the Harpsichord is to be seen every Day from 3 till 7 in the Afternoon till the Day of Performance.

(*Daily Courant*, June 10, 1713.)

MR. CLINCH, THE IMITATOR

An Entertainment by Mr. Clinch of Barnet, who imitates the Flute, Double Curtel,¹ the Organ with 3 Voices, the Horn, Huntsman and Pack of Hounds, the Sham-Doctor, the Old Woman, the Drunken-Man, the Bells: All Instruments are perform'd by his Natural Voice. To which is added an Essex Song by Mr. Clinch himself. To be seen this present evening at 7 a Clock, at the Queen's Arms Tavern on Ludgate-Hill. Price 1 s.

(*Daily Courant*, January 21, 1714.)

¹ A type of bassoon.

MUSIC MADE EASY FOR GENTLEMEN

The Gentleman's Diversion, or the Flute made easy. The First Book containing plain and easy Directions for young beginners, with variety of the newest and best Tunes. Compos'd and Contriv'd for that Instrument, by these eminent Masters, Mr. Jer. Clark, Mr. D. Purcel, Mr. John Barret, Mr. Wm. Crofts, and several others; to which is added, a Scale shewing how to Transpose Tunes out of any Keys for the Flute; the whole carefully Corrected, and fairly Engraven on Copper Plates. Price 1 s. 6 d. Forty four Sonata's or Ayres, in three Parts, for 2 Violins and a Bass, or 2 Haut-boy's and a Bass. Composed by Giovan. Baptista Vitali. Dedicated to her Highness Margarita Farnese Dutchess of Modena-Reggio; the whole carefully Corrected, and fairly Engrav'd on Copper-Plates. Price 2 s. 6 d. Printed and Sold by John Young, Musical-Instrument-Seller at the Dolphin and Crown at the West End of St. Paul's Church, and by Alex. Levinston, Musical-Instrument-Seller in Birchin Lane.

(*Post Boy*, February 6-9, 1703.)

MUSIC PUBLISHED TODAY, OCTOBER 28, 1708

New Musick this Day publish'd,

The Monthly Mask of Vocal Musick; or, the newest Songs made for the Theatres and other Occasions, for October. Price 6d. Mercurious Musicus; or a Monthly Entertainment of Musick, made and contriv'd for the Harpsichord or Spinnet, consisting of Preludes, Tocatos, Aires, Lessons, and the most favourite Song Tunes in Operas. . . . Printed for J. Walsh and P. Randal at the Harp and Hoboy in Catherine-street near Somerset-house in the Strand. . . .

(*Daily Courant*, October 28, 1708.)

WILDER'S MOCK TRUMPETS

Wilder's Mock-Trumpets, which have been so well approv'd of by the greatest Musick-Masters in England, and allow'd to imitate the Real Trumpet almost to Perfection, are Sold at most Musick-Shops in London.

The said Wilder does every Day, from 9 'till 11 of the Clock in the Morning, teach (several Gentlemen to sound first and second Trebles by Book so exact, that it is difficult to distinguish them from real Trumpets) privately at his own Lodgings at the Golden Horse-

Shoe in Blew Ball Court, in Salisbury-Square, Fleet-Street, where any Musick-Shop in England may be furnished with Mock-Trumpets Wholesale very reasonably.

(*Diverting Post*, November 18-25, 1704.)

ARTIST MAKES CHINA AND GLASS

There is lately arrived in this City an Artist, which, in the Presence of all Spectators, maketh all Sorts and Fashions of China and Indian Figures, & c. as Jars, Tea-Pots, Coffee-Dishes, Flower-Pots intermix'd with Red, Blue and other Colours, as Natural as Indian Painting; as also Beasts, Birds, Fowls, Images, Figures of Men, Women, & c. which he bloweth of all Colours of Glass, so curiously, that 'tis to the Admiration of all the Spectators. Besides this, he does show a wonderful Glass of Water, wherein are several Images, which he makes come up and down as he pleases, without any Assistance: With several other Varieties. Are to be seen at the Sign of the Beaver, near the New-Exchange, in the Strand, either in Publick or Private.

(*Flying Post*, March 3-5, 1702.)

THE BATTLES OF ALEXANDER FOR SALE

The Famous Battles of Alexander, containing Darius's Tent, Alexander entring Babylon in Triumph, Alexander Defeats King Porus, Alexander passing the Granicus, Alexander after many Victories Conquers all the East, curiously engraved by the most Famous Hands in Europe, in 13 Sheets of Paper, 3 Foot Deep, 2 Foot broad each, fine French and Dutch Prints fit for Parlours, Stair-Cases and Closets, and likewise the Queen's Pallaces, Noblemens Seats and Cathedrals curiously engraven; to be sold and fram'd very reasonable by Robert Hulton at the Corner of Pall-Mall over against the Hay Market, where Gentlemen and Ladies may have their dirty yellow Prints very well cleaned and cheap.

(*Evening Post*, August 8-10, 1710.)

AUCTION OF ORIGINAL PAINTINGS

A Large Collection of curious Original Paintings, Italian, Dutch, and English, Ancient and Modern, viz. Guido, Michel Angelo, Rubens, Vandyke, Dobson and other Masters, will continue to be expos'd to view this present Thursday being the 3d. day of Feb. and continue

to be daily expos'd until the Auction begins, of which timely notice shall be given, in Crown Court in the Old Change near St. Paul's.

(*Post Man*, February 1-3, 1704.)

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

At Grigsby's Coffee-house near the Sun Tavern on the Backside of the Royal Exchange, a fine Parcel of Pictures lately brought from Flanders, of the best Masters, viz. Delem, Rembrant, Polinburge, &c. . . . N.B. There is a famous Picture of David playing on the Harp, an Original of Harlem, in a fine Gold Frame. . . .

(*Daily Courant*, February 12, 1714.)

HOW TO TELL A GOOD PAINTING

INSTRUCTIONS for GENTLEMEN to know whether a PICTURE be well Design'd, well Painted, and an Original.

First observe the Principal Group or Parcel of Figures, that the Lights fall strongest on them, especially on the Chief Figure, that it be of the First Character and most finished, being the Eye of the Work.

That the Group be sustain'd by something that seems loose about it, which serves to extend and continue it to some other Group by, or the Diminution will be too apparent, and the Eyes not descend naturally from one to another, which must, beginning at the Principal, fall according to the Mind of the Story.

That the Action be bold as may be, without too Extravagant Contortions.

That there be a judicious Mixture of Passions, not mixing Anxiety and Roughness with Cheerfulness, Clemency, &c. which disturb the Harmony of the Picture.

That you compare the Actions with the Life, observing in each Action the Alteration in the Muscles, Joynts, &c. . . .

That in great and Honourable Actions, the Character be maintain'd through the Work, without a Mixture of Rusticity or Boorishness.

That though the Painter may describe beyond the Usual, Actual Work of Nature, yet not beyond the conceiv'd Possibilities thereof, except in Fictions; as Centaurs, Satyrs, &c. . . .

That there be an Aequalibre in the Design, that when there be divers Figures on one side, they may be ballanc'd on the other; also in a single Figure, when one Arm moves forwards, the other, or the like, must be in a backward Position, to equipoise the Figure. . . .

That you regard the Time and Climate in the Habits, that Antique Figures be not in Modern Habits, nor one Country in the Dress of another.

That the Drapery appear real Vestments, and in the great Parts the Nudity appear free, the little Folds about their Joynts, but not to seem to strain or hurt them.

That thin Silks appear full of Flickerings, Sattens with quicker Lights, but Velvets with the quickest. . . .

That in diseas'd Bodys, nothing appears Loathsome to the Eye, but that it be exprest by Accuteness in Pain. . . .

Finally observe that the Work be of one Piece ; all free and nothing forc'd or restrain'd ; that your Perspective be judiciously observ'd ; the Action suting the Character, whether Noble or Rustick ; the Sex, whether Masculine and Strong, or Tender, Soft and Easy ; the Age, whether Grave, Vigorous, or Childish : That there be a principal Eye in the Picture, to which all the rest have Reference. That there be an Harmony of colouring throughout the whole Work. . . . That the Colouring be in full and free touches, in the Height'nings ; which gives Spirit to the Picture, and Distinguishes it from a Copy, that appearing always more Labour'd and Flat.

(General Remark, September 8-10, 1707.)

EDUCATION

LATIN LESSONS FOR PERSONS OF TOLERABLE CAPACITY

Mr. Switerda having had to deal with so many Block-Heads and Ingenious Gentlemen, hath arrived to that Perfect and Concise Method in Teaching the Latin Tongue; that any Person of any tolerable Capacity, may Learn in one Year and an ingenious Man may in Six Months perfectly well the said Language according to Grammar Rules, and to Understand a Classical Author: Those who know their Declensions, may recover it in a short time. His chief Design, is now to make Gentlemen, and to teach such Persons as may be serviceable to the Publick in Divinity, Law, and Physick, or such that will Learn his Art of Teaching, He teacheth at his House in Arundal-Street, next Door above the Temple Passage, where Gentlemen and Ladies may be instructed Privately, or in Company, and where you may have a Grammar in 4 Sheets of Paper, and Latin and French Historical Cards, and a Pack to Learn Copiam Verborum, which is a great want in many Gentlemen. In the Evening he Teacheth at any Place where Gentlemen will appoint him: Every one is to pay according to his Quality, by the Great, or by the Quarter, Youths may board with him.

(English Post, March 9-11, 1702.)

CHEMISTRY COURSE

A Course of Chymistry consisting of near 100 Operations, will begin the 20th of this present January, perform'd by Mr. Wilson at his Elaboratory in Well-yard by St. Bartholomew's Hospital in Smithfield. The Terms are 2 Guineas and a half, one Guinea Entrance, and one Guinea and a half at the beginning of the Course.

(Daily Courant, January 17, 1704.)

SCIENTIFIC DEMONSTRATION

A Course of Experiments in order to Demonstrate the Laws of the Gravation of Fluids; the various Properties of the Air, in Relation to its Weight, Spring, Necessity of its Presence in the Conservation of Life, and Production of Flame, and Sound. Together with several new

Experiments touching Light and Electricity. Will begin on Thursday the 27th instant, at [?] in the Evening at Mr. Hankabee's in the Wine-Office-Court [?] and be continu'd every Monday and Thursday following till finish'd. (*Daily Courant*, January 24, 1709.)

WOMAN'S WEIGHT: QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q. Gentlemen, What is the Reason, that if a Woman and a Man of equal Bigness be put into a Pair of Scales, the Woman shall Weigh more than the Man?

A. We know but one way you have to take the exact bigness of each, which is, to put a Man into a Vessel full of Water, then weigh the Water exactly which Flows over as he sinks into it; after fill the same Vessel full of Water, and let down the Woman into it; then weigh the Water which Flows over, when she is in it. Repeat the Experiment, till you find a Man and Woman, which Occupy the same Room, which you will find, when the two Waters weigh the same to a Scruple, If you find after (upon such proof) that the Woman weighs more than the Man, we will give our Judgment upon it.

(*British Apollo*, February 4-9, 1708[-9].)

SUN DIALS EXPLAINED

The Art of Dialling, Performed Geometrically, by Scale and Compasses: Arithmetically, by the Canons of Sines and Tangents: Instrumentally, by a Trigonal Instrument. The Geometrical Part whereof is performed by Projecting of the Sphere in Plano, upon the Plane it self, whereby not only the Making but the Reason also of Dials is Discover'd. A Second way of Geometrical Dialling very Easie, Plain and Universal. The Fourth Edition with Copper Plates. To which is added a Supplement; Shewing, how by Scale and Compasses to inscribe such Circles of the Sphere into Sun-Dial Plans, that shall shew (besides the hour of the day) the Diurnal Motion of the Sun; his Place in the Zodiack; the Time of his Rising and Setting: Babilonian, Italian, and Jewish Hours; the Point of the Compass upon which the Sun is at any time of the Day, and the Proportions of Shadows to their Heights. Also, a General and Easie way to Project Hour-Lines upon all kind of Superficies, without any regard had to their standing. And, how from a Glass Horizontally placed in the Soyl of a Window, to reflect Hours upon any Superficies. By W. Leybourn, Philomath. Printed for George Sawbridge at the Three Flower-Deluces in Little-Britain.

(*Daily Courant*, September 23, 1702.)

THE ART OF PENMANSHIP

The Double Copy-Book, being a cheap, yet infallible way, whereby Children of fit Age and Understanding, may with more Ease and Profit, and in less time than ordinary be taught to write a fair Legible and Useful Hand, and by the same means be also instructed in the principal Parts of the Catechism. Those of Riper Years who are too poor to pay School Teachers, may for Eighteen Pence have this, and (if but a common Capacity) may by this Copy-Book learn a Quality so useful for any Trade or Business, meerly by diligently tracing over the Red Alphabet and Copies, and then copying from the Black Alphabet and Copies. Engraved by William Elder, by the Order and Direction of the Late Sir Charles Cottrell. Printed for Bernard Lintott, at the Middle-Temple Gate in Fleetstreet.

(*Daily Courant*, August 21, 1702.)

SECRETARY'S GUIDE

The young Secretary's Guide: Or, A speedy Help to Learning. In Two Parts. 1st, Containing the true Method of writing Letters upon any Subject, whether concerning Business or otherwise; fitted to all Capacities, in a most smooth Style; with about 200 Examples never before published. As also Instructions, how properly to Entitle, Subscribe, or Direct a Letter to any Person of what Quality soever. Together with full Directions for true Pointing, and many notable Things. 2. Containing an exact Collection of Acquittances, Bills, Bonds, Wills, Indentures, Deeds of Gift, Letters of Attorney, Bills of Sale, Counter Securities, with Directions relating to what is most difficult to be understood, in the most legal Sence, Form and Manner. To which are added, the Names of Men and Women, Cities, Counties, Sums of Money, Days, Months, Years of Date, Trade; and in Latin, as they ought to be placed in any Latin Obligation. With an Interest-Table, to know the Interest due upon any Sum of Money. Sold by H. Rhodes, the Star, the Corner of Bride-lane, Fleetstreet. Price 1 Shilling.

(*Flying Post*, February 18-20, 1703.)

THE ARTS OF PROSE AND VERSE

Mr. Werrenfels has also publish'd a Treatise at Amsterdam, concerning Stile, where we have the nice Distinctions assign'd, betwixt a

True Sublime, and a Proud Bombastick. In the First, 'tis requisite that the Theme of the Discourse be something great and considerable, either in it self, or in the Apprehension of Orator, or Audience; upon which, the Spirit of Fancy shou'd brood and deliberate, and Work it up with heat, till it ferment, and swell and grow modestly luxuriant; No Subject can shine, unless it first pass thro' these Flames, and be slightly sing'd in this Calenture; this is the Soul that actuates and enlivens it; This Wakes the sleeping Audience, and inspires those Noble Ideas into it, which the Orator is possess'd with; it sets the Spirits a work, and the Blood afloat, and deluges the Soul in a Tide of Delight, conceiv'd from the agreeable Mixture of Ideas, in the Orator's Discourse. When this is done, we ought to manage the madness of Fancy, with Temper and Judgment; otherwise the Discourse will fly off into Enthusiasm. . . .

(*Post-Angel*, July, 1702, p. 45.)

Just Publish'd,

The Art of English Poetry, containing, I. Rules for making Verses. II. A Collection of the most Natural, Agreeable, and Sublime Thoughts, viz. Allusions, Similes, Descriptions and Characters, of Persons and Things; that are to be found in the best English Poets. III. A Dictionary of Rhymes. By Edw. Bysshe. Gent. The 3d Edition, with large Improvements. Sold by A. and J. Churchill in Pater-noster-Row. . . .

(*Daily Courant*, May 29, 1708.)

THE EASY WAY TO EVERYTHING

The way to get Wealth; or, an easie and cheap way to make 23 sorts of Wine, equal to that of France, and to make Syder, Mead, Rum, Rack, Brandy, Cordial Waters, Pickles, Vinegars. The Mystery of a Confectioner, Physical Receipts, the Servant Maids Instructor for Japan Work, to back Wood and gild, to make Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, to help a bad Memory, so that you may remember all you read or do; to keep Rain tho never so great showers from wetting through your Cloaths. A help to Discourse, and many other Curiosities. By the Author of the Way to save Wealth by Living well for 2 d. a day, and the Author of 1,000 notable things, price 1 s. 6 d. Sold by G. Conyers at the Gold Ring in Little Brittain.

(*Post Man*, March 7-10, 1702.)

A particular Account of the University of CAMBRIDGE.

The University of Cambridge, the other Eye and Stay of the Kingdom (as Camden expresses it) stands on the River Cam, which after it has most pleasantly sprinkled its West-side with several little Isles, turns to the East, and divides the Town into two Parts; so that it is joyn'd by a Bridge, from whence its Name is apparently deriv'd. This excellent Magazine of all good Literature, for many 100 Years has furnish'd Church and State with Persons of singular Learning, Piety and Prudence; but it is difficult to determine when it was first instituted. . . . in the Reign of King Edward I. they proceeded to build Colleges, not only for affording Apartments, but likewise a competent Maintenance to certain Numbers of Scholars, according to the Revenues assign'd for that purpose: These Colleges are 12 in Number, besides 4 Halls all endowed, and privileged as the Colleges, so that they only differ in Name; whereas the Halls at Oxford have no settled Revenues.

This University, in some few Particulars differs from that of Oxford: For the Chancellor of Cambridge is not so for Life, but may be elected every three Years. . . . He has under him a Commissary, who hold a Court of Record of Civil Causes, for all Priviledged Persons and Scholars, under the Degree of Master of Arts; where all Causes are tryed and determin'd, by the Civil and Statute Laws and the Customs of the University. The High Steward is chosen by the Senate. . . . The Vice-Chancellor is likewise chosen every Year Novemb. 3 by the Senate, out of two Persons nominated by the Heads of the several Colleges and Halls. The Two Proctors are Yearly elected, as at Oxford. . . . There are also chosen after the same Manner, two Officers called TAXERS, who with the Proctors, have the Oversight of Weights and Measures, as Clerks of the Market: Besides the Custos Archiverum, a University Register, three Esquire Beadles, one Yeoman-Beadle, and a Library-Keeper.

For the Encouragement of Scholars, this famous University has likewise divers Privileges, Rights, and Liberties, granted by several Kings of England, which every Michaelmas-Day, the Mayor of the Town of Cambridge, at the Entrance into his Office, takes a solemn Oath before the Vice-Chancellor, to observe and conserve, according to the true Intent and Meaning of the said Grants.

(General Remark on Trade, September 8-10, 1707.)

AIDS TO BEAUTY

CURE FOR PALLOR

The famous Bavarian Red Liquor ;

Which gives such a delightful blushing Colour to the Cheeks of those that are White or Pale, that it is not to be distinguished from a natural fine Complexion, nor perceived to be artificial by the nearest Friend. Is nothing of Paint, or in the least hurtful, but good in many Cases to be taken inwardly. It renders the Face delightfully handsome and beautiful ; is not subject to be rubb'd off like Paint, therefore cannot be discovered by the nearest Friend. It is certainly the best Beautifier in the World : Is sold only at Mr. Payn's Toyshop, at the Angel and Crown in St. Paul's Churchyard near Cheapside, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions.

(Daily Courant, January 8, 1714.)

THE VENETIAN WASH

The Venetian Wash, being a Most Excellent Water, to Beautify and add Loveliness to the Face, by taking out all sorts of Freckles, Morpew, Sun-brown and Yellowness. 1s. the Bottle. A Dentifrice to Whiten the Teeth; Being an Excellent Powder of so singular a Virtue, that Teeth, tho' as black as Ebony, being rubbed with it, will to Admiration, be as White as Ivory. 6d. the Box.

(London Post, March 18-20, 1702.)

THE GENUINE ROYAL CHEMICAL WASH-BALL

The true Royal Chymical Wash-ball for the beautifying the Hands and Face, as it is from the first Author, without Mercury or any thing prejudicial, largely experienced and highly recommended by all that use them, and that for making the Skin so delicately soft and smooth, as not to be parallel'd by either Wash, Powder, or Cosmetick ; and it being indeed a real Beautifier of the Skin, by taking off all Deformities, as Tettors, Ringworms, Morpew, Sunburn, Scuff, Pimples, Pits, or Redness of the Small pox, keeping it of a lasting and extreme Whiteness. It soon alters red or rough Hands and is admirable in shaving the Head, which not only gives an exquisite sharpness to the Razor, but so

comforts the Brain and Nerves, as to prevent catching Cold, and is of a grateful and pleasant Scent ; which has been sold above this eight Years at the Corner of Pope's-Head Alley in Cornhill, over against the Royal Exchange, and is still continued to be sold at the same Place by Mr. Lambert, Glove-seller, and at Mrs. Kings Toy Shop in Westminster Hall. Price One Shilling each, and Allowance by the Dozen. Beware of Counterfeits which may prove very prejudicial.

(*Flying-Post*, June 25-27, 1713.)

PERFUME FOR WIGS

The Royal Essence for the Hair of the Head and Perriwigs, being the most delicate and charming Perfume in Nature, and the greatest Preserver of Hair in the World, for it keeps that of Perriwigs (a much longer time than usual) in the Curl, and fair Hair from fading or changing colour, makes the Hair of the Head grow thick, strengthens and confirms its Roots, and effectually prevents it from falling off or splitting at the ends, makes the Powder continue in all Hair longer than it possibly will, by the use of any other thing ; by its incomparable Odour and Fragrancy it strengthens the Brain, revives the Spirits, quickens the Memory, and makes the Heart chearful, never raises the Vapours in Ladies, & c., being wholly free from (and abundantly more delightful and pleasant than) Musk, Civet, & c. 'tis indeed an unparallel'd fine Scent for the Pocket, and Perfumes Handkerchiefs, & c. excellently. To be had only at Mr. Allcraft's a Toyshop at the Bluecoat Boy by Popes-head-Alley against the Royal Exchange, Cornhill, seal'd up, at 2 s. 6 d. a Bottle with Directions.

(*Daily Courant*, March 10, 1704.)

SHOE POLISH

The famous Spanish-Blackening for Gentlemens Shoes,

That ever was invented or us'd, it making 'em always look like New ; never daubs the Hands in putting on or soils the Stockings in wearing ; neither has it the ordinary Gloss of German-Balls, or the intollerable noisom Stink of Size, but is of an agreeable Scent. It makes the Shooes look extremely neat, and mightily preserves the Leather : All that use it admire it, and those that once try it, will never use any thing else. Sold for 1 s. 6 d. the Pot, with Directions (which will last 3 or 4 Months) only at Mr. John Hannum's, a Toyshop, at the 3 Angels near Foster-Lane in Cheapside.

(*Post Boy*, October 20-22, 1713.)

TRUE RAZOR STROPS

Since so many Upstarts do daily publish one thing or other to counterfeit the Original Strops for setting Razors, Penknives, Lancets & c. upon, and pretend them to be most excellent, the first Author of the said Strops doth hereby signify, that all such sorts of things are only made in imitation of the true ones, which are permitted to be sold by no one but Mr. Shipton at Johns Coffee-house, in Sweetings-alley, near the Royal Exchange, as hath been often mentioned in the Gazette, to prevent Peoples being further impos'd upon, price 1 s. each, with Directions neatly fix'd upon the back of each Boards to distinguish them from others.

(*Post Man*, December 16-19, 1704.)

DEBATE ON ARTIFICIAL BEAUTY

. . . I propose an *Honourable Challenge* as a Pledge of Friendship, upon several Disputable Things, which you have advanc'd in *all parts of Learning*: And if the Controversie be manag'd with that calm and Ingenuous Procedure, which Prudence and our Reputation calls for, it might contribute so far to our own Improvement and Satisfaction, as wou'd infinitely out-balance the *Severity of the Exercise*. I promise my self an Answer at your Convenience, and am

Your very Humble Servant,
T.G.

Sir,

I approve of the Design, and accept your Challenge, desiring you in your next to propose your Subjects. . . .

Post-Angel.

Sir,

. . . now I think there's no more to do but that I mention a Subject, and the First shall be—A Challenge to Artificial Beauty . . . I am,

Sir, yours, T.G.

Sir,

In the formal laws of *Dispute* I suppose you are not ignorant, only as soft Words and hard Arguments as you please. . . . when you send a Challenge, I'll Answer it, but shall still continue

Your Hearty Friend,
Post-Angel.

Sir,

I approve the Rules you lay down for our *Monthly Challenges*, so that now here's a *Trial of Skill*. . . My First Subject shall be

A CHALLENGE to *Artificial Beauty*.

I do find that Washing and Painting is Condem'd in Holy Writ, as the practice of loose, licentious and lascivious Women; who with the deforming of their Souls, and polluting their Consciences, do use the Art for embellishing their Countenances. The New Testament affirms we cannot make one hair of our head white or black; and if we have neither the liberty, nor are to assume the power to alter the Complexion of our hairs, then much less the complexion of our cheeks and faces. St. Paul and St. Peter prescrib'd how Women should be clad, that is, with Modesty, Shamefac'dness, and Sobriety, and not with gorgeous Apparel, or with braided Hair, Gold or Pearls; and if these things were forbidden, how much more is Washing or Painting the Face? So that this Artificial Beauty may appear to be Divinely forbidden as an Enemy to Truth, which needeth none but its own native Complexion; and is so far from being beholding to Art for any addition to enliven her colour, or to put a blush upon it; but grant it were neither scandalously sinful, nor absolutely unlawful, yet the offence it giveth to the true and strict Professors of Piety is a sufficient Argument, that it ought not to be practised. Although many things may be permitted in themselves, yet they become evil and are to be forborn, when others are offended at them. Neither is this all, for the very name of a Painted Face is enough to destroy the Reputation of her that useth it; and exposeth her to all manner of Reproaches. And he Challenges you to prove the contrary; who is

Your Hearty Friend, T. G.

Sir,—A Defence of Artificial Beauty being the Province of the Fair Sex, I have left the Answer of your Challenge to a young Lady; who has writ the following

Answer to your First CHALLENGE, Being a
Defence of Artificial Beauty.

Sir,

Upon reading your Reflections upon Artificial Beauty, I perceive you have been too busie with my Face, and have endeavour'd to throw dirt on it, because it hath been lately spotted in the fashion.—A fashion that hath as much innocence to plead for its Excuse, as custom for its Authority. Venus the Goddess of Beauty was born with a Motticella, or natural Beauty-spot, as if Nature had set forth a Pattern for Art to

imitate. You may see every day some little Clouds over the face of the Sun, yet he is not ashamed of his Attraction. The Moon when she is at Full, and shining in her greatest lustre, hath in her Face some remarkable spots, and herein is plac'd her chiefest glory ; as being in every thing inconstant but in this. When I put on my Mask, which is no more nor better than one great Patch, you do commend me for it ; and will you be displeas'd with me for wearing a few black Patches? which if they were cut into Stars, do represent unto me whither I would go ; or if into little Worms, whither I must go ; the one of them testifying in me the sense of my Unworthiness to increase my Humility, and the other the height of my Meditations to advance my Affections. It is the unhappiness of the most harmless things to be Subject to the greatest Misconstruction ; and on the same Subject from whence others draw their Suspicions of Curiosity to accuse our Pride, we derive the greatest Arguments of discipline and instruction to defend our Innocence. Nevertheless, according to the obligation of my Duty, to give you in all things Satisfaction, I am determin'd to wear them no more.—This Lady has more to say in defence of Artificial Beauty—But I hope this will be a satisfactory Answer to the First Challenge you sent to

Your Humble Servant

POST-ANGEL.

The Second Challenge is to prove That Brutes have no Souls, but are pure Machines, or a sort of Clock-work, void of any sense of Pain, Pleasure, Desire, Hope, Fear.

The Answer to this Challenge proves That Brutes have Immaterial Souls, and are Rational Thinking Creatures, sensible of Pleasure, Pain, Desire, Hope, Fear, & c.

(*Post-Angel*, March, 1702, pp. 172-5.)

AMATORY ARTS AND ADVENTURES,
IN VERSE AND PROSE

WARTIME SHORTAGE: A LADY'S COMPLAINT

Clarinda's Complaint this War Time, or Advice to the
Officers, to get Soldiers without Beat of Drum.

I

With sighing, and wishing, and Green Sickness Diet,
With nothing of Pleasure and little of Quiet,
With a Grannams Inspection, and Doctors Direction,
But not the Specifick that sutes my Complection,
The Flower of my Age is full blown in my Face,
Yet no Man considers my comfortless Case.

2

Young Women were valued as I have been told,
In the late times of Peace above Mountains of Gold ;
But now there is Fighting, we are nothing but sliteing,
Few Gallants in Conjugal Matters delighting :
'Tis a shame that Mankind shou'd love killing and slaying,
And mind not supplying the Stock that's decaying.

3

Unlucky Clarinda, to live in a Season,
When Mars has forgotten to do Venus reason !
Had I any Hand in Rule and Command,
I'd certainly make it a Law of the Land,
That killers of Men, to replenish the Store
Be bound to the Wedlock, and made to get more.

Enacted moreover, for better dispatch,
 That where a good Captain meets with an o'ermatch,
 His honest Lieutenant with Soldier-like Grace,
 Shall relieve him on Duty and serve in his Place.
 Thus killers and slayers of able good Men,
 Without beat of Drum may recruit 'em agen.

(*Diverting Post*, October 28–November 4, 1704.)

LOVE POEM—IN WARTIME

Love and War. A Parallel

Now Love and War, the self-same Art are grown,
 Men take a Mistress as they take a Town.
 First then consider e're you break your Ground,
 How strong she is, how many Thousand—Pound :
 Then form your Lines of Circ. and Convallation,
 Open your Trenches, and declare your Passion :
 Make your Approaches to your wish't for Spouse,
 Bomb her with Oaths, and batter her with Vows.
 With Secresy let all your Trains be laid,
 And undermine her with her waiting Maid.
 Now carry on your warm Approaches nigh'r,
 For you make all the Elements conspire,
 Melt her with Water, who resists your Fire.
 Make false Attacks with pleasing useful Lyes,
 With Kisses Storm, and blow her up with Sighs.
 Enter the lovely Fort you've bravely won,
 She'll faintly Quarter cry, allow her none.

(*Diverting Post*, January 13–20, 1704 [-5].)

THE OLD DEVIL : QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q. Ye Sons of Apollo,
 Whom so many do follow,
 I'll ask you a Question that's Civil ;
 Pray, tell, if you can,
 Who was the first Man,
 That gave name to the Tavern Old Devil.

A. Puzzling Cramp Querist,
 Who so wittily Jeerest,
 And say'st, 'tis a Question most Civil,
 To make Phoebus fly
 From his Throne in the Sky,
 And fetch you up News from the Devil.

We'll make you to know,
 That with ease we can show,
 Both Effects and their Primitive Causes ;
 Which we do to improve
 The Good People we love,
 Without aiming at Mortal Applauses.

Know then, that of old,
 A Plump Fellow did hold
 The Tavern next Bar o' the Temple,
 He was blest, as Fame goes,
 With a Jolly Red Nose,
 And his Name it was Jeremy Kemple.

'Twas in plaguy cold weather,
 He was nuzzled together,
 With a Doxy, call'd Elzibeth Keller ;
 And these two, as 'tis said,
 Cause they wanted a Bed,
 Made use of a Butt in the Cellar.

Mean while it fell out,
 In the Street was a Rout.
 The Coaches cou'd scarce get along,
 And a Parcel of Sheep
 Driving by, chanc'd to creep
 Close up to the Wall from the Throng.

Full wide were the Grates,
 Which made the Sun, Gates,
 To let his light into the Cellar,
 And down fell a Ram,
 As Black as old Cham,
 While Kemple was toying with Keller.

You may judge, the surprize,
 Made the Play-fellows Rise,
 Ill luck this disgrace had design'd 'em,
 Up half naked they ran,
 Both Woman and Man,
 And swore they'd the Devil behind 'em.

Now the Wags, Sir, d'ye see,
 As Wags there will be,
 Being pleas'd with this pleasant adventure,
 Gave the Tavern the Name,
 To poor Jeremy's Shame,
 By which you at present must enter.

THE PERILS OF VIRGINITY

Q. I've chosen a Mate,
 To enter the State
 Of Marriage, which is such delight ;
 But that which doth vex,
 And us so perplex,
 Is, what I hereafter shall write.

My Maiden-head still I retain,
 My wife does Virginity Claim,
 That this Story my Courage does Cool,
 That when Maidenheads meet,
 And each other greet,
 The First Child is always a Fool.

So, Apollo, I pray you
 To say if 'tis true,
 If not, I durst for to venture,
 With a Virgin that's Chast,
 Who is not in hast,
 Till I have fulfill'd my Indenture.

From Yours, J. L.

A. Whether Ideots we owe
 To such Contracts, or no,
 To live single we warn you the rather,
 Since your Brood may take stain
 From Default of your Brain,
 And Resemble their Insipid Father.

(*British Apollo*, February 4-9, 1708[-9].)

EPITAPH ON A MAIDEN-HEAD

I

Beneath these Stones intomb'd is laid
 Something that was a Maiden-head :
 That word alone doth here lie Dead,
 Whose Substance into Nought is Fled.
 Does any ask me how I lost my Breath?
 I broke a fatal Vein, and bled to Death.

II

Some think (and 'tis a common Fame)
 That I (howe'er a Place I Claim
 With Beings of Substantial Frame)
 Am but a Nothing with a Name.
 Else Man did my Reality create
 Since he alone can it Annihilate.

III

Yet I the Guardian of the Zone
 (While such) unbuckled it to none ;
 But since that I am dead and gone,
 The wincing Minor hurries on :
 Lavish of Love at once turns Prodigal,
 And Spend-thrift like keeps open House to All.

(*Diverting Post*, April 21-28, 1705.)

ADVENTURE OF A BEAU

Enter Levy, Querpo, and Nice

Nice [a beau]. With Submission to you, Doctor, I should think, now so many Womens Husbands are abroad in the Army, that in their Absence their Wives would take the greater Liberty ; so that the Old Trade of Basket-making, as some People call it, should rather be promoted than any way retarded.

Levy [a Recruiting Officer]. Nouns, Sir! What do you mean? Do you think that our Wives are such *Strumpets*, that we no sooner turn our Backs but they make *Cuckolds* of us?

Nice. O Dear Captain, I had no such meaning indeed, Sir. . . . I Vow and Swear, for all my Jestings, that I don't know one Cuckold in the whole Army ; I believe all Gentlemen's Wives are Vertuous ; I'll believe anything, Sir, rather than give Offence to so Honest a Gentleman.

Levy. I would have you to know, Sir, a Soldier does not use to put up an Affront upon a bare Verbal Acknowledgement. I have seen a Man's Throat cut for a less Reflection than you have cast upon the Army.

Querpo [a quack]. Mr. Nice ought to give you a bottle, as well as beg your Pardon ; and then, Captain, I hope you'll be better pacify'd.

Nice. That I will ; half a Dozen if the Captain pleases to accept of 'em. . . .

Levy. Now you speak like a Gentleman that understands himself. . . . I fancy, Sir, because you Talk so much of Cuckoldom, that the next time will not be the first you have mounted into your Neighbours Saddle, without the help of a Stirrup.

Querpo. I hope you don't take so Handsome a Gentleman as Mr. Nice to be an Enemy to the Ladies.

Nice. Poison take 'em all, except those that are Honest. . . . A Damn'd Forsworn Jade, that gave me to understand by her own Cousin and Confident, she was so deeply in Love with me, that she was ready to Hang herself ; and I, like a Compassionate Fool, to ease her Pain, have made my self Uneasie. . . .

Levy. Blood, what Trick could she put upon you? Has she laid a Bastard to you? Pick'd your Pocket? Or Pox'd you? I know not any thing else that a Woman could do a Man, except she should Geld him, and most Ladies Love their Gallants too well to divest 'em of their Manhood. . . .

Nice. Why then, Gentlemen, I'll tell you the whole Story from the Beginning to the End. I happen'd, not long since, to carry on an Intrigue with a Young Beautiful Lady, who for Honour's sake, must at this time be Nameless, and at last her Charms growing stale upon my Hands, I began to be a little slack in the repetition of my Kindnesses; and finding my Appetite quite pall'd, as to her Embraces, she very kindly Recommends me to a Charming Creature, Lodging over against her, who was wounded with the Sight of my Person; which, I thank my Stars, is not Contemptible; telling me, as a great Secret, She had a Beautiful Neice, who was a Young Virgin, that was fallen deeply in Love with me by only seeing me come backwards and forwards to her Lodging; and thinking it a great pity a poor Innocent Girl should Hang or Drown herself, for want of her Unhappy Condition being made known to the Object of her Affections, she conceiv'd herself oblig'd (knowing too well what a miserable Distemper Love was) in Compassion to her Neice, to acquaint me with her Misfortune in hopes I would find some Gentle, but Modest means to pacifie her Passion; and she would go with me that Instant and bring me acquainted with her, upon a proviso, I would Swear to use her no otherwise than became a Man of Honour.

Levy. That was no more than taking an Oath to gratifie her Wishes; for the greatest Civility that a Man of Honour can use to a Love-Sick Maid, is to ease her of her Virginity.

Nice. I had the same Reservation when I Swore to use her Honourably: So after my Solemn Promise, we cross'd the way together to pay a Visit to the Young Lady, who receiv'd us so Kindly, look'd at me so Wishfully, and deported herself so Charmingly, that I vow and swear, in a Quarter of an Hours time, I was as much in Love as she could be. After we had Tattled away about Half an Hour, my Old Mistress pretended Extraordinary Business that required her going; and, I believe, we were both equally glad to be rid of her Company.

Querpo. This was all such admirable Management, that ne'er a *Court-Bawd* in *Christendom* could have exceeded.

Nice. No sooner had she made her Exit, but I began to be as bold as a Lyon; and with a Pleasure unexpressible, lick'd her pouting Lips, which were as Rosie and as Sweet, as if her Mouth had been a Honey-Pot.

Levy. I suppose the Fragrancy of her Breath was owing to Cinamon-Water, or Carway-Comfits—A most delicious Lass, I'll warrant her, to be so free at first Sight.

Nice. If you'll believe me, I so Handled her, Fondl'd her, Kiss'd her, Coax'd her, Tickl'd her, and Tumbld her, that at last I made her promise me I should lie with her all Night, but was forc'd to Swear a Thousand Oaths I would not tell her Cousin. So I order'd her Landlady's Maid to call a Coach, carry'd her Abroad, gave her a Collation at a Tavern, afterwards went to the Play, and so return'd to her Lodging, where she was as good as her Word ; so that for the whole Night I thought my self in Heaven, but as the Devil would have it, After Sweat Meat came Sowre Sauce, for Early in the Morning, as soon as it was well light, came a couple of Jolly Gentlemen, her near Relations, who, having had Intelligence (I suppose by the Landlady of the House) of my being there all Night, broke open the Chamber-Door, and catch'd us both in Bed together : She was forc'd to down of her Knees and beg hard for my Life, or else, I believe, they would have stuck me ; for the first thing they did, they secur'd my Sword, or I should have made work with 'em, and then Reviling me for Debauching a poor Innocent Young Lady of a Good Family, and a Considerable Fortune, Swore, If I would not give her a Hundred Guineas to make her Satisfaction for the Dishonour I had done her, they would Pink as many Holes in my Skin as there are in the bottom of a Cullender. . . .

Levy. And was you such a Blockhead to comply with their Demand?

Nice. What would you have a Man do in such a terrible Consternation? . . .

Levy. And so you consented to give them a Hundred Guineas.

Nice. Upon my Honour I carry'd 'em to my Chambers in Grays-Inn, and paid 'em the Money to a Farthing, that the Matter might be hush'd up, and the Lady's Reputation, as well as my own, preserv'd from Scandal. . . .

Querpo. But, Mr. Nice, this was nothing but a Trick put upon you by a Pack of Bitches and Bullies ; and are you so Blind that you cannot yet see thro' it?

Nice. I am satisfy'd you're mistaken ; I am certain the Young Lady came a Virgin to my Arms, for, as I live, I have so strain'd my Back in Conquering her Maidenhead, that I am almost in as bad a Condition as if I had been Clap'd.

Levy. Ha, ha, ha. I'll hold fifty to one, his Virgin has not only bit him of his Money, but Pox'd him into the Bargain.

Querpo. 'Tis the best News I have heard this Week.

Nice. I hope, Gentlemen, you don't think so? . . . Bless me! Should it prove as you say, I should run Distracted.

Querpo. Come, come, let's away to the Tavern, that the Captain may have his Treat ; and when we are in Private, I'll tell you more of the matter.

Nice. With all my Heart ; I care not how soon, for I want sadly to be satisfy'd.

Levy. Pray, Mr. Bohee [the coffee-man], if Mr. Hazard comes hither to ask for me, tell him, I am gone to the King William and Queen Mary's Head in Pell-Mell.

Bobee. I shall, Sir.

[*Exeunt.*]

(*The Weekly Comedy : or, the Humours of a Coffee-House,*

Sept. 10-17, 1707.)

MUSIC AND LOVE

Quest. How far may Singing and Musick be proper in making Love?

Answ. There's nothing which Charms the Soul more than fine Musick. Osburn says, unluckily, after this Manner of a fine Woman who Sings well, That she's a Trap doubly baited ; And why is not the same true of a Man ? There being indeed something so ravishing in Musick, whether in Man or Woman, that 'tis almost impossible for any thing that's Human to resist it ; tho' in Vocal still more than Instrumental : It smooths all the rugged Passions of the Soul, and like Beauty, Bewitches into Love, almost before Persons know where they are. But even here, as well as in all other Cases, Extrems are to be avoided, nothing being more ridiculous than an eternal Farewel to Love ; and a Lady of Sense and Worth would as soon make choice of a Singing Master, as one who is always tiring her with hard Names and Doleful Ditties. He must then Sing very rarely or never, unless the Lady desires him ; he must be neither too forward, nor averse, and must not be of the Humour of most Songsters, who neither know when to begin, nor make an end. His Performances, must be natural and easy, and carry something of a free and genteel Air ; and he must never himself appear too well pleased with them, but Order it so, that he may seem to oblige the Lady, not himself, by his Melody. At least let it appear to be accidental only, as if by chance, not knowing any hears him, and for his own private Diversion.

(*General Remark, September 17-19, 1707.*)

EAR TRUMPET: QUESTION AND ANSWER

Q. Apollo, There being a young Lady that was married, some time ago, to a Man, that was Master of all Perfection, but having the misfortune of being so deaf, that he can receive no intelligence but through a Horn; but when he is in Bed, he can hear, as well as any body can without, his Horn. Pray, tell me, the Reason of his hearing so well in Bed, when he cannot hear when he is up, and you will oblige Yours, Alexandria.

A. Horns are really very troublesome Furniture, and 'tis, we must confess, the Gentleman's great Misfortune to be concern'd with them: yet hath he such an Advantage, as to make a Vertue of Necessity, and to make that useful to him, which proves no small Affliction to others. But it may be through the Closeness and Stillness of the Place, and the Vicinity of his loving Bed-fellow, that the Voice is there more readily Convey'd to the Ear, than in other places.

(*British Apollo*, February 11-16, 1708[-9].)

A BLACKSMITH'S LOVE LETTER

I'm the Son of a Tinderbox, if the Sparks, struck by your Steel-like Beauty, have not scorch'd my Heart, and will, I fear, burn it to a Coal, unless your Ladyship condescends to put out the Fire, or let it hiss in the quenching Snow of your fair Bosom. Tho' you're as bright as polish'd Steel, be not as Cold and Hard, but let the Hammer of my Importunity make some Impression upon the Anvil of your Disdain, or I protest I shall be quite off the Hooks. To be ingenious with your Ladyship, I have some Vices which I shall not easily part with, but they are so few, that I hope we shall not be unsolder'd upon their account. I am something unpolish'd too, but when I have once screw'd myself into your Favour, I shall quickly get the Rust of my present Condition filed off. Thus have I unlock'd the Secrets of my Heart, and hope, by your Ladyship's Answer to be rivetted in yours; if not, you will certainly kill him as dead as a Doornail, who is

Your Ladyships Humble Servant,
Thro' Fire and Smoak,

Smug Seacole.

From my Forge at
Hammersmith

(*Diverting Post*, April 28-May 5, 1705.)

WIT'S CABINET

Wit's Cabinet : Or, a Companion for young Men and Ladies.

Containing, 1. The whole Art of Wooing and making Love, with the best complemental Letters, Elegant Epistles, Amourous Addresses and Answers in a most pleasant and ingenious Strain, with the newest Songs at Court, and both Theatres. 2dly, The School of Bacchus, or the whole Art of Drinking, taught by a New and most learned Method. 3dly, The Interpretation of all sorts of Dreams. 4thly, The Art of Chiromancy and Palmestry. 5thly, The several sorts of Cosmeticks for clearing and beautifying the Face, and taking away all Freckles, Morphews, Tettors and Ring-worms, and for preserving the Complexion; together with the way of making all sorts of Perfumes, and sweet Waters. 6thly, The use of Metals and precious Stones, and the way to imitate them. 7thly, Several of the choicest Secrets of Art and Nature. 8thly, General Rules for the Genteel Behaviour of young Men and Ladies in all company. 9thly, Several sorts of News from divers Parts, very Jocose and Pleasant, with merry Riddles. Sold by H. Rhodes, at the Star, the corner of Bride-lane in Fleetstreet. Price 1 s.

(*Flying Post*, March 3-5, 1702.)

THE ATHENIAN SPY

The Athenian Spy : Discovering the Secret Letters which were sent to the Athenian Society, by the most ingenious Ladies of the Three Kingdoms, relating to the Management of their Affections. Being a curious System of Love-cases, Platonick and Natural. I. The Principles of Love, according to Plato's Idea, in an intire Course of Platonick Courtship, between several Philosophick Gentlemen and Ladies, with the Form of Platonick Matrimony. II. The Way of a Man with a Maid. Or, The whole Art of Amour, with all its Intrigues and Amusements, till its consummation in Enjoyment; with private Instructions to the Bride and Bridegroom, and a modest Essay on due Benevolence, or the seasonable use of the Marriage-Bed. Likewise Rules for a takeing Behaviour, during the whole Course of a Conjugal Life, in order to the greater Happiness thereof; also a Character of several Extraordinary Gentlemen and Ladies, recommended to the Unmarried; with an Invention for the helping off of old Maids, and the Project of an Office for the Unmarring of such as are unequally Yoaked, with divers other curious Particulars. The whole intermix'd

with great variety of Poems, being an intire Collection of the Love-Secrets communicated to the Athenian Society. Printed for R. Halsey at the Bible in the Poultry the corner of the Old Jury. Price 2s. 6d.

(*Daily Courant*, February 4, 1704.)

OBSCENITY? *THE MONITOR* ATTACKS RICHARD STEELE'S *THE LOVER*

. . . the Monitor Num. 9 did charge the Author of the *LOVER* with writing Obscenely in relating a Story of a Gentleman falling in Love with a Woman, by seeing her set upon her head, or as He more politely styles it, falling Topsy Turvy. Whether the *Lover* is injured therein is referr'd to the Sentence of all sober, modest, impartial Readers.

The Monitor's Remark is best seen by repeating the Words, which are these, Ovid was banished by Augustus, for his Immodest and Scandalous Poems; and yet not Grosser than our *LOVER* of May 6. where the Author, in a Beastly and Baudy Manner, brings in a Gentleman falling in Love with his Mistress, by accidentally seeing her Naked, and a Woman falling in Love with another, because he had seen her Naked. Is this suffered in a Christian Country—And from a Person who makes Pretensions to recommend Vertue in his Writings, who having first made Jest of a dead Person of Honour, and in that Particular also, wherein few Men of Quality exceed, (viz.) an over strict Abhorrence of Vice, descends now to excite Vice in the most unjustifiable and indecent Manner, by filthy Representations and obscene Stories.

This Charge the Author takes ill, and to vindicate himself lays down a Principle of Maxim . . . ; his Fundamental is to this Effect: Reproach is of all things the most painful to *LOVERS*: Especially to us of the Platonick kind. . . . The Monitor alledges the Foundation or Assertion aforesaid, is neither good Christianity or good Morality: For which Reason we oppose it with a Maxim of better Authority, viz. That *GUILT*, not *REPROACH*, is the most painful thing to a Man of good Principles. . . .

To do him all imaginable Justice, we will give his own Words in answer to the Charge, exactly as we have the Monitor's Words containing the Charge, and let them stand or fall on either side, as they Merit. The Words in the *Lover*, are these.

Reproach is, of all things, the most painful to Lovers, especially to us of the Platonick Kind; this makes it excessively grievous to me,

that a Paper, tho' a very dull one, called THE MONITOR, accuses me of Writing obscenely. He is a Stupid Fellow, and does not understand, that the same Object, according to the Artist who represents it, may be decent, or unfit to be look'd at. Naked Figures, by a Masterly Hand, are so drawn, sometimes, as to be incapable of exciting Immodest Thoughts. I have, in my Paper of May the 6th, spoken of an Amour that owes its Beginning, and makes it self necessary to be lawfully consummated, from an Accident of a Lady's falling topsie-turvie: Upon which this Heavy Rogue says, Is this suffered in a Christian Country? Yes it is, and may very lawfully, but not when such aukward Tools as he pretend to meddle with the same Subject: None but Persons extremely well bred ought to touch Ladies Petticoats; but I aver, that I have said nothing to offend the most Chaste and Delicate; and all who read that Passage may be very innocent; and the Lady of the Story may be a very Good Christian, tho' she did not in her Appearance differ from an Heathen, when she fell upon her Head. We who follow Plato, or are engaged in the High Passion, can see a Lady's Ankle with as much indifference as her Wrist: We are so inwardly taken up, that the same Ideas do not spring in our Imaginations, as do with the Common World; we are made gentle, soft, courteous, and harmless, from the Force of the Belle Passion; of which course Dunces, with an Appetite for Women, like that they have for Beef, have no Conception.

The Monitor takes no advantage of this Author for the Course Style he descends to (viz.) Stupid Fellow, Aukward Tool, Heavy Rogue, *cum aliis*; Words of Endearment, as Chaucer said when his Wife call'd him Cuckold; and, as we are willing to believe, spoken in jest: Neither does he think hard of the Lover's assuming to himself the Title of Artist, Masterly Hand, &c., but we place all these to the account of the Gentlemen born.

Turpe est, bene Nati, male vivere.

But the Monitor, notwithstanding these big Words, cannot reconcile these new Notions to the Laws of Decency and Modesty; nor will any of this Gasconade prove, that publishing an Account of a Man's seeing a Woman naked, and falling in Love with her on that Occasion, is not an Obscene Story, or a Story obscenely told. The ART and MASTERLY-HAND of the Author may have covered it up, and dress'd it in as clean linnen as he could: But that will not do in this case; the Vertue of Love consists in the Principle of Vertue, on which it is founded: Here is a Story told, wherein Love is built purely on Sense; the Perfections of the Mind can have no share in

this part ; but the Appetite is here raised by a View of the Nakedness of the Persons, and by nothing else, which by the Way, and without a Pun, discovers much of the Nakedness of the Passion : It was not the Lady's Ankle, as he would divert it by, which was seen, but all the Lady ; it was not the Vertues of her Mind, the Beauties of her Soul, the Wit, the good Humour, the bright Parts of the Lady, that fired this Man's Soul, and raised his Love ; but her mere naked Posterior Beauty raised his Grosser Affections ; and this the Platonick Philosopher would have us call LOVE ; which we cannot agree to, nor that the Story of it is less brutal than the Passion. The Love which the Platonicks talk so much of, and which we may doubt whether this Author understands, is said to be abstracted wholly from Sexes, and from Appetite ; it is founded on Sympathetick Influences, Similitude of Souls, and certain Secret Motions, as unaccountable in themselves as difficult to be practised ; and even the Pretenders to this Platonick System of Love, oftentimes shew that whatever they talk of the Love of Spirits, Union of Souls, and the like wild Chimera's, the Union of the Body is the End they aim at ; and this the Lover himself acknowledges in one of his late Papers, where he says very well, The Platonick Lady lies with her Spark, on account of mere Friendship.

Were this Platonick Scheme a Reality, we grant a Man might (as our Author says) as vertuously see a Lady's Ankle as her Wrist ; and his Vertue is not to be depended upon much, who cannot do so without any Help of this Platonick Philosophy ; nay we have seen some Enthusiasticks in Religion pretend to such an absolute Dominion over their Bodies, as to be all Soul, and so to converse with the Sexes naked, live without Cloaths, lodge together promiscuously naked, Brothers and Sisters, Fathers and Daughters, Mothers and Sons, and the like Platonick Filthiness ; which they alledged they did as innocently as a Flock of Sheep. . . .

If he would have given us an Example of a Platonick, such a one as he feigns now to be speaking of, it should have been of one, who having, by a Disaster, seen the Naked Body of a Lady, had no more concern at it, or motion from it, than if he had only seen her Wrist or her Ankle ; whereas, in this Tale of his, the Gentleman is brought in, passionately pressing to enjoy the Lady, that Passion being fired by the Sight of her Naked Body, and from or by no other Cause. A Filthy Passion and a Filthy Story!

(*The Monitor*, May 20, 1714.)

THE DELIGHTS AND PERILS OF JOURNALISM

PUBLICATION OF *THE FLYING POST*

The Flying-Post coming out early on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, there's added to it the same Evenings a Postscript printed, with all the Domestick Occurrences that happen, and the News of the Foreign Mails that arrive after the *Flying-Post* is publish'd in the Morning. 'Tis done on a good Paper, with Blanks so order'd that any one may write of their Private Affairs into the Country. . . .

(*Flying Post*, March 3-5, 1702.)

CONTENTS OF *THE POST-ANGEL*

Lately was Published,

The Post-Angel: Or, Universal Entertainment for February. The Contents are these. 1. The King of Syams Reasons against changing his Religion. 2. An Account of a Batchelor who being guilty of one Act of Uncleaness, would never marry afterwards as a mortification of that Sin. 3. A Youth imitating the wry Faces of the executed Prisoners, overacted the Jest, and hanged himself. 4. Tho. Holt of Coventry fearing Poverty made a Contract with the Devil. 6. Of the Maid Servant in the Strand that flung her self out of a Garret Window. 7. Thomas Giles of Astley, was cured of a dangerous Disease by Fasting and Prayer. 8. The Life and Conversation of Joseph Taylor, one (as he stiles himself) of the vilest of Creatures. 9. A brief Account of other eminent Persons, that dyed in February. 10. What are the true bounds of Honour as to Duelling? How does the Blood Circulate if the Hand be cut off at the Wrist about the Pulse? With Answers to other Nice Questions. 11. The Poetical Project; the subjects for this Month are. 1. Abraham sacrificing his Son Isaac. Re-marriage to the same Wife. 3. A Farewell to Wanton Poetry. 4. A Metaphysical Search all in Verse. 12. The Gentlemans Library or Essay on all manner of diverting subjects, the Essays for this Month are upon. 1. Extemporary Prayer. 2. In praise of Nakedness, as also an Essay (in Verse) upon the matchless Beauty of a young Lady called Climene. 13. The publick News at home and abroad. 14. A Character of the Books lately published, and now going to the Press, with a Spiritual Observator upon

each head. Vol. 3. To be continued Monthly. Sold by A. Baldwin in Warwick-lane, where to be had the first and second Volumes Compleat, or any single . . . , price of each 1s.

(*Post Boy*, March 21-24, 1702.)

The Post-Angel: Or, the Universal Entertainment, in 8 distinct Parts, viz. 1. The Remarkable Providences (of Judgment and Mercy) that happened in March. 2. The Lives and Deaths of the eminent Persons that died in that Month. 3. A New Athenian Mercury, resolving the most Nice and Curious Questions propos'd by the Ingenious of either Sex. 4. The Poetical Project under 4 General Heads, viz. 1. Poems on the most remarkable Passages throughout the whole Bible. 2. a Panegyrick on Vertue. 3. a Satyr on Vice. 4. A new System of Philosophy, all in Verse. 5. The Gentleman's Library, or Essays on all manner of diverting Subjects. 6. An Honourable Challenge between the Author of the Post Angel, and a Cambridge Scholar. 7. The Publick News at Home and Abroad. 8. A Character of the Books lately publish'd and now going to the Press. With a Spiritual Observator upon each Head. Vol. 3 To be continued Monthly. This for March. Sold by A. Baldwin in Warwick-lane. Where are to be had the 1st and 2d Vol. compleat, or any single Month from January 1701, to this time. Price of each 1 s.

(*Post Boy*, April 23-25, 1702.)

AD FOR THE SECRET MERCURY

Tomorrow will be publish'd,

A new Paper, Intituled, *The Secret Mercury*, or the Adventures of Seven Days. To be continu'd weekly, in as many Parts. The Author on his Sundays Adventure, Critises upon the Parson both Conformist and Dissenter, and rallies the misbehaviour of the Audience on Monday, he peeps into the Musick Houses on Tuesday, he discovers the Cheats of the Town and the Romantick News on Wednesday, he searches the Play house on Thursday, he rambles after lewd Women, and relates his Conferences with 'em and Place of abode on Friday, he visits Bridewell, Newgate, and Bedlam, & c. and on Saturday (having surveyed the Town) he takes a Trip into the Country to find out the Intrigues of the Clowns and Bumpkins. Sold by E. Mallet, near Fleet-bridge.

(*Flying Post*, September 5-8, 1702.)

INTRODUCTION TO *THE DIVERTING POST*

To the Reader this short Introduction.

The Design of this Paper being in part different from any that has been hitherto Publish'd, we hope that it may be received amongst Quality, Gentry, and others, who delight in the publick Diversions of the Town, and for whom it is more peculiarly Intended. This being an Advertisement of those Accidents, which are for their Diversion alone—(to wit) What Forreigner of either Sex is arriv'd Famous for Vocal, or Instrumental Musick; when, and where will be an Entertainment, and the Names of the Artists who perform in it: What new Plays are on the Stocks, and the Names of the Authors; what Persons of Honour are lately Married, and an Account of their Fortunes; all new Songs, Copies of Verses, Prologues, or Epilogues which have not been Printed, will be here Incerted; Extraordinary Successes, or any Notable Events, which fall out either at Home, or Abroad, which have not been mention'd in any other Paper, will find Place here: With several other Matters, too long to be Expressed in this short Introduction to our Diverting Post.

(*Diverting Post*, October 28, 1704.)

BEGINNING OF *THE USEFUL INTELLIGENCER*, FOR PROMOTING TRADE, ETC.

Proposals for the Printing of this Paper.

That if any Person is desirous to be serv'd constantly with this Paper, they may upon sending Directions to the Place above-mention'd, have it left them each Day of its Publication paying only 6 d. Entrance and 1 s. per Quarter.

II. That their shall each Day of its Publication be incerted the Price of Stocks, the Course of the Exchequer, Lottery Tickets and the most material parts of the News, &c. as also what Ships are Arriv'd at, or Sail'd from all the Ports of Great Britain, &c.

III. And that to make this Undertaking still more acceptable to the Publick, several Diverting Peices and Miscellanies shall be Incerted, and any Ingenious Person, that will please to Encourage this Undertaking, and Favour the Undertaker with any Diverting Peices, whether in Prose or Verse, either Satyrical, or Humourous, Poems, Panegyricall or Encomiums, &c. They will be kindly Receiv'd and Incerted, &c.

IV. Such as design to Subscribe for this Paper, are desir'd to send in their Subscriptions, for this Paper will be distributed according to the Proposals next Week.

THE EPITHALAMIUM OF STREPHON, and DORINDA

Gay be the Sun, this Day in all his Light,
 Let him Dispel the Clouds to seem more Bright.
 Let the Nine Muses in a Consort Play,
 And Cite the Gods, to celebrate this Day.
 Let Silent Groves with IO Paecans Ring,
 And Reeling Gods the Marriage Stocking Fling.
 While Strephon, happy in Dorinda's Arms,
 Rifles the Venus of her Native Charmes,
 O Happy Strephon! Glory of the Swains,
 At whose sole Beck, the God of Love remains.
 He for thy Bride a Second Helen gave,
 Kings would decline their Crowns the live to have
 Hail the twin Favourites of the Wanton Boys,
 Latona bless your Loves with fruitful Joys.
 May Birds from Woods, bine Bowers, and Jas'mine Groves,
 Chaunt the glad Nuptials, and unenvied Loves.
 May Jove increase, and add unto your Wealth,
 A Peaceful Life, blest with Continual Health.
 And on your Children in Abundance Pour,
 All Lasting Blessings in a Golden Shower.
 May every Night thus happy prove like this,
 And every Day be Crown'd with new born Bliss.
 May all the Gods their proper Gifts bestow,
 To make you Happy, whilst you live below.
 Then every Day will happy prove like this,
 Till Jove Translates you to Eternal Bliss.

Mæcenas.

(*Useful Intelligencer*, January 8-11, 1712.)

PITTIS WHIPS HIS ENEMIES

The Gazett's a Paper set forth by the State,
 Which was once written well, but is Murther'd of late,
 Since the French into English, the French Tongue translate?
 The Postman deserves our Esteem and our Votes,
 When he comes out without his Reflections and Notes,
 And the Daily Courant, would his Credit Advance,
 Would he give us less News from the Gazette of France,

The Flying-Post spawn'd from the Tribe that's precise,
 Shows which is the Party supported by Lyes,
 And the Post-Boy for THOMAS would now not be sorrowing,
 Had it choice of Home-News, as it may have of Forreign.
 The Post that's call'd English shew's it's Author is willing
 To exchange a Weeks Labour for three times five Shilling,
 The Scribe that takes on him the Name that's in Fashion,
 And conceals his Designs under Mock-Moderation,
 Has shewn by his Writings he's e'en good for nothing,
 And the Wolf has been seen, though disguis'd in Sheep's Clothing;
 The Review both the Little and Great one have shewn
 That obstinate fools are resolv'd to sin on,
 That Cullies call'd Readers delight in being sham'd,
 'Tis too late to repent, let them sin and be damn'd.

(*The Whipping Post*, August 7, 1705.)

PITTIS PUNISHED FOR LIBEL

Westminster, April 27. William Pittis, being convicted of Writing, Printing, and Publishing, a False, Scandalous and Seditious Libel, Reflecting upon Her Majesty and the Government, Entituled, *The Case of the Church of England's Memorial fairly Stated: or, a modest Enquiry into the Grounds of those Prejudices that have been entertained against it*, was upon Thursday last, the 25th Instant, Fined for the same by the Court of Queen's-Bench One hundred Marks, and to stand in the Pillory the next day at Charing-Cross, for the Space of One Hour, between 11 and One in the Afternoon, with a Paper on his Head denoting his Offence, and also to stand in the Pillory this day near the Royal Exchange in Cornhill in like manner: Which Sentence has been executed accordingly; and before he be discharged out of Prison, he is to give Security for his good Behaviour for Two Years.

(*London Gazette*, April 25-29, 1706.)

THE FLYING-POST PRINTER IN TROUBLE

Yesterday, one *William Hurt*, Printer of the *Flying-Post*, was, at the Secretary's Office, admitted to Bail, and bound over to appear the last Day of this Term, for scandalous Reflexions on the Queen and Government, notwithstanding he was before under Prosecution for the like seditious Practices.

(*Post Boy*, November 6-8, 1712.)

THE OBSERVATOR FLOGGED

The Observator Observ'd : Or, a Scourge for an Ingrateful Rebel, to Flaug him thro' London, instead of Devonshire ; which was once his Sentence in the West ; but Pardon'd by King James, whose Mercy he has Requited, by Abusing his Memory, like a true Member of the Calves-Head-Club. In a Letter to a Friend in the Country. Printed and Sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster. 1702.

(*Post Boy*, July 16-18, 1702.)

TUTCHIN TRIED, THE OBSERVATOR STOLEN

Whereas Mr. John Tutchin was tryed at the Guild Hall of the City of London on the 4th of this Instant November, for being the Author, &c. of

Paper called the OBSERVATOR, and since that time a Paper under the same Title has been printed by John How in Talbot-Court. These are to inform the Publick, that the said Mr. Tutchin is not concern'd in the writing, printing, or publishing the said Paper ; and that when he the said Mr. Tutchin shall write and cause to be printed an OBSERVATOR, or any other PAPER, he will thereunto set his Name.

(*Flying Post*, November 7-9, 1704.)

A WHIG EXPLICATES A TORY POEM

(After the Change in Government, 1710)

There is certainly no Creature in the World so vain as a Whig : None but his Generals have Courage ; none but his Ministers have Probity or Politicks ; none but his Patriots Principles, none but his Bank has Mony ; none but his Ladies Beauty ; none but his Authors Learning, and none but his Poets Wit. I shall not go about to prove the Vanity of these Pretences, the matter being so very notorious, especially with respect to Wit ; in which the Tories every day distinguish themselves more and more, and make new Acquisitions : so that they will soon have all the Wit on their side, almost as soon as they will have the Places. If there were any Mortal living, that cou'd be suppos'd to question this, how many Instances cou'd I produce to demonstrate it? *Examiners*, *Doubles*, *Atalantis's*, Men and Women, all Authors of a Size, might be fairly shewn together, in order to make it

good ; But I shall satisfy my self at this time with one Instance only. Indeed, 'tis an extraordinary one : An *Acrostick*, handed about by Persons of Distinction of that side with great Applause, and not at all undeserv'd, as will be seen immediately. The Name of the Author I cou'd not learn, but the Gentleman, who gave me his Verses, assur'd me he was *tam Marte quam Mercurio*, the very same that Sir Walter Raleigh was ; And tho' he is so modest as to conceal himself, his Fame will out-do every thing that has been heard of in Parnassus, since Mr. Quarles flourish'd.

The Acrostick is this :

Hail! Bright Asserter of our Free-born State!
 Active, tho still, like our approaching Fate :
 Rousing the Spirit of our lethargick Isle,
 Lingring beneath a most destructive Smile.
 Eager of Right, Britannia undeceiv'd,
 Yea, Glorious Anna's perfect Ease retriev'd.

Tho this Acrostick is modern, there are certain mysterious Expressions in it, that will hinder its being so intelligible to Posterity, as might be wish'd : For which reason, a small Comment upon it will not be very impertinent, nor I hope unacceptable to the Courteous Reader.

Hail! is a word of great Antiquity : The Jews us'd it, as every one knows, when they were doing the most wicked thing that ever was done in the World. 'Tis also met with in Chorus's 'on the Stage, and has a fine Effect in Incantations, which signify, charming, and singing, or chirping, as well as enchanting and bewitching ; tho all those Interpretations are very applicable to this Author and his Poem.

Bright Asserter. Dark Asserter is never us'd by the best Writers ; for Asserters are always bright. However, there are several sorts of Asserters : King William was an Asserter, but that was of Liberty only : The last Parliament were Asserters, but that was worse still, for they were only Asserters of King William and the Revolution. What kind of Asserter is here meant (since there never was an Asserter of nothing) appears by the next words, which are,

Free-born State. But here it will be necessary to add a Restriction, lest those words shou'd be taken in any Antimonarchical Republican Meaning ; for doubtless the Poet intends them in a good Church-Sense, That our State is as *Free*, as *Indefeasible* and *Hereditary* can make it : which is surely free enough, and proves it to be well born, and bless'd with Original Freedom, without any regard to that foolish accidental Liberty which it receiv'd at the Revolution.

Active tho still : A pretty Image that! and borrow'd, as I suppose, from the late Circumstances of the Church, which was at the same time both in danger and safe. Active tho still! Nothing can be more just or clear. But mind the Simile that follows—

Like our approaching Fate. Here the Criticks will have it, that our Author has some meaning that is not so well ; and that he mix'd a little touch of Satyr to give his Thing a relish. But if I am to speak my Conscience, I think his Friends are to blame, if they are angry at him for any Meaning, of which they ought not to suspect him.

Rousing the Spirit of our Lethargick Isle. Here he seems to compare Great Britain to Something that's asleep ; but he rightly observes, that she's almost awake now : Her Eyes are opening, and her Spirit will doubtless be rouz'd e'er long. This needs no Interpretation.

Lingring beneath. This shou'd seem again to be satyrical, as if the Island were wasting under a Consumption. But the next words clear the Point ; which are these :

A most destructive Smile. Yet here the Allegory, by being a little too frequently vary'd, is grown somewhat obscure. It does not appear by the Poet, who it is that smiles : Only 'tis probable he means some Syren, that is now pleas'd, and in good humour, because he says the Smile is destructive ; for I never read of any Smiles that were destructive, but the Smiles of these ugly Creatures, that were half Women, half Fish, and yet were us'd to bewitch People. This will puzzle the Commentators of the next Age, for even in ours we can hardly guess at it.

Eager of Right. A strong Expression! tho not very intelligible; but there can be no harm in it. Eagerness is always commendable, when a Person is sure that what he is eager for belongs to him, and is his Right : as for example ; If our Poet shou'd be eager to assert his Title to this Acrostick.

Britannia undeceiv'd ; not quite yet, as I noted Before, but in a very fair way to it.

Yea ; a very fine Affirmative, most antient and sonorous : And those that think it was only added to tag out the last Letter in the Acrostick, know nothing of the force of Monosyllables, nor of the true Spirit of Poetry.

Retriev'd : A word not much in use among the Writers of Verse ; but it was chosen, I suppose, by this Author, because of the great Importance of it eight Years ago, and was now transplanted, by Poetical License, out of the Vote of Parliament into this Acrostick. A

strange Fate has attended this word from the time it was receiv'd with such great Propriety of Speech, It was in full force, and many good Speeches were made for it by admirable British Orators, when nothing had been done, and it cou'd have no signification ; and now, after forty Towns and Battles won, it is all of a sudden grown obsolete again. But I think our Author has taken care at last to provide for its Immortality ; and by chusing it for the very lowest and most weighty word of his whole Acrostick, he has fix'd it in a Place where it shall for ever stand, as the Foundation or Bottom of his well-built Poem, when Votes, and even Acts of Parliament, shall be quite forgotten.

I shall not mind what People may say to me for making these few useful Criticisms on the foregoing Verses ; I value an Author for his Love of Poetry, as much as some value a Poet for his Art : And may this Person write in quiet the remainder of his days, as soon as the War is ended.

— And chuse for his Command,
Some peaceful Province in Acrostick Land.

Mac Fleckno.

(*The Medley*, November 20-27, 1710.)

THE MEDLEY ATTACKS THE EXAMINER, JONATHAN SWIFT

The *Examiner* has appear'd all along to be a Person of profound Judgment, and has been justly admir'd for it : But he seem'd even to excel himself, in the Choice of a Subject, when he writ about Political Lying, and expos'd the only Secret by which his Party have prevail'd, and the only Great Man that was to pay him for his Labour. His own Side began then to be offended at his Ignorance and Folly : Some of them said, he was certainly bewitch'd : Others said, his Paper should be totally suppress'd ; since no Good was to be expected from one that writ at random, and cou'd not distinguish what was proper to touch upon, and what not ; but wou'd saucily put down whatever enter'd into his rambling Imagination. I am still for helping him out as far as 'tis possible, rather than for making things worse with him than they are : And must needs therefore declare, that I don't think he intended at that time to abuse his Patron or his Party, however he blunder'd upon it ; but that he had quite another meaning in view, which he since has discover'd to the World. All the best Authors, who writ in former Ages, convey'd their Instructions by Precepts and Examples : Now the *Examiner*, having it in his Thoughts to publish

the falsest, as well as most impudent Paper that ever was printed, writ a previous Discourse about Lying, as a necessary Introduction to what was to follow. . . . By the falsest Paper that ever was printed, I mean the *Examiner*, Numb. 17, in which he pretends to give an Account of what the D. of M. [Marlborough] has got by his Services. . . .

(*The Medley*, November 27–December 4, 1710.)

PAPISTS STEAL THE FLYING POST

The Papists and Jacobites have of late made it their Business to steal this Paper and others which are writ in Defence of the Constitution and Protestant Succession, from Coffee-houses and elsewhere, as they did particularly from Mr. Blacknell's Coffee-house in Hatton Garden, where they lately stole the Elector of Hanover's Memorial, and the Bishop of St. Asaph's Preface, put up in Frames; a Volume of *Spectators*, and other Papers: Whoever brings the said Papers back to Mr. Blacknell, or can discover who stole them, shall be gratify'd for their Pains. And in the mean time such Publick Houses as are frequented by true Protestants, are desired to take care of such Fellows, who are employ'd not only as Thieves, but as Spys, to tell false Storys, and to swear Men out of their Lives and Estates.

(*Flying Post*, November 29–December 2, 1712.)

ADVICE FROM THE FLYING POST TO THE POST-BOY ON KING GEORGE'S ACCESSION

It was never my Intention, when you were listed into the Service of the Office, to indulge you the Liberty of filling your Papers with what you pleased, because I knew you were not arrived to Years of Discretion; and therefore you may remember, I gave you the following Rules to steer your Conduct by. 1. To abuse, with all your Might, his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, and the last Ministry. 2. To stick at nothing that might advance the Pretender's Interest. 3. Never to affect to be witty. 4. Never to admit a Word of Truth into your Paper; or if that could not sometimes be avoided, to take care it should be such as could not redound to the Prejudice of those who employ you. When you have observed these Rules, your Papers have been of use, nor have you found your Masters ungrateful; but there is too much Reason to complain, that ever and anon you deviate from your Instructions, will be witty in spite of Nature, and tattle of Affairs that ought not yet to be made publick. Those two Dry Witticisms of yours, the *Unnecessary*

Come-Over, and the *German Old Woman*, and your unseasonable Blabbing of several Secrets, have done more Injury to the Cause you are employ'd in, than your Fool's-Head can ever atone for, tho it were advanc'd on a Spike on one of the City Gates. . . .

(*Flying Post*, August 26-28, 1714.)

SOLDIERS HIRED TO BEAT ABEL ROPER, PUBLISHER OF POST BOY

London, April 28. Humphry Sanky, Charles Thurston, and William Calaway, Soldiers, . . . make Oath, That, on or about the 20th Day of this instant March, a Man in a Gray Livery fac'd with Green (his Name is Dormer, as these Deponents have since found out, and is Footman to one Mr. Blythe, an Irish Gentleman living in Golden-Square) came to Sergeant Dogan's, at the Sign of the Ax and Gate, the Corner of Downing-street, King-street, Westminster, and enquired for a lusty Grenadier, or Two, to be employ'd upon some weighty but secret Business, and of great Moment; and these Deponents being present, and hearing such Enquiry, the Deponent Sanky spoke to the said Dormer, and desired to know the Meaning of his Enquire; Upon which, he took these Deponents to the Sign of the Huntsman in St. Albanstreet, near St. James's-Market, . . . and desired their Patience for a Moment, and in the mean time went and brought along with him a Gentleman (as these Deponents did suppose, by his Dress) and after some small Time spent, there was a Proposal made by the said Dormer, and the Gentleman (whose Name these Deponents have since discovered is —Styles; at which time there was proposed by the said Styles and Dormer, but with great Secrecy) That if these Deponents would undertake to lay violent Hands upon Roper, the Publisher of the Post-Boy; and that the said Dormer would be aiding and assisting therein, by setting the said Roper in the Night-time, as he came from Will's Coffee-House, for these Deponents to heartily beat him, and break his Bones (meaning as these Deponents believe, Roper's Bones, or words to that effect;) and for these Deponents Reward, the said Styles and Dormer offer'd a handsom Gratuity; besides Dormer swearing, That Ten Guineas would not be thought a sufficient Recompence for these Deponents Satisfaction by the Gentleman (whom these Deponents knew not;) and further, That these Deponents should have Places of a sufficient Competency during their Lives; and that the Gentleman was very great with General Tatton [their commanding officer]; and if any thing should happen to these Deponents by

transacting this Affair, that the Gentleman would be at any Cost and Charges to make these Deponents easy ; (for that he had Money enough) and if these Deponents should be under Confinement in the Savoy for so doing, there should be a sufficient Care taken for these Deponents, and they should live like Gentlemen during the time of their Confinement : nay, further, that these Deponents should have their Discharges, and should be welcome at all times at the Gentleman's Table, till such time as there was better Bread provided for these Deponents. After all these fair Speeches and stedy Promises, these Deponents, on Friday last in the Afternoon, were very uneasy, and much concerned to think of such an inhuman Action that was a contriving ; and not knowing whom this Gentleman was that would be so very grateful, made it their business to trace the Bottom of this barbarous Affair. . . . These Deponents having inform'd themselves as well as they could, who was the real Author of such a villainous Crime, which is, Mr. Blythe, the said Styles, and Dormer's Master, as these Deponents believe, were very well satisfy'd, and came immediately after to the said Roper, and made Discovery to him of the whole Transaction : And these Deponents farther make Oath, That they never design'd or intended to undertake the Designs laid by the said Dormer and Styles, against the said Roper, but on the contrary, abhorred such Villainous and unchristian-like Practices, having a better Sence of their Duty towards God, the Queen, and all Her Loyal and good Subjects. . . .

The Proprietor of this Paper had thoughts of prosecuting the Authors and Abettors of this intended Villany, but is instructed by the Doctor's [Sacheverell's] Sermon, to forget and forgive his Enemies ; and as the Peace is sign'd, so he hopes Animosities and Divisions will be no more ; that, according to the Words of the best of Sovereigns, The Arts of Peace may be cultivated. To induce all those to be peaceable, who for the sake of Gain, or upon any other Consideration, have laid in wait for him, he further solemnly declares, That from the bottom of his Heart, he forgives them. . . .

He is persuaded he has no occasion to be particular in relation to Mr. Ridpath, since he told Mr. Bell, the Proprietor of the Flying-Post above two Years ago, that he would forgive anything his Author should say of him, unless he should speak or write in behalf of the Post-Boy, or its Proprietor : But the Reader will easily conclude that what has passed between Mr. Roper and Mr. Ridpath, are not unlike the Compliments of the Gentlemen at the Bar, who, when the Heat of the Day is over, take a refreshing Glass together in the Evening.

(*Post Boy*, April 25-28, 1713.)

THE PRESS IS FREE HERE

Obs. . . . The *Post-Boy*, *Post-Man*, and all the Rabble of their News-Coblers, with Impudence inimitable, and Lyes innumerable, chime in with the Jingle of the *Reviewer* . . . all Wind, and Stink, and Froth fills the Mouths of these Authors, and the People lick up their Vomit in the most nauseous Manner that ever was known. . . . The *Courant* he comes, and . . . plainly gives the Lye to the *Observer* . . . The Case is plain, 'tis their Business to put something into Words, to say something of the Matter and each pursue the Aims of the Party they pretend to espouse, and without the least Regard to Truth, to Fact, to Manners, and sometimes to Sence, they write what they think will supply the Town with Noise, and the more Clamour they make, the better their Paper sells, and that is the *Summa Totalis* to the Account.

Saw. Why, these are News-Devils, not News-Writers; this is murdering the Nation, and sacrificing Truth, Peace, and Society to their private Aims; this ought to be punish'd by the Judges, we dare not do this in our Country.

Obs. No, no, Sawny, but the Press is open here, they say, and any Man may write as he will. . . .

(*The Scots Observer*, March 27, 1708.)

APPENDIX

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF PERIODICALS

The following list of periodicals is arranged alphabetically, by publication. It gives general information about all the periodicals used in compiling the text, which includes almost all the major papers surviving from the age of Queen Anne. It contains facts (where known) about both their printers and their authors. The greatest journalists of the period—Addison, Steele, and Swift—have been omitted because their works have already been reprinted many times; Defoe is included because of two excerpts from the *Review*. The dates given are based on the known issues, which in some instances are almost certainly incomplete.

The history of journalism in this period is as yet rather fragmentary, and the available information is at times unreliable. The following list, therefore, can claim only to be as accurate a summary as can be brought together at the present time. The serious reader should also consult, for a more nearly complete list of the periodicals, the *Times Tercentenary Handlist of English and Welsh Newspapers, Magazines, and Reviews* (1920) or the *Census of British Newspapers and Periodicals, 1620-1800* of Ronald S. Crane, F. B. Kaye, and M. E. Prior (Chapel Hill, 1927). For a bibliography of secondary sources he should see: *The Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature* (Cambridge, 1941), II, 656-739; or Katherine K. Weed and Richmond P. Bond, *Studies of British Newspapers and Periodicals from their Beginning to 1800*, in *Studies in Philology* (Extra series, no. 2, 1946.)

The Athenian News; or Dunton's Oracle (1710). It is well to begin with a work by John Dunton, 'this eccentric bookseller' as Nichols called him,¹ for his *Life and Errors* (1705) is the source of much of the information, true or false, about his fellows in his trade. A man of many projects with, as he says, 'an ungovernable itch after printing', he began his first and most important venture, a question and answer sheet, in March, 1691, *The Athenian Gazette, Resolving Weekly all the most Nice and Curious Questions propos'd by the Ingenious*. It was the aim of this undertaking 'to open the avenues, raise the Soul, as it were, into Daylight, and restore the knowledge of Truth and Happiness, that had wandered so long unknown, and found out by few.' This idea came to Dunton, he says, as he was walking over St. George's Fields: 'Well, Sirs,' he told his companions, 'I have a thought I will not exchange

¹ *Op. cit.*, V, 59.

for fifty guineas'. *The Athenian Gazette*, changed with the second issue to the *Athenian Mercury*, resulted, to run twice weekly to twenty folio volumes (last issued 1697). This was the first genuine question and answer periodical: although L'Estrange's *Observer* had a decade earlier used this form, the stout Anglican author had made up his own questions.

The Athenian Mercury was also the first periodical to allege that a club of editors—the 'Athenian Society'—sponsored it. This device was doubtless set up to reassure readers, who sent in questions on everything imaginable. The membership of the club, however, was a carefully guarded secret. Dunton says that the Society included Richard Sault, of 'exquisite skill in Algebra', and Samuel Wesley, an Anglican divine and the father of John and Charles Wesley. They were assisted by Dr. John Norris, who preferred to remain outside the Society. Dunton never named the additional members, if there were any. Apparently Dunton had the editorial management, while Sault and Wesley received ten shillings per week for a regular amount of material (Norris served *gratis*); they met once a week for consultation. Charles Gildon, who wrote the *History of the Athenian Society* (1691), called them a 'learned society'. They seem, however, to have resembled less a modern learned society than an editorial staff under the direction of Dunton, who appears to have been the controlling spirit.

Though, apart from profits, the aim of the Society was philanthropic and informative—it was praised by Sir William Temple and Jonathan Swift—Dunton and his associates could use heavy-handed methods against competitors. Hearing that Tom Brown 'and Mr. Pate' had set up a rival *Lacedemonian Mercury*, Dunton says, 'I was resolved one way or other to blow them up'. At the Three Cranes the Athenian Brethren

discoursed the matter with him [Brown] at large. But Mr. Sault, being a Gentleman of courage, and a little inclined to passion, was going to draw upon Mr. Brown, for an uncivil reflection; upon which Mr. Brown cried *Peccavi*, and promised very faithfully 'that he would never meddle any more with The Lacedemonian Mercury'.

That was the end of the matter.

After several other projects Dunton set up *The Post Angel; or, Universal Entertainment*:

by the assistance I had from my learned Friends, and the Correspondence I settled in divers parts, I made good the Eight Parts of

my Journal; which meeting with good success, I continued to write it myself for eighteen Months.

It ran monthly from January, 1701, apparently to September, 1702. At the end of its life Dunton gave the rights for it to a 'Society of Clergymen', but they did not succeed with it. This miscellany of about seventy pages included a number of sections, among them 'the remarkable Providences of Judgment and Mercy that happened' each month, current biographies of persons who had recently died, questions and answers, poems, news items, and book reviews.

The idea of an Athenian Society, now that the old one had become defunct, was too good to let die. In 1705 Dunton was laying extensive plans for a 'New Athens'—including nine new members—to carry on the work of the Old :

And therefore if my honoured Mother [Madam Jane Nicholas, his rich mother-in-law] will be so kind as to lend me Two Hundred Pounds to carry on this *New Oracle*, I doubt not by Christmas next (humanly speaking) to pay all I owe in the world, and to make such handsome Provisions for my dear Wife as is requisite for a woman of her fortune.

Possibly because of Defoe's success with his questions and answers in the *Review*, it was not until March 7, 1710, that Dunton really got going again, with *The Athenian News; or Dunton's Oracle*. A four-page paper, which came out twice a week, it consisted largely of questions and answers, though it also included long letters or essays, like its contemporary, *The Tatler*. It ran for twenty-seven issues, to June 6.

Most of this information comes ultimately from Dunton himself.¹ How reliable was he? He tells us a good deal about his honesty in business, though he admits he has enemies, even after he has admitted his errors in printing. He is a Christian,² not a sectarian. Yet some questions remain. In January, 1686, Dunton arrived in Boston, returning to England the following July. Reportedly he visited, among other places, Harvard College and Ipswich, where he observed the customs of the Indians.³ During his stay he wrote what appear to be a series of letters—first published in 1867—describing his personal adventures and experiences. Professor Greenough has recently shown

¹ *Op. cit.*, pp. 157, 188-201, 242; also Robert J. Allen, *The Clubs of Augustan London* (Cambridge, Mass., 1933), pp. 189-90; Edward Bensly, 'Athenian Gazette', *N and Q*, CXLVII (1924), 158; Graham, *op. cit.*, pp. 33, 36, 47, 58; Harrison R. Steeves, "The Athenian Virtuosi" and "The Athenian Society", *MLR*, VII (1912), 358-71. Swift in 1714 mentions Dunton among the three leading Whig writers, Steele and the author of *The Flying Post* being the other two: *The Public Spirit of the Whigs*, in *Works*, V, 315-7.

² *Op. cit.*, pp. 159, 242, 423-4, 476.

³ Nichols, *op. cit.*, V, 62-3.

that Dunton probably wrote these eye-witness accounts after 1700, and that he plagiarized extensively from Roger Williams, Cotton Mather, and Josselyn to describe his views of America, in addition to copying extensively from three rare authors to describe the unusual animals, including an alligator, which he saw (or nearly saw) on the way over. The characters of Americans he met—including 'The Widow Brick, the very Flower of Boston', with whom he nearly fell in love—these come to a remarkable extent from such 'Characters' as those of Fuller, Overbury, and Earle. In the *Life and Errors* certain phrases applied to the characters of people Dunton knew have also been traced to earlier writers. Although, as Professor Greenough says, the use of such phrases does not invalidate the portrait, Dunton cannot be trusted too far. Professor Greenough, admitting the case is a difficult one, is probably not wholly wrong when he concludes that Dunton 'had an utterly irresponsible and fluctuating nature, in which by turns immorality, repentance, credulity, and vindictiveness directed his unceasing frenzy for publication.'¹

The British Apollo; or Curious Amusements for the Ingenious. To which are added the most material occurrences foreign and domestick. Perform'd by a society of gentlemen turned out its first issue February 13, 1708. In four pages folio, it came out Wednesdays and Fridays to No. 79, then three times a week, to a total of 410 issues by May, 1711. Evidently popular, and similar to *The Athenian Mercury* in design and frequent piety, it differed from it in including more verse (not always decent), exchange and treasury reports, news, and obscene questions and answers. It was subsidized by 'noble' subscribers to March, 1710. The 'club' was never clearly revealed; as one prying questioner was told on this subject: 'the number of the society is large enough, and all of them of sufficient age, to answer far more pertinent questions than yours'. William Smith, an antiquary, has been called the chief man behind the paper. Aaron Hill was a contributor (of poems) to it, and possibly so were Dr. Samuel Garth and Dr. John Arbuthnot. It has been called 'an ancient, but by no means worthy predecessor of *N. and Q.*'²

¹ Chester N. Greenough, *Collected Studies* (Cambridge, Mass., 1940), pp. 21-58, 98-118.

² Graham, *op. cit.*, pp. 46-7; Allen, *op. cit.*, pp. 200-1; Stevens, *Party Politics*, p. 62; Dorothy Brewster, *Aaron Hill* (1913), pp. 16-18, and note; E. H. Y., 'The British Apollo', *N and Q*, 1st ser., VI (1852), 148; J. Crossley, 'The British Apollo', *N and Q*, VI, 416. The beginning and terminal dates of the surviving issues of this and other periodicals are checked against those given in the *Times Tercentenary Handlist of English and Welsh Newspapers, Magazines, and Reviews* (1920).

The British Mercury, a news sheet, was begun in 1710. It was published three times a week, by the Company of London Insurers, the forerunner of the Sun Fire Office and a project founded by Charles Povey. Povey was reportedly an author (*Meditations of a Divine Soul, On Scandalous Reports Respecting Himself, The Virgin in Eden*—a corrective to Richardson's *Pamela*), inventor, coal merchant, politician, projector, and promoter of charitable schemes. Aaron Hill on April 14, 1710, received 40s. for writing three issues of *The Mercury*. From June 21 David Jones was to receive 10s. per paper. In August Alexander Justice became editor at 20s. per week; he was replaced in 1711 by Charles Gildon at £80 per year. 'The Company [was] to find Foreign and Domestick News, and he to be ready for the printer and correct the Proves by nine o'clock at night at furthest'. Gildon got into trouble by reflecting on the Moroccan Ambassador, after which he was ordered

to never intermeddle with any Publick Ministers affaires, and specially not to make any Reflexions, Answers, or Vindication in our Paper without the Committee consent, under penalty to be dismissed immediately.

In February, 1713, *The Mercury* began a *History of the World*, completed two years later. The last issue of the paper was apparently No. 566 of May 2, 1716.¹

The Daily Courant, first issued March 11, 1702, is England's first daily newspaper. It ran with astonishing steadiness to No. 6002, June 28, 1735. Though it was first published for 'E[lizabeth] Mallet, next Door to the King's Arms Tavern at Fleet-Bridge', within a few weeks it was in the capable hands of Samuel Buckley, who was later to print some of the *Spectator* papers and other things for Steele. The success of the *Daily Courant* shows the existence of a reading public in 1702.

Buckley—like most authors—was praised by John Dunton:

He is an excellent Linguist, understands the Latin, French, Dutch, and Italian Tongues, and is master of a great deal of Wit. He prints 'The Daily Courant', and 'Monthly Register' (which, I hear, he translates out of the Foreign Papers himself).

For what it is worth, Dunton adds that 'he is, or should be, an honest man'. At this point Dunton refuses to 'enlarge in his Character (for I never knew him)'. But in a pamphlet called *The Whipping Post* (1706) Dunton dilates for two pages on the same subject, praising Buckley for

¹ Edward Baumer, *The Early Days of the Sun Fire Office* (1910), pp. 52-6, 63-4.

being a man 'softened to civility' and one 'not accustomed to any sordid way of gain'.

As Buckley is a person of general Learning, of strict Justice, of obliging Carriage, of great Diligence, and of generous Friendship; so he is also a Critick in all these, as is seen by his frequent and ingenious answers to Mr. 'Review' . . . if any Athenian might sit as a Judge upon other men's Writings, it is Mr. Buckley; for he has many Perfections that no other Newsmonger can pretend to. In a word, his 'Daily Courant' is an abridgement of all News, as his Life is of all Virtues. . . . Then, Sam, be thinking of the great horse; for, if the 'Courant' flies as it has begun, it will soon overtake the 'Post-Man' in fame and riches. . . .

The Courant received perhaps more reliable praise from Steele: 'this paper differing from the rest as a history from a romance'. A Whig in politics, Buckley was taken into custody for libel on April 11, 1712; he became Gazetteer in September, 1714, after the accession of George I.¹

The Diverting Post. About this paper, printed for Henry Playford, not much can be said. From Saturday, October 28, 1704, to Saturday, June 30, 1705, it ran as a half-sheet weekly and in January-February, 1706, as a ten-page monthly. Beginning as a miscellany, in 1705 it contained only verse. Its career saw it decline in decency.²

The Dublin Intelligence, an Irish paper of one Francis Dickson, evidently began in May, 1702, and ran under his supervision until December 30, 1712, or possibly longer. After him a Richard Dickson continued it, to at least November 18, 1731. The *Intelligence* appeared mainly on Tuesdays and Saturdays. News took four or five days or more to arrive from London.

The English Post, with News Foreign and Domestick came out on Fridays and Mondays from October 14, 1700; one issue is listed in the Bodleian Library as late as May 19, 1708. Defoe (*Review*, March 4, 1704) called the 'authors' of this paper 'Nonsense-Writing, Ignorant, News-Merchants'. But according to Dunton, Nathaniel Crouch, the author,

collects his News with so much accuracy and judgment, that he is only outdone by the 'Post-Man', and those High-flyers I named before; so that I admire 'The English Post' should still continue

¹ Morison, *op. cit.*, pp. 73-5; Sutherland, *op. cit.*, 110; Dunton, *op. cit.*, pp. 234, 433-5; *Spectator*, I, 7, note; *Tatler* No. 178; Hanson, *op. cit.*, p. 91; Swift, *The History of the Four Last Years of the Queen*, in *Works*, X, 119, and note.

² Graham, *op. cit.*, pp. 53-4.

in the number of the Lesser-flyers : for Crouch prints nothing but what is very useful, and very diverting : so that R. B. (alias *Nat Crouch*) is become a celebrated Author. But ' I think I have given you the very soul of his character, when I have told you that his talent lies at Collection. He has melted down the best of our English Histories into Twelve-penny Books, which are filled with wonders, rarities, and curiosities. . . . ' This Weekly (and Monthly) Author endeavours to fit his matter to the capacity of his Readers, as desiring rather their profit than his own applause . . . his whole life is but one continued Lecture, wherein all his Friends . . . may legibly read their duty.¹

The Evening Post, With an Historical Account, ' printed for the Author and published by John Morphew ', began in August, 1706 ; so few copies remain that its terminal date is uncertain. It was not the first paper to be published in the evening : *Dawks's News-Letter* and others had preceded it. But it was the first to use ' Evening ' in the title. Because the post left for the country late at night on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, *The Evening Post* was published at ' Six at Night '. This paper was a folio half-sheet. Another *Evening Post*, in four quarto pages, came out in 1709, published by E. Berington and J. Morphew. To this paper the Tory Swift contributed his account of the Band-Box Plot against the Lord Treasurer, November 11-13, 1712.²

The Flying-Post, a Whig paper, began its career May 17, 1695, and ran to at least 1714. Its author for most of Queen Anne's reign was a Scotsman, George Ridpath, whom Defoe could on occasion call a liar (*Review*, April 18, 1713), but whom Dunton praises as

a considerable Scholar, and well acquainted with the Languages. He . . . designed first of all for the Ministry ; but, by some unfortunate accident or other, the fate of an Author came upon him. . . . It was this ingenious Gentleman that invented the *Polygraphy*, or *Writing Engine*, by which one may, with great facility, write two, four, six or more copies of any one thing upon so many different sheets of paper at once.

It was a genuine compliment for Dunton to say that Ridpath was the equal ' in all respects ' of the distinguished author of *The Post Man* (*q. v.*) and that he ' must needs in a few years, leave the " *Post-Man* "

¹ *Op. cit.*, pp. 435-6.

² Morison, *op. cit.*, pp. 75-6. On mails to the country and abroad, see : Howard Robinson, *Britain's Post Office* (1953), pp. 34-5 ; *The Prose Works of Jonathan Swift*, ed. Herbert Davis (Oxford, 1939), VI, 196-7.

sweating behind him'. The 'wise and virtuous' author of what Tutchin called 'the honestest of all newspapers', Dunton says, 'lives quietly at home, out of the noise of the world'. This was in 1706.

In October, 1712, as Swift wrote to Stella, things were different :
 These devils of Grubstreet rogues, that write the *Flying-Post* and *Medley* in one paper, will not be quiet. They are always mauling lord treasurer, lord Bolingbroke, and me. We have the dog under prosecution, but Bolingbroke is not active enough ; but I hope to swing him. He is a Scotch rogue, one Ridpath.

Ridpath had been committed to Newgate September 8 for libels in *The Observator* and *Flying-Post*. He was allowed bail. Found guilty on February 19, 1713, he temporarily fled the country. On June 27, 1713, William Hurt, printer of *The Flying-Post*, was convicted for printing a libel against the Queen. Sometime before August, 1714, Ridpath and Hurt quarreled, and Hurt attempted to set up his own *Flying-Post*. The Tory agent Defoe, seeing a chance to undermine the power of the paper, supported Hurt, briefly writing foreign news for him until Defoe, too, inadvertently found himself under prosecution for libel.¹

The General Remark on Trade, set forth by Mr. Povey and printed by Robert Everingham, contained foreign and commercial news. Copies are known to exist as early as November 16-20, 1705 (No. 9) and as late as September 17, 1707. This was one of Povey's projects which preceded *The British Mercury*. Its format is unusual : on a sheet of larger than normal size, it has three columns, the center one frequently divided into two smaller columns of figures.

The Generous Advertiser, or Weekly Information of Trade and Business, despite its title apparently came out on Tuesdays and Fridays. It ran at least to No. 21, April 8-11, 1707. Four thousand were given away free 'each day'.

The Hermit ; or, a View of the World. By a person retir'd from it was an essay sheet which came out weekly from August 4, 1711, to February 23, 1712. It was printed for John Morphew.

¹ Dunton, *op. cit.*, pp. 179-80, 429-31 ; *Journal to Stella*, pp. 568-9, and note, 644, note ; Stevens, *Party Politics*, pp. 53-4 ; Hanson, *op. cit.*, p. 101 ; 'Correspondence Between George Ridpath and the Rev. Robert Woodrow', *Abbotsford Club Miscellany*, I (1837), 374-8.

The London Gazette, the first English newspaper, was set up under Charles II. The official organ of the government, it was supposed to be above political disputes, and has survived to the present day. A folio half-sheet, it appeared two and later three times a week. From November, 1665, to June 23, 1709, it came out on Mondays and Thursdays; from June 25, 1709, until the Stamp Tax of August, 1712, it appeared Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; thereafter, it came out Tuesdays and Saturdays. It was composed completely of news and advertising. Misson said of it: 'The *London Gazette* is the truest and most cautious of all the Gazettes that I know. It inserts no News but what is certain, and often waits for the confirmation of it, before it publishes it.' By comparison with what others had to say, this is relatively complimentary. Even Dunton could not find much that was good about it:

it is guilty of more blunders than all the other Newspapers. I own, 'The *London Gazette*' has the stamp of *Authority* upon it, and for that reason I shall ever obey and respect it: but it is not the saying 'Published by Authority' that makes an Author infallible.

There was, however, a brighter side:

in all capacities but that of an Author, Mr. Gazette is an excellent person . . . though he is no Critick at writing News, yet he is a person of great integrity, and does not make any wilful mistake. . .

Defoe satirized *The Gazette* in the *Review*.

The foreign news in *The Gazette* evidently came from the clerks of ambassadors abroad, home news mainly from the postmasters (neither were expert). The accounts were written up by a junior clerk in the London office and checked by one or more under-secretaries. When Fonvive, the able author of *The Post Man*, was offered the job, his comments—which reveal his own standards—show how poor the paper had become under this set-up:

Mr. Secretary Hedges proposed that I should be a clerk in his office to compile the Gazette, and write now and then copies of letters, but this I cannot accept; firstly, because my hand is scarcely legible; secondly because such a place, though honourable to young gentlemen, would be a sort of disgrace to a person of my age; and thirdly because it is no way of preferment; and I never heard of any clerk but one that found that place a stirrup. . . . The writing of the Gazette, though judged trifling by such who never tried the difficulties thereof, requires more learning than some imagine, and a great deal of care to avoid blunders and

contradictions ; and as it must take up a man's whole time ought to have a suitable encouragement, and I dare say the committing the writing of it to a young clerk and the revising to the four under-secretaries, which was done upon pretence of saving copy money, has been one of the chief causes of the decay of the Gazette.¹

Steele became Gazetteer about the first of May, 1707, and did the writing, he said, ' without ever erring against the rule observed by all Ministries, to keep that paper very innocent and very insipid '. Writing *The Tatler* concurrently after April, 1709, he at times reported the same news in nearly the same words in both papers. For political partisanship (an attack on Harley appeared in *The Tatler* July 4, 1710; Steele denied authorship of it), he lost his position: ' all the world detesting his engaging in parties ', Swift wrote Stella (September 10). Swift got the office in December, 1711, for Dr. William King, who kept it only a few months, and by July 1, 1712, for Charles Ford, who lasted until George I came to the throne.

The circulation of *The Gazette*, which in 1710 had averaged 6,489 for each issue, by 1717-18 dropped to fewer than 2,000 per issue. Professor Sutherland has concluded that during the war, *The Gazette* had accurate news and was therefore popular, whereas in peacetime it became dull and later suffered from the competition of livelier papers.²

The London Post, with Intelligence Foreign and Domestick first appeared in 1699, as *The London Slip of News, Both Foreign and Domestick*. The name was changed with the second issue (June 6), and it ran until 1705. It was printed Mondays and Fridays by Benjamin Harris, that ' brisk asserter of *English Liberties* ', as Dunton called him, who sold *A Protestant Petition*

in King Charles's Reign, for which they fined him five hundred pounds, and set him once in the Pillory: but his Wife (like a kind Rib) stood by him, to defend her Husband against the mob. —After this (having a deal of mercury in his natural temper) he travelled to New England, where he followed Bookselling, and then Coffee-selling, and then Printing, but continued Ben Harris still; and is now both Bookseller and Printer in Gracechurch-street . . .

¹ *Portland Mss.* viii. 187, quoted in Hanson, *op. cit.*, p. 88.

² *Op. cit.*, 114-5. Other information on *The Gazette* from: Misson, *op. cit.*, p. 101; Dunton, *op. cit.*, pp. 437-8; Hanson, *op. cit.*, pp. 87-91; Aitken, *op. cit.*, I, 153; *Journal to Stella*, pp. 13 and note, 67, 452 and note, 543, 548; Greenough, 'The Development of the *Tatler*', 658-60; *The Letters of Jonathan Swift to Charles Ford*, ed. D. Nichol Smith (Oxford, 1935), p. xiv.

But in 1706 after Harris had attacked Dunton he changed his opinion and called Harris a liar, slanderer, and hypocrite and included *The London Post* among the 'rabble of Hackney Scribblers' who deserve no panegyric.¹

The Medley was a Whig paper. Annoyed by the 'Villany and Insolence of the Examiner', Arthur Mainwaring desired to have John Oldmixon 'set up a Paper as an Antidote to that Poyson'. Accordingly *The Medley* came out, running weekly, like the Tory *Examiner*, from October 5, 1710, to August 6, 1711. Mainly an opponent of *The Examiner*, when that paper was revived by Oldisworth on December 6, 1711, *The Medley* started up again, running on Mondays and Fridays from March 3 to August 4, 1712. Steele, Anthony Henley, and Oldmixon contributed to the paper (the latter participating in the 'explanation' of the acrostic beginning 'Hail, bright Asserter'). But the chief writer seems to have been Mainwaring himself, to whom Swift was 'one of the wickedest Wretches alive' and Defoe 'the most Ignorant Rogue . . . that ever Scribbled'. A man who abhorred those who cursed and swore, Mainwaring eventually fell into a languishing condition, not—Oldmixon says—because of 'any Sallies of Youth, as he [*The Examiner*] maliciously represented it', but because of 'his extrem Grief, to see the Publick Affairs fallen into such ill Hands'. Swift, of course, had no love for the 'indefatigable, incessant railings' of this Whig paper, second best to the Whig *Observer*, and he usually disdained to answer it. The author of *The Medley* suffers by comparison with the two greatest of his opponents, Swift and Defoe, and so John Gay's evaluation of him is reasonably just: although he seems 'a Man of good Sense', he is 'for the most part, perfectly a Stranger to fine Writing'. Primarily political, *The Medley* could nonetheless use occasional fables and narratives.²

The Monitor began in April, 1714, and ran until at least August. Printed and sold by John Morphew, it claimed in No. 13 to have a plural authorship. It seems to have specialized in moralistic essays.

The Observer, another strongly Whig paper, came out on Wednesdays from April 1, then on Wednesdays and Saturdays after May 20, 1702. It was written by John Tutchin until his death in 1707, and by others until 1712, when the Stamp Tax ended it. Like L'Estrange's

¹ Dunton, *op. cit.*, pp. 216-7, 438-9, 465-7; Morison, *op. cit.*, p. 57 (here the paper is called a 'thrice-weekly').

² John Oldmixon, *The Life and Posthumous Works of Arthur Mainwaring, Esq.* (1715), pp. 167-9, 200-2, xvii; Stevens, *Party Politics*, p. 72, and note; *Journal to Stella*, p. 254, note; *The Present State of Wit*, p. 9; Graham, *op. cit.*, p. 91; Swift, *Works*, IX, 271-2.

earlier Tory *Observer*, it was a paper of dialogues, usually between the 'Observer' and a 'Countryman' named Roger.

'The loyal and ingenious Tutchin . . . the bold Asserter of English Liberties; the scourge of the High-flyers . . . the scorn and terror of Fools and Knaves . . . and the Queen's faithful Subject' was (according to Dunton) 'a person no ways inferior to Daniel De Foe, for Learning, Wit, or Courage'. Charles Leslie, Tutchin's 'sworn enemy', wrote against him in *The Rehearsal*. Swift opposed not only Tutchin, but also *The Rehearsal* and the *Review*. Since Tutchin's life was so hectic, it is good to have Dunton's assurance that he was a person unshaken in adversity and 'not cast down in a Prison', for his career is distinguished by two famous trials.

At the age of twenty-four he was involved in the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion (1685). By an account which he must have approved, he was tried and acquitted under the name of Thomas Pitts. But when his true name was discovered, he was tried again, for changing his name, by Jeffreys, who sentenced him to remain in prison seven years, once every year to be whipped through all the markettowns in Dorsetshire, to pay a fine of one hundred marks to the King, and to find security for his good behaviour through life. At this sentence, it is said, all the women in the court wept. But Jeffreys was adamant: 'Aye, he's a young man, but he's an old rogue.' By taking medicine to give himself smallpox, Tutchin managed to obtain a pardon. There is a sequel to the story. When Jeffreys was later in prison, after the Glorious Revolution, Tutchin visited him; it is alleged that Tutchin had sent Jeffreys a barrel of oysters with a halter in it, but Tutchin denied this. According to J. G. Muddiman, on the basis of the judges' lists of rebels tried, the whole account is false (it appeared in the *Bloody Assizes*, 1705, which Tutchin and Dunton had a hand in). Apparently Tutchin really concealed his identity in order to escape an indictment for high treason, was tried later in 1685 under the name of Thomas Pitts for spreading false news, and was sentenced to be fined, imprisoned seven years, and whipped. He paid the fine of five marks, escaped whipping because he had smallpox, and was liberated the following March.

On November 4, 1704, Tutchin was tried again, this time for lies and disturbance of the peace—through *The Observer*. But after a trial which even he said was fair (*Observer*, December 6, 1704), he was acquitted because of a technical error in the indictment. In January, 1707, Tutchin insulted Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Dilks, second in command to the famous Sir Cloudesley Shovel. The next month some

sailors beat him up in what he said was an assassination attempt. Arrested for debt, he edited *The Observer* in prison until the issue of September 20-4, in which he wrote, 'My pulse beats low'. On September 23 he died of disease, according to the official verdict, not from the beating. But his friends, who were less sure, had his portrait painted with the motto: *Pulchrum est pro patria mori*.¹

The Post-Angel: see *The Athenian News*.

The Post Boy, which became the leading Tory paper, was established on May 14, 1695, and published three times a week. After a six months' merger of Abel Roper's *The Post Boy, with Foreign and Domestick News* with Richard Baldwin's *Historical Account*, the latter paper withdrew and on October 22-4, 1695, became part of a new paper, *The Post Man and Historical Account*. Roper (bookseller and printer) carried on with the title *The Post Boy, With the Freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick*, and by 1705 Dunton could say that he 'rises in the world'. In this year Abel Boyer (1667-1729) began writing for the paper. Of French origin, he had come to England in 1689.

The first to acknowledge a mistake, Dunton says, Boyer is at his best in Spanish and domestic news; in addition Boyer is 'Master of the French Tongue', the author of a French grammar and dictionary, and the 'impartial historian' of the *Annals of Queen Anne*. Of Whig tendencies, Boyer was dismissed by Roper and in August, 1709, set up his own *Post Boy* with cuts and serial numbers identical to those in Roper's paper, which continued, to the confusion of contemporary readers and later historians. The differences between Boyer and Roper were now clearly marked.

Swift attacked Boyer's *Political State of Great Britain*, a monthly publication which began in January, 1711, and Boyer himself ('a little whiffing Frenchman') in *The Examiner* on May 17, 1711; and on October 16 he wrote to Stella:

One Boyer, a French dog, has abused me in a pamphlet, and I have got him up in a messenger's hands: the secretary promises me to swinge him. Lord treasurer told me last night that he had the honour to be abused with me in a pamphlet. I must make that rogue an example for warning to others.

Boyer was released, however. On the other hand, Swift could inform Stella (March 21, 1712), 'Roper is my humble Slave', a statement

¹ Graham, *op. cit.*, p. 63; Dunton, *op. cit.*, pp. 356, 426-8; Hanson, *op. cit.*, p. 57; J. G. Muddiman, ed., *The Bloody Assizes* (Edinburgh and London, 1929), pp. 6-13, 136-41, 219.

which supports Boyer's claim that Roper was 'the Tool of a Party'. Swift more than once inserted paragraphs in the Tory paper, and had some authority over its Irish news.

Roper was roundly attacked by the Whig papers, *The Protestant Post Boy* (January 15-17, 1712) and Ridpath's *The Flying Post*; he responded in kind. Evidently both Roper and 'his celebrated antagonist', Ridpath, died the same day, February 5, 1726. Though *The Post Boy's* career was in many respects a rough one (it ended in 1714), the paper could be diverting, as when it wrote:

On Monday last that Facetious and Merry Gentleman in the Pulpit, Mr. Daniel Burgess, departed this Life to the great Mortification of his Female Auditors.¹

The Post Man and the Historical Account, as noted, grew out of Baldwin's de-merger from *The Post Boy*, and was published Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. For its author, M. Fonvive, a French Protestant, nearly everyone had a good word. The gainer of six hundred pounds a year by his paper, says Dunton, Fonvive 'has settled a good correspondence in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Flanders, Holland &c.'; of domestic news, he lets nothing

escape him that is worth notice. . . . As his News is early and good, so his style is excellent. His fancy is brisk and beautiful, and his remarks witness he knows how to soar to a pitch of fineness when he pleases. . . . In a word, 'The Post-Man' . . . out-flies 'The Post-Master', 'Post-Boy', 'Daily Courant', &c. (and those lesser-flyers, the 'English' and 'London Post')—so that Fonvive is the glory and mirror of News-Writers. . . .

If one finds this praise extravagant, it might be recalled that even Defoe (*Review*, April 19, 1705) could say the author of *The Post Man* 'wrote both most to the purpose, and most worth reading of any paper yet extant'. Marlborough sent some personal accounts of his campaigns not to the official *Gazette* but to *The Post Man*, and Harley tried in vain to get Fonvive as Gazetteer. Though the 'Tatler' (in No. 178) said that *The Post Man* had the excellence 'of going on in the words, and making no progress in the sense', the 'Spectator' seems to enjoy sitting in a coffee-house, smoking his pipe, and reading *The Post Man*.

¹ January 27-9, 1713, quoted in Ashton, *op. cit.*, p. 302; the attacks of *The Protestant Post Boy* and *The Flying Post*, and Roper's answers, are also quoted, pp. 302-4; Boyer's attack: *Political State of Great Britain* (1718), II, 678; Morison, *op. cit.*, pp. 57-60; Dunton, *op. cit.*, pp. 210, 431-3; *Journal to Stella*, pp. 384 and note, 385, 519 and note, 446 and note, 574-5 and note; J. Yeowell, 'Abel Roper and George Ridpath', *N and Q*, 2d ser., VIII (1859), 182; *The Correspondence of Jonathan Swift*, ed. F. Elrington Ball (1910-14), I, 247.

It was printed by Swift's 'Cousin Leach' (Dryden Leach), who offered to introduce Swift to Fonvive, whom Leach called 'a very ingenious man, and a great scholar'.¹

The Protestant Post-Boy of Benjamin Harris and Sarah Popping was active in 1711, ready to attack such Tories as Roper and Swift. It is mentioned in the *Journal to Stella* :

A rogue that writes a news-paper called *The Protestant Post-boy*, has reflected on me in one of his papers; but the secretary has taken him up, and he shall have a squeeze extraordinary.²

The Rehearsal (No. 1 was called *The Observer*) began in August, 1704, ran weekly to April 6, 1706, and then twice weekly to March, 1708-9. Its author, Charles Leslie, is among the few whom Dunton attacked—for six and a half pages: 'this scribbling Levite hath flung a great deal of dirt at me and the present Government.' Leslie's scholarship, 'his tyrannic and Jesuitical knowledge', is used to prove the divine right of kings. Though Leslie has Episcopal Ordination, 'he sometimes wears a Grey Coat and Sword, instead of a Gown and Cassock'. Answerer of Defoe and Tutchin, the bigoted Leslie maliciously abuses the 'loyal Dissenters' and 'would massacre' them and all Low Churchmen. He 'would be a Papist, Jew, Turk, &c. or any thing rather than a Presbyterian.' Refusing to take the oaths to Queen Anne, 'he does, as it were, wear the livery of *young Perkin*' (the Pretender, son of James II).

Dunton's picture of Leslie, though bitter, reflects the main facts about him: he was a non-juror—refusing to declare allegiance to William and Mary—an Anglican divine, a believer that 'God made kings and kings made parliaments', and an active supporter of the Pretender. A warrant was issued for Leslie's arrest in July, 1710; after hiding in disguise for nine months, he escaped to the Pretender's Court at St. Germain's attempting to persuade him to look more favourably on the Anglican religion, and giving him information on England's ripeness for a Jacobite restoration. Swift respected Leslie's 'character' and 'good learning', though he opposed his political principles.

The title of *The Rehearsal* comes from that of the play written by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in 1671. Like its rival *Observer*, Leslie's paper is written as a more or less continuing dialogue, between 'Countryman' and 'Observer' (Leslie impersonating Tutchin)

¹ Dunton, *op. cit.*, 428-9; Hanson, *op. cit.*, p. 88; *Spectator*, I, 4, 240; *Journal to Stella*, pp. 72-3, and note.

² *Journal to Stella*, p. 381.

until July 14-21, 1705, and thereafter between 'Countryman' and 'Rehearsal'. It attacks such writers as Tutchin, Defoe, and the deists, and contains much theological argumentation on questions of church and state.¹

Defoe's *Review* ran—mostly as a four-page (smaller pages than average) thrice-weekly—for nine years, from February, 1704, to June, 1713. This is of course the work of the most distinguished author represented in this volume. Because of the extensive scholarly investigation of his life and works, it would be superfluous to add anything of his biography here.

Two things must be said about the *Review*, however. In it we have an early and able example of editorial-type writing—extended essays commenting on the news, with a political bias, of course. Second, it contains the section of advice from the Scandalous Club, which answered correspondents' questions weekly (for this, Dunton called Defoe an interloper). It has been pointed out that Defoe did not, like Dunton, start out by inviting questions from his readers, and in fact he pleaded his inadequacy to answer them. But they kept coming anyway. In September, 1704, this section, which had become disproportionately popular, ran over into monthly supplements; on June 6, 1705, it was split off into a separate paper (Wednesdays and Fridays), *The Little Review*, while the *Review* itself continued with straight essays.

Defoe had a particular interest in the Union with Scotland; only one of his many essays on it is reprinted here. For the full range of his political and economic interests, one must refer to the twenty-two volume set of the *Review* issued in 1938 by the Facsimile Text Society. Defoe's being able, among other busy activities, to keep the printer supplied with twelve pages of copy per week, nearly all of it original, for nine years—this is one of the amazing accomplishments of Queen Anne journalism.²

The Scots Observer. Being some Remarks upon the Affairs of the North of Britain ran for at least twelve issues in 1708.

The Useful Intelligencer. For Promoting of Trade and Commerce ran at least to No. 39, July 6-10, 1711. Like E. Everingham's previous paper, *The Generous Advertiser* of 1707, *The Useful Intelligencer* was published on Tuesdays and Fridays, and 4,000 copies were given away free 'each day'. It contained verse and miscellaneous items as well as news.

The Visions of Sir Heister Ryley: with other Entertainment has been

¹ Dunton, *op. cit.*, pp. 453-9; DNB; Swift, *Works*, V, 354, note, and IX, 85.

² Dunton, *op. cit.*, pp. 423-4; Allen, *op. cit.*, pp. 193-7; Graham, *op. cit.*, pp. 59-60; *Defoe's Review*, introd. A. W. Secord (1938), I, xvii.

attributed to Defoe, but it is more likely the work of Charles Povey, the founder of the Sun Fire Office, who in his 'Introduction' to *The Virgin in Eden* (1741) claims the authorship of the papers :

In my two Volumes, published near forty Years ago, intitl'd, *The Visions of Sir Heister Reily*, and *the Meditations of a Divine Soul*, I set forth the political Conduct of Animals and Insects, with the Rich and Poor Man's Pleasures in a Life secluded from Noise and Hurry . . .

Eighty numbers of the *Visions* appeared Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from August 21, 1710, to February 21, 1710-11. These were reprinted in a volume in 1711. The papers contained extended essays on such diverse subjects as the motion of the heavenly bodies, sex, the invention of new words, and the unhappy fate of Octavia, wife of Nero.

The Weekly Comedy : or, the Humours of a Coffee-House began August 13, 1707 ; No. 14 is dated November 14, and the paper probably ran to No. 24, January 22, 1708. This paper is related to two earlier ones. In 1699 Ned Ward had written *The Weekly Comedy*, which ran for ten numbers, and which made use of a 'club' of participants who carried on a conversation in a coffee-house ; they included 'Snarl, a dis-banded Captain', 'Truck, a Merchant', 'Scribble, a News-Writer', 'Squabble, a Lawyer', 'Whim, a Projector'. Inspired by this idea, in 1707 there appeared a similar weekly periodical, *The Humours of a Coffee-House*, which ran from June 23 to August 6. This, too, was probably by Ward. On August 13 *The Weekly Comedy : or, the Humours of a Coffee-House* appeared. At its start, Professor Allen says, it is probably not by Ward, but by someone else (William Oldisworth?) to whom Ward gave the rights ; with issue No. 17, Ward probably again became the author. The characters in this periodical generally, like their predecessors, got together in a coffee-house. Among those taking part in the discussions are 'Blunt (a plain dealer),' 'Hazard (a gamester),' 'Nice (a beau),' and others. In these papers the club device is used successfully : the characters meet regularly and always remain the same. These three attempts at the 'dramatic periodical' (a form which did not become permanent) anticipate in some respects the methods—and more artistically developed characters—of Addison and Steele.¹

The Whipping Post, which was active in 1705, was the work of one P——s, who (according to Dunton) stole the title from him, and who

¹ Graham, *op. cit.*, p. 52 ; Allen, *op. cit.*, p. 200 ; Robert J. Allen, 'Ned Ward and *The Weekly Comedy*', *Harvard Studies and Notes in Philology and Literature*, XVII (1935), 1-13.

(also according to Dunton) was a drunken sot and sharper. The small four-page weekly reviewed reviews, criticized other writers. P—s was probably one William Pittis, a Jacobite, who had published the earlier *Heraclitus Ridens* (1703-4) until it got him into trouble for libel. 'A clever dissipated rake,' according to Theodore F. M. Newton, Pittis went from prominence to insignificance. An Oxford product, a Tory, and an enemy of Defoe, he was 'a Grub Street mercenary . . . who even in the direst of straits never swerved in his allegiance to church and party.'¹

For a judgment on the papers of the early eighteenth century, it is perhaps unfortunate to have to fall back on Dunton. But as one might expect, he does have an opinion—a very definite one—at least on the periodicals active in 1706. He thinks

they are all best; for, 'The Observer' is best to *towel* the Jacks, &c.; 'The Review' is best to promote peace; 'The Flying-Post' is best for the Scotch News; 'The Post-Boy' is best for the English and Spanish News; 'The Daily Courant' is the best Critick; 'The English Post' is the best Collector; 'The London Gazette' has the best authority; and 'The Post-Man' is the best for every thing.²

The diversity of the papers was a sign not of weakness, but of strength. English public opinion would be formed increasingly by the contest of arguments in a free press.

¹ Dunton, *op. cit.*, pp. 452-4; Theodore F. M. Newton, 'William Pittis and Queen Anne Journalism', *MP*, XXXIII (1935-6), 169-86, 279-302.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 438.

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