

# The Retrieval of the Letter ‘To the Author of the *Minute Philosopher*’ from September 9<sup>th</sup>, 1732: A Note

Manuel Fasko

In 1732 George Berkeley published *Alciphron, or the Minute Philosopher* to which he appended a slightly revised version of his 1709 book *An Essay Towards A New Theory of Vision* (NTV). One of the first known reactions to *Alciphron* is an anonymously written letter which appeared a few months after its publication in the newspaper *The Daily Post-Boy* (September 9<sup>th</sup>, 1732).<sup>1</sup> Although the author found some words of praise for *Alciphron*, she or he expressed concerns pertaining to NTV, particularly to Berkeley’s thesis that vision is the language of God (e.g. NTV § 147).<sup>2</sup> After a few months Berkeley reacted to this anonymous critique with his *Theory of Vision or Visual Language shewing the immediate Presence and Providence of a Deity Vindicated and Explained* (TVV).<sup>3</sup>

Berkeley appended a copy of the anonymous critic’s letter to TVV.<sup>4</sup> However, until now an original copy of *The Daily Post-Boy* issue had yet to be discovered. As a result, there was no way to verify if and in what respects the annexed version is faithful to the original. Additionally, there are questions that have arisen regarding the publication history of the *Theory of Vision Vindicated* because, as Luce already remarked, the pamphlet was “more or less, lost to sight” for almost a century after its original publication (W 1: 243).

The first currently known republication is Cowell’s heavily annotated version from 1860. In his Preface Cowell raises further questions:

‘Of English Philosophers of the very highest note’, Sir William Hamilton has observed, ‘(strange to say!) there are now actually lying unknown to their Editors, Biographers, and fellow-Metaphysicians, published treatises of the highest interest and importance [as of Cudworth, Berkeley, Collins, &c.]’. To this class belongs the present work [TVV], which I think it at once a duty and a pleasure to rescue from the neglect into which it has fallen.

<sup>1</sup> See Anonymous, “To the Author of the *Minute Philosopher*,” *Daily Post-Boy* issue no. 7024, September 9, 1732, printed for T. Warner at the Black-Boy in Paternoster Row, London.

<sup>2</sup> See *The Works of George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne* [W], ed. A. A. Luce & T. E. Jessop (9 vols.; London: Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd., 1948–57), 1: 277.

<sup>3</sup> We know the exact publication date for neither *Alciphron* nor the *Theory of Vision Vindicated*. The first edition of *Alciphron* was most likely published in February (W 3: 1) or March [see *The Works of George Berkeley: Philosophical Works*, 4 vols., ed. Alexander Campbell Fraser (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1871), II: 5] 1732 with a second edition following a couple of months later. TVV was probably published between January [see Jean-Paul Pittion and David Berman, “A New Letter by Berkeley to Browne on Divine Analogy,” *Mind* 78 (1969), 376] and March (W 1: 243) of 1733. I use the Gregorian calendar throughout.

<sup>4</sup> Cf. *The Theory of Vision Vindicated & Explained*, ed. H. V. H. Cowell (London: Macmillan and Co., 1860), 137-41; W 1: 277–79.

Its substance was inserted in ‘The Daily Post-Boy’, of September the 9th, 1732. The next year it was reprinted in a separate form; but it has not been included in any of Berkeley’s collected works, nor had it been noticed. (v–vi)

Cowell suggests there could be two versions of the *Theory of Vision Vindicated*. At least, he seems to maintain that there are two answers by Berkeley, when he writes (referring to TVV) its “substance was inserted” in the *Daily Post-Boy* issue of September 9<sup>th</sup>, 1732 and then reprinted the next year in “a separate form.” Thus, Cowell implies that this issue of the *Daily Post-Boy* might contain an answer by Berkeley, thereby raising the question about whether there are in fact two answers by Berkeley and whether there is a hitherto unknown piece of philosophical writing by Berkeley.

Now, we can say that it is possible to tackle these questions because I was able to retrieve an original copy of the *Daily Post-Boy* issue no. 7024 from September 9<sup>th</sup>, 1732 from a private seller. (A transcription is attached at the end of this article.) I conferred with Dr. Urs Leu, Head of Department for *Alte Drucke und Rara (Old Prints and Rarities)* of *Zentralbibliothek Zürich*. He pointed out the excellent condition of the document, and he observed that the print and paper of the copy are consistent with the methods used at the time. Therefore, and in the absence of any indication to the contrary, there is currently no good reason to doubt the authenticity of the document.

In the following I will answer the three questions raised so far by analysing the document and providing a comparative analysis of the original letter and the version appended to the *Theory of Vision Vindicated*.

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First, I want to address questions about whether the *Daily Post-Boy* issue of September 9<sup>th</sup>, 1732 contains an answer by Berkeley (and hence if there is more than one reaction to the anonymous critic by Berkeley). When analysing the *Daily Post-Boy* issue, the most fundamental thing to remark is that it in fact contains an article called “*To the Author of the Minute Philosopher*.” Thus, the information Berkeley provides is correct (TVV § 1).<sup>5</sup> Unfortunately, the issue in question does not contain any response by Berkeley or, for that matter, any further content of (obvious) philosophical interest—with the exception of the article which caught Berkeley’s attention. Apart from this article, the issue contains a long article on the then Duke of Lorraine, Francis I (1708-1765), an *Extract of a Private Letter from Berlin, Ship-News*, some notes on deaths and marriages in London and Ireland, two notices on lost goods and several advertisements concerning the publication of books.

The document serves to remove any remaining uncertainty as to the local provenance of the newspaper. Luce has pointed out that A. C. Fraser probably made a mistake when he

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<sup>5</sup> Hence, we can with certainty exclude the (admittedly rather far-fetched) possibility that there was no letter and that there is another reason why Berkeley wrote the *Theory of Vision Vindicated* the way he did. Until now, we had only Berkeley’s *prima facie* trustworthy word that this letter exists but not really any *evidence* beyond this.

located the newspaper in Dublin instead of London (Fraser 1871: 363). However, without an original copy there is only circumstantial evidence to attribute a mistake to Fraser. For example, Luce argues Berkeley, in all likelihood, was in London at the time. He further remarks the *Dublin Post-Boy* was not published daily (W I: 244).<sup>6</sup>

While Luce's argument is *prima facie* convincing, the evidence he presents is not decisive for at least two reasons. First, it would have been possible that Berkeley made a mistake when writing down the name of the newspaper. In the absence of an original copy, it was, for example, impossible to verify that Berkeley spelled the title of the newspaper correctly or that it was not mistakenly changed in the century in which the *Theory of Vision Vindicated* dropped out of public view. Second, being in London would not have prevented Berkeley from obtaining a copy of an Ireland-based newspaper. For example, it would have been easy for anyone to bring or send him a copy from Dublin to London.

However, the retrieval of the original copy allows me to further substantiate Luce's claim, since the document indicates that the issue was "printed for T. Warner at the *Black-Boy* in Paternoster Row." While there are Paternoster Rows outside of London, the "T. Warner" in question is likely Thomas Warner (1675?-1733), a London-based "bookseller."<sup>7</sup> This new information about the publisher of the newspaper, taken together with the points Luce has raised, as well as the certainty that Berkeley's information about the letter is correct, strongly suggest that, contrary to Fraser's claim, the newspaper containing the anonymous critique was in fact based and published in London at a time when Berkeley was there.

Finally, the retrieval does not shed any new light on the questions of authorship nor the reason *why* Berkeley chose to reply in the first place.<sup>8</sup> In regard to the latter we only have Berkeley's brief explanation in a letter to his American friend Samuel Johnson (1696-1772) from April 4<sup>th</sup>, 1734 in which Berkeley states:

Nor should I have taken notice of that Letter about Vision, had it not been printed in a newspaper which gave it course, and spread it through the kingdom. Beside, the *Theory of Vision* I found was somewhat obscure to most people; for which reason I was not displeas'd at an opportunity to explain it. (Letter 246, Hight 2013: 375-76)

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<sup>6</sup> All of Berkeley's letters from July 25<sup>th</sup>, 1732 to April 16<sup>th</sup>, 1734 that indicate the place where they were written name "London" or "Green-Street" (in London) as their location. See *The Correspondence of George Berkeley*, ed. Marc A. Hight (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2013), 345-77.

<sup>7</sup> Cf. Karl Tilman Winkler, *Handwerk und Markt: Druckerhandwerk, Vertriebswesen und Tagesschrifttum in London 1695-1750* (Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag, 1993), 374, 384, 433. Winkler points out that although Warner was a trained cook and not part of the guild, he was nonetheless regarded as a "bookseller" (434). For more on Warner and his role in early 18<sup>th</sup> (newspaper) publishing in London, see Winkler chap. 6.4.3.

<sup>8</sup> So far, the only speculation on the identity of the author can be found in Tom Lennon's article who argues it might have been Catherine Trotter Cockburn (1679-1749). See Thomas M. Lennon, "The Genesis of Berkeley's *Theory of Vision Vindicated*," *History of European Ideas* 33 (2007), 321-29, especially 328-29. While I was not able to establish if there was a personal connection between Cockburn and Warner, further research in that regard could prove to be fruitful.

Although, the difficulty scholars encountered the past decades when trying to find an original copy of the letter may cast doubt on Berkeley's claim about the reach of newspaper, it seems plausible that Berkeley was honest about appreciating the "opportunity to explain" his theory of vision again. However, the more general question of Berkeley's sincerity in this matter is altogether a different issue—one on which the retrieval of the letter does not shed any new light.<sup>9</sup>

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## From *The Daily Post-Boy*

Number 7024

Saturday, September 9, 1732

*To the Author of the Minute Philosopher.*

*Reverend Sir,*

I Have read over your Treatise called *Alciphron*, in which the Freethinkers of the present Age, in their various shifted Tenets, are pleasantly, elegantly and solidly confuted; the Style is easy, the Language plain, and the Arguments are nervous; but upon the Treatise annexed thereto, and upon that Part where you seem to intimate that Vision is the sole Language of God, I beg leave to make these few Observations, and offer them to yours and your Readers Consideration.

I. Whatever it is without that is the Cause of any Idea within, I call the Object of Sense; the Sensations arising from such Objects I call Ideas: The Objects therefore that cause such Sensations, are without us, and the Ideas within.

II. Had we but one Sense, we might be apt to conclude that there were no Objects at all without us, but that the whole Scene of Ideas which passed through the Mind, arose from its internal Operations; but since the same Object is the Cause of Ideas by different Senses, thence we infer its Existence. But though the Object be one and the same, the Ideas that it produces in different Senses have no manner of Similitude with one another. Because,

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<sup>9</sup> The research on this essay was carried out as a part of my Doc.CH grant by the Swiss National Science Foundation (<http://p3.snf.ch/Project-172060>) for whose financial support I am very grateful. The same goes for Urs Leu who took the time to analyse the document I retrieved. Furthermore, I extend my sincerest gratitude to Bertil Belfrage who not only inspired me to look for an original copy of the *Daily Post-Boy* in the first place, but has been tremendously helpful with his critical feedback on earlier drafts of this paper. Finally, I wanted to thank Tom Stoneham and Peter West for their comments on previous versions.

III. Whatever Connection there is betwixt the Idea of one Sense, and the Idea of another, produced by the same Object, arises only from Experience. To explain this a little familiarly; let us suppose a Man to have such an exquisite Sense of feeling given him, that he could perceive plainly and distinctly the Inequality of the Surface of two Objects, which by its reflecting and refracting the Rays of Light, produces the Ideas of Colours. At first in the Dark, though he plainly perceived a Difference by his Touch, yet he could not possibly tell which was red and which was white, where as a little Experience would make him feel a Colour in the Dark, as well as see it in the Light.

IV. The same Word in Languages stands very often for the Object without, and the Ideas it produces within, in the several Senses. When it stands for any Object without, it is the Representative of no manner of Idea; neither can we possibly have any Idea of what is solely without us. Because,

V. Ideas within have no other Connection with the Objects without, than from the Frame and Make of our Bodies, which is by the arbitrary Appointment of God; and though we cannot well help imagining that the Objects without are something like our Ideas within, yet a new Sort of Senses, or the Alteration of the old ones, would soon convince us of our Mistake; and though our Ideas would then be never so different, yet the Objects might be the same.

VI. However, in the present Situation of Affairs there is an infallible certain Connection betwixt the Idea and the Object: And therefore, when an Object produces an Idea in one Sense, we know, but from Experience only, what Idea it will produce in another Sense.

VII. The Alteration of an Object may produce a different Idea in one Sense from what it did before, which may not be distinguished by another Sense. But where the Alteration occasions different Ideas in different Senses, we may from our infallible Experience argue from the Idea of one Sense to that of the other; so that if a different Idea arises in two Senses from the Alteration of an Object either in Situation or Distance, or any other way, when we have the Idea of one Sense, we know from Use what Idea the Object so situated will produce in the other.

VIII. Hence as the Operations of Nature are always regular and uniform, where the same Alteration of the Object occasions a smaller Difference in the Ideas of one Sense, and a greater in the other, a curious Observer may argue as well from exact Observations, as if the Difference in the Ideas was equal; since Experience plainly teaches us, that a just Proportion is observed in the Alteration of the Ideas of each Sense, from the Alteration of the Object. Within this Sphere is confined all the judicious Observations and Knowledge of Mankind: Now from these Observations rightly understood and considered, your new Theory of Vision must in a great Measure fall to the Ground, and the Laws of Opticks will be found to stand upon the old unshaken Bottom. For though our Ideas of Magnitude and Distance in one Sense are entirely different from our Ideas of Magnitude and Distance in another, yet we may justly argue from one to the other, as they have one common Cause without, of which, as without, we cannot possibly have the faintest Idea. The Ideas I have of Distance and Magnitude by feeling, are widely different from the Ideas I have of them by seeing; but that something without, which is the Cause of all the Variety of the Ideas within, in one Sense, is the Cause also of the Variety in the other;

and as they have a necessary Connection with it, we very justly demonstrate from our Ideas of feeling of the same Object, what will be our Ideas in seeing. And though to talk of seeing by tangible Angles and tangible Lines; be, I agree with you, direct Nonsense, yet to demonstrate from Angles and Lines in feeling, to the Ideas in seeing that arise from the same common Object, is very good Sense, and so *vice versa*. From these Observations thus hastily laid together, and a thorough Digestion thereof, a great many useful Corollaries in all Philosophical Disputes might be collected.

I am,

*Your humble Servant, etc.*



Saturday, SEPTEMBER 9. 1732.

Hague, Aug. 26. N. S.

**A**ccording to our last Advices from Vienna, the Duke of Lorraine was going to Lintz, where the Emperor is expected to receive the Homage of the States of Lower Austria. His Royal Highness is not a little disturbed at the Conduct of the Court of France at this Critical Juncture, with regard to him and his Affairs. The Truth is, one would think that either he is not a Sovereign Prince, or at least that he is under the Guardianship of his Most Christian Majesty's Cabinet. They take it amiss that he is so long absent from his Dominions: This does not consist with Sovereignty; and besides, France threatens in divers Courts of Europe, even by Force of Arms, to hinder the Electors of the Empire from giving their Suffrages to a Prince who is a Vassal of France: Nay she takes Advantage of his very Politeness, to insult him; for can any thing be more Imperious, than the following Answer, which his Most Christian Majesty sent to that Prince, when he notified to him his Nomination to the Viceroyalty of Hungary? (*This Answer was inserted in our Paper of the 14th of July last; but it may not be amiss to reprint it upon this Occasion.*)

*Confin,*

I Thank you for the Trouble you gave yourself in acquainting me with your Nomination to the Viceroyalty of the Kingdom of Hungary. My Sentiments of Affection for the House of Lorraine cannot but be well known to you, and also the Part I do, and shall always take in its Advantage and its Glory: Neither can you doubt of my continuing to hear of Events of this Nature with a great deal of Pleasure. Whatever Opposition the Times may have raised between my Interests and those of the Imperial House, I hope the Place you are in will not give me any Occasion to change my Sentiments with regard to your Family. Whereupon I pray God to keep you, *Confin*, in his Holy and Worthy Protection.

Cannot the Duke of Lorraine then be a Friend to the Imperial Family, without incurring the Displeasure of the Court of Versailles? Are the Interests of France to serve as a Rule of Conduct to her Neighbours? Why does she not then treat them as she ought? She would then have Reason to complain, if they should not prefer hers to all others. Lewis XIV. did not think fit to employ Prince Eugene of Savoy? What then? Did it follow that that Prince, who was born to be the Hero of the Age, the Pompey of his Time, should bury his Laurels under the paltry Figure of an Effeminate Abbot, a Lazy Bishop, or a Pederastick Cardinal? Can any thing in Nature be more unreasonable?

Our last Advices from Oran, by the way of France, are not very favourable to the Spaniards, who are harassed more and more every day by the Barbarian Troops. The Count de Montemar had got the Draught of a Regular Fort, to be built between Oran and Marzalquivir, which (they say) will be of more Use, than either of the Places it is to defend. The said General had sent a Detachment of 5000 Spaniards to take the little Town of Mostagan, 15 Leagues from Oran; or, if they found that impracticable, to endeavour at least to frighten the old Bey of Oran from thence: But when the last Letters came from Barbary, the Spaniards were in great Pain for that Detachment.

We have certain Advice from Spain, that there was lately brought over from Ceuta, a Bastard of the Duke de Ripperda, who was sent into that Fortress by the Duke as a Deserter, but really to procure some mischievous Intelligence, having Gold and Jewels to a great Value about him. He has declared (it seems) that the Duke was at the Head of 38,000 Men, in order to renew the Siege of Ceuta; and that he has pro-

posed the King of Morocco to deliver it into his Hands in six Months upon the forfeiture of his Head. His Catholic Majesty has winked at all Ripperda's Vagaries till now; his taking Refuge at the English Minister's; his Escape from the Castle of Segovia; his Retreat in England and in Holland: Nor indeed did his secret Voyage to Morocco seem to give the King of Spain any Uneasiness. However, this last Step of Ripperda, in pretending to besiege Ceuta, has drawn down that Prince's Indignation upon him, who has in Consequence thereof degraded him of his Rank as a Noble and a Grandee, and declared him a Renegade and a Traitor. As for the pretended Deserter, his Bastard, he is in a fair way to be hanged or quartered, if it can be proved that his Business was to get a Correspondence in the Town, and to debauch the King's Subjects.

There is great Murmuring upon the Exchange of Amsterdam, about the Management of some Foreign Companies.

*Extract of a Private Letter from Berlin.*

**W**E were much surprized here with the News that the S...s-G...I make some Hesitation about delivering up the Domains of the Succession of the late King William, which have been under their Administration ever since that Prince's Death. The Hatred which the De Witt Faction bore him to the Day of his Death, now rebounds all upon his Heirs; and without the Trouble of a perpetual Edict, they have not only found Means to exclude the Prince of Orange the Stadholdership, which would be as useful to the State, as fatal to some Particulars; but they shew a great Inclination to deprive him of his Estate also! Nay perhaps, before he is much older, he will, in spite to his Accommodation with the King of Prussia, and in Spite to his Alliance with that Monarch, one of whose Daughters, we hear, he is going to marry, be forbid to enter the Provinces of which he is not Stadholder. In a word, that Spite is carried higher than any one would imagine; which in all Appearance will be of Use to the Prince; for it is too hot to hold, and will probably strike out some lucky Incident, that may baffle the Designs of the Enemies of a Family, to whose Blood they are indebted for that Liberty, and that Power, which they turn to no other Use than to oppress them. Our August Monarch is just returned from Prague, extremely well pleased with his Journey, and has added to his Titles that of Prince of East-Friesland, whose Heir he is, to the Mortification of some of our Neighbours, who do not greatly care to have him so near them.

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I am,

Your humble Servant &c.

### SHIP-NEWS.

*Dartmouth, Sept. 5.* This day passed by our Harbour the John and Elizabeth of and from London, Wall, for Oporto, with a fair Wind at E. All the homeward-bound Ships still continue here.

*Deal, Sept. 8. Wind E. almost calm.* Yesterday sailed through the Loyal Katharine, Brown, for Exon; Eagle, Daley, for Waterford, preparing to sail; Benjamin, Wych, for Barcelons; Endeavour, Hortley; Antelope, Morris; Guilford, Capt. By, all three for Seville; Dublin Merchant, Thomas, for Dublin; Trial, Clark, for Guinea.

### LONDON, Sept. 9.

Yesterday South Sea Stock was 104 7 8ths a 5. Ditto Annuities 112. Bank 152 3 4ths, for the Opening. India 158, 157 3 4ths, 158, 157 1 half. Three per Cent. Annuities 99 7 8ths. Million Bank 114 a 15. African 38. York Buildings 6. Royal Assurance 100 l. paid in 105. London ditto (13 l. paid in) 13 5 8ths. Bank Circulation a l. 10 s. South Sea Bonds 3 l. 15 s. 16 s. India ditto B. 5 l. 14 s. 5 l. 18 s. Ditto C. 5 l. 16 l. 6 l. 2 s. English Copper 2 l. 4 s. Welch ditto 1 l. 15 s.

We hear that Mr. Parkhurst, Nephew to the Earl of Halifax, is appointed to succeed Thomas Raiton Esq; in the Exchequer.

We hear the said Thomas Raiton Esq; has left by his Will the following Legacies, viz. to his Wife 15,000 l. to his Godson (a Son of Mr. Drew, an Undertaker in Westminster) 500 l. to Mr. Wigmore, Assistant-Reader of S. Margaret's Westminster 200 l. and to the Infirmary in Westminster 100 l. besides several other Legacies.

Yesterday at a Board of Admiralty, Mr. Beech, who was Boatwain of the London, a First Rate Man of War, was sworn in Boatwain of Woolwich-Yard, in the room of Mr. Champion deceased.

We are well informed that a Treaty of Marriage is on foot between John Hyatt Esq; of the Temple, (not Sir Thomas Reynell of Laleham Bart. as mentioned in some former Papers) and Miss Fowler of Felton, a young Lady of great Accomplishments and 10,000 l. Fortune.

By the Death of the Lady Bennet, a very great Estate devolves to the Right Hon. the Earl of Salisbury, who is now abroad on his Travels.

Yesterday at the Sessions at the Old Baily the three following Persons were capitally convicted, viz. John Maggrady and Edward Perkin, for robbing Thomas Wallis on the Highway near Whitechappel; and Benjamin Lowder, for sending a threatening Letter to Mr. Fairchild, a Coach-maker in Queen-street. Ten were cast for Transportation.

This day the Trial of one Ashford is to come on at the Old Baily for Sodomy.

At the said Sessions William Holmes was try'd for robbing one Harnett, an Irishman, in Moorfields; and he was acquitted and ordered by the Court a Copy of his Indictment, and the Prosecutor was committed to Newgate in order to be try'd for Perjury, it appearing to be a scandalous Prosecution for the sake of the Reward.

### IRELAND.

*Corke, Aug. 25.* Last Tuesday Night died the Lady of the Right Hon. the Earl of Orrery: It is said her Corpse will be carried over to England to be interred there.

There is a great Dispute here between the Masters and Journey-men Coopers; the latter will not work unless the Masters augment their Wages, which they declare they will not do, but they are willing to give them what has been customary these many Years past. If these Men persist in their Resolution, it will certainly be a great Hindrance to the Trade of this City.

*Belfast, Aug. 26.* We had here a great Fire, which began in a Hay-Stack belonging to George Mac Cartney Esq; which it is thought was designedly done by some malicious and ill-disposed Person; if the Wind had not

chopped about on a sudden to South-West, Mr. Mac Cartney's fine Granary, of seventy Foot long, and about twenty Foot broad, with four Floors in it, viz. two for Wheat, one for Malt, and the other for Oats, adjoining to the Stack, would inevitably have been consumed; that and the Grain in it were valued at two thousand Pounds.

*Dublin, Aug. 29.* On Saturday last, died the Hon. Mrs. Bellew, Daughter of Walter, Lord Bellew, (by a Sister of the present Earl of Strafford) by whose Death an Estate of 200 l. per Annum falls to her Niece, the Daughter of Dennis Kelly, Esq;

The Inhabitants about that Part of this City near the Water, are so pestered with the new-come Rats, that there is scarce any living for them; those Creatures running in Drovers at Noon-Day up the By-Lanes, and Back-Places, and devouring all the Provision they can come at.

### To be Lett upon Lease,

A Very good new fronted House next to S. Christopher's Church in Threadneedle Street, London, late in the Possession of Mr. John Lloyd, Wholesale Linnen Draper.

Enquire of Mrs. Jumper at the next Door, or at the Compting-house in Christ's Hospital. There are likewise to be Lett, Several Brick Tenements and a large Piece of Ground in Blue Anchor Alley, Whitecross-street, late in the Possession of Mr. Robert Phipps. Enquire at the Compting house in Christ's Hospital.

### Notice is hereby given,

THAT such Proprietors of the York Buildings Company who have not paid the Call, are desired to meet on Wednesday the 13th instant, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Fountain Tavern in Bartholomew Lane, and ask for N<sup>o</sup>. 22. in order to consult how to proceed for their Relief.

N. B. There has been Bonds newly created by the Governor and Court of Assistants of the above-said Company to the amount of about Ninety Thousand Pounds; and it does not appear that the Company's Debts have been discharged with the Money arising therefrom, and it having been several times demanded to have a List of the said Bonds, and to whom they were due, which was always denied, as improper for the Proprietors to know; it is therefore left to the World to guess in whose Hands these Bonds are.

Q. May not the Exchanging all these Bonds for new ones cover some Male Practice?

### This day is published,

¶ The First Volume of Mr. Winslow's Anatomy, in English.

By GEORGE DOUGLAS, M. D. The Subscribers are desired to send for their Books to the Editor's House in Bow-Lane, near Cheap-side.

### To be Sold by the Importer,

True neat Chianti Florence Wine as imported, in Chests of 60 Bettys, and Half Chests of 30 Bettys of the best Growths, entirely sound, good Body and well tasted, which has been landed here two Months, at 56 s. per Whole Chest, and 29 s. per Half Chest, at a Cellar under Mr. Roger Oram's, a Dry Cooper, over-against Barking Church in Great Tower-street, where Attendance will be given this Morning from Eight o'Clock till Two, and from Three in the Afternoon till Six at Night, till all are Sold.

### This day is published,

N<sup>o</sup> VI. (containing Five Sheets) at the Price of 6 d. of

¶ THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By Mr. RAPIN DE THOYRAS. Translated by N. TINDAL, M. A. Vicar of Great Waltham in Essex. The Second Edition; with the following Improvements:

- I. The TRANSLATION is thoroughly revised and corrected.
- II. The many Errors and Mistakes of the ORIGINAL are carefully rectified.
- III. Several Hundred of Marginal References, accidentally omitted by the AUTHOR, are supply'd.
- IV. Additional Notes throughout, with Cuts, Maps and Genealogical Tables on Copper Plates.

Printed for James, John and Paul Knapton, removed from S. Paul's Church-yard, to the Crown in Ludgate-street, near the West-End of S. Paul's. Where may be had, N<sup>o</sup> I. II. III. IV and V. N. B. The Whole will be comprised in Two Volumes in Folio, containing Four Hundred Sheets, at the Price of Two Guineas in Sheets, including the Copper Plates; Five Sheets of the Work will be published every Saturday, till the whole is completed, at the Price of 6 d. and the said Sheets will be delivered every Week at the Houses of Gentlemen who are pleased to order them. Proposals at large, with a Specimen, may be had gratis.

LOST on Wednesday, a large Cornelian Seal set in Gold, with a Shell Back, and an open Handle, with a Coat of Arms engraved on the Stone, Three Crowns and a Boar's Head in the Middle, all within a Border; the Crest a Hand holding a Branch, the Motto *Radice firmant frondes*: Any Person or Persons that shall bring it to Mr. Seton's Engraver, at the Golden Head in Queen-street, Golden-Square, shall have Two Guineas Reward, and no Questions asked.

### To be Sold,

At Weybridge in Surrey,

A Convenient House fit for a large Family, in very good Repair, with good Vaults, two Coach-Houses, Stabling for Six Horses, a large Brew House, and other Out-Houses, with a very good Garden walled round, and planted with great Variety of the best Fruit-trees, in their Prime of bearing.

Enquire at the said House, or at Will's Coffee-House in Cornhill.

STolen or strayed on Sunday Night, being the 3d of this instant September, 1732. out of the Ground of Mr. Robert Smith, at the White Hart in Tottenham Highcross, Middlesex, a strong Brown Gelding, with a Black Mane and Tail, a little White in his Forehead, has a light Muzzle, a mottled Flank and Buttocks, one Knee hath been broke, and the Hair not grown up; comes six Years old, Fourteen Hands and a Half high: If any Person gives notice of the said Horse to the above-said Mr. Smith, so that he can be had again, shall receive Two Guineas Reward, with reasonable Charges, and no Questions asked.

### This day is published,

¶ A Letter to the Rector of Fryerning, upon his refusing to pay his RATES to the Parish Assessments, &c.

*Thou which teachest another, teachest thou not thyself? Thou that preachest a Man should not steal, dost thou steal?*

*Thou that sayest a Man should not commit Adultery, dost thou commit Adultery? Thou that abhorrest Idols, dost thou commit Sacrilege?*

ROMANS II. 21, 22.

... pudet hac opprobria Vobis Et dici potuisse, & non potuisse refelli. Printed by T. REYNOLDS near Hungerford-Market in the Strand. Price 6 d.

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