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### REVIEW

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### ROCEEDINGS

AGAINST

## Dr. BENTLEY,

INTHE

University of CAMBRIDGE:

IN

INSWER to a late pretended.
Full and Impartial Account, &c.

With some Remarks upon Serjeant Miller's Account of that University; Wherein the Egregious Blunders of that Gentleman are briefly set forth.

Solventur risu Tabula: TU missus abibis. Hor.

Ανεει 'ΑΥΛΗΤΗΡΙ Θεοί νόον εἰσενέφυσαν, 'Αλλ' αμα τω φυσάν χώ νόος ἐκπέτατο. Απιhol. Epig.

By N. O. M. A. of the same University.

LONDON:

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# ACCOUNT

OF

## Dr. Bentley's CASE.

IN

### ANSWER

To a PRETENDED

Full and Impartial Account, &c.



HE Publishing of Two late Pamphlets by One of our Members, to justify the Proceedings against Dr. Bentley, has given Oc-

casion to lay before the World the following Account of those Proceedings; well to vindicate the Doctor, who has has suffered so much Injustice by them, as to let this conceited Writer know, that his boasted Performance is no otherwise unanswerable than as it is scurrilous.

It was indeed an Invention worthy of an Author not us'd to the Press, to pretend to give a full and impartial Account of a Case, and at the same time to declare, That he fought without Quarter against the chief Person concern'd in it.

This impartial Principle is really carried to a great Length; for if you except the Scandal and Lyes about Dr. Bentley and his Friends, there is nothing else in his Books, that even the Men whom 'twas his Business to please, could possibly have been taken with; nor was there any Occasion for his own Confession to discover, what is so plain to be read in any of his Pages, That Dr. Middleton was as little us'd to the Press, as he has been to the Pulpit.

Duty to the University, and Gratitude to one who has deserv'd so very well of it, cannot, I think, but prompt one to resent the Wrong done to so worthy a Member as the Master of

Trinity

Trinity College; whose Conduct amongst us, not in this Case only, has been just and necessary, however wrongsully censured; and highly useful and serviceable to us, how ill soever he may have been rewarded for it: Whose allowed good Qualifications, and supposed ill ones, have contributed so much to the Advancement of true Virtue and Learning, that none can warily consent to rob us of him, but such as are pleased to overlook both.

However, it was found necessary at this Time to blacken Dr. Bentley as much as possible; having proceeded against him with a Severity due only to the greatest Crimes, this impartial Reviser is employ'd to make it believ'd that he could be capable of deserving the Disgrace that had been thrown upon him: 'T was this, undoubtedly, that put him upon that fair and ingenuous Method of proving that Dr. Bentley was us'd with all the Tenderness possible, to heap up all the Scandal he could wrap and wring together against him.

By these Means he proposes to do some Good to Trinity College too; but he will only expose himself to the Resent-

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ment of that flourishing Society, if one may judge from the Warmth with which they opposed the dishonourable Treatment of their Master; when out of all the Fellows resident in the College at that Time, there were found but four sneaking Placets to the Grace

for his Degradation.

The tedious History of the Fee which this Author sets out with, might very well be passed over, as foreign to the Purpose of considering whether the Proceedings be just or no; as a Case about which nothing at all has, for wise Reasons, been yet determined; the V. C. being himself under the same Predicament with Dr. Bentley; but because he is so particular and full, as if the whole Stress of the Matter lay here, I shall spend a few Remarks upon it.

It was the Claiming of this, he tells us, that gave the Beginning to the whole Quarrel against Dr. Bentley, and was the Foundation of the Censures since fallen upon him. They who have a mind to quarrel with the Doctor may allege what Reasons they please for it, but how is this the Foundation of the Censures past upon him? Was the Professor

Sufpended for claiming Four Guineas, or Degraded for taking a Fee? Was not the whole Dispute about this Business postpon'd to make Way for the first of these Censures, and was there any Mention made of it in the Grace which the V. C. prepar'd for the last? If this be the Foundation of the Cenfures, and the Censures are not founded upon it, the Consequence will be, that the Censures have no Foundation at all; a Proposition true enough, tho' he had no Defign to prove it: His Business is done, it feems, if by blending Cases, and jumbling Matters together, he can but get out this convincing Argument, that if Dr. Bentley be but wrong in any one Thing, they are in the right in every Thing they have done against him.

The first Motion to this famous Proceeding, he says, was given by Dr. Middleton. This musical Gentleman being one of the Poor Sufferers that were forced to pay a matter of Twenty Pounds for a Degree which at another Time would not have cost 'em above an Hundred, and not having so far to go Home and come again, applied to his good Friend Dr. Gooch, our Vice-Chancellor,

for a Decree against Dr. Bentley, under the Notion of his being indebted to him Four Guineas, the Fee which he had consented to pay to the Doctor as Regius Professor, upon certain Conditions, which he could innocently enough, it seems, accept of, tho' it was such a Crime in

the Professor to propose 'em.

The Author of The Proceedings Vindicated, &c. is very acute upon this Article; he observes very judiciously that Dr. Bentley would not have taken this Fee had he not taken himself to be Regius Professor; but that it could not belong to him as such, he proves most undeniably, both from the Vice-Chancellor's Opinion, and from certain promissory Notes, which he says, he never saw, wherein the Doctor, contrary to all the known Rules of Justice and Jurisdiction, offers, if the Money shall be judged not to be due to him, to restore it again.

THE Decree, however, was not granted till many Months after Application had been made for it; the V.C. endeavouring, I suppose, in the mean while, to reconcile these Two learned Men: The Vindicator mentions only

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his applying to Dr. B. as if he must mechanically think him to be in the wrong; whereas, I presume, he might likewise apply to the worthy Prosecutor, and represent to him, that he had better let this Thing alone, than make a Disturbance about a Trifle; that none of the Profesfors, who took some of 'em, not Four, but very near 14 Guineas; nor of the University Officers, Proctor, Register, Beadle, &c. nor Dr. Grigge, nor the V. C. himfelf, cou'd any of 'em be justified by Statute in taking what they did, any more than Dr. Bentley; that it would therefore look like Spleen against the Doctor; that it would least of all become him to be the only Man to appear in an idle Business against the Master of his own College; that this Action, in fine, would bring a Train of uneasse Consequences along with it, which any ingentious and confidering Temper would by all Means, both upon the University, Dr. Bentley's, and his own Account, endeavour to prevent. Thus, I fay, the V. C. might reason the Case with Dr. Middleton, for such meeting and contriving as they had about it between 'em, I suppose it was not for Nothing. IT

IT was in October, 1717. (that is about a Twelve-Month before the Arrest, Time enough for common Pique to have been at Rest in) the Day after his Majesty's gracious Visit to the University, that his Professor made this new and extraordinary Demand of Four Guineas, to the great surpize of Dr. Grigge, then Vice-Chancellor, who looking upon this as a violent and barefaced Extortion, Dr. Bentley being neither Vice-Chancellor nor Secretary, and consequently not having that statutable Right which he himself had to take the same Summ, ordered, (as a Statute of like Antiquity empower'd him) any other Doctor to create, and accordingly Dr. Fisher created several for the usual Gratification of a Broad-Piece.

Whoever was in the Schools at that Time may conceive some Notion of the Temper and Genius of him they have to deal with, and his Broad Piece Deputy: The Prosessor, with all the tyrannical Becomingness that could be, was making his Speeches to the several Doctors as they came to be created; but Dr. Fisher had not the Incivility to detain 'em so long, but dispatched 'em in a Trice; perform'd the Ceremonies as

aft as the Beadle cou'd prompt him, and created with all the majestick Blundering and Discomposure imaginable. The Dr. is confessedly a Man of great Parts, and wou'd have fill'd the Professor's Chair very well, but 'tis Pitys, the small Circumstance of a Statute, from which the Professor's Right of performing the Offices belonging to it is plainly interr'd, shou'd render his Behaviour in Opposition to him as unjustifiable as it was ridiculous. (4)

We have here a whole Posse of Quotations from Civil Law, Canon Law, Council of Lateran, Martin Bucer, &c. which in his great Zeal against Fees he has heap'd up, and to what purpose? If the Man had ever read these Books, he might have bro't Scraps enough out of any of 'em, that wou'd have made a much better Appearance for him at the Bottom of his

Pages than these he has given us.

The Civil Law wont allow a Philosopher to be Mercenary; a great Discovery! The Canon Law makes it Simoniacal to take Monney for conferring Degrees in Divinity; and Bucer woudn't accept of his but upon condition of paying no Fees, &c. Vast Depth of Reading, Wondrous Force of Argument! Why, does any Law allow a Philosopher,

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<sup>(</sup>a) Cap. 32. Stat. Acad. Cant.

or any Man else to be Mercenary? is the University Simoniacal for taking Money for all forts of Degrees? must the Mark of Simony be stampt upon the late and present, Vice-Chancellors Guineas, and Dr. Fisher's Broadpiece? is Bucer's being excus'd his Fees, any thing to the purpose of those who are not? A Schoolboy wou'd have got his Books together and have pick'd better Thrums out of the Bundle than these: Bucer wont accept of his Degrees bu upon Condition of paying no Fees; 'tis plain then, the Custom was to pay Fees, else, what Occasion for Bucer's but in the Case? but he was so eager of sayin fomething, that rather than be filent, he fays, not only what is not for him, but what is directly against him: In this very Speech, wherein he tells us, that Bucer condemns the paying of Fees as unlawful, in the very next Words to this Author's memorable Citation, Bucer affirms clean the Contrary, and cautions expresly against putting any fuch Interpretation upon his Words: (0) He makes it impious for any Man even to feem to grutch contributing

<sup>(</sup>o) Hæc vero nolim, viri amplissimi, & studiosi amantissimi eò qui squam rapiat, quasi sint à me in hujus Scholæ dicta Sigillamonem. Novi enim ex ea pecunia, quam ao gradus admissi, de More ponunt, partem constitui stipendiorum

buting his Share on such Occasions, and mentions his own Willingness to give a

double Portion, &c.

But, by a Constitution of the Council of Lateran, which according to the present Bishop of Lincoln, is said to be as forcible in England as an Act of Parliament, a Professor is made liable to Deprivation for this Practice, viz. of taking Money for con-

ferring Degrees in Divinity, &c.

I wonder where Dr. M. has run on Tick for this: The particular Lateran Council which the learned Dr. Gibson mentions, as said, by some Writers, to be as forcible in England as an Act of Parliament, is that held under Innocent the 3d, which was the 4th general One, the most numerous of all the Councils; but in none of the Constitutions of it, if I remember right, is Mention ever made of a Professor in Divinity, or of taking Money for conferring Degrees. There are indeed some other Cases which the Council look'd upon as Simoniacal, in which the pretence of long Custom, which is here bro't (p. 6.) to excuse the Professor

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fors who took about Three times as much as Dr. Bentley, is call'd the greater heaping up of Damnation, but not a Syllable of Depriving a Professor for taking Fees, &c.

THE Words which he has just before quoted, are with a little Variation, to be found in the 3d general Lateran Council under Alexander the 3d; but how pat they are to the Purpose which he has bro't 'em to serve, you shall see, Prohibeas (Append. Cap. 17.) ne in Parochia tua, pro licentia docendi alios aliquid exigatur, aut etiam promittatur. Is this any thing to a Professor? or if it was, does not the ne promittatur affect Dr. Middleton as much as the ne exigatur does him? But the masterly Stroke of all is still behind, for who cou'd imagin Dr. Middleton himself to have been such a Dunce, as, however he stumbl'd upon this Piece of a Canon, to understand receiving or promising Money fora Licence to teach School, to be taking Fees for creating a Doctor in Divinity? 'Tis strange he shou'd want a Name for an Egregious Blunder, when there is fuch a monstrous One as this passes under his own.

Wou'd Dr. M. know what Opinion ris likely Pope's and Councils wou'd have had of such a Case as Dr. Bentley's? I can tell him, there is hardly a Circumstance

in the whole Proceeding against him that does not stand condemn'd by their Decrees There is not any in a Thousand Places. one Thing which they feem to have had more at Heart, than the fecuring a Clergyman from fuffering in the Manner he has fuffer'd in; nor does any Thing occurr oftner in their Constitutions, &c. than the Annulling of all Accusations by a vilis Persona, by an Enemy, by Writing; canonica Patrum Constituta, (fays a Pope) non semel, sed saptissime affirmant, nec Accusationes, nec Testimonia ullum per scripta posse proferre; all Sentences of an angry, partial, or suspected Judge; or especially, that are given against an absent Person; a Liberty of Defence being made always effentially requifite to the Validity of a The 5th Lateran Council is fo Sentence. careful of great Men in the Church in this Point, that it decrees, that none of 'em shall be depriv'd of their Dignities, altho' their Crimes be notorious, without a legal Defence and a fair Hearing (x).

But what fignifies Quoting of old Fathers for what any Man may see with his own Eyes, except he will needs imitate the Perverseness of some of our great Zealots for

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<sup>(</sup> w ) Nisi sibi Copia & Facultas legitimæ Defensionispermittatur, etiamsi Crimina suerint notoria, Dignitate privari valeat. Conc. Lat. 5.

the Honour of the University in this Case, and shut 'em on purpose that he

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mayn't.

WELL, The Honour of the Primum Mobileship being reserved for Dr. Middleton, a Decree was at Length granted, and Mr. Clarke, the proper Officer (as the Vind. calls him) upon such Occasions, sent to serve it.

This formidable Beadle, a known Enemy of Dr. Bentley's, as well as they who fet him at Work, was, we may fuppose glad enough of the Commission; he tho't I warrant that now fure, (as he once exprest himself in Relation to the Doctor) they (bou'd hook the Leviathan. It must be own'd that he did notable Service. for had it not been for this trusty Herodian, this Hooker of the Leviathan, they had wanted the very Mandamus for the Suspension, the very Oracle of a Deposition upon the pronouncing of which (the only Evidence of Dr. Bentley's Crime ) the Truth, it seems, being demonstrably found out, beyond all Possibility of Doubt or Mistake (vid. p. 25.) there was nothing more to be regarded, for wou'd you examine into that which is infallible? the Cause by our Statutes was certainly ripe for a Sentence.

This Gentleman then being pitch'd upon to Arrest the Doctor, went accordingly

ber the 23d, with Orders, as he says, for that Purpose; but whether thro' Ignorance in his own Bus'ness, or that he believ'd Dr. Bentley who told him that it signified Nothing not having the Consent of nine Heads to it, or that he had some other Design than of Arresting him, he leaves the Arrest, Decree, Summons, or whatever it-was, with the Doctor, and comes away without ever executing the Vice-Chancellor's Orders at all.

However, in a few Days to make amends perhaps for any Neglect of this Kind, he goes Home, lays himself up of the Gout, and by improving some circumstantial Talk that he had with the Doctor, and with some other Gentlemen of the University, made up that sine Oath which gave Occasion to the Suspension, if, certain Things consider'd, it may not more probably be affirm'd, that the Suspension gave Occasion to that; the designing of the One being, it may be, the Reason of sending for the Other: But of this more anon.

Dr. Bentley was afterwards Arrested by another Beadle, with a second Decree, which if it does not suppose the Invalidity of the first, why was not Notice then taken of Dr. Bentley's huge Contempt,

tempt, the whole Story of which Mr. V. C. had heard from Clarke before this fecond Decree came into Play? for to come flap, and condemn a Man for a Crime, without so much as letting him be aware that he was esteem'd guilty on't, is certainly a very odd Way of Proceeding; 'tis a short and summary Method truly! without regarding Forms, or Law either.

This Beadle by whom the Doctor was Arrested, was a Man of more Sense, and Honour than the Other, for being told by him, as I have heard, that he must not go and make an idle Story to the Vice Chancellor of what had past betwixt them two, as Clarke had done, he resent-

ed the Suspition, and answer'd, that he scorn'd it.

THE Doctor being Arrested, and Bail given; every Body expected, but such as were let into the Secret, that an End wou'd soon be made of this sour Guinea Bus'ness one Way or other; but instead of This, the Court Day sollowing we were surpris'd into the Suspension, and all the extraordinary Circumstances attending it.

THE Proceedings of that Day, and the Reasons which they are grounded upon, we shall see in the Journal of the

Court, which is as follows:

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Die Veneris, viz. 3. Octob. 1718. coram venerabile Viro, Tho. Gooch, S.T.P. Procan. assidentibus, Dre. Covel, Dre. Ashton, Dre. Adams, Dre. Laney, Dre. Jenkins, Dre. Grigge.reverendus Vir. Conyers Middleton, S.T.P. contrareverendum Virum Richardum Bentley, S.T.P. R. conditione indebiti.

Emanavit Decretum in hos contra rev. Virum Ri. Bentley, &c. quibus, &c. comparuit rev. Vir Conyers Middleton, & declaravit dictum rev. Virum sibi indebitat' suisse & esse in Jumma seu summis 41. 6 s. legal. plus minus, & nominavit Cook Procutatorem suum qui prasens secit se, &c.

Tum comparuit magister Grove & exhibuit Depositiones Edv. Clarke Bedell. Arm. quibus Depositionibus lectis, Cook accusarit Contemptum dicti rev. Viri, prout in iisdem continetur, & Dominus ad ejus Petitionem, pronunciavit rev. Virum suspensum ab omni

Gradu Juscepto.

This account of the Suspension was dictated by the Vice-Chancellor and his Asscessors themselves, from whence it appears that the Vico-Chancellor pronounc'd Dr. Bentley suspended from all his Degrees, at the Petition of Cook Dr. Middleton's Proctor in a Cause of Debt, who accus'd Dr. Bentley of Contempt contain'd in the Depositions of Mr. Clarke the Beadle, which

Which were exhibited by Mr. Grove. And this is all that was done that Court Day.

THIS has fomething prepofterous in't at first sight; to call a Cause, and immediately, instead of determining any thing about it, to pass an heavy Sentence against one of the Parties upon a Matter quite foreign to it, and He not so much as call'd upon to answer in his own Defence to one Thing or another.

But to develope this Proceeding a little, whe shall relate more Particularly the Circumstances of what past in the Court

that famous Day.

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THE V.C. came thither with Marks of more than ordinary Concern in his Countenance, by which, and his former friendly Declarations, that he wou'd condemn him when ever his Cause came before him, Dr. Bentley's Title to the Guineas was judg'd to be very precarious; and but few in the Confistory, I suppose, were aware, that they were going to be made as fecure to him as his Degrees

WHEN Dr. Middleton had nam'd his Cause, and his Proctor, who began to open it, instead of Dr. Bentley's being call'd upon to appear, it was tho't more to the Purpose to call for somewhat else, in Order to bring on a Sentence, to which, according to our Impartial Doctor's eitherfide

therfide Irony, (p. 24.) his Presence

was not at all necessary.

The V.C. speaking to Mr. Grove the Register, desir'd to know if he cou'd not give som Account of Mr. Clarke; which Question being a little discircumstantiated, it was not easie to guess the Design on't, till the Register, Commission'd, it seems, for that Purpose, produc'd the celebrated Depositions, which he was order'd to read up, wherein you shall see how nobly this Sunday Pudding Slave of an Informer has acquitted himself.

#### Beadle Clarke's Depositions.

N Tuesday the 23d of September, I waited on Dr. Bentley, and told him I had Orders from Mr. Vice-Chancellor to Arrest him at the Suit of Dr. Middle-'ton: He ask'd why I came so late, that 'he had expected me all the Afternoon, designing to write by the Post to the King 'about it; ( here the V. C. call'd for Pen, Ink and Paper, and desir'd the Register not to read so fast ) I told him I brought 'it soon after I receiv'd it. Well, said he, 'tis illegal and unstatutable, and I will 'not obey it; let me see your Arrest, are there Nine Heads; to it? I told him I 'cou'd not part with it because it was my-'Autho-

Authority: Well, said he, you shall have it again, only let me peruse it; then he took it, and faid it signified Nothing because there was not the Consent of Nine 'Heads; and added, that the Vice-Chancellor us'd him worfe than he would any common Doctor of the Town; that the Vice-Chancellor was not his Judge, and that he should find the King alone was his Judge, as he was his Regius Professor; that the ViceChancellor should not think that 'he would be concluded by what he and four or five of his Friends determin'd against him over a Bottle; (here the Court fell a 'laughing, and were reprimanded by the Judge) that they acted foolishly, calling an Arrest, and a Summons to his Court the same 'Thing, and that if he gave Bail, or went 'to Prilon, he fatisfied the Law; I told him 'I thought that was only in Part, and then 'ask'd him for my Arrelt; he faid I might, 'leave it with him, but that he wou'd give it me whenever I call'd for it, or wanted 'it, and so we parted. 'THE next Day in the Morning I went

THE next Day in the Morning I went and demanded it of him, He faid he had farther Occasion for it, and cou'd not part with it; I told him he broke his Word and Promise with me, and press'd him to restore it: Well, well, said he, you shall come to no Damage by it; and he added

he would give it me when Friday was over; I said he dealt uncivilly by me, and wou'd put me upon Difficulties, but he absorbately refuus'd to do it, and so I went off; and going to the Vice-Chancellor, told him what Usage I had met with; he told me I must get another Decree, which I did from Mr. Cooke of Magdalen's, but when I went with it to Dr. Bentley's he wou'd not see me, and I was refus'd Admittance.

'On Thursday September the 25th, about 'two of the Clock, Mr. Simpson and I 'went together to Dr. Bentley's, into the 'Room where they Dine; the Company 'was just gone out, and after a little Time 'Mr. Simpson left me, and went to the 'Vice-Chancellor's; not long after Dr. ' Asbenburst, Mr. Liste, and Mr. Witton 'came in. to me: Mr. Liste ask'd me ' what Authority I had to stay in another Mans House against the Master's Leave? 'I faid I was not to give him an Account. 'He faid he believ'd I cou'd not justify I then ask'd him why he did not 'turn me out? Well, faid he, if you want 'your Arrest I will give it you, and have 'Orders to tell you you shall come to no ' Damage so far as a Hundred Pounds go; 'I faid if Dr. Bentley wou'd give it me I wou'd 'thank him, but wou'd receive it from no other •

other Hand; they stay'd some Time longer with me, and then going out Dr. Asben-'hurst said, well, Mr. Beadle if you won't go out of the Room I'll lock you in, which he did, but foon after return'd and open'd it; a while after this, the Master's 'Servant came in, and defir'd I wou'd go away; I told him I had Orders to stay 'longer; on which he faid he was commanded to lock the Door, and the Doors on both sides of the Room were lock'd upon me for two Hours at the least; after ' fix of the Clock I knock'd, and the Door was open'd to me, not long after which Mr. Simpson came and call'd me 'away.

'UPON Saturday, September the 27th at 'Night I went again to Dr. Bentley's, Mr. Witton came out and ask'd my Business; 'I told him I came to speak with Dr. Bent-'ley from the Vice Chancellor; he came out again, and faid the Doctor was bufy, and 'had nothing to fay to me; I told hlm I ' wanted my Decree, he came out the third 'Time and brought it in his Hand; I faid 'I wou'd not receive it but from the Doctor · himself as he had promis'd; he said the Doctor knew I came to compleat the · Arrest, and wou'd not then be seen by 'me, and that I must not think he wou'd be Arrested when I pleas'd, but that three

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'three or four Days hence perhaps he wou'd confent to it.

Edward Clarke.

Edvardus Clarke Bedell. Arm. Jurat.

Dept' in pra script. esse vera Juramto ei
delat' per me Robertum Grove, cui
Domns. Procan. Potestat' dedit Juramtum in hac parte deferend'.

Ita test. Robertus Grove, Not. Publicus.

Acad. Cant' Reg'.

THEY must certainly be very untowardly dispos'd towards Dr. Bentley, that can think fuch trifling Nonfense as this, Authority fufficient to take away all his Degrees from him. The Author of this mild Sentence, whom his Friend here (p.g.) commends for his Civility in showing all possible Tenderness and Regard to the Doctor, was hard put to't I think to fix any Crime upon him in this choice piece of Testimony, notwithstanding the gouty deposer has jumbled his English together as maliciously as he cou'd, so that what was once faid of a certain Witness, may very well be apply'd to this non jusjurandi, sed Cadendi verba Meditatur.

The Words which the V.C. was pleas'd to infift upon as criminal in Dr. Bentley, were these. That the Vice. Chancellor shou'd

not think that he wou'd be concluded by what He and four or five of his Friends determin'd against him over a Bottle; which this fair and equitable Judge told the Court were spoken of a regular Meeting of the Heads, to which Dr. Bentley himself was invited, tho', as it happens, the Beadle's own Words do not favor this candid Interpretation at all.

Dr. Bentley faid, and good Statute he had for it, that the Arrest signified Nothing because there was not the Consent of Nine Heads to it; and that the next Words which can with any Construction be made to cohere with these, are those in which the Crime is specified to be contain'd, viz. That the Vice Chancellor (bou'd not think, &c. And is here any thing like a Contempt of a regular Meeting of the Heads? or indeed of any One of 'em ? Is it not rather a Deference paid to them, to urge the the Infignificancy of the Arrest for want of their Authority to it? if He ever contemn'd the Heads, it was by his consenting to be Arrested at all without without their express Orders: This has never been laid to his Charge indeed, but if as plain an Instance cou'd be found of his contemning the Vice-Chancellor's just Authority, as this is of his complying

with his usurp'd One, we shou'd have

heard on't I suppose afore now.

THE Number of Friends whom this supposed Contempt is past upon, cannot possibly be interpreted of such a regular Meeting, unless when private Pique is to form it self into a publick Judgment, Four or Five may be made to signify Nine or Ten.

Lastly, These Words are not applicable to any Meeting to which the V. C. had invited Dr. Bentley himself, because of the Circumstance of the Bottle; for who will ever believe, that the Master of Cains, who (tho' a very sagacious Judge of Contempt) understood Common Civility so little, as to sit upon his —— all the while that the Master of Trinity was paying him the respect of a Visit upon this Affair, standing, would ever have the Complaisance to invite him to partake of a Bottle?

If I am rightly inform'd, this was the only Specimen which the V. C. was pleas'd to give of Dr. Bentley's Contempt of the Universities Jurisdiction, &c. nor did he vouchsafe the good Company any other Reason for his suspending him; save that he urg'd the rude Treatment of an University Officer as an Aggravation of his Crime, but of this, as there is not the

the least Appearance of it in the Depositions, so the venerable Author very fairly acquits him. "I said he dealt uncivilly by me and wou'd put me upon Difficulties, but he absolutely refus'd to do it.

I must confess there is some Temptation to think, that the Man did not altogether mean as he said, were it not for the Absurdity of supposing a modest and gentle Judge, to condemn a Man so much his Superior in every Thing but his Office, in a point of Language, upon the Words of an Evidence that can't write English.

THERE is, indeed, not too much Care taken to gard against this unlucky Inference; for it is somewhat difficult to make sense of any one of his Dialogues with the Gentlemen mention'd in the Depolitions; and they being all of Opinion too, that he has falsely related what pass'd between him and them, it might stagger our Belief of the Truth on't, were it not for the Assurance which Dr. M. has given us of the Depofers Infallability: Nothing elfe cou'd prevent One from Thinking what he faid to be the merest stuff that cou'd be, tagg'd together with such a Pack of its and I's, and tolds, and faids, and well saids, as sure never poor Nonsense was besprinkl'd with before.

me, inchi ani am

THE Depositions being read, Proctor Cook accus'd Dr. Bentley of Contempt: This Gentleman's Defign, I suppose, was against the Doctor's Guineas, and not his Degrees; for as for the suspending of him, however the Words ad ejus Petitionem may have crept into the Acts of the Court, He never delir'd any fuch Thing, nor ever fo much as tho't on't, if one may believe what he faid himself to some of his Brother Lawyers, foon after it was over, viz. that he was as much surprised at it as they. Yet the V. C. in his Account of the Sufpension to the King, has boldly affirm'd that he did; and that it was thereupon that he suspended the Master of Trinity. And I wish this had been the only Lye ('tis his own Expression) that had been told to Majefty.

And the V.C. knew that he was talking in Relation to the Debt Affair only, for he interrupted him, waving the Hand, and told him that he wou'd postpone his Cause, and consider only Dr. Bentley's great Contempt of the Authority and Jurisdiction of the University, in calling a regular Meeting of the Heads, to which he himself was invited, the Vice-Chancellor and his Friends over a Bottle, &c. as above. Then he appeal'd to the Heads there present, and they giving their Consent, dictum sactum, in Nomine D 2

Domini he pulls off his Cap, and suspends

the Doctor ab omni Gradu suscepto!

THE same Thing he told Mr. Life when he defir'd to be admitted Proctor for Dr. Bentley in the Cause betwixt him and Dr. Middleton, viz. that he wou'd fet it aside, And yet This is the very Causa coram Procancellario which being duly Summon'd to appear to, he refus'd Obedience; as the Grace against him was prepar'd to tell us: Whereas on the Contrary, he was ready to appear, and wou'd have appear'd in Person, had it been insisted on, and this common Favor of pleading by his Proctor been refus'd him : But as the Cause in which he was to appear was put off, and another Bus'ness trump'd up against him which he was never requir'd to answer to, with what Confistency can it be affirm'd, (vid. the V. C. Narr.) that the Non Appearance of the Master of Trinity was a Contumary and Contempt to the Court? Suspenditur contumax, qui Contumaciæ prorjus utpote Citationis expers erat. Conc. Lond.

This extraordinary Event cou'd not fail to be fure of furprising the Assembly. The Gentlemen of Trinity were sufficiently astonish'd to see their great Hero's Honors laid in the Dust by a Word speaking, at a Moments warning: The V. C's own Countenance was chang'd, and he

pronounc'd: But this, One might suppose to proceed from a violent Concern for the Honor of the University, were there not other Reasons to believe that he had no Colour for what he did besides his look-

ing Pale.

MR. Lifle rose up, and urg'd very handsomly the Hardship and Severity of this Proceeding against his Client, upon the pretended Oath of an absent Witness which he had not the Liberty of difproving, and told the Vice-Chancellor that He himself, if permitted to speak, cou'd falfify a great Deal of it, &c. but the V. C. filenc'd him, not without threatning to fuspend him too; told him that he saw no Reason to disbelieve Mr. Clarke, that he had receiv'd much the fame Ufage from Dr. B. at his own Chamber; adding, in a great Passion, go tell Dr. Bentley from me, that Great as he is, I'll make him know, that he is as subject to the Authority, and Jurisdiction of this Court, as the meanest Member of the University, (a vast Piece of News!) and that if he does not come and make his Submission in three Days, I'll declare his Profesiorship void. (admitting hereby the faid Master to be legally posfess'd of the said Professorship, vid. the V. C's. Narr.) Then Mr. Grove was directed

to register the Proceedings of the Court, the Circumstances of which, such as were there present might I believe represent more favorably on the Doctor's side than I have done.

DR. M. having given us the Deposition, leaves it very wifely to speak for it Self: 'Tis fo poor a Proof of the Crime that shou'd be contain'd in it, that he does not care to trouble his Reader with any Remarks upon it. But to make Amends for his Silence in this point he gives him fome Scraps of Wit, as he calls 'em, that he would make Dr. B. to be the Author of, while he shut himself up and absconded, making himself very merry with the Arrest and the Beadles Folly in delivering up his Decree (p. 14.) (as if the Arrest was one Thing, and the Decree Another,) but then the Question is how came he to know that they were his? No, no; the Bus'ness is this, he had heard two or three old Stories, and it came into his Head that he could make a rare jelt, or two, by laying 'em to Dr. Bentley. Dr. Sh-cck, I can assure him, needs conn no Thanks to Dr. B. for his Title of Cardinal Alberoni: His Eminency's own Merits had rais'd him to this Dignity long before this Bus'ness happen'd; tho' it may serve indeed to confirm his pretentions to it, since he has given

fuch good Tokens of an able Inquisitor, that he may well vie with the greatest

Favourite of Spain.

As for the Title of Holiness, (if we must make Allusions) the pretended Contempt of a Constitution; the Suspension in the Consistory; the Appeal to the Council; the Injunctions to the Faithful, and Menaces to the Adherents; in short, all Circumstances, except that little one of having the new Testament in his Hands, will force Dr. Bentley, I doubt, to be content with a Cardinalate, and resign the Popedom to a Custos Clavium whose Power of excommunicating us all is plain from ancient Statutes, whose Infallibility can ever be disputed, when that of his Beadle is taken for granted.

THE story of calling the Bp. of Carlifle Belzebub, is a poor Scrap indeed, Dr. Bent-ley is not us'd to be witty at that Rate: I cannot see what Dr. M. has coyn'd it for, unless he had a mind to hint at an excuse for these bot Proceedings of the V. C. viz. that he had lately been visiting of Bel-

zebub.

is.

'T is an old way that Dr. Bentleys Enemy's have made use of, when they can prove nothing against him, to alledge what he has said, or done in private, which they of all men coud never be witness

ness to: As one of this Kidney, when in Answer to his affertion, that no one good Thing coud be affirm'd of Dr. B. it was faid, Tes you must allow that he is a very sober Man, O! D—him, says he, he drinks and smoaks like a Devil in his own Study.

But this Man goes beyond 'em all, and pronounces about Dr. Bentley's very Tho'ts, and Designs as positively as if he had made him, Dr. B. gives the Candidates for Fellowships in his College a

Theme.

Tes ans evaer são de Extoes igeo xelegs.

But Dr. M. tells us it was a Theme for the Vice-Chanceller to ruminate upon; a witty Infult upon him; a letting him know that his Name was Hector, &c. Who can be fecure against such desperate cunning Fellows? A Man may shut himself up, if he pleases, but they'll bring him out, Head and Shoulders, to be Godfather to their Christnings; He may intend what he will in his own Breast, but abroad, they'll make him think, and design just what they have a Mind.

WITH a small Share of such profound Sagacity as this, One might have been prepar'd to interpret any Line in Homer; as suppose now, Achilles had stood in the Verse instead of Hector, and the Theme had been the very first Words in't,

Marir dent bed Innaid Jew 'Axiang

This, One might fay, was a Reflection upon the V. C. that he had fuffer'd his Passion to hurry him into a rash Proceeding, of very pernicious Consequence to the University. And so One might Paraphrase the whole Iliad if they wou'd.

AFTER the Suspension, there came three Court Days, one upon the Neck of another; held (as the Narr tells the King and Council) for no other Purpose but to give the said Master an Opportunity of appearing in order to the being discharg'd) from his

Supension.

If this be true, and Dr. Bentley knew on't, I must confess he was very much to blame: Tho the V. C. had past a Sentence a little irregularly, yet since he was so eager to have it reverst without any Consideration, since it was only to come, and be discharg'd; this was a very modest Confession of being in the wrong, and Dr. Bentley might very well have vouchsaf'd to step from Trinity to the Schools, to have had the Matter made up, and no more said on't: But I doubt there was more in't than this.

I remember it was a Notion that prevailed mightily at the Time of the Woting, that Dr. B. contemn'd the University and its Censure so much, that tho' he might be restored when he wou'd, yet wou'd he not give himself the least Trouble about it; and therefore, as the Argument was spun, it was sit to let him know what they cou'd do.

Bur now this Logic is of no farther Use, Dr. M. has destroy'd it, by telling us that these three Courts were held for no other Reason but to give Mr. Bentley Time and Opportunity to come in and Submit (p. 32.) Mr. Bentley tho! might have lern'd more Manners Mr. Middleton from our Vice Chancellor, who the very Moment after he had suspended him had the Civility to call him Doctor: Not to mention to You that the King and Council have been pleas'd to call him fo; for One that can be fo completely rude, as to put fuch villain Abuse upon a Person, whose Merit the King has been pleas'd to reward with fuch particular Marks of his Favor; (p. 31.) that can be so exquisitly nauseous, as to talk of alienating the Affections of a People, by rescuing an useful Subject from vile Oppression; what modest Motive can ever prevail upon such a Man as this!

This Submission it seems was a very hard Word: Dr. B, he says, did not understand it; and it was such a crabbed Term, that the V. C. we see, did not care to make

Use on't. It was the Bus'ness of a Letter, to know what might be the Meaning of it; and by the Answer that was return'd, some Ideas it seems were to be super-added to those of bare Appearance to comprehend it.

It was explain'd to him to be an Acknowledgment of his Offence, an asking of Pardon, and an humble Request to be restor'd,

(p. 32.)

If it had been the Bus'ness of a Letter to declare the Meaning of it too, such an Epistolary Explanation might, I conceive from this small Epitome, have been couch'd in some such Terms as these,

Sir. UT of the great Friendship that I bear you, I have forborn to deprive you of your four Guineas, and contented my felf with only suspending you from all your Degrees. I was in Hopes, that, for the Honor of the University, You would have been frightn'd out of your Wits; and not have gone to appeal from my Sentence, upon the trifling Pretence of a Statute, which I tell you plainly, I will not suffer to be observ'd. Therefore, there is no other Way left for you, Dr. Bentley Great as you are but to Submit; that is, to acknowlege my uncontrollable Power of suspending any sawcy Doctor that I please; to confess your Crime whether you be guilty or not; and to make your humble Request to be restor'd, leaving the Granting of it to my Discretion.

I am with all possible Tenderness,

Yours, &c.

If after so sull an Explanation of this service Duty the Doctor should still think it belong'd to the Fellows of Trinity and not to the Master, to be sure he must mean it of those that voted for his Degradation, and then I don't know but he might be in the right on't; for they that cou'd submit to that, may I think indeed, submit

to any Thing.

THIS Circumstance of sending a Letter to know what was ment by Submission is fomewhat new; I tho't Dr. B. had only ask't it of the Messenger whom the V.C. fent about an Hour, or two before the Sitting of the last Court of the three that, we are told, were call'd purely for his Sake, to let him know that he requir'd it from him: So that, it feems, the V. C. had expected him at two Courts already, tho' he had never given him Notice of any fuch Thing: And this last Time he proposes to send him to the Schools upon fuch dishonourable Conditions, that he knew well enough (or elfe he was woundily mistaken in his Man ) that he might as well have fent him to Jericho.

In this last Court, I think there happen'd to be a small Form observ'd; for at the Motion of the good Dean upon whom Dr. M. has fixt the Title of Cardinal Alberoni, Richard was call'd upon; tho' the V. C. tho't this was needless, observing very judiciously, that if he had been there he wou'd have appear'd; but as he was not there, and consequently, you know, did not appear, the Upshot of all was that the V. C. wou'd deliberate, &c.

No other Bus'ness came into the Court these three Days, and so, as Dr. M. says, it is not material to observe what was done

there.

ONL y in one of these Courts the Judge, before he went of, having call'd it, amongst the rest, for no other Purpose but to give Dr. Bentley an Opportunity of appearing in Order to the being discharg'd from his sulpention, took it into his Head to be very much furpris'd that Serjeant Miller's Cause didn't come on, as he faid he fully expected it should have done; not that he had rais'd this Expectation in himself from any Likelyhood of this Cafe coming before him, for he coudn't but know that the Time for Miller's Appearance was laps'd, and that tho it were not, he himself had told Mr Life that he wou'd hear Nothing of that matter till Dr. Bentley's Affair was over: over; but he was pleas'd to fall a wondring on this Occasion, merely for the sake of an Opportunity to cast a Resection upon the Doctor; as if his Case and that had been the same.

This same Serjeant Miller and his old Friend and Brother Subscriber Dr. Middle. ton were formerly Fellows of Trinity College; but by Expulsion, and Matrimony, the College, to its present Peace, and Satisfaction, happily got rid of 'em both: However, the lovely Couple have ever since been carrying on the laudable Design of doing some Good to Trinity, by ruining the Chief Honor and Support of it.

MILLER's Ambition this way, has led him, in spite of all natural Disendowments to write a Book; wherein he is not content to fall upon Dr. Bentley, but enlarges his Scheme, and sets up for no less than Re-

former of the whole University.

I shall take this Occasion, since, to the great Surprise of the only Man who cou'd have call'd him to an Account for it, no other Notice is likely to be taken on't, to give the Reader an Idea of this excellent Performance.

THE Title of it is, An Account of the University of Cambridge and its Colleges; of its Oaths, Statutes, Charters, &c. but these being for the most part written in Latin,

Latin, I would not have the Reader expect to find the sense of any one Paragraph of 'em, in his English: He has shown such unaccountable Ignorance in translating, such uncommon Stupidity in remarking, that I must in Justice pronounce him the completest Blockhead that I ever met with.

LET the Reader dip into this Book, and he will find a fair Claim to this Title afferted in the Page he lights upon; however, to put his Right to it beyond Difpute, I shall give some Instances of his clear, and unquestionable Preeminence this

way.

AFTER having given us at first Setting out, as near, as he calls it, that is, as non-fensical a Translation of our Matriculation Oath as coud be, with as ridiculous a Comment upon it; p. 15. he puts in for the Plate in the following most illustrious Paragraph.

BESIDES (says he) there is another which looks like a Monkish or more modern Jesuitical Clause; as it 'twas design'd to conjure, and rivet their Members so far into their Interest, as to make'em against the Law of Nature renounce their very selves and their own Privileges, so far as they are contrary to the Privileges and Statutes of the University; seque sua Privilegia renunciaturum in quantum Privilegiis & Statutis Universitatis contrariantur, that is, in his accu-

rate Version, renunciaturum renounce se his very self que and sua privilegia his Privileges: And who now dares dispute the Prise with a Man that can outstrip Latin at this Rate, and jockey out common Sense

fo cleverly?

THIS monkish, Jesuitical, conjuring Clause, is over, and over, strenuously insisted on, with some little additional Stupidity; here, he tells us'tis against the Law of Nature, and p. 22. is not this ( fays he) a Tyrannical Oath mhich ought not to be impos'd upon the lowest Members of a free Government, unless it were to be taken to the Common Wealth, or the supreme Power of the Nation? So that according to this scrupulous Lawyer, you may swear to a Common Wealth, or the supreme Power of a Nation even against, the Law of Nature. O! the Dear Head! what a glorious Reformation of Learning might one expect to fee, if the Millers of the Age were but encourag'd to undertake it.

As to the Matter of our Oaths, we meet with Observations thereupon so very judicious, that a Man must have lost all Sense, and Reason to have been able to

make 'em.

In our Matriculation Oath, we swear to obey the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor quaterus jus sasque est, in his near English, English, as far as is Law and Right; and who but he, cou'd have found a Flaw here? it seems his tender Concience that allows us to swere against the Law of Nature to some Governors, thinks it hard that we shou'd be forc'd to obey ours quatenus jus sasque est; and for what Reason think ye? why, because when we take it, 'tis impossible we shou'd know what jus sasque, Law and Right means; which besides the Complement whereby he wou'd make Miller's of us all, is a most Universal Argument against all Oaths, and all Obedience whatsoever.

THE Oathgoes on Leges, Statuta, Mores approbatos, & Privilegia Cantabrizionis Asademice, quantum in me est, observabo. Which is, being Milleriz'd, the Laws, Statutes, approv'd Customs, and Privileges of the Cambridge University, as much as in me is I will observe. (p. 8.) And this we must not swere to, because the Statutes, or, are read over by very few till after some Years Residence; and by the same way of reasoning, I suppose, no Subject shou'd be tied to observe the Laws of England, because he may possibly never have Perus'd all our Acts of Parliament, Statute Books, Charters, &c. or if he has, he may, perhaps, have the Serjeants Skill, and Penetration, and not understand a Word of THE 'em when he has done.

THE Young Students second Oath, according to him, is that which the Scholars of Trinity College take at their Election; (p. 12.) wherein they swere that they will be faithful, and benevolent to the College; and affor'd their Benevolence, and Help to it, and to all the Fellows, and Scholars, and Master of the same; not only whilst they shall live in it, but also afterwards; to the utmost of their Power, whenever there shall be Need, &c. This, one might ghess, wou'd hardly go down with Miller who by his Deportment whilst he was of that College; and fince, has shown a Mortal Aversion to any such Obligation: He seems here to be very angry at it, in a Parcel of disjointed Sentences, but for want of one poor Verb amongst 'em all, we are left to judge from his Practice of the Dislike, which he wou'd probably have expres'd in English, had he but known how: What? a Benevolence for Life-time, to all the Fellows and Scholars; and to the Master too! Away with it, 'tis a conjuring Clause ; 'tis a meque mea Privilegia renuntiatum, a renouncing my very felf, and my own Privileges.

But for Fear this Relief to the Scholars of Trinity, in dispensing with their obligations to Benevolence, shou'd bear hard upon the Master; who 'tis likely wou'd

with the work of the wife

have

have but a poor time on't if the Fellows, and Scholars, (for this cruel Exaction of mutual Love, and Kindness is repeted at Fellowships) shou'd all run into the Principles, and Practice of this malevolent Lawyer, he shall, for his Security against their ill will to him, be exempted from the Hardship of common Honesty in Relation to them; for just so has this Righteous Reformer manag'd it for the Good of them all.

THE States of Trinity, fays he, in his cobling Account of that well regulated Society, prescribes, that the Master shill so administer the College Estate, and Bus'ness, as not to seem to seek his own, but only the common Profit, which in my Opizion adds. our Commentator, is a little too hard to be prescrib'd to the best Masters. rare Mortal! I warrant, ye it run in his Head that this must be very Self-renouncing for any Member whatfoever to feek the Good of the Community, it savour'd so strong of Integrity, that he cou'd not relish it: It is too hard to be prescrib'd to the best Masters, now then for a Reason, for it wou'd be very happy for all Societies. if those who have the Government of 'em wou'd feek the Common Profit, the but jointly with their own; it being little more than Chimera to think they shou'd heartily do it exclusive of that. Matchless! 'tis hard F 2 the

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the Master shou'd seek the common Profit of the Society, because it would be very happy for it if he did! tho but jointly with his own; as if the first Man of a Society were no Member of the Society, and the Statute by enjoyning him to feek the common Profit, excluded him from any Profit at all! certainly, the Words of the Statute cou'd never have rais'd fuch a Chimera in any Man's Brain but his own. But where will his Stupidity end? How unreasonable is it therefore, continues he, to exact from any Master of a College an Oath to that Purpose especially from This, viz. Dr. Bentley, who to his Honor has, in Miller's Judgment, done quite the Contrary: So here is the Serjeantism of this Interrogation, 'tis hard that an Honest Man should be made to swear that he will be honest, but especially that one that is dishonest shou'd put himself under such a rigid Obligation! What? demand a Knave to be honest! You might as well oblige Miller to have Sense, or Middletion Wit. To complete this Sett of Blunders, he concludes this Paragraph about Dr. B. with this Question, what would a pious Founder say, or think, if he (bou'd behold the Actions of this Master; as to whom it will be harder to find a Statute which he has observ'd than one which he has not broken (p. 98.) What, so close

what wou'd a pious Reader say, or think if he shou'd see this Book of Serjeant Miller's, as to whom it will be harder to find and Expression which he has made Sense of, than one that he has not made Nonsense of?

I am glad that this Man, by his Book, has fav'd the University and Trinity College the Disgrace which might have been cast upon 'em for having had such a silly wretch for one of their Members; were the sellow considerable enough, his Pages were Panegyrics upon the Men he writes against; and the Reputation of some worthy Persons whom he has abus'd, wou'd be confirm'd by his Indeavor to pull it to Pieces.

If any one has a mind to divert himself with the scene of a most Ignorant Man writing against the most Learned one, upon the Subject of Learning it self, let him read here (p. 99.) a long Paragraph against Dr. Bentley, where Miller begins to be arch upon this Topic thus, (p. 99.)

Tis supposed, says he, that by his vain Boastings of himself, and insolent Contempt of others, he has created a Belief in some considerable Persons who are better employed than to search into those Matters, that he is a Prodigy for Learning, grounded upon his Corrections, or rather Alterations of some Words, Syllables and Let-

ters in Horace, &c Here's Wit and Language for ye! How has this keen Satyrist blown up the whole Art of Criticism at once, by a bare Desinition on't? 'tis nothing but a Correction or rather Alteration of Words, Syllables, and Letters; and what an idle, insignificant Bus'ness is that! Suppose, one shou'd call a Miller, a Medler; or a Middleton, a Simpleton? A great Prise indeed, by a small Alteration of Words, Syllables, and Letters, to give us two Names

for the same Thing.

AT this Rate the Serjeant drives on for a Page or two, that if any Man loves to laugh at Dullness, he may split his sides at it; He concludes, as usual, with a cast of his Skill at Ratiocination, and tells us that it may be truly said, as to what Dr. Bentley has publish'd within these last seven years (if there has been any Merit) it has been more owing to his Profecutors, than to himself; who if he had been suffer'd quietly to go on, in all Probability wou'd have contented himself in his Projects of Sharping upon the College: that is, as a common Capacity wou'd be apt to understand it. if Dr. Bentley's Profecutors had let him alone, and never interrupted him, he wou'd have had no Time to Study; but, as they gave him all the Plague and Disturbance they cou'd, he had Nothing else to think upon : woH How greatly are we indebted to Dr. B's Enemies, the Authors of so many valuable Productions! I wish heartily this Experiment were but once fairly tried upon Serjeant Miller, that by a good Convenient Banging, he might be foundly incited to Learning, for the Good of the Public.

There is one Comfort to be drawn, however, from this new Scheme of profecuting a Man's Studies, viz. that even the present Proceders against Dr. Bentley, may come to do us some Service in the

Way of Learning in Time.

So much for the Master, now for the Seniors of Trinity; for the next Statute that he quotes prescribes what fort of Men they are to be, viz. Men of Gravity. and Wijdom; Counsellers and Affiftants to the Master, whom all others are to reverence, &c. and in my Opinion, descants the Serjeant thereupon, this Statute is also much too severe in requiring eight Seniors (most of which have done nothing, but spending their Days in a College ) to be such as before describ'd. Did ever Man tie by Nonsense of a Knot at this Rate? The feverity of a Statute to require Eight Seniors of a College to be grave, and prudent! Those very categorical Eight Seniors too that are Seniors at prefent, (unless he means that there have been but Eight Men Seniors

niors fince the Foundation, most of which have done nothing but spending all their Days in a College; tho if they have done that, 'tis enough to make the Statute useless as to them, for if they have done spending all their Days in a College, what signifies it to them to give Directions for their Behaviour in't?

I cou'd not obtain the least Credit, says he, if I shou'd endeavour to make more than two or three of the present Sett appear to be near such, &c. There is but One of the Eight Seniors, you must know, (his dear Casuist) that Miller has a Kindness for, as for the reliqui Septem, the rest of the Seven, in his old Translation, they are all become poor spirited, tame worshippers of your lowsy Benevolence Love, and Concord; there is only this one Man of Conscience that slands true to his Principle, and sirm to that laudable Rancor, which he has so generously exercis'd tow'rds his old Patron the Master.

Much less, says he, (shou'd I obtain Credit) if I shou'd mention their Manner of deciding Causes, which is generally without

Summons, Hearing, or Proof.

If Miller had been in the Court the Day that was appointed for his Appearance there, he had found this way of Proceeding authoriz'd by the Example of the V.C. him-

himself: His Friend Dr. M. will give him an Hundred Reasons for't, which I'm sere will any of 'em satisfy him, because they are such as will pass with no Body

elfe.

There is yet another hard Statute that Miller complains of, and that is the Statute concerning Elections; which obliges the Electors to choose those only whom they (ball think in their Consciences to be fittest for the Office or Place, &c. This he thinks had better be out than in; first, because it feems a little contrary to the Statute which prescribes the Election of Seniors to be according to Seniority of Standing, unless there be gravis Causa to the Contrary. a Superiority of Merit, an evident Fitness for the Place that shall appear to the Consciences of the Electors, this is no gravis Causa at all! no body but such a wicked Master as Dr. B. wou'd ever go this foolish conscientious Way to Work.

And because, 2dly, it cannot be supposed, that it shou'd always happen through Merit, that a Relation of the Masters shou'd never mils a Fellowship, And why not? There are I think but two Gentlemen made Fellows of Trinity since Dr. Bentley came there, that have the Honor to be related to him; and it has happen'd so in their Case, and might have done in that of

Mans supposing Faculty. Why a Masters Relations mayn't be as clever Fellows as their Neighbours I see no Reason, except he were such a One as Miller, for then indeed, a Relation of the Masters must of Consequence be next a kin at least to a Blockhead.

He has a World of fuch Observations as these about Trinity College and its Statutes, with feveral Instances of what sad Doings there are amongst 'em; The great Decay of Christian Charity in keeping fewer Horses than they ought to do; the swearing to observe the Statutes; the not obferving the 27th for want of a Plague; the placing a practifing Physician in the Physic Fellowship; the swearing to Love and Concord without being primitive Christians; the choosing Mr. Moad Vice-Dr. Colbatch; the Ma-Master before sters being Married; the Fellows agreeing with them, &c. with many other Matters, which he has reckon'd up, he is sensible, and so am I too, with no small Tediou ness.

And from his Account of Trinity College and its Statutes, you must judge, he tells you, of other Colleges, and their Statutes, who are almost all of an older Date, p. 11. So you may guess what a rare Uni-

ver fity .

provement that he wou'd make in Trinity:
'I is too hard for the Master to seek the common Prosit; for the Seniors to be grave, and
prudent, or the Juniors to exercise Benevolence, &c. The Man, I find, has a Mind
to set Things upon a Foot, that he may

come into preferment Himself.

I desire to be excus'd from medling with the Blunders he has made about the University Statutes, Charters, &c. there are such a Pack of 'em, that I dare not venture to attack 'em; for, in short, when one meets with two or three in a Line, there is no dealing with 'em: He has himself given the best Description of his own Account of 'em, in the Conclusion of it: Your Honours take Notice, says he, that as Charter is heap'd upon Charter, and Consirmation upon Consirmation, so Confusion is upon Consustant, so Confusion is upon Consustant in the Consustant in t

Members of both Houses of Parliament, whom this humpbrain'd fellow has the Assurance to dedicate his Nonsense to; and to scandalize many of 'em by telling the World that he is acquainted with 'em (p. 5.) He is indeed very samiliar with 'em all, for he makes no scruple of telling 'em half a Dozen Lies in a Breath; nor of contradicting himself every Time he

G 2 fpeaks

fpeaks to 'em. One while fays he (p.7.) if I shou'd unwillingly make any Mistakes, there are fo many worthy Persons in your honorable Assemblies who have been Members of the University, that they will certainly prevent any Misunderstanding which may happen from 'em. And by and by ( p. 94. ) It may look further sarprizing to your Honours and to all the World who not being acquainted with the University may conceive a great Respect for all its Members, &c. great Complement both to the Parliament, and the University! But see thee Miller, it Ignorance of Men and Manners cou'd have been a Reason for Respect, thou wou'dst have been thy felf the most courteous, and not the most scurrilous fellow alive.

Towards the Conclusion of his foolish Book he fays, it is not Manners to prescribe what Methods must be us'd; and in the very last Words on't, he begs Leave to say, that

if his own won't do, no others can.

And what Methods d'ye think this Serjeant Wiseacre has found out to reform us all? He scorns to stoop so low as an Alteration of Words, Syllables, and Letters; no, he has a quicker and more effectual Remedy; do but reduce all the Statutes, Charters, &c. to One; and then expunge him that One, and the Bus'ness is done.

But till this can be conveniently bro't about,

about, in Order to pave the way to it, he proposes Two principal Matters, which if comply'd with, he pawns his great Knowledge of the University for the Success: The first, says he, relates to the Body of the University, the second to almost all the private Colleges: I shall begin with the last Mention'd first, because I take it to be of the greatest Importance, (viz. that which concerns almost all the Colleges) which is to expunge those Statutes in every College which oblige their Fellows to take holy Orders, or to lose their Fellowships. (p.

Pages of the rarest stuff that ever Man read, has he writ, to show the Excellencies and Advantages of it. The grand one of all is, that it his Scheme takes Place, it will root out a Mischief, that I think we have no great Reason to complain of in England,

viz. the Encouraging of Priests:

THE Expunging this Statute will be highly advantageous, says he, for many (of his Acquaintance I suppose) have been long of Opinion that it has been no good Management in the Publick to suffer the Revenues of the two Universities, which are computed to be above 50000 l. a Year, to have been almost wholly expended for the Encouragement only of the Study of Divinity and the Education of Priests, which

all People must own are Superfluous if they

but look into thele Places.

NAY for all this Lawyers pains which has abolish'd the Statute whom we are talking of, (v. p. 11.) tho this Regulation wou'd 'tis likely take off an handsom Number, since the Study of Divinity wou'd then be the only one that in all England wou'd have no Particular Incouragement given it, yet still Priests wou'd be superstuous; that is, in Miller's peculiar English, there wou'd be too many of 'em; nor is it in the Power of the Holy Ghost himself according to this Profane Wretch to prevent it; for thus has he blasphemously expres'd himself,

For the one can't be certain, says he 'p.) but after such a Repeal there wou'd be nevertheless some supernumerary Priests; yet as they wou'd be only such who enter'd into holy Orders, either as moved by the Holy Ghost, or at least pursuant to their own Inclinations there wou'd not be any Danger from 'em. His Projects against the Priests, he is sensible, will be oppos'd, but so long as 'tis only the

Holy Ghoft, there's no great Danger!

But what can we expect from a Senfeless Wretch, that seems to have no other Notion of Religion but what consists in an Aversion to Church, Priesthood, and the Christian Doctrines concerning them. He wou'd pass for a vast Great Protestant, (and so may the great Turk if he pleases,) but all the Notion he has of a Protestant is, that 'tis something opposite to a Priest; that the Glory, and Prosperity of the One, consists in the lowering and depressing the Other, to compass which, you shall here in an Instance or two, how acutely he argues:

Wou'd any true Protestant (fays he) (p. 157.) think it for the Good of the Publick or of Religion to found now a Days a new College for the Encouragement of Priests? No to be sure! The Good of the Publick and the Good of Religion are it seems two different Goods, that can neither of 'em be promised by encouraging Priests; not the Good of the Publick, for then it wou'd not be bad Management in the Publick to encourage 'em; nor for the Good of the Religion, for what has Religion to do with Priests?

THAT these Statutes were the Wills of Popish Founders and most of 'em Priests too (p. 159) (not one third of 'em, as it happens, except the Women were Priests in those Days) is with Submission a sufficient Argument of it Self, that they are not for the Publick Good; because the Wills and Policies of Popish Priests can never be supposed to promote the Interest of a Protestant Nation. Here's Conclusion and Reason-

ing! Alas! 'Tis Pity to rob him of it,

We'll e'en give it him back again.

THAT these Statutes were revis'd by Protestant Princes, and none of 'em Priests neither, is, with Submission, a sufficient Argument of its Self, that they are not against the Public Good because the Wills, and Policy's of Protestant Princes can never be supposed to promote the Interest of Po-

pila Priefts.

But who told Mr. Miller that most of the Founders of Colleges were Priests? did he find this to be so true at Cambridge, where there are but three Priests out of sixteen Founders? And not one Lay Founder of 'em all, but has enjoin'd the taking of Holy Orders; which yet has been excus'd, by the Will and Policy of a Popish Priest, to the Lawyers of Trinity Hall, so what in the Name of Protestantism must we do with those Gentlemen at this Lawyers Rate of Arguing?

AGAIN, The lessening the Supernumeraries of these Dangerous Persons (the Priests) will be of very great Importance, tho it were but by a sew, especially since the general Number will be increased by the Addition of about an 150 by the the building of the new Churches. (p.167.) This insipid sellow! that the next new Cause that comes into Westminster Hall he were but obliged to hold his Prating. Were there none of his Acquaintance their amongst their Honours, to stop the bilding of old Churches insted of new ones, when they knew that it wou'd spoil the Force of so fine an Argument?

DID you expect, Gentlemen of the Clergy, this High Church Hydra (p. 144.) of a Priesthood to be sing'd off at such a

Rate, by this Goofe of a Lawyer?

which he tells us, are to arise from his Scheme, the first, I think, is this especial one just mention'd, that new Churches mayn't make new Priests; then the Consideration of an impudent, false, and vite Paper, that wanted neither Wit nor Learning, written by one, or two idle, harned Supernumeraries, leads him (very naturally, as he that reads may find) to a second Convenience, that is really a Whopper of one (p. 168.) viz. an Increase of Arts and Sciences in general.

An Improvement in the Old ones wou'd have fignified Nothing; you may meet with that in the Universities, tho the Priests are still suffer'd there; but new Arts, and new Sciences! to see the Prodigious Increase of 'em that wou'd happen upon the Downfall of Divinity! Here's an Advantage for a true Millers Protestant to

chuckle

chuckle over: A Book of two Hundred Pages, without a Line of Sense in't, wou'd then be no Rarity; Nonsense wou'd be increas'd by so many new Arts, that Miller himself wou'd only come off with a little rudimental Honor, of having made the first Essay to encourage this new Study, and form'd the sinest Plan of the Noble Science, in his new Model of an University.

But what Arts and Sciences may we expect to Flourish amongst us? why some, which tho of old Standing, may indeed be new to an University, Fortification, Gunnery, Navigation, Draining, Architecture, Experimental Philosophy, or any other parts of Learning except Divinity! or if you will have the Original Verse of this Prose, the University must

The facred Text of Pike, and Gun,
Decide all controversies by
Infallible Artillery;
And probe their Doctrines Orthodox
By Apostolick Blows, and Knocks.

Why shou'd young Gentlemen be examp'd in their Genius, and forc'd to any Exercise in the Schools, when they wou'd perform so much better in a Camp? or to objeure themselves in a Cassock, when they

Let 'em dismiss their knotty Points, and handle their Arms, 'tis more for the Good of the Publick, and of Religion, that they shou'd lay aside the Superfluous Study of Divinity, and apply themselves particularly to that of Engineering, vid. p. 148. & seq. and learn to plant Cannon instead of the Gospel! A noble scheme this, and fit for such a Blunderbuss as Miller to propose. I warrent ye, if one was to tell him that 'twas a Priest that found out Gunpowder, he wou'd go near to be reconcil'd to the whole Order, for the sake of so religious an Invention.

ONE wou'd think, by the martial stile which he uses upon his first Appearance in Print, that Dr. M. had been brought up in one of Miller's Academies: Answering the Gentlemen that wrote against the Proceedings is encountring this Champion of a Letter Writer, whose Complement he will return, that he may comply with the Ceremonial observ'd by all fair Combatants, and falute decently before he falls on: (p. 3. part. 2.) the Vice-Chancellors two Decrees are double Fetters, and the Censure which he brought about a bearded Arrow, Dr. Bentley is a Hero of Tracedy braving the Gods, &c. a mighty Hector, a Second Codrus, another Sampson; (p. 4.) H 2

his Crime is like Matiny in an Army, and always a Controversy with him must be a fighting without Quarter. And for any thing that appears of a Scholar in his douty Performance, one wou'd ghess that the Bully, in the Course of his Education, had been more obliged to Half-pay,

than to College Dividends.

Bur why must experimental Philosophy come in for one of Miller's new Arts? Is there not in the College of which he himfelf was once an unworthy Member, a Professorship founded expressly for the Incouragement of it? Was it not supply'd by a most fit and worthy Man and a Priest too? but Mr. Cotes was too much a Friend of Dr. Bentley's to have his Name, in Miller's Catalog: Have we not at prefent Courses of Experiments, there, in all Parts of Philosophy, at proper Seasons, with all the Advantage that the Help of the best Instruments, and the Lectures of a Skilful Professor can afford us? But it feems after all, the great Men that our Universities have produc'd, who have made fuch noble Improvements in Philofophy, the Thing it felf is new to Serjeant Milier.

His Third Convenience and Advantage is, that the Nonsensical as well as destructive High Church Principles wou'd not

be so triumphant, &c. what Principles these are, or what Miller wou'd be at, when he talks about 'em, is not easy to discover; he does not often diftinguish 'em from those of common Christianity, and to make him talk most consistently with himself, High-Church, and Low-Church are the ame as Priests, and People, Clergy, and Laity, &c. and the whole of his wife Argumentations is reduc'd to this plain Inference, as he calls it, viz. That whatever the Clergy get of those things, viz. Riches, Power, &c. So much the Laity must lose; and if the Common People were once made tensible (fays he) that neither Power, nor Riches can be given to the Clergy but it must come from them, they wou'd be more cautious, Ge. A very sensible Argument for one of Miller's Reach of Thinking, that can't compare above two Ideas together: We'll fee what rare Feits it will do if we purtue the Principle it is founded upon a little farther; what the Clergy get, the Laity must lose; what the Lawyers get, the Clients must lose; what the Physicians get, the Patients must lose; what the Prince gets, the Subjects must lose; and what Subjects get, the Prince must lose; in short, what any Man gets, another must lose: So we the Common People, being made lensible of this, will be more cautious tor

for the future, and take Care to have neither Order nor Rule, Art nor Science, Benevolence nor Honesty, Priesthood nor

Princehood amongst us.

HAVING faid enough to ruin the very Name of Priest amongst all True Protestants who have the least Affection for Abby Lands, &c. (p.6.) which he tells you (and tis what these fly Priests will never tell you themselves) that the Churchmen. hoc est the Clergy often remind the People of restoring, (p. 171.) he comes to his fecond Principal Matter, which is, giving an Appeal from the University Courts to Westminster Hall. If any Thing he has faid look like a Breach of his Oaths to defend our Privileges, Miller confesses this do's; but you shall hear how nicely he brings himself off: He confesses it looks a little like it, but he neither cou'd frietly observe 'em in many purticulars no more then the rest; yet, the Reason being because it was impossible, he hopes he is not guilty of it; nither for that Reason has he tax d others with a corrupt forfwearing themselves: However that be, True Miller! because it was impossible to abserve his Oaths, he hopes, he is not guilty of it: Verily, but yet, neither, however, what a rare Excuse for the Breach of an Oath, that he is not guilty of abserving it? But But if this Reason won't satisfy ye, the next belike will; Tho the words of some Oaths are, that a Man is to renounce himself simply and before all Things, and his own Privileges if they are contrary to theirs; the near English of seque simpliciter, at que ante omnia, sua Privilegia renunciaturum, &c. yet if without any Equivocation, he thinks this Privilege of theirs no Privilege at all, he may salva Conscientia desire an Alteration of it.

The Reason of the Grant of this no Privilege at all, at first, he fays, was that the Members of the University might not be drawn from their Studies up to London to attend their Suits at Westminster-Hall; which is a Plea, that in his Opinion, might be urg'd with more Reason in behalf of almost, any Tradesman in England. What a Pity 'tis that Miller was not acquainted with a Piece of History that Dr. M. has let us into, viz. That the Ancient Greeks were oblig'd to have their Disputes Determin'd in Westminster-Hall. Let 'em enquire in Westminster-Hall, says he, for the Penalty and Forfeiture of being a Whig or a Tory; like the Ancient Greeks, let us send to the Oracles of that venerable Pile, and let our Fate be determined by the Answer they return us, ( Part. 2. p. 26.1 This had furnish'd him with a knockdown Argument against

against this no Privilege, at once; for what is the satigue of a Days Journey from Cambridge, or Oxford, to that of a poor Ancient Greek, forc'd to leave his Wise and Family to come hither from Pelaponesus? Faith, if those old Gentlemen us'd to take such long Journies by Land, Homer had need commend the Goodness of their Boots.

The rest of his Book is nothing but old Rant about Whig and Tory; High Church, and Low Church; Protestantism, and Popery; or which is the same Thing with him, Priesthood: The Universities being a Nest of Hornets, which I suppose put his Cosen Middleton in Mind of the Comparison: With a concluding stroke of Abuse upon the Universities, and Clergy, about their Preaching; of which I shall just bring a Sentence or two, to show that the Mando's sibi constare from Beginning to End.

What made, says he, Demothenes and Cicero's Eloquence more admir'd, then from a true Love, and Concern for the Liberties of, their Country, which appear'd almost in every Thing they said? Whereas the Current of many of our Sermons has been such, That if the Doctrines in em are true, an innocent Audience must go away from em very Melancholy, after having heard himself, and fellow Subjects preach'd out of all that is valuable

to be thus abus'd by true Doctrine! Honeit Parson Demosthenes, or his Country
Man Parson Cicero, wou'd never have us'd
an innocent Person and fellow Subject at this
Rate.

AND now, I hope, from this short Review of this incomparable Piece, the Truth of our Proposition will appear, viz. that this Serjeant Miller is the comple-

teft, &c. Q. E. D.

But it will be ask'd me perhaps, what is all this to the present Dispute about the Proceedings? wou'd you infinuate that the Vice-Chancellor, in his great Zele to revenge himself upon Dr. Bentley, forgot that the Honor of the University was fo much concern'd to Cenfure this wretched Attempt upon it? No, no, not at all; I know well enough that a suppos'd Affront upon Dr. G-ch is of more consequence than the Bitterest Scandal upon the University; that the Merit of being an Enemy to Dr. Bentley might very well excuse Mr. Miller from a Profecution for this little Overfite which he had been guilty of; 'twas barbarous in Dr. Bemley to teize the V. C. about it: (p. 27.) But I have an Excuse ready, and 'tis the Serjeants own, which he gave at the Tryal of a Cause very judiciously determin'd against Dr. Bentleys

Bentley, wherein Miller having pleaded a long while against the Doctor in his way, upon a quite different Subject from what the Court was upon, Brother Miller, says the Judge, what is all this to the Purpose? I own my Lord, replies Miller, 'tis all nothing to the Purpose, but only to show the Absurdity of the Man.

To return therefore to the present Case of Dr. Bentley: Let us see how he behav'd himself upon the extraordinary Proceed-

ings against him.

THE first Step which this Contemner of the University Jurisdiction took, was to appeal to the University it Self, from the irregular Sentence of its Officer; who out of great Concern, no Dou't, for their Rights and Privileges, absolutely refus'd to let them be Judges of what, in the plenitude of his own Power, he had been pleas'd to order, and refus'd the Doctor's Appeal: Which Refusal was planely as great an Insult upon our Privileges as he cou'd be guilty of, and made in direct Opposition to all manner of Statutes, an Appeal being allow'd from the Vice-Chancellor to the Body in all Cases, without any one Exception, nor has he ever any Power at all to hinder it: It cannot be refus'd to any one of us that thinks himself injur'd, and will make it, and it

belongs to the Delegates to determin whether the Ground of it be just or not, if it be, to give him Relief; if not, then, and not till then, to remit the Appellant to the V.C.

THEREFORE, when Dr. G-ch hinder'd our Professors Appeal, he both deny'd him a Right that he had by Statute, and was guilty of the very Crime, upon Pretence of which he Suspended him, viz. Contempt of the Authority, and Jurisdiction of the University. Yet here is his Friend Dr. M. with great Sufficiency tells Reader, that this Objection but for the Vice Chancellor's fake, hardly deserves any Notice! Our Constitution is such a ridiculous one, according to him, that altho, by his own Confession, in a Cause fairly try'd before the V. C. the Parties heard, and Judgment regularly given, fuch I presume he thinks that was wherein the Fob Sentence was produc'd against Mr. Bull,) an Appeal is allow'd, yet in the Case of a Master of a College, untry'd, unhear'd, uncited, and unitatutably condemn'd to a most extravagant Punishment, upon the shallowest Pretence of a Crime, there is no manner of Ground for one. (p 22.)

THE Proctor of the University, says he, was convinc'd that there lay no Appeal; a very facetious Reason! What Statute I pray has made him the Judge of our Ap-

l 2 peals?

peals? And what strong Arguments were us'd for his Conviction in this Case? Why, the Proctor went to inhibit the V. C's. farther Proceedings, according to his Duty, but the V. C. signify'd to him that it must not be done, and so he was perfectly convinc'd! and this Conviction is all that Dr. M has to urge against the Statutableness of this Appeal.

This you'll fay is but an Indifferent Solution of an Objection, but the next that he presents you with exceeds it by

far.

He is to give a Reason why Dr. Bestley was condemn'd without ever being
cited, &c. and you shall here how he sets
about it, Tho Dr. B. had desi'd an Arrest,
says he (an odd Way of defying truly to
give Bail) yet he wou'd'tis said have obey'd
a Citation. Well, and why was he not
Cited? Why had not he the Liberty
of confronting the Beadle? Come, speak
out: Speak out? so I will, and I tell you
then, that if he had Sworn, and the Beadle
only deni'd, he wou'd have made no advantage of his utri creditis. Bless us! They
were resolv'd on't, it seems.

I wou'd only ask the Gentlemen concern'd in the Sentence against Dr. Bentley, whether it be by their Permission that this Man has undertaken to patronize

their Proceedings at this Rate? Either let them give him up to his own scandalous Management, or be content to sit down under the lovely Character which must needs grow over 'em from the Approbation of it.

EVERY Now and Then, Trinity College is bro't in for the Sake of a Fling against its Master; as in this very lifeless Piece of Abuse at the Conclusion of this modest Paragraph: In the Practice of all Courts credendum est Ministro is receiv'd as a Maxim, but credendum est Bentleio has never yet passed for such, even within the Walls of Trinity College.

He has, he tells us, (p. 2.) the last Respect for this College, and I dare say, the College has none of the sirst for him; but 'tis his own consummat Impudence that has surnish'd him with the Names of insolvent, unjust, and obstinat, for one of the greatest, best, and worthiest Governors that this Society, over which many sa-

mous Men have presided, ever had.

WHEN I remember the State of that College before Dr. Bentley came to it, and compare it with the Flovrishing Condition of it at present, I am amaz'd at the vile Ingratitude of those narrow soul'd wretches that, not content to defraud that great Man of the Honor, and Thanks

Thanks due to him for recovering a Society to some Splendor and Figure, are not asham'd to talk as if *Trinity* had been ruin'd by one that had been visibly so great

a Benefactor to it.

What a Devotion to Malice and Stupidity must these People pay, that after so many noble Improvements that Dr. Bentley has made in this College, in every possible Particular, can have the Face to say such Things of him, as in the Confession of one of their Tribe here, shamelely describing his own Talant this way, hardly any Man but himself wou'd bear the Scandal, or Odium of, for all his Preserments

and Learning. (part 2. p. 2.)

Incendiaries ever produc'd any Thing Incendiaries ever produc'd any Thing that shou'd lessen Dr. Bentley in any Mans Estime? No. Nor ever will, but amongst such as a great, and generous Spirit passes with for a proud, and haughty one; who because Trinity College is one of the handsomest in Europe, cry out Plunder and Dilapidation; and are ready to swere that he has impoverish'd the Society, because it is Twelve Hundred Pound a Year the richer merely by his good management.

THE Gentlemen of that Society are sensible I believe, that it wou'd be a long Panezyric to give Dr. Bentley all the Praises

due to him upon the Account of his Mastership: And tho there are some Few, even amongst those who have been the most oblig'd to him, of different Tast, and Sentiment, 'tis not to be wonder'd at: There is a Genus Hominum, that, whether from the Natural Make, and Constitution of the Men, or from a certain acquir'd Antipathy to Merit, feem incapable of doing Justice to it in others. When Men will quit their Gratitude to take up the most absur'd Prejudices, there is no perluading them that Ten Dividends are not more than Twenty, or that two or three and Twenty Lads a Year admitted in Dr.M -- gues Time, are not more than Forty in Dr. B's. It is a Reflection to the Honor of that College that it afforded but four Fellows, and those, without Flattery, none of the wisest, that cou'd entertain such a Stupid Notion of Duty, Privilege, and Conscience, as to give their Votes for their Masters Degradation, (p. 42.)

THE Commander of this dutiful Quaternion has prevented our furprize at his Behavior on this Occasion, by a Sermon which he lately caus'd to be printed at our Press, and had preach'd in Trinity Chapel: 'Tis no wonder to find him an Enemy to his Master, that on a Day sacred to Benevolence, and Joy, and to the Memory

ot:

of their great, and generous Benefactors at Trinity, cou'd convert his old Saws, Bits of Greek, nay, and Passages of Holy Scripture into the vilest abuse, and most unjust

Reflections upon his own College.

A pretty story it was to tell their Founders that the most worthy Master; venerable Seniors; studious, and ingenious Youth of their College, which is the true Character of it, were publicly traduc'd in their own Chapel, by a morose Monk of the same Community; who by an ill-contriv'd Connexion of a Parcel of insinuating, ill-boding, gloomy Paragraphs, fairly turn'd a Commemoration Sermon into an hearty Libel upon the whole Society.

THAT a Man shou'd choose, at such a Time and Place, when so many chearful Matters to discourse on lay just before him, to exonerat his Conscience of such cloudy stuff! and lay the gratefullest Topics aside to make his fellow Members the Subject of his own hypothetical Slanders! This Gentlemen and three of his Followers were the only Members of Trinity, that had Conscience enough to vote against their Master; the Virtue of this one Man, (vid. this same Bus'ness of a Sermon) drawing only a Constuence of three more out of one of the greatest of our Colleges, while the original one Man drew twice

the Number out of one of the least, to vote for the Doctor and where in the Name of Casuistry was Virtue then? 'Twou'd puzzle the Presessor, I doubt, to tell us, except he will make it to be just such another twoton'd Thing as himself.

THE Times are somewhat chang'd in Trinity fince Two or Three Gentlemen have left it: We hear no more of their Complaints, but from a last Respecter or two, whom mere Mechanism certainly forces to rail, when the Happiness of the College under such an excellent Master; The Diligence of its Officers as to its Revenues, Disciplin, and Exercises: The Beauty and Magnificence of its Bildings; and the Number, and good Behavior of its Youth, who cou'd not any were meet with better Advantages, and Incouragements, are such Topics as occur to every ones Thinking besides. Whatever Founders might design a Collège for, they certainly never ment it for a Nest of Grumbletonians, that contributing Nothing to the Lustre of it themselves, shou'd make it their Bus'ness to darken every Intention of that Kind.

DR. M. has the Confidence to fay, that all the World expected the famous Tryal at Ely House (which that practising Lawyer

of a College Physitian whose Works, for want of a Better from Mr. V. C. we have past our Censure upon, seduc'd about half the Fellows into) to end in Dr. B's. Expulsion from his Mastersbip, (p. 24.) An affertion reflecting much more upon the late Bishop's Judgment, and Character. than any thing that Dr. M., and his Affistant the Flying Post have charg'd Dr. B. with; for allowing that worther Gentlemans Correspondent to have represented the matter fairly, what is that Last of a Pen in Mr. Archdeacons to harangue of which he has inform'd us, (vid. Postferip. p. 1.) in Comparison of giving the Bishop the Lye, by faying that he defign'd to expel-Dr. B., when he himself declar'd, after he had hear'd all that his Accusers cou'd say against him, that he wou'd not hurt a Hair of his Head.

They might charge him with what Crimes they pleas'd, but they cou'd never make any Thing clear, that ever I heard of, except it was the Doctor's Character, which their interrogating Management ferved for far to justifie, that a famous Lawyer, that was of the Council against him at his Tryal, has since, as I have heard, declar'd, that he was sure Dr. Bentley must be a very good, and virtuous Man, since, in the Course of that Tryal, nothing incon-

inconsistent with that Character cou'd be

prov'd against him.

YET Dr. M. desires no other Foundation to prove the Necessity of his being ejected from his Profesforsbip, which, with a most comprehensive Assurance, he tells us, not only may but must be vacated (p. 21.) tho in his fecond Part this, stout Assertion dwindles down to this poor one, that'tis the Opinion of all his Cronies that it must be fo, (p. 14.) By all the Notions which the Civil, or Canon Law has of it, viz. of this Tryal, which you know the Council of Lateran is very particular about, it is sufficient to deprive him, &c. besides he has the Mastership of Trinity (for which he stands actually incapacitated, p. 40.) which the Professor ought not to have; and he wants his Degrees which the Professor ought to have oc.

VERY solid Reasoning truly! Do but call a Man a Rogue, and turn him out of his House; Do him one Injury, and make it a Foundation for twenty more; say, any Other Man in his Place may do a Thing, but he shan't; and so summarie, omni Solennitate semota, you silence all Ob-

jections at once! (p. 25.)

After the Refusal of Dr. Bentley's Appeal, and the calling of the three Courts, the V. C. not thinking fit to pursue the Sen-

tence

tence against the Doctor as he had thretn'd, himself, there was a meeting, of the Heads at the Masters of Peter House about it, Dr. M. tells us, where it was propos'd to expel him, the University, and tho they were all unanimous, and there wanted neither Precedent, nor Power, nor, what is most wonderful of all, Consent to it (p. 32.) yet was it not done. What! did they consent to do it, and yet not do it? This was tender indeed! Here is Prudence, and Caution accounted for to Admiration!

THIS Confenting, and not Confenting, ends as Dr. M. fays, in desiring the V. C. to prepare a Grace for Dr. Bentley's Degradation; the History of which it will, perhaps, be needless to give the Reader, after having fhown him the Injustice of the Proceedings whereof it was only a Confequence; If the Suspension was arbitrary, and unstatutable, much more the Degradation a Punishment, the very Name of which does not fo much as once occur in all the Statutes we have either old, or new. However as it will afford ample Matter for a second Part, our Account shall be continu'd, if there be occasion, and the Publick acquainted how our Professor by a Cenjure (as they call it) unknown to our Statutes, or our History, came to be depriv'd of all his Rights and Degrees amongit

## (77)

mongst us, which no Man ever deserv'd better to enjoy, for a Crime that cou'd not in any possible Construction of Words, or Beh vior be ever charg'd upon him.

A Cri. e which the V. C. himself perhaps never thought of when he first heard of Dr. Bent ey's faying those words wherein he was pleas'd, when he fuspended him, that it shou'd be contain'd. The Beadle poses that they were spoken one Tuesday in September; that the next Day he acquainted the V. C. about 'em; (for I suppose the Man had not one story to tay, and another to fwere to him) who if he had then perceiv'd any thing in 'em that deferv'd Sufpension, 'tis hardly to be suppos'd that He who as a Judge upon the Bench, has scarce done or said the least Thing in this Affair but in a Passion, shou'd have taken no other notice at all of it than only to tell Clarke that he must get another Decree; which I did fays he, but when I went with it to Dr. Bentley's he wou'd not see me, and I was refus'd Admittance; by which if he means Admittance into the Loge, 'tis talle, for he had Admittance; if only to Dr. B., then indeed, 'tis according to the running Sense of the Deposition, when 1 went to Dr. Bentley's he wou'd not see me, and he wou'd not see me.

THE V.C. therefore heard nothing new of Dr. B. fave what Mr. Lifle, as I have heard, might tell him, viz. that Dr. Bentley design'd to plead that he a suspectus Judex, a Charge that how odious foever, he was but too liable to, being himself one of the first Promoters and Encouragers of that very Dispute, which, after having so freely declar'd beforehand what he wou'd do in't, he wou'd now be Judge of. Whether this might influence him to take the Steps he did, to decline entring into the merits of the Caufe which might have brought this Charge upon him, I will not determin: Whatever was the Reason, 'tis plane that, how little soever he faw in the Beadles Story at first, he came to the Schools with a Resolution to fuspen'd the Doctor upon't: Dr. M. fays planely that he had expresly procur'd the Conlent of every Head in Town on the Occasion; (viz. of the Suspension p. 24.) he himself sent the Register (tho, for any Power that he had to tender him his Oath, in that manner, he might as well have fent his Bedmaker) to secure the Deposition; the Caule was fet aside for its Reception, and Sentence given upon it in fuch a manner, that Leave must be allow'd to judge that this Point came not in by Incident, but by unfair Contrivance and As Defign.

As to Dr. Bentley's Non-appearance (the Color which this Cameleon of a Crime has put on fince the Sufpension) let his Willingness to appear be call'd a Refusal if you will, yet there cou'd not be the least Pretence for using him so severely for this: The very Cafe, if it fignify any thing to urge the Authority of the University in his Favor, is expresly provided for in one of its Graces, non comparente statim luant Fidejussores fine Favore: So that he cou'd only have forfeited his Bail-Bond for not appearing; and a rare Opportunity methinks it had been, were this really the Cafe, and nothing farther intended, for the V.C. to have condemn'd Dr. Bentley's Guineas and yet fav'd his own, which how he wou'd have done upon a Tryal I must confess I can't rightly fee.

betwixt Dr. Andrew and Mr. Clark wherein the Judge in Court was pleafed most extraordinarily to make himself Bail for his beloved Beadle, this upright Officer who had so often demanded and received Fisteen Shillings only to enable him to pay seven or eight Doctors a Groat a piece, had not appear'd to make that inconsistent Desence of his, wou'd his Bail—wou'd his Judge I mean have suspend-

ed him? I fancy not; and yet if he had not he must have condemn'd himself, as Judge, or as Bail, one of the two. Was the Power of suspending, that Check upon our Manners and our orderly Behavior as Dr. M. calls it undefignedly enough (p. 18.) exerted against another Gentleman who was more than once guilty of this fame Non-appearance and accus'd for it by the fame Man, and in the fame Manner as was Dr. Bentley? No, truly: The Cafe was alter'd fome how, account for it as can: Proctor Cook accus'd Dr. B. of Contempt, and thereupon fays the V. C. I suspended him; Proctor Cook accus'd Mr. B. of Contempt, and thereuponhe order'd him to appear next Time!

Will needs have it that Contumacy was evidently Dr. B's. Crime, and quotes ye Reyger in verbo Contumacia for't very gravely, who fays that a Man is contumacious if being cited to appear he answers that he won't; as if this had been Dr. B's. Case, and nothing else had been requir'd of him but to appear only. I cou'd tell him of a samous Author much clearer to the Point; one that such fair Historians as himself often copy tho they never quote from, vid. Swinger in verbo Mendacium.

DR M. has fill'd his impartial Account, the Conclusion especially, with a very plentiful store of Scandal, the only Topic that he is excellent at; 'Tis not only his Refuge, but his Principle; a Regard to Decency, and Complaisance passes with him for such a mean spirited Thing, that 'tis Foundation enough for him to abuse a Man grofly in three Languages for the Jole Crime of being guilty of it. been so free of his Talent to the Doctor, that he begins himself to suspect that he may be thought too fevere upon a Person so much distinguish'd by his Learning and Preferment (p. 42.) But let him have a good heart; I am much deceiv'd or fuch ribald Reviling as his, and his Compere Miller's will never pass for Severity: Their own Works may free these Gentlemen from all Apprehensions of ever doing any Mischief by giving of Characters.

that I have us'd great Liberty in speaking of Dr. Bentley, or censuring the Proceedings against him. I own it: I wou'd not be guilty of Indisference to Merit, nor Unconcernedness at its Oppression; I Love the University and I Honor its Magistrates, but I wou'd not have the Name of the one be made Use of to fanctify an unjust Procedure, nor the Authority of the other to prevail against the very End, and Design of it.

WHEN

WHEN our present Heats are over, I question not but our Professors Case will be look'd upon with another Eye, if it be not already feen that the Honor of the University was made a Pretext only to cover the Refentments of some particular Persons amongst its Members: As the Determination of it lies at present before a Judgment where Merit, and nor Malice is likely to be regarded, we shall in a little Time, I make no Doubt, with a more Scholarlike Pleasure than can be perceiv'd in this Utage of the learned Bentley, Congratulate our Selves upon his Restoration to his well merited Honors.

## FINIS

ERRATA

Age 7. Line 22, 'for confidering read confiderat. p-19.1.7. f. guels r. ghels. p. 23. 1. 26. f. Cædendi r. lædendi. p. 24. l. 13. dele that. p. 26. l. 17. f. Dialogues r. Dialogs, p. 31. l. 16. f. ever s. never. p. 30. l. 8. f. this r. his 1.23. f. it r. if. p. 41. l. 16. f. Cantabrigionis Academicar. Acidemiæ Cantabrigientis. p. 43. l. 11. f. States r. Stazutes. p. 45. l. 19. f. the r. a. p. 47. l. 25. dele by. p. 50. 1. 20. f. Mr. Moad r. Mr. Modd. p. 53. l. 13. f. p. r. p. 148. p. 54. f. p r. p 162. 1. 30. after Priesthood add &cc. p. 55. 1. 16 f. promited r. promoted, l. 19 dele for. p. 59. l. 20. f. Gentleman r. Gentleman. l. 31. dele (p. 4.) p. 65. l. 5. f. Subject r. Subjects. p. 69. 1. 2.1. f. infolvent r. infolent p. 70. l. 4 f. had r. has.

Avithes A. Marga