The London Chronicle:

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Nº 126.

From TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, to THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1757.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19.

FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from Flanders.

Peterſburgh, Sept. 21.

WE are much ſurprized at the Reports ſpread in foreign Parts, concerning the Empreſs's State of Health, which they ſay is ſo precarious, that her Imperial Majeſty cannot hold out many Months or Weeks longer: but the beſt Proof of her being in good Health, is the frequent Occaſions on which ſhe appears in Public; particularly the 10th Inſtant, when Te Deum was ſung for the late Victory over the Pruſſians.

Hamburgh, Oct. 11. By ſome freſh Advices which the Ruſſian Miniſter has juſt received, we learn that the Ruſſian Army is ſo far from being to return into the interior Part of the Empire, that Orders have been given to reinforce it with fourteen Battalions, and to ſend from the conquered Provinces a great Quantity of Proviſions and Forage, that the Army may remain in ſuch Places upon the Frontiers as may be judged moſt proper.

Stockholm, Sept. 27. The Swediſh Troops in Pomerania are, as we are informed, to be joined by 15000 French and 6000 Mechlinburghers, which will make our Army 50000 ſtrong.

Stockholm, Sept. 30. The News of the Retreat of the Ruſſians from the Pruſſian Territories has been received here with extreme Surprize. The King has ſent to his Miniſter at Ratiſbon a new Declaration, to expoſe to all the Empire the true Motives that have engaged the Crown of Sweden to ſend an Army into the Dominions of the King of Pruſſia.

From the Head Quarters of the Auſtrian Army at Greibnig, Sept. 27. Laſt Night, before Midnight, the Enemies ſent off their Baggage, Artillery, and Pantoons, by Marſchwitz, and the whole Army followed, taking the Road to Steinau, having abandoned Lignitz, where they had a conſiderable Magazine, and a Number of Wounded. Immediately after they were retired from that Poſt, General Beck took Poſſeſſion of it; and General Morocz was ſent to harraſs them in their March. Prince Charles and Marſhal Daun are ſince gone to Lignitz, to examine into the Conditions of the Ramparts, the Foſſes, and the Caſtle; and as they think that Poſt tenable, they have put a good Garriſon into it, and are now making the proper Diſpoſitions for following the Pruſſian Army.

Auſtrian Head Quarters at Roya in Sileſia, Sept. 28. The Pruſſians having abandoned Lignitz, we have an Account of the Importance of that Place, put in a Garriſon of two thouſand Foot and one hundred Horſe. Mr. de Beck, who was ſent in Purſuit of the Pruſſians, took from them 72 Waggons loaded with Oats, and brought them to the Head Quarters, four Waggons with the Officers Baggage, and one with Brandy. M. de Morocz, who likewiſe went in Purſuit of them, took 32 Waggons loaded with Oats.

Auſtrian Head Quarters at Liſſa, Oct. 1. The Enemy's Deſign in leaving Lignitz was to march to Breſlau by the Way of Parchwitz, but our Troops obliged them to change their Rout, and paſs the Oder near Steinaw, and in ſpite of all our Endeavours to prevent them they this Day got to Breſlau; but in order to effect this, they were forced to march five Days and two Nights without halting, which they did with the more Eaſe as they left their Baggage behind them.

Erfurth, Oct. 3. The King of Pruſſia, with the Army under his Command, having quitted this Neighbourhood to return towards Saxony, the Army of the Empire and that of the Prince of Soubiſe came and encamped near this Place, in order to wait for the Arrival of the Troops which Marſhal Richelieu is to ſend to reinforce them.

After their Junction the Army will go in Purſuit of the Pruſſians into Saxony, and oblige them to quit that Electorate. The Deſign of the Prince of Saxe-Hildbourghauſen and the Prince of Soubiſe, is to march directly to Leipſick, in order to diſengage that City, and afterwards to advance towards Dreſden, at the ſame Time that a Body of French is to go towards Magdebourg, in order by that Means to oblige the Pruſſians to divide their Forces.

Dreſden, Oct. 3. The King of Pruſſia, in the Midſt of the Dangers that ſurround him, diſcovers a Fortitude which nothing ſeems capable of ſhaking. Though his Forces are much inferior to thoſe of his Adverſaries, one would think he does not yet deſpair of being able to baffle them. This Monarch has divided his Army into three Bodies; the largeſt of which he commands in Perſon, and conſiſts of 24,000 Men at moſt, actually encamped in the Neighbourhood of Naumbourg. The ſecond, under the Command of the Prince of Anhalt Deſſau, is about 10,000 ſtrong, and lies between Torgau and Wittenberg, in order to cover the Convoys of Forage ſent from one Town to another.

The third Corps, headed by Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick, is likewiſe about 10,000 ſtrong, and keeps on the Frontiers of Magdeburgh, in order to cover that Dutchy. Theſe three little Armies are at Hand to unite in caſe of Need. As Matters now ſtand, the King of Pruſſia cannot make better Diſpoſitions.

Paris, Oct. 10. Our Advices from Germany are far from being ſatisfactory, the King of Pruſſia ſeeming determined to carry on the War, and our Soldiers dying of malignant Fevers like rotten Sheep.

Yeſterday, about ten o'Clock, the Cannon of the Baſtile were fired, upon the Dauphineſs's being delivered of a Prince, to whom the King has given the Title of Count d'Artois.

We hear that the French have taken off Cape Breton an Engliſh Man of War of 80 Guns. *Bruſſels Gazette.*

Madrid, Sept. 29. Since the Arrival of a Courier from Vienna and of another from Paris, the Match between the Archduke Joſeph and the Infanta of Parma is looked upon as a Thing determined by the reſpective Courts.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Oct. 11. His Grace John Duke of Bedford, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, his Speech to both Houſes of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with great Satisfaction I obey His Majeſty's Commands to meet you here in Parliament, being aſſured, from your former Conduct, that your Deliberations will be directed to promote the Honour of His Majeſty's Government, and the Safety and Proſperity of this Kingdom.

The preſent critical Juncture of Affairs, occaſioned by the War in which His Majeſty has been neceſſarily engaged, to defend the Rights of his Crown, and protect the Commerce of his Subjects; and the unnatural Conjunction of thoſe Powers with whom he is to contend, require your moſt ſerious Attention, in order to preſerve Peace at Home, and to be prepared, if any Inſult ſhould be attempted on this Kingdom.

The full Enjoyment we have had of our religious and civil Rights and Liberties ſince the Acceſſion of His Majeſty's moſt illuſtrious Houſe, and the paternal Care and Tenderneſs invariably ſhewn by His Majeſty to his good Subjects of this Kingdom, muſt have made the deepeſt Impreſſion on your Minds, and convinced you how nearly we are intereſted in preventing whatever may tend to deprive us of thoſe Bleſſings.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.

Heavy as the Expence of this War has been, I have nothing, in Command from his Majeſty, to aſk, but the uſual Supplies, and for that Purpoſe I have ordered the proper Officers to prepare the ſeveral Accounts and Eſtimates to be laid before you.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

You are not now to be informed of His Majeſty's readineſs to conſent to ſuch Laws as may conduce to the Welfare of this Kingdom; you will conſider the State of the Charter-Schools, and what farther Steps may be taken to ſtrengthen the Proteſtant Intereſt, and to promote the Linen Manufacture, which muſt be conſidered as the Staple of this Kingdom: It were alſo to be wiſhed, that ſome Method might be found out, to prevent the Calamities which are the neceſſary Conſequences of a Want of Corn in Ireland, which have been, in part felt this laſt Year, and to which this Country has been too often expoſed.

My beſt Endeavours ſhall concur with you in every Thing that may advance the real Intereſt of this Kingdom.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Melton-Mowbray, Oct. 15. On Monday and Tueſday a great Number of People aſſembled in a riotous Manner, and pulled down three Boking-Mills near Loughborough; the Millers having very imprudently declared, that they would contract with the Farmers for all their Corn, and even offered them more than the Market Price. Whilſt there is ſo cloſe a Connection between the Farmer and the Miller, Nobody can be at a Loſs

[Price Twopence Halfpenny.]

to assign a Reason for the present exorbitant Price, after the most plentiful Harvest there has been for several Years. Yesterday and this Day they were expected here, and the Millers have been removing the Flour; but we just hear that they are gone to their own Habitations. Their Number exceeded five Hundred.

Oakham, Oct. 16. This Day was committed to the County Jail, one Cave, a Farmer at Caldecot, near Uppingham, for the Murder of a Female Servant who was big with Child by him. Cave's Mother is also in Custody, being suspected to be an Associate.

Cambridge, Oct. 17. On Saturday last one Freeman, a Butcher, capitally convicted last Week at the Assizes at Ely, for the Murder of his Brother, was executed pursuant to his Sentence. He denied being guilty of the horrid Crime for which he suffered.

SHIP NEWS.

Portsmouth, Oct. 17. The Fleet is getting ready with all Expedition, expecting to sail on Wednesday at farthest for the Bay. Admiral Hawke is expected in Town this Night as Commander in Chief.

Plymouth Dock, Oct. 14. The Ships remain in the Sound as per last. It is reported that they wait to join Admiral Hawke, who is going on an Expedition.

ARRIVED,

Cleveland, Jamison, from Dublin, at Whitehaven.
Jolly, Tull, from Antigua, at Maryland.
Old Simon, Boysen; and Ulrica Augusta, Claason, from London, at Fiume.
Prince George, Dobson, from Stockton, at Petersburgh.

LONDON.

We hear that a very numerous Meeting of the Gentlemen of the Common-council, last Night, at the *Half moon* Tavern in Cheapside, it was unanimously resolved to adjourn to this Day se'nnight, in order maturely to consider of an Application for an Inquiry into the late disgraceful Expedition to the Coasts of France; and of the proper Steps to be taken by the City of London on so critical and interesting an Occasion.

Mr. Pitt's Letter in the Gazette sufficiently proves the Falsity of that almost universal Rumour, 'that the Fleet was recalled in consequence of a secret Article in the late Convention,' and at the same Time makes it an indispensable Duty of the Commanders to justify their Proceedings.

A Court Martial will soon be called, to enquire into the Conduct of the late Expedition; and this, 'tis said, at the Request of the Commander in Chief, who desires it may be done in the most publick Manner.

The ensuing Sessions of Parliament is likely to be the fullest that has been known for some Years, as several Things of great Consequence are expected to be laid before both Houses.

'Tis said that very large Remittances have been sent to a great Protestant Prince in Germany.

The Flota from Cadiz arrived at La Vera Cruz the 11th of May.

The Ann Cutter, in the Service of the Government, was taken the 20th ult. off Ushant, and carried into Morlaix.

The Old George, Turner, from Marseilles for Hamburgh with Currants, is brought into Bristol by the Eagle and Britannia Privateers.

On Friday last the three following East India Ships were stationed, viz. The Warren, Capt. Glover, for Fort St. George and Bengal; the Prince George, Capt. Collins, and the Bombay-Castle, Capt. Dowty, for Bombay.

His Majesty's Ship the Montague of 60 Guns, launched at Sheerness, being rigged, is ordered forthwith to be victualled; Capt. Rowley, Son of Admiral Rowley, is appointed her Commander, with a roving Commission for nine Months from the Time of Sailing.

We hear that a Resolution has been taken to grant roving Commissions from six to nine and twelve Months, to such Commanders of the Royal Navy, as shall apply for the same.

The French Fleet of Merchantmen expected home from St. Domingo, Martinico, &c. amounts to more than fifty large Ships, for which a sharp Look-out is kept by our Cruizers and Privateers.

Several Sloops of War and armed Vessels having taken in Stores, &c. at Chatham and Sheerness, are ordered out immediately upon Cruizes, on the different Coasts of England.

The Officers belonging to the Men of War at Spithead are ordered to remain on board their respective Ships; and it is said a large Fleet will put to Sea this Week.

Dr. Cradock is appointed Bishop of Kilmore in Ireland in the room of Dr. John Storey, deceased. *Gazette.*

A few Days ago was married at Darby, Mr. Henry Bruff, a Merchant of that Place, to Mrs. Mansfield of Old Bond-street.

Last Sunday Morning was married at St. Paul's Church, Shadwell, Capt. Andrew Lesly, (of the Ship Bassnett in the West India Trade) to Miss Polly Rooke, eldest Daughter of Dr. Rooke, in Ratcliffe-Highway, Shadwell.

Yesterday was married, by the Rev. Mr. Jones, at Stoke Newington, the Rev. Mr. William Porter, a Dissenting Minister of this City, to Miss Lowther, of Clement's Lane.

Yesterday Mr. Brinton, Citizen and Currier; Mr. Crooke and Mr. Sparshot, Cordwainers; and Mr. Waite, Sadler, were appointed by the Court of Aldermen to be Searchers and Sealers of Leather at Leadenhall, in the room of Mr. Barber, Mr. Roswell, Mr. Hildrup, and Mr. Farrington, who, having been two Years in that Office, went out according to Custom.—No Person has a Right to be a Candidate for that Place, unless he be free of the Company of Cordwainers, Curriers, Sadlers or Girdlers, and he must be returned by his respective Company as a proper Person to discharge the Duty of the Office.

On Wednesday the 5th of this Inst. died, at Sudbury in Suffolk, the Rev. Mr. Burrugh, Chaplain to the Earl of Waldgrave, and Rector of Borley and Rede.

Monday Morning died, at Kingston, Mr. Barber, Purveyor of Hay and Corn to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Yesterday a Drayman was taken up in Cheapside, for not having the Name and Place of Abode of his Master on the Dray; he was carried before the Lord Mayor, who committed him, and sent the Dray to the Green-Yard.

COURSE of EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 35 1 2 Us. a 2 2 ½ Us.	Cadiz, 39
Ditto at Sight, 34 11	Madrid, 38 ⅞ a 39
Rotterdam, 35 2 2 Us. a 3 2 ½ Us.	Bilboa, 38 ½
Antwerp, No Price.	Leghorn, 48 ¾ a ⅝
Hamburgh, 35 7	Naples, No Price.
Paris, 1 Day's Date 30 ¾	Genoa, 47 ¼
Ditto, 2 Us. 30 ½	Venice, 50 ¾
Bourdeaux, ditto 30 ⅛ a ¼	Lisbon, 5 s. 4 d. ⅝
	Porto, 5 s. 4 d. ⅛ a ¼
	Dublin, 8

This Day was published, Price 1s.

THE Proceedings in the Arches Court of Canterbury in a Cause between the Hon. Mrs. Catherine Weld, Daughter to the Lord Aston; and Edward Weld, Esq; her Husband. Containing her Libel exhibited against him, her Answer and Replication, Copies of the Depositions of several noble Persons, relating to this Cause, and the Sentence pronounced.

Printed for H. Owen, at the Britannia Printing-Office, White-Friers, Fleet-Street.

Conclusion of Mr. SMITH's Charge *at the first Anniversary Commencement in the College of Pennsylvania.* p. 372.

I AM now, in the SECOND *Place*, to offer you a few plain Directions, *how to live with the World.* And on this Subject I shall be but brief. For, being once initiated into the true Enjoyment of your own Nature, and actuated by a deep Sense of that *Presence* which is universal, all your other Actions will be duly influenced thereby.

With Regard to *Benevolence*, that great *Law of* CHRIST, and fruitful Source of all *social Virtue*, why should I recommend it? If you truly love God, you must necessarily love all his Creatures for his Sake, and disdain a narrow unfeeling Heart, coiled up within its own scanty Orb. Your *Charity* will be of the most exalted and fervent Kind, extending itself beyond the vulgar Attachments of Family and Friends, embracing the whole human Species, and ready to sacrifice every temporal Consideration to their Good.

Actuated by such liberal Sentiments as these, you will always be ready to oblige others by "an unaffected, free and generous Communication of your superior Knowlege." Your Council and your Assistance, your Hand and your Heart—— they will never be refused, when demanded for the Benefit of others; and in a virtuous Cause. Or rather, you will never let them be demanded, but freely prevent the readiest Wish. *Modest Merit* will be the Object of your peculiar Regard; and you will always rejoice when you can produce it to public View, in an amiable and advantageous Point of Light.

Believe me, my dear Youths, you can acquire no Authority so lasting, no Influence so beneficial, as by convincing the World that you have *superior Talents*, joined to *inflexible Integrity*, and unconfined Benevolence. Compared to such a Foundation as this, the proud Structures of *vulgar Ambition* are but *Rottenness*, "*and their Base built on Stubble.*" A Confidence so placed will give you a Kind of Empire over the human Heart, which you will, no Doubt, exert for the noblest Purposes; such as reconciling *Differences*, enforcing *Religion*, supporting *Justice*, inspiring *public Virtue*, and the like.

To this *Benevolence* of *Temper*, you are to add PRUDENCE, and a strict Regard to the GRACE *of Character* and PROPRIETIES *of Life*. If you would be very useful in the World, beware of mixing too indiscriminately in it, or becoming too cheap in the vulgar Eye. But when you are in it, be affable to *all*, familiar with *few*, cautious in contracting *Friendships*, stedfast in preserving them, and entering into none without the purest Virtue for their Basis and End.

Maintain such DIGNITY of *Conduct*, as may check the Petulance of *Vice*, and suffer none to *contemn* you; yet shew such MODESTY of *Temper*, as may encourage *Virtue*, and induce all to *love* you. Preserve a *Chearfulness of Countenance*, never affecting to appear better than you are; and then every good Action will have its full Weight. 'Tis dishonouring GOD, and discouraging Goodness, to place Virtue in a downcast Look, or in any Thing external. The *Christian Life*, far from being gloomy and severe, was meant to exalt the Nature of Man, and shew him in his best Perfection—happy and joyful!

When you mix in Company, you will often have Occasion to be disgusted with the *Froth* and *Levity*—'tis well if not the *Vice*—of the general Run of Conversation. Strive, therefore, as often as you can, to give it a chaste and instructive Turn; regarding always the Propriety of Time and Place. And if, on any Occasion, an ingenuous Honesty of Nature, and an Abhorrence of Vice and Dissimulation, should oblige you to bear your Testimony against what you hear, let it be evident to all that you are offended, not at

the *Perſons*, but at the Things. Great Delicacy is requiſite in ſuch Caſes; and you muſt blame without Anger, in order to remove the *Offence*, and not to wound the *Offender*.

'Tis true, ſometimes a ſtrong Conviction of important Truth, and a Conſciouſneſs of ſuperior Knowlege will, in the beſt of Men, produce a ſeeming Acrimony of Expreſſion, and Keenneſs of Expoſtulation, eſpecially when heated by Oppoſition. But if, from the general Tenor of your Conduct, you have convinced the World of the *Goodneſs of your Heart*, ſuch Starts of Paſſion will be forgiven by your Friends, or conſidered only as the Fire from the Flint; "which being ſmitten, emits its haſty Spark, and is "ſtraightway cool again."

It will be your Wiſdom, however, to preſerve the Serenity of your Temper, to avoid little Diſputes, and to raiſe yourſelves above the World, as much as poſſible. There are really but few Things in it, for which a wiſe Man would chuſe to exchange his *Peace of Mind*. And thoſe petty Diſtinctions that ſo much agitate the general Run of Mankind, are far from being among the Number.

But ſome Things there are, nevertheleſs, which will demand your moſt vigilant Attention; and ſome Occaſions, when to be ſilent or conſenting, would be a criminal Reſignation of every Pretenſion to *Virtue* or *Manhood*.

Should your *Country* call, or ſhould you perceive the *reſtleſs Tools of* FACTION at Work in their dark Cabals, and "ſtealing upon the *ſecure* "*Hour of* LIBERTY;" ſhould you ſee the *Corruptors* or *Corrupted* impoſing upon the Public with ſpecious Names, undermining the *civil* and *religious* Principles of their Country, and gradually paving the Way to certain SLAVERY, by ſpreading *deſtructive Notions of Government*...then, Oh! then, be nobly rouzed! Be all Eye, and Ear, and Heart, and Voice, and Hand, in a Cauſe ſo glorious! *Cry aloud and ſpare not*, fearleſs of Danger, regardleſs of Oppoſition, and little ſollicitous about the Frowns of Power, or the Machinations of Villainy. Let the World know that LIBERTY *is your unconquerable Delight*, and that you are ſworn Foes to every Species of Bondage, either of Body or of Mind!

Theſe are Subjects for which you need not be aſhamed to ſacrifice your Eaſe and every other private Advantage—For certainly, if there be aught upon Earth ſuited to the native Greatneſs of the human Mind, and worthy of Contention, it muſt be to aſſert the Cauſe of *Religion and Truth*; to ſupport the *fundamental Rights and Liberties of Mankind*; and to ſtrive for the Conſtitution of your Country, and a "Government "of *Laws*, not of *Men*."

If, in adhering to theſe Points, it ſhould be your Lot,—*as alas! it has been the Lot of others*—to be borne down by Ignorance, to be reproached by Calumny, and aſperſed by Falſhood, let not theſe Things diſcourage you—

"All HUMAN VIRTUE, to its lateſt Breath,
"Finds *Envy* never conquer'd but by Death.
"The great *Alcides*, every Labor paſt,
"Had ſtill this Monſter to ſubdue at laſt.

While you are conſcious of no Self Reproach, and are ſupported by your own Integrity, let no created Power, viſible or inviſible, awe you from following the unbiaſſed Dictates of your own Heart. Magnanimouſly aſſert your own Judgment where you know it to be right, and ſcorn a ſervile Truckling to the Names or Opinions of others, however dignified. With a manly and intrepid Spirit, with a fervent and enlightened Zeal, perſevere to the laſt in the Cauſe of your GOD, your KING, and your COUNTRY. And, though the preſent Age ſhould be blind to your *Virtue*, or refuſe you Juſtice, let it not ſurprize you——

"The Suns of Glory pleaſe not till they ſet."

and the ſucceeding Age will make ample Amends at a Time when the Names of thoſe who have oppoſed you will be forgot, or remembred only to their laſting Diſhonor.

Nevertheleſs, though you muſt not expect to eſcape *Envy*, or to receive full the Applauſe of your Virtue in your own Day, yet there will always be ſome among the *better few* ready to do you Juſtice, and to judge more candidly. Perhaps it may be your Lot to be ſingularly favoured by your Friends, in this Reſpect. But be not too much elevated thereby. The real *good Man*, as he will never be more *undaunted* than when moſt reviled and oppoſed in his *great Career of Juſtice*, ſo he will never be more *humble* than when moſt courted and applauded.

The two great Rocks of Life, eſpecially to YOUTH, are *Proſperity* and *Adverſity*. If ſuch meet with any Degree either of *Succeſs* or *Difficulty* in the World, before they have learned great Self denial, they are apt, in the one Caſe, to be blown up by an overweening Conceit of their own Importance; and, in the other, to be borne down by a timid Diſtruſt of their own Abilities. Both Diſpoſitions are equally prejudicial to Virtue—the *former* ſo far as it tends not to excite Emulation, and inſpire to worthy Actions; and the *latter* ſo far as it checks the native Ardor of the Soul, and ties it down to inglorious Purſuits. But the ſame Means will correct *both*. A larger Commerce with the World, and a frequent viewing ourſelves through a more impartial Medium, compared to others of equal or greater Merit, will bring down the *one*, and raiſe the *other*, to their juſt and proper Standard. What was PRIDE before, will then be converted into a *Senſe of Honour*, and proper *Dignity of Spirit*; and what was TIMIDITY or SELF-DISTRUST, will be turned into *manly Caution*, and *prudent Foreſight*.

Time will not permit me to add more. Happy ſhall you be, if, by attending to ſuch Maxims as theſe, you can paſs your Days, if not with the higheſt Approbation of others, at leaſt with full Satisfaction to yourſelves! Happy, if in the Eve of Life, when Health and Years and other Joys decline, you can look back with conſcious Joy upon the unremitting Tenor of an upright Conduct; framed and uniformly ſupported to the laſt on theſe noble Principles—*Religion* without *Hypocriſy*, *Generoſity* without *Oſtentation*, *Juſtice* tempered with *Goodneſs*, and *Patriotiſm*, with every *domeſtic Virtue!*

Ardently praying that this may be your Lot, I ſhall take Leave of you in the Words of old *Polonius* to his Son—

The Friends you have, and their Adoption try'd,
Grapple them to your Soul with *Hooks of Steel*.
But do not dull your Palm with Entertainment.
Of each new hatch'd unfledg'd Comrade.
Beware
Of Entrance to a Quarrel—
Give every Man your Ear, but few your Voice.
Take each Man's Cenſure, but reſerve your Judgment.
This above all—to your *ownſelves* be TRUE,
And it muſt follow, as the Night the Day,
You cannot then be falſe to *any Man*.
Shakeſpeare.

Theſe Things I have ſketch'd for you as the Out lines of your Duty. I pretend not to go farther. It is not my preſent Buſineſs to offer a perfect Plan for the Conduct of Life. Indeed my Experience in it has been too ſmall for ſuch an arduous Work. And I hope to be judged rather by *what I have ſaid*, than by *what could not properly be ſaid*, on ſuch an Occaſion.

As for the reſt, I ſhall commit you to the *beſt of* MASTERS. Be ſure, in all Things *to learn of* CHRIST. In following him, you cannot *err*. And to do ſo will be your Intereſt, and your greateſt Glory, at a Time when human Wiſdom ſhall fail, and of *the Things that now are*, VIRTUE alone ſhall be the chief Survivor.

"Farewell! my Bleſſing ſeaſon theſe Things in you."

ALL Perſons who have any Demands upon the Eſtate of JAMES PAYZANT, Eſq; late of the Secretary of State's Office, deceaſed (whoſe Dwelling Houſe was in Downing Street, Weſtminſter,) are deſired, forthwith, to bring in an Account thereof to JOHN LARPENT, Eſq; of the Earl of Holderneſſe's Office, in the Cockpit, Whitehall, in order to their receiving Satisfaction for the ſame.

AND, all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are, likewiſe, deſired, reſpectively, to pay their ſaid Debts, as ſoon as may be, to the ſaid John Larpent, who is authoriſed, by the late Mr. Payzant's Executors, to receive, and give proper Diſcharges for, the ſame.

To the CITIZEN.

IN one of your late Eſſays you have thought proper to take Notice of a Sign near the Haymarket, which to you appeared truly French, and as ſuch you recommended the Populace gently lifting it down; indeed I think you were rather too haſty in your Directions, regarding the ſame; for although I eſteem your Eſſays as much as any of your Readers can poſſibly do, yet I think Particularities are ever to be avoided in a public Writer, eſpecially where the Scope of your Satire might have been more general; for not to call it by a harſher Name, was it not cruel to point at one particular Shop, when twenty of the ſame Sort were eaſily to be found, and certainly you muſt know it, unleſs your Walks are confined within certain Rules and Limits, which hindered your general Obſervation. Were you to walk from the Flower de Luce at the Top of the Haymarket, to the Royal Exchange, when in your obſerving Mood, you would perceive the horrible Signs of the Cock and Lion; the Cock, aye, and a golden one too, ſtanding on the Lion's Back, the Lion and Lamb, Bear and ragged Staff, and numberleſs others; which to a Perſon of ſo ſhrewd a Caſt, muſt furniſh ſufficient Matter, in the emblematical Way, for you to be ſevere upon, and groan at the unhappy Fate of your Country.

But to me it ſeems you have not entirely hit upon the right Nail, in regard to the Innovations the French are attempting to make upon our Manners and Principles; and which, I believe you will agree with me, are much more than the ſimple Emblem of a Sign. If you were ever at Paris, you certainly muſt have obſerved, that all the Shopkeepers there are Merchands (Merchants) none being ſo mean as to take up with that of a Tradeſman. Now, Mr. Citizen, are not we attempting the ſame? I mean our Shopkeepers. Aſk on the Royal Exchange the Number of Merchants, they will tell you it is innumerable, every freſh Arrival brings a Conſignment to ſome of them; though perhaps, of twenty Shillings Value.

Every Tradeſman that ſome little Time ago kept his Shop, firſt had it altered to a Warehouſe, and now to a Manufactory; it it impoſſible but you muſt have obſerved over the Doors of what you ſome little while ago would have called a Shop, to have ſeen in large Golden Letters, the Glaſs Manufactory —— Snuff Manufactory——Shoe Manufactory——Stocking Manufactory —— City Hat Manufactory —— Wig Manufactory, and, in ſhort, all are Manufactories, though the Goods they vend are perhaps manufactured by other Perſons, Hundreds of Miles off; Shopkeeper and Warehouſekeeper are no more—and next they will be all Merchants à Paris.—This, in my Opinion, is a quicker Way than your Signs to Frenchify us—but, at leaſt, you will acknowledge that there are Signs of more dangerous Conſequence that the Fleur de Lis, and as ſuch, I think you ſtand charged with Partiality, from which, however, I ſhall be glad to ſee you extricate yourſelf. I am, your humble Servant,

Fiſh Street-Hill. JEREMIAH WAGSTAFFE.

The Prosperity of Britain, proved from the Degeneracy of its People. A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Brown, on his Estimate of Manners. With some Thoughts on his Answerer in the Real Character. 8vo. p. 44. 1 s.

THIS ingenious Satire will perhaps be found liable to the same Objection which the Players made to Mr. Addison's Comedy of the Drummer: They told the Author's Friend, Sir Richard Steele, that 'it was like a Picture in which the Strokes 'were not strong enough to appear with Advan-'tage at a Distance.' Of the Entertainment our Readers will receive from a Perusal of the whole, the following Extract will give some Idea.

'The Regard I entertain for you (says the 'Author to the Rev. Dr. Brown) and Reverence 'for my Country, demand this Testimony of 'Friendship and sincere Patriotism. You will 'not take Offence that I write with Freedom; for 'you know me better than to suppose private At-'tachments could stand in the way of publick 'Utility. I have not been able in Silence, to 'see your Work, wherein I hardly find one Er-'ror, accused of Misrepresentation; or your fri-'volous Antagonist, who meant nothing but to 'support your Cause, supposed by a dull World 'seriously to have confuted you: Much less to 'see your respected Friend, of whom perhaps 'the World, as well as you, entertain a more 'favourable Opinion, placed upon a Level with 'the good Secretary; and confounded with one 'whose Talents, tho', for ought I know, very 'respectable, are as remote from his, as Human 'Understanding can give room for Dissimilitude.

'These Motives influenced me with Regard 'to you; but possibly under these I might have 'been silent: The Concurrent Thought that, 'with the Misrepresentation of my Friend, my 'Country was misled, render it irresistible. 'Tired of a foolish and troublesome World, I 'had laid down the Pen, which these Reasons 'compel me, probably for the last Time, once 'more to employ in the Cause of publick Utility.

'You have shewn the British People are effemi-'nate and dishonest: Your Answerer confirms it 'by a thousand Testimonies; and no Man who 'has Eyes or Heart can dispute the Truth.

'You infer, that the State is in Danger; he, 'under the Pretext of Vindication, devotes us 'to certain and immediate Destruction. Your 'Purpose has been to wake Mankind to Virtue; 'his to rally you and the World together. Day-'light is not more clear than the Truth of that 'Proposition you both establish; that no Time 'has produced a People so effeminate, venal, 'foolish, and dishonest as the present Race of 'Britons. But, though I grant the Premises, 'we differ widely in the Conclusion. You set 'down Facts, and I shall trace their Conse-'quences: Observation may do the first; the 'other is Philosophy.

'You have referred, with Justice, all our 'Vices to the first Principle, Effeminacy. This 'cuts off a great Deal of needless Disquisition: 'For it is easy to prove he who is effeminate is 'profuse, he who is luxurious is beggared, he 'who is beggared is venal. We only suppose 'the Absence of Wisdom and Virtue, which 'you have proved, and Effeminacy does the 'whole.

'That *the English are effeminate* I take from 'you. You have asserted this, and your Anta-'gonists themselves have confirmed it: But far 'from drawing your Conclusion, I shall prove 'that *the Kingdom is therefore prosperous*. This 'I shall shew from Evidence and Reason, from 'the Conclusions of the Human Mind, and 'from the History of all Nations. I will not 'compliment your Answerer with supposing he 'had any Perception of this: But I cannot deny 'that you seem to have understood it; though, 'like the Sages of our earlier Time, you main-'tain a double Doctrine. You bear throughout 'your elegant and excellent Work the specious 'Appearances of common Opinion: You shew 'the English are effeminate; and you treat this 'and their other Faults as if destructive: But it 'appears your secret Doctrine was, that those 'Faults are the proper Guardians and protecting 'Principles of a Kingdom. This, which I 'shall prove, you seem to have understood: For 'otherwise when you had shewn the Disease, 'you would have pointed out the Remedy. No-'thing is so easy to cure as Effeminacy; but your 'Virtue would not permit you to engage Man-'kind against a Foible, which is, and which 'you know to be, the preserving Quality of your 'Country.

'The Pretence of Philosophers, and the vulgar 'Belief throughout Ages, has been, that Wis-'dom and Virtue are necessary to the Well-being 'of Civil Society; nay, Religion. But against this 'you must permit me to produce the Testimonies 'I proposed, of Reason and Experience. It is al-'lowed Philosophers have taught this Doctrine 'of the Necessity of Religion: But it has been 'proved by him whom you esteem the first Wri-'ter of the Age, [Divine Legation, Vol. I. 'p. 182.] that none of them believed this, 'though they taught it strenuously. To the 'vulgar Opinion of Sense and Honesty being 'necessary, it is obvious to answer, England 'does without them.

'On these Premises I shall prove that Eng-'land is prosperous, that its People have neither 'Sense nor Integrity, and therefore that they 'err who believe seriously what has been said by 'the wise, merely for the vulgar: And that you 'deserve all possible Acknowledgment for having 'so truly pictured the British Manners; and the 'highest thanks for not proposing a Remedy for 'what is generally supposed destructive; but to 'you, palpably, is known to be preservative of 'States.

'On these Principles, which you have tacitly 'adopted, and which I propose to illustrate by 'Reason and Evidence, you must grant the fol-'lowing plain *postulatum*.

'THAT CHARACTER OF A PEOPLE IS THE 'MOST ADVANTAGEOUS TO A STATE, UNDER 'THE INFLUENCE OF WHICH THE PEOPLE 'ARE MOST HAPPY.

'This is self-evident: And this granted, the 'Whole of my Deduction follows of Conse-'quence; and is proved under these three Pro-'positions:

'1. That WISDOM and VIRTUE are neces-'sary to the PROSPERITY OF A STATE.

'2. That all wise and good Men have asserted 'this Necessity.

'3. That the People of England HAVE NO 'WISDOM OR VIRTUE.

'From these it is evident, that the People of 'England owe their Prosperity to some superior 'Quality. This Quality, whatsoever it is, must 'be the distinguishing Characteristic of this Na-'tion. From your Writings it appears that the 'distinguishing Character of the English is EF-'FEMINACY: Therefore Effeminacy is that su-'perior Quality to which we owe a Degree of 'Prosperity greater than other Nations have ac-'quired by Wisdom and by Virtue.

'This is so certain, that it may be evinced by 'the established Laws of Reasoning.

'1. Whatever State has neither Wisdom nor 'Virtue, yet is prosperous, must owe its Prospe-'rity to a superior Principle.

'The English Nation has neither Wisdom nor 'honesty, yet is prosperous: therefore,

'The English Nation owes its Prosperity to a 'superior Quality; which you have established.

'2. All great Authors have asserted, that the 'Prosperity of a State can only be supported by 'Wisdom and Virtue.

'You are a great Author, and shew, that the 'People of England, who are prosperous, have 'neither Wisdom nor Virtue: therefore

'You believe the Prosperity of England is 'is owing to a superior Quality; and you have 'proved that Quality to be Effeminacy.

'Therefore they have err'd who supposed Vir-'tue and wisdom needful to the Prosperity of 'States: Your Antagonist has err'd, who sup-'poses Effeminacy to be hurtful to Government: 'And the Proposition resulting from this is Self-'evident, that Effeminacy, Venality, Dishonesty, 'and Folly have a natural Tendency to give Pros-'perity to a Kingdom. This you have known, 'though you concealed that Knowledge; and 'this I propose to maintain: The Purpose of this 'Essay being to shew that the British Nation is 'in the certain Possession of Honour and Aflu-'ence; because the People are vitious and beg-'gared. This is proved by the preceding Syllo-'gisms; it is evident from the present State of 'the Kingdom and the present Character of the 'People; and if this be not allowed, there is no 'such Thing as Reason or Evidence in the 'World.

'We are not ignorant that the greatest Men 'have maintained that Virtue and Wisdom were 'necessary to the well-being of civil Society; but 'they are interested People, and are not to be ad-'mitted as Evidences in their own Cause: they 'have been wise and virtuous themselves; and 'consequently prejudiced. Nor is it impossible 'they should have expected to be received into 'Posts and Employments upon this Recommen-'dation. The Thing never happens, indeed; 'but it is not therefore impossible they might ex-'pect it; for Philosophers are a Kind of Visio-'naries, and know little of the World. Such 'Men are not received into Places of Trust and 'Importance; but it does not thence follow they 'should give up the Thought. As they are chi-'merical enough to imagine those Qualities useful, 'they may, without any great Stretch of the Ri-'dicule, be conceived to suppose themselves ne-'cessary because they possess them: But the truly 'wise know otherwise; the Distinction of most 'Importance is between practicable and impracti-'cable Men: A Minister is to judge of Things 'himself, not to let others judge for him. The 'wisest and most honest are the most untractable; 'and whatever specious Pretences may be made, 'for Statesmen as well as Philosophers, they have 'their double Doctrine. Obedience is the best 'Quality of a subordinate Officer; and the less 'Men know, the better they obey. This is the 'Rule of War, and it may be extended uni-'versally.'

The Author next makes a Comparison of the last Age and of the present, with respect to Britain, in order to shew in what Condition the Kingdom was, when guided by Wisdom and supported by Integrity, according to the good old mother Doctrine; and in how much more glo-rious a Light she appears at present, under the Conduct of effeminate Manners and confessed Venality.

He then proceeds thus: 'I have shewn the 'Convenience and Utility of Effeminacy to a State; 'but there may be much more said in its Cause; 'and its Necessity may be shewn upon as abso-'lute a Foundation. The more savage Virtues, 'Strength and Courage, and the religious and 'philosophic, Piety and Wisdom, have exalted 'Communities for a Time, and kept them in 'their State of Glory; but the Duration has 'been short; Strength and Courage are the pro-'per Qualities of Beggary and Brutality. They 'languish under that Affluence they have raised; 'and only the superior Character of Effeminacy 'is lasting.

'If we enquire into the History of Nations, 'we shall find this verified; and if in the more 'abstruse Manner of reasoning we deduce the 'Causes, we shall in the same Manner find the

'Truth. Conqueſt belongs to the Strong, and 'the extending Territories to thoſe of deſperate 'Minds, or deſperate Fortune. Thus all Inva'ſions have been determined and executed. A 'People miſerable and robuſt, for theſe Charac'ters attend on one another, ſee Plenty and 'Wealth in the Province of another Sovereign; 'they arm, they fall upon the unoffending Stran'gers, and they are ſucceſsful. . . .

'It appears that the natural Conſequence of 'Conqueſt is the being again conquered; and 'that there hitherto wants in the Syſtem of 'common Policy ſome Quality to be encouraged 'that could preſerve States.

'It muſt not be Courage, for that ſeeks new 'Conqueſts, and as we ſee at this Time under 'that Intention, leaves the firſt open to Danger; 'not Wiſdom, for that is inactive; nor Piety, 'for no Hercules will help unleſs the Shoulder 'be put to the Wheel at the ſame Time the 'Prayer is offered. What is called Virtue can'not be the Principle, for that affects only the 'State itſelf, and has no Influence on its Ene'mies.

'The Plan of Government is therefore de'fective; the Rules are falſe which venerable 'Dotage has eſtabliſhed, and there is required 'ſome Quality they have not named to ſupply 'the Defect.

'This Quality is Effeminacy. A ſomething 'is wanting that ſhould in Time give Notice of 'Danger; and what ſo delicate in its Senſations 'as Effeminacy? It feels the remoteſt touch upon 'the Strings of that Conſtitution which ſupports 'it: And has nothing of that hardineſs which 'defies Danger. Effeminacy knows the Value 'of its Poſſeſſions; and the dread of loſing them 'will make it generous: Senſible it has no 'Strength itſelf, it will never rely upon that 'Quality in others: it will purchaſe Security by 'Money or by Conceſſions, nay by both, by 'every Means that offer: It will never face the 'Enemy it cannot oppoſe, nor ſpare the eigh'teenth Penny which might have kept the other 'ſeventeen in Security.

'By this readineſs of Perception, and freedom 'in buying off Danger, Effeminacy ſupplies the 'only Defect in former Policy, and is the In'ſtrument of preſerving what Courage gained.

'Britain is at this Time the ſtrongeſt Inſtance 'Hiſtory could alledge; and you who have 'ſhewn Effeminacy to be the reigning Principle 'of the Times, have proved for me that is the 'Cauſe. If it be objected that Rome was effe'minate before it fell, the Anſwer is ready, the 'Romans took up the Character in the decline 'of their Empire; and it was therefore ineffec'tual: We have aſſumed it in our full Strength, 'and we muſt be immortal. It is no Reproach 'upon a Remedy that it will not reſtore the 'dead; we are happy who have taken it before 'the Criſis of the Diſeaſe. You have ſhewn 'that we have neither Wiſdom nor Virtue, Piety 'nor Courage: The World ſees we are ſucceſſ'ful without them. I have proved that ſome 'Quality unſeen by former Politicians is neceſ'ſary for the Preſervation of a State; and your 'Writings prove that Quality to be Effeminacy, 'for you allow us no other: Effeminacy is by 'all Men allowed to be a State of Degeneracy 'in the Deſcendants of a People once brave and 'manly: We owe our preſent happy Condition 'to that Quality; therefore the Proſperity of 'Britain is owing to the degeneracy of the 'People, Quod erat demonſtrandum.

'Beſide theſe Advantages to the Body of a 'Nation, Effeminacy is of the utmoſt Benefit to 'the Great in their particular Fortunes: Effe'minacy enters into no Plots: Effeminacy fights 'no Duels: Effeminacy is Indolent, and laughs 'even at Ambition. It preſerves the Poſſeſſor of 'its Character from thoſe Falls which can only 'happen from the greateſt Height, and enſures 'Security from Dangers. It is to univerſal Effe'minacy we owe the univerſal Abſence of Am'bition: The great Offices of State lie vacant 'many Months; and they who at length Accept, 'on the leaſt Blame reſign them. What drew 'the old Poſſeſſors out of Power, but the Fear 'this delicate Quality inſpired, when the horrible 'word *Enquiry* was ecchoed from an Alehouſe-'Meeting; and what ſaid he who reſigned the 'Dignity he had ſo long ſought, frighted at the 'Sword that glittered over him:

Quid Craſſos quid Pompeios evertit, et illum
Ad ſua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites
Summus nempe locus nulla non arte petitus
Magnaque numinibus vota exaudita maligni,.

'That Proſperity is dependent upon Virtue is 'an antient Doctrine; but it is one of thoſe Er'rors which ſhould have been long before this 'Time exploded. The Vulgar believe what'ſoever their Teachers tell them; and this Pro'poſition, which from the Fathers of the Church 'has paſſed through the Pulpits to the Congrega'gation, has been received as Truth by Men 'through their whole Lives, who have yet ſeen 'it every Day contradicted in their Experience.

'What is Proſperity but Wealth? And are 'the moſt Virtuous of Mankind the Richeſt? It 'is ſtrange Men do not in any Courſe of Life 'perceive that nothing ſtands ſo much in the Way 'of getting Riches as Virtue; nor was there 'ever an Inſtance of a Man who gave the Pre'ference to one that poſſeſſed the other. There 'is ſomething abſurd, even to ridicule, in the 'Vehemence with which the threadbare Curate 'preaches the Utility of Virtue, and aſſerts in 'his darned Caſſock the certain Proſperity that 'attends it. Himſelf is probably an Exception 'to his Doctrine. Virtues that would do Ho'nour to a Mitre, are buried under his brown 'Hat; and his Rector, whoſe Proſperity he 'cannot but Envy, has purchaſed the Cure with 'a Covenant of immediate Reſignation. . . .

'Indeed not the Clergy nor the Fathers alone, 'the whole Body of antient Legiſlators and Phi'ſophers have preached this Doctrine; but it has 'been in the ſame Manner againſt their own 'Conviction. . . .They ſaid Proſperity was the 'ſure Attendant upon Virtue; and having no 'other Proſperity themſelves, they held Virtue 'to be itſelf Proſperity: They had told Man'kind before, that Virtue was its own Reward, 'and this was the ſame Doctrine in another Form: 'The Juggle of Terms perhaps aſſiſted; but the 'Thought was nothing.

'Many Words do but perplex an Argument. 'Virtue is Proud and Obſtinate; but to be Proſ'perous, Men muſt be humble and pliant. This 'is the Secret, and there is no other: He who 'expects Wealth and Honours without this Tem'per, expects the End without the Means, and 'his Folly aſſures his Diſappointment. . . .

'From the Defects and Errors of all former 'Syſtems of Policy we neceſſarily infer the Uti'lity of this. In one or other of the antient 'Governments all the Virtues have been adopted; 'and we could name ſome of modern Date that 'have not omitted any one of all the Liſt of 'Vices: But they have fallen together.

'The Perfection of Governments is their Du'ration; and there is nothing in Nature to pre'vent it, if right Means are followed. Now, as 'neither good nor bad will anſwer the Purpoſe, 'there remains only to try what is neither good 'nor bad; and of this middle Nature we may 'with Safety declare Effeminacy. Unhappily 'you have endeavoured to rally or abuſe this 'Quality juſt when we had formed great Expec'tations from it; and your pleaſant Antagoniſt 'under the Show of Conteſt has ſtrengthened 'your Arguments. You have been univerſally 'read, and all who have read you have approved 'your Sentiments: This is the happy Omen. 'For Foreigners obſerve the Engliſh always 'neglect what they approve: And this Expecta'tion we may reaſonably entertain, that Effe'minacy will triumph over your Aſſaults, only 'becauſe your Conqueſt is too abſolute.

'I have ſhewn what Expectations we may rea'ſonably entertain from the preſent Prevalence of 'this Delicacy; and I deſire we may enquire to'gether what Charge there lies againſt it. . . .

'What Entertainment of polite Life is there 'for which Effeminacy is not qualified? What 'Duty? What Employment? Effeminacy ſhall 'play at Cards, cut Jokes, and dance a Minuet 'with the beſt Proficient in Europe. Effeminacy 'makes a good Figure in the Boxes, it ſhines at 'Operas, and is at Home in the Circle. Thoſe 'in whoſe Gift are poſts of Honour and the 'higheſt Truſt, know Effeminacy is qualified to 'fill them: For you would not preſume to think 'they had beſtowed them unworthily. Effemi'nacy can command Fleets, and make no incon'ſiderable Figure in our Armies; and you and 'I know (but that between ourſelves) Effeminacy 'can write Satires, and can abuſe itſelf.

DIALOGUE *betwixt a married Couple, occaſioned by the* HUSBAND*'s preſenting his* WIFE *with ſome Jewels.*

HUSBAND.

What a brace of cluſtres theſe!
Sure they *cannot* fail to *pleaſe!*
What exceſſive beauty here!
Take 'em! one for either ear!

WIFE.

Nay, but *you* ſhall claſp 'em in—
Hang this naſty crooked pin!——
O! you hurt me! wo'nt it do?

H. Burn the wire! 'twill not go thro'!

W. But it *ſhall*, or I'll know *why!*

H. Take it then yourſelf, and try! (*gives it*)

W. There! 'tis thro'! (*H.*) 'Tis thro' indeed? But you've made the paſſage bleed!

W. Wipe the drop then, e'er 'tis down
On my 'kerchief or my gown!——
Come! Love! t'other! (*takes and tries*) this is worſe!
Nothing ever ſo perverſe!
There! (*H.*) now *that* ear bleeds!—but ſee!

W. Let it! bleeding's good for me!
Better *thus* than from the *launce*——

H. But when *finger*'s cut, by chance,
Who to fainting falls? (*W.*) The *knife*,
'Tis that frightens one, my life!
And to *ſee* the wound! but now
Feeling's all!—they ſmart, I vow!

H. When we feel for— (*W.*) *What?* (*H.*) Not *pride*,
Some have ſaid it, but they ly'd;
Feel, with *faſhion* to comply,
Some, for *faſhion*'s ſake, can *dye*:
But to ſhine, *as* ſhine the fair,
Ear holes bor'd, 'tis *ſmall* to bear.

W. O but *mine* were bor'd, you know,
Many and many a year ago:
I remember *juſt* the thing,
Nancy held my leading ſtring:
None ſhou'd bore 'em *now*, be ſure!
Save to wear *theſe* gems *ſo* pure!
Gems that to *refuſe* 'twere *ſhame!*
Only think, child! *whence* they came!

H. Go! you little laugher! go!—

W. But the glaſs!—what now? thing!—ſo!
Do'nt I look ſurprizing gay?
Come! I know, you want your *pay!*
Take it then! (*kiſs*) *H.* And, *Polly!* ſtill,
Whiſper in thoſe ears I will
What, *I* know, *your* bluſh will raiſe;
Females, *ſometimes*, bluſh at *praiſe*,
Not thoſe gems are half ſo fine,
As the *ears* in which they ſhine;
Ears that cloſe attention lend,
When diſcourſe the heart can mend;

Ears that vibrate to thy breaſt
Raptures not to be expreſs'd,
When theſe *fav'rite* points are ſhewn,
WHENCE *his bliſs to* MAN*'s unknown,*
Known to GOD, *and in his* PLAN;
Virtue's ALL *the ſphere of* MAN:
Ears that *bear* the *harmleſs* joke,
Bear *whate'er* to *pleaſe* was ſpoke;
But the ſentence *lead*, or *vain*,
With what *agony* ſuſtain!
Ears that *lies* and *oaths* affright,
Not your *ghoſtly* tales of *night*;
Tales of things that *muſt* ſurprize,
Cloven feet, and *ſaucer* eyes,
Ears that, not *profanely* bold,
Tickle, when *ſuch* tales are told,
Told, when liſten *few* ears *durſt*,
E'er the cock has crow'd his *firſt*.*
Ears that ſympathetic glow,
When an other's bliſs they know;
And, with ſtrong compaſſion thrill,
When appriz'd of other's ill,
Cauſe to thrill each finger's end,
What *all* ſuff'rers *want*, to ſend.
Ears that hold *all* ſcandal baſe,
Thrown on mind, or ſhape, or face,
Tho' that face, or ſhape, or mind,
Found among the *female* kind.
'*Ev'ry* woman, proverb cries,
'Hates her ſex:' the proverb lyes.——
W. But the buckles for my breaſt?—
Brighter theſe than all the reſt!——
Now they're on! and pride *will* ſtir!
Pride indulging, *muſt* one *err?*
Never is the paſſion *juſt?*
'*Tis!* it *ſhall!* and *therefore* muſt!
Argue not *ſome* men of *fame*,
For *their* tenets, much the ſame?
Proud I *am!*—*(H.) That*'s ſomething *new!*
But of *what?*—*(W.) Gems giv'n by you.*
H. Proud am *I!* and proud *will* be!
Not of *Jewels*, but of *thee!*
Proud that, *in* thy boſom, dwells
Pearl, that *Indias both* excels!
Pearl, for which, with *all* I'd part!
Quite an *honeſt*, *generous* heart!
This to *all!* but O the glee!
This, and all *beſide*, to *me!*
Jewels are *but* earth, at *beſt*,
Something brighter than the *reſt:*
Think 'em *all* your *happineſs*,
And no *common* pebble's *leſs*;
Think 'em *diamonds*, nothing *more*,
Whoſe poſſeſſor *may* be *poor*,
Poor *as* peaſant, *poorer*, *far*,
Tho' a *Sultan*, or a *Czar*;
Pebble's pierc'd, *how*, none can ſay,
By the ſun's pervading ray;
This believe, as *all*, deſign'd,
Man to *pleaſe*, and *woman kind*,
Then, to *Gentry* down from *Kings*,
Gems are *pretty ſparkling* things,
Spark'lers that the *mine* ſupplies
Leſs to make us *gay* than *wiſe*.
Mira! leave it to the fair,
Who affect *but earthy* glare,
All their wonder to confine
To what's *poliſh'd* from the *mine!*
Thou the gem's *creator* praiſe!
Thine is *then* the *mental* blaze!

* Graver Ghoſts, I think, as well as Fairies, are reckoned ſubject to Laws that forbid them to appear after Cock-crowing; which may naturally ſuggeſt this moral Reflection: Every Thing but *Truth* dreads the Approaches of Day-light.

This Day was publiſhed, Price 6 d.

A Collection of all the NEW SONGS, Cantata's, &c. ſung the laſt Seaſon at Vauxhall, Ranelagh, and Mary-le-bone-Gardens, the Theatres, Sadler's Wells, and by the Choice Spirits.

"Mirth admit me of thy Crew." MILTON.

Printed for J. Pottinger, at the King's-Arms, in great Turnſtile, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields.

Thurſday, Oct. 20.

FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS.

Berlin, October 8.

THE Ruſſians continue to retreat. They have abandoned Tilſit, and croſſed the Memel. Four of our Battalions entered Tilſit on the 29th paſt at Night, with ſome heavy Cannon, which they erected in Battery againſt the Enemy, who were encamped on the other Side of the River, and had pointed ſix Pieces of Cannon againſt the Town. Our People were unwilling to fire upon them, being deſirous to ſpare the Town, and to wait for the Arrival of a Trumpet ſent by Marſhal Lehwald to Marſhal Apraxin, to propoſe an Exchange of Priſoners, and remonſtrate againſt the Cruelties committed by the Ruſſian Irregulars. But as the Ruſſians had not the ſame Diſcretion, our Gunners fired. Several of the Enemy's Tents were thrown down, and about 50 of their Men were killed. The Canonading laſted four Hours, during which the Enemy threw ſome Bombs and Grenades into the Town, which did no Harm, except breaking ſome Roofs and Windows, and wounding one Gunner. The Ruſſian Army afterwards filed off towards Memel, and in its March ſet Fire to ſome Villages. We have ſeen nothing of our Trumpeter, but his Trumpet has been brought in by a Peaſant, who at the ſame Time delivered a Billet without any Subſcription, ſignifying that our Cannon have carried off the Trumpeter and his Anſwer. The Ruſſian Gallies have withdrawn to Memel, after ſetting Fire to ſeventy Canoes, and throwing 1000 Sacks of Meal into the Sea. We have taken near Karcken a Ruſſian Veſſel with four Soldiers and 200 Buſhels of Meal on board.

Ratiſbon, Oct. 2. Two Memorials have been lately communicated to the Aſſembly of the States of the Empire. One was preſented by Baron Gemmingen, Miniſter from the King of Great Britain as Elector of Hanover, and the other by Baron Plotho, the Brandenbourg Miniſter.

The former was dated at London, Auguſt 24, and related to the French Invaſion of the Territories belonging to the Electoral Houſe of Brunſwick and other Dominions which hold of the Empire. As it is probable, that ſince the Convention concluded by the Duke of Cumberland with Marſhal Richelieu, Baron Gemmingen will not inſiſt much on the Contents of this Piece, it would be needleſs to enlarge on it, or on the Demand made of Aſſiſtance from the Empire, which conſidering the ſtipulated inactivity in the German Dominions of the King of Great Britain, would be of no Uſe.

The ſubject of M. Plotho's Memorial is the Entry of the Swedes into Pruſſian Pomerania. After ſetting forth the Conduct of Sweden in this Affair, which that Crown pretends to build upon the Guaranty of the Peace of Weſtphalia, Mr. Plotho refers to what is ſaid in the Declarations publiſhed on occaſion of the Entry of the French into Weſtphalia, in which it was irrefragably proved, 'That the Guaranties alledged 'by France and Sweden againſt Pruſſia could by 'no Means take Place in the preſent caſe: That, 'ſuppoſing, nevertheleſs, that there remained 'ſome ſhadow of Neceſſity for this Guaranty, 'and ſome Excuſe for ſuch an Invaſion as hath 'been made, the Matter ought by the very 'Treaty of Weſtphalia itſelf, Article xvii. Sec 'tions 5, 6. before the Guaranty was carried into 'Execution, to have been referred to the im'partial Guarantees of the Laws of Nature and 'of Nations: That, moreover, foreign Troops 'could not be admitted into the Empire, but 'with the Conſent of all the Electors, Princes, 'and States, which compoſe the Germanick 'Body, agreeable to the fundamental Laws and 'Maxims of that Body, and particularly the Im'perial Capitulation, Article iv. Sections 6, 7. 'That, conſequently, the Meaſures taken by 'the ſaid Crowns tended, not to maintain the 'Syſtem of the Empire, but to overturn it, and 'therefore were contrary to the very Treaty of 'Weſtphalia itſelf.'

The patriotic States of the Empire are afterwards intreated to conſider what Prejudice reſults from ſuch Invaſions to the Balance of the three Religions eſtabliſhed in the Empire, and the deplorable iſſue which they may and ought to apprehend to the German Liberties, if the Court of Vienna, by her ſecret Intrigues with the Crowns of France and Sweden, ſhould accompliſh its Ends at the Expence of the States of Germany.

After theſe Explanations and Remonſtrances, M. Plotho aſſures, that, whatever may happen, the King his Maſter will not loſe Courage; and concludes with aſking the States to grant his Majeſty all poſſible Aſſiſtance,—and the Effect of the Guaranty of the Empire, purſuant to the Treaties of Weſtphalia and Dreſden, and to make the ſtrongeſt Repreſentation to the King of Sweden, to induce him to recal his Troops without Delay, and to repair the Damage they may have done.

Laſtly, M. Plotho propoſes that the Diet ſhould draw up a Reſolution on this Subject, and preſent it to the Emperor, as Head of the Empire.

Paris, Oct. 7. Expreſſes daily arrive from different Cities of Germany; but ſcarce any Part of their diſpatches is made Publick. What is certain is, that the ſmall Pox, malignant Fevers, and bloody Flux, make great Havock in our Armies. The Duke de Chevreuſe has enjoyed but a very ſhort Time the Honour lately conferred on him of Governor of Paris, if the General report be true, that he is Dead of a Fever at Hanover. As to the Dukes de la Tremouille and de Briſſac, who have been very Ill, it is ſaid they are almoſt recovered. On the other Hand, the Marſhal de Thomont, who commands the Forces on the Coaſt of Guienne, is very ill of a malignant Fever at Bourdeaux.

M. Yſnard, of Graſſe in Provence, has won the Prize propoſed by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Rouen, for the beſt Diſcourſe on the Cauſe of Earthquakes.

The Subject of the Prize to be adjudged by that Academy next Year, is, "To determine the Affinities between the principal Mixts, as begun by Geoffry; and to find a Phyſico mechanical Syſtem of theſe Affinities." The Prize is 100 Crowns.

Extract of Letter from Rochelle, Oct. 1.

'The Engliſh Fleet left us this Morning at ſix 'o'Clock, without making any Attempt againſt 'us. No Conjecture can be formed of its De'ſign from its Manœuvres during the Time it 'remained on our Coaſt. Some Veſſels advanced 'to take the Soundings, but they were ſoon 'forced to ſtand off. The Enemy fired upon 'Oleron on the Side of the Perotine, but were 'briſkly repulſed: after which they returned to 'Aix, of which they made themſelves Maſters, 'after Cannonading it for ſome Time. The 'whole Expedition of this famous Fleet has been 'confined to the taking of the Fort of this little 'Iſle, which they razed. Of the true Motive 'of their Departure we are as yet Ignorant. We 'can ſcarce think that it was a Feint, and that 'they intend to attack the Coaſt of Brittany. 'Our Ladies, who had left the Town with their 'moſt valuable Effects, begin to return to their 'Houſes, which they expected to be ſet on Fire 'by the Enemy's Bombs.'

Amſterdam, Oct. 14. Letters from Modena of the 28th ult. mention an Edict whereby the Pope has laid an extraordinary Duty upon all Merchandizes coming from the Eaſtern and Weſtern Ports

and States of the Republic of Venice, situate on the Coasts of the Adriatic Sea.

The Merchants of Venice are apprehensive that the End proposed in this Edict, is to ruin the Commerce of the Countries that border upon Ecclesiastical State.

AMERICA.

Philadelphia, August 11. On Thursday last the Hon. William Denny, Esq; our Governor issued the following Proclamation:

'Whereas since the issuing the Proclamation 'of the 3d Day of June, 1756, for a Cessation 'of Arms between this Government and the 'Delaware, Shawanese, and other Tribes of 'Indians confederated with them in their late 'Hostilities committed on the Inhabitants of this 'and other his Majesty's Colonies on this Continent, and several Proclamations since issued 'for continuing the said Cessation and Suspension of Hostilities, the Differences between us 'and the said Indians have, at divers Treaties 'or Conferences held with the Delaware Chief, 'Teedyuscung, deputed by them for that Purpose in this Province, been at length happily 'accommodated, and a firm League of Peace 'and Friendship renewed, fixed and established, 'between all his Majesty's Subjects and the said 'Delaware and other confederated Indians, who 'call themselves Ten Tribes or Nations, in 'cluding their Uncles, our good and faithful 'Friends and Allies the Five Nations, to continue, subsist, and endure between us and them, 'and our and their Posterity for ever.

'I have therefore, with the Advice of the 'Council, thought proper to issue this Proclamation, and do hereby strictly charge and command all his Majesty's Subjects, Civil and Military, within this Province, carefully and inviolably to observe the said League of Peace 'and Friendship with the said Indians; and to 'take due Notice hereof, and conform themselves thereto accordingly.

'Provided nevertheless, that this Proclamation 'shall not extend, or be construed to extend, to 'hinder, prevent, or restrain any Officers or 'Soldiers, whether in Garrison or not, or any 'of the Inhabitants within this Province, from 'defending themselves, or attacking, annoying, 'or killing any Enemy Indians, who shall be 'found committing Acts of Hostility against any 'of the Forts, or upon any of his Majesty's 'Subjects within this Province.'

COUNTRY NEWS.

Newcastle, Oct. 8. At Morpeth Races on Tuesday the Prize of 50 l. was won at four Heats with Difficulty, by John Swinburn, Esq's bay Horse, Nabob.—On Thursday his Grace the Duke of Cleveland's bay Horse, Dainty Davy, won the Prize with ease. And on Friday when they ended, the Prize was won by Mr. Robinson's grey Mare, Musick.

Birmingham, Oct. 17. On Saturday se'nnight died of a lingering Illness, in the 69th Year of his Age, at the Stone-house near Rudgley in Staffordshire, Mr. Ralph Weston.

The Curb being taken from a Well in Stourbridge, a Man who was going home about ten o'Clock on Friday Night last, fell into it, and was drowned.

Extract of a Letter from Guernsey.

'I have had a suprizing Production in my 'walled Garden, which I think deserves to be 'made Public, for such an Increase perhaps was 'never known, viz. a single Grain of Wheat 'that was set in November, produced in August 'last 142 Ears from three to six Inches long, an 'the Product of these Years was 5600 Grains. 'The Governor, some Officers, most of the 'Gentlemen, and abundance of Country People 'have been with me to see the Stalk and Produce, 'both which I preserve as a Curiosity for the 'Farmers and Naturalists. J. TUPPER.'

Prices of GRAIN last MARKET-DAY,

At Farnham, Wheat 9l 12s 6d to 12l per Load. Barley 29s to 30s. Rye 24s to 25s. Oats 23s to 26s. Beans 38s to 40s. Pease 27s to 28s per Quarter.

At Henley, Wheat 12l to 13l 15s per Load. Barley 28s to 32s. Oats 21s to 26s. Beans 28s to 35s. Pease 34s to 36s per Quarter.

At Reading, Wheat 11l to 14l 15s per Load. Barley 28s to 31s. Oats 22s to 27s. Pease 31s to 35s per Quarter.

At Devizes, Wheat 42s to 54s. Barley 22s to 26s. Beans 33s to 39s. Pease 30s to 39s. Oats 17s to 22s per Quarter.

At Birmingham, Wheat 6s to 7s. Barley 3s 2d to 3s 6d. Old Oats 2s 10d to 3s. New Oats 2s to 2s 4d. Beans 4s 6d to 4s 8d. Hogs Pease 3s 4d to 3s 8d per Bushel.

SHIP NEWS.

Deal, Oct. 18. Wind E. blows fresh. Sailed the Elizabeth, Adams, for New England; and the Elizabeth, Stebbens, for Boston, under Convoy of the Prince of Orange, for Portsmouth. Sailed also the Wolf and Flamborough's Prize on a Cruize. Remain in the Downs his Majesty's Ships, Royal Sovereign, Adm. Smith, Racehorse, Ætna, and William and Ann, with the Martin, Hooper, for Antigua; Prince William, Thain, for Gibraltar; and the St. Francisco di Pauolo, Lozzani, for Leghorn.

Gravesend, Oct. 18. Passed by the Antwerp Packet, Smarls, from Antigua.

Poole, Oct. 17. Arrived the Ann and Mary, Randall, from Portsmouth; and the Supply, Hart, from Africa.

Southampton, Oct. 17. Wind E. S. E. Sailed the Gibaut, for Jersey; and the Montague, Priaulx, for Guernsey.

Plymouth, Oct. 17. Since my last sail'd the Transporis, with the Soldiers for Ireland and America. Sail'd the Tartar Man of War's Prize on a Cruize.

ARRIVED,

St. Pedro, Larrera, from London, at Cadiz.
N. S. de las Triese, Fuentes, from Vera Cruz, at the Havannah.
The London, Moran, from St. Kit's, at Corke.

LONDON.

The Express that came over from Holland last Tuesday, did not bring an Account of a Victory gained by the King of Prussia over the French, but has brought Advice (if we are not misinformed) that the late News from Russia, concerning the Empress's State of Health, and the Retreat of Marshal Apraxin's Army in consequence thereof, which was then premature, is now confirmed.

Yesterday came Advice that the Shark Privateer, which was taken some time ago in the Bay of Biscay, by the Hardie Man of War from Martinico, who fell in with Sir Edward Hawke's Fleet, is carried into Bayonne.

The ——, Reid, bound from Placentia to Newfoundland, is taken and carried into Carthagena.

The Clinton, Huges, from Jamaica, last from South Carolina, for London, is lost on the Bar of Carolina; Part of the Cargo is saved.

The Dolly, Anthony, from London to Falmouth, is taken and carried into Dieppe.

The Dolphin, Demonte, bound from New England to Antigua, is taken and carried into Martinico.

The Polly, White, from Boston, is taken and carried into Cadiz.

Two Thousand Troops still remain on board the Fleet at Spithead.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, dated Oct. 18.

'The Fleet here are getting ready with the utmost Expedition for Sea; it will consist of above twenty Sail of Men of War. Sir Edward Hawke is expected here in a Day or two 'to take the Command of it, and the Admirals '*Knowles* and Broderick *will go too.*

'The Intrepide, Capt. Pratten, is arrived here 'from the Downs to go to the Bay with the 'Fleet.

'This Morning Brudenell's Regiment left this 'Town.

'Remain the Admirals Knowles and Broderick, &c.'

It is said that great Interest is making in the City to prevent an Address on the late Expedition to the Coast of France.

A Number of Ships are ordered along the Coasts, particularly upon the Coasts of Cornwal and Exeter, to disconcert any Scheme formed by the French.

Admiral Bascawen is so much indisposed, that he could not take upon him the Command of a Squadron to which he was appointed.

In the Gazetteer of this Day there is a Remonstrance to the Public, which sets forth, that John Endick, a Mariner, was eight Months ago impressed from on board a Collier, and carried on board his Majesty's Ship Savage, and made his Escape with some more in the Ship and Boat, which they left on Shore; that about two Months since he was pressed again on board his Majesty's Ship the Norwich, where being known by the Captain of the Savage, he was by him demanded; and on a Refusal being made to deliver him over to the Savage, he was informed against, taken up, and imprisoned, and last Week tried by a Court Martial, who condemned him to be hanged. He never received any of the Government Money. He has a Wife and three small Children to provide for, and no Friends to make Intercession in his Behalf. [If this Man's Case be as he states it, cannot the Lord Chief Justice of England, by virtue of his Office, supersede his Sentence and set him free.]

The Half Pay due to Sea-Officers for the Half-year ending on the 30th of June last, will be paid the three first Days of next Month.

Yesterday Morning Baron Munchausen, Secretary here for the Affairs of Hanover, set out from his Apartments at St. James's for Harwich, to embark there for Stade.

We hear that an Express is arrived with an Account of the Death of the Empress of all the Russias.

It is reported that his Prussian Majesty has declared, that whatever Damage his Subjects may suffer from the French, the Saxons, for whose Assistance the French pretend to have marched into Germany, shall make good.

Yesterday was held at Wareham the last subdivision Meeting for the Militia for the County of Dorset: This Act has been carried thus far into Execution with great Zeal, by the Lord Lieutenant and the Deputy-Lieutenants, and in general with chearful Concurrence of the private Men, and for the Honour of the County, no Riot, nor the least Disturbance has happened on this Occasion.

At the Meeting, for putting the Militia Act in Execution, held at the Bell Inn in Wilton, on Friday last, there was a large Appearance of Persons summoned to serve, and they all chearfully and readily took the Oaths and were inrolled, excepting a very few riotous cowardly Fellows, unworthy of the Name of Englishmen. Their bad Example, however, had no Effect on their honest Neighbours, who shewed their Integrity and true Love of their Country, by a laudable Submission and Obedience to its Laws.

The Earl of Huntingdon, Master of the Horse to his Royal Highness the Prince, has appointed Mr. Henry Hastings to be Purveyor of the Sta-

ble to his Royal Highneſs, in the room of Mr. Barnet, deceaſed.

Yeſterday the Committee of the City Lands ſat in the Old Council Chamber at Guildhall, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knt. Chairman, who put up the Place of Common Hunt of this City (vacant by the Death of Michael Lally, Eſq;) by publick Auction; which was bought by Mr. Champneſs for 2440 l.

At the ſame Time the ſaid Committee ſold by publick Auction the Place of Clerk-Sitter at the Poultry-Compter, vacant by the Death of William Stewart, Eſq; which was purchaſed by Mr. Briſtow, an Attorney in Charterhouſe-Square, for 215 l.

The ſaid Committee likewiſe ſold by publick Auction the Place of Clerk-Sitter at Wood-ſtreet Compter, vacant by the Death of Mr. William Calvert; which was purchaſed by Mr. Ford, an Exchange-Broker (who declared he bought it for Mr. David Crowley) for 235 l.

To-morrow comes on the Election of a Phyſician to the Weſtminſter Infirmary, in the Room of Dr. Cox, who has reſigned. The Candidates are Dr. Grant and Dr. Brooke.

Yeſterday a Diſpenſation paſſed the Seal to enable the Rev. Richard Jacob, M. A. of All Souls College, Oxford, and Chaplain to Lord Folkſtone, to hold the Vicarage of New Romney, with the Vicarage of Eaſt Malling, both in Kent.

The Rev. Mr. John Cheveley is preſented to the Rectory of Stackworth in Bucks, vacant by the Death of the late Incumbent.

On Sunday laſt was married Mr. John Williams, a Merchant of this City, to Miſs Betty Gough, Daughter of Hugh Gough, Eſq; of Hatton Garden.

On Tueſday was married Mr. Charles Leſter, Turner in Biſhopſgate-Street, to Miſs Jenny Dudley, of Mark-Lane.

A few Days ſince died at Bath, Robert Daſhwood, Eſq; a Gentleman poſſeſſed of a large Eſtate in Oxfordſhire.

On Friday laſt died at Widcombe, Mrs. Aſtley, Wife of Edward Aſtley, Eſq; Her Death was occaſioned by the Loſs of her two eldeſt Children, who died after a few Days Illneſs. About three Weeks ago ſhe was ſafely delivered of a Son, and was in a fair Way of Recovery.

Very lately died at his Parſonage Houſe at Shackſtone near Boſworth in Leiceſterſhire, the Rev. Mr. Gibbs, Rector of that Pariſh, and Vicar of Congeſton in Leiceſterſhire.

Laſt Week died on the Road coming from Bath, the Lady of Sir William Tyler of Clarges-Street.

On Tueſday died at his Houſe in Clarges ſtreet, Piccadilly, Mr. Whitton, an eminent Builder.

A full and impartial Account of the moſt ſurpriſing Blazing-Star, which appears every Night like a Fox, with a ſwinging fiery Tail, over a Great Houſe near St. James's.

TO be ſure this Age, and particularly this Nation, is come to the *Ne plus ultra* of all Wickedneſs. Drinking, Gaming, Whoring, and *Politicks*, are openly practiſed even upon the Sabbath, not only by the Nobles and Gentry of this Land, but even by the Commonalty, without any Regard to Subordination. Dutcheſſes are great with 'Squires; Dukes keep Company with Drabs; and, if all that is ſaid be true, Men with Men, Women with Women, carry on a ſeparate and excluſive Trade. This at leaſt is certain, that laſt Seſſions at the Old-Baily a Man was caſt, *Horrendum Dictu!* for criminal Converſation with a real, live, Four-footed Mare. *O Tempora! O Mores!*

Theſe Crimes call for Judgments from Heaven; and it is plain that they are going to overtake us. As appears by the preſent little Comet, which being as it were but a Link comparatively ſpeaking, ſeems to be a Warning to us to prepare for the great and dreadful Comet, which, according to the Opinions of the beſt Aſtronomers, will next Year conſume Part of this Terraqueous Globe, and perhaps our whole Iſland, notwithſtanding our great Command of Water.

However this little Comet has already produced ſome ſingular, and doubtleſs Typical Events.

In its Path through the Zodiack Northwards, it ſinged the great She-Bear, or *Urſa Major*, ſo dangerouſly, that many think as how ſhe will dye of it.

In Lower Saxony, it acted the Part of a *Will-of-the-Wiſp*, and miſled a whole Army from the Place where it ſhould have gone, to the very Place where it ſhould not have gone.

But the moſt extraordinary Phantomenon of all appeared at Vienna in Auſtria, where an Eagle with two Necks was ſeen to ſoar out of ſight with a Cock upon its Back, and ſoon after to deſcend with its Eyes and Feathers plucked out by the aforeſaid Cock, under whom it crouched and trembled; and at Berlin a Phœnix was obſerved to ariſe from its own Aſhes, ſtronger and more vigorous than ever; though it is well known that the Phœnix is an Arabian Bird, that begets, rears, buries, and renews itſelf at Heliopolis only.

Nor has this our Dear Country been free from many of theſe Portentous Hints.

A Fox with a ſwinging fiery Tail, like one of Samſon's Foxes, has been lately diſcovered attempting to conſume a Pitt near Newcaſtle. The ſaid Fox was traced from Cumberland.

Great Betts are depending at Arthur's, that is to ſay, whether it is a real Comet or not; but be that as it will, what is equally certain and wonderful, is, that a Gentleman had no ſooner ſaid, If it is a Comet, why the Devil does it not ſhew its Tail as the laſt did? than he dropped down dead—drunk.

That it is a genuine Comet is but too true, as the Gentlemen of the Royal Society are ready to atteſt, or rather indeed, as they have ſufficiently proved, in that ſhort but clear and comprehenſive Treatiſe which they have already publiſhed upon it, intitled The true Character of a Comet; where they ſay that the Parhelion of its Parallax, making its Declination *by the Ellipſes of the Curve, and by a fictitious Vortex from the Heighth of the Orbit of the Nucleus, muſt be a neceſſary Retrogradation, as in the inverted Ratio of 41 to 99999, conceal the Tail of the ſaid Comet.* Now though it cannot appear to our naked Eye as a bearded hairy Comet, yet the Sympathetick Influence of its hidden Parts prove it to be as true a Comet as any in Chriſtendom. For the Signora Min—tti has already perceived the previous Symptoms of a Calenture; Ladies of the firſt Quality have been obſerved to be very reſtleſs; Mrs. Oliver has found her Community growing turbulent, and was pleaſed very wickedly to ſay, I do not mind the Comet nor its fiery Tail, come when it will I'll give it as good as it brings.

Take Warning then in Time, my dear Country Folks of all Ranks and Sexes; leave off your Abominations and your Politicks, and think ſeriouſly this Year of the approaching Danger of the next, when the great Comet ſhall ſhed its baleful Influence upon this unhappy Country. As we ſhall all be conſumed, it may perhaps prevent the intended Invaſion; but then on the other Hand, the Inſurance Offices muſt neceſſarily be ruined, and P——r Le H——p, Eſq; has acted, as he always does, with great Prudence and Foreſight, in ſelling all his Stock out of thoſe Companies. Lord have Mercy upon us. Amen. *Finis.*

Poſtſcript.

LONDON.

Tueſday Night Admiral Hawke arrived at Portſmouth, and next Day hoiſted his Flag.

It is confidently aſſerted that our late Enterpriſe on the Coaſt of France was planned by the King of Pruſſia. What Pity is it that his Pruſſian Majeſty could not ſpare Officers to carry it into Execution!

If his Majeſty would aſſemble the Captains of the Privateers belonging to England, and in Perſon propoſe to them an Enterpriſe of greater Difficulty than the Taking of Rochefort, thoſe who know them beſt are poſitive that they would execute it even this Seaſon, if permitted to chuſe their own Admirals, and to make the moſt of their Conqueſt for their own ſole Uſe; and if the Government would engage to pay their neat Charges and Damages in Caſe of Failure.

As freſh Inſtances of Miſconduct in the late Expedition are coming daily to Light, we hear the propoſed Addreſs of the City of London will certainly take Place.

It is rumoured that the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderneſſe has already, or will ſoon, reſign the Seals; which will be given to Lord Hallifax; and that this Noble Lord will be ſucceeded, as firſt Commiſſioner of the Board of Trade, by Lord Dupplin.

Tueſday arrived at Spithead the P. of Orange and Iſis, with the Trade from the Downs.

The Minie, Gamell Maſter, from Maryland for Glaſgow, overſet in a hard Gale of Wind the 11th ult. in Lat. 38. The Captain and Crew were taken up by the Chippenham, Captain Grant, who brought them into Plymouth.

The Friendſhip, Warner, from Piſcataqua, is arrived at Antigua; and the Induſtry, Whiſton, from Malaga, at Briſtol.

Deal, Oct. 19. Wind E. Sailed the William and Ann on a Cruize. Arrived the York, Veſtall, and Huſſar from a Cruize; and remain with the King's Ships &c. as per laſt.

Bank Stock, Books ſhut. India Stock, 141 ¼. South-Sea Stock, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Old Annuities, 1ſt Sub. Books ſhut. Ditto 2d Sub. Books ſhut. Ditto New An. 1ſt Sub. 91 ½. Ditto 2d Sub. 91 ¼. Three 1 half Bank Ann. 1ſt Sub. Books ſhut. Three per Cent. ditto 2d Sub. Books ſhut. Three per Cent. Bank Ann. 91 ¼ a ⅜. Ditto 1751, 91 ⅛. Ditto India Ann. 89 ½. Three 1-half Bank Ann. 1756, 98 ⅝ a ¾. Bank Circulation, 6 l. 5 s. Prem. India Bonds, 2 l. 12 s. a 13 s. Prem. Life-Annuities, 14 ⅝. Script. 90 ⅝.

Price of CORN (per Quarter) at Mark-Lane.

Wheat, Red,	25 s. a 47
Ditto White,	25 s. a 47
Rye,	21 s. a 22
Barley,	19 s. a 26
Oats,	18 s. a 22

The ASSIZE of BREAD.

The Quarter of a Peck Loaf Wheaten, 7d. ½.
The Quarter of a Peck Loaf Houſhold, 5 d. ½.

CHRISTENINGS *and* BURIALS.

Chriſtened		Buried	
Males	134	Males	164
Females	127	Females	185
In all	261	In all	349

Increaſed in the Burials this Week 15.

Diſeaſes and Caſualties.

Aged 28. Conſumption 55. Convulſions, 84. Dropſy, 9. Fever 58. Small Pox 46. Teeth 13. Lunatick 1. Stilborn 13.

Burnt 1. Drowned 1. Hanged themſelves 2.

High-Water To-morrow at 1 Min. after 8 in the Morning, and 40 Min. after 8 at Night.

Saturday 19 Min. after 9 in the Morning, and 58 Min. after 9 at Night.

LONDON: Sold by J. WILKIE, behind the *Chapter-Houſe*, in St. *Paul's Church-Yard*, where Advertiſements, and Letters to the Authors, are taken in: And where all Perſons who chooſe to be regularly ſerved with this Paper are deſired to apply.