

PERSONS liable to this egregious Folly, mistake their Measures exceedingly, and fail of their End. Their Vanity serves only to make them the Objects of Scorn and Derision, and they reap Contempt and Envy in place of Esteem. In fire, if they fall, they fall unpitied. But this is an Error of Complexion, a natural Weakness, an Infirmary more than a Fault, and cannot be cured so long as Poverty and Parsimony are despised, and Men valued on Account of their Riches and Expence; it is nevertheless a most pernicious Evil, because it throws out of the Circle of Business many Men of a middling Condition, who are the most useful and beneficial to the Society; and destroys the Equilibrium of Property, when their Substance is ingrossed by Men of overgrown Fortunes.

LUXURY may be prevented by *Sumptuary Laws*, and Restraints upon Expence; but these are directly opposite to the Interest of a trading Country, as they discourage Industry, hinder the Progress of Manufacture, stop the Growth of Trade, and the Advancement of both public and private Wealth: The sole Remedy depends upon the natural Sagacity and Discretion of the Individuals, to regulate their Expence by their Profits and Income, to confine themselves and their Way of Living to that Sphere of Life in which Providence has placed them, to be frugal, industrious, and contented with their Condition; and not to expose themselves, by an idle Vanity, to the Scorn and Ridicule of others.

As I enumerated, in another Letter, the Mischiefs occasioned by *Idleness*: so I have here laid out a few of the Advantages of *Industry*. The industrious Man, tho' poor, if he is frugal, may always live independent, and within himself, without depending on his Neighbor: To eat the Bread of Industry is a Pleasure unimpeachable; he can lie down in Peace, and rise up with Joy; his Labour is Health to him, his Cares are few; and if he is a Stranger to the Pleasures of the Rich, he knows nothing of their Pains and Dilemmas.

Yours, &c.

PUBLIUS AGRICOLA.

PAVIA, August 30.

ACCORDING to the last advices from the army, the desertion is so great among the enemy, that in one day 200 men came over at once, and arrived at the camp in two companies, marching in very good order, and commanded by subaltern officers. 'Tis also assur'd, that the trouble and dejection is so general in the enemy's army, that the officers don't give themselves the trouble to stop those that they catch in the last. Since general Brown has advanced into the State of Genoa, he has published an order of the emperor, which prescribes to the marquises, and other vassals, who are possess'd of fiefs of the empire, situated in the territory of that republic, how they are to behave, and what will be required of them in the present conjuncture, upon pain of having their fiefs confiscated, if they act contrary thereto. As the king is marching with all the Infantry of his army, to prevent the retreat of the enemy by the West River, 'tis assur'd, that the town of Final has already appointed four Deputies to carry the keys to his majesty, and beseech him to receive their homage.

Milan, Sept. 8. We have not yet received the news of the reduction of the castle of Gavi, which continues to be battered by 15 pieces of cannon and 10 mortars: 'Tis said that several Genoese noblemen suffer'd themselves to be shut up therein, in order to encourage the garrison to make a vigorous defence; and that the governor is a French officer in the service of the republic.

Messina, Sept. 10. The French detachment, which put our

mediately into confusion, and dispersed them. We have upwards of 40 killed, and some prisoners. It is the first disadvantage we have had of the like nature during this campaign. This morning at eight, our army decamped from this city, and march'd towards the French; the right wing is to extend itself as far as Tongres, where the left wing of the French is encamped.

From a late English PRINT.

AS all the Danger to which Great Britain has for some considerable Time been expos'd on Account of the late barbarous, bloody, and unnatural Rebellion, is now happily overthro' the indefatigable Industry and invincible Courage of our Nation's glorious Defender, the Duke of Cumberland, we imagine it will be highly seasonable, at this crucial Conjunction, to give our Readers a short Encomium on our most excellent Constitution, which the most implacable Enemies of his present Majesty King George (whom God long preserve) a Set of bigotted popish *Enthusiasts*, have endeavoured to the utmost of their power totally to overthrow, tho' (thanks to Providence) they have miscarried in their Aim, and stand fair to receive the punishment due to their Demerits.

A short ENCOMIUM on our present Happy Establishment, both Church and State.

THIS natural for all Men to imagine That Government the best, under which they have been born and bred, and to propose it as a *Plan* or *Pattern* for all others. If any Persons, however, upon the Face of the whole Earth, have any just Right or Title to boast of a superior Excellence in that particular, none can do it with a better Grace than the happy Natives of the Island of Great Britain, who enjoy a Constitution wisely moulded out of all the various Forms and Kinds of Government, into such an happy Frame, as contains in it all the Advantages of those different Forms, without participating too deeply of any of the great Inconveniences that attend them. A Constitution, nicely poiz'd, between the Extremes of too much Liberty, and too much Power; whose several Parts have a proper Check upon each other; when any one of them happens to deviate from the right Path; which, in dangerous Conjunctions, is sure to give way to the general Benefit and Advantage of the whole: A Constitution, where the Prince is cloath'd with a *Prerogative* that enables him to do all that Good his Inclination leads him to, and wants no Power or Authority, but what a good Prince would never wish for, and bad one ought never to be intrusted with; where he governs tho' not absolutely, yet most gloriously; because he governs Men, and not Slaves; and is obey'd by them cheerfully; because they are sensible, that in obeying him, they only comply with those Laws, in the Contrivance of which they themselves were in a great Measure concern'd: A Constitution, where the external Government of the Church is so closely interwoven with that of the State, and so exactly adapted to it in all its Parts, as that it can flourish only when that does, and must, as it always has done hitherto, decline, die, and revive with it. In a Word, where the Interest of Prince and Subject, Priest and people are perpetually the same; and the only fatal Mistake that ever happens in our Politics is, when they are thought to be divided.

'Tis objected, indeed, to this admirable Model, that it is liable to frequent Struggles and Convulsions, from the several interfering parts of it; but this which is reckon'd the *Disadvantage* of our Constitution, may rather be thought a Mark of its Soundness and its just Sense of its Duty.

The Elements being duly mix'd, every minute