

Let us now consider what Advantages the *Irish* may promise themselves by an Union. Let them then imagine their Country, within a few Years, improved in the Number of its Inhabitants, in the Health of its Climate, in the Cultivation of its Lands, in a Degree of Riches and Plenty, which they must not expect in Ages, according to their present Measures of Improvement. Let them see their lowest Natives reclaimed from Ignorance and Superstition, and animated with Sentiments of Liberty, which do Honour to human Nature, as well as best secure its Happiness. Let them see their Ports opened to the Trade of the World, and their Ships going abroad with their own Manufactures, and returning with the Blessings, which Providence hath divided to different Countries, as if with Design to promote an universal Commerce of good Offices among Mankind, for their mutual Happiness. If Ambition have any Effect upon them, let them seize this Opportunity of entering into the Affairs of *Europe*; of having an honourable Share in determining the Fate of other Nations, and fixing their own for ever.

At present *Ireland* hath no Character, not even a Name in the Affairs of *Europe*. Her little Regalia, her Parliaments and their Debates are confined within their own Kingdom. And however the Gentlemen of *Ireland* may love to talk of Freedom and Independence; however warm they are in their Sentiments of Liberty, yet these Sentiments (altho' hereafter they may be of Use to the great Cause of Liberty in general) with regard to them are purely imaginary. No Nation is truly free, that cannot resist the Insults, and repel the Violence of her Enemies; but *Ireland* hath really no Being, as a Nation; neither domestic Trade, nor foreign Influence, but under the Protection of *Great Britain*. Should she withdraw that Protection, *Ireland* must fall a Prey to the first Invader, without even the Power of chusing herself a Master.

When *Ireland* considers her own Poverty, she must naturally be alarmed at the Names of Taxes, Customs and Excise. But let her recollect, that altho' she should be obliged to pay all Duties of Import and Export equally with *Great Britain*, yet the Sum of the Duties of Exportation will always be proportioned to her Degree of Trade, which will sufficiently enable her to pay them, and that those of Importation will in a great measure depend upon herself.

All Duties, in general, of Importation, may be divided into those upon Goods, that contribute to Luxury, and those, of which we have the same kind, altho' in less Perfection, manufactured in our own Country. We might frugally live without those of the first sort, such as Wines, &c. or might in Part supply the Want of them at Home; or as they are generally used only by the Rich, the Payment of them is a Tax only upon Folly and Extravagance. The second kind of Duties is laid upon the Importation of Goods, in some measure necessary, such as Silks, Velvets, &c. but which, in tolerable Perfection, may be manufactured at Home. The Duties upon this Kind can never be laid too high, that the Poor of the Country may be employed, and the Rich may be punished for their Luxury in encouraging foreign Manufactures.

From hence it is manifest, that the *Irish* will have it in their own Power, in some measure, to fix the gross Sum of their Duties of Importation, nor can they ever be greatly oppressive, but by their own extreme Wickedness and Folly. The same Reasoning is equally just with regard to the Excise.

[The Conclusion in our next.]

UTRECHT, June 29.

ACCORDING to Letters from Genoa, Leghorn, and many other trading Cities of Italy, there is just brought on the Carpet the Project of a League between the principal Powers of that Continent, for uniting their Maritime Forces against the Corsairs of Barbary, whose Piracies cause so great a Prejudice to Commerce. The Powers whereof this League is to be composed, are, the Pope, the King of the Two Sicilies, the Republic of Venice, and that of Genoa, who are jointly to maintain a certain Number of Ships destined only to clear the Sea of those Pirates. Great Pains are taking to draw into this Plan the Courts of Spain and Portugal, who will find an equal Interest in the Success of the Undertaking.

Modena, June 2. The write from Genoa, that the Captain of a French Ship arrived there from Malta, reported, that the Corsairs of Barbary had landed some Troops on the Island of Pantalaree, situated towards the Coast of Tunis, and

dependent upon the Kingdom of Sicily; but they were repulsed by the Inhabitants, and obliged to retreat to their Ships with great Precipitation, with the Loss of about 40 Men killed and wounded.

Schaffhouse, June 7. It is confirmed that the Negotiations are begun again about the Renewal of the Alliance between the Crown of France and the Helvetic Body. Letters from Bern advise, that Mr. de Villette's Minister from the King of Great Britain, has received a Courier with important Dispatches from London, concerning the Proposals which that Minister is charged to make to the Protestant Cantons.

Paris, June 11. We learn from Puy in Velay, that the Bishop of that City, attended by some Thousands of People of his Diocese, going in Procession upon Account of the Jubilee, and being in the Church of L'Hotel-Dieu, Part of the Roof fell in, by which 150 Persons were killed, or dangerously wounded. Forty Thousand Muskets, and the same Number of Swords and Bayonets are making at St. Etienne en Ferroz, in order to be sent to our Settlements, in the East-Indies, and particularly to Pondicherry.

L O N D O N.

June 8. Our last Advices from Copenhagen, say, that there is a Naval Expedition on the Carpet, which is conducted with all imaginable Secrecy, and the Issue of which, it is believed will be of the last Importance.

Some private Letters from Amsterdam, mention their having received an Account, that the Algerine Rovers in the Mediterranean have of late cruized under Salentine Colours, and take Ships of all Nations, except the English, who are at Peace with the Crown of Morocco.

By private Letters from Dresden, we learn, that the French Ministry are labouring to defeat the British Minister's Negotiations at that Court; Overtures being actually made for renewing the Treaty concluded some Years ago between their Most Christian and Polish Majesties, upon Terms very advantageous to the latter.

They tell us from Berlin, that notwithstanding the Russian Court pretends to be in no Pain about the Preparations or Designs of the Turks, they have Advice from the Frontiers of Poland, that divers Russian Regiments are on their March to form a Camp in the Ukraine towards the Borders of Tartary. His Majesty's Most Gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, at the Close of the Session, June 25, 1751.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE advanced Season of the Year makes it necessary for me to put an End to this Session of Parliament; and I do it with the greater Satisfaction, as your diligent Application to the public Business has brought it to so happy a Conclusion. On this Occasion I cannot but return you my hearty Thanks for the many Proofs you have given me, of your Zeal and Affection for me and my Government, and the Care and Attention which you have exerted for the Interests of my People.

As *Europe* now enjoys a happy Tranquility, very little Alteration has been made in the State of Foreign Affairs since your Meeting. My Resolution to preserve the general Peace is the same; and I have the greatest Reason to rely on the like good Disposition in the Powers in Alliance with me, not only being continued, but confirmed and improved.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Readiness with which you have granted me the Supplies for the current Year, demands my particular Acknowledgements; and the Prudence and Firmness you have shewn in completing the Reduction of the Interest of the national Debt, is as agreeable to me, as that Measure is essential to the Strength and Welfare of my Kingdom.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have nothing to desire of you, but effectually to consult your own true Happiness and Interest. Let it be your Care to maintain, in your several Countries, the public Peace and good Order; to encourage and promote a just Reverence for Government and Law; and not to suffer these good Laws, which are enacted here, to lose their Effect, for want of a due Execution.

After this the Parliament was prorogued to August 13.

June 27. Our Correspondents at Paris acquaint us, that a strict Silence is observed with respect to the Proceedings of the eight French Ships that were last Year on the Coast of Guiney, but that however it is very well known, that Branch of Commerce commands, in a great Measure, the Ministers Attention.