

I never heard Praise ascribed to the Drunkard, but for the well bearing his Drisk; which is better Commendation for a Brewer's Horse or a Drayman, than a Gentleman. Beware thou spend not above three Fourths of thy Revenue, nor above a third Part of that in thy House, for the other two Parts will do no more than defray thy Extraordinaries; which always surmount the Ordinaries by much; otherwise thou shalt live like a rich Beggar, in continual Want. And the needy Man can never live happily or contentedly; for every Distresser makes him ready to mortgage or sell: And that Gentleman who sells an Acre of Land sells an Ounce of Credit; for Gentility is nothing else than antient Riches. So that if the Foundation should at any Time sink, the Building must needs follow.

II. Bring thy Children up in Learning and Obedience, yet without outward Austerity. Praise them openly, reprehend them secretly. Give them good Countenance and convenient Maintenance, according to thy Ability, otherwise thy Life will seem their Bondage, and what Portion thou shalt leave them at thy Death, they will thank Death for, and not thee. I am persuaded the foolish Cockering of some Parents, and the over stern Carriage of others, causeth more Men and Women to take ill Courses than their own vicious Inclinations. Marry thy Daughters in time, lest they marry themselves; and suffer not thy Sons to pass the Alps; for they shall learn nothing there but Pride, Blasphemy, and Atheism. And if by Travell they shall get a few broken Languages, they shall profit them nothing more than to have one Meal serv'd in divers Dishes. Neither, by my Consent shall thou train them up in Wars; for he that sets up his Rest to live by that Profession, can hardly be an honest Man, or a good Christian; because it is a Science no longer in Request than Life; for Soldiers in Peace are like Chimneys in Summer.

III. Live not in the Country without Corn and Cattle about thee; for he that putteth his Hand to the Purse for every Expence of Household, is like him that keepeth Water in a Seve: and what Provision thou shalt want, learn to buy it at the best hand, for there is one Penny saved in four, betwixt buying in thy Need, and when the Market and Seasons serve best for it. Be not served with Kinsmen or Friends; for they expect much and do little: Nor with such as are amorous, for their Heads are intoxicated; and keep rather too few than too many. Feed them well and pay with the most, and then thou mayest boldly require Service at their Hands.

IV. Let thy Kindred and Allies be welcome at thy House and Table. Grace them with thy Countenance, and further them in all honest Actions; for by this Means thou shalt so double the Band of Nature as thou shalt find them so many Advocates to plead an Apology for thee behind thy Back: But shunke of those Glow-worms, Parasites, and Sycophants, who will feed and fawn up on thee in the Summer of Prosperity, but in an adverse Storm, they will shelter thee no more than an Arbour in Winter.

V. Beware of thy Suretyship for thy best Friends. He that payeth another Man's Debts, seeketh his own Decay. But if thou canst not otherwise chuse, rather lend thy Money thyself upon good Bonds, although thou borrow it, so shalt thou secure thyself and pleasure thy Friend: Neither borrow Money of a Neighbour or a Friend, but of a Stranger, where paying for it thou shalt hear no more of it, otherwise thou shalt eclipse thy Credit, lose thy Freedom, and yet pay as dear as to another. But in borrowing of Money be precious of thy Word, for he that hath Care of Days of Payment is Lord of another Man's Purse.

VI. Undertake no Suit against a Poor Man without receiving much Wrong; for besides that thou makest him thy Competer, it is a base Conquest to triumph where there is small Resistance. Neither attempt Law against any Man before thou be fully resolved that thou hast Right on thy Side, and then spare not for either Money or Pains; for a Cause or two so followed and obtained, will free thee from Suits a great Part of thy Life.

VII. Be sure to keep some great Man thy Friend; but trouble him not for Trifles. Compliment him often with many, yet small Gifts, and of little Charge: And if thou hast cause to bestow any great Gratuity, let it be something that may be daily in Sight; otherwise, in this ambitious Age, thou shalt remain like a Top without a Pole, and be made a Foot Ball for every insulting Companion to spurn at.

VIII. Toward's thy Superiors be humble, yet generous; with thine Equals familiar, yet respectful. Toward's thy Inferiors shew much Humanity, and some Familiarity. The first prepares thy Way

to Advancement; the second makes thee known for a Man well bred; the third gains a good Report, which once got is easily kept: For right Humanity takes such deep Root in the Minds of the Multitude, that they are more easily gained by unprofitable Courtiers, than by churlish Benefits. Yet I advise thee not to affect Popularity too much. Seek not to be Esteem'd, thin to be Raleigh.

IX. Trust not any Man with thy Life, Credit, or Estate; for it is mere Folly for a Man to enbrall himself to his Friend, as though, Occasion being offered, he should not dare to become the Enemy.

X. Be not scurrilous in Conversation, nor satirical in thy Jest; the one will make thee unwelcome to all Company; the other draw on Quarrels, and get the Hatred of thy best Friends: For suspicious Jest, when any of them favour of Truth, leave a Bitterness in the Minds of those who are touched. And though I have already pointed at this inclusively, yet I think it necessary to leave it thee as a special Caution; because I have seen so many prone to quip and gird, that they would rather lose their Friend than their Jest! and if by Chance their boiling Brains yield a quaint Scoff, they will travail to be delivered of it as a Woman with Child; such rible Fancies are but the Froth of Wit.

#### TRIPOLI, October 2.

IN Consequence of the Peace which Commodore Keppel has renewed here, between the King of Great Britain and this Regency, the Dey has wrote a Letter to his Britannic Majesty, the Purport of which is as follows:

To the most August and Invincible Monarch and Emperor of the British Nation.

"With the sincerest Joy we have seen the most Sage and Honourable Keppel, Commandant of your Majesty's Ships, arrive here. He imparted to us your Majesty's Intention to renew the Peace and Friendship between you and our Regency. This Affair having been propos'd in our laudable and enlighten'd Divan, all the Members thereof were unanimously of Opinion, that it was good and expedient to renew this Peace, because the English being antient Friends of this State, it was fit to give them Proofs of our reciprocal Inclination to cement Friendship with them. Thus the Treaty having been renewed, we expressly order'd our Captains, charged to maintain the Glory of our Flag, to treat as Friends all the Ships of the British Nation which they shall meet with; to abstain especially from giving them any Trouble or Uneasiness, and to be very careful of not stopping or detaining them without a Cause, after the said Ships shall have duly complied with what is required by Treaties, in such Cases as when our Ships, being in quest of our Enemies, meet with Vessels belonging to Nations in Friendship with us. It is our unfeign'd Desire to perform ingenuously, and without Reservation, the Word and Promise we give to our Friends, particularly to such whose Friendship is so antient as your Majesty's. We will be sedulous to preserve and increase that Friendship, and be diligent in removing all Obstacles thereto: For it is with the strictest regard to Truth that we lay these Assurances before your Majesty's Throne, that they may be a Guarantee and certain Proof of our real and irrevocable Sentiments, &c."

Tunis, Oct. 6. Mr Keppel, Commodore of the English Squadron in the Mediterranean, cast Anchor about a Fortnight ago, in this Harbour, being come to treat about a Renewal of the Peace between this Regency and the Crown of Great Britain, and as he had already done at Algiers and Tripoli. He was received with a Salute from the Cannon of the Castles, and other Marks of the greatest Respect. The Renewal of the Peace having been afterwards propos'd to the Divan, the Bashaw, the Chiefs of the Regency, and all the Officers of the Army, unanimously agreed to it.

Tunis, Oct. 8. In the Treaty of Peace and Navigation, which this State has just renewed with the King of Great Britain, it is stipulated among other Things, that the English Packet Boats shall be provided with Commissions from his Britannic Majesty; that the Crews of Ships belonging to Port Mahon and Gibraltar must be two Thirds Natives of those Ports, and the Rest may be Foreigners; but if there be a greater Number of the latter, they shall be made Slaves, if met with by the Tunisiens. However, it is supposed, that this Article will not be rigorously executed: It is rather to be presumed, that by Seamen, Natives of Gibraltar and Port Mahon, Natives of England will also be understood.

Two Ships are daily expected here, to treat about Peace with the King of Denmark, to which the Regency does not seem averse, but it is resol-

ved to make the best Hand of it; so that the Danes must expect to be led down to large Supplies of Naval Stores, &c.

Genoa, Sept. 28. By Letters from Bastia, of the 16th Instant, there is Advice, that some Heaths having taken Fire in Corsica, the Flames spread to the adjacent Woods, and in spite of all the Endeavours of the Country People, consumed all the Trees, Villages and Hamlets, in a Tract of Land about 40 Miles in Length. The same Letters take Notice, that the Marquis de Cursay was returned to Bastia, after having pacified the Inhabitants of the Pieve of Niolo, but set out again in order to distribute the French Troops into Winter Quarters on both Sides of the Mountains.

Genoa, Nov. 20. The Captain of a Dutch Ship, arrived here lately from Cadiz, reports, that he met off Malaga, with four Spanish Frigates that were cruizing there, with a Design, as he imagined, to intercept two Ships loaded with Artillery and other warlike Stores, which the Magistrates of the City of Hamburg sent as a Present to the Emperor of Morocco.

Madrid, Nov. 20. On Wednesday last was published an Edict of his Majesty, by Virtue whereof, all Foreigners, of what Nation soever, without the least Restriction or Reserve, who were then resident, not only in our Capital, but in any City or Town within his Majesty's Dominions, are enjoined to withdraw from their respective Places of Abodes, within the Space of three Days; and in case any Person whomsoever shall presume to neglect the Prohibition above-mentioned, and shall be discovered, from and after the Expiration of the said Term of three Days, to be computed from the Day of the Date of the said Decree, such Delinquent shall be sentenced to work five Years successively in the Gallies without Redemption.

The Publication of this wholesome, tho' somewhat severe Decree, has answered the wish'd for End to all Intents and Purposes; for thereby we have got rid of a Swarm of Vagabonds who have been guilty of Villanies.

#### L O N D O N.

An Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated Nov. 13.

"His Britannic Majesty perceiving the Necessity, from the unexpected Death of his Son, the late Prince of Wales, and his Son-in-Law, our late Stadtholder, of taking timely Measures against the Incertitude of Events, has wisely foreseen that her Royal Highness the Princess might possibly, before the young Stadtholder should be Major, follow the Prince her Consort; his Majesty has therefore judged, that it would be highly the Interest of the Republic, as well as that of Great Britain, its natural Ally, that Precautions should be taken against an Event of that Nature; and that no better could be taken than that of nominating the Person who, in such Case, should succeed in the Tutelage of the young Stadtholder, and establishing a good Council of Regency, with the Concurrence of the States General, and the States of the respective Provinces; so that such Nomination should, with all Expedition, pass into a Law. To effect this Salutary Design was sent over a Minister of high Quality, and great Abilities, a sort of Hercules, who went to give the Death Blow to that Hydra, which has constantly revived with the Blood of the Lovestein Faction. The coming of this Minister could not fail of being agreeable to her Royal Highness, and to the well-affected Regency, who must necessarily approve of the Plan he was charged with, as it manifestly tended to strengthen the Bands of the Union which subsists between Great Britain and the Republic. The Council of his Majesty having been followed, an Ambassador will, 'tis expected, soon be sent over, who shall be agreeable to the State, to conduct this Affair."

Extract of a Letter from a Person of Distinction at Hamburg, dated Nov. 16.

"Our last Letters from France bring a surprising Piece of News: Who could have believed, that in a Nation whose System is passive Obedience, in the most extensive Sense, and who loves that is saying too little, who adores its King, there should be People capable of an Attempt like that which has actually been committed in the Apartment of the Duke of Burgundy, at a Time too when all France was employed in returning Thanks to Heaven for the Birth of that Prince, so universally wish'd for; an unknown Hand put into the Duke's Cradle, a Packet which contained Matter, that had it not been quickly discovered, would have had a fatal Effect upon the Life of that Infant Prince: Some Pasquiraades were likewise found there. Madam de Sauve, the Duke's Woman of the Bed Chamber, being suspected to be an Accomplice with the wicked Persons who made this Attempt, was arrested, and sent to the Bastille, where

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