

have prevailed on those, so whom their Sceptre was departed, to execute their most wicked Purposes; their Invevteracy to Christians, of all Denominations, still continues.

They stand branded in History with being rebellious Subjects; faithless Allies, and treacherous Vassals; with pillaging Provinces and Kingdoms, where they have been Farmers of the Revenues; with being insolent on the least Prosperity, and vindictive under Chastisement.

They became justly odious to this Nation in former Times, by diminishing and altering our Coin; by their Extortions, Usuries, and other enormous Crimes. At length, a Statute was made only for putting a Stop to their Usury; and this amounted to a total Expulsion: They departed the Kingdom, which was no Country for them, when they could no longer oppress (by their darling Method) with Impunity.

It hath been said, that we are to reap great Advantages from the Naturalization of wealthy Jews, by the Increase of our Commerce, and the Riches they will bring into the Kingdom: But can it be imagined, that when they shall become Proprietors of great Estates in Land (an Event we fear, not very remote), they will any longer apply themselves to Trade and Correspondencies? They will rather set themselves down in the Enjoyment of their Fortunes, and propagate their Impieties, by all the Influence, which their ample Possessions must naturally give.

These Considerations, Gentlemen, added to their horrid Blasphemies, too shocking to repeat; their Vices and Immoralities, too many to be enumerated, have moved us earnestly to desire you will use your utmost Efforts to procure a speedy Repeal of the late Act in Favour of the Jews; or, if that cannot be effected, to prevent its Progress and Consequences, as the properest Means of preserving our Religious and Civil Establishment, and continuing the Tranquillity we have hitherto enjoyed under the Government of our present most gracious Sovereign.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE, for Aug. 1753.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

THE most remarkable Occurrence that has lately happened in Europe, is a new Treaty between the House of Austria and the Duke of Modena, by which it is said to be stipulated:

1. That his serene Highness be appointed perpetual Governor of the Duchy of Milan, and the House of Austria's Vicar-General, in Italy, with a Salary of 90,000 Florins a Year; his serene Highness to keep on Foot a Body of 4000 Men, at the disposal of the Empress Queen.
2. That her Imperial Majesty have a Right to place a Garrison of her Troops in the Citadels of Mirandola and Reggio, and in the Castle of Massa Carrara.
3. That the Archduke Peter Leopold, third Son of their Imperial Majesties, shall marry the Daughter of the Hereditary Prince of Modena, by the Heiress of Massa Carrara; and, if this Princess die without Heirs Male, the Estates of the House of Massa Carrara, and the Duchy of Mirandola, shall go to the Archduke Peter Leopold as his Lady's Fortune; but in Case there be Male Issue, she shall have the Principality of Ferrara, and the other Estates in Hungary claimed by the Duke of Modena, for her Fortune.
4. That on the Extinction of the Male Branch of the House of Est, the Duke of Modena's Dominions shall all devolve to the House of Austria.

And it is said, that in Consequence of this Treaty, the Duke of Modena will next Month take up his Residence at Milan, with a Pension of 90,000 Florins per Annum.

Last Month the Prussian Minister at the Diet of Ratibon, presented to that Assembly his Prussian Majesty's final Declaration with Regard to the Affair of East Friesland; and soon after the beginning of this Month the Hanover Minister presented to the said Assembly a Memorial from his Britannick Majesty, as Elector of Hanover, by Way of Answer to this his Prussian Majesty's final Declaration.

From Amsterdam they write as follows: We are very attentive in this Country to the King of Prussia's taking into his Service and Favour as many Irish and Scotch of the Jacobite Party as he can. Amongst others, he has, not long ago, entered into a Treaty with one of these Gentlemen, an Irish Papist, who was well established at Rotterdam, has a thorough Knowledge of Commerce, is a very cunning Man, and who has sold a fine House, which he had in that City, in order to go

into the Service of the King of Prussia. Many People even say, that the young Pretender lies concealed in the Dominions of that Prince; but as they give no Proof of this, one may with Reason doubt the Truth of it.

The Republic of Genoa have resolved to build a Citadel at St. Remo for curbing the Inhabitants, and for obliging them to submit to such Regulations as shall hereafter be prescribed; but as they Claim to be a free Republic under the Protection of the Empire, and no other Way dependant upon Genoa than by Confederacy for mutual Defence, this may prove a knotty Affair; and in the mean Time the Republic's Affairs in Corsica seem not to be in a very prosperous Situation; for they acknowledge, that a Party of their Troops in that Island has been defeated, and all killed or made Prisoners by a Party of the Malecontents.

Reflections on an Instance of Human Frailty.

ALAS, how frail is Man! ah hapless Race! Demerit and thoughtless! soon by Vice subdued.

When left alone to wander in the Paths Where Nature seeks to satiate her Lust. From Virtue's Line how apt is Man to swerve, How prone to Ill! — Or who? or where is he, Of whom it may be said, behold the Man That never yet transgress'd the Law of God?

But now my Heart deplores the sad Mishap, Befall'n my Friend, a Man highly esteem'd; Was, almost I had said, by all below'd; Such his Deportment, such his winning Mein, As render'd him Respect: And who cou'd him accuse? He stood approv'd: and fraught with outward Bliss; On him Benevolence and Temperance smil'd: A prudent Consort blest'd him, and, yet more, Two lovely Babes his Wishes to complete. Yet he, alas! ev'n he much Pity claims; Temptation rose, and yielding Nature join'd, Then Virtue fled: Allur'd by Satan's Bait, Too prevalent, each sacred Tie forgot, Strangely he fell, and grievous was his Fall; Which gave his Character a deadly Wound. Great was the Shock, when Rumour spoke his Change; Grief seiz'd on some while others scoffing stood, Grief seiz'd my Soul, when my Ideas drew The shameful Deed that robb'd him of his Fame.

As Jonathan to David firmly knit, Our mutual Friendship sprang from early Date. That he was innocent, I cou'd have pledg'd a My Life, my All, his Honour to maintain. But oh, he's fall'n! greatly I mourn; yet hope Sincere Repentance soon will cheer his Soul. Braze not ye Sons of Vice; nor Libertines Triumphantly rejoice: Let none depend On their own Strength. Let such as think they stand,

Beware, lest thro' some tempting Delilah, Or favourite Sin, they, also, should transgress. Whoe'er doth Sin, for Sin, or soon, or late, Will surely feel the Wrath of God reveal'd. Ye Sons of Men, your future Welfare seek, Be vigilant, th' Enemy's at Hand; The subtil Enemy, unwearied still, Doth Mortal's ruin seek; whom to defeat No Art that's simply human can effect: Be this the ardent Cry, each one for one, Lord, by thy Counsel, guide me thro' this Life, And, afterward, to Glory me receive.

LONDON.

August 28. Yesterday was executed at Hertford, pursuant to his Sentence at the last Assizes, Job Wells, for the unnatural Crime of ravishing his own Daughter. He was very penitent, freely forgave her appearing against him, and hoped she would forgive the abominable Part he had acted towards her.

Sept. 10. A List of the most important Differences depending between the Courts of Europe.

1. Hanover's Squabble with Prussia, about East-Friesland.
2. Affair of the Silesia Loan.
3. Limits between England and France in North-America, and the Affair of the Neutral Islands.
4. A free Navigation in the West Indies, without Search or Visit, to be obtained from the Spaniards.
5. Boundaries of Finland, to be settled between Russia and Sweden.
6. Duchy of Courland to be provided with a new Sovereign.
7. Quarrel between Spain and Denmark, about Treaties with the African States.

8. Affairs of the East Indies to be settled between the English and the French.

9. Restitution or Satisfaction to be made to France for Ships taken by the English during the War with Spain.

Of all which Matters, some may possibly be adjusted by Treaty, and some decided by the Sword.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated Sept. 1.

According to our Advices from Paris it still appears determined, that a Chamber, from which there shall be no Appeal, will in a very short Time be nominated by the King to try criminal Causes; It is said that it will sit for the first Time about the middle of this Month. From this and some other Dispositions it is very evident that the Recall of the Parliament is at a very great Distance, notwithstanding the fervent Prayers daily poured out by the People for its speedy Return. The same Advices add, that the French Ministry appear uncommonly busied, and that frequent Councils are held. Not only the Ministers for foreign Affairs seem to have their Hands full, but Mr. Rouille, Secretary of State for the Affairs of the Navy, appears most assiduous to put the Marine on a respective Footing; and M. d'Argenson, Minister at War, labours with no less Zeal to put the Land Forces in good Condition.

His Swedish Majesty has published an Ordinance for the encouraging and improving Manufactures of Steel and Iron, by which that Commodity is exempted from the small Duties after the first of April; considerable Privileges granted to Workmen, whether Natives or Foreigners; and the Exportation of Iron out of the Kingdom prohibited on pain of Confiscation.

Lettes from Berlin advise that the Leather Manufactory, lately set up near that City, improves daily; and already supplies them with Leather of all sorts, as good, and much cheaper, than what they used to bring from England. The erecting a Bank in that City is still talked of.

We learn from Strasbourg, that M. de Voltaire had been for a Fortnight at the Black Bourlao in that Town, where he is visited by several learned Men, particularly Dr. Grevali, who acts as his Physician. His Niece had left him, and was supposed to be gone to Paris. These Advices say, he continues to labour very hard, his Secretary and another Person being every Day at Work. He will probably make no long Stay at Strasbourg, if it be true that Notice has been given him, that the French Court do not desire he should advance farther into the Kingdom.

Extract of a Letter from Amsterdam, dated September 4.

There is nothing new in relation to the Parliaments of France. The Court is still undetermined how to act. In a Word, the Clergy make the King tremble. Besides the Ministry, who side with the Devotees, persuade themselves that they shall tire the Firmness of the Exiles; and having the Power in their Hands, give themselves no Trouble about the vain Murmurs of the People. In the mean Time every thing remains in Inaction; many Families languish in Distress, waiting till the Parliament resume its Functions, and decide their Causes, on the gaining of which depends all their Hopes. Since the Grand Chamber was sent to Pontoise, it is computed that upwards of 30,000 Inhabitants have left the Capital. This was very observable at the late Fair of St. Lawrence; where the People sold so few of their Goods, that they did not wait for the End of the Fair to pack them up and be gone. Every oneer claims, How long will Things remain on this Footing? A violent Convulsion would be more eligible than this tedious and mortal Lethargy. But these melancholy Reflections have no Consequences. This Age would differ in nothing for the French from that of Henry III. if they had not Magistrates who are vigilant, courageous, and zealous for the Public Good. We should see that infernal Monster rise up among them, that detestable Fanaticism, which with a Dagger in her Hand rushed upon the Throne. — The horrible Remembrance of it makes Nature shudder.

The Conditions of the Treaty between the Empress Queen and the Duke of Modena are disclosed in proportion as they are fulfilled. We find 10,000 Austrians on their March to take Possession of the Citadels of Mirandola, Reggio, and Massa Carrara. This Treaty, of whose true Contents we are still ignorant, continues equally to perplex the Italian Powers, and the Courts of France and Spain, who never expected it.

A few Days ago Mr. Bryan O'Farrel, aged Seventy, was married to Mrs. Catharine Joy, aged Sixty three. Their Courtship lasted fourteen Years, seven of which they lived together in one Room. The Bridegroom had seventeen Children and Grandchildren at Supper.

Mr. Browne's Sunday. She to Carragh, and for Time, she pined. Nose, a Distemper carefully dissected, it was her Disorder lay noble Parts having is recommended Nose drenches Best begins to those Parts before sees a sharp Hu renders the Creat Matter issuing fr Mourning of th from the Brain. found to differ i more than coul the same Speci Perfection. Th Loas to the King and Excellence lone, which is Horses in the W

A Letter from Donegall to a of Dublin, on t Spirituous Liquo

S I R,

Your know are Service of arefif myself to y use your Endeav Scheme before th to put a Stop to Use of Spirituous Kingdom. In o that a Constable a Warrant. A Justice of the a Man for maki himself insulted the Constable, murdered by the Fortnight ago, ningham, near held by some of battered his H Farnacary near the Excelsman Magistrate, and in their Country they were left

these two Mon could mention ssestible as thefse unless something Cause of thefse end of all Order Sunday, not fa under the Pow the Congregation Service. The remarkable for since the increas ed. Our Man can Industry an the few who sfer industry, consume that would afford lizent. Three out of Ireland this Part of the nefs of Prewif Drunkenness. Ruin? I need made of the Li ses, in whichfse These are grow filled with th mon People, u their Way. I one of them die went next D bis Funeral; Town to taste that one of th five went nex nur to the B down to drink to such Excesf the whole N sequences of th ritt, of which some Means n or otherwife of his Majesty