

Chief, and 1000 of them killed, and 500 taken Prisoners, among whom is the Baron De Dickau, a German, promoted by Count Saxe, and was the chief Manager of the French Enterprizes in America. Our Loss is said to be 100 killed and 60 wounded.

November 1. Capt. Douglas, of the Bedford Man of War, who arrived on the 4th ult. at Gibraltar, from Portsmouth, carried in with him three French Vessels.

November 3. It is reported that Orders are sent to Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Dover, to send all the French Ships into the River Thames, where they are to be sold, Cargoes and all.

On Friday the Queenborough Man of War arrived in the Downs with a French Prize.

A Gentleman who arrived last Week from Bourdeaux reports, that the French Merchantmen belonging to that Port are all laid up, and the Men entered on board the Men of War; and that there were upwards of an hundred Sail of Dutch Ships in that Harbour; the People of Holland being attentive to seize the Opportunity of getting Freights offered them by the present Juncture of Affairs, before War be declared.

November 7. The following General Officers are appointed to command the Forces on the present Posture of Affairs in Great-Britain.

Captain-General, his ROYAL HIGHNESS the DUKE.

General of the Horse, Sir John Ligonier,	Major-Generals,
Lieutenant-Generals.	
Henry Hawley, Esq;	James Stuart, Esq;
Lord Tyrwley,	Earl of Loudoun,
John Campbell, Esq;	Earl of Panmure,
Duke of Marlborough,	Lord Geo. Sackville,
Sir John Mordaunt,	Earl of Ancram.

His Majesty has been pleased to confer the Honour of a Baronet on Major-General JOHNSON.

Eight Men are order'd to be added to each Troop of the Horse-Guards Blue, commanded by Sir John Ligonier.

November 5. It is said that all the French Ships taken by our Men of War, will be deemed lawful Prizes.

Sir Edward Hawke has hoisted his Flag again.

On Friday a French Frigate with a Flag of Truce came to Plymouth with a Lieutenant and Thirty Men belonging to the Blandford Man of War.

The 27th of September a great Fire broke out at Constantinople.

From Hanover they write that the Ratification of the Treaty of Marriage between the Prince of Wales and Daughter of the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle is arrived.

'Tis said the Officers under the Duke of Cumberland are appointed in Cafe of a War.

Nov. 6. Admiral West has ten Ships of the Line ready at Plymouth.

We have a further Confirmation of General Johnson's Engagement near Crown-Point.

Some more Martinico and St. Domingo Ships are taken.

The French we hear have made large Offers to the King of Prussia, but without Effect.

Letters from Constantinople confirm the pacific Disposition of the Porte.

Several more French Ships are brought in.

An Augmentation of one Corporal and seven-teen Men is to be made in all the Regiments.

Nov. 10. On Saturday 1500 Ounces of Silver Coin were shipped for New-England.

Sir Thomas Robinson is to have 2000*l.* a Year.

Nov. 13. Admiral West failed on Sunday from Plymouth, where are two Sloops with the French Merchants and Passengers who had Leave to return.

November 22. Sir George Lyttelton, Bart. is appointed Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the Exchequer.

The following Gentlemen kiss'd his Majesty's Hand on Thursday on their Promotions:

Charles Saunders, Esq; appointed Comptroller of the Navy.

Charles Shelley, Esq; appointed Keeper of the Records in the Tower.

Sir Thomas Robinson, Knight of the Bath, appointed Master of the Great Wardrobe.

And Lord Barrington appointed Secretary at War.

On Thursday Admiral Boscawen arrived at his House in the Admiralty from Portsmouth.

Le Jeunerce, Daniel, from Crofick, and the Neptune, Clearmount, from Newfoundland for Honfleur, are sent into Plymouth by the Cruizers.

Dublin, Nov. 15. We hear that a very rich Merchantman came in this Day, laden with rich

Bale Goods from Marfeilles to Cadiz, worth 80000*l.* taken by one of our Ships of War, Capt. Buckle.

Portsmouth, Nov. 5. This Morning came in a Prize from Martinico, taken by the St. George's Tender, of more than 300 Tons, sixteen Guns, valued at 1600*l.*

Admiral Hawke, it is said, will go to Spithead in a Day or two.

The Remainder of the PRECEPTS of ISOCRATES, begun in our last.

WHEN you are determined to advise with any one, about doing any Thing, consider first how he has behaved himself in his own Affairs, for it is unlikely he will be able to counsel you well, when he could not do so to himself.

Nothing can spur a Man on more to take Care of himself, than the Consideration of Losses he has sustained by his Indiscretion, for we should not be so desirous of Health, were it not for the Incommodities of Sickness.

Always conform to the Manners of your Prince, whereby you will secure his Favour, and consequently have greater Authority with the People.

When you shall be promoted to any Post, never advise with bad Men, that are your Inferiors, for if you do, you will be sure to bear all the Blame of their Council.

Lay down a public Charge, rather with Reputation, than Riches; ever considering, that a good Name is at all Times preferable to a good Estate.

Endeavour to get a Superiority, and yet content yourself with an Equality.

It is better to be a poor Good Man, than a rich Knave; for Riches are only of use to the Living; and Virtue is of much greater Service to the Dead.

Do not envy those that enrich themselves unlawfully, but rather those that ruin themselves by doing Good; for tho' these last have nothing else to rely upon, yet will they still have virtuous Hopes.

Ensure your Body to Labour, and your Mind to Thought; so shall you be able to effect whatever you undertake, and to foresee what will be most beneficial to you.

Consider well what you have to do, because oftentimes the Tongue forestalls the Mind.

Reflect that there is nothing permanent in this World; and then you will never be overjoyed at Prosperity, nor dejected in Adversity.

Take only two Occasions of speaking, either of those Things you are well acquainted with, or of those you stand in Need of; for of all others, it is for the most Part better to hold one's Tongue, than to Talk.

Enjoy good Things moderately, and bear with bad patiently.

Endeavour to be as secret as you can, for it would be absurd to keep your Money locked up, and let every Body know your Intentions.

Ever apprehend Reproach, more than Danger.

Death is a frightful Thing to wicked Men, but the Virtuous need only stand in Awe of Dishonour and Ignominy.

Live always as securely as you can; but if Honour calls you to risque your Life, it is better to fight bravely, than to avoid it shamefully, especially considering we are all born to die, and virtuous People have only the Privilege to die well.

Do not wonder, dear Demonicus, that many of the foregoing Precepts suit not with your Years. I at first determined not only to counsel you for the present, but to leave you Instructions for the future, which I doubt not you will soon be able to relish. Not being willing that you should have Recourse to any other Master, I took Care to insert at once all that I thought might be useful to you. Tho' Youth, like sick People, be generally apt to desire what is hurtful for them, yet I thank the Gods, I have reason to conceive another Opinion of you. I can easily perceive by your Studies, what your future Life will be, for he that so early can apply himself to Virtue, must of Consequence delight in the Rules that lead him to it. There's no better Incentive to commendable Actions, than Consideration of what Content they bring; whereas, on the contrary, Sloth and Luxury both tire and disgust us. Virtue alone can occasion a durable Delight. I cannot say, but that Vice has its Pleasure in the beginning, yet Grief and Repentance, soon succeed, and what at first was a Satisfaction becomes, at last, a Torment. In all Affairs of this Life we have more regard to the End, than Beginning, and judge of every Thing by its Event. You may also consider, that wicked Men have no Constancy in their Proceed-

ings, whereas virtuous Persons cannot alter their Course without exposing themselves to the greatest Infamy, for what is looked upon as unnatural in the former, will be reputed monstrous in the latter. If we blame Liars for uttering Falsities, much greater Reason have we to do those that have all their Manners irregular, for they not only do Injury to themselves, but likewise prove ungrateful to Fortune, who has blessed them with Riches and Honour. Moreover, if we have regard to the immortal Gods, we may see what Difference they have always put between Virtue and Vice. Jupiter, that begot both Hercules and Tantalus, raised the one to Immortality for his Virtue, and severely punished the other for his Wickedness. These Examples must needs induce us to abhor Vice, and love Virtue. To conclude therefore, dear Demonicus, I do not desire you should confine yourself wholly to my Precepts: You have many great Poets that will instruct you how to live; and as the Bee flies from Flower to Flower and takes from each what is proper for its Purpose, so do I advise you to inspect all the Manners and Writings of Mankind, to form the Conduct of your Life. Farewel.

BOSTON, January 12.

Thursday last Capt. Joseph Incheb arrived here from Lisbon (which Place he left the 11th of November) by whom we have the following particular Account of the late terrible Earthquake there, in a Letter from an English Merchant, to a Gentleman in this Town.

From on board the Sawitbington, Capt. Minoch, in the Tagas, November 3, 1755.

I SEND you a short but the best Account I can, of a most dreadful Calamity that has happened.-----In the Morning of the first Instant, about 3-quarters after 9 o'Clock (a finer, calmer, or clearer Day I never saw)-----I observed the Windows and Floor of my Room begin to tremble and shake very quick and violently;-----and the Trembling and Noise increasing very fast, I concluded it to be an Earthquake; on which I flew to the Stairs, and instantly to an open paved Yard, which encloses with a Wall the back Entrance of my House; there I found myself surrounded by 3 of my Portugueze Men Servants, and an English House-keeper, and tho' we held by one another, the Motion of the Earth was so violent, that we had the greatest Difficulty to keep on our Feet. This violent Motion, accompanied with a most dreadful Noise, to the best of my Remembrance, continued gradually increasing for the Space of 5 Minutes, and then I observed the Walls and Roof of my House to give Way, and all fall in; and, at the same Time, all the Houses round about me: Upon which, such a Dust and violent Smoke arose, that it quite deprived me of my Senses for a Time: When they returned, I concluded the whole City was in Flames, which I thought were sprung up from the Bowels of the Earth. When this began to clear away, my Ears were stunn'd with the most lamentable Cries from my own Family, and many poor Men, Women and Children in the Neighbourhood, who flew to my Yard, being the only open Place near. In this Situation we all remained on our Knees, putting up our Petitions to the Almighty for better than 20 Minutes, when we had a second Shock, but not near so violent as the first: After that I determined to make my Escape into the Country, or to endeavour to get upon the Water: My Servants all opposed me, and alledged, that the Passes to the River as well as Country were fill'd up by the Ruins of the Houses. At last one, by much Persuasion, agreed to accompany me; and after great Difficulty, by climbing over Ruins upon Ruins, and every where as we went along, dead Bodies, others maimed, others with an Arm lost, and some with their Heads only free, but yet alive, we got to the Skirts of the City; then my Servant left me, saying he would endeavour to return to my House and pilot the others he had left, but what became of him or them I don't know, for I have not heard of them since. About One o'Clock I got to the Water Side, and with some other English Gentlemen and Ladies, I joined in the Way, we got into a Boat and sailed down the River as far as Alcantra, and got on board an English Ship.

On the Water we had Time to reflect on what had passed, and to observe the Damage done; the King's Palace I saw was down, the Custom-House, the new Key near it sunk; many Churches, Convents, and above half the Palaces and Houses

The Country was all covered and Children, who were some another, and all the of Ground that presented the full of People, from whom the most lamentable Cries a to GOD. I omitted to tel or a Quarter after, while a ring a Boat, we had a th it appeared less violent th it did much greater Dam all the Buildings and Wa first two, the third broug

On board Ship I learnt, had felt violent Effects, the Earth opened and close and in the Fields round th the Ground flung up as if Shovels: The Tide, they quick both Eastward and every Half Hour, and the three Minutes more than to float large sunken Ship and were drove down th Quantities of Timber, Lu lay on the Wharffs, and from the Water-Side. A

dismal Catastrophe, a great ensued in several Parts of ing lighted at the Time thrown down, which bei every House, and no Bo Stop to it, may say two T down, and to all Appea not escape, for we have since at N. E. and E.

Custom-House, the new C Buildings from the Bott Campo de Lam, which a consumed, and the whole Yereiro de Passo to the F as one Furnace-----nothin appear. Thank GOD i considerable Damage amo the Refuge of all or the g gers that are preserved; tion, they are gone as fa well can, and have separa another.

Thousands of Men, W destroyed and buried in Portugueze that have esca to go to, they lie in the Cover, and I fear, having themselves, Multitudes w lie in open Streets, no tho dy; all Desolation!

I Yesterday Evening several Masters of Ships an cou'd save any Papers or Book-keeper went with us thinking to return to the the rest took, but has no some House fell in upon h cused the Risque we ran Paper or Book; and w away was not worth Ter a Night-Gown I have o Compting-House, with al &c. sunk the first Shock and Mr. James Combibr ated near the River, sav of their Effects. Mr. S and Cash, and so has M Mr. Burn, the House of M but the House of Brifo have not saved the mir heard of any other tha tell how many English F is certain Numbers are.

The King and Court served by staying in the of Briganza, where all th sure is kept, is burnt to Patriarchial, where was a I don't know that any saved, except the Mint, of the Treasure brough Having before told you doned, our chief Conce to subsist; for no Doubt and greatest Considerati wholly destroyed, and S and other Towns up th lowed up: Here, since we have continued to feel and dread, the worst is diers in the Bazia Fort a are all drowned; and