

What is excellent, comprehend the *true Taste*, and regulate their *Manners* accordingly. The *polite Gentleman's* Conduct is easy, and adapted to please in all Companies; his Behaviour is suited to his Rank and Quality in *private Life*: The *Philosopher's* Conduct is fitted to the strictest Interest of *Mankind and Society*, his Behaviour to his Rank and Dignity in *Nature*. That these Characters are as useful in Life as becoming, is a certain Truth; but it requires a Judgment to know when they are true and genuine; that is, to distinguish the *polite Gentleman* from the *Pop* or *Coccomb*, and the *Philosopher* from the superficial half-learned *Pedant*. Thus, a *true Taste* of Beauty, and a Relish of what is decent, just, and amiable, perfect the Character of the *Gentleman* and the *Philosopher*; and the Study of such a *Taste* will ever be the Ambition of him, who covets as well to be *wise* and *good*, as *agreeable* and *polite*.

The *real honest Man*, however plain and simple he may appear, regards not outward *Forms and Ceremonies*, nor prevailing (tho' trifling) *Modes and Opinions*; but has that highest Species, *Honesty* itself, in View: He is struck with an *inward Character*, the *Harmony and Numbers of the Heart*, and *Beauty of the Affections*, which form the *Manners and Conduct* of a truly *social* Life.

A MAN who models his *Taste* aright, with Relation to *natural Objects*, such as *Painting, Music, Architecture, or Geometry*, will never attempt to bring *Truth and Nature* to his own Humour; but leaving these just where he found them, he will accommodate his *Taste and Fancy* to their Standard; and if he does the same in the *moral System*, he will in Reality become a *great and a wise Man*; as he is on the other Side, a *refined and polite Gentleman*: By the first *Taste*, he understands how to lay out his *Garden*, model his *House*, fancy his *Equipage*, appoint his *Table*, and improve a *leisure Hour*; by the other, he learns the just Value of these Amusements, and of what Importance they are to a Man's Happiness, Freedom, and Self-Enjoyment. A *Taste* so truly modelled would discover, that a right Mind, and generous Affection, have more Beauty and Charm, than all the Symmetries of Life besides; and that a Grain of *Honesty and native Worth*, is to be esteemed above all adventitious Ornaments, Estates, and Preferments; for the Sake of which some of the better Sort turn *Knaves*, forsaking their Principles, and quitting their Honour and Freedom for a mean, timorous, shuffling State of gaudy *Servitude*. Many of our noble Countrymen make their first public Entry with a high Character, upon Account of their Ancestry, Honours, and Family; but ere they are long engaged, their *Worth* unhappily becomes *venal*; *Equipages, Titles, Stars, Ribbons, Staves*, and such splendid *Ware*, are barter'd in Exchange for *Honour, Merit, and a Character*: This they may think, perhaps, a mighty arch Bargain; but upon Examination, the Abatements are great, let their Ancestry and Family be what they will, to make them in the Judgment of Men deserve these Preferments; if once induced to give up their honest Measures, and sacrifice Friends, and every good Cause, for *private Interest*, they will soon find they have lost the *true Taste of Life*, and for *insipid transitory Honours* have exchanged an *Honour* that is amiable, sweet, and lasting. They may after this *all Farces* as they please, and hear *Vertues and Qualities* assigned to them under the sounding Titles of *Grace, Dignity, Honour, Worship, Reverence*, and the rest of such *Mock-Praise* and *Mimic-Appellation*: They may even in a *serious Tone* be told of *Worth, Honour, Principle, and Conscience*; but they know better within themselves, and will find, that after all, the *World* too knows better, and that their few *obstantif* Friends and Admirers possess either a very *shallow*

Here is now more Talk than ever of an Union between the Electoral Courts of Bavaria, Palatine, Brandenburg, and Saxony, in order to secure the Tranquility of Germany. *Bois le Duc, May 23.* The Inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages are endeavouring to save their best Effects, and are in a great Hurry to do it, that in one Day above 700 Carriages arrived here.

Amsterdam, May 25. Letters have been received at Nantz, from Paris, importing, that the English had carried three French East-India Ships, going from L'Orient to Bengal, into Persia; and likewise another, which was returning from Ponticherry to L'Orient: The Truth of this is however a little doubted of. 'Tis more certain that the Brest Squadron arrived on the 13th in the Road of Rochelle: That there are cruising before the Port of Genoa five large English Men of War, and two Frigate-gates: That the Fort-Royal, from Martinico to Bourdeaux, was sunk off Brest by an English Man of War; and that a Privateer of the same Nation had taken 15 Frenchmen near Calais, who were endeavouring to set a Ship on float that was run ashore there.

Brussels, June 2, N.S. We have just received Advice, that upon Tuesday last, in the Afternoon, the French having battered the Citadel of Antwerp with 50 Mortars and 60 Pieces of Cannon, the Governor was obliged to capitulate, which he did upon very honourable Terms. The Garrison is to march out with all the Honours of War, and are at Liberty to join the Allied Army. They are to leave the Town to-morrow, and the French King is to make his Entry into Antwerp on Saturday, where great Preparations are making for his Reception. The same Letters add, that the Allies lost only 40 Men in the Siege, and the French 400: That a large Corps of French Troops was left near Antwerp, in order to observe M. Balthazar's Motions; and that the Remainder of their Army was marched in three Columns, to lay Siege to Namur and Charleroy. The French King is expected here upon the 9th, and it is said that he will presently set out for Versailles.

Florence, April 15. Lord Colwill, Commander of his Britannic Majesty's Ship Leopard, has taken a French Polacco of St. Remo; and on the 3d Instant sunk and destroyed, in Dux Road, on the Coast of Genoa, eight Vessels, three under Genoese Colours, and five under the Pope's, most of which were laden with Corn. This has occasion'd the utmost Alarm on that Coast, where the Want of Provisions is represented to be very great.

L O N D O N.

May 10. In a few Days the Highland Regiment of Foot will embark at Portsmouth, on board a Fleet bound for Cape-Breton; they being on their March for that Place.

One hundred and fifty Women and Children are going with the Troops to Cape-Breton, to settle there, a Ship being ordered them for that Purpose.

May 20. General St. Clair, Col. Holmes, and several other Officers, have received Orders to repair forthwith to Portsmouth, in order to embark with the Forces which are going on a secret Expedition.

Last Saturday Orders were sent to Col. Paulet's Regiment of Marines, now quartered in Kent, to march directly for Portsmouth, there to embark on board his Majesty's Fleet.

We hear that as soon as the Trinity Term is over, some of the Judges will set out for the North, to try the Rebels.

May 31. The Scotch Lords, lately brought to the Tower, are to take their Trials in Westminster-Hall: And as soon as the Board of Works will begin to erect

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