

by Habit, base, servile, and dishonest; incapable of Good, prone to Mischief, and prompt Instruments of Cruelty and Oppression; their Obedience can only be obtained through base Fear; hence a Necessity for standing Forces to overawe them. If forced into the Army, they prove as bad Soldiers as Subjects; ready to desert, as they have no Country which they can properly call their own; quick to turn their Backs upon an Enemy, as they have neither Honour, Liberty, nor Property, to lose by a disgraceful Flight. They are oppressive and insolent Masters; seditious, false, faithless, and fawning Servants; in peaceable Times unwilling to lay down their Arms, as knowing no other Way of living.

WHILE the People are suffered to be idle, no State can preserve it's Liberty; those who have no Property of their own, must live by base Dependence, and neither can nor will defend the Liberty of others, as they have none themselves: Therefore it ought to be the principal Care of every Administration, to keep the Subjects constantly employed, in profitable Labour; Men must not only be restrained by good Laws from doing ill, but must also be encouraged to do well.

PERSONS of a higher Rank and Fortune, are not exempted from Diligence and Industry; in such a Way as becomes their Station, since their Ease and Happiness depend much upon it; for it is plain, that Luxury and Riot, trifling and expensive Pleasures and Diversions, a criminal Indolence, and trusting too much to others in the Management of their private Affairs, have ruined and consumed the most opulent Fortunes; they have been at last exposed to Duns and legal Diligence, and, if they have the least Spark of Virtue, are haunted with the corroding Thought of having deprived lawful and honest Creditors of their Due; while Buffoons, Sharpers, Sycophants, griping Usurers, and the idle Companions of their Pleasures, have wasted and devoured their Substance; and at last the Extortioner seizes all, and reduces them, from a State of Affluence and Credit, to a miserable Poverty and Contempt: They become the Hatred of good Men, and are deserted by the Bad and Vicious, who have contributed to their Undoing.

WHEREAS, the Man that governs his Passions, and manages his private Affairs with industrious Oeconomy and Discretion, enjoys social Happiness in it's greatest Perfection; he is esteemed and regarded by his Superiors and Equals, beloved by his Inferiors, and applauded by all; he is profitable to himself, his Family, and Friends; is an useful and worthy Member of the Commonwealth; and safely may be trusted with the most important Interests of his Country, as being under no Temptation to betray them.

Lam, SIR,
Your's, &c.

PUBLIUS AGRICOLA.

LEGHOR August

THE king of Sardinia having informed the English Commodore of the operations of the Austrian and Piedmontese Army, the commodore, in order to assist him as much as lies in his power, return'd the 23d instant before the port of Bastia, with four men of war, three bomb vessels, and three fireships. He proposes to employ them against that port; whilst the attack which he makes by sea will be seconded by a body of 4 or 5000 Corsicans, who block up the place by land; and, in order to succeed in this expedition, the baron de Neuhoff, who has been here some months, and who has a considerable party on the Island of Corsica, is return'd thither. The attack upon Bastia from the sea was to have begun yesterday, so that we expect to hear some account of it.

Aug. 27. The capitulation of the town of Namur consists of several articles; the substance of which is as follows: That two days shall be granted to the garrison, &c.

ed six, to retire into the castle, with the necessary provisions and ammunition, and that during that time hostilities shall cease on both sides. That the lower Town should be given up to the troops of the most Christian king, and that they should faithfully deliver up the arsenals, magazines, &c. to his majesty's commissaries. That all the women in general should go to the garrison into the castle, unless they should rather chuse to go out of the city without cloaths or baggage. That all who have any employments under the queen of Hungary or States General, may retire with their domestics and equipage on condition that they do not carry away with them any writings or papers belonging to the city. The garrison proposed among other things, that on condition the besiegers would not attack against the castle on the side of the city, they would not fire that way from the castle; to which answer was made That each party should act, in that respect, as they should think proper.

From the general quarters of the marquis de Bels, at St. Pierre d'Ardena, Sept. 17. We have already distributed to the troops the 50,000 Genouins, which the republic has remitted to them by way of douceur. The general opinion is, that we shall remain here long, but that the whole army will presently march for Provence. It seems at least as tho' all the preparations which we are making, tended towards an invasion of France and thereby a powerful diversion in favour of the Allies in the Low Countries, to the end that the ministry of Versailles may be inspired with more equitable sentiments.

Hague, Sept. 30. The last letters from Genoa are dated 17th of September; at which time there were several long men of war in the harbour, the port was entirely free and open as usual, and business carried on in the city without the least disturbance from the Austrian troops, who were quartered in the suburbs, and paid in ready money for whatever necessities they wanted; the marquis de Bora having declared, that as Tradesmen had no share in the war, so they should not suffer by the war.

They write from Brussels of the 23d instant, that the French are providing magazines one third larger than they did last year; that they had sent several engineers to Mons and Charleroy, put those places in a posture of defence; and that an expedition had passed through Brussels that morning, for the marquis Physieux at Breda, with dispatches of the last importance.

According to letters from Munich of the 25th, the third column of the Bavarian troops was to set out the 26th, with prince of Hildburghausen at their head, in order to follow two former columns.

Milan, Sept. 7. O. S. General Pallavicini, minister plenipotentiary from the empress in Lombardy, has, 'tis said, signified to the marquis de Carail, governor of Placentia for the king of Sardinia, not to intermeddle in the affairs of government, but to leave that to the management of an Austrian minister.

Upon the king of Sardinia's approach to Savona, the duties of the burghers met him; in order to present him with the keys of the town; but he refused them, saying, 'If they had brought those of the castle likewise?' And upon their answer, 'That they were not on the part of the magistrates,' majesty sent them back, telling them, 'That he looked upon the town and castle as inseparable.' After which he took his quarters in the suburbs. The governor and the garrison of the citadel are seen every day to walk quietly upon the ramparts without attempting to fire upon the Piedmontese, who are near the pallisades. There are 114 cannon and mortars in the castle.

L O N D O N.

Letter from Plymouth, September 26.

"Just now arrived here the Nottingham Man of War, which bore aboard the Crew of the Baccant, a French