

the Laws and Government; inſomuch, that a certain ever vigilant and watchful Magiſtrate, with the R. Act in his Pocket, could never find the leaſt Preſence to make Uſe of it. The only Appearance they ever made in a Body was on that memorable Day appointed for the public Agreement with the Undertakers of the Court Houſe: They were then *headed* by a Native of Maryland, a Gentleman of Fortune, and unmiſh'd Character, Exemplary by his Life, and Reverend by his Years. He it was that preſented a Remonſtrance to the Commiſſioners, in the Name of Six Hundred Freeholders, offering Reaſons why the Agreement ſhould be delayed until the Aſſembly ſhould determine the Diſpute: But tho' they were answer'd with an Air of Authority by one of the Commiſſioners, That tho' there were Ten Thouſand Petitioners, he would, for his Part, pay no Regard to it, they did no more than make a low Bow, and retire. I believe it will be allow'd that this was as harmful a Moot as ever made an *Inſurrexion*; and that the Reſolutionive of *Hot ſpicer*, whom they choſe for their Head, had very much improv'd the Principles and Behaviour of his *Protegees*, in the Reign of Richard the Second.

It appears, from what has been ſaid before, that about fix hundred Freeholders of the ſame County think the Proceedings of their Court very extraordinary; but our Native dogmatically affirms, that they acted under an ample Power, lodged in them by as clear and explicit a Law as ever was made. Whether the Freeholders are miſtaken, or this poſitive Gentleman is right, a proper Tribunal will prob'ly very ſoon determine; but as to the *Cruel, Savage, Scandalous, and Never before heard of*, given to the Magiſtrates, I would adviſe our Native not to be too poſitive in advancing Facts, which a little more Learning and Application, may convince him to be falſe. He will then find Judges, (much greater Judges than the Juſtices of County Courts) very freely treated in the Writings of the Learned; not in ſeditious Characters, but in their own proper Names. He may then diſcover in our Days, a Lord Chief Juſtice of Ireland ſeverely lamppoon'd for his Management in Court againſt the Draper's Printer. He may then find out, even in his own Books; for the Chronicles of England will ſhow him that heretofore Lord Chief Juſtices of England have not only been ſeverely lauded, both in writing and ſpeaking, but that ſome of them have been very decently *banged*, for giving Opinions contrary to Law, and deſtructive of the Conſtitution.

I ſhall therefore only proceed to conſider the great Labour and Pains our Author has taken to *jeer* out of Mr. Addison, out of a certain Author, and out of another Author, and out of the Chronicles of England, and out of the Lord Paget, Facts and Sayings, in themſelves, well worthy the Authors that wrote them, on many Occaſions proper to be mentioned, but always neceſſary to be applied: For I care not, the *Freeholder* will readily join with Mr. Addison, that nothing can be ſo ſcandalous and deſpicable in the Eyes of all good Men, as deſamatory Papers and Pamphlets; and it would much better become one who is contending for Juſtice and Right, to ſay with the ſame great Man, that when a *ſerious Party Spirit* is under it's greateſt Reſtraint, it naturally breaks out into Falſhood, Treachery, Calumny, and a partial Administration of Juſtice. But before ſuch Sayings can be juſtly applied, it is neceſſary to determine who are the Deſamators; and where lies couched that ſerious Party Spirit Mr. Addison ſo juſtly complains of: Has the Native done this? He has certainly never ſo much as attempted it; unleſs you will take a Number of groundleſs and malicious Inſinuations for Truth and Argument. To what Purpoſe then has our Author introduced Mr. Addison? I confeſs I know not, unleſs it be in Compliance with a Rule laid down and ſtrongly inculcated by the GREAT MOTHER to her Votaries, on all Occaſions to make uſe of great Names; for, ſays the Goddess of Dulneſs, in the before-mentioned Poem,

*So ſhall each biſſile Name become our own,
And we, too, baſt our Garth and Addiſon.*



PETERSBURGH, Nov. 10. O. S.

COUNT Beſſucheff, great chancellor, and Count Woronow, vice chancellor, have lately had a long conference with the miniſters of Great-Britain and the United Provinces, in which they declared, among other things, ' That the Empreſs was well ſatisfied with the diſpatches he had received from London and the Hague, and that her Majeſty had already given the neceſſary orders to field marſhal count Lacy,

we regard to the auxiliary corps, which is eſſentially ready, in order to travel to Poland next month.' They are very busy in our docks in building a great number of new men of war, and we hear that many large frigates are alſo ready at Annapolis; ſo that the marine of this empire will be in a more ſplendid ſtate than ever next ſpring.

The court has received, by the way of Aſtracan, a confirmation of Prince Gaſpar's arrival at Iſpahan, of the accident he had of the new Schah, and of the extraordinary horrid ſtatue that has been ſhown him. Theſe advices add, that tranquility is entirely reſtor'd in Perſia by the new ſovereign, whoſe government ſeems to promiſe much to his ſubjects, this prince having already made ſeveral regulations, which ſurpaſs all that has been ſeen under the preceſſing reigns: But it is not yet known how affairs will turn out betwixt Perſia and the port.

Genoa, Nov. 8. O. S. On the 31 the Duke of Richelieu went to viſit the exterior Poſts and Fortifications of this City. He found the new Works quite finiſhed, and was ſo well pleaſed with them that he told the Deputies who accompanied him, ' That he had rather deſend ſeven Works with 30 Battalions, than attack them with an Army of 100,000 Men. However a new Fort is building at St. Teſte, towards the Carmaldules, in order to render that Height utterly unacceſſible.

Picania, Nov. 18. O. S. According to the laſt Letters from Conſtantinople, there has been a great Revolt at Cairo, more than 300,000 People having taken up Arms againſt the Government, inſomuch that the Porte, in order to oblige the Rebels to return to their Duty, has eat ſome Thouſands Juſticiaries, together with large Detachments from the Army of Aſia.

Extract of a Letter from Bern, Dec. 22.

I take the firſt opportunity to congratulate you upon the extraordinary ſucceſs your friend Mr. Van Haren has met with on the errand he is come upon to our ſovereign. If you remember the hints I gave you a few months ago about the practicability of the ſcheme for augmenting the Swiſs corps in the ſtates ſervants and the readineſs with which the propoſal would be accepted, degrees of people here, you have reaſon now to conclude, my information was grounded upon matter of fact, and a thorough knowledge of the preſent diſpoſition of the Helvetia towards the common diſturbers of Europe. Things rather improv'd in this reſpect ſince my laſt, and nothing is to be heard all over the canton, but loud cries of, *Long live King of Holland* [You may laugh at the expreſſion, but you muſt grant that every boor is not oblig'd to know the difference between a King and a Stadholder] echo'd from the mouths of crowds of young recruits, who are daily ſlinging off towards to a tank on the Rhine. We are indeed told that the governors of Haringen and Strabſburgh intend to eſtabliſh a paſſage down that river; but we are aſſured at the ſame time that the cantons have already intimat'd to the French ambador, that if any ſuch attempts ſhould be made by thoſe commandants, he might from that moment date the end of his neutrality, and immediately withdraw out of their dominions.

An Extract of a Letter from a Miniſter at Paris, to a perſon diſtinguiſh'd at the Hague, dated December 4.

The party of Marſhal Belleiſle begin again to make a figure; and if the partizans of that general ſhould get the command, one may poſſibly ſee him at the head of foreign affairs, in the room of the Marquis de Puſieux, who is ſaid to order nothing more of them than what he learns from the Abbe de Ville, and Meſſ. Dran and Tiquet, his ſiſt clerks: However what this alteration is bringing about, every thing ſeems foretold, that the marſhal Belleiſle will be ſent to Aix la Chapelle, and in caſe the negotiations there ſhould be unſucceſsful, his lord will command an army in the Low Countries, and the prince of Conti will ſupply his place in Italy. The plan of the German generals for the operation of the campaign in the Low Countries, is a maſter piece of its kind; but as Marſhal Belleiſle has, it is aſſured, on his part, drawn up two ſchemes; the operations in Italy, and the other for the Low Countries; but nobody but the king will be made acquainted with whether they ſhould be purſued or rejected. As to the plan the marſhals Saxe and Lowendahl, which is at preſent under examination, it has many partizans amongſt the generals; thus, four armies are to be form'd next campaign, viz. the firſt army to conſiſt of 80,000 men, and to be commanded by the King of Saxa; the ſecond of 50,000 men, under the orders of Marſhal Belleiſle, and which is to aſſemble at the Maefe, near Cleveville, in order to be able to march in caſe of need into Alſace, where elſe neceſſity ſhould require; the third to conſiſt