

fore demonstrated: And that in Fact we obtain nothing for our Allies, who sacrifice in one Part for what they recover in another, is now no less evident.

Though it be true, therefore, that all which has been done, for both the House of *Austria* and the *Dutch*, has been done by *England*: this can be understood only to mean; that by our *A. m.* and Subsidies, while the War lasted, the Progress of the *French* Conquests was in some little Measure obstructed and retarded; that by our Subsidies and Intreaties, those Auxiliaries were obtained, which at last afforded some Prospect of a Change in the Face of Affairs; and that by the free sacrifices we made, without the least Retribution to ourselves, we prevailed upon the Enemy, then in distressed and doubtful Circumstances, not to give back his Conquests in the *Low Countries*, but to accept of an Equivalent for those Conquests, by Way of Cession, in the Establishment made for *Don Philip* in *Lombardy*.

As to the Recompence of the King of *Prussia*, which the pretended *Frenchmen* also mentions; if we consider the Part that Monarch has taken, when he has thought proper to act during the late Disturbances of *Europe*, it must certainly be esteemed another Advantage gained to a Friend, at least, of the House of *Bourbon*.

What the Punishment was, which the *ungrateful United Provinces* deserved, for their Conduct during the War, I will not pretend to say; but surely that Punishment, whatever it might be, was not due from *France*, whose Interests, by vigorously pursuing their own, and that of their Allies, they visibly promoted; at least 'till the Revolution happened, which put the Prince of *Orange* at the Head of their Affairs: And with so little Effect, since that Revolution, have they been able to oppose the Power of *France*, that the Court of *Versailles* can have no Reason to be so exasperated against them, as this Author would represent.

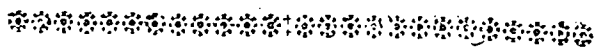
*England*, it must be owned, looks upon the *Catholic Netherlands* as a Kind of Barrier to herself, as well as to the States General: But as her Interest in this Barrier cannot be called the greatest; as she procures the Restoration of it dismantled, and perhaps diminished; as *Dunkirk*, which more than the whole Barrier besides concerns her, gets partly relieved from the Conditions imposed on it in the Peace of *Utrecht*; I cannot apprehend, under the Circumstances above mentioned, what is the Honour, or what the Advantage, obtained by her in this boisterous Peace. Certainly she had a Right to expect, upon restoring the *Dunkirk of Amoyne*, that the *Dunkirk of Europe* should have been put into her Hands, or intirely reduced to an Incapacity of giving her further Trouble. The Ports of *Flanders*, not the inland Towns, are the proper *English* Barrier, and in respect to these we are manifest Losers by the new Treaty. But has not the Jealousy of *Holland*, as much as the Ambition of *France*, contributed to keep this Barrier out of our Possession? It was to allay this Jealousy that the Demolition of *Dunkirk*, rather the Surrender of it, was stipulated in the Peace of *Utrecht*.

It will be difficult to shew what great Advantage we obtain by the Renewal of the Treaty of *London*, in 1713, and the express abandoning of the House of *Stuart*; unless the Author would suppose it possible that his present Majesty, in treating with his Enemies, should have relinquished his own Rights, and those of his Family, in favour of his abjured Rival; which more, I presume, than could have been expected, if that Rival had been actually, at the Time when the Preliminaries were signed, in the Heart of *Great Britain*, at the Head of a *French* Army, and *Martha Belshize*, with another *French* Army, had been in full Possession of *Hanover*. 'Tis an Affront to common Understanding therefore to suggest, that any Concession is made to the House of *Bourbon*, or any Benefit obtained by either his Majesty, or the *English* Nation, in this Article of Form, without which all Negotiations would have been impracticable; for 'tis ever known, that a Treaty betwixt two Crowns, or even betwixt a great Monarch and a petty Prince, or sovereign State, negotiated and concluded without a full Acknowledgement of the Rights of both Parties? And does not this Acknowledgement, in the Parties treating, exclude all other Pretensions on these Rights, tho' no mention of them should be formally made in the Treaty?

For this Reason, I must confess, I have always thought it somewhat derogatory to the *British* Crown and Nation, that such Form has been used in late Treaties, on Account of this hated Family. If our security against its future Attempts indeed depend on those Forms: or the *Popish* Princes, who are to them, would think themselves eternally and inviolably bound by the said Forms, it would be Madness to neglect the violation of them in every Treaty with foreign

since we know that this is not the Case; that fresh Attempts are made with every fresh Opportunity; and that Enmity to *Britain*, or his *Britannic* Majesty, is ever attended with Friendship to the hereditary Disturbers of our Rest; it seems superfluous at least, if it does not deserve a more disgraceful Epithet, to admit the mention of these abhorred Pretensions in our solemn Pacts with foreign Powers.

The Hearts of *Britons*, their Love of Liberty, their Scorn of *Popish* Superstition, and their rational Attachment, grounded on the princely Virtues of his Majesty, and his Royal Family, are the great Security of the Protestant Succession, which can never receive any additional Strength from the Stipulations of the House of *Bourbon*. The only Addition that can be made to this Security, must be by the Conduct of Ministers: If these are steady in the Interest of their Country, uncorrupt in their Administration at home, tenacious of our Honour in their Negotiations abroad, we have nothing to fear from *Popish* Pretenders, or the most zealous and powerful of their foreign Abettors.



L I S B O N, September 21.

THE navigation of the Coasts of this kingdom extremely incommoded by the *Algerines*, who, to exercise their Pyracies with the greater success, have established a company at *Algiers*, composed principally of *Jews* and *renegades*, who have raised a fund for constantly keeping at sea three men of war and six xebecs, in order to cruise upon the nations that do not make presents to these pyrates, such as the *Spaniards*, *Portuguese*, and some states of *Italy*. They have in such manner put this project in execution, that no *Portuguese* ship dare put to sea, for fear of being taken. These men of war are of different sizes, there being one of 54 guns, another of 40, and another of 30. Under these circumstances, all *Portuguese* ships, even the fleets destined for the *Brazils* and other colonies, being exposed to great danger, the court begins to think seriously upon re-establishing the marine of this kingdom. Two men of war, which were ready to put to sea, with an armed xebecque, have a ready sail from this port, in order to chase these rovers.

*Warsaw*, September 27. We have received this morning the disagreeable news of a great fire, which has happened at *Wergrow*, whereby the whole town has been reduced to a heap of ashes. This was added to that general concern, which discovers itself in the faces of all ranks of people, from the consideration of the heavy calamities with which Providence has thought fit to afflict this nation. A destructive murrain among the cattle, has visited one province after another, and has carried off multitudes, without our being able hitherto to discover any medicines efficacious enough to put a stop to this distemper. The locusts have also made great ravages in several provinces, and a most unseasonable drought has burnt up what little grass was any where left, so that in many places, the cattle that escaped the murrain have died for want of food. Besides these punishments, if it did upon us by the hand of Heaven, we suffer still more by the wickedness of man; some avaritious and cruel people, having taken occasion from the melancholy circumstances we labour under, to raise the price of provisions of all sorts, to near three times their natural value. It is, however, hoped that the court will speedily fall upon some proper expedients to redress this grievance, by which all degrees of people are sensibly affected.

*Vienna*, October 11. It is commonly reported, that the emperor is returned from *Bohemia* much dissatisfied, several of the states of that kingdom having refused to enter into the views of the empress queen, of yielding up the sovereignty thereof to the emperor. His *Prussian* majesty, it is said, in order to constrain her Imperial majesty the empress queen to guaranty *Silesia*, strenuously opposes this cession, and has, by certain effectual methods, attached many of the principal states of *Bohemia* to his interest, and is doing in this kingdom what he heretofore did at the general dyet of *Poland*.

*Warsaw*, October 13. There is a greater appearance than ever, that public affairs will be conducted in the present dyet with all the unanimity imaginable. The augmentation of the army will infallibly take place; proper measures will also be taken for establishing the customs, and other branches of the public revenue, upon a better foot, and for relieving as far as possible, the trading part of the nation from the hardships under which they have long laboured; and for improving the navigation of the river *Vistula*, and for making