

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, January 9, 1751.

From the BRISTOL JOURNAL, Jan 2, 1750.

To the PRINTER, &c.

THE following Article having been inserted in your Paper, viz. That the Queen of Denmark, who is now happily recovered from the Small-Pox, had the same by Inoculation some years ago. And whereas this must discourage the Practice of Inoculation, which is one of the most providential Discoveries for the Preservation of the Lives of Thousands, if the Practice of Inoculation should become general; I resolved to write to a Friend of mine at Copenhagen, to know the truth of this Affair, of the Queen of Denmark's having had the Small-Pox, to which I received the following Answer.

Extract of a Letter from a Person of Distinction at Copenhagen.

SIR,

IN Answer to what you desired to be informed of, whether the Queen of Denmark has lately had the Small-Pox, I can tell you of a certainty, That what is reported with you to have been the Small-Pox, was really no more than the Chicken-Pox; I can't therefore but suspect, it was given out by some Persons, among your selves, to be the Small-Pox, in order to discourage the Practice of Inoculation. You may make what use you please of this, only I desire my Name may be conceal'd.

I am, &c.

When the World has seen the Success that attended the giving of the Small-Pox by Inoculation, not one in a Hundred dying of it, or being maimed by it, in any degree; it must be strange Weakness or Negligence in Parents, not to Inoculate all their Children, who have not had that fatal Distemper in the natural Way.

There can be but two Reasons given for not doing this; the one, That Persons, who are inoculated, are still liable to Infection in the natural Way; the other, That it is great Presumption, and a tempting of Providence, to give Children a Distemper, which they may never have.

In Answer to the first, it is sufficient to say, That if any one Instance could be given of a Person's being infected in the natural Way, after Inoculation; these Instances, must be very frequent, which no one will pretend to affirm to be fact; and therefore it may certainly be concluded, that there never was one Instance of any Person's having had the Small-Pox, in the natural Way, after their having had it by Inoculation.

In Answer to the second, I only desire to know, of those Persons, who are against Inoculation, whether supposing this Country was as subject to the Plague, as to the Small-Pox, and a method could be discovered, to give a Person the Plague either by Inoculation, or some other Way, and this in a favorable a Manner, as 1000 in a Hundred died of it, whether it would not be great Stupidity not to put such a Method into Practice?

And if this would not be Presumption, or a tempting of Providence, to give Persons the Plague, at a Time when the Plague raged amongst us, in a way, that would be almost certain to save their Lives; neither can it be Presumption, or a tempting of Providence, to give Persons the Small-Pox by Inoculation. The Two Cases are exactly parallel; hardly any Person escaping the Small-Pox who goes out of the World, and when it is a bad Sort, very few getting over it. And therefore to reject the Practice of Inoculation, is to re-

ject one of the most providential Discoveries, to save the Lives of Thousands. And, for this Reason, the Hospital, lately erected for Inoculation, deserves the greatest Encouragement and Support.

PHILANTHROS.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL.

The HISTORY of EUROPE, &c.

ACCORDING to private Letters, received at Venice, by the Way of Damietta, from Constantinople, great Fermentation reigns in that Capital. There has been two more Riots, one on the Side of the Seven Towers, whereby the Quarter of the Butchers and that of the Tanners have been entirely consumed; and the other at Acquiri, by which a great Number of Houses were reduced to Ashes. They have also discovered that these Riots have been kindled by Incendiaries, whose Employers, however, have not had the Satisfaction to see the Confusion they expected.

Their Letters add, that the Grand Signior has lately given a fresh Proof of his Inclination to live in Peace with his Neighbours. For Advice having been received at Constantinople that two Cossack Merchants, Subjects of the Crown of Russia, being at Oczakow on some commercial Affairs, had been there murdered by the Populace, the Sultan immediately ordered a Body of Janizaries, thirty, under the Command of the Aga, to hunt out the Perpetrators of so inhuman an Action, as well as those who countenanced them therein, that they may meet with an exemplary Punishment.

The Canal, for opening a Communication between the Baltic and the Ocean, in making whereof it was necessary to dig and blow up Rocks of 700 Yards Extent, is so far advanced, that the Swedes flatter themselves, this great Work, with all the Sluices, will be perfected next Year. The River of Trolhans, which flows from the Lake of Wannor, joins on the Side of the Ocean the Extremity of this Canal, by means whereof Vessels may, in Case of Need, avoid the Passage of the Sound.

They write also from Stockholm, that Count Goes, the Imperial Envoy, has given the Swedish Ministry Assurances of the sincere Desire his Court has to concur in terminating, in an amicable Manner, the Differences which subsist between Russia and Sweden.

A Swiss Politician tells us from Schaffhausen, That as well as Things now appear in Byron, a long Continuance of a general Tranquillity is not to be relied on. That in Italy there seems to be a Foundation laid for future Riots, which most of the interested Parties seem to be sensible of, and therefore keep on their Guard. That the Court of Vienna takes great Satisfaction at the Cession of the Rights of that House of Parma on the Milanese made to the King of Sardania in Consideration of the Marriage of the Duke of Savoy with the Infanta Maria Antonietta, which he looked upon as a grand Piece of Policy, and which can scarce fail of attaching the House of Savoy to that of Bourbon. On the other Hand, the Court of Madrid perceives, by the Measures which the Austrians are taking in Lombardy, a Design of ending during one Day at the Recovery of the States, which the Emperor was forced to cede at the Peace of Amiens.

The King of the Two Sicilies is engaging the Forces of Land and Sea. The Republic of Venice is taking into its Pay many Regiments of Foreign Troops. And the Austrian