

In representing to you the Conduct of your Leaders for some Time past, I have willingly omitted several Particulars: But one Thing I must observe. No sooner is the least mention made of Affairs, relating to Philip, but up starts one or other among you, and cries out, "How desirable a Thing is Peace! How burdensome the Support of an Army! These Men would plunder us of all our Wealth!" And, with Exclamations of this Kind, they obstruct all your Measures, and afford Philip Leisure and Opportunity to put all his Designs in Execution. And thus you gain present Ease and Quiet (which, in the Event, I fear, will be found too dear a Purchase); and these Men, by Honours and Rewards. But why all this Pains to persuade you to Peace? Are you not sufficiently inclined to it yourselves? Let them employ their Eloquence in persuading Philip to it, who is actually at War. If they can prevail with him, they are sure of your Concurrence. They complain of burdensome Expenses; but these can never be so, which are incurred in providing for our Safety: The greatest Burthen will be, what we must suffer by neglecting to do so. And, as to exhausting the public Treasury, it is best prevented by a careful and frugal Management of it, not by a total Neglect of applying it to the most useful Purposes. For my own Part, O Men of Athens, I am highly scandalized, to see you so anxious about the Expenses of a War, when it is in your Power to prevent, as well as punish, all Profusion and Misapplication of the public Money; and at the same Time so unaffected with the Progress of Philip's Arms, who is plundering all the Grecian States in their Turns, and ultimately contriving the Destruction of this.

I cannot but observe, how inconsistent the Behaviour of some of your Orators is with the Advice they give you. They would persuade you to sit still under the Injuries you suffer; but they will not sit still themselves, tho' no Injury is offered them. What! say they, shall we dissemble our Opinions? Shall we be Cowards, and afraid to speak? For my own Part, I neither am, nor desire to be thought, a bold, forward, and importunate Speaker. Nevertheless, I cannot but esteem myself more truly brave and courageous, than these easy Counsellors. It is not a Mark of true Courage, to be zealous for Accusations, Prosecutions, and Punishments, to the Neglect of the public Utility. The Confidence of such Men arises from their Safety, which they effectually secure by advising you to such Measures only, as will not expose them to the Appearance of Danger to the State. Whereas the Man of true Courage, and real Patriotism, is he, who, for the sake of the public Good, opposes the general Bent of the People; who gives the most wholesome, though not always the most palatable, Advice; who prefers vigorous Measures, though attended with Difficulty and Danger, to timorous, though seemingly safer, Counsels; and who is willing to be accountable to the State for the Success of what he advises or undertakes. This is the truly brave Man; not those, who, by a temporizing Obsequiousness, have weakened the strongest Supports

(Leaders) He means those Speakers in their Assemblies, who, instead of consulting the true Interest of the Public, only court and flatter the Members for preserving their own Influence over them, the better to promote their own private selfish Views, as will appear more plainly hereafter.

(How burdensome the Support of an Army! These Men would plunder us of all our Wealth!) Here again he means their public Speakers; and I have heard, that in a Country which has no Equal, and which, it was owned was in Possession of above 100,000 Pounds in Cash, it was publicly affirmed there could not be collected, out of that Sum, for a very pressing Occasion, a very few Thousands, much short of 10,000 Pounds; and that to supply this Occasion, and at the same Time to put so much into the Peoples Pockets, the Sum wanted was to be coined, which, when done, would not be worth above one Half its nominal Value, tho' the People were to pay for it the whole nominal Value in another Specie. An excellent Way of making a People rich! Judge now Mr. Green what Motives suggested this Counsel.

(Honours and Rewards) The least of which were the Flaxxes and Applauses of those very People, whose Pockets they were daily picking, and who had been completely ruined long before, had the destructive Advice of these insidious Leaders been entirely followed.

(I cannot but observe, &c.) From hence to the End, is so extremely clear, beautiful and true, as to need but one more Remark.

(Accusations, Prosecutions, &c.) He here again glances at the Clamours against Diophtes.

of the State. Men! whom I am so far from desiring to emulate, and from thinking good Citizens, that I should any one ask me "What Services have you done the State?" Instead of reckoning up the public Offices I have borne, the Gallies I have fitted out, the Contributions I have paid, the Captives I have ransomed, and other Acts of Humanity done by me, I would alledge nothing but my Disapprobation of the present Conduct of Affairs. Though I might accuse, prosecute, and punish, as well as others, I was never led to such Practices by Inclination, Avarice, or Ambition. On the contrary, I have sacrificed my own Reputation and Credit with you, by constantly giving such Advice, as, if followed, would have advanced the Reputation and Credit of the State. This, perhaps, I may boast of without exciting Envy. But I should have thought I acted the Part of a very bad Citizen, had I advised such Measures, as would have aggrandized myself, but have ruined the Commonwealth. For I ever look'd upon the Interests of the Government and People as inseparable; and think every one ought to propose what is best, rather than what is easiest to be done. We are naturally inclined to take up with the latter; but the Understanding and Eloquence of a good Citizen ought to be employed in promoting the former.

I have heard it objected to me, that I do indeed give good Advice, but that the Posture of Affairs requires something more than Words. Upon which I will fairly deliver my Sentiments. And I am of Opinion then, that the Duty of a Counsellor is only to propose what is fittest to be done. And this, I think, may be easily proved. You may remember what Timotheus once said to you when he was advising you to assist the Euboeans against the Thebans, who had invaded them: "O Athenians (said the Orator) are you now celebrating what Measures you shall take, when the Enemy is actually in the Island? Why do you not press to the Haven, and embark immediately? Why do you not cover the Sea with Ships?" This was Timotheus's Advice, and by following it, you effected the Business. But if, through Indolence, you had neglected it, would the State have reap'd the Advantage it then did? No, certainly. In like Manner, whatever is proposed, by me, or any one else, at present, as fit to be done, the putting it in Execution depends intirely upon yourselves, the explaining and enforcing the Advice is alone the proper Business of the Orator.

I will briefly recapitulate what I would propose, and have done. My Advice is, that you raise the necessary Supplies of Money; that you recruit and maintain the Army now on Foot; that you look into, and rectify, past Miscarriages, and not give all up for the Cavils of a few Men; that you send Embassadors to the neighbouring States, with proper Instructions for the Management of your Interests abroad; that you severely punish, and hold in utter Abhorrence, all corrupt Betrayers of the State at home; that wise and good Men may find their Account in a prudent and virtuous Behaviour. If you follow this Advice, and renounce from your present Thoughtlessness and Inactivity, you may promise yourselves Success in all your Undertakings. But if you exert yourselves only in praising and applauding an Oration, and will not stir a Step when any Thing is to be done, the Orator may spare his Pains; for all the Eloquence in the World will not save a State, which does nothing to prevent its own Ruin.

MADRID, November 5.

THE King having nominated a Commission, consisting of the Members of his Council, to confer with Sir Benjamin Keese on the Means of terminating for ever the Differences with England relative to Commerce and Navigation, and the laying down such Rules to be observed by both Sides, as may prevent any future Complaints; those Gentlemen have made their Report to the King; who has approved of it, and, it is said, Orders are given for drawing up a Plan of a new Convention agreeable to that Report. Sir Benjamin had the Honour to be informed of his Majesty's Orders and Intentions concerning this important Affair from his own Mouth; and has sent an Express with them to England.

Paris A-la-main, Nov. 20. Last Tuesday came on before the Parliament the Trial of M. Raston for Murder. The first President pronounced Sentence on him: To be broke alive: the Sum of 300 Livres of his Estate to be applied to defray the Charge of an Inscription in the Church of St. Etienne, containing the Particulars of the Murder and the Parliament's Sentence; and another Sum to pay for an annual Service for his Soul, to be performed for ever on the Day the Murder was committed.

LONDON.

November 14. An Express has been lately sent to Paris, with important Dispatches for the Earl of Albemarle, containing among other Things, an Answer from our Court to the Representations lately made by the French Ministry about the considerable Reinforcements destined for our Northern Colonies.

The Wager which Lord Powercourt, of the Kingdom of Ireland, laid with the Duke of Orleans, that he would ride on his own Horses from Fontainebleau to Paris, which is Forty-two English Miles, in two Hours, was for 1000 Louis d'Or. The King was pleased to order the Marshalsea Guards to clear the Way, which was lined with Crouds of Parisians, and to be present when my Lord set out. He was to mount only three Horses; but did it with two: Both which, however, he killed. He performed the Wager in one Hour 37 Minutes and 22 Seconds of Time. This Bet makes so much Noise at Paris, that even the Scallions leave their Kettles on the Fire to calculate how long it would take to ride round the World on Lord Powercourt's Horses with the Swiss Doctor's Powder in one's Pocket. [Without allowing Time for mixing and taking the Powder, or for Hindrances at Gates or Ferries, it would take about 5 Weeks, 3 Days, 16 Hours and an Half. As for Sleep, there is no doubt but the Doctor's Powder will preserve Health and Life as surely, without that, as without Eating or Drinking.]

We hear that it is intended the Forces going to Virginia shall remain there three Years, in order to put those Parts into a lasting Posture of Defence, and the better to instruct the Inhabitants and their Allies in military Discipline.

November 18. On Saturday last 36116 Ounces of Silver Coin were shipped for Virginia, for the Payment of the Forces from hence lately embarked for that Province.

Yesterday se'nnight a Smuggling Boat was drowed on Shore by Strefs of Weather in the Duke of Newcastle's Manor, near the East Pier of New-haven. There were only two Hands on board, which were both sav'd. She had between thirty and forty Half-Anchors of Brandy on board, which were seiz'd by Mr. Hughes, the Custom-House Officer at Seaford.

December 4. Capt. Stupart, of the Speedwell, arrived from Maryland, spoke with the Union, Trout, from Boston, for London, the 22d ult. all well.

On Wednesday last the Honourable East India Company entered for Exportation to India 1066,000 Ounces of Silver Coin, 64,329 Ounces of Silver Bullion, and 5480 Ounces of Gold.

It is reported about St. James's, that his Majesty will not visit his German Dominions next Summer, notwithstanding what was inserted in the Papers some Time ago to the contrary.

December 5. A Letter received at Edinburgh from Virginia brings the following Intelligence:

"Our Assembly is broke up. At first they demanded of the Governor Copies of all the Letters he had wrote to the neighbouring Governors and the Officers of the Army, relating to the Expedition, with their Answers; which nettled him so, that he went to his Cabinet, huddled them together, without sorting them in the least, and delivered them to the Messenger; all which gave general Satisfaction as to his Conduct. They also examined Carlyle's (Paymaster and Commissary to the Regiment) Account relating to the 10,000 l. with which they were also satisfied. Next they granted 20,000 l. for the Expedition, to be levied by a Poll Tax of 5s. each Tithable; but, on the Governor's refusing to pass a Bill for 300 l. which they agreed to give the Attorney for going to England, they would not give one Farthing: So they left the Country about 1400 l. and done nothing. They are adjourned till the 17th of October, by which Time there is a Man of War expected from Britain."

The foreign Grain imported into Spain for the Year 1751, to supply the Scarcity partly occasioned by the Neglect of Agriculture, amounts to upwards of Fifteen Millions of Pounds (3,375,000 l.)

Letters from France advise that great Damage was done on the Coasts of Brittany and Guiana by a violent Storm on the 9th and 10th ult. Several Vessels were lost off Brest. And at Bourdeaux the Damage was still more considerable both at Sea and on Shore.

Letters from Vienna inform us that according to their Advice near 40,000 Persons perished by the late Earthquake at Grand Cairo.

Linnetick, November 4. Last Friday four Sergeants, four Corporals, five Drummers, and first five private Men, were draughted out of Lieutenant General

General Bragg's Regiment off the Parade the Forces that arrived Saturday the 1st of the Pole's Regiment.

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