

ed, and dispatched, which, I must say, my Lord is extremely capable of, as certainly no man in *England* folds up a packet so neatly. If good salaries are given them, this worthy pair will, I undertake, be as well pleased to draw together there, as in their present high offices.—We must not accuse either of them of ambition; but if the avarice of the one, and the vanity and necessity of the other, induce them to retain their stations in the state, confusion to all must be the consequence. It is to prevent this that I presumed just now to call upon Mr. *P—t*, I now venture to call on Lord *B—e*. I am not one of those who could ever impute his country as a crime to this nobleman. As to his being the King's favourite, I am neither afraid nor ashamed publicly to declare, that this circumstance, instead of raising my abhorrence, creates in me a sort of esteem for the man. I think an esteem reasonably founded, as the *K—'s* own character assures us, that this nobleman's favour was not owing to an indulgence of his master's vices. His ambition, however, of being prime minister has had evil consequence; it has thrown the *K—* and *k—gd—m* into incapable and unsafe hands. It lies upon him to exert himself to restore to his *K—* and his country, the tranquility which his ambition has interrupted. He modestly and worthily, I own, endeavoured it, by the measure, in retiring some time since from office. Did his good intentions succeed; Has the nation shewed more satisfaction in the motley administration which succeeded, than it did in his; Mr. *G—ville*, who having first flattered, then frightened, and at last betrayed Lord *B—e*, headed the triumvirate, having on his right hand a bear with a title, who, with the manners and stomach of a clown, did some good with his princely fortune; for there are who confess his bounty. Peace be therefore to his ashes. I speak not of him as a man, but a statesman; and nothing surely but the strange confusion of our times could shew him to the world as even the third part of a minister.

Mr. —'s other partner in power has courtly manners. To this noble's talents I must do justice. There is not certainly a man in the kingdom who can so adroitly go through that great, that important business of a minister, at a levee. To see with what dexterity and care he will smile, and promise, a plain man would think him a good one. By these

worthy talents of his own, and the real abilities of another, he, unhappily for his country, gained credit enough in a neighbouring country (*I—d.*) to raise him to the power of being mischevous in this; but he must be soon found out here, as he was there.

(The Remainder will be in our next.)



## N E W S.

T U N I S, Feb. 25.

The draught gives little hope of the ensuing harvest. The price of corn is excessive, and most of the inhabitants are obliged to make bread from the kernels of olives.

A southerly wind, which blew from the 21st to the 23d, occasioned the heats to be as great as they are in June. On the 24th, at ten in the morning, the sky was obscured by a cloud of grasshoppers, who covered the horizon for two hours and a half; but happily few fell upon the country. The people are busy in gathering them, not only to prevent their doing mischief, but for food.

They take notice in letters from Petersburg, of the middle of May, that it was then as cold there as if it was the depth of winter, and that the *Nerway* was fresh frozen over.

Naples, March 20. The dearth we have suffered begins to cease, as ships laden with corn arrived successively from England, Leghorn, and other parts.

March 27. On the 23d. 100,000 Tomoli of corn arrived here, and 200,000 more are expected. Amidst all our calamities we have the prospect of a plentiful harvest; but in the mean time, to prevent any ill consequences from the despair of the inhabitants, horse and patrols are continually on duty. On the 15th, we tho't we were on the Eve of a sedition. A dragoon who was stationed to guard an oven, having been killed by a man with whom he had a dispute, there was a report the prisons were broke open; whereupon the shops and gates were shut, and every thing was in confusion. The calamities are still greater in the country. At Nola the people have risen, and set the prisoners at liberty. The magistrate of health has given the necessary orders in consequence of advice from Rhodes of an epidemical distemper there.

Rome, March 26. Our Noblesse are preparing to feast the duke of York on his arrival here; and two pictures are intended as presents for his highness, one in silk embroidered with gold; the other in Mosaick, with a collection of scarce prints.

Magdeburgh, April 24. The king is indefatigable in his attentions to the welfare of his subjects. A new regulation is made concerning the schools, which is esteemed a master-piece. The edict on the