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New York Gazette 1727

William Bradford

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NEW YORK GAZETTE

Bradford

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F = Facsimile in Photostat.



From December 26. to Monday January 2. 1726.

Ratibon, August 20.

THE Prussian Minister has presented a Memorial from the Protestant Body, giving an Account of the following Fact which happen'd at Gronsfadt, where the Calvinists have the free Exercise of their Religion.

A Calvinist being desirous to have one of his Children bury'd in the common Place of Burial, by some Women, according to Custom, without singing, or ringing the Bells, the Capuchins and Lutherans went to the Churchyard Gate to hinder it, and obliged the Women to carry the Infant back again to Town. The Count de Leiningen, who is Lord of the Place, hearing of it, ordered that the Child should be buried without more ado; but notwithstanding this the Capuchins and Lutherans refused to give up the Key of the Churchyard; and by that Means obliged the Count to order a Locksmith, accompanied by a publick Officer, to open the Gate by Force. The Capuchins perceiving this, rung the Bells to raise the Populace, and having got a vast Mob together with all manner of Weapons, strenuously oppos'd it. Upon this the Count, in order to suppress the seditious Mob, thought fit to forbid all the Inhabitants, on Pain of one hundred Rixdollars Fine, from going out of their Houses next Day till about Six of the Clock, and thereby hindring the Burial of the Child; but the Prohibition was to no purpose, the armed Mob to hinder the Interment of the Infant was greater in the Churchyard than the Day before, and the Capuchins made publick Outcry, that the Churchyard belonged only to the Catholicks and Lutherans, and that if the Calvinists had ever buried any of their Dead there it was by meer Courtesy; that the said Infant having been baptized after the Calvinist way, and they having a Divine Worship of their own, they ought also by consequence to have a Churchyard of their own. At last the Opposition of the Capuchins and Lutherans obliged the Parents of the Infant to lay it in the Sand in a Cave till further Orders from the Count.

This Tumult of the Capuchins and Lutherans at Gronsfadt, being contrary to the Conventions which are there established, and to the Laws of the Empire, the Brandenburg Minister intreated the Protestant Body by his Memorial to grant a Commission to the Counts of Wetteravia to make proper Representations to the Count de Leiningen to oblige the Catholick and Lutheran Inhabitants to redress the Grievances of the Calvinists, and

to forbear committing the like Acts of Violence for the future.

Vienna, Sept. 3. It was apprehended that the Turkish Aga was secretly corresponding with the Ministers of France, England & Holland, and therefore great haste was used to dispatch the Business he was transacting at this Court.

The Proceeding of the States of Courland in assembling and electing a Successor to that Dutchy, was directly contrary and in Defiance of Duke Ferdinand's Protest against the Circular Letters published for that end in his Name, but without his Privy, which Protest came out before their meeting, an Extract of which is as follows.

Ferdinand, By the Grace of God, Duke of Livonia, Courland and Semigallia. To our trusty and well-beloved States Greeting.

WE trusted hitherto that our chief Counsellors, Officers and Ministers, who are engaged by their Oaths to take Care of our Ducal Interest, and the Welfare of the Province, would not intrench upon the Regalia reserved to their lawful Sovereign. But some of them having failed in their Duty of their Offices, labouring to increase their private Authority and Power to the Prejudice of the Rights and Prerogatives of their Sovereign. We trusted that the Order of the Nobility, which was always dear to us, coming at length to themselves, would consider their true Interest, and never suffer an ill Use to be made of their Credit for executing a Power more than Ducal.

Mean time the Ambition of some of our Counsellors is increased to such a Pitch, that by several Artifices they have induced the Order of the Nobility to form against our Intention, our Will, and our Order, such Attempts as are contrary to the Laws of the Province, and which is a Thing unprecedented, to abuse even our Titles and Seal, in our own Name, and against our own Person.

So that after we flattered our selves that so many brave Countrymen who have received from us and our Predecessors signal Marks of our Favour, would not have failed to oppose those several Efforts tending to their own Ruin, and to employ proper Methods for attaining that end, we have, notwithstanding our great Moderation and favourable Intentions, been equally frustrated in our Expectation.

We have therefore been informed, that upon

Brakel's Arrival a Provincial Assembly was called in our Name for the 26th Instant, in order to receive his Report, to dispatch the Capital Affairs which concern us alone, and to deliberate on the pretended Proposals made by the Palatin of *Vilna*, Chief General of the Armies of the Great Dutchy of *Lithuania*. We cannot nor are we willing to persuade ourselves that Men of Honour can be guilty of such an Attempt. Therefore we leave it to the Judgment as well of our Counsellors as of our faithful Nobility in particular, whether it is reasonable that this *Brakel*, who independently of Us, and against our Will, has been deputed to *Warsaw* for the Space of 2 Years, and there publicly negotiated against our Interest, should undertake to form by and under our Name a Conspiracy against ourselves, not forgetting that we are his Natural and Liege Lord, and that the Advancement of his Family has no other Foundation but our Favour.

For the rest we hope that the Order of the Nobility will not presume to decree any thing contrary to our Orders, or without our Participation, especially in Affairs which can have no Effect without our Approbation.

Mean time, to the end, that our Counsellors may take more heed to the Duties of their Offices, and that the Nobility may not depart from the Devotion which is due to us, we advertise them, out of our Paternal Affection, to prevent the Effect of the Ducal Power, and we do forbid them to attempt the least thing in Abuse of our Name, & to be present at that Assembly, the convoking of which is null in itself, and void in Law.

Our Intention is so to provide for all Affairs, that when we return they may be entirely restored to their old Channel, consequently that every one behave agreeably to the Laws of the Country, and not presume to form Undertakings openly which tend to the Overthrow of the State.

Wishing by these Presents, as well to our chief Counsellors, as to the whole Order of the Nobility in general, the Divine Protection of the wisest Counsels; and in the mean time we continue to assure them of our Favour, &c.

Petersburgh, September 7.

We are very Inquisitive here to know how much longer Admiral *Wager* intends to stay with the united Squadrons in the Road of *Revel*, because he has taken a vast Quantity of Provisions on board his Ships. Thirty six Ships are sailed from hence with Manufactures and other Merchandise, designed in part for the Oriental Company of *Astracan* and *Berben*. They will pass the Lakes of *Ladoga* and *Onega* for *Moscow*, and a Ship may, with the help of the Oars on Board, make above 36 Miles in 24 Hours. This is the last Transport that will be sent this Year. Her Majesty has it very much at Heart to improve the Manufactures of *Nizograd*, *Smolensko*, &c. They write from *Persia*, that 180000 *Turks* are posted about 6

Leagues from *Isphahan*, with a Design to reduce that City with Famine.

LONDON, October 7.

We are told, that the Lords of the Admiralty have come to a Resolution, to continue the Seamen in Pay till there shall be a settled Peace in Europe; and that a Bill will be brought into Parliament to the like Effect; and to give Encouragement to them, beyond that of any other Nation.

We are informed that Major Gouge will be appointed Governor of Virginia (under the Earl of Orkney) in the Room of Major Drysdale Deceased.

Custom-House, Boston, Decemb. 17. Entered Inwards
Gales from North-Carolina, & Tyng from London.

Outward Bound.

Cahoon, Soper, Smalledge, and Coverly for North-Carolina, Brown for Virginia, Coffin, Fry, Dorby, Caillerca, Trout, & Milliken for West-Indies, Fuller for Barbados, Lauchlen for Great Britain, & Cary for London.

Cleared Out.

Rogers for Annapolis, Giddins for Philadelphia, Gate for Maryland, Ellison for New-York, Colquhoun for Virginia, Wyer, & Viscount for Surranam, Snelling, Webster, Shaw, Lillie, Dolbear, & Potts for Leward-Islands, Maddick for Dartmouth Francis & Follet for Topsham, and Wills for Timmouth. Mumford, & Willson for Newport, Fuller for R-Island, Kipping for New-York, Nichols for N. Carolina, Power, & Shearter for Virginia, Dowse for Leward-Islands, Burges for Biiboa, & Winflow for Bristol]

Custom-House Philadelphia, Dec. 27. Entered Inwards
Ship Richmond, J. Richmond from Dublin, Snow Rachel L. Pearce from London, Entered Outwards,
Sloop Pilican Nath. Freeman for Boston, Brig. Amity C. Hargrave to Antegoe. Cleared, for Departure,
Brig. Mary J Tennant to Madera. Ship Ann J. Watts to Barbadoes, Brig. Diamond Sol. Goard to Jamaica, Ship Storke Gally, W. White to London, Ship R. Ashire, H. Newton to Nevis, Ship Elizabeth & Mary, Jos. Spear to Barbadoes, Ship Mary Ja. Stratton to St. Christophers.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Sloop Mary, Wm. Ellison, Ship Good Intent: W. Kippen from Boston, Schoon. Mary & Ann, S. Harvey from Curacao, Sloop Two Sisters, J. Smith from Jamaica.

Outward Entries,

Sloop Abigail, L. Ratsey, Ship Good Intent, W. Kippen for Jamaica, Ship Mary, D. Campbell for Bristol, Brig. Prince Frederick, P. Wye for Barbados, Sloop New-York-Merchant, I. Eaton for R Island, Sloop two Brothers, J. Keirsted for Jamaica.

Cleared for Departure,

Sloop Rose, B. Butterfield for Bermuda, Sloop New-York-Merchant, J. Eaton to Rh-Island.

THE
New-York Gazette,

From January 2. to Monday January 10. 1726.

Palermo, September 6.

THE Desolation of this City on account of the Fright of the People, and the irreparable Loss sustain'd by the late terrible Earthquake, is inexpressible. Among other Buildings, &c. overturn'd and ruin'd are the Palaces of the Prince de la Rocca Palumbo, and the Dukes de Montaliba and Salvo, the Convent of Misericordia, which took Fire about the same time that we had the Earthquake, the new Church of St. Nicholas de Tolentino, the Great Tower of the Cathedral, the Hotel of Gauidinazzo, the Palace de Bufache, the Foundry, the Gallery of the Dock, the Town-Wall towards the Sea, as far as St. John's, the Works at Port-Salvo, Tallow-chandlers-street, the Square before the Jesuits House, the Square of Panheri & Mom-Perpetuo, and the Milk-market, and about 3000 Persons have been taken out of their Ruins. But the Number of those swallow'd up cannot yet be known. This terrible Event was in a manner foretold the Day before by an Air extremely thick and heavy. Betwixt five & six in the Evening, a very hot South Wind arose, and soon after a hard Shower of Rain fell, notwithstanding which, the Wind was rather most violent. About an Hour after, the Storm seem'd somewhat abated, but betwixt 9 & 10 at Night the Wind and Rain came on again with Fury, and then it was that we felt the first Shock of the Earth, which was follow'd by two others that were more violent.

The most circumstantial and what seems to be the most authentic Account of this Earthquake that we have yet seen, is what has been printed by Authority at Naples, being the Substance of Letters written by the Prætor & President of Palermo, &c. and sent by a third Hand to the Vice-roy.

The first Letter from the Prætor being written but two Hours after the tragical and deplorable Event, only express'd in general the great Damage done to the Buildings, and the terrible Confusion of the Inhabitants, without descending into any Particulars, except that the Princess de la Rocca Palumbo, Mother-in-law to the Marquis de St. Marine, perished with her Nephew grasp'd in her Arms.

The Second Letter which he wrote the Day after the Earthquake, speaks of a whole Island of entire Streets of Houses and Shops in other Parts reduced to heaps of Rubbish, so that the Ruins were enough to draw Tears from all Spectators. It adds that the Second Story of the Duke of Montaliba's Palace fell in and crushed many of the Do-

mestics to Death; as also a Centinel of the German Piquet Guard by the Fall of the Front of the Marquis de Rusca's House, That the Royal Palace suffered worse than all, being as it were unhabitable, the Galleries, Halls, &c. being quite demolished, the Stair-case laid open, and the Great Hall broke through by a Chain which fell upon it of twelve Hundred Weight: He says also that the Roof of the Cathedral was carried away, but observes that the Religious Houses have not suffered any Damage, nor the Garrison, nor the Castle de la Marina, nor that of the Town, and that there's a remarkable Compunction among the People who shed Torrents of Tears, and continually pour out their Sighs before the Virgin and other Tutelar Saints, with Tokens of hearty Repentance and Prayers to God for Mercy.

The Prætor concludes, That so great was the Confusion and Desolation, that he was doing his utmost with the Nobility and Senate to comfort the Afflicted Inhabitants, not only by causing the numerous Houses which threatened a Fall, to be propp'd up, but by preventing any Wrong that might be done in taking the Dead out of the Ruins, and by sending the Wounded to Hospitals.

The President takes notice in his Letter, That for twenty four Hours after the Earthquake, they had not felt any other, contrary to the Custom of Earthquakes in that Country, which usually return in less time with Shocks that are more terrible; The President adds, that he had thought fit to reinforce the Guard upon the Prisoners during that Calamity, to hinder them from undertaking any thing detrimental to the Government, and Peace of the People; most of those Prisoners being sorry Rascals who would stick at no Mischief, though Heaven and Earth should come together, and therefore cannot be too strictly restrained.

The Person who sends the above-mentioned Account to the Vice-roy of Naples adds the Substance of which he is acquainted with by private Letters from Palermo, of the 10th, viz. That before the Earthquake a frightful Murmur was heard in the Air for above a Quarter of an Hour; to the Astonishment of all that observ'd it, the Sky being serene without Clouds, Wind, or any Appearance of bad Weather at Hand. That about 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, two Cheverons of Fire drew near the Town, from whence after a few Minutes they were hurry'd with Violence to the Sea, into which they sunk with such Effect, that the Crew of a Ship which was then near the Harbour,

Warbur, and narrowly miss'd being destroy'd by it, saw the Bottom of the Sea at the Place where the Chevrans fell in, after which the Earthquake began, which at first was only a trembling of the Earth without any Shock, but on a sudden was chang'd into irregular Motion, skipping and bounding as it were for the Space of two Paternosters.

This Writer ventures to say, that a fourth Part of the City is in Ruins, and the rest so much damaged, that 'tis not habitable, in so much that the People are for most Part retir'd into the open Country, where they have made a Shift to build Barracks out of the Ruins of that unhappy City, whose Shops, he say, are all that up, and no Body to be seen.

What he takes upon the whole is, that

Petersburg September 10.

The Answer of the States General to the Memorial Presented by Count Gallowin, the Czarina's Plenipotentiary, with respect to the Interests of the Duke of Holstein Gottorp, has been receiv'd here with great Satisfaction, and is in Substance as follows.

those of their Allies: That moreover, their High Mighti-
nesses are very much oblig'd to her Imperial Majesty to
the Afurances she has been pleas'd to give them again
by the Count de Golofin, of her Affection for their Re-
publick, which they intreat her Imperial Majesty to con-
tinue to them; and that on their part they shall always
manifest their high Esteem for her, and their sincere In-
clination to cultivate and augment the good Understanding
which reign betwixt her Imperial Majesty and the Re-
publick, and betwixt the Subjects on both Sides, &c.

Rome, September. 7.

Solingen, Sopr. 17.

Brussels, Sept. 26.

Madrid, Sept. 30.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Entered Inwards.

Cleared for Departure



THE
New-York Gazette,



From January 10. to Monday January 16. 1726.

Petersburgh, October 19.

THis Day it began to freeze here very hard; whereupon all the Foreign Merchant Ships in our Road are preparing to be gone with all speed for fear of being froze up. Our last Advices from Persia say, that the dethroned Sophi is still alive; but the Rebels have put all the Princes his Children to Death, except Prince Tach-mash his youngest Son, who continues in the Province of Mazenderan, the Inhabitants of which, as well as those of Astarabat and Esfref, continue faithful to him. These Advices add, that since the last Shock which the Turks had in Persia they were retreated above 80 Leagues from Ispahan.

Humburg, Nov. 22. They write from Dantzick, that the Duke of Courland flattered himself that the King of Poland would speedily send a Body of Troops to succour him, in case the Russians should attempt by Force of Arms to maintain the late Election of Count Maurice of Saxony; and we daily expect to hear from Mirtau of some remarkable Occurrences:

Madrid, Nov. 4. The Imperial Ambassador Count Coningsec had, a few Days ago, another Audience of the King, & sent afterwards an Express to Vienna. Our Troops in Arragon are to be reinforced with 17 Squadrons of Horse and 10 Regiments of Foot out of Catalonia, where 18 or 20000 Men will still remain. The Marquis de Caylus, Captain-General of Galicia, is ordered thither, to see that the Sea Ports are put in a good State of Defence. It appears by all Circumstances, that the Preparations are making for a War.

Madrid, Nov. 11. His Catholick Majesty has conferred on the Duke de Veraguas the Place of Councillour of War, which was vacant by the Death of General Villeti; it is thought the said Duke will be soon declared the Chief of that Council, he being a Grandee of Spain, and has the Rank of Captain-General, in which Station he com-

manded in Sardinia when it was taken by the English and the Emperor in the Year 1707, where also he was made Prisoner. A Council is formed here by the Name of *Junta de Savided*, consisting of four Councillours, who are to give Directions for preserving the Spanish Dominions from the Plague now raging in the Levant, and to inspect & judge all Disputes that may happen on that Head in the Trade with Spain. His Catholick Majesty has ordered several Regulations to be observed for the Admission of Ships of all Nations into the Ports in his Dominions, and no Ship is to be admitted from the Levant without performing Quarantine, or bringing proper Certificates of having made Quarantine in some Port of the Mediterranean; and all Goods of any Manufacture or Product of the Provinces in the Levant are forbid Entrance. In the same Order it is said, that the King of Spain having been informed that no Precautions are used in Great Britain, France and Holland, for preventing the Plague; he will absolutely prohibit all Trade with those Powers, if he has any Proof of their admitting Ships & Goods into their Dominions from the Levant. Letters from *Gibraltar* of the 1st Instant, advise, that Admiral Hopson arrived there the Day before with some Men of War of his Squadron. Letters from Barcelona of the 2d Instant relate, that 300 Seamen had been embarked there for Cadiz to serve in the Spanish Men of War which lay in that Harbour. Letters from Cadiz of the 5th Instant advise, that the two Advice-Boats design'd for the West-Indies are still in that Bay, as also four Spanish Men of War, and that the Genoese Ship bought by the Marquis de Masis is at last paid for and received.

Vienna, Nov. 9. The Delay of the return of the Spanish Galleons from America is as much embarrassing to this Court as to that of Madrid, because of the Treasure on board, for want of which certain Measures concerted will be all untwisted. The annual

Subsidies promised by the Emperor to the German Princes, who are come into the Treaty of Vienna, and which are to be paid out of the Spanish Money, are calculated at 3 Millions of Crowns.

Extract of a Letter from Germany.

Stockholm, Nov. 11. There has been handed up and down lately among the Publics, so many different Copies of the Treaty, which 'tis pretended has been concluded between the Emperor and the King of Prussia, that we know not which of them is genuine; and the Variance between them give ground to believe, that no true Account has yet been given of the Contents of that Treaty; but that the Articles that have been published, have been drawn up only by Conjecture. This, at least, is certain, that neither the Imperial Court, nor that of Berlin, has hitherto thought fit to render that Treaty publick, and 'tis assured, it will not be so till after the Ratification. Some go so far as to say, That it is not yet brought to Perfection; and that Count Sackenborg, who was employ'd in Negotiating that Alliance, is returned to Berlin to put the finishing hand to it.

Vienne, Nov. 18. On the 15th an Express arrived from Paris. The Court of France continues to press on to come to a favourable Resolution in regard to the Affairs of *Ofenda*; and to cause the Grievances of Religion to be Redress'd, as well in *Italy* as *Poland*, in Conformity to the Treaties of *Worms*, *Altona*, &c. The last Letter from *France* has given reason to fear, that the Carbons will undermine the Interests of the Allies of *Hanover*.

Amsterd., Nov. 19. Our India Company has received fresh Assurances from the Court of *Vienne*, That the Emperor will maintain the Charter he granted them in the year 1723. and tho' the Peace be not yet concluded with the *Algerines*, yet they have lately granted five Pass-ports for our Company's Ships till the Articles of the Treaty can be agreed upon, the Conclusion whereof has hitherto been Obstructed by the Demand of the Value of the Ship from *Alcock*, taken by the Corsairs in 1724.

Hague, Nov. 20. The States of *Holland & West Friesland* re-assembled this Morning. The Orders of the Council of State, touching the New Levies, which are designed for the Augmentation of the Troops, were sent yesterday to the respective Regiments: All the Companies, both Horse, Dragoons and Foot are to be Compleat before the 26th of *March* next. The Admiralties continue their Conferences, to consider what Number of Ships of War to send to Sea next Spring. Vice-Admiral *Somerset* being returned into our Ports with his Squadron from the Streights, came hither last Sunday, and has since been in Conference with the President of the Week, and some other Lords of the Regency. Count *Coringsek Erp*, Envoy Extraordinary of

the Emperor, gave yesterday a grand Feast, on occasion of the Feattival of St. Elizabeth, which Name the present Empress bears. 'Tis assured, that the last Courier dispatch'd from *London* to *Madrid*, is, among other things, charged with the Answer of His Britannick Majesty to the Memorial of the Marquess *Pozzo Bueno*, touching the *English* lying before *Porto Bello*.

Hague, Nov. 22. The States General have ordered the Council of State to prepare a Project for a new Augmentation of Troops, which is to be greater than the former. Their High Mightinesses have likewise ordered the Council of State to give the proper Directions, That the Fortified Places on the Frontiers be put into the best Posture of Defence, and all the Magazines stored with the greatest Expedition.

Amsterd., Nov. 25. We have received Advice from *Ofenda*, That the two Vessels bound to *Bengal* put to Sea Yesterday.

Hague, Nov. 26. The States General having judged it absolutely necessary in the present juncture, to make a further Augmentation of their Troops with 10262 Men, the Council of State have, by their Direction, drawn up an Estimate and Proposal for that Purpose, to be sent to the several Provinces, and this Day delivered the same to their High Mightinesses. It is not doubted the Provinces will readily consent to this new Augmentation. The States General have likewise resolved to augment their Naval Force with an Additional Number of Men of War.

London, Nov. 18.

We hear an Express is arrived from his Excellency *Stephen Poyntz*, Esq; his Majesty's Envoy at *Stockholm*, with an account, That the States of *Sweden* have taken the Resolution to accede to the Treaty of *Hanover*.

The Captains and other Officers of the four Ships of War design'd for the *West-Indies*, to joyn Admiral *Hofier*, are set out for *Portsmouth*.

Hague, Nov. 27. The late Resolution of the States General have produced so good an effect, that 'tis thought (there will be a second Augmentation of the Troops, to entreat them to the Number of 53,000 Men.

Philadelphia, January. 10. Entered Inwards: Sloop William, J. Dickinson from Bermuda Ship Shadwell, J. Jones from Bristol. Brig Clementina J. Arthur from Antigua.

Entered Outwards:

Sloop Salem, J. Foster to Barbadoes. Sloop Trainhope, Robert Abbot to Jamaica. Sloop Cold Spring, Da. Cawert to St. Christophers. Snow Rachel, La. Pearce to Barbadoes. Ship Dove, Richard Symcock to Ditto. Sloop John, Anthony Peel. Ship Ann, Edward Greenman for Barbadoes.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Pillican, Nath. Freeman to Boston, Sloop Frimchope, Robert Abbot, Sloop Katherine and Mary, Nath. Owen to Jamaica.

An Account of two Conferences held on the 12th and 13th of July last with Ziaetimin Murza, Envoy from the Kan of the Crim Tartars, in Presence of the Vice-Chancellor, and the Marshal of the Court of the Crown of Poland, at the said Marquis's Palace.

ON the 12th of July about 10 in the Morning, the Marshal sent a Horse to take up M. Murza, and some other Horses for his Attendants. When the Envoy was arrived, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Marshal of the Court plac'd themselves on one side of the Table, and the Envoy on the other. The King's Interpreter being not there, M. Murza would not make use of his; and his Majesty's Interpreter being not to be found they sent for Colonel de la Mer to supply his Office, who being come, the Conference began after the following manner.

The Ministers of the Crown said, That his Majesty having read the Translation of the Kan's Letter, and considered the Contents of it, had deputed them to hear what Murza had to say, forasmuch as he said at the Audience, *That he had some thing to say after his Letter was read.* Murza made answer, that since his Letter had been read, he should be very glad to know the Answer to the Proposals therein contained.

The Ministers reply'd, That the King would cause it to be written out for him Verbatim, but that if Murza gave no Verbal Declaration, neither should he receive any Answer by Word of Mouth.

Whereupon Murza made his Demands in these Terms. The King by me writes to and intreats his Majesty as his Friend and Brother, and for his own Peace sake, to restore two Deferters, They are Towarzylz, who belong to the King's Court, and are his own Brothers, Circassians by Country, but born nevertheless in the Crim Tartary. They were in the Conspiracy of Sefagiery, the Sultan's Vizier sent into Persia, who was also of the Cabal of Dziantimin-Murza, and for which his Head was cut off. From some place or other in Persia they fled towards Trebizond, where they embark'd for Walachia, and afterwards for Poland. I know not whether the others are likewise come hither, I heard talk but of two, and a third who must be with the General of the Crown Army.

The chief Persons in Conspiracy with the Vizier are about 80 in Number; but the Head of all the Faction is; Dziantimin Murza, who has rebell'd against the Porte, and raised War against the Grand Signior, with a Design moreover to pillage the Kan and the Czeraskier; which was what induc'd the Grand Signior and the Kan to take an Oath that they would never pardon them; that they would cause the whole Race of them to be extirpated, and that if they took Refuge in Poland or in Muscovy they would demand them to be delivered up in a brotherly manner, if the Contracts between their Dominions are of any Validity.

Men were sent in pursuit of these 80 Deferters, two of whom are retired into this Country. I believe they will be caught and put to Death; and in case that any others of them come hither for Refuge, I desire they may be apprehended, bound and restored to us.

Osman the Basha of Bender sent to demand them of the Commander of the Regiment of Brackan. He said, that he had none of them with him, but that they were with M. P'obozny General of the Crown, who, it seems, has declared that he will restore them neither to the Grand Signior nor to the Kan, nor to the King himself. The Basha having given an Account to the King, the latter has sent me hither with Orders to intreat the King that if his Majesty has the least Regard for his Friendship and Compassy, he would be pleased to order those Criminals to be restored to him.

When the News came of their Desertion, Osman Basha look'd into the Treaties, and found they must needs be restored; and the Basha of Choezim found so too.

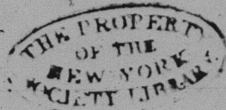
I know not what Answer will be setar'd to me; but if he said *Those People are Bad for you and Good for us*, this will not be answering the Contracts; and even tho' his Majesty and the Republic should beg a Pardon for them, it would not be granted, and if they are Christians they must be executed. Otherwise, What a Satisfaction would it be to them that they came hither?

After I have received an Answer I shall have something more to say.

This Speech being ended, the Ministers of the Crown went and made their Report to his Majesty.

Account of the second Conference held on the 12th of July,

WHEN M. Murza came to the Place of Conference, the Vice Chancellor caused immediately



Immediately the Answer to the Propositions of the Conference on the 14th to be read and interpreted.

When he came to this Passage, *because the said Deserters are not here his Majesty knows not what they would have*, M. Murza interrupted, demanding to know, when the Tartars would be here? To which answer was return'd him, That Orders had been given to the Great General for their being brought.

At the reading the Paragraph where 'tis said, *that his Majesty and the Republick desires Peace*, Murza answer'd, *That they also desired to live at Peace with the King and the Republick*.

But when they came to mention the *Invasion of the Frontiers of the Republick*, he deny'd that there were any Tartars with those People at Jaorlick. To which answer was made that his Majesty did not examine into the Affairs; that 'twas all one if they were Subjects of the Porte, on whose Dominion the Tartars do also depend.

When the Vice Chancellor had finish'd the Reading of the several Articles, he said to him by Word of Mouth, That his Majesty and the Republick had need of brave Soldiers till he was at Peace with his Neighbours. Upon this Murza made Answer, that he took this for pure Banter, because two Men could scarce be any Assistance at all, but that if the King and the Republick wish'd for all the Soldiers under Command of his Master they should be at their Service.

Afterward he went about to vindicate himself with respect to the Invasion, which he did in the manner following.

Those Deserters from Tartary being come into the Village Azu, they there pass'd over a River which was frozen, of which the Governor or Bascha of that Place being inform'd, pursued and overtook one of the three Deserters. But the two others fled to the Frontiers of Poland, whither the Bascha of Bender sent Men in quest of 'em, and two of his Footmen, tho' without his Order, pursued them likewise. In their way they met a Coachman who had carry'd off the Deserters, and they oblig'd him to return with them to the very Place where he had set them down. Arriving about Midnight at Jaorlick, they there found the Deserters, one asleep, the other awake, and took them. During this the Land lord of the House made an Outcry that his House was attack'd, of which the Bascha being inform'd, he caused his Men to be apprehended at their Return, and they are still in Prison. He demanded of them by whose Order they had done it, blam'd them for it, and told them that they ought to have taken those Deserters upon their own Frontiers, and not upon those of Poland.

Upon this Murza desir'd that a Letter might be sent to Bender for the Release of those Prisoners, affirming that there were but two Persons who had been at Jaorlick. He own'd indeed, 'That the second Time the Bascha of Bender had sent his

Marshal with above 100 Men, but that they had not pass'd the Frontiers, nor so much as the Bridge which makes the Boundary of the Frontier, and that they only came to make a friendly Demand of the Bascha's two Men who had been taken in the Night.

Answer was made to him, That it was not possible that two Persons should run the Hazard of going into a strange Town to carry off two other Persons who ran for their Lives. But he still insisted upon it that they were only those two Men, and desir'd that no Credit might be given to the Lyes which written upon that Head.

Then he demanded if that was the final Answer. He was told that for the present he had nothing more to communicate to him,

He added, 'That as it was the Custom among all Monarchs to make Instances for those who have committed any Faults, he should be glad to know if they would send any by him. To which Answer was made to him, that Intimation would be made of it by him and with him, according as his Majesty should think fit.

He also ask'd if he might expect the said Tartars, or whether he should be dispatch'd without them? To which it was answer'd, that the next Day his Majesty expected to hear from the Great General, and that his Majesty would conform himself thereunto in his Dispatches to Murza.

Lastly he said, that as he and his Countrymen had Confidence in the Marshal of the Crown, he should be glad to speak with him in private: Whereupon the Marshal invited him next Day at 3 a Clock in the Afternoon into the Garden of the Great Marshal of the Crown.

Custom-House, Boston, Decemb. 42. Entred Inwards
Hill from N. Carolina, Balch from St. Kitts, Cooper & King from Barbados, Butler from Providence, Jones from St. Thomas, Foot & Draper from Guardaloupe, Amy from Antigua, Luxbury from Lisbon, and Mason from Plymouth. Orrok & Boardman from N. Carolina, Coggeshall & Dups from Martineco, Bin from Annapolis, Lewis, Blackston & Clark from Surranam, Hall & Silk from Cayen, Dickinson from Honduras, Eggleston from Jamaica, Burges from Barbados, & Steel from London. Cleared Out.

Chaldron, Soper & Smalledge for N. Carolina, Sleight Henderson, Harris, Eukis, Coffin & Martin for W. Indies, Tyley, Bulfinch, Benjamin & Summer for Jamaica, Smith for Surranam, Berguson for Glasgow, Johnson, Thomas & Fuller for Barbados, Foster for N. York, Durge for Bermuda, Woodrop for Western Islands, Bonderson for Mountserrat, & Cailleteau, Henderson & Feakins for St. Kitts.

Outward Bound, Draper for Newport, Barrick for Jamaica, Wincol Segurny, Cooper, Tonkin & Pelly for W. Indies, Prince for Connecticut, Gale Boardman & Hill for N. Carolina, Dench for Barbados, & Barrow for Great Britain.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.
Ship Don Carlos, Geo. Seandret from Boston, Sloop Jane, J. Baldwin from Rh-Island.

Outward Entries,
Brig. Frances & Katherine, J. Young for Jamaica, Sloop Jane, Benj. Lawrence for Rh-Island.

Cleared for Departure.
Sloop Jolly, S. Lawrence to Jamaica, Sloop Mary, W. Hinton to Rh-Island, Sloop Katherine & Mary, J. Bedford to Perth-Amboy.



THE New-York Gazette.

From January 16. to Monday January 23. 1726.



Copy from the Register of the Resolution of the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Netherlands.

Monday, October 21, 1726. N. S.

THE Report was heard of *M. Linselo* and other their High Mightinesses Deputies for Military Affairs, who pursuant to and in discharge of their Commissarial Resolution of the 2d Instant, had had a Conference with some Deputies of the Council of State on the Contents of a Letter from the said Council, dated the 30th past, in which they represented to their High Mightinesses, in the most urgent Terms, the Reasons why this State ought without any Delay to be put, if not into a formidable, at least into a sufficient Posture of Defence, and especially, of how great Importance it is to proceed to an Augmentation of the Forces with 9474 Men, according to the Petition of the 11th of July last; in which Letter it was also further set forth, that by that Petition it was proposed to settle a Fund for the Expence of raising the said 9474 Men, and for their Pay to commence from the 27th of the then ensuing, but now past, Month of August; but that by the elapsing of Time since the Proposal to raise the Recruit-Money by the Means therein specified, was dropt; and therefore it was recommended to be considered, whether it was not highly necessary to enter into a more mature Deliberation, as well on the Methods to be taken to obtain speedily the Consent wanting to the said Petition, as on the Alteration requirited to be made in the same, with respect to the Sum or Quantity, of the Recruit-Money, and the Means of collecting it.

At the same Time was received and read a Letter from the Council of State, written here in the Hague and dated this Day, containing a Petition, being in Effect a supplemental Petition to that of the 11th of July last, formed upon the Result of the foresaid Conference, for 619,774 Guilders for the Recruit Money for the said 9474 Men, the same by the elapsing of Time not being now to be raised upon the Foot proposed in the said Petition of the 11th of July last.

Which being taken into Deliberation, and it being observed that the Lords the States of *Gelderland* had consented to the Petition of the 11th of July last for augmenting the Forces with 9474 Men, as also that the Deputies of the Province of *Zealand* had declared they were charged and authorized to consent to the said Petition of the

11th of July, as soon as the Province of *Holland* and *Westfrisia* should consent to it; It is judged fit and resolved, that the above-mentioned Letter, or Supplemental Petition, shall be sent to the Lords the States of the respective Provinces, and they to be desired to give their speedy Consent thereon, and to communicate such their Consent here to this Assembly, and to render the same effectual by furnishing their Contingents to the Expence. Likewise, that Copies of the fore-mentioned Letter of Council of State of the 30th of September last, shall be sent to the Lords the States of the respective Provinces, *Gelderland* and *Zealand* excepted, and that it shall be represented to the said Provinces, that their High Mightinesses, reflecting on the Reasons enumerated in the said Letter from the Council of State, and on the present Situation of Affairs in Europe, cannot but be persuaded, that it is Time, and more than Time, for the United Provinces to bethink themselves of providing for their own Defence, and of settling about the Work, for putting the state, as is well expressed in the said Letter, if not into a formidable, at least into a sufficient Posture of Defence; that it may not be overturned of a sudden by any Accident, unexpected, but not impossible, that yet may be foreseen, and of which some Presages have already discovered themselves. That, in their High Mightinesses Opinion, it would be the utmost Imprudence to let the State lie defenceless, in such a Time as the present is, when one sees almost all Europe is in Motion, that most of the Powers, and even the Neighbours of this State, are arming, strengthening their Frontiers towards this State, and confederating together by Alliances, the real Aim and Design of which is kept concealed; & when Things have passed, which shew clearly enough, that neither the Letter of Treaties, how express and strong soever, nor the Rights thereby acquired, are of any Avail, to secure this State from Injury and ruinous Damage.

[To be Continued in our next.]

Frankfort, November 17.

THE French continue to make great Preparations of War in *Alsace*. They write from *Strasbourg*, that they are continually filling the Magazines of that City and Landau, and that a great Quantity of Wood is sent from *Germany* to build Bridges. These Letters add, that the Most Christian King has given assistance

rance to his Allies that he will have two considerable Armies next Spring, the one upon the *Rhone*, the other in *Flanders*.

Scotch Review, Nov. 10. There's great Hurry and Bustle in *Affairs*, as if they were just going to begin a Campaign. Troops are continually drawn that way from the several Provinces of *France*, and all the Places are filling with good Garrisons.

Hague, Nov. 22. We hear that a Courier is gone by our Frontiers from *London* to *Madrid*, with the King of *Great Britain's* Answer to the King of *Spain*, upon the Memorial presented by the *M.quis de Pozo* relating to the *English* Squadron which is in the *West-Indies*. Our Vice-Admiral is returned with his Squadron from the *Streight*.

Danzick, Oct. 31. Mr. Finch, the British Minister, is in great Esteem at the Polish Court; the Diet seemed disposed to renew the ancient Treaties with the Emperor, but not without certain Restrictions. The Ministers nam'd to enter into Conference with the French Ambassador, are charged only to hear his Proposals. As to *Russia*, the Republic insists still on the Execution of the Treaty concluded with the late *Czar* who had engaged to give back *Livonia*. As to what relates to the King of *Prussia*, most of the Nuncios agree in giving him the Title of King, provided he yields the Territory of *Elbing*, and the Jewels, married to him, does Homage for *Prussia*, and redresses other Grievances concerning Religion.

Paris, Nov. 87. The Election of Count Maurin of *Saxony* having been not approved of by the Diet of *Poland*, that Lord will return in the Beginning of next Year.

Danzick, Nov. 2. They write from *Danzick*, that the Duke of *Cohland* flattered himself that the King of *Poland* would speedily send a Body of Troops to succour him, in case the *Russians* should attempt by Force of Arms to maintain the late Election of Count Maurice of *Saxony*; and we daily expect to hear from *Mitau* of some remarkable Occurrences.

Venna, Nov. 13. The *Hec Calceon*, the Dutch Ambassador, is gone forward for *Constantinople*. 'Tis said he had several Conferences with *Prince Eugene* and other chief Ministers concerning the *Offend Commerce*; but that the Proposals made on that Subject are such as the Emperor cannot comply with, because his Imperial Majesty will suffer no Rules to be prescribed to him or regulating the said Commerce.

The Ratification of the Treaty with the Court of *Russia* is at last come from *Petersburg*, and we long very much for the Return of Count *Telfin* from *Sweden*, to hear how Affairs go, because from his Letters from our Ambassador there are by no means acceptable. However, Count *Calmo* has been more successful in *Florence*, having brought over the Grand Duke into all the Measures of the Imperial Court, so that 'tis hoped a

new Treaty will soon be concluded with his Highness. Some pretend to say, that new Proposals are sent to the Court of *England*, touching an accommodation, and for appointing a Congress for that purpose; but this seems altogether uncertain.

Hague, Nov. 27. Some Accounts from the North mention, that the Differences between *Russia* and *Poland*, touching the *Affair* of *Courland*, increase daily.

LONDON, November 17.

On Tuesday last the Rt. Hon. the Lord Chancellor decided a Cause of some Years standing, between the Executors of the most Noble John Duke of *Marlborough*, and Mr. *William Guidott*; in which his Lordship has given the Executors Three Thousand Pounds, which has been due to his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* and the Trust from 1716, with the Interest of it at 5 per Cent. and likewise two other sums; one of them a Hundred and Fifty Pounds, due from the same time; the other, Four Hundred and Twenty Pounds, due from 1712, without Interest; besides another small Sum. But a greater Demand than this, Mr. *Widmore*, who is Mr. *Guidott's* Clerk, is to answer for; there being no farther Proof upon that Head, than that Mr. *Guidott* had been intrusted with the Duke of *Marlborough's* Mortgages and Mr. *Widmore* had given Acquittances for all the Money received, a small Part of which was brought in to Mr. *Guidott's* Account. But, as my Lord Chancellor was pleas'd to say, that he had only his Suspensions upon that Matter, and that it did not appear that Mr. *Guidott's* Clerk had any Authority, either from the Duke of *Marlborough* or Mr. *Guidott*, to receive the Money, he could not charge Mr. *Guidott* with it. By this Justice of my Lord Chancellor, the Executors will be Gainers above Five Thousand Pounds.

His Excellency General *Park*, Governour of the *Leeward Islands*, hath obtained Leave to be absent 6 Months from his Government there, in order to come to *England*.

Letter from *Paris* give us, with great Triumph, the following Instance of their young Monarch's Good Nature, who, being one Day at Table, after he had been over-turned in his Chair, the Master of the Horse ask'd him, What he would please to have done to the Coachman that over-turn'd him? Why, said the King, with a Sweetness of Temper which charm'd all the Court, Let him drive me again to *Morrow*.

Custum-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Ship *Abbinodon*, W. Winter from *London*.

Outward Entries.

Ship *Don Carlos*, G. Scander for *Jamaica*, Sloop *Endeavour*, R. Robin for *R. Island*, 1 sloop *Speedwell*, A. S. hermethorn, for *Boston*. Cleared for Departure. Sloop *Jary*, P. Lawrence to *R. Island*, Ship *Samuel*, W. Brown to *Jamaica*, Sloop *Sallow*, W. Jaggles to *Curaçoa*, Ship *Mary*, Ed. White to *Britt*.



THE New-York Gazette,

From January 23. to Monday January 30. 1726.



A Continuation of the Copy from the Register of the Resolutions of the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Netherlands.

That in these Circumstances of Affairs their High Mightinesses do heartily Wish, and most humbly and earnestly beseech God, the Peace and Quiet of Europe may be preserved; but being uncertain what God, in his Providence may have determined, they find no Ground to satisfy themselves that things will not run into new Troubles and Wars, or that this State can avoid being drawn into them, notwithstanding all the Moderation, and all the Patience which they have hitherto shewn, and which they would still exercise, did they not see that it is hardly possible but the Preparations of War which are making in their Neighbourhood, though never so much pretended to be only defensive, must in Time, and perhaps shortly, fall upon this State. That it is the Part of common Prudence to shelter ourselves in Time against a Storm which is seen gathering far off, however uncertain it may be where it will fall. That the Alliance of two powerful Kings may be of great Assistance in case of Need, but that the Support of Friends is best to be expected, and is most beneficial, when Men are not wanting to themselves; and no Man cares much to have to do with another who neglects his own Affairs. That several Persons now in the Government of this State must still remember, and there is none but must have heard and bear in Mind, into what Perplexity and Danger this Republick was plunged in the Year 1672, from which by God's wonderful Help and Goodness it was then delivered; and 'tis as well known, that the Calamities of that Time, ought chiefly to be imputed, to Divisions among ourselves, and to the little Apprehension had of the approaching Danger, whence it came that the State was not armed in Time and put into a due Condition of Defence. That their High Mightinesses are not without Reason apprehensive of falling again into the like Perplexity and Danger, unless the United Provinces will with more Dispatch, Zeal, and Effect, provide what is needful for the sufficient Defence and Security of the State. That their High Mightinesses cannot conceal their Uneasiness and Concern, lest this Republick in the approaching Spring should be exposed to some great Blow, when they consider what perils all round them, and what Damage has for some Time been brought

upon a very essential Part of their Welfare, by the Infraction of solemn Treaties, manifestly discovering what little Regard is had to them. That in the said Lords the States of the Provinces are more easy in this Case, their High Mightinesses would be glad to be informed upon what Ground it is they are so; but if it be otherwise, 'tis hoped they will no longer spend their Time in deliberating without coming to any Conclusion, and this in such an Affair as is that of the Augmentation of the Forces, as proposed in the Petition of the 11th of July last, and more amply in the supplemental Petition which the elapsing of Time has rendred necessary; an Affair, the Necessity of which, though the Peril of the present Jurature were questionable, is so manifest, and requires so great Dispatch, that their High Mightinesses cannot comprehend, how any well meaning Person concerned in the Government, can hesitate about giving his Consent to it, and to the finding out and settling the Means, how burthensome soever they may be, to put instantly into Execution that Augmentation, which the longer it is delayed the more difficult will the Levies be, especially at a Time when Men are raising every where round us.

That their High Mightinesses desire the said Lords the States to be pleased to consider, what Distress and Perplexity we should be in, if in the approaching Spring an Army should be formed near the Frontiers of this State, which it is not impossible nor even improbable will be the Case, and in such a Distress we should find ourselves destitute of Troops to make Opposition, nay, even to defend the Frontiers which lie most exposed, and not to have taken due Measures for warding off the threatening Danger; which Measures cannot be taken while Persons in the Government will come to no Resolution to put the State in a better Posture, but sit with folded Arms perfectly unactive. That the proposed Augmentation of the Forces is not all, but a Part only, as is set forth in the Letter from the Council of State, of what is requisite for the greater Security of the State; that a Beginning must be made with this, and without the least Loss of Time, unless the Safety of the State is to be neglected in such a Manner, as if any Calamities should thence ensue, must be answered for to God, to the present Subjects of the State, and to Posterity. That their High Mightinesses will hope, trust, and expect from, the Wisdom,

Resolution,

Resolution, and Affection of the United States for their Native Country, that they reflecting on the Weakness the State is in, with respect to its Security and Defence, on the Motions every where in Europe, and the Uncertainty of what may result from them, on the Danger that may arise from them to the State, and on the Shortness of the Time now so precious, will, without any more Delay or Loss of Time, and postponing all particular Considerations which might divert them from the main View of putting the State into a sufficient Posture of Defence, contribute to the providing of all that is necessary for the Security and Preservation of the State, and especially will give their Consent to the foregoing Petition and supplemental Petition for the Augmentation of the Forces. That their High Mightinesses look upon this as a Matter of so much Weight, that in their Opinion unless the same be brought to a speedy Conclusion, the Well-being, Liberty, and Religion of the whole Republick, will all be put to the Venture: And that to avoid incurring the Guilt of the Mischief which may ensue from the longer Delay of due and effectual Resolutions, they shall be obliged, in case all the Warning and Exhortation by Letters, as well from their High Mightinesses as from the Council of State, be fruitless, to send a Deputation conformably to the fundamental Rules of the Union, to those Provinces which shall longer, unexpectedly withhold their Consent, to remonstrate to them *viva Voce* the absolute Necessity of what is required, in Hopes that may have better Effect to persuade them to what in the Opinion of their High Mightinesses and of the Council of State is indispensibly necessary for the common Safety and Preservation: But that they trust such a Deputation may be prevented by good and efficacious Resolutions.

Naples, October 29.

Thursday last, about Eight a-Clock at Night, we felt a small Earthquake here, which came on again in an Hour's Time; and though it did no Damage, yet 'tis not possible to express the Consternation of the Inhabitants upon this Occasion, who were persuaded they should suffer no Calamity this Year, because the Blood of St. Januarius, our chief Protector, liquify'd every Day as long as his Festival lasted.

Vienna, Nov. 8. The British Minister here has sent to his Court an Express, with an Account of what has been communicated to him relating to the Complaints made about the sending Fleets to the Mediterranean, and the West Indies. The Duke de Richlieu and the said Minister have lately convers'd together about the Contents of some Dispatches receiv'd from Paris: There is at present but little appearance of this Court's effecting a perfect Harmony between that of Spain and the most Christian King. According to the last Advices received from our Ambassador at the

Court of Turin, there was great Likelihood of his Sardinian Majesty's speedy Accession to the Treaty of Hanover; and those from Stockholm give great Reason to expect that the States of that Kingdom will come into the Measures of the said Alliance before the End of this Month. — 'Tis said the Turkish Aga will be recalled, and that the establishing of Turkish Consuls in the Emperor's Dominions will not take Place as yet: The Turkish Aga has sent three of his chief Domesticks in Irons to Constantinople, who are said to have conspired against his Life, the Plot having been discover'd by a Christian: What prompted them to such a villainous Design was, that they suspected he would renounce Mahometism which they inferred from his frequenting of late the Christians with much Familiarity, and his visiting so often the Cloysters.

There is Advice from Antwerp, dated Nov. 25. That the Day before their two East-India Ships Outward bound, sail'd from Ostend, with a fair Wind.

Custom-House, Boston, January, 7. Entered Inwards

Bell from Virginia, Long and Withar from Matineco, Rutherford from Liverpool, Benn from Honduras, and several from Bilbao.

Cleared Out.

Morris, and Coverly for Virginia, Prince for Connecticut, Searle for South Carolina, Hull and Kingston for North Carolina, Dawson and Boye for Antigua, Lupton for West-Indies, Milken for St. Kitts, Trout for Jamaica, and Pomroy for Western Islands, and Couzens for Barbados. Draper, Quayle, and Long or Newport, Boardman for N. Carolina, Wincoll for West-Indies, Marshall for Maryland, Ruggles for Nevis, Jones for Jamaica, Matwell for Glasgow, and Hammerden for London.

Outward Bound.

Thatcher for Connecticut, Long for Newport, Ela, Foot, Janvering, and Martyn for West-Indies, Hatch for St. Kitts, King for Barbados, Quick for North Carolina, Norman for Virginia, Coggeshall and Withar for Newport, Muddit for Newfoundland, Prince for Jamaica, Lewis for Western Islands, Dupee for West-Indies, Tyng for Barbados, and Eggleston for London.

Philadelphia, Entered Inwards. None.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop William, Jos. Dickenson for Bermuda, Snow James, Alex. Mackeney for Dublin, Brigt. Clementina, Jos. Arthur for Antigua.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Sarah, G. Spafford to Jamaica, Sloop Gold Spring, Da. Crawford to St. Christophers, Sloop Unity, James Foster to Barbados.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Sloop New-York Merchant, J. Lewis from R-Iland, Sloop Mary, S. Davis from Surinam.

Outward Entries. None.

Cleared for Departure.

Scooner Mary and Ann, S. Harvén. Brigt Francis & Kathrine, J. Young for Jamaica, Sloop Speedwell, Ann. Scermerhorn for Boston, Brigt Prince Fredrick, P. Wayne for Barbados.



THE
New-York Gazette,

From January 30 to Monday February 4 1726.



For Cardinal de Fleury's Speech to the most Christian King, upon his Nomination of him to the Dignity of Cardinal.

SIRE;
THE new Dignity, for which I am now come to pay your Majesty Homage, how great soever it is in itself, is infinitely more precious to me, because I have it only from your Hand; and, if I may presume to say it, because it does you no less Honour than me.

Permit me Sir, at this Time to proclaim what your Goodness has inspired you with in my Favour, at a Juncture when you was not yet attain'd to be the Dispenser of Favours: You not only had designed to nominate me to the Dignity of Cardinal, though I had never so much as took the Freedom to speak to you of it; but without telling it to me, you demanded that this Favour should be conferred on me before the usual Term.

I own, Sir, that there may be some secret Turn of Self-Flattery in me, when I acquaint the Publick of this Mark of your Majesty's Regard for me; but should not I be tax'd with Ingratitude on the other Hand, if I did not declare to France, that there is in you a Fund of Goodness and Affection, and I fear not to call it Gratitude, which cannot but be the greatest Comfort of your Subjects.

The Majesty of a Throne naturally attracts Respect, the great Talent of Princes excite Admiration, and then Power inspires Fear: But 'tis Kindness, Good Nature, and Humanity, which makes them the Masters of their Subjects Hearts; and what is it that the French are not capable of daring, doing, or even suffering, when they think themselves beloved by their Sovereigns.

The Eastern Nations pay their Sovereigns a Worship almost equal to that of the Deity: Among those of Europe there are some who are for governing their Kings; others, who, though very much attached to their Sovereigns, and very loyal, yet honour them more than they love them; but the peculiar Character of Frenchmen is Love for their King, and a Desire to please him, to see him, to be near him, and to be loved by him.

Your Majesty has received Proofs of this Affection from your tender Infancy: They loved you, Sir, before you knew what it was to love them again.

Their Consecration, during your Illnesses, was

equal to that of a Family which trembles for the Loss of the Parent and Master, who is the Support of it; and the Thanks of their Joy for your Recovery have been carried even beyond the Bounds of Moderation.

With what Acclamations did your loyal Subjects receive the Declaration your Majesty put forth, that you would assume the Government of your Kingdom into your own Hands; and what happy Times to come may they not expect, when they see a brighter Discovery every Day in your Majesty of the great Qualities of your august Great Grandfather, whom you propose for your Pattern: A Spirit of Order and Justice, a Conception which nothing escapes: A Rectitude of Judgment, a sweet and easy Access, never any Impatience, nor ever a Word, not one unkind Word, to any Person breathing, an Aversion to Luxury of all Sorts; and what is infinitely above all an invariable Attachment to Religion, and a Respect for our sacred Mysteries, which no Foreign Distraction, nor ill Examples can interrupt.

This, Sir, is what we already admire in your Majesty, and what lays a fast Foundation for the Hopes entertain'd by your Subjects that they shall live to see you equal our greatest Kings.

Nothing is more dangerous, or more difficult to support, than a great Expectation; but I dare affirm that it will be none of your Majesty's Fault if ours are deceived. May you, Sir, fulfil it to the utmost Extent of our Necessities: May we have the Comfort to see in your sacred Person the Copy of the Wisdom of the King your Great Grandfather, in the Art of Governing, all the Goodness of the Dauphin your Grandfather, and the Piety of your August Father. This, Sir, will be the most affecting Reward for me, that I can ever receive for my respectful, and, if I may so call it, tender Attachment to your Majesty.

Berlin, Oct. 8. Yesterday a Courier was sent to Grodno, with Dispatches for our Minister there. 'Tis reported, his Instructions relate chiefly to the Affairs of the Protestants in Poland: And we are assured, his Majesty, to shew the sincere Regard he has to their Cause has ordered that the Roman Catholic Incomes, belonging to the Cloister of Hamerstein, be restored, and all Things put on the former Foot, pursuant to what was lately propos'd to the Senate at Warsaw.

Paris, Oct. 26. The 10th Instant, at Half an Hour

Hour after Seven in the Evening, a Phenomenon was seen in the Air, which lasted till Midnight. During the first Hour, although there was no Moon, part of the Horizon towards the North, was illuminated with Streams of Light, with Dart, seemingly pointing at one another. It was plainly seen in the Country, where they perceived immediately a Sun increasing, then disappearing, and afterwards increasing: A Spread Eagle, of a prodigious Bigness, was also seen in the Air; others saw something like a Cupola of Fire, which was extremely surprising to all the Spectators. People talk differently of this Phenomenon, and the Gentlemen of the Observatory, waited the next Day on his Majesty at Fontainebleau, to give him their Opinion thereof.

Paris, Nov. 1. An Englishman has obtained Leave from our Government, to erect a General Penny Post-Office in this City, after the manner of that of London, to carry Daily Letters, as far as Two Leagues off, for one Souper each Letter.

Warsaw, Oct. 12. According to our Advices from Grodno, the General Dyet was taken up the 8th Instant in warm Debates for the Limitation of their Session. The next Day the same was renewed; but 'twas observed, there were so many Speakers, and so few Hearers among them, that little but Reflections passed that Day: But on the 11th, they moved the Affair of Courland with much Vigour, dropping, for a few Hours, their first Debate about a Limitation; and, after aggravating the Presumption of the Courlanders, in offering to elect Count Maurice of Saxony their Successor, without previous Leave and Approbation of the Senate and whole Court of Poland; several of the Members were for inflicting immediate and severe Punishment upon the Offenders; whilst others declared, that too sudden a Proceeding upon this Affair, might occasion a Revolt of the Dutchy of Courland, which might, perhaps, apply to the Russian Court for Assistance; and, that before any manner of Punishment was inflicted, it would be necessary to inquire farther into the Commission and Nature of the Crime. The Members then re-assumed their Debates about the Limitation of the Dyet: Several moved for 42 Days; but this was opposed by others, who insisted, that 28 was sufficient; and the Question being put, 'twas agreed to the latter Time.

Florence, Oct. 2. We have Advice from Loretto, that the Pretender, not willing to appear in Publick, in his Passage from Rome to Bologna, has taken that Road with Twelve of his Domesticks. 'Tis said, That he has taken such Distaste at certain Affronts, put upon him by certain Ecclesiasticks, that he does not intend to visit any more that City. Some private Lettrs heigh-

ten the disconsolate State of his Spouse, at the great Distance he and her Two Children are removed to. They add, that 'twas not known, whether the Apostolick Chamber would permit him to have the rich Furniture and Curiosities, presented him during the latter Part of the Pontificate of Clement XI. the same being of a considerable Value, and belonging to the Holy See.

London October. 24.

We find, by our private Letters from the Country, that the late Phenomenon was seen at Exeter, Bristol, Gloucester, Canterbury, and several other Towns, as well as at Paris, Brussels, &c.

The English Ships, and Effects on board them, lately taken by the Spanish Guard de Coast, and condemn'd as lawful Prizes, in the West-Indies, by the Spaniards, are computed to amount to above 650,000 l. Sterling.

On Saturday Evening, Sir Thomas Pengelly Premier Serjeant, was sworn before the Lord Chancellor, into the Place of Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in the Room of Sir Jeffrey Gilbert deceased; Robert Price, Esq; into the Place of one of the Justices of the Court of Common-Pleas, in the Room of Mr Justice Darnley deceased; and Sir Lawrence Carter, a Baron of the Exchequer, in the Room of Robert Price, Esq.

Advices from Madrid import, That that Court is more and more embarrassed for Want of the Arrival of the Gallies; and that several Proposals for raising Money, had proved ineffectual, which was the Reason of taking a Resolution to sell or mortgage some Part of the Crown Lands. 'Tis added, that the Duke of Wharton is so much out of Favour with the Pretender, that he hath forbid him to draw any more Bills on his Banker at Rome; and that his Behaviour had also brought him into Disgrace among the Spaniards.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.
None.

Outward Entries.

Sloop John and Elizabeth, Sam. Ten Eyck for New-London. Sloop Mary, Wm. Beekman for Boston.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Endeavour, Rich. Robinson to Rhode-Island.



THE New-York Gazette,



From February 6. to Monday February 13. 1726.

The King of Poland's Diploma, mentioned in the Journal of the Dyet of Grodno.

AUGUSTUS II. *By the Grace of God King of Poland &c.* Whereas we have always look'd upon the Love and Affection of our most dear Burghers and Inhabitants of this Kingdom as the chief and most solid Foundation of our Regency, and as we have and shall still endeavour to enlarge the Frontiers of the Republick, and to re unite the dismember'd Countries to it; For these Causes, and for cutting off all Pretexes which may occasion any Distrust between Majesty and Liberty, in Consequence of the *Pacta Coepta*, and our former Diploma, We have thought fit to promise and engage our Royal Word, That we will not permit any one whatsoever to dismember the Province of *Cuslud* from the Body of the Republick, to which it has been so long join'd, and which, by Virtue of the *Pacta*, or Conventions of Submission, ought to return to a Dependence on the King and the States of the Kingdom, and of the great Dutchy of *Lithuania*, after the death of Duke Ferdinand without Male Issue.

With this View, and to take away at once all hopes from those who aspire to that Succession, we declare, that we will never grant the Investiture to any new Duke, whether seperately or in conjunction with the States.

Neither will we countenance or assist any one whatsoever, directly or indirectly: On the contrary, we send Orders to Count *de Maurice* of Saxony forth-with to retire from the Dutchy of *Cuslud*, without ever returning or making any Interest there, under any Pretence, Plea or Title whatsoever.

We declare, moreover, that we will oblige the said Duke to give up all the Instruments and Deeds which have been made in a prohibited Assembly in his Favour, that they may be laid before the States of our Republick actually assembled in the Dyet, as of no value; and the *Courlanders*, who have been the Authors of those Instruments and Deeds, shall be tryed before our Tribunal.

We ordain and permit respectively, that this Diploma, signed by us, and sealed with the Seal of the Crown and great Dutchy of *Lithuania*, be put into the hands of the Marshal of the Dyet, and inserted not only in the Book of Laws, but also in the Matricula of every Palatinate, &c.

Lisbon, October 14. On the 3d Instant arrived here in 82 days, the Fleet from the *Rio de Janeiro*, consisting of 13 Merchant Ships, under the Convoy of two Men of War: They are laden with Timber, Hides and Sugar, and have brought three Millions of Crusadoes for the King, and Eight for private Persons. The Account of the Richness of the New Mines is Confirmed. A Portuguese having fraudulently gone off to the *Brasils* with some of the British Merchants Goods, in February last, Brigadier *Dormer*, his *Britannick* Majesty's Envoy here, made application to the Court, and procured an Order from his Portuguese Majesty to the Governor of the *Rio de Janeiro*; Pursuant to which the said Goods were secured, and delivered up to the Agents of those Merchants in the *Brasils*, as they have sent them Advice; and the Person himself is now Returned.

Yesterday a Publick *Akto de Fa* was held in this City; in which thirty nine Men and thirty two Women were tried for various Offences: Two Men and one Woman were sentenced to be burnt. One of the Men, named *Antonio Dias Fernandes*, a Merchant of this City, convicted of Judaism, was pardon'd on his Recantation: The other, being a Priest, named *Manuel Lopes da Carvalho*, a Native of the *Bahia*, forty four Years old, was executed at Four o' Clock this Morning, being burnt alive: He obstinately persisted in his Opinion, which was, That *Christ came not to destroy the Law of Moses, but to perfect it; and that Circumcision was as necessary as Baptism*. At the Place of Execution he was told, it was not yet too late for Mercy, if he would Renounce his Errors, and own the Doctrines of the Inquisition; but this he absolutely refused, saying, *The Inquisition were not Christians, but Idolaters*. He suffered with great Resolution, amidst the Flames, calling upon the God of *Israel*. The Woman of sixty five Years of Age, convicted a second Time of Judaical Practices, was strangled, and afterwards burnt.

Extract of a private Letter from Lisbon, dated the 17th of October, N. S. 1726.

We had lately an *Auto de Fa* here, and a Priest was burnt alive. As one of the Familiars of the Inquisition carried me into the *Dominican Church* to hear his Sentence read, I had the Curiosity to go afterwards to see him burnt. They first put a slow fire, to see if he would Recant, and then they would have strangled him at once, and

put him out of pain; afterwards, in the fiercest time of the Flames, they removed the fire, to ask him, If he would Recant? but could get no further out of him than, *Excutuener, do as you are Ordered*, and once he cry'd out, but without Vehemence, *Except this Humble Sacrifice, thou God of Israel.* His Heresy was, protesting, *That Christ came to Perfect, not Abolish the Law of Moses, and that therefore Circumcision and Baptism ought both to be observed.* When they prest him at the Tribunal to Recant, the King Offering him Impunity for past Errors, and even Reward, for the future. He said, He had not bore Tortures, Reproach, and lastly, being a publick Gazing Stock, for any less View than Salvation, which was beyond all the Gifts that Earthly Kings could give, and with that, Kiss'd his Habit, which was all Painted with Flames, and said, he rejoiced in Gods having Chosen him for a Martyr to the Law of Moses and of Christ, and says he, *Rome may reign in Portugal Forty Years longer, but then the true Church shall be set up in Jerusalem.* During the twenty Minutes that he was alive at the Stake, He did not once Change his Countenance, nor give the least loud Cry, He only some times shrunk up his Leggs, and put his Handkerchief to his Scull and Chin, till it was burnt away; He looked to the Kings Window, and round about upon the Mob, with an Air of a Man that had been sitting in an easy Chair. I say, he lived about twenty Minutes, and in three Quarters of an Hour the Stage on which he was raised, was burnt down; however, as they say here, his Body was not burnt to Ashes, till nine in the Morning, although the Execution begun at half an Hour after three. This was on the 13th Instant and 14th in the Morning. I never saw a Creature in their Bed dye in so calm resign'd and intrepid a Manner.

L O N D O N. Nov. 5.

They write from *Grenoble*, by the way of *Paris*, That a Gentleman in that Neighbourhood, rising out with his Servant, and happening to be benighted, he went to a Lady's House about two Leagues from thence, who had that very Day received 15000 Livres of a Notary at *Grenoble*, and desired the Favour of a Bed. The Lady at first made some Hesitation, but had too much Compassion to turn her unknown Supplicant to shift in the Dark. The Gentleman and his Servant were admitted, and between Twelve and One a Clock at Night, when the Family was in Bed and asleep, the House was attack'd by four Rogues, who knock'd at the Door, and demanded immediate Entrance, threatening, "in case of Refusal, to cut their Door in Pieces with their Axes. The Servants refusing to open the Door, they went to work accordingly. The Lady taking it for granted the Stranger she had admitted was at the

Head of this Design, went to his Chamber, and begged him to spare her Life, and take her Money: But the Gentleman being told the Reason of her Fright, got up and ran to the Door with his Servant; and being provided with Pistols, fired through the Holes which they had made with their Axes, killed two of them upon the Spot, and mortally wounded another. The fourth, who made his Escape, has been taken since and appears to be the very Notary that had paid the Lady 15000 Livres, who came with three Villains to rob her.

His Majesty hath been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the Receipt and Management of the Excise in *Scotland*, with the usual Salary of 400 l. a-piece, viz. *Alexander Widdernburne, Gilbert Burnet, Henry Robinson, Thomas Broughton, and George Ross, Esqrs.* Accordingly a new Commission is preparing to pass the Seals.

We hear the Commissioners for Victualling the Navy have contracted for a very great Quantity of Oil, to be sent to Admiral *Hofier's* Squadron in the *West-Indies*.

The Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole* comes to Town on Monday next from his Seat in *Norfolk*.

ROME, Oct. 3. The Pontiff being informed that the Plague had reach'd the Frontiers of *Venice*, on the Side of *Turky*, has forbid the Importation of all Goods from those Parts; and 'tis believ'd that his Holiness will shortly publish an universal Jubilee, to obtain of Heaven the Cessation of the Plague, and to avert all other Calamities which *Europe* seems to be threatned with.

Custom-House, Boston, January, 21. Entred Inwards.

Allen from *Madera, King, Brig.* Benefactor from *Bilboa*. Blin, Inderfon and Rogers from *Annapolis Royal*, Codden from *Rhode-Island*, Gaitskall from *Dover*, and Welch from *Surranam*.

Cleared Out.

Wildbur, and Tatcher for New-port, Ruggles for *Nevis*, Gale for *Carolina*, Fones for *Jamaica* Balch for *St. Christophers*, Powell for *West-Indies*, Pelley for *Martinico*, Lee, Fry, and John Cremer for *Barbados*, and Prince for *Gr. Britain*. Taylor for *Penilvania*, Prince for *Jamaica*. Segorney and Cooper for *Barbadoes*. Cheever for *Surranam*. Querk for *N. Carolina*, and Ruggles for *Antigua*.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Sloop Mary, W. Ellison from *Rhode-Island*. Sloop John and Mary, John Clark from *New-Castle*.

Entred Outwards.

Sloop John & Elizabeth, S. Ten Eyck for *N. London*.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop New-York Merchant, R. Philpot to *Jamaica*, Sloop Norris, A. Hame to *Surranam*.

The Philadelphia Post not come in.



THE New-York Gazette,

From February 13 to Monday February 20. 1726.



From the Monthly Mercury.

THe Affairs of *Switzerland* continue much in the same Condition as by our former, and notwithstanding great Endeavours are used to exasperate the Boors against the Magistrates of *Lucern*, the latter remain inflexible, and seem fully resolved to maintain their Authority against the Incroachments of the Court of *Rome*. They have expelled the Jesuits, and shut up their House, because of their seditious Discourses, and have declared, That they will severely punish such of the Secular Clergy, as shall not respectfully demean themselves towards them. This Affair has received little or no Alteration since the Date of the following Advices.

Soffingen, September, 4.

On the 2d Instant, Three Deputies from the Reveny of *Bern*, namely, Mr. *Soriner*, Treasurer, M. *Muraeb*, Councillour, and M. *Off*, Captain of the Bombardiers and Member of the Council at War, arrived at *Hautville*, in order to confer with those of *Lucern* about the Limits between both Cantons: Yesterday the Conferences began, and this Evening every Thing was terminated to the entire Satisfaction of the Parties concern'd. We see here a Copy of the Pope's Letter to the *Roman Catholic Cantons*, about the Pains they have taken to reclaim those of *Lucern* from their Disobedience to the Holy See, which is in Substance as follows.

“ That his Holiness returns them Thanks for their Care and Pains to bring those of *Lucern* back to their Duty: That he assures them of his most paternal Affection, and of his sincere Desire to be useful to them: That the Door is still open to receive the Guilty, so they would but acknowledge their Fault; that he will receive them to mercy, and honour them with his greatest Affection, offering to forget what is past, and to pardon their ill Behaviour: In default of which, the Pope declares at the End of his Letter, he will treat them with the utmost Rigour, and that he will employ the most effectual Means, to make them return to the Obedience they owe to the Holy See, from which, *addis*, We are informed they have a Mind to withdraw.

Extracts of a Letter from *Soffingen*, Sept. 11.

“ 'Tis assur'd, That the Magistrates of *Lucern* have resolved to answer no more the Letters and Memorials that shall come from the Court of *Rome*, referring themselves to the Conclusions they have taken against the Enterprizes of the Holy See. It is certain the Cantons of *Zurich* and *Bern*, have resolved to succour those of *Lucern* in case of Need, for which all necessary Orders are already given. We expect a violent Resolution from the Pope, and nothing less than an Excommunication. The Grisons are actually met, to deliberate whether they shall ratify the Resolution about the renewing of the Alliance with the Emperor, and the Capitulation with the *Misaken*; which is doubted of. The Pensions *France* paid formerly to the *Roman Catholic Canton*, continue suspended. The Differences between the Court of *Turin* and the Republic of *Genoa* grow worse and worse, and the neighbouring Princes begin to apprehend the Consequences thereof.

Soffingen, September, 20. The Marquess d' *Avary*, the French Ambassador, before his Departure answered in an ample Manner the Abbot of *St Blasius*' Memorial concerning the renewing of the Alliance with the Emperor, whereof he sent Copies to all the Cantons, and to the most Eminent Persons of the Republic. He concludes his Answer as follows: That in an Affair of such Consequence no Precipitation should be used, and that this Negotiation ought to be carried on with all possible Circumspection and Prudence. 'Tis confirmed, That those of *Lucern* wait only for the Excommunication from the Court of *Rome*, to execute their Resolutions: Their Subjects continue well affected, notwithstanding all the Endeavours of the Petty Cantons to set them against their Magistrates.

From the Political State for the Month of August, 1726.

THe Journal of what pass'd at *Mitau*, the Capital City of *Courland*, in the Diet held there on this Occasion, has lately been publish'd and is as follows:

From the 22nd of May to the 15th of June, no Body seem'd to have any Thoughts of electing a Duke.

The 16th, M. *Seutrowick*, Auditor General, arriv'd at *Mitau* with Bills of Exchange for considerable Sums: He made Proposals, both to the

the Regency and the Nuncios, to convince them that they could not pitch upon a Person more proper than Prince *Menzikoff*. *M. B. Bucheff*, Privy Councillour, made likewise some Proposals from the *Russian* Empress in favour of the Duke of *Holstein*. They both continued making Interest without any other Opposition till the 9th, when Prince *Maurice* of *Saxony* put up for a Candidate.

The 21st *M. Naguashi* came with a Rescript from the King of *Poland*, and acquainted the Regency with his Commission: They assured him, 'That nothing should be transacted in the Dyet but what is conform to the Rights of *Courland*, and at the same Time not contrary to those of *Poland*?'

The 22d. *Mell. Sentrowicz* and *Beshtucheff*. beset themselves mightily, and made considerable Offers.

The 23d, 24th, and 25th, Couriers arrived from *Petersbourg* with fresh Offers and said they would be followed by Prince *Menzikoff*.

The 26th, the Dyet was opened.

The 27th, *M. Beshtucheff* made several Proposals,

The 28th, seeing they would not avail, he represented, that they ought not to come to any Conclusion before they were informed of the *Russian* Empress's Intention, &c. This very Declaration hastened the Affair of the Election, and the same Day Prince *Maurice* was unanimously chosen Successour to the present Duke of *Courland*.

The 29th, *M. Lieben*, a *Courlander*, Adjutant to Prince *Menzikoff*, arrived at *Mittau* with his General's Instructions: Upon which it was spread Abroad, that the said Prince had ordered a Body of 12000 Men to advance.

The 30th, The said Adjutant dispatch'd a Courier to Prince *Menzikoff*, to inform him of the Posture of Affairs. The *Courlanders* provoked, and pressed by the Threatnings of the *Russians*, Resolved to close the Dyet as soon as possible, and to enter into so strict an Union with Prince *Maurice*, that his Competitors should have no Hope left. However, the latter protracted this Affair till the 3d of July. The same Day arrived fresh Couriers with Dispatches, which seemed to intimidate the Deputies: Whereon Prince *Maurice* declared, that if the Treaty of Union was not concluded the next Day he would go away.

The 4th, The Assembly took new Spirit, and all was determined.

The 5th, The Treaty was signed and delivered.

The 6th, The Dyet broke up. The same Day a Courier brought the News, that the Garrison of *Riga* were under Arms to receive Prince *Menzikoff*.

The 7th, the Regiment of Dragoons, incamped three Leagues from *Mittau*, received Orders

to mount on Horse-back, to escort Prince *Menzikoff*. The same Day Prince *Dolgorucki* arrived at *Mittau*.

The 8th, he called together the Regency and the Marshal of the Dyet, and told them, 'That the Empress of *Russia* did not consent to the Election made; that she was much dissatisfied at their withdrawing themselves from her Protection; that if they would chuse the Duke of *Holstein*, or Prince *Menzikoff*, or one of the two Princes of *Hesse*, who are in her Service, she would support that Choice; that when People have a Mind to fight, they generally chuse Seconds: After all, she set before them a dismal Scene of Miseries and Calamities in case of Non-compliance with her Imperial Majesty's Desire

Those of *Courland* answered to all this, 'That they had always strived to gain the Good-Will of the *Russian* Court, but that they owned no other Protection but that of the King and the Republick, nor could they acknowledge any other: That having the Right of a free Election, they could not without giving it up, submit to a Prince who should be forced upon them: That having no Design to fight, they stood in Need of no Second: That their Rights were so well grounded, that they would lay them with all possible Submission before the King and the Republick of *Poland*: That if there should be a Design to destroy them, the neighbouring Powers were concerned to support the Weakest; but that they never would treat with them as long as *Poland* does not withdraw its Protection, being resolved to remain attached to the latter to the last Extremity: That as to the Miseries they are threatened with, they knew their Country lay open, and could not withstand the *Russian* Forces; but that their Cause was just, and having a powerful Protection, they would not prejudice themselves, and could not be frightened by Menaces.' The same Day Prince *Menzikoff* arrived at *Riga*.

[To be Continued in our next.]

Philadelphia, February 7.

We have an Account from Maryland, that there is a Ship arrived in North-Carolina with Convicts, the came from England, bound for South-Carolina, but the Convicts rose at Sea, and killed the Master, Mate and Doctor.

Entered Inwards, none. Entered Outwards, none.

Cleared for Departure

Sloop Keith, Wm Spafford to Jamaica, Snow James, Alex. Mackenly to Dublin, Sloop Betty, J. Wood to Maryland, Sloop Friendship, Sam. Bicknell to Surinam.

Custom-House. New York. Inward Entries, Sloop Jolly, R. Theobalds, from Jamaica to St. Thomas, Sloop John & Mary, F. Vanpelt from N. Carolina, Sloop Star, Andr. Mischalk, S. soon, Walter, &c. boardet from Jamaica, Sloop, Mary, H. Lawrence from So. Carolina, Sloop F. n. B. Lawrence from Rh Island.

Outward Entries,

Ship Abingdon, W. Winter, Sloop four Sisters, W. White from Barbados, Sloop John and Mary, F. Clark for New-Castle.

Cleared, none.



THE New-York Gazette,

From February 20. to Monday February 27. 1726.



Continuation, of the Journal of what passed in the Dyet at Mittau, the Capital City of Courland.

THE 9th of May, Prince Dolborsky returned to Riga. The Dutches of Courland came near Mittau, where Prince Menzickoff met her; but that Princess could not prevail with him in Favour of the Election made, neither by Intreaties nor Promises.

The 10th. The Prince arrived at Mittau with a numerous Escort, and ordered some Troops to enter the Town.

The 11th, Prince Maurice waited upon Prince Menzickoff, who himself turned the Conversation upon the Reasons of his coming, and repeated what Prince Dolborsky had already advanced, but with more Warmth, having roundly declared, 'That her Imperial Majesty's Intention was, that the States should meet again to proceed to a new Election, which could not but fall upon him, or the Duke of Holstein, or one of the two Princes of Hesse in the Russian Service; and that this was the only Occasion of his coming to Mittau.'

Prince Maurice's Answer was, 'That his Design seemed impracticable as long as he would only employ legal Means to bring it to bear: That the Dyet of the States of Courland being at an End, it could not meet again: That the said Dyet having chose him, and given authentick Assurances that they could not chuse any other, they would never be brought to make a new Election: That if they should be forced to do it, the Constraint would invalidate it: That the Fate of Courland might be reduced to this Dilemma, either to be divided into Palatinates, or to keep up their ancient Form of Government, and that in the latter Case he alone could be Duke thereof.'

These Arguments were not at all relished by Prince Menzickoff, who replied, 'That neither of these two will be; that Courland could not seek for any other Protection than that of Russia; and that he Prince Menzickoff, ought to be Duke of Courland.'

After which, he asked Prince Maurice, How he pretended to go through with it? Whereupon the latter said, 'That he knew his Weakness, but that he did not mind it, since the Affair will support itself.'

The same Afternoon Prince Menzickoff sent for

the Marshal of the Dutchy, the Chancellor, and some Deputies, to whom Prince Dolborsky read the Credentials from the Russian Emperess, and Prince Menzickoff signified to them her Will and Pleasure, repeating, at the same Time, his Threatning if they resisted her Orders.

They answered immediately, that they could receive none but from Poland; to which they stuck immovably, notwithstanding the Prince threatened them to send 20000 Men into their Country to bring them to Reason. The same Evening Advices came from different Places, that Prince Menzickoff would treat about this Affair in a regular Method. The Prince of Saxony not being willing to abandon the Place, was much upon his Guard; the Nobility joyned with him, and the Burghers shewed him no less Zeal.

The 12th, Prince Menzickoff insisted a new, upon convening the Dyet, and continued his Threatnings if not complied with.

The 13th, he set out for Riga, protesting that if within ten Days he had not a Positive and Satisfactory Answer, he would return to them in such Company as would be able to procure it to him: Mean while, Prince Dolborsky staid at Mittau.

Here follows the Copy of a Letter from Count Maurice of Saxony, to the Primate of the Kingdom of Poland, dated from Mittau the 1st. of July.

My Lord,

THE Nobility of Courland assembled, have chose me on the 28th of June, to be Successor to Duke Ferdinand. From this beginning of my Letter, your Highness will perhaps look upon me as the Head of a revolted People; but I beseech you to suspend the Decision thereof for a Moment, and hear the Reasons which have engaged me to accept of this Election.

I own, my Lord, that being constantly persuaded of the Justice of the Cause of the Courlanders, I had, for some Time past, an Eye upon that Establishment; but his Majesty having, at my Departure, charged me not to think of it, I repaired to Riga, there to solicit the Pretensions I have to some Lands in Livonia, and to see if I might find an Opportunity

portunity to treat of a Marriage with the
Dutchess of Courland; neither of which Steps
could be displeasing to the King or the Republick.
When I came to *Mitau*, I found the
Nobility assembled there above a Fortnight to
proceed to the Election of a Succellor to Duke
Ferdinand. Being arrived at *Riga*, I was informed
that Prince *Menzikoff* had sent one of his
Creatures, with considerable Sums, to get a
Declaration of the Dyet in his Favour. The
Duke of *Holslein* put likewise up for a Candidate,
depending chiefly on the Protection of
the *Moscovite* Court. At length Duke *Ferdinand*
made an Offer to the *Courlanders*, to renounce
all his Pretensions, if they would chuse a Prince of *Cassel*, now actually in the
Service of *Prussia*, and who was to be supported
by *Suedin* and all the Protestant Party.

I was afraid, my Lord, and I think with
Reason, that the *Courlanders* being flattered by
the neighbouring Powers with the Preservation
of their Privileges, and threatened by
Poland with the Loss of them, would take a
Resolution contrary both to the Tranquility
and the Interests of the Republick, and this
determined me to sit myself up among the
Competitors, and nothing else inclined *Courland*
in my Favour, but their believing that no
Person could be more agreeable to the King
and the Republick, or that would give less
Umbrage to *Poland* and its Neighbours.

This is what I have the Honour to tell your
Highness in my own Justification: You will
see what the *Courlanders* have to say in the
Memorial hereunto annexed.

I beseech you, my Lord, to consider it,
and put yourself for one Moment in the Place
of a Nation threatened to be deprived of the
Liberty which they have so long enjoyed, and
have not deserved to lose. I flatter myself
that your Highness, when convinced of the
Justice of their Cause, will grant them your
Protection. I beg it of you, my Lord, and
can assure you, that as long as *Courland* continues
in that Dependence it pay at present to my
Advice, it will remain inviolably attached to
the Republick; it never entertained other Sentiments
hitherto; but I will not warrant that
it will continue in those Sentiments, in case
it bedrove to Despair.

I have the Honour to be, &c.

Copy of the High Chancellour of Poland's Letter,
dated from *Babie*, July 17th, in Answer to
Count *Maurice's* Justification.

WE, with all the Senatours now about the
King, and the Ministers of State of this
Kingdom and of *Lithuania*, had besought his
Majesty, pursuant to his Oath, to issue a Rescript
to forbid holding the Congress projected with a

Design to enter upon the Affair of the Eventual
Succession in *Courland*, and to make void all
Attempts and Inroachments, for Reasons contained
in the said Rescript. Other Reasons
were besides offered to the King, when your
Excellency was still at *Warsaw*, which had
prompted his Majesty to forbid you to think of
Courland, as your Excellency owns yourself.

But Things being now carried so far as your
Excellency says they are, and the refusing of
the Dyet being resolved upon, without entering
any farther into that Matter, I refer it to the
Decision of the States assembled: Mean while,
I cannot help protesting, as I am obliged to do
by Virtue of my Office, against an Enterprize,
so contrary to his Majesty's Will and Rights, as
well as to those of the Republick.

On the 25th of July, was issued the King of
Poland's Rescript or Royal Decree, by which
the Regency of *Courland*, and the Marshal of that
Duchy, were summon'd to appear before the
Assessorial Tribunal enjoining them to repair
to *Warsaw* within six Weeks, to justify their
Conduct, in holding a Dyet, contrary to the
Royal Decree of the 8th of June. On the other
hand, the Regency of *Courland* seem'd resolved
to maintain their Election, in favour of Prince
Maurice of *Saxony*, notwithstanding the *Russian*
Court threaten'd to send a powerful Body of
Troops, to support the Duke of *Holslein's* Pretensions.
In order to pacify the *Czarina*, Prince
Maurice address'd himself to Baron *d'Osterman*,
one of her Majesty's Privy Counsellours, in a
Letter dated from *Mitau* July 15th, to the Effect
following.

S I R,

THE Publick gives your Excellency such a
great Character, and I am so well satisfied
that they seldom mistake, that I address myself
with Confidence to a Minister whose Prudence
equals his Capacity. I beseech your Excellency
to believe, that I do not say this out of
Compliment, the Frankness with which I shall
open myself to you, ought to convince you
thereof.

The *Courlanders*, threaten'd with the Loss of
their Privileges, did not expect to be thwarted
by *Russia* in the Measures they took for their
Preservation. The Ground whereupon they
built their Hopes is, that the Intention of the
late Emperour and the present Empreiss has
been, and ought to be still, to maintain the
Government of *Courland* upon the Foot it actually
is; and the frequent Assurances they had received
on that Head from their Imperial Majesties,
left them no Room to doubt of it.

I acted accordingly: My Proceedings have
never been concealed: The Court of *Russia*
could not but know them, and never gave me
the least hint of their Disliking them.

To be Continued in our Next.

692-693

London, Nov. 5.

'Tis said, that by a Scheme, which is intended to be laid before the Parliament, it will appear, that our Woollen Manufactures may be sold to the foreign Markets 30 per Cent. Cheaper than at present, if the encouragement proposed is granted by the Legislature.

On Monday last the Waggon of Mr. Hull of Hertford, was Robb'd near Shoreditch, by one Coram that had been his Servant, of 850*l.* worth of Plate. He had provided a Cart, in which he carried off the Booty that was in several Hampers.

The Place of one of the Coal-Meters of this City, vacant by the Death of Sir Samuel Ongley, was, on Wednesday last sold by the Committee of City Lands, to Thomas Haws, Esq; for 4000*l.* and 5*l.* Guineas.

They write from Scotland, That Proposals are set on foot there, for improving the Linnen Manufacture & Fishery of that Kingdom, pursuant to his Majesty's Letter to the Royal Burghs, viz. That Hemp and Flax Seed shall be given gratis to sow in every County; and to allow Prizes in each County, to be divided amongst the best Spinners every year. And that a certain Sum be allowed for encouraging foreign Bleachers to come and settle in Scotland. And for encouraging the Fishery, That a certain Premium per Ton be allowed the Merchant or Fisher, who carry out Vessels in proper Seasons, and fish in the deep Seas, where small Boats cannot keep out.

We hear that Mr. Charles Buggs of Coventry, has found out a sure and safe Method of Curing the Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsie and Consumption, in a way never yet practised before. That he cures the Gout by a Plaster, which draws out and discharges all the Gouty Matter so gently as not to break the Skin, but carries it quite off by Sweat and Perspiration in 5 or 6 days. That he has very lately Cured vast Numbers in the City and Country. That many of the Cures being so surprizingly great, were proclaimed at the Cross in Coventry, on a Market day, before Thomas Lawrence, Esq; Mayor, and the Aldermen, and a vast Number of Spectators, and Patients cured by him. Which being fully proved, a Diploma, as Doctor of Physick, was granted him out of the Court of the Ld. Bishop of Litchfield & Coventry.

From the Bristol News Paper of August 8.

Extract of a Letter from Windsor, of July 31.

THE Lost People sustain'd at the late Infallment here by Robbers, appears to be far more considerable than is complained of in the publick Advertisements; for the Value of the Stollen Booty, by a modest Computation, can amount to little less than 3000*l.* for besides the many who have thought fit to conceal their Losses, as believing it would be of little purpose to make

them Publick; the following are too well known, viz. A young Lady of the Town lost a Dimond Buckle, which cost some hundreds of Pounds, and was still more Valuable to her, it being the Present of a Noble Lord: The Lady Mobun her Girdle set with Diamonds, to the value of near 200*l.* Mr. Graham, a Dissenting Minister, a Gold Watch; Mrs. Norcor, a Midwife, her Gold Watch; Capt. Lake his Watch, Snuff-Box and Sword; a Gentleman belonging to the Exchequer, and another to the Temple, both their Gold Watches. Silver hilted Swords and Pocket-Cases were carried off without Number; & Mr. Bryn, a Gentleman of London, had his Horse and Chaise stollen from the Inn where he set them up. An attempt was made on the Duke of Graton's George, which miscarried. Never was such a Scene of Roguery carried on in so short a Space, and with such wonderful Dexterity; for, in short, almost every body was Robb'd, and yet no Body, in particular, seen or suspected of doing it: And to do the Rogues Justice, they dealt very impartially, regarding neither Age, Quality, Sex or Party. A most Surprizing Set of Performers, perfect Masters of their Profession! The Confusion and Consternation of these Losses, put many, when they sat down to Dinner, upon an Enquiry after the Safety of their Teeth. Mr. W—— hath since been very largely Consulted, as the only Proper Astrologer in these Affairs; and we hear he hath Calculated the Nativities of the Robbers, and finds them to be Gentlemen of Hibernia; And we are farther inform'd, That a great many Valuables are in a fair way of being Restor'd thro' the Mediation of that Gentleman, who hath promised to Consult his Daemon further in this Matter, for the Service of the Publick.

Hague, October 22.

Since the Accession of this State to the Treaty of Hanover, the Ships of our Squadron commanded by Vice-Admiral Sommersdyk, have not met with that hearty Wellcome in the Ports of Spain, as they were wont to do, and therefore they make the shorter stay. It is impossible to express the Joy of the Imperialists on the Change of the Ministry at Madrid, and on that Court's Resentment of Admiral Hesse's Conduct at Porto Bello; the Governor of which Place Complains, That the English Men of War have not only block'd up that Harbour, in effect, but that they stop and search all the Spanish Ships that offer to pass, and open their Letters. For which the King of Spain demands Satisfaction, and in case of Refusal, Threatens to take this Usage as a Declaration of War. A Menace of this sort, we find, has little effect here, whatever it may have at the Court of France, whither his Catholick Majesty has sent his Complaint, as well as to the King of Great Britain; And he desires to know of his Most Christian Ma-

jest,

Why, whether such Treatment be offer'd him with his Participation and Consent? Time must shew what Answer France will think fit to make.

Hague, Nov. 28. We are to the last degree impatient to know what Reply the Court of Madrid will make to his Britannick Majesty's Answer to the last Memorial of the Marquis de Posa-Burne, Ambassador of Spain, which consists of Eight Points, Touch of which Coll. Stanhope has Demanded a Speedy and Positive Answer. Whatever this Reply may be, we conceive the Fate of Europe depends upon it, that is to say, *Whether we shall have War, or a Continuation of the Peace.* Mean while, it must be confes'd, there is little or no likelihood of the King of Spain's Redressing the Grievances of the Allies of Hanover, and especially those of the Court of Great Britain.

New-York, February 27.

We have an account from the Island of Jamaica, of the 26th of January, That Provisions are like to hold their Price there if Admiral Hoffer continue upon the Coast. That his Majestys Ship *Linn* is arrived there from Barbadoes, with Rum for the use of Admiral Hoffer's Squadron. That his Majesty's Brigantine *The Spy*, is arrived there in 26 Days from England, with a Packet for Admiral Hoffer, which was immediately carried to him upon the Coast, the Contents of which are kept secret. That they hear there is another Admiral coming to Jamaica with six Men of War. That two Regiments of Soldiers are to come thither with next Governor, but who that will be was not then determined, it lying betwixt General Maccartney and Call. Spotswood. And that Admiral Hoffer has given positive Orders, That no Men shall be Press which belong to Vessels that come from New-York or Philadelphia with Provisions.

London, Nov. 14. The Ship Hannibal, Capt. Turner, is going to Madera to take in 300 Pipes of Wine, which he is to carry to Admiral Hoffer's Squadron.

Price Current in New-York.

Wheat,	4s. 6 d.	Pork,	54s. to 55s.
Flour	13s. 6 d.	Beef,	44s. to 45s.
White bread,	18s.	Rum,	3s. 3 d.
Midling,	16s.	Maltsties	1s. 8 d.
Brown,	15s.	Pitch,	18s.
Milk Bisket,	28s.	Tar,	12s.
Cocoa,	5 l. 15s.	Turpentine,	12s. per C.
Lowood,	9s.		

Custom House, Boston, Feb. 11. Entered Inwards: J. Codden from Newport, and Welch from Surinam Freeman from Philadelphia, and Luca from Maryland.

Cleared Out.

Barrow and Morine for West-Indies, Deach for Barbadoes, Lathorp and Cowley for Philadelphia, Newel for Cyan, Orrock for Madera, Gowen, Matthews and foot for Jamaica, Lewis Sen. and Jun. for Western-Islands, Woodbury for St. Kitts, Brown for Virginia, and Legard for London.

Outward Bound.

J. Codden for Newport, Forsyth for Leeward Islands and Dowle for Jamaica.

Philadelphia, Feb. 21, Inward Entries.

Brigantine Hope James Oswald from Barbadoes.

Entered Outwards.

Ship Ann Samuel Cornock for the West-Indies.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Alexander and Ann, Wm. Clymer to Barbadoes; Ship Sarah, I. Lawrence to Jamaica, Brig. Amity, Charles Hargrave to Barbadoes.

Custom-House New-York. Inward Entries,

Ship Content Jos. Bloodworth from Madera, Sloop John and Elizabeth, S. Ten Eyck from Rhode Island.

Outward Entries.

Sloop Mary W. Ellison for Rhode Island, Sloop Mary, H. Lawrence for Coraces.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop John and Mary, J. Clark for New Castle; Sloop New-York Merchant, R. Philpot for Jamaica.

ADVERTISEMENT.

There is now in the Press, and will shortly be Published, *The History of the Five Indian Nations depending on the Province of New-York*, giving an Account of their Wars both with the Indians and Christians, from the first Settling of Canada and New York, as also of their Treaties of Peace with the several Governments in North America.

There is also a MAP of the great Lakes, Rivers and Indian Countries, shewing the Situation of the several Indian Nations, from Canada to the Branches of Mississippi and the Upper Lake. Both Printed and Sold by William Bradford in New-York.

At Elizabeth-Town in New-Jersey there is a large Dwelling-House compleatly Finished, with a Kitchen, a Barn, Garden, Orchard and Lot of Ground, to be Sold very Reasonable. Enquire of Thomas Hickles in Elizabeth-Town and know further.

New-York, Printed and Sold by William Bradford, To be Sold also by Richard Nickolls, Post-Master, Where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper



THE
New-York Gazette,

From February 27. to Monday March 6. 1726.



Numb. 70.

Continuation of Prince Maurice's Letter.

THE *Courlanders* could not defer it, (the Election) longer, since their Case was to prevent the Resolutions to be taken at *Grodno* to divide their Country into Palatinates, which has obliged their Regency so hastily to call a Dyet, to agree upon the most effectual Means to preserve their Liberty.

No surer Expedient could be found than to chuse a Successour to Duke *Ferdinand*, and such a one as might be agreeable to the King of *Poland*, and could give no Jealousy to the Neighbours: They thought it fitted them in all their Respects; they chose me; the Election was unanimous; and the Dyet ended by a Treaty between the Nobility and myself, which links us so fast together, that we cannot Part without renouncing the Point of Honour.

Things were come to this Pass, when we heard that Prince *Menzikoff* was coming into *Lwow*, much dissatisfied with what had been transacted at *Mittau*.

Upon the Report that your Excellency was to accompany him, I sent a Person of Trust to *Riga* to compliment you from me, and acquaint your Excellency with all that passed here, and to beg your Interest in favour of the just Cause of the *Courlanders*.

But having been informed of your Excellency's staying at *Petersbourg*, I wrote to Prince *Menzikoff* in such Terms as I thought most proper to pacify him. The Dutches of *Courland*, on her Side, strongly solicited him in favour of the Country: but he remained inflexible. At his Arrival at *Mittau*, he assembled the Regency, and would force them to call another Dyet to annul their Election, and chuse him in my Room. The Chiefs of the Regency are threatned to be sent to *Siberia*, and the Country to be exposed to the Discretion of 2000 Men, in case the Dyet does not meet within ten Days.

I will not enter into a Discussion, whether these Menaces are ground on Justice: I leave it to your Excellency's Judgment; but I averr that the *Courlanders* cannot comply with her Imperial Majesty's Will, whatever their Inclinations may be towards it. Depending on *Poland*, how durst they own another Protection, without exposing themselves to be lawfully stript of their Privileges? On the other Hand, if they resist the Orders which are now given

them, they expose themselves to utter Ruin; and if they obey them, they renounce their Treaty, their Oaths, and incur, at the same Time, the just Indignation of *Poland*.

These, Sir, are the Extremities the *Courlanders* are driven to, and they are thus dealt with by virtue of her Imperial Majesty's Credentials, whereof Prince *Dolmucksky* is Bearer. What would the *Russian* Empire say, if the People under their Protection should be treated in the like Manner?

I do not write to you, Sir, as to a Minister; but as to a Person whose Esteem and Friendship I should be very desirous to gain. I flatter myself, that which I between you and Prince *Menzikoff* will not hinder you from reflecting on the Treatment preparing for the *Courlanders*, which they have never deserved by any Step of theirs.

After all, I desire your Excellency to weigh the Consequences which may result from all this. If I alone was concerned in their Preference, they might be destroyed without fearing any Consequences, but they have a more powerful Protection; and such is the present Situation of *Europe*, that the least Spark may communicate itself and break out into a general Flame.

I have the Honour to be with all
Consideration possible, &c.

This Letter had no great Effect, since our last Advice import, that several *Russian* Regiments were on the March for *Courland*, in order to compel the States of that Dutchy to come to a New Election.

Vienna, November 13.

We received yesterday from *Petersburgh* the Ratification of the Court of *Russia's* Accession to the Treaty of *Vienna*. The Disgrace of the King of *Spain's* Confessor, and of the Marquis of *Grimaldo* is ascribed to the Attempts they made to engage his Catholick Majesty once more to abdicate the Crown.

Vienna, November 16.

On the 13th an Express arrived from *Paris*. The Court of *France* continues to press ours to come to a favourable Resolution in Regard to the Affair of *Ostend*; and to cause the Grievances of Religion to be redress'd as well in *Germany* as *Poland*, in Conformity to the Treaty

Treaties of Westphalia, Oliva, &c. The last Letters from Switzerland give Reason to fear that the Cantons will embrace the Interests of the Allies of Hanover.

Fontenbleau, November, 17.

The Union betwixt the Emperor and Spain cannot be stricter than that betwixt this Court and that of Great Britain. For it has actually been resolved here, vigorously to support his Britannic Majesty in all his Measures and Operations. There is an Impulse still for Men; Orders are given to fit out a numerous Squadron in our Ports, and as much Preparation is making for a War, as if there was one to begin next Spring. The Zeal of the Clergy against the Protestants begins to flame out again. The Curates of this City go to their Houses, to force them to send their Children to be catechised, and to oblige those that are in Foreign Countries to return home.

Paris, Nov. 23. The King, who was to have touch'd the Difeased on the 21st of this Month, has put off that Ceremony till the 24th. On the 17th his Majesty had a slight Indisposition, which went off a rain, and did not hinder him from going abroad the next Day.

Hague, Novemb. 25.

Our Advices from Madrid of the 5th Instant import, that the Court of Spain was much dissatisfied at the Answer which that of France had given to the Pope's Nuncio at Madrid, he having written concerning the English Squadron's staying before Porto-Rello, to know whether it were in concert with France that the English had made that Enterprize? To which the Answer was, *That no Account need be given him of it.* They add that the Spaniards continue to make great Preparations for War; that they pretended to have next Year at Sea a Fleet of fifty Men of War, provided they could find Seamen enough to man them; and that they were trying all manner of ways to raise ready Money.

Letters from Vienna mention, that the Imperial Court had sent new *Propositions* to the Court of Great Britain for an Accommodation with Spain, and for a Congress to be held for that Purpose; and that the famous M. Petreum, who was so successful in the former Peace, is actually set out from thence on this Affair.

Paris, Nov. 27. Last Week two Priests of the Parish of St Stephen on the Hill, were taken into Custody and carry'd Prisoners: There was found in their Houses (but chiefly in the House of M Berrier, a Native of Mompier, who is the reputed Author of the Parallel of the Religion of the Jesuits and that of the Heathens) a great Quantity of Libels, as well Printed as in Manuscript, against the Bull *Unigenitus*, with Explanations concerning all the Measures that Party staking to support itself, as well by Penfions, a List of which was (so found) as by distribut-

ing, by the hands of Persons of all Conditions and Sexes, the several Distributors of those Pamphlets: 'Tis said too, that the Lieut. General de Police has Orders from Court to enquire into the Conduct of all such as shall for the Future distribute the like Pamphlets.) An *Edit* will shortly be publish'd for suppressing six Millions of Annuities on the Town-House of Paris, and on the Taxes, to the Principal Sum of 150 Millions.

Vienna, Nov. 16. They write from Madrid, that the Spanish Court is resolved, at all Hazards, to order their Gallies home: The Squadron designed for their Convey will consist of 12 Men of War. Our Court does not relish so rash an Undertaking; altho' for want of the Arrival of the Treasure they are to have on Board, 'tis certain the Spanish Court will not be in a Capacity to furnish the Emperor the Subsidy agreed on. We are told, that, to prevent the fatal Consequence of a War, this Court will still try to pacify the Allies of the Treaty of Hanover; but whether the Bone of Contention (the Offend Company) will be given up, is much doubted; and without that, we do not see which way a Pacification can be brought about. The same Advices from Madrid would make us believe, that they will have next Year at Sea, 30 Men of War of the Line, provided they can find a sufficient Number of Seamen to man them, which 'tis certain they cannot; neither are they able, at this time, to equip above 30 Men of War, and many of them not very fit for Service; some being very heavy Sailors, and others old, and too weak to bear the Brunt of an Engagement. Letters from Munich import, that the Elector of Bavaria will not augment his Troops, before the Emperor has begun to pay him the promised Subsidy agreed on for that Purpose.

Custom-House. New-York. Inward Entries,

Snow Joseph & Betty, J. Manesty from the Isle of May, Brig. Mary, T. Forster from Boston.

Outward Entries.

Scoon, Walter, sa. Bourdet for Jamaica; Sloop Two Sisters J. Smith, Snow King George, S. Payton for Barbados, Sloop Mary, S. Davis for Curacao, Sloop Katherine, J. Brathurst for Rh-Island, Sloop Jolly, R. Theobalds for St. Thomas. Cleared for Departure, Sloop Mary, W. Beckman to Boston, Ship Don Carlos, G. Scandret, Sloop four Sisters J. Mackintosh to Jamaica, Scoon Thomass Mary, F. Ludkin to Barbados, Sloop Mary, W. Ellison to R-Island & Boston, Sloop John & Mary, J. Vanpelt to N-Carolina.

Price Current in New-York

Wheat,	4s. 6 d.	Pork,	54 s. to 55 s.
Flour	13 s. 6 d.	Beef,	34 s. to 35 s.
White bread,	18 s.	Rum,	3s. 9 d.
Midling,	16 s.	Mallofies	1 s. 8 d.
Brown,	15 s.	Pitch,	18 s.
Milk Basket,	28 s.	Tar,	12 s.
Cocoa,	5 l. 15 s.	Turpentine,	12 s. per C.
Logwood,	9 l.		

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will shortly be Publish'd, *The History of the Five Indian Nations depending on the Province of New-York.* Printed & Sold by William Bradford in New-York.

VERY good Lime Juice to be Sold by Giles Silvester, Cooper, in Smith-Street, by Wholesale and Retail.



THE
New-York Gazette,

From March 6. to Monday March 13. 1726.

Numb. 71.



Warsaw August, 24th.

THE Regency of Courland has wrote a Letter to the King, to acquaint him with the Election of Count Maurice of Saxony, and also to implore his Protection against the Proposals and Menaces of the Princes Menzikoff and Dolhorucki, who being come to Mitau, pretended to oblige the States to annul all they have done in Favour of the above-named Count, and to chuse in his Place Prince Menzikoff, or the Duke of Holstein, or else one of the two Princes of Hesse-Hanburg. His Majesty in his Answer, drawn up by the Polish Chancery, blames the illegal Conduct of the States of Courland, for having presumed, against his Prohibition, to proceed to an Election manifestly contrary to the Compact of their Subjection, their Oath of Fidelity, and the Supreme Rights of the King and the Republick, declaring moreover void and null whatever they have done, or may still do in this Respect. And to the End the Court of Russia may not be ignorant of the Sentiments of the King and the Republick on this Head, his Majesty has caused the following Declaration to be made to M. Bessucheff, the Russian Envoy Extraordinary, and has himself wrote to the same Effect to the Empress of Russia.

Declaration made on the Part of the King of Poland by Count Ollolinski, to M. Bessucheff, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Russia.

S I R,

THE King my Master having been informed that the Letters and Proposals Prince Dolhorucki has deliver'd on the Part of her Czarian Majesty to the Counsellors of the Regency of Courland, and having considered that those Counsellors, as Subjects to the Crown of Poland, are not authorized to receive any one, from what foreign Power soever, his Majesty has been the more surprized at such a Proceeding, because Prince Dolhorucki has required of the States of the said Duchy, in the Name of his Sovereign, to proceed to the Election of a new Duke of Courland, and to chuse him among some Candidates he propos'd to them.

Two Things heighten his Majesty's Surprize; one that such Proposals should be made by a

Court in Amity, and which is no Stranger to the unquestionable Rights and the Supreme Power which the Crown of Poland has and exerts over Courland; the other that Prince Menzikoff himself should put up among the pretended Candidates, and that he should even presume to threaten the Duchy with a Body of Russian Troops, in Case they refuse to elect him.

And as such like Steps seem quite opposite to the strict Alliance which subsists between the King and her Czarian Majesty, and to so many repeated Assurances and Tokens of Friendship the latter has given to the King, his Majesty thinks that he ought to question, whether the said Steps have been taken by Order and with the Knowledge of her Czarian Majesty; accordingly, I am ordered to ask you, whether you are furnished with Instructions upon this Matter, and what are her Czarian Majesty's real Sentiments thereupon?

In case you are privy to them, and that you will impart them to me, I will not fail to make a faithful Report of them to the King, who will afterwards think on proper Measures to be taken: But if you have no Commission relating to this Affair, I have Orders, Sir, to represent to you, not doubting but you will give an Account of it to her Czarian Majesty, that it seems very strange, that the Prince Menzikoff and Dolhorucki could have propos'd to the States of Courland to chuse a Duke, and what is still more, whilst Duke Ferdinand is alive, and against the King's Will; and since it is so well known, that Courland is a Province subject to the Crown of Poland; that his Majesty had expressly forbid the States of that Country to proceed to such an Act; and that when thro' an unpardonable Temerity they went on, in Spite of this Prohibition, in the pretended Election of Count Maurice of Saxony, the King had charged his Ministers to proceed according to the Rigour of the Law against that Attempt, so manifestly contray to the Nature of Fiefs, to the direct Sovereignty of the Crown of Poland, and the Oaths and Compacts of Subjects, which bind and subja the said Province to the same Crown.

Put what ought to confirm the King in his Opinion that the Proposals and Threatnings offer'd to the Courlanders by the said Princes, have been made without her Czarian Majesty's Authority



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Declaration made on the Part of the King of Poland to Count Olsolinski, to M Bettucheff, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Russia.

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THE King my Master having been informed that the Letters and Proposals Prince *Dolhoruck* has deliver'd on the Part of her *Czarian* Majesty to the Counsellors of the Regency of *Courland*, and having considered that those Counsellors, as Subjects to the Crown of *Poland*, are not authorized to receive any one, from what foreign Power soever, his Majesty has been the more surprized at such a Proceeding, because Prince *Dolhoruck* has required of the States of the said Duchy, in the Name of his Sovereign, to proceed to the Election of a new Duke of *Courland*, and to chuse him among some Candidates he propos'd to them.

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Put what ought to confirm the King in his Opinion that the Proposals and Threatnings offered to the *Courlanders* by the said Princes, have been made without her *Czarian* Majesty's Authority

authority, is, that they are not at all consistent.

1. With the ancient Treaties, by which the two Powers have mutually engaged not only to foment any Rebellion of their respective subjects but even not to give Refuge to any that are guilty thereof.

2. With the new and last Treaties made between the Crown of Poland and the late Czar of glorious Memory, by which that Monarch has positively promised, not to arrogate to himself any Right over the Dependencies on the said Crown.

3. With the two Declarations made successively by his late Czarian Majesty to the two Ambassadors of the King and the Republick, namely to *M. Wiliwiz*, Grand Marshal of *Lithuania*, and afterwards to *M. Chomentowsky*, then Palatine of *Mazovia*.

4. With the Rights of a true Friendship and Neighbourhood, which do not allow a Friendly Neighbour to protect or set on the other's Subjects against their Sovereign, and which hitherto have been religiously observed on both Sides, but especially on the Part of Poland, who not contended not to intermeddle with the Rebellion in *Ukraina*, and the Change of Government the late Czar was pleased to introduce there, has even denied Refuge to such of the Inhabitants of that Province who sought to save their Lives by retiring into Poland.

The King is too well perswaded of the Czarina's sincere Friendship and Equanimity, to doubt of her being in the same Sentiments with him in that Respect; and all that the Princes *Menzikoff* and *Dolhorucki* have done and proposed in *Courland*, is of too opposite a Nature to be reconciled with that Princess's Intentions, always just, and with the Orders she can have given them.

For this Reason, the King has charged me to require of you Sir, to make a Report to her Czarian Majesty of all this, and to desire her to disavow authentically the said Princes Proceedings, by enjoining them no longer to intermeddle with Affairs, which belonging only to the Jurisdiction of the Crown of Poland, do not concern the Czarina much less them in particular. Agreeable to this, the King cannot forbear prohibiting the States of *Courland* to hear their Proposals, to annul and make void before-hand whatever the latter might undertake to conform thereto, in the same Manner as what they have illegally done, in Favour of the Count of *Saxony*, has been annulled and made void.

It would be moreover proper, and his Majesty heartily wishes it, that her Czarian Majesty would declare herself thereupon before the Meeting of the next Dyet, to the End the States of the Republick may be freed from the

Uneasiness the unfriendly Proceedings of the two above-named Princes cannot but put them into; and that they may be more easily brought to take proper Measures to prevent all such Inconveniences as might alter the Harmony between the two Courts, the Continuation whereof is sincerely desired on the Part of Poland, and seems so necessary in the present Juncture.

Philadelphia, March 7, Inward Entries.
Sloop Jane, Stephen Thompson from Barbados.

Entered Outwards.

Brig. Hope, Ja. Oswald for Barbados, ship Speedwel, Jos. Page for Gibraltar.

Cleared for Departure.

Snow Elinor, W. Swain to Millford, Ship Sam & Ann, T. Glentworth to Barbados, Brig. Clement, Jos. Arthur to Antigua.

Custom-House, Boston, Febr. 18. Entered Inwards.
Schermerhorn from N. York, Collins from Newport, Dyer & Belcher from the Bay of Honduras: Bruin from Newport & Surranam, Merret from Virginia, & Luist from So. Carolina.

Cleared Out.

Lauchlen, Brig. Happy-Return for Gr. Britain, Coden, Sloop Mary for N. York, Dupee, Brig. Swallow for Martinico, Dewise, Ship Samuel for Jamaica, Carry, Ship Francis for London, Symonds for N. Carolina, Steel for St. Christophers, & Farrington for Canfo.

Outward Bound.

Schermerhorn for N. York, Freeman, Sloop Pelican, & Knowles for Rh. Island, Jump, Ship William for Jamaica, Ja. Blinn, Wm. Blinn & Bissel for Annapolis Royal, Sowden, Welch, Cooper & Atkins for New-foundland, Baso & Farrington for Canfo, Sharp for St. Christophers, and Bruin for Newport.

Custom-House, New-York. Inward Entries.
Sloop Ruby, J. Fred from Jamaica.

Outward Entries.

Brig. Peter & John, A. Basset for Barbados, Sloop Seaflower, F. Balwin for Boston, Brig. Mary, T. Foster Madera, Snow Joseph and Betty, L. Manckey for Amboy.

Cleared for Departure

Sloop Seaflower for Boston, Sloop Norris, A. Hume for Surranam, Sloop Walter, S. Bourdet for Jamaica, sloop Two Sisters, I. Smith to Barbados.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Public Notice is hereby given, That at *Philadelphia* they have found out some Twelve Shilling Jersey Bills that are Counterfeits: They are newly Printed and very artfully Signed. In the flourish on the top of the Bill there is the representation of a Basket, which in the Counterfeit is much finer than in the True Bills; and the great T is much plainer than in the True Bills.

JUST Publish'd, *The History of the Five Indian Nations depending on the Province of New-York.* Printed & Sold by William Bradford in New-York.

VERY good Lime Juice to be Sold by Francis Silvester, Cooper, in Smiths-street, by Whole-Sale and Retail.



THE New-York



From March 13. to Monday March 20. 1726.

Madrid, October 22.

THE following Letter from the Governour of Cadix to Captain Elias, who commands one of the Vessels of the Dutch Squadron, contains the Motives that engaged the Court not to permit, for the future, any Dutch Men of War to come into any of the Ports of Spain.

S I R;

THE States General of the United Provinces of the Netherlands having resolved, some Years ago, to send a Squadron against the Corsairs of Algiers, his Majesty then gave Orders to admit into his Ports the Vessels of that Squadron, with Permission to buy there not only Provisions, but also whatever might contribute to the Execution of their Enterprize: But the War being ended with the Algerines by the Conclusion of the Peace between that Regency and the States General, his Majesty has given Orders not to admit for the future, under any Pretence whatsoever, either that Squadron, or any other Vessels armed for War, to enter into any of the Ports of his Dominions. I communicate this Order to you, to the End that reflecting on the Circumstances, and that it is not in my Power to suffer you to be any longer in this Bay, you must forthwith retire with the rest of the said Squadron. I am, &c.

Don. Anthony Alvarez
de Baborgues.

Cadix, Nov. 9. 1726.

Leghorn, October 26. The Regency of Algier has presented the Emperor a Passport for such Ships as the Ostend Company intend to send to China.

Stockholm, Oct. 31. The old Count de Welling, a Senator was arrested at his own House by Order of the secret Committee under the Guard of a Captain, a Lieutenant, and 24 Soldiers, who have Orders to permit no Person not even his own Servants to speak to him but in their presence or Hearing. All the Papers at his House have been also seiz'd. An Express is sent also with Orders to secure all the Papers which may be at his Country House in S. honen. And several other Persons are also taken up for being involv'd in his Affair, which was first of all thorowly canvass'd in the King's presence. Men talk variously of it, but tis the common Opinion that several Letters have been intercepted, by which it has been discover'd that the said Count Welling

was of the Duke of Holstein Gottorp's Party, and push'd his Interest farther than became a Senator to do.

Vienna, Nov. 2. Yesterday a Courier arriv'd from Stockholm with Advice, that the majority of the States have resolv'd to accede to the Hanover Treaty, as what will be of much more Advantage to the Nation than the Treaty of Vienna.

Paris, Nov. 8. Monday last there was an extraordinary Council in presence of the Cardinal de Fleury, the Marshals de Villars, Huxelles and Tallard, and Mr. Horace Walpole the British Ambassador was also call'd to it. 'Tis reported that Prince Ragotski's second Son who fled from Italy is arriv'd here incognito with the privacy of the Prince his Father; That he is to make advantageous Proposals to the King of Great-Britain, and that for this purpose he is to go forthwith to London.

LONDON, November 8.

They write from Jersey, that a French Ship was arriv'd there from the East-Indies, and the Men having in the Night carried some of the Goods on Shore, which by the Act of Navigation are prohibited to be imported there, the King's Officers had thereupon seiz'd the Ship and Cargo, the Value of which is computed at 150,000 Livres. The Captain is arriv'd here, to solicit by the French Ambassador, the Release of his Ship. And the King's Officers are endeavouring to reap the Benefit of so valuable a prize.

They write from the Hague, Nov. 12. N.S. That they are beating up there, and in the other Towns of the Provinces for Volunteers, to make up the Augmentation of 9474 Men resolv'd upon by the States General; and the City of Amsterdam hath negotiated a Sum of 5 Millions of Florins at two and a half per Cent. which was all brought in, in one Day.

ON the 14th Instant in the Morning, One David Willson and one David Wallace, were Apprehended and Committed to the common Goal of this City for Uttering Counterfeit Bills of Credit, made Current by Act of Assembly, of this Province, and of the Province of New-Jersey. Upon their Examinations before the Mayor and other Magistrates they Confess they brought about Eight Hundred Pounds of that Money from Maryland. David Willson denied that he knew it to be Counterfeit, but David Wallace ingeniously confessed that about four Months ago, he brought about a Thousand Pound, of the Counterfeit Money, over in the Ship Richmond to Philadelphia from Dublin. That he had the said Money from one Thomas Morough (who lately lived at Elk River, in Maryland,) but was then in Dublin, and that the said Thomas Morough told him they were Counterfeit Bills, but that he knows not who Printed or signed them. That he was to have a third of the said Counterfeit Money for putting it off. That the said Thomas Morough designs into North America (to Maryland as he believes) with more of that Counterfeit Money, not thinking it prudent to Venture the whole in one Vessel. The whole Counterfeit Money, that was made being Three Thousand Pounds or upwards. That the aforesaid David Willson was Employ'd by the said David Wallace to Exchange and put off the said Counterfeit Bills, for which he was to have Four or Five Shillings in the Pound. That there was some Pennsylvania Counterfeit Five Shilling Bills, among the Counterfeit Bills he brought from Dublin, some of which he burnt in Maryland, they not being well signed. That he and the said David Willson had not fully Resolved how to steer their Course, but had some thoughts of going towards New-Eng'land. That he paid to the said Thomas Morough in Dublin, about Ten Pound for his share of the Printing and signing the said Counterfeit Bills, and was to pay him something more when he came over. When the said David Willson and David Wallace were taken, they had 184 Counterfeit Ten Guine Bills at Three Pounds each, 63 ditto

D. Provost, Jacobus Kip, G. Beckman, John Cruger. Besides upwards of 100 l. in Counterfeit Jersey Bills, which they pass'd here the day before they were apprehended, and one 4 s. York Bill.

The Counterfeit Bills may be known from the True, by taking Notice, That in the Counterfeit Three Pounds Jersey Bills, the Letter b is left out of the word Publick. That in the Counterfeit Twelve Shillings Jersey Bills, the Flourishing at the Top is handsomer and finer, and the Letter T Blacker. That in the Counterfeit Six Shilling Jersey Bills, the Words Six Shillings, at Top, are larger, and the figure 4 in 1724 is larger, and the Down stroke of the great T Narrower. That in the 18 d. Jersey, and Four Shillings, and 15 d. New-York Counterfeit Bills, the Figure 4 in 1724 is much larger and the Names of the Signers to all the Counterfeit Jersey Bills, are sullied and Rub'd, and writ with Ink inclineable to a red Purple, & the Paper courser and thinner than the true Bills.

We have advice from Jamaica, Barbadoes and Coraco, That those places are over-stockt with all sorts of Provisions, so that our Vessels were forced to store up their Provisions and come back without selling off their Cargo's.

Philadelphia, March 16, Inward Entries.

Sloop Safanna, Tho. Lothorp from Boston.

Entered Outwards.

Ship Richmond, J. Richmond for London, Sloop Susanah, T. Lothorp to Boston. Ship Shadwel, J. Jones to Jamaica.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop James, Ed. Bourne to Barbados, Brig Mary Ann, R. Bird to St. Christophers.

Custom-House, Boston, March 4. Entered Inwards, Soper & Howard from No. Carolina, Whitell & Woodbury from Maryland, Timberlake from Surraam, Lyon from P-Amboy, Porter & Done from Bay of Honduras, and Wickham from Martineco.

Cleared Out.

Wroe for Canfo, Briggs & Collins for Rh-Island, Schermerhorn for N-York, Saxbury, Burgis & King for Barbados, Dorby for W. Indies, Beney for Europe, Sharp for St. Kitts, Soper for N-Carolina, Judevine for Gr-Britain, Martin for Hambrough, J. Blinn, W. Blinn, Bissel, Linham & Welch for Annapolis-Royal, & Gorham for Connecticut.

Outward Bound.

Gorham for Connecticut, Knox for Jamaica, Hall for Canfo, Daniel & Rogers for N-foundland, Lyon for Amboy, Harris for St. Kitts, Edwards for Newport & Connecticut, & Webber for London.

Custom-House, New-York. Inward Entries,

Sloop Patience, V. Bodine, Brig, Elizabeth, H. Rowe from Coracoa, Sloop Mary, W. Ellison, Sloop Mary, J. Coden from R-Island, Sloop Speedwell, A. Schermerhorn from Boston.

Outward Entries.

Sloop Dolphin, Moses Parnel for Boston, Sloop Star, J. Lawrence for Jamaica, & Schermerhorn for Boston.

Cleared for Departure

Sloop Katherine, S. Bradhurst to Rho-Island & Boston, Sloop Joseph & Betty, J. Manesty for Perth-Amboy, Sloop Mary, S. Davis to Antigua, Sloop Mary, H. Lawrence to Coracoa, Sloop Jane, B. Lawrence to Rh-Island,

To be Sold also by Richard Nicholls, PostMaster
i Persons may be supplied with this Paper.



THE New-York Gazette,



From April 3. to Monday April 10. 1727.

*His Majesty's Most Gracious Speech
to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday
the 17th Day of January, 1726.*

My Lords and Gentlemen;

I Acquainted you last year with the *Treaties of Peace & Commerce* concluded between the Emperor and the King of Spain. As that sudden and unaccountable Conjunction gave, at the first appearance, just grounds of Jealousie and Apprehension to the neighbouring Powers of Europe, the subsequent Proceedings and Transactions in those two Courts, and the secret and Offensive Alliances concluded between them about the same time, have laid the Foundations of a most exorbitant and formidable Power, & are so directly levelled against the most valuable and darling Interests and Privileges of this Nation, that we must determine either tamely to submit to the peremptory and unjust Demands of the King of Spain, in giving up Gibraltar, and patiently to acquiesce in the Emperor's usurped and extended Exercise of Trade & Commerce, or must resolve to be in a Condition to do our selves Justice, and to defend our undoubted Rights against these reciprocal Engagements entred into, in Defiance and Violation of all National Faith, and the most Solemn Treaties.

I have likewise received Informations from different Parts, on which I can entirely depend, that the placing the Pretender upon the Throne of this Kingdom is one of the Articles of the secret Engagements; and if time shall evince, that the giving up the Trade of this Nation to one Power, and Gibraltar and Port-Mohen to another, is made the Price and Reward of imposing upon this Kingdom a Popish Pretender, what an Indignation must this raise in the Breast of every Protestant Briton!

Nor were these fatal Combinations confined to those Parts of the World alone, but they extended themselves into Russia; and had

not the Designs of that Court against some of their Neighbours been prevented by the seasonable Arrival of our Fleet in those Seas, a way had been open'd for invading these Kingdoms, and giving a powerful Assistance to any Attempt to be made from other Quarters.

Such Circumstances would not suffer Me and my Allies, among whom there has been and is the most perfect Harmony, Union and Concert, to be idle Spectators, and regardless of Our own Safety, and the common Cause of Europe; for which purpose his most Christian Majesty has been at a great Expence this last year, in augmenting his Forces; And the State General, sensible of the imminent Danger, have not only acceded to the Defensive Alliance concluded at Hanover, but have come to strong and seasonable Resolutions for an extraordinary Augmentation of their Forces, both by Sea and Land. The Accession of the Crown of Sweden is in such a forwardness, & the Negotiations with the Crown of Denmark are so far advanced, that we may reasonably depend upon the Success and good Effect of them.

This short View of the present Posture of Affairs, will, I am confident, not only secure to Me the Support and Assistance of My Parliament, in carrying on this great and necessary Work, in Conjunction with my Allies, but justify the Measures hitherto taken, and the Expences already made.

The Confidence you reposed in Me last year, has been made use of for the benefit of the Publick; and as the chief Article of Exceedings has, by My equipping and sending to Sea three considerable Squadrons, fallen upon the head of the Navy, I am perswaded the Necessity of the Services, and the Security, Advantage & Glory that has accrued to this Nation from those Squadrons, will sufficiently speak for themselves, as long as both Friends & Foes, with Joy, or Concern, confess They have seen and felt the Effects of the Naval Power of Great Britain.

It is not to be wonder'd at, that the Princes engaged in these Enterprizes, are very much

much disturb'd to see their Projects render'd Abortive: The King of *Spain*, impatient of the Disappointments he has met with, can no longer disguise that Enmity to Us, which for some time has *only* waited for a *favourable Opportunity* to declare. He has now order'd his Minister, residing here, to depart immediately from this Country, leaving a Memorial, that is little short of a *Declaration of War*, wherein he again demands, and insists upon the Restitution of *Gibraltar*. He does not himself deny the *Offensive Alliance*, nor his Engagements to Support the *Ostend Company*: He makes My Recalling those Squadrons, which his Conduct had put Me under a necessity of sending to the *West Indies* and the Coasts of *Spain*, the Condition of any further Correspondence between the two Crowns; and supposing the Continuance of My Fleets abroad to be actual Hostilities, threatens to Repel them with Force to the utmost of his Power.

But not content with these Menaces, Insults and Infractions of Treaties, his *Catholic Majesty* is now making Preparations to Attack and besiege *Gibraltar*; and in order to carry on that Service, or to cover another design, has assembled a *great Body of Troops* in that Neighbourhood: But as the present State and Condition of that Garrison, with the Reinforcements I have order'd thither, give Me little cause to apprehend, or My Enemies to hope for Success in that Undertaking, the certain and undoubted Intelligence I have, that it is now Resolved to attempt an Invasion upon these Kingdoms in favour of the Pretender, by an Embarkation from the Coasts of *Spain*, gives me reason to believe, that tho' the Siege of *Gibraltar* may probably be undertaken, the publick, avowed and immense Preparations made for that purpose, are chiefly calculated to amuse the World, and to disguise the intended Invasion, which I am surely inform'd has been for some time agreed to be the first step and beginning of the long premeditated Rupture.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons;

These Considerations must awaken in you all such a Sense of Our common and immediate Danger, as will, I doubt not, inspire you with a Zeal and Cheerfulness in raising the Supplies necessary for the Defence of your Country, & for making good Our Engagements with our Allies.

I receiv'd too much Satisfaction from the Happiness of My People, in their full Enjoyment and future Prospect of Peace, Ease and Prosperity, not to be sensibly affected with these *new Convulsions*, and the unavoidable Necessity I am under of asking large Supplies of My People, and of desiring to be enabled to make such an Augmentation of my Forces, by Sea and Land, as the present Exigency of Affairs requires.

I will order the proper Estimates to be laid before you, and such Treaties as I have made with Foreign Princes for the Hire of Foreign Troops; and as the Expence I was last year, in a particular manner, intrusted to make, has amounted to no considerable Sum, and the Publick Utility may again require the like Services to be perform'd, I hope you will again repose the same Trust and Confidence in Me.

It is with great Pleasure that I see the time so near approaching, when such a considerable Addition will be made to the sinking Fund: Let all that wish well to the Peace and Quiet of My Government, have the Satisfaction to see, that our present Necessities shall make no Interruption in the Progress of that desirable Work of gradually discharging the *National Debt*; I hope therefore you will make a Provision for the immediate Application of the Produce of the Sinking Fund to the Uses for which it was so wisely contriv'd, and to which it now stands appropriated.

My Lords and Gentlemen;

I Have had no thoughts of making any Acquisitions to any Parts of My Dominions; My whole Care and Concern has been to Preserve and Maintain the undoubted Rights and Privileges of My People; and therefore all My Measures have been Preventive and Defensive; but such Endeavours being now rendred impracticable, vigorous Resolutions, & a speedy Execution of them, can alone put an effectual End to the Dangers that surround us. However Hazardous and Desperate the Enterprizes form'd against us, may appear to be, Your being assured that they are resolv'd upon, will, I am perswaded, be sufficient to prevail upon you to put your selves in a Condition to Resist and Defeat them.

If Preserving a due Balance of Power in Europe, is Defending the Possessions of the Crown

Crown of Great Britain, of infinite Advantage and Security to our Trade and Commerce, if Supporting that Trade and Commerce against dangerous and unlawful Encroachments, and if the present Establishment, the Religion, Liberties and Properties of a Protestant People, are any longer Considerations worthy of the Care & Attention of a British Parliament, I need say no more to incite My Loyal and Faithful Houses of Parliament to exert themselves in the Defence of all that is Dear and Valuable to them

Extract of a Letter from Barcelona, of Decemb.

21.

There is getting ready here, by Order of the Court, a prodigious Quantity of Pick-axes, Spades and other Tools for digging up the Ground, which are to be sent to Malaga. Eight hundred thousand Men are also raising to compleat the Infantry, and to augment it with ten Men in each Company. Catalonia being taxed at 870 Men for its Quota, they are raised with all the Rigour that is observed in Castille, which has put that Province into a great Consternation, most of the Artificers who were singled out to draw Lots, whether they shall carry a Musquet or tarry at home, having deserted to seek better Fortune elsewhere. 'Tis given out, that the King has resolved to have 100,000 Men on foot, and that part thereof are to be employ'd in Fortifying Algezira near Gibraltar, in order to keep that Place under a Blockade.

Extract of a Letter from Brussels, of January 7.

The Emperor having granted the King of Spain leave to raise Men in this Country for Recruiting the Spanish and Walloon Guards, Officers are expected here for that purpose from Madrid. An Order from the Government has been published from all the Pulpits here, forbidding the Subjects of his Imperial Majesty to list in the Troops of Holland.

Gibraltar, Decemb. 15. The Spaniards who have form'd a Camp of 4 or 5000 Men a Mile and a quarter from this City, have not yet committed any act of Hostility; but they shortly expect a great Reinforcement, and a vast Train of Artillery, with all Necessaries for some important Expedition, which a little Time will discover; Mean while we continue to put our selves in a good state of Defence, in case of an Attack.

Madrid, Decem. 23. On the 19th Instant his Catholic Majesty enter'd the 47th year of his Age, and receiv'd the usual Complements. The Troops that are assembled in Andalusia having lost a great many of their Men on their Marches;

by Desertion and Sickness, Orders have been given to supply them with Recruits out of the Men that are levying in all the Spanish Provinces, by Pressing every 5th Man (which is a Method formerly made use of in the last Extremity) the said Troops are all to be at their Rendezvous in the Neighbourhood of Gibraltar, and to be Review'd in the beginning of January next. It is now no longer doubted of the Designs being form'd to Besiege that Place in a few Weeks, by the great and expensive Preparations that are making, fit for such an Enterprize, which, as it is computed, will cost 3 Millions of Pieces of 8t. 120 Battering Canon, and a proportionable Quantity of Ball have been order'd forthwith to Algezira, and others to San Roque. The late Duke of Ormond continues to have frequent Audiences of their Catholick Majesties, as also Conferences with the Count de Comminges, the Marquis de la Paz, and Don Joseph Pombal, from which the Jacobites here conceive great Hopes that matters will be soon concerted for an Enterprize in favour of the Pretender. The late Lord Marshal who intended to go to the Army in Andalusia, has put off his Journey.

Hague, Jan. 11. Letters of the 28th from Vienna say, that several of the Ministers are to make a Visit to all the Circles of the Empire to know their positive Resolution what Party they will side with in case of a Rupture.

Letters of 2d Instant from Basil say, that the Recruits for the first Augmentation of the Swiss Troops in the Service of the States-General are already compleated and sent to Holland, and that they are actually making the Levies for the second Augmentation.

They write from Franckfort, that the French continue to make the necessary Dispositions in Alsace to form an Army there betimes of 80000 Men, but whether they are to be under the Duke of Berwick or the Marshal de Tallard, is not certainly known; and that three Carriages drawn each by 6 Horses, and laden with Money, are just arrived at Strasburg from Paris under a Guard of 50 Dragoons.

Paris, Jan. 3. On the 29th ult. dy'd M. Rizelet, a Major General in the Army, and Lieutenant General of the Ordinance, being 90 Years of Age, 75 of which he had employ'd in the Service of the Government, having been at 45 Sieges, 16 Battles, and 10 other Engagements.

London, January 10.

They write from Dublin, That 3 Companies, are to be added to each Regiment of Foot in that Kingdom; and 1000 Horse to be raised.

On Friday last the Spanish Ambassador set out from London for Brussels.

The Ship John from Pennsylvania, and the Prince William from New-York, arrived at London the 5th of January.

The latter end of *January* 1. *st* Brigadier *Hunter* formerly Governor *New-Tork*, had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand, being appointed Governor of the Island of *Jamaica*.

Boston, April 3. Friday last Capt. *Fones* arrived here in 30 days from *New-Castle*, who says, there was a hot Preis for Seamen.

Yesterday Capt. *Henshaw* arrived here from *Bilboa*, who brings Letters dated the 13th past, from thence, which give an account that *Gibraltar* was besieged the 22d of February, and that the Spaniards had lost 400 Men.

We have also an account that the Spanish Flota was arrived, four of the Ships at *Cadiz*, 13 near the *Groyne*, and one at *St. Andro*.

Woodbridge in New-Jersey, March 28.

On Sunday the 26th instant, one *Jonathan Walker*, a good liver amongst us, being sick, and only one Woman in the house to look after him, in the height of his Feavour, he attempted to go out of the House, which the Woman endeavouring to hinder, he threw her down, then run out and cast himself into a deep Well, and there perished. He has left eight Children behind him, their Mother being dead 3 Months before.

New-York, April 10.

We have an account from *St. Christophers* that the Spaniards have lately taken five Sloops belonging to that Island, one belonging to *N. York* and one to *Amboy*.

On the 7th instant Capt. *Gutteridge* arrived here in 20 days from *Nevis*, who brings advice, that a large Ship laden with Indico, Cocoa, &c. bound from the *Havannah* to *Old Spain*, was drove a hour on the Island of *Bermuda*, where the Governor took her into Possession, and sent a Flag of Truce to *St. Domingo*, to acquaint the Governor, that he would keep that Ship and Cargo till they released the Vessels lately taken by them at *St. a Cruz*. 'Tis said, this Ship has 30000 Pieces of Eight on Board.

Yesterday Capt. *Simish* in Ship *Beavers*, and Capt. *Thoby* in *Duke of Portland*, arrived here in seven Weeks from *London*.

Custom House, Boston, March 25. Entered Inward, *Kingston & Turner* from *N. Carolina*, power & Marthon from *Maryland*, Macken & ent from *London*, Bradhurst from *N. York*, Cruise from *N. Carolina*, Fitz Randal from *Amboy*, Cotting from *Nov. C. Area*, Fones from *M. Castle*, & Homans from *Lisbon*.

Cleared Out.

Marrel & Rogers for *N. Holland*, Pidgeon & McClester for *N. Carolina*, Bourden for *St. Christophers*, Athens for *Davis's Streights*, Tyng for *Barbados*, Beckman for *N. York*.

Outward Bound.

Stephens for *Sarranam*, Howard for *N. Carolina*, Little for *London*, Barns for *Canfo*, Porter for *Bay of Honduras*, Daws for *W. Indies*, Kingston for *Annapolis Royal*, Cobb for *Conneticut*.

Custom-House Amboy, Entered Inward, *St. Dove*, Benn. Lyon from *Boston*. Sloop Abigail, Jacob Dehart from *Delaware*.

Cleared for Departure

Ship Mary and Joanna, Charles, for *Jamaica*. Sloop

Woodbridge, Andrew Joline, for *Rhode-Island*.

Custom-House Philadelphia, Entered Inward, Ship Henry, Sam. Lotting, Sloop Mary, Alex. Grant from *St. Christophers*. Entered Outward.

Brig. Dove, & Rice for *Barbados*. Sloop Expedition, J. Casely for *Antigua*. Cleared for Departure.

Sloop-Dolphin, Hen. Stiles to *Cape May*. Sloop Jane, Steph. Thompson to *Barbados*.

Custom-House, New-York. Inward Entries,

Brig. Albany, I. Johnson from *N. Carolina*; Sloop Friendship, T. Hunt from *Bermuda*, Sloop Swallow, W. Feggles from *Curacao*, Sloop Mary, J. Clark from *N. Castle*, Sloop Martha, N. Whitfield, Sloop Jane, B. Lawrence from *Rh-Island*, Sloop Abigail, I. Loutitt from *Jamaica*, Sloop Burnet, J. Mulrow from *Barbados*, Spow Elizabeth & Sarah, J. Goodbridge from *Nevis*.

Outward Entries.

Sloop Endeavour, R. Robinson for *Rh-Island* Sloop Martha, N. Whitfield for *Sarranam*, Ship Whitehaven Merchant, A. Alcorn for *P. Amboy*, Sloop Endeavour, R. Robinson to *Rhode-Island*.

Cleared for Departure.

Brig. Mary, T. Forster to *Madera*, Ship Whitehaven Merchant, A. Alcorn to *P. Amboy*, Sloop Endeavour, R. Robinson to *Rhode-Island*.



ADVERTISEMENT S.

There will be exposed to Sale, at publick Vendue, on Wednesday the 17th day of May next, in the City of *Perth-Amboy*, a Plantation situate near *Amboy Ferry*, fronting *Rariton River*, containing about three hundred Acres of Upland & Forty Acres of salt Meadow, whereon there is a good Brick-house, a large Barn with Leantoos, and a Grainery, as also a Garden & Orchard, which formerly belonged to John Rudyard, deceased, Whoever incline to purchase the same may apply to John Barclay in *Amboy*, one of the Executors of said John Rudyard, where they may be informed of the Title, and the Terms of the Sale.

A Madagascar Negro Woman, that has one Child, and can spin, knit, manage a Dairy, and do all manner of house-work, is to be Sold. Enquire of W. Bradford.

A Dwelling House, Bake-house, Bolt-house, with a Garden and Orchard, conveniently situated in *Perth-Amboy*, is to be Let or Sold. Enquire of Capt. William Thompson in *Amboy*, and know further.

This is to give notice to all Gentlemen and others, That a Lottery is to be drawn at Mr. John Stevens in *Perth Amboy*, for 501 l. of Silver & Gold Work, wrought by Simon Soumain of *New-York*, Gold-Smith, all of the newest Fashion. The highest Prize consists of an Eight square Tea-Pot, six Tea-Spoons, Skimmer and Tongs, Valued at 18 l. 3 s. 6 d. The lowest Prize consists of Twelve Shillings Value. There is 278 Prizes in all, and there is only five Blanks to each Prize.

Tickets are given out at Six Shilling York Money or seven Shillings *Perse* money for each Ticket, at the house of Mr. John Stevens in *Amboy*, at Mr. Andrew Bradfords in *Philadelphia*, at Mr. Jolines in *Elizabeth-Town*, at Mr. Corlands at *Second River*, at Mr. Samuel Close in *Jamaica on Long-Island*, and at Simon Soumain in the City of *N-York*, at which last place the Goods are to be seen.



THE
New-York Gazette,

From April 10. to Monday April 17. 1727.



The Humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, to his Majesty the 18th of January, 1726-7.

Most Gracious Sovereign;

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to return your Majesty our hearty Thanks for your Majesty's most Gracious Speech from the Throne. We cannot but esteem our selves in Duty bound most humbly and gratefully to acknowledge your Majesty's exceeding Goodness, in opening to your Parliament a Scene of the highest Importance to this Kingdom. The World must now be convinced, that the Courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*, have laid the Foundations of such an exorbitant and formidable Power, as may, in Time, overturn the Balance, and destroy the Liberties of *Europe*. Were we not filled with the deepest Repentment at the Indignities which have been offered to your Majesty, we should be unworthy of all the Blessings we enjoy under your Majesty's most Gracious and Excellent Government. The Invasions made upon the Rights and Privileges of your People, in the most important Branches of their Commerce; the Menaces and Insults used towards your Majesty; the peremptory Demand of the Restitution of *Gibraltar*, which Place, and the Island of *Minorca*, both being of the utmost Consequence to your People, were yielded up by the present King of *Spain* himself, and do indisputably belong to the Crown of *Great Britain* by most solemn Treaties: But above all, the Engagements entered into for placing a *Popish Pretender* upon your Throne, must raise the warmest Indignation in all those who have the least Sense of their Duty to the best of Sovereigns, and any Regard to the Protestant Religion, to the Honour, Interest and Prosperity of their Country. We are truly sensible of the wise Measures taken by your Majesty for preventing the Dangers which threatened us; your early Care in forming and entering into the Defensive Alliance, to which the Accession of the States General has added so great weight; The establishing a perfect Harmony, Union & Concert between your Majesty and the Most Christian King and the States General; the several Negotiations which your Majesty, in Conjunction with your Allies, is carrying on with *Sweden*, *Denmark* and other Powers; and the shewing the Power and Influence of your Naval Force, by the seasonable Equipment of three considerable Squadrons, are the apparent Causes to which, next under God

we owe the Preservation of the Publick Peace, and the preventing the Execution of those destructive and unjust Designs that had been formed against this Nation, and the Liberties of *Europe*. The very great Satisfaction your Majesty is graciously pleased to express at the Happiness of your People, in their full Enjoyment of Peace, Ease & Prosperity, your tender Concern, for their sake, at the Prospect of any new Commotions, and your continual Care every where to preserve and maintain the undoubted Rights and Privileges of all your Subjects, cannot but fill their Hearts with the most grateful Sense of their Duty, and raise in them the utmost Detestation and Contempt of the vain Imagination of placing a *Popish Pretender* on the Throne. We do therefore, at this important Juncture, most humbly beg Leave to assure your Majesty of our steady and unshaken Fidelity, and that nothing shall ever divert or deter us from making our strongest Efforts, for maintaining your Majesty's undoubted Right and Title to the Crown of this Realm; and for preserving our present happy Establishment: And we beseech your Majesty to believe, that we will, to the utmost of our Power, enable your Majesty to make good all your Engagements with your Allies, and to preserve the Trade of this Kingdom in its utmost Extent; to vindicate your Honour, and to assert and defend your Right to *Gibraltar*, and the Island of *Minorca*, which are of the greatest Importance to the Preservation of the Commerce and Naval Strength of *Great Britain*; and to maintain your Right to every other Part of your Dominions, against all Attempts whatsoever; and that we shall, at all times, be ready to concur in such proper Measures, as may effectually enable Your Majesty, in Conjunction with your Allies, to bring to Reason all such Powers, as shall at any time disturb the general Peace and Tranquility of *Europe*.

His Majesty's most Gracious Answer to his Address

My Lords;

[Thank you heartily for this very Dutiful and Loyal Address; your warm Concern for maintaining my Honour, and the Rights of my Crown, and for preserving the Trade of this Kingdom, is a fresh and very seasonable Instance of your Love to your Country, as well as of your Duty and Affection to Me.

Your Approbation of the several Measures I have taken for preserving the Publick Peace and Tranquility, and securing the Rights and Privileges of my People against all Usurpations, gives Me great Satisfaction.

Tentirely depnd on the many faithful and affectionate Assurance you have given me in this Address: You may as absolutely depend on My constant Endeours to promote the Happiness of all My People.

The Commons being Returned to their House, Mr. Speaker Reported his Majesty's Speech to the House. And a Question did arise, Whether there was an absolute necessity to raise a Supply to answer the Demands of a War or not? And it was carried in the Affirmative by a Majority of 251 Voices against 87. And a Committee was appointed to draw up an Address accordingly, which being the next Day, reported and agreed to, was on *Thursday* the 19th of *January*, presented, by the whole House, to his Majesty, as follows, *v. z.*

Most Gracious Sovereign;

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain* in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our humblest Thanks for your most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

The Communication which your Majesty has been pleased to make, of the Proceedings and Transactions in *Europe* for some time past, and of the Engagements entred into between the Emperor and King of *Spain*, is an Instance of your Majesty's singular Goodness, in being as desirous to give your People all reasonable Satisfaction, as you have ever been solicitous for their Good and Welfare.

We are very sensible of the fatal tendency of the sudden and unaccountable Conjunction between those two Crowns; and as this Nation has always looked with jealous Eyes upon the very Beginning of every Attempt made by their Neighbours to establish a Commerce, at the Hazard and to the Prejudice of Our undoubted Rights and Privileges, We cannot but be greatly alarmed to see these Incroachments upon our Trade, and notorious Infractions of Treaties, accompanied with a Scheme of Greatness that lays the Foundation of a most Exorbitant Power, which if not timely opposed, and withstood with Vigour and Resolution, may become formidable to all *Europe*, and enable the Aggressors, without Controul, to maintain their unwarrantable Attempts.

Nor can We at all doubt of the Spirit and Design of this new Friendship and Alliance, when We see it cemented by mutual Obligations for supporting one of the contracting Powers in the unjustifiable and usurped Exercise of the *Offend* Trade, at the same time that a peremptory Demand is made and insisted upon, by the other, for the Restitution of *Gibraltar*, a Place of such Importance to the Trade of this Kingdom.

But the Consideration that creates the highest Resentment in your Faithful Commons is, to see

that whenever the Ambition of Foreign Princes leads them to aspire and grasp at Exorbitant Power, or to acquire and possess themselves of any valuable Rights and Privileges belonging to the Subjects of your Majesty and your Allies, all Guarantees, and the most solemn Engagements of Faith and Gratitude to your Majesty, purchased by the Blood and Treasure of this Nation, are cancelled and forgot; and it is vainly imagined that your Majesty must either tamely submit, and patiently acquiesce, under the greatest In dignities and Injuries to your Crown and People, or be insulted with Menaces and Projects in favour o a *Popish Pretender*.

But your Majesty's Loyal, Faithful and Affectionate Subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain*, sensible of the Inestimable Blessings they enjoy under your Majesty's most Gracious and Happy Government, have too great a regard to the Honour and Dignity of your Crown, and too much Abhorrence and Detestation of the Absurd *Pretenders*, to suffer these vain Terrors to have any ill Effect upon their Minds or Deliberations.

It is with Indignation that We see this injurious Treatment, and these Provoking Insults; and it is with an unshaken Fidelity and Resolution, that We are Determined, with our Lives and Fortunes, to stand by and support your Majesty against all your Enemies.

We must, at the same time, with all Gratitude acknowledge your Majesty's Wisdom and Vigilance, in strengthening your self with the Alliance of Powers United in Interest, and best able to withstand the Impending Danger, and to support the Common Cause of *Europe*.

We see, with the greatest Satisfaction, the Naval Power of *Great Britain* appearing in distant Regions, in its proper Lustre, so usefully and wisely employed to carry Safety and Protection to your own Subjects and to your Allies, and to curb and restrain the Boasted Projects of the Disturbers of the Peace of *Europe*.

And as we cannot but look upon the Measures and Resolutions concerted and taken in Opposition to and in Defiance of, the most solemn Treaties, as tending to an immediate Rupture: We humbly beseech your Majesty that you will be pleased, forthwith to give the necessary Orders for putting this Kingdom into a Posture of Defence; and we assure your Majesty, That We will not only cheerfully and effectually raise the Supplies necessary for the present Exigency of Affairs, but will support your Majesty in making good your Engagements with your Allies, in preserving the Balance of Power in *Europe*, in defending the present Possessions of the Crown of *Great Britain*, in supporting the Trade of this Nation, against all Unjustifiable and Pernicious Incroachments, and in Defeating and Confounding all Attempts that shall be made in favour of the *Pretender*, and for the Destruction of our Religion, Liberties, and Properties.

And that all, who wish well to the Peace and Quiet of your Majesty's Government, may have the Satisfaction to see, that our present Necessities, shall make no Interruption, in the Progress of that desirable Work, of gradually discharging the National Debt. we will consider of the most proper Methods for immediately applying the Produce of the Sinking Fund, to the Uses for which it was so wisely contrived, and to which it stands now appropriated; and will repose such a Trust and Confidence in your Majesty as the publick Utility shall Require, and as your Majesty, shall find reasonable and necessary, for carrying on the Great Work in which your Majesty is engaged, for the Interest and Security of your People, and the common Cause of Europe.

To this Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most Gracious Answer, viz.

Gentlemen;

I Return you my Thanks for this very Dutiful and Loyal Address: The just Sense you have express'd of the present Posture of Affairs in Europe, and the hearty Assurances you have given me of your Support in defending my Possessions, and the Rights and Privileges of my People, as they are Evidences of your known Zeal and Affection to my Person and Government, I am perswaded they will confirm the Spirit and Vigour of my Allies, and convince my Enemies how vain and ill-grounded all their Expectations are, of being able to succeed in any Attempts to disturb the Peace of Europe, and in offering Injuries and Insults to this Nation.

On Saturday, the 21st of January, Mr. Farrer, from the Committee of the whole House, reported the preceeding Day's Resolution for a Supply, which was agreed to *Nemine Contradicente*, and it was resolv'd to address his Majesty for Estimates of the Ordinary of the Navy; of the charge for Guards, Garrisons and Land-Forces; and of the Office of Ordnance, for the Year 1777; A List of the Regimental and Warrant Officers in Half-Pay for the Year 1727, Accounts of the Services incur'd, and not Provided for by Parliament; How the Money given for the Service of the year 1726 has been disposed of; of all the Ships in Sea-Pay, employ'd in the Year 1726, in what Stations, with the several Compliments or Number of Men born or mustered in the said Ships; A State of the Debt of his Majesty's Navy, as it stood at Christmas last; An Account shewing the Monies arisen within the respective half year, ending at Lady-Day, and Michaelmas last past, as well of or for the Excesses or Surpluses of the Funds commonly called the *Aggregate Fund*, the *South-Sea Fund*, and the *General Fund*; And lastly, an Account of such of the National Debts incur'd before the 25th of December 1726 as are redeemable by Parliament, with the Interest or Annuity attending the same, and when such Interest or

Annuity will be reduced, and when the same are redeemable.

On Monday the 23 of Jan. the Commons resolv'd to address his Majesty for the Accession of the State General to the Treaty of Hanover, together with the Separate Articles, if there were any; as also for the Copies of such Memorials and Letters, with the Answers thereto, as pass'd between his Majesty's Ministers, and the Courts of Vienna and Spain, since the Communication of the Treaty of Peace between the Emperor and the King of Spain, to his Majesty by the Emperor's Minister. But a Motion being made by Sir William Wyndham, and the Question put, to address his Majesty, for a Copy of the Memorial presented to the King of Sweden by Mr. Poyntz, his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary relating to the Accession of the Crown of Sweden to the Treaty of Hanover, dated Stockholm the 4th of June, 1726. As also another Motion being made, and the Question put, to address his Majesty, for the Secret Offensive Alliance between the Emperor and the King of Spain, both these Questions were carried in the Negative, without Dividing.

After this, the Commons, in a Grand Committee, consider'd of the Supply, and Unanimously Resolv'd, 1st, That Twenty thousand Men be employ'd for the Sea-Service for the Year 1727. beginning the 1st of January, 1763. 2dly, That Four Pounds per Man per Month, be allowed for Maintaining the said 20,000 Men, for Thirteen Months, including the Ordnance for Sea-service. Which Resolutions being the next day Reported, were agreed to by the House. The same day most of the Papers that had been call'd for, were laid before the house.

On Wednesday the 25th, the Commons, in a grand Committee, consider'd further of the Supply, particularly with relation to the *Land-Forces*, and Mr. Pelham, Secretary of War having shewn the Necessity of an Augmentation of about 8000 Men, Dragoons and Foot, the same was warmly oppos'd by Mr. Shippen, Dr. Friend, Sir William Windham, Mr. Hungerford, and some other Gentlemen, who were answered by Mr. Pelham, Coll. Bladen, Sir Wm. Young, and General Wade; so that it was at last Resolv'd, by a Majority of 250 Voices against 85, 1st, That the Number of effective Men, to be provided for Guards Garrisons, and Land-Forces for the year 1727, be (including 1850 Invalids, and 555 Men which the six Independent Companies consist of, for the Service of the *Highlands*) Twenty six Thousand three hundred & eighty three Men. 2dly, That the Sum of 885494 l. 9 s. 4 d. be granted for defraying their Charge. 3dly, The Sum of 157637 l. 16 s. 5 d. for the Garrisons in the Plantations, *Misereca* and *America*, and for Provisions for the Garrisons of *Annapolis Royal*, *Placentia* and *Gibraltar*, for the year 1727. And 4thly, The Sum of 32750 l. 19 s. 5 d. for defraying the several extraordinary Expences

and Services incurred, and not provided for by Parliament. Which Resolutions being the next day Reported, were agreed to by the House.

[The further Proceedings of the Parliament to be Continued in our next.]

London, Feb. 15. A large Contract was enter'd into by a great Merchant, for furnishing the Navy with Oyl, and therein particular care is taken, that it shall be good Olive, and not Wallnut Oyl.

Lisbon, Feb. 24. O. S. The English from the Garrison of Gibraltar have fired upon the Spanish Army, and killed them a pretty many Men. The Packet from hence failed yesterday with an Express of the particulars of it. The Dursley Man of War, Capt. Purvis being sent Express from thence here, so that we may expect in all likelihood, all Europe to be in Arms in a little time. Here is two Spanish Privateers on the Coast, and many more will be fitted out immediately. They began the Fire on the 10th Instant, the Spaniards having approach within their Limits, and took Possession of a place called the Watch Tower, & ordered the English to the Garrison, whereupon Governour Kane sent them word to leave it, but they refusing, he fired upon them, soon retook it again. The Men of War was ordered round to the back of the Hill, where they saw about 1000 of the Enemy, and fired upon them about 100 Shot, and kill'd them a Colonel, Lieut. Colonel, and several other Officers, with about 200 Men, as they heard the next day by the Defectors, who daily leave them, and a great many of them in this place, who think it not prudent to run their Heads against Stone Walls. The Queen of Spain is refused to have the Place if she loses as many Men as will lie between this place and Madrid, the Spaniards have seized all our Ships that are in their Ports, which we have an account of by an Express which arrived this day to the Envoy of this place.

Custom House Boston, April 81. Entred Inwards.

Butler from Virginia, Delano & Willard from Honduras, Henshaw from Bilbo, Corneek from Averro, Whatehouse from Mary and, Timberlake from Barbados, Caine from Martinico, Driver from Fyall, Jernegan from the Isle of May, Robey from Bristol, Rawlings from S. Carolina, Underhill from Amboy, Lithered, Shepherdson and Crocker from London.

Cleared Out.

Porter for the Bay of Honduras, Kingston for Annapolis Royal, Prince for Philadelphia, Timberlake for Canfo, Lewis for St. Kitts, Chaille for Newfoundland, Broadhurst for New-York, Egglinton for London.

Outward Bound.

Sanders & Douglas for West-Indies, Shute for Canfo, Cotting for Philadelphia, Fitz Rondal for Amboy, and Homans for London.

Custom-House, Philadelphia Entred Inwards.

Sloop Trinchepe, Abbot from Jamaica, Sloop 3 Brothers, Bern, Albany from Bermuda.

There is now coming up the River Capt. Taylor in a brigantine from Barbados and Capt. Combs in a Ship from Madera.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop three Brothers Barn, Albany to Bermuda, Sloop Mary, Alex. Graft to St. Christophers.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Adventure John Dagworthy to Port Lewis.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Publick Notice is hereby given, That

Where the Directions formerly given how to distinguish the Counterfeit New-Jersey Bills from the True Ones, you will find that the Name Parker (in many of the Counterfeit Bills) is written with an h, that is, Parker, and in others where they have used the Name Parker, there is a great difference in the Letter K from the true bills signed by Chas. John Parker.

Where a publick notice is given, that there is found in the Possession

of David Willson and David Wallace, (who are now in New-York Goal for Counterfeiting and Uttering some of the Bills of Credit of this and the Neighbouring Governments) a Jewel of some Value, and two Horses. If any Person have any just Claim to said Jewel or Horses, they may apply to the Publisher of this Gazette, and be further Informed.

ON the 17th Day of May next, at the House of John Stevens in Perth-Amboy, will be exposed to Sale at Publick Vendue, the late Dwelling House of Coll. John Harrison, deceased, fronting High-Street (it was formerly called the Governors House) with the Lot of Ground thereto belonging, which is sixty Foot in Front, and runs Two Hundred Foot back from the said High-Street, at Right Angles. Also, Two thirds of one half of a Propriety (the first and second Divisions excepted) which said Harrison purchased of the executor of Thomas Barker, late of London, deceased. There will also be exposed to Sale, at the same time, sundry other Lots or parcels of Land. Whoever inclines to Purchase any part of the same, may apply to Coll. John Parker, Executor of said John Harrison, deceased, who will inform of the Title and Conditions of Sale.

There will be exposed to Sale, at publick Vendue, on Wednesday the 17th day of May next, in the City of Perth-Amboy, a Plantation situate near Amboy Ferry, fronting Rariton River, containing about three hundred Acres of Upland & Forty Acres of salt Meadow, whereon there is a good Brick-house, a large Barn with Leantos, and a Grainery, as also a Garden & Orchard, which formerly belonged to John Rudyard, deceased, Whoever incline to purchase the same may apply to John Barclay in Amboy, one of the Executors of said John Rudyard, where they may be informed of the Title, and the Terms of the Sale.

ON Monday the 17th of May next, being the time of the sitting of the Supreme Court, at the House of John Stevens in Perth-Amboy, will be exposed to sale at Publick Vendue, to the highest Bidders the Goods belonging to Charles Dunster, Esq; deceased. The particulars, and terms of Sale may be seen at any time before the Sale, in the hands of Michael Kearney, one of the Executors, at Perth-Amboy.

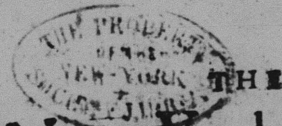
At the same time and place there will also be exposed to sale, as above, Four fifth parts of that Lot of Land in Perth-Amboy fronting West, on the Market-place, and East on Water Street, sixty six foot in breadth, and fronting Market-Street in Length, on the North, 594 feet; and the Length of the parts to be sold is above 475 feet, which will make above Twenty Building Lots, each above 23 foot 4 inches broad, fronting Market-Street, and sixty six foot back. The Title is indisputable being under an ancient Patent to Robert Barclay one of the 24 Proprietors; which was purchased by Dr. Johnston, Michael Hamilton, George Willcox, John Harrison and Cornelius Longfield; and the shares of the first four of them now stands vested in Thomas Farmar, Esq; which by him are to be sold, as before. The other fifth part still belongs to Cornelius Longfield. All the Conveyances may be seen on Record in the Secretary's Office at Perth-Amboy.

Two Grey Stallions suitable for a Coach, to be Sold, One is four and the other five years Old; they are about 15 Hands High. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

A Madagascar Negro Woman, that has one Child, and can spin, Knit, manage a Dary, and do all manner of house-work, is to be Sold. Enquire of W. Bradford.

A Dwelling House, Bake-house, Bolt-house, with a Garden and Orchard, conveniently situated in Perth-Amboy, is to be Let or Sold. Enquire of Capt. William Thompson in Amboy, and know further.

The Lottery for the Value of 501 Pounds, in wrought Silver and Gold, which is to be drawn in May next, at Amboy, is almost full; therefore those who are inclined to try their Chance in said Lottery, are desired to be speedy in taking out their Tickets, for said Lottery will be drawn in soon as full.



New-York Gazette,

Numb. 77.



From April 17. to Monday April 24. 1727.

Continuation of the Proceedings of the Parliament of GREAT-BRITAIN.

ON Friday, the 27th of January, Copies and Translations of several Memorials, Letters, &c. relating to the Courts of Vienna and Spain, were laid before the House, and ordered to lie on the Table. After which in a grand Committee, the Commons considered of Ways and Means to raise the Supply, and Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer shewed the Necessity of laying four Shillings in the Pound on Land, the same was opposed by some Members, who alledged, That it were more eligible to apply the Produce of the Sinking Fund, towards the present Necessities; but at last, by a Majority of 190 Voices against 81, it was resolv'd, That towards raising the Supply, the Sum of four Shillings in the Pound be raised in the year 1727, upon Lands, Tenement, Hereditaments, Pensions, Offices and Personal Estates, in England & Wales, and a proportionable Cels in Scotland: Which Resolution being the next Day Reported, was agreed to by the House, and a Bill was ordered to be brought in accordingly; and then the House adjourn'd till the Tuesday following, by Reason of the Martyrdom of King Charles I.

[The further Proceedings of the Parliament to be Continued.]

L O N D O N, February 4.

On Tuesday the last day of January, the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, the Aldermen, and Common-Council, waited in a body upon his Majesty at St. James's, with an humble Address. They were all very graciously received, and had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand. His Majesty was also pleased to confer the Honour of of Knighthood upon William Billers, Esq; Alderman, Edward Bellamy, Alderman, John Thompson, Alderman, and William Osburne, Esq; one of the present Sheriffs. Their great Zeal on this Occasion discovered it self by the Largeness of the Appearance, there being above a Hundred Gentlemen's Coaches in the Cavalcade. They were all of them most sumptuously entertained at Dinner in His Majesty's Palace, with near a Thousand Dishes of Meat, the most exquisite and most in Season, besides a very fine Desert of Sweetmeats and Fruit. Every thing was done in the handsomest manner, without the least Disorder, to the Satisfaction of every Person there. The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, were honoured with all the Prime Ministers of State at their Table, and

each other Table had at the Head of it, a Great Officer of the Household. There was a vast Plenty of all sorts of the finest Wines; and the greatest Cheerfulness appeared throughout the whole Company, that was ever seen upon any Occasion.

From the London Journal, February 11.

The Mails arrived since our last bring no Account yet of the Hostilities that have been so long threaten'd in Violation of the most solemn Treaties, and in Disturbance of the happy Tranquility established in Europe; yet all the Expresses that fly abroad from one Court to another, seem to blow the Horn for WAR. The Advices from the *Czarina's* Court magnify her Naval Force that is fitting out to the Tune of 52 Men of War, and 18 Frigates; 82 great Gallies, and 194 smaller; and they say that her Troops about *Riga* encrease every Day.

They write from Vienna, that the States of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia have promised the Emperor by the end of March next 8765 Foot and 7472 Horse: and his other Hereditary Dominions in Proportion: And 'tis computed that the Imperial Troops, after the second Augmentation which is propos'd, will amount to 187560 Men.

On the other hand, our Good Allies the French are mightily animated by the vigorous Resolutions of the British Parliament to support his Majesty, and carry him through all the Engagements he has enter'd into by virtue of the Hanover Treaty; so that all the Orders issued for the great Armaments making in that Kingdom, both by Sea and Land, are effectually and cheerfully executed. Mean time the Troops of the Prince of Hesse-Cassel are not only said to be ready for the Service of the King of Great Britain, but 'tis said that his Highness and some other Protestant Princes of the Empire, have offer'd to send 30000 Men into the Service of the *Swiss General*.—As to the Duke of Wolfenbutel's Treaty with the Emperor, it gives the Hanover Allies no Uneasiness at all, because of three Conditions in it, *viz* That his Troops shall not act against the House of Hanover; nor against the King of Prussia; nor against the Protestant Religion. They write from Italy, that the *President* and his Eldest Son continue at Bologna, feasting by Day and dancing by Night, but that he has particular Hours which he devote, to his Allies abroad, and is so vigilant and secret in his Political Conduct, that he has caused a *Flanderish* of a good Family to be arrested,

Bologna, on Suspicion of his being a Spy, and his Papers to be seized.

The Project sent by his Britannick Majesty to the Danish Court, with respect to the Operations of the ensuing Campaign by Sea and Land, has been signed by the King of Denmark. According to this Plan the two Confederate Fleets are to steer directly for Revel as they did last Year, in order to watch the Motion of the Russian Ships: And if the Russian Gallies threaten to attempt any thing, his Danish Majesty's great Prahmcs, manned with a good Number of Soldiers, are to coast along Sweden and Finland to oppose them. As to any Operation by Land 'tis agreed to post the Regiments in such a manner that they may be able to joyn in a very short time.

The King of Prussia has lately sent a most obliging Letter to the King of Great Britain, which has given very great Uneasiness to the Court of Vienna, and a surprizing Mortification to all those Princes that expected his Detection from the Hannover Alliance.

A Disposition of all the Emperor's Troops is printed, according to which 16 Regiments of Horse of 1000 Men each, and 18 Regiments of Foot of 2500 Men, in all 61000 Men, are to serve in the Netherlands. On the Upper Rhine 26000 Men. In Italy 38000 Men, among whom are 8000 *avarians*. And the other Imperial Troops are to remain in Hungary, Bohemia, Austria, &c.

Dublin, Jan. 5. We are informed that our Troops are ordered to be in a Readiness for marching. The Report of raising six new Regiments here continues; and 'tis said they are to be commanded by six Peers, who are to have Lieutenant Colonels under them. — The Lord Mark Kerr is gone for Gibraltar; and 'tis said, Col. Hay's and Col. Middleton's Regiments are order'd thither. — General Maccarty, and several other Officers, are landed at Carlingford. — Col. Groves and Col. Murray, are arrived here. All the Officers of the Army in this Kingdom, who are absent from their Regiments, are, by order of the Lords Justices, to repair immediately to their Commands. The Lively Man of War is order'd for Cork, to assist in conveying some Regiments to England.

Letter from the Count de Morville to the Nuncio Maffei, Oct. 17.

S I R,

HAVING communicated to the Ambassador of England the Letter which your Excellency has received from the Nuncio in Spain, he told us, That he had not any Account of what Admiral Hooper had done in America, but all he could answer, till he had fuller Information, was, That at the time his Catholic Majesty is demanding speedy Satisfaction upon pretended Hostilities, of which he knows nothing, he cannot help taking notice, that Mr. Stanhope having made Complaint to his Catholic Majesty of the Insults made on the Ambassador and Subjects of His Britannick Ma-

jesty residing in Spain, has not only been hitherto unable to obtain Reparation, but no explicate Answer has been returned to him; that the Spaniards were the first who began to violate the Faith of Treaties on several Occasions, as it is set forth in the Memorial which Mr. Stanhope has presented to the Spanish Ministry; that he will write to his Court to acquaint them with the Letter from the Nuncio in Spain, and will communicate to us the Answers. Wherefore his Majesty, who will not do any thing but in Concert with the King of Great Britain and his other Allies, has thought fit to wait for what that Prince will answer upon the Subject of M. Aldobrandini's Letter: But at the same Time he sees with Concern, that instead of recurring to Methods of Pacification, the Catholick King threatens to make War, and expresses this in such injurious Terms against the English Ministry, that he seems bent to force the English to a Rupture; the Consequence of which will be, that notwithstanding his Majesty's sincere Intentions to preserve the Peace of Europe, he will find himself obliged to assist his Allies who will demand the Succours he is bound to furnish them, in Case they be attacked. That in the mean time, his Majesty is always disposed to enter into all the reasonable Ways of Pacification, and will not renounce them, till he shall find himself forced to it by his Engagements.

Custom-House, Boston, April 13. Entered Inward!

Gidding from Pennsylvania, Schermerhorn from N. York; Masters from Anguilla, Kidder, Blackeder, Chandler & Harlo from Honduras, Kent & Cussings from Antigua, Stany & Langdon from Lisbon, Winflow & Jeffrys from Bristol, Doty, Shurtleck, Morton, Fozie, Hatch, Sampson, Prince & Salter from N. Carolina, Pick from Exon, Cate, Fletcher & Chickering from Maryland, Scot from Martinico, Harthorne from Barbados, & Nowel from London. Cleared Out. Fitzrandol for Amboy, Howard & Turner for N. Carolina. Outward Bound. Hyer & Nowal for Canfo, Schermerhorn for N. York, Long & Colewelly for Antigua, Hooker & Jeffrys for W. Indies, Punchard for Connecticut. Turner for N. Carolina, Scot, Underhill, Thacher & Cane for R. Island & Connecticut, Larker for I. o. Island, Crocker for Great-Britain, Fones, Shepherdson & Lithered for London.

Custom-House, New-York. Inward Entries,

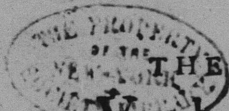
The Ship Bever, Mathew Smith (in 4 weeks) and Ship Duke of Portland (in 7 weeks) from London. Brig Prince A. Thody, Fredrick, P. Wey from Curaca, Brig Frances and Catharine, J. Young from Jamaica, Sloop Hannah, G. Gorum from Barbados, Sloop 1.1. sing, Jos. Evans from Portuga, Sloop Prince Fredrick, T. Winter from So. Carolina, Ship Oxford, T. Martin, as also J. C. Allen from R. Island, S. Broadhurst & W. Beckman from Boston.

Outward Entries. Jer Goodridge for Nevis, J. Garfide for Barbados, Jos. Evans & Vinc. Bodin for Coracoa, Peter Way for London, W. Elton, W. Beckman for Boston, J. Coden for R. Island, & Tho. Watson for Antigua.

Cleared. Sloop Rubie, W. Geddis to S. Carolina, Scoon, Jacob, W. Smith to Antigua, Brig Peter & John, A. Bisset to Barbados, G. Gorum to Connecticut, J. Clark & J. Young to N. Castle, Seon. Ann & Eliza, Tho. Ware to St. Thomas, Brig, Elizabeth, Hen. Row to Madeira.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entered Inward; Ship Henry, S. Locking, Sloop Mary, Al. Grant from St. Christophers, Ship, Capt. Gordon from Bristol, which brings Advice that there was a hot Press when they came away.

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Numb. 78.



New-York Gazette,

From April 24. to Monday May 1. 1727.

Letter written by the Count de Morville to the Nuncio
Maffei, the 11th of November, 1726.

S R;

Your Excellency has seen by the Letter which I had the Honour to write to you the 17th of last Month, the Reasons which hindered his Majesty from answering distinctly to the Proposition which the King of Spain had been wrought upon to make to his Majesty, to declare himself against the King of Great Britain, under Pretext, that He having first infringed the Peace, by the pretended Hostilities committed in America by Admiral Hoyer, the Engagements merely Defensive which his Majesty has contracted with England and other Powers, do no longer subsist.

Though I have already acquainted your Excellency with part of the Grievances which Mr. Walpole had alledged in the Name of the King his Master against the Court of Madrid, his Majesty thought fit to have them more particularly stated to him, that he might not act but after mature and serious Deliberation; Whereupon the King of Great Britain has caused the Memorial to be communicated to him, which he sends to Mr. Stanhope; containing an accurate Deduction of all that has passed since the Treaties of Vienna; and appearing not to have added any thing but upon Facts that are either publick, or proved by Informations which the King of Great Britain affirms he has in his Hands.

I must not conceal from your Excellency, that his Majesty's Council was struck extremely with all the Proofs by which his Britannick Majesty makes out, that the Court of Spain were the first who, by previous Proceedings, made a Breach in the Peace of Europe; and that it was They who gave Birth to Alarms and Distrusts sufficient to kindle a new War, unless the Justice and Piety of the King of Spain apply the necessary Remedies.

Neither must I conceal from your Excellency, that his Majesty is actually required to execute the Engagements he has contracted with the King of Great Britain; on the Motives, that the Safety of his Government, as well as that of his Subjects, is really attack'd by Projects that he has the Proofs of, the making Use of which has been deferred, only in hopes that a general Reconciliation might be brought about, which might have dissipated all the Outrage: capable of new-kindling War.

It is in this View, that the King has exerted all his Efforts to establish a mutual good Intelligence between the Courts of France and Madrid, and his Majesty is not ashamed to avow that he has not ceased to make the most pathetic and pressing Instances to obtain it. He thought he might reasonably flatter himself, that the Goodness of Heart of the Catholick King, his tenderness for the King his Nephew, and all the Proofs of Zeal and Respect which he has received from the French Nation, would easily dispose him to so just and natural a Reconciliation; But his Majesty is forced to acknowledge, that he has met with nothing from the King his Uncle but Refusals, and the most settled Indications of an absolute Indifference.

What is yet the more surprizing, is, that at the Time when the King of Spain is exhausting his Country of all the Gold and Silver, to give immense Subsidies to a foreign Power, he owes above Eighty Millions to France for the Succours which LEWIS the 14th furnished him, by Land and Sea, to fix that Prince on the Throne of Spain; and is it possible to be persuaded after this, that the Treaty of Vienna is only Defensive.

But without offering here to remind his Catholick Majesty of the Obligations he has to a Nation, which will never repent of having sacrificed their Fortunes and Lives for a Prince of the Blood of their Kings, and to keep only to what regards his Majesty's Allies, whose Interest affects him no less than his own; your Excellency will observe, that independently of the Treaty of Hanover, his Majesty was before engaged by the Treaties of the Triple and Quadruple Alliance, to assist the King of Great Britain in Case of Disturbance in his Dominions, and to support the Republick of Holland in the Rights which they had acquired by the Treaties of Munster, of which they have ever since been in Possession, and which the King of Spain himself has acknowledged as certain and incontestable.

If his Catholick Majesty has changed his Opinion since; and if he has thought fit to engage to support the Company of Offend, which a little while before he judged was established unjustly and contrary to the Engagements of the Crown of Spain, his Majesty has no Reason to follow his Example; and the Fidelity with which the King of Great Britain has observed all the Points of the Alliance which he has contracted with France, obliges his Majesty to be no less faithful on his Part.

He

He therefore thinks himself bound to join with his Allies, in demanding Satisfaction of the Court of Spain, upon the several Grievances of which they have already complained; and to declare to his *Catholic Majesty*, that if under the Pretext of what is pretended to have been done by *Admiral Hoyer* in America, or for any one of the Reasons alleged by the *Marques de la Paz* in his Letter of the 30th of September last, to Mr. *Stanhope*, he thinks fit to come to a Rupture with the King of Great Britain, or with the other Allies of France, his Majesty cannot excuse himself from assisting and supporting them, pursuant to his Engagements, against all Powers who shall attack them, and will make it a Common Cause with them.

Nothing certainly could give his Majesty deeper Concern, than to be forced to come to that Extremity; and He cannot but conjure the *Catholic King* to reflect maturely on the fatal Consequences of a War, which cannot but be imputed to his *Catholic Majesty's* constant Refusal to enter into any Methods that might have procured the Reconciliation of the two Crowns.

When your Excellency sends to Madrid the Answer which I have been order'd to make to you, you cannot too much assure the King of Spain of the tender Friendship which his Majesty bears to the King his Uncle, and of the sincere Desire he has to concur in a general Pacification, jointly with his Allies.

I am, &c.

LONDON, March 4. On Tuesday last arrived a Mail from Lisbon, dated the 2d of March, N. S. by which comes Advice, that the Dursley Galley Man of War, Capt. Purvis, arrived there the day before in 48 Hours from Gibraltar, and brought the following Account: That the Spaniards having erected a Battery within half Cannon Shot of the Work of Gibraltar, the Governor sent to know the Meaning, and being answered, He should have it from the Mouth of their Cannon, The English fired upon them and did great Execution; the Spaniards returned the Fire, and began to bombard the Town. They had dispatch'd 2000 Foot and two Battalions of Horse to the N. E. of Willis's Battery, so near as the Cannon from thence could not be brought to bear on them; on which the Dursley Galley was sent round the Point, and drawing but little Water, she came within reach of them, and before dark obliged them to retire back to their Camp, leaving near 600 Dead behind them; the Spaniards deserted in great Numbers to the Town, as had about 400 Swiss. Admiral Wager arrived with his Squadron the 2d of February O. S. and the Hostilities began the 11th. The Spaniards and Garrison had continued firing at each other 36 Hours, when the Dursley was dispatched thence with this Account.

The Answer of the Count de la Torres to Col. Clayton's Message was, That he was raising a Battery against two Ports of the Town of Gibraltar that were not stipulated in the Treaty of Utrecht, therefore were the Dominions of the King of Spain his Master.

Custom House, Boston, April 22. Entered Inwards.
Rich. White from N. Carolina.

Cleared Out.

Schermerhorn, for New-York. Gold for Jamaica, Stevens for Surinam, Fernegan for Virginia, Whitell for Barbadoes, Sanders for W. Indie, Webber for Europe, and Clark for London.

Outward Bound.

Pennil for Europe, Marrow and Haamer for Long-Island, Clark for Virginia, Woodbury for Jamaica, Price for S. Carolina, and Ruck for West-Indies.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entered Inwards.
Brigt. Dolphen, H. Taylor from Barbadoes, Sloop from Port-Lewis, Ship Marlborough, J. Gordon, Brigt. Faro, Tho. New from Bristol, Ship Princess, H. Coomb from Madera, Sloop Olive-Branch, D. Burch, from Jamaica, Sloop Betty John Wood from Maryland.

Entered Outwards.

Brigt. Dolphen, H. Taylor for Barbadoes.

Cleared for Departure.

Ship Amy, Tho. Slyth, to Jamaica, Sloop 3 Brothers, Ber. Albony to Bermuda, Ship Ann, S. Cornock, & Brigt. Dove, J. Rice to Barbados, Sloop Speedwel to Port Lewis, Sloop Adventure, R. Rawle, to Surinam, Ship Speedwel, Jo. Page, and Ship Ann, Ed. Greenman to Jamaica.

Custom-House, New-York. Inward Entries.

Sloop Industry, Rob. Minors, Sloop Rubie, Steph. Burrows from Bermuda, Schooner Lamb, Rog. Saughil from Barbados, Sloop Seahorse, Mans. Tucker from Tertugas, Sloop Mary & Ann, J. Harvey from Jamaica, Sloop Speedwel, A. Schermerhorn from Boston.

Outward Entries.

Ship Content, H. Johnson for St. Christophers, Ship Bever Mat Smith for Amsterdam, Sloop John & Elizabeth, Ab. Butler for Jamaica, Sloop Lamb, R. Saughil for Maryland.

Cleared for Departure

Sloop Mary, W. Ellison to Boston, Sloop Mary, J. Coden to R. H. Island, Sloop Friendship, T. Hunt to S. Carolina.

ADVERTISEMENT

ON the 18th Day of May next, at the House of John Stevens in Perth-Amboy, will be exposed to Sale at Publick Vendue, the late Dwelling House of Coll. John Harrison, deceased, fronting High-street (it was formerly called the Governors Houle) with the Lot of Ground thereto belonging, which is sixty Foot in Front, and runs two Hundred Foot back from the said High-street, at Right Angles. Also, Two thirds of one half of a Propriety (the first and second Divisions excepted) which said Harrison purchased of the Executor of Thomas Barker, late of London, deceased. There will also be exposed to Sale, at the same time, sundry other Lots or parcels of Land. Whoever inclines to Purchase any part of the same, may apply to Coll. John Parker, Executor of said John Harrison, deceased, who will inform of the Title and Conditions of Sale, the Terms of the Sale.

ON Wednesday the 17th of May next, being the time of the sitting of the Supreme Court, at the House of John Stephens in Perth-Amboy, will be exposed to sale at Publick Vendue, to the highest Bidders the Goods belonging to Charles Dunster, Esq; deceased. The particulars, and terms of Sale may be seen at any time before the sale, in the hands of Michael Kearney, one of the Executors, at Perth-Amboy.

At the same time and place there will also be exposed to sale, as above, four fifth parts of that Lot of Land in Perth-Amboy, fronting West, on the Market-Place, and East on Water Street, sixty six foot in Breadth, and fronting Market-Street in Length, on the North, 593 foot; and the Length of the piers to be sold is above 475 foot, which will make above Twenty building Lots, each about 23 foot 4 inch broad, fronting Market-Street, and sixty six foot back. The Title is indisputable being under an antient Patent to Robert Barclay, one of the 24 Proprietors; which was purchased by Dr. Johnston, Michiel Hawdon, George Willocx, John Harrison and Cornelius Longfield; and the shares of the first four of them now stands vested in Thomas Fawcett, Esq; which by him are to be sold.

A Likely Negro Man, fit for all sorts of Builness, is to be Sold. Enquire at the Custom-house or Post-Office

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Numb. 79.



New-York Gazette,

From May 1. to Monday May 8. 1727.

Letter from the Count de Morville, His most Christian Majesty's Secretary of State, to Mr. Walpole Ambassador from the King of Great Britain at the Court of France. Nov. 11. 1726.

S. I. R.

Though, His Majesty was already informed in general of the Grievances of the King of Great Britain, yet he has received a more ample and particular Knowledge of them by the Memorial which your Excellency has communicated here, and which has been sent to Mr. Stanhope, for him to form upon it the Answer that has been demanded on the Part of the Court of Madrid.

I might here repeat to your Excellency the Assurances which the King has so often caused to be given to the King of Great Britain, of his Majesty's Resolution to perform all his Engagements in their utmost Extent; and to look upon whatever shall be attempted against the King of Great Britain and his other Allies, as done to himself: But to give still a more particular Proof of his Majesty's Confidence in that Prince, and of the Concert in which he is determined to act in what relates to all the common Interests, he has been pleased to order me to send to your Excellency a Copy of His Answer to the Court of Madrid, to be transmitted by the Nuncio Maffei. The King of Great Britain will see by it, that His Majesty persists in demanding the entire Satisfaction of his Allies, and that he does not leave the King of Spain the least Doubt, that if under pretext of what is pretended to have been done by Admiral Hoher in America, or for any one of the Reasons alleged by the Marquess de la Paz in his Letter of the 30th of September last to Mr. Stanhope, the King of Great Britain, or his other Allies, shall be attacked or molested, He is resolved to make it a common Cause with them, and to assist them, in Execution of the Engagements he has contracted, and from which he declares he can never depart. In this your Excellency may therefore assure the King your Master, there will be no Variation at any Time, or under any Pretext whatever.

Letter from Mr. Stanhope to the Marquess de la Paz.

S I R;

Madrid Nov. 25. 1727.

Having sent to my Court the Letter which you did me the Honour to write to me the 30th of September last, in answer to my Memorial of the 24th of last Month, I have received Order from the King my Master, to express to you his Surprise at the Contents of said Letter, and his deep Concern to see, that after his Majesty had explained himself in so clear and open a manner, upon the Reasons that induced him to make those Naval Armaments, of which the King of Spain had complained; Instead of a direct, plain and satisfactory Reply, which his Majesty expected to the several Articles of my Memorial, His Catholic Majesty should have been prevailed upon to evade answering, and to have recourse to Advices come from the West-Indies, to decline

giving the Satisfaction that was demanded of Him.

As the King is most sincerely and ardently desirous of maintaining a good Correspondence with Spain, he could have heartily wished that the Behaviour of his Catholic Majesty, on this occasion, had not laid him under an indispensable Necessity of exposing, in its true Light, the whole Tenor of that Prince's Conduct, with respect to his Majesty, ever since the Establishment of that strict Union which now subsists between the Emperor and Spain. From this simple and naked Rehearsal of what has passed, it will evidently appear that his Catholic Majesty, from the Time that he entered into Engagements with the Court of Vienna, has only waited for a favourable Opportunity to break with his Majesty, to attack his Dominions, and to endeavour to place the Pretender upon the Throne of Great Britain.

No sooner were the Treaties of Vienna concluded, but the Duke of Ripperda took the Liberty to throw out publicly threatening Discourses, and to make Reflections in the most insolent Manner upon His Majesty and his Allies. I complained of this, but far from M. de Ripperda's receiving the least Reprimand on that Account, Part of what he had there given out was at that Time made good by the peremptory Demand of Gibraltar, contained in the Letter the Marquess de Grimaldo wrote to me the 13th of July 1723, by Order of the King of Spain. It was formally declared in that Letter, That the Continuance of the Alliance and of the Commerce of England with Spain, depended absolutely on the immediate Restoration of Gibraltar. This Declaration was confirmed by the Language the Queen herself held to me, in an Audience I had soon after of their Catholic Majesty.

There can be no stronger Proof of their Catholic Majesties Approbation of M. de Ripperda's Behaviour, than the great Honours to which they promoted him, and the entire Trust they conferred on him, at his return to Madrid: And as what he had given out at Vienna, relating to Gibraltar, was verified; so from that Time Measures were taken to make good what he had likewise said there, That the King should be driven out of his Dominions, and the Pretender placed upon the Throne of Great Britain. For this Purpose, a Person of Note, with whom that Minister had contracted a most intimate Acquaintance during his Stay at Vienna, was sent from Rome to Madrid

Madrid, with credential Letters from the *Pre-tender*, and had frequent Conferences with the *Spanish* Ministers; who jointly with him formed *Projects* for invading his Majesty's Dominions: For carrying on this Design, Preparations were made conformably to those *Projects*, and a *Body* of *Troops* was sent to the *Coasts* of *Galicia* and *Biscay*, for the transporting of which, the *Ships* that have been since sent from *Spain* to the *West-Indies*, and the *Russian* Men of War then in *Spain*, were to have been employed. For though you have been pleased to assert, that the *Muscovite* *Ships* came only on a *Trading* Voyage, yet his Majesty has at this Time in his Hands undeniable *Proofs* of their having been fitted out at the *Expences* of the *Pre-tender's* Adherents, and sent from *Muscovy* on Purpose to be made use of in an Expedition against his Majesty: For this End it was, that they were sent from *Cadix* to *St. Andero*, to be ready for that Service. Nothing hindered the Execution of this Enterprize, but the vigorous Resolutions of the *Parliament*; and the Preparations they enabled his Majesty to make, by fitting out his Fleet for the Defence and Security of his Dominions.

As to the secret *Offensive Alliance* of which *M. de Ripperda* made the Discovery last Winter; not only to me, but likewise to the *Ambassadour* of *Holland*; tho' you are pleased to call this a false Confidence; yet it is freely left to the Judgement of every impartial Person, who will but observe, that He who declared to two *Ambassadours*, that there was really a secret *Offensive Alliance*, was actually prime Minister to his *Catholic Majesty*, who honoured him with his entire Confidence; that it was He who had himself made the *Treaties* of *Vienna*, and who consequently knew better than any one the Truth of what he said to the Ministers of two great Powers, to whom he was giving Audience; that he never denied he had made such a Declaration, when it was publicly talked of; that he was never disowned in it by the King his Master, who continued him a long Time after in his Ministry, with the same Trust, and the same Authority; and, in a Word, that such his Discovery of a secret *Offensive Treaty*, was never alleged for one of the Causes of his Disgrace.

[To be Continued in our next]

Vienna, Feb. 15 The Duke de Richelieu, the French *Ambassador*, had an Audience to the Emperor, in which he declared, that in case of a War the most Christian King cannot excuse himself from attacking the Empire. Eight Battalions and Thirteen Squadrons of *Imperial* *Troops* have received Orders to march towards the *Upper Rhine*.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entered Inwards. Scoon, Hopewell, Edm. Johnson, Sloop two Brothers Jack, sent from South Carolina.

Entered Outwards.

Snow John & Ann, Hugh Hoody for Virginia, Ship Pri-

ests, H. Coomb for Barbados, Sloop, turning-Bar, G. Sloop for Surinam, Sloop Trinehope, Steph. Holkin for Barbados, Sloop 2 Brothers, J. Kiersted for N. Providence, Scoon. Hopewell, J. d. Robinson for S. Carolina, Sloop Betty, Rob. Quale for N. Carolina.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Dove, Zep. Holwel to Barbados, Sloop Mary, J. Morgan to St. Kitts, Sloop Betty, R. Quale to N. Carolina.

Custom-House, Boston, April 29. Entered Inwards. Filial from Guardaloo, Hill, Smalledge, Nichols, Gale, Caldum Easterbrook, M. son, Johnson & Barker from N. Carolina. George, Seers, Bais & Johnson from Saltedudas, Lee from Barbados, Drew from Jamaica, Lathorp from Philadelphia, & Snelling from Madera.

Cleared Out. Sheperson, Crocker & Thomas for London, Breeding for Gr. Britain. Outward Bound.

Pickman, Waite, Waterhap & Drew for W. Indies, Bell for Virginia, Ward for Canfo, Fletcher for Barbados, Kent for Jamaica, Godfrey for Rho-Island, Johnson for Le-Island, & Mousel for St. Christophers.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries. Sloop Endeavour, R. Robinson from Rh-Island, Sloop Jacob, Jac. Phenix, Sloop Mary, Jac. hip from Jamaica.

Outward Entries.

Sloop Speedwel, A. Schermerhorn for Boston, Sloop Swallow, W. Jeggel for Jamaica, Sloop Abigail, Ich. Loutit for Barbados, Sloop Prince Fredric, T. Witter for S. Carolina, Sloop Industry, R. Minors for Curacao.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Abigail, W. Floyd to Antigua, Sloop Patience, V. Bickin to Curacao, Scoon, Lamb, R. Hood to Maryland, Sloop Mary, W. Beekman to Boston, Snow Eliza & Sarah, Fere, Goodridge to Nevis.



ADVERTISEMENT S.

THIS is to Inform all Proprietors and Sharers in Proprieties, That by Appointment of the Council of Proprietors of the *Eastern-Division* of *New-Jersey*, the said Council are to meet at the City of *Perth-Amboy*, at the House of Mr. John Stevens in said City, on Monday the 22d day of this Instant Month of May, and all the General Proprietors of the said *Eastern-Division* are hereby desired to give their Attendance, in order to assist at the said Council.

Lewis Morris, *Presdt.*

ON the 18th Day of May next, at the House of John Stevens in *Perth-Amboy*, will be exposed to Sale at Publick Vendue, the late Dwelling House of Coll. John Harrison, deceased, fronting High-street as also, Two thirds of one half of a Propriety (the first and second Divisions excepted.) Whoever inclines to Purchase any part of the same, may apply to Coll. John Parker, Executor of said John Harrison, deceased, who will inform of the Title and Conditions of Sale.

ON Wednesday the 17th of May next, being the time of the sitting of the Supreme Court, at the House of John Stevens in *Perth-Amboy*, will be exposed to Sale at Publick Vendue, to the highest Bidder the Goods belonging to Charles Dwyler, Esq; deceased. The particulars, and terms of Sale may be seen at any time before the sale, in the hands of Michael Kearney, one of the Executors, at *Perth-Amboy*.

At the same time and place there will also be exposed to sale, as above, Four fifth parts of that Lot of Land in *Perth-Amboy* fronting West, on the Market-place, and East on Water Street, sixty six feet in Breadth, and fronting Market-street in Length, on the North, 99 1/2 feet; and the Length of the parts to be sold is above 475 feet, which will make above Twenty dwelling Lots, each above 23 foot 4 inch broad, fronting Market-street, and sixty six foot back. The Title is indisputable.



Numb. 80.



New-York Gazette,

From May 8 to Monday May 15. 1727.

LONDON, March 7. 1727.

Left Wednesday the Duke of New-Castle received an Express from Sir Charles Wager and Col. Clayton, Lieut. Governor of Gibraltar, by the way of Lisbon, with the following Advice.

Gibraltar, Feb. 12. O. S.

ON the Second Instant Sir Charles Wager with His Majesty's Ships under his Command, arrived in this Bay in 14 Days, from Portsmouth. Col. Clayton, Lieut. Governor of this Place, came ashore, and the Soldiers Sir Charles Wager brought from Portsmouth were landed, as were also those that Rear-Admiral Hopson had on board the Ships he commanded this Winter; except three Companies, which Sir Charles Wager thought fit to keep on board the Ships. Governor Clayton at his arrival found the Conde de las Torres encamped near this Place, with about 15000 Men, and that the Spaniards had raised two Batteries, one in an Island at Algeiras, which is on the other side of the Bay, the other at These, within very near Gunshot of this Place, but pointing to the Sea. Sir Charles Wager at the Governor's Request, furnish'd him with 10 Cannon, 24 Pounders, Planks for Batteries, and other Stores, and some Carpenters to be assisting in the Works. For several Days 20 or 30 Boats and other Vessels daily were suffer'd to pass quietly by the British Squadron, to the Spanish Camp. On the 20th at Night the Conde de las Torres thought fit to begin another Battery within half Gunshot of our Fortifications, the Embrasures pointing directly to the Works on the King's and the Prince's Lines, and the Land Port: Upon discovering which, early the 11th in the Morning, our Governor wrote the following Letter to him

Most Excellent Sir;

PErceiving this Morning that your Excellency has opened the Trenches in order to attack this Place, which I think is very contrary to all the Treaties between our Masters, and no Declaration of War being yet come to my Knowledge, I give your Excellency Notice, that if you do not immediately desist, I shall be obliged to take suitable Measures.

I send this by my Secretary, to whom I desire your Excellency will please to give an Answer.

Gibraltar, Feb. 22. I am, &c.
Jasper Clayton.

To which the Conde de las Torres returned this Answer.

SIR;

I Acknowledge yours dated the 22 Instant; and as to the Trenches being open'd for the Attack of the Town of Gibraltar, I answer, That what has been done hitherto is on our Ground, fortifying those Places where our Batteries may be of Service, with respect to which, that Place having no other District than that of its Fortifications, according to the same Treaties you Alledge, and you have taken Possession of the two Towers within our Jurisdiction, you may be assured, that if you do not quit them, I will act in the very same manner as you intimate: Giving you Notice, that to lay Siege to that Place, there was no need to form the Attacks so far off, as you will find when Occasion offers.

Camp at Gibraltar,
Feb. 22. 1727.

I am, &c.
The Conde de las Torres

The Conde de las Torres not desisting from working; and the Governor having communicated the Contents of the Letter and Answer to Sir Charles Wager, and called a Council of War of all the commanding Officers of the Regiments here, it was unanimously agreed to Fire at the Enemies Works. Accordingly about Four in the Afternoon, we fired one Cannon with Shot, pointed over their Battery, as a Signal that we expected they would leave off working: Our Governor order'd we should wait still an Hour longer, that the Conde de las Torres might have all sufficient Notice. But the Enemy continuing to work, we then gave them all the Obstructions we could by great and small Shot, which must have cost them some Men, but the Number we do not yet know. This Morning the Enemy fired from a Battery of 12 Guns which they had erected for that Purpose at the Bottom of the Bay: One Ship only, the Portland, happened to be within their Reach, and they struck her twice with their Shot; but being at Distance, she received no Damage. Last Night Sir Charles Wager sent the Dursley Galley and Tyger round the Hill where he thought they might be of some Service; and the Spaniards having lodged a Number of Men in the Night behind the Rock, supposed to be about 2000, they were surprized to find our Ships firing upon them on that side in the Morning; They cast up a bank of Sand to secure themselves as well as they could, but 'tis believed the Cannon

from

from the Ships have done some Execution upon them, as well as the small Shot, and Shells thrown down upon them from the Rock; all this Day our Cannon and Mortars have been playing on their Trenches and Batteries, from his Majesty's Ships as well as the Garrison. The Wind being now Easterly; the two forementioned Ships are come back into the Bay; and Sir Charles Wager designs to sail to-morrow, with the *Kent*, *Sterling Castle*, *Burford*, *Royal Oak*, *Canterbury*, *Tork* and *Colchester*, to cruise near *Cadix*, and the *Straights Mouth*. He has order'd the *Berwick* & *Lemox* to sail to joyn Vice-Admiral *Hofier* in the *West-Indies*. The *Durley* Galley is to go to *Lisbon*, whence she is to return hither. The *Lyme* is soon Expected from *Port-Mahon*, and the *Solebay* from Cape St. Vincent where she was order'd to lye: These with the *Tyger*, *Winchester*, *Swallow* & *Portland*, with two Bomb Vessels, and two Sloops, are to keep in this Bay; to be assistant in the Defence of the Place.

Gibraltar, Feb. 15. O. S.

Last Night the Spaniards finished their first Parallel, and cast up another Intrenchment to the Mediterranean Side from the Eastermost Point of the Rock, to defend themselves from the Cannon of his Majesty's Ships, & joyn'd it to their Parallel: They have work't all this day at their Battery, & it is judg'd will be ready to fire to-morrow: We can discover nine Embrazures in it. Besides our Cannon, Mortars and small shot, with which we have annoy'd them, we have blown several little Mines we daily make on the Top of the Mountain hanging over their Place of Arms, at the Westwardmost Point of their Intrenchments, with good Success; observing whenever the Stones fly down upon them, they are forced from their Shelter, and expos'd to our Musquetry and Cannon, which must be with Loss to them.

Lisbon, March 2.

Here is Advice from *Gibraltar*, That Deserters, who arrive there daily report, that there were near 2000 Men sick in the Spanish Camp; & that neither Officer nor Soldier thought it possible to succeed in this Enterprize.

London, March 7. Last Saturday Mr. Inglis, Marshal and Assistant Master of the Ceremonies, in the Absence of Sir Clement Cotterel Master of the Ceremonies, went by His Majesty's Order to M^de Palm the Emperor's Resident, and acquainted him; that he having, in the Audience he had of the King on Thursday last, deliver'd into the Hands of His Majesty a Memorial highly Injurious to His Majesty's Honour and the Dignity of His Crown; in which Memorial he has forgot all Regard to Truth and the Respect due to His sacred Majesty; and the said Memorial being also publicly dispers'd next Morning in Print, together with a Letter from the Count de Sinsendorf to him the said Palm, still more insolent and more injurious; if possible, than the Memorial; His Majesty had thereupon commanded him to declare to him the said Resident Palm, That His Majesty look'd upon him no longer as a publick Minister, and required him forthwith to depart out of this Kingdom.

New-York, May 15. By Advices from *Rhode Island*, we learn, That on Wednesday the 26th of April last died the Honourable Samuel Cranford, Esq; having been

for several Years Governor of that Colony, and is Succeeded in that Station by the Honourable Joseph Jencks Esq;

Custom-House, Boston, May 6. Entr'd Inwards

Phillips & Taylor from *Madera*, Masters & Barber from *Virginia*, Curley & Livermore from *Maryland*, Cuffens from *Barbados*, Wyer from *Surrenam*, Thomas from *S. Carolina*, Prince from Bay of *Hondoras*, Remington from *Espaniola*, Chamberlain from *Cayan*, Doggel from *Salteruda*, Lyon from *P-Amboy*, & Foy from *Lisbon*.

Cleared Out. Clark for *Virginia*, Jeffrys & Condey for *W-Indies*, Tozer for *Newfoundland*, Done for *St. Kitts*, Cotting for *Philadelphia*, Price for *S. Carolina*, Kent & Balch for *Jamaica*, & Erwin for *Europe*.

Outward Bound. Kidder for *Hamburg*, Winflow for *Bristol*, White for *Barbados*, Balch for Bay of *Hondoras*, Fillell & Montgomery for *N-foundland*, Robey for *Europe*, Mason & Lee for *W-Indies*, Davis for *Lo-Island*, Hall for *N-Carolina*, Knowles for *Connecticut*, Searle for *R-Island*, Ray for *Canfo*, and Blackerds for *Great Britain*.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entr'd Inwards,

Sloop Sarah & Elizabeth, Ed, Burrows from *Bermuda*; Brig. Dove, R. Devilon, Sloop Deverhope, J. Holland, from *Barbados*, Sloop Neptune, Jos. Prince from *Boston*. Entr'd Outwards, Ship Malbrough, Ja. Gordon for *Jamaica*, Brig. Faro, T. New for *Virginia*.

Cleared, Ship Shadwell, J. Jones to *Jamaica*, Sloop two Brothers, Jac. Kiersted to *So. Carolina*, Ship Dorothy, Jo. Bedford to *Bristol*.

Custom-House Amboy, Entered Inwards.

Sloop Seaflower, A. Phoenix from *Antigua*, Sloop Brillington, R. Haskins from *Jamaica*, Sloop Woodbridge, A. Joline from *Rho-Island*.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries,

Sloop Hope, Sechanar Burrows, Sloop St. Andrew, J. Maxwell from *Bermuda*, Ship Samuel, W. Bryant from *Jamaica*, Ship Berthire, Hen. Newton from *St. Kitts*, Snow Eagle, D. Bloom from *Barbados*, Sloop 3 Friends, Geo. Mackee from *Antigua*, Sloop Jolly, S. Lawrence from *St. Eustatia*, Brig. Margret & Mary, Pet. Simmons from *St. Thomas*.

Outward Entries.

Scoon. Mary & Ann, J. Harvey, ship Duke of Portland, M. Thody for *Barbados*, Sloop St. Andrew, Jo. Maxwell for *Maryland*, Ship Samuel, Wm. Bryant for *London*.

Cleared for Departure.

Ship Beaver, T. Smith to *London*, Sloop Martha, Gab. Waine to *Surrenam*, Sloop Speedwel, A. Schermerhorn to *Boston*, Sloop St. Andrew, Jos. Maxwell to *Maryland*.



ADVERTISEMENT S.

THIS is to Inform all Proprietors and Sharers in Proprieties, That by Appointment of the Council of Proprietors of the *Eastern-Division* of *New-Jersey*, the said Council are to meet at the City of *Perth-Amboy*, at the House of Mr. John Stevens in said City, on Monday the 22^d day of this Instant Month of May, and all the General Proprietors of the said *Eastern-Division* are hereby desired to give their Attendance, in order to assist at the said Council.

Lewis Morris, *Preslr.*

A Handsome Black Pacing Horse, upwards of Fifteen hands high, to be Disposed of. Enquire of Mr. William Smith in *Stone-Street*. *New-York.*

New-York, Printed and Sold by William Bradford, To be Sold also by Richard Nicholls, Post-Master, Where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.

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THE New-York Gazette,



From May 22. to Monday May 29. 1727.

The Humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in Parliament Assembled, Presented to His Majesty on Thursday the 16th Day of March, 1726.

Most Gracious Sovereign;

W E Your Majesty's most dutiful and faithful Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament assembled, think it our indispensable Duty to express the highest Resentment at the Affront and Indignity offered to Your most Sacred Majesty by the Memorial delivered by Monsieur De Palm, the Emperor's Resident, and at his Insolence in printing and dispersing the same throughout the Kingdom.

This audacious manner of appealing to the People against your Majesty, under the Pretext of applying to you for Redress and Reparation of supposed Injuries, and turning a Memorial presented to your Majesty into a seditious Libel, is a proceeding that creates in us the utmost Abhorrence and Detestation.

The endeavouring to insill into the minds of any of your faithful Subjects the least Distrust or Diffidence in your Majesty's most sacred Royal Word, or to make a Distinction between your Majesty and your People, is an Attempt as vain as presumptuous; for by your Goodness the Interest of your Majesty and your People is but One, and as inseparable as their Duty, Affection and Confidence in your Majesty are most justly and deservedly unalterable. And if time has not effaced the memory of the glorious Exploits and important Succours (confessed to have been received from Great Britain) Gratitude, Affection and Esteem for this Nation will be best manifested by doing Honour to the King, whom the People honour, and Justice to the People, whose Rights and Privileges the best of Kings is now defending against the Invasions and Encroachments made upon them.

We return your Majesty our sincerest Thanks for your Care and Vigilance in discovering the secret and pernicious Designs of your and our Enemies, and for your Goodness in communicating to your Parliament the Dangers that threatened this Kingdom.

And we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that no Amusements by artful or evasive Denials shall lead us into a false Security, or divert us from

exerting our selves in Vindication of your Majesty's Honour, and in defending & supporting your Majesty against all your open and secret Enemies both at home and abroad.

And if any among your own Subjects, have been so wicked, as to countenance, encourage, or abet the Disturbers of the publick Tranquillity in this extravagant Insult upon your Majesty, or flattered them with Hopes, that an obstinate Perseverance in their destructive Measures could stagger the Firmness of the British Nation, we are resolved effectually to defeat all such groundless Expectations, and to convince the World, That the Intrigues of a few cannot in any degree abate or slacken that Vigour and Resolution with which a true Love and Concern for our Country, a just Sense of its Interests, and an unshaken Loyalty to your Majesty have inspired us.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious Answer:

My Lords and Gentlemen;

YOUR Unanimous Concurrence in this dutiful and affectionate Address gives Me the greatest Satisfaction. The just Concern you express for My Honour and the Dignity of the Crown is very becoming a British Parliament; and this fresh Proof of your Confidence in Me will convince the World, That all Attempts to divide our Hearts and Interests will be vain and ineffectual.

L O N D O N, March 30.

At the Court at St. James's, the 28th Day of March, 1727.

PRESENT,

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

HIS Majesty having taken into Consideration the Injuries and Acts of Hostility committed by the King of Spain and his Subjects unto and upon the Ships, Goods, and Persons of his Majesty's Subjects, extending to their grievous Damages, and amounting to great Sums; and that notwithstanding the Complaints made of such Usage, to the King of Spain, no Redress or Reparation could be obtained from him: And his Majesty having received Advices that the King of Spain hath actually besieged the Town and Garrison of Gibraltar, belonging to and in the Possession of the Crown of Great Britain:

His

His Majesty, with the Advice of his Privy-Council, hath thought fit to order, as it is hereby ordered, That General Reprizals be granted against the Ships, Goods and Subjests of the King of Spain; so that as well his Majesty's Fleet and Ships, as also all other Ships and Vessels that shall be commissioned by Letters of Mark or General Reprizals, or otherwise, by his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all Ships, Vessels and Goods belonging to the King of Spain, or his Subjects, or others inhabiting within any the Territories of the King of Spain, and bring the same to Judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's Dominions: And to that End, his Majesty's Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the Draught of a Commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this Board, authorizing the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral, to issue forth and grant Letters of Mark and Reprizal to any of his Majesty's Subjects or others, whom the said Commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that Behalf, for the apprehending, seizing and taking the Ships, Vessels and Goods belonging to Spain, and the Vassals and Subjects of the King of Spain, or any inhabiting within his Countries, Territories or Dominions, and that such Powers and Clauses be inserted in the said Commissions as have been usual, and are according to former Precedents. And his Majesty's said Advocate General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are also forth with to prepare the Draught of a Commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this Board, Authorizing the said Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiralty of Great Britain, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the said Court, as also the several Courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's Dominions, to take Cognizance of and judicially proceed upon all and all Manner of Captures, Seizures Prizes and Reprizals of all Ships and Goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same, and according to the Course of Admiralty, and the Laws of Nations, to adjudge and to condemn all such Ships, Vessels and Goods, as shall belong to Spain, or the Vassals and Subjects of the King of Spain, or to any others inhabiting within any of his Countries, Territories and Dominions; and that such Powers and Clauses be inserted in the said Commission as have been usual and are according to former Precedents. And they are likewise to prepare and lay before his Majesty at this Board a Draught of such Instructions for such Ships as shall be commissioned for the Purposes afore-mentioned.

Tuesday his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, received a Letter from Sir Charles Wager, with the following Advices.

From on board the Kent, 20 Leagues West from Cape Spartet, Feb 25. O. S.

On the 17th Instant we sailed from Gibraltar. The 18th we met with one of the Transports from Ireland, having on board two Companies of Colonel Hager's Regiment, which had been separated from the rest in bad Weather in the Latitude of 48 the 28th of last Month: Sir Charles Wager caused the said two Companies to be taken into the Men of War: The 21st the Royal Oak, upon the Signal given, chased and took a Spanish Ship named the *St. Jago*, Don Diego de Arifon Commander, of about 300 Tuns, 28 Guns, 20 Patcreroes, and 150 Men; laden with Wine, Oyl, Brandy, and some Iron, bound for Cartagena in the West-Indies; for which Parts there were also 3 Governors aboard. The 23d Sir Charles ordered the two Companies of Colonel Hays, to embark in the said Prize, and sent her to Gibraltar. The 24th the York joyned us from chasing, and brought with her a Genoese Ship named the *Jesus Maria*, which left Bilbao the 12th Instant, where she was freighted with Timber for the King of Spain's Account, for Cadiz; which Genoese Ship Sir Charles has sent to Lisbon.

Yesterday Morning his Grace the Duke of Newcastle received a Letter from Col. Clayton, Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, with the following Advices.

Gibraltar, Feb. 25. O. S. Since the 15th Instant the Spaniards have Worked hard to compleat two Batteries, one of 18 Pieces of Cannon, and the other of three Mortars, which on the 22d began to play against our several Batteries, in order to dismount our Cannon; and on our Part we annoy them Day & Night from our Batteries and Works, with a Bomb-Battery (as a Desferter informs us) of 14 Mortars. We expect they will finish it to Night, and begin to play to morrow Morning. This Battery is above 300 Paces from the Point of the Rock where the Prince's Line ends; and by the best Judgment we can form, can serve for no other Purpose than to endeavour more effectually to dismount the Guns of the Garrison, it being at too great Distance to batter in Breach, and actually much farther off than were the Batteries erected for battering in Breach during the last Siege. We have hitherto lost no more than three Men.

Yesterday John Conduit, Esq; Member of Parliament for Whitchurch, received his Patent, constituting him Master Worker of his Majesty's Mint in the Tower, in the Room of Sir Isaac Newton, deceased.

They are recruiting the Foot Guards in several Parts of England.

Extract of a Relation printed in Italy, about a dreadful Earthquake, which happen'd at Noto in Sicily. On the 5th of January last, between 8 and 9 in the Evening, two violent Shocks of an Earthquake

Earthquake were felt at *Noto*, which put the Inhabitants under the greatest Consternation. The next Day 5 other Shocks happened successively, which obliged all the Inhabitants to abandon their Houses, and flock together in the largest Squares; where the F. yars preached to the People who were prostrated on the Ground, shedding Floods of Tears, smiting their Breasts, and saying over their Rosary with the most fervent Devotion. On Tuesday the 7th, about Midnight, an 8th Shock was felt, and the following Day a 9th, no less violent than that which overturned that unfortunate City the 11th of January, 1693. The Edifices which have been destroyed this Time, are, the Wall of the Old Monastery of the Franciscans of St Agatha; the great Arch of the New Church of the Benedicins of St. Saviour, with the whole Gallery within the Church; the Arch of the Old Church of the Fryars Minors Observantines; Part of the Church and Convent of the Minim Fryars of St. Francis de Pauli, a great number of less elevated Buildings; as also many others which were split asunder, and particularly the beautiful Church of St. Michael.

New-York, May 29.

By a Letter from *Rh-Island*, we have advice, That Capt. *Norton Kelsal*, was taken by a Spanish Man of War, who was in distress, and made a signal to said *Kelsal's* Snow for some assistance, and after he did him some signal services, upon the Coast of *Cuba*, and understanding that he was Loaded with Provisions from Jamaica, for Admiral *Hofers* Squadron, made a Prize of him, and carried him into the *Havana*, where he met with Lieut. *Bridge*, Second Lieut. to the said Admiral, who being sent on shoar for Water, had been before taken by the Spaniards, and detained a Prisoner, which is highly resented by the Admiral, who is resolved to make Reprisals.

This Account comes by a Ship from the Bay, who spoke with the Admirals Fleet.

We hear by Capt. *Benjamin*, who arrived at *Boston* in 22 Days Passage from Jamaica, That the Spaniards are cruising about the Islands there, and have taken several Sugar Drogers and others off and near the Land, and that the English Squadron were down upon the Main.

Custom-House, Boston, May 20. Entered Inwards.

Welch from Annapolis Royal, Davis, Benjamin, Ela & Collins from Jamaica; Dowle from St. Christophers, Owen, Cremer & Cahoon from Barbados, Doubt & Gardner from Martineco, Mathews, Wilson & Tylson from Hundoras, Ewen from Port Greenock, Beckman from New-York Dimon from Cadiz, Brown from Estatia, Gabriel from Guardaloo, & Blew from London.

Cleared Out.

Feliel & Lyon for Newfoundland, Lee and Cussens for Barbados, Harris for St. Christophers, Mason & Davis for West-Indies, Elison for New-York, Kidder for Hamburg, Stanne & Long for Antigua, Johnson & Ward for N-Carolina, Bear for Virginia, Henshaw for Canto, Homans & Fones for London.

Outward Bound.

Prince, Coldwin & Smith for New-foundland, Easterbrook for No-Carolina, Hedge, Balding & Beckman for New-York, Cussens for Barbados, Davis & Jeffrys for West-Indies, Sears & Snelling for Surranam, Sweet for Rh-Island, Crony for Cape Ann, Lathrop for Philadelphia, Broadhurst for Connecticut, & Puta for Antigua.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entered Inwards.

Brig Clementina, Jos. Arthur from Antigua, Brig. Dorsetshire, Rob. Summers from St. K. S, Sloop Fortune. Richard Miller from Cape-M. S, Snow Mary, James Straton from St. Christophers.

Entered Outwards.

Brig Dove, Rich. Devilon for Barbados.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Expedition, John Casely to Antigua; Sloop Summerfer, Samuel Hopkin to Maryland, Ship Henry, Sam Lofting to Madeira.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Ship Alexander, D. Downing from London, Ship Mary, Edwin Wills from Bristol, Scoon. Thomas & Mary, Fr. Judkin from St. Thomas, Scoon. Rainger, Jos. Royal from Madeira & Antigua, Sloop Catherine & Mary, Jo. Bedford from Madera, Sloop Norris, Alex. Hume from Barbados; Scooner Walter, Sam. Bourdet from Jamaica.

Outward Entries.

Sloop Hope, Sechan. Burrows for Barbado; Sloop Jolly, Sam. Lawrence for Jamaica, Sloop Batchelors Adventure, Ric. Thompson for N. Providence, Sloop Black eye Susan, P. Cockre for Curacao.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Abigail, Ichabod Louttit, Brig. Catherine, John Garlide, Sloop Rubie, Stephen Burrows to Bermuda, Sloop Batchelors Adventure, Ric. Thompson to New-Providence.



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THE
New-York Gazette,

From May 29. to Monday June 5. 1727.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

W E Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, together with the principal inhabitants of the City of *Exon*, with the utmost Sense of filial Gratitude, return your Majesty our most humble Thanks for your paternal Care and Goodness, in your unwearied Endeavours for frustrating and defeating (in a manner so Glorious to this Kingdom) Designs destructive to the Rights and Commerce of the Nation, and those grounded upon the most express and solemn Treaties, owned and ratified by those Countries, and that very Port from whence he so ungratefully invades our Commerce; and secured to the other his Crown, at the same Time when they yielded to us that most important Place *Gibraltar*, now so peremptorily demanded from your Majesty. The several Engagements they have entered into of undertaking to invade these Kingdoms, and place the Pretender on your Majesty's Throne, cannot but fill the Heart of every true Briton, with the utmost Indignation and Resentment, against those that can act with such Breach of Faith against their own Guaranties. Strange! They should think, that after the Blood and Treasure which this Nation hath expended to keep him out, we will easily part with those invaluable Blessings of our Religion, Liberty & Property, together with your Majesty's sacred Person & Government, and the Protestant Succession, for one we have so often abjured.

If their unreasonable Obstinacy and Persistence in this Injustice should at last force your Majesty, against your own Inclination and tender Regard for your People, into a necessary War, we (tho' Inhabitants of a City intirely subsisting by Trade, of which Peace is the Life and Soul,) are cheerfully and steadily resolved, as becomes faithful and obedient Subjects, to stand by your Majesty with our Lives and Fortunes, against all Violaters of Faith whatsoever, praying and trusting the Divine Goodness will bless the Arms of your Majesty and your Allies with Success in your righteous Cause, and crown your Undertakings with a speedy and lasting Peace.

Trier, March 11. The Imperialists are very hard at work in fortifying Luxemburg, the Inhabitant, of which

Place have been ordered to lay up Provisions for their Families for six Months.

Frankfort, March 12. Prince William of Hesse Cassel, is appointed General of the Body of 12000 Men of his Father's Troops, which are to be paid by Great-Britain.

Hague, March 18. In the Conference holden on Saturday last between the English and French Ministers, and their High-Mightinesses Deputies, every thing was settled as well in relation to the March of the Auxillary Troops which are to form a Camp upon the Frontiers of the State toward Germany, as to their Maintenance and Military Operations. That Camp, according to the Plan that is drawn of it, will consist of 45000 effective Men, including 12000 French, a like Number of Hessians, the National Troops of Great-Britain, and those of the State.

LONDON, March 11.

Yesterday between seventy and eighty Convicts under Sentence of Transportation, were shipped off from Newgate for the American Plantations.

The Lord Mark Kerr, Brigadier Bisset, and other Officers belonging to the Garrison of Gibraltar, are preparing to set out for that Place with the utmost Expedition.

Dr. Sindelance goes thither as Physician General to the Forces there.

The Earl of Portmore's Baggage is picking up, his Lordship designing to embark next Friday for his Government of Gibraltar.

Col. Eltrington, Lieut. Colonel to Major General Pearce's Regiment, in Garrison at Gibraltar, having taken Leave of his Majesty, embarks next Monday for the same Place.

The Earl of Dolerain's Regiment is ordered to Portsmouth, and Col. Clayton's to Rochester, to be embarked for Gibraltar.

An Express arrived from Mr. Stanhope, giving an Account, that the Garrison of Gibraltar has made a Sally with very good Success, having killed a great many of the Enemy and one of the General Officers, and that the Spaniards had in the Night fallen upon one of their own Parties by a Mistake, and killed about a 100, before they were sensible of their Error.

Several Officers of the Garrison of Port-Mahon, are setting out for their Posts there, and go thro' France to embark at Marseilles for the said Place.

March 14. They write from Portsmouth, March 12; That on the 10th Instant in the Afternoon the St. Nicholas, Capt. Delaval, a Spanish Vessel of about 30 Tons, and 21 Men came up to Spithead laden with Wool and Iron from Bilbao, bound for London, but the Officers on board the Ships of War remaining at Spithead, viz. the Bedford, Yarmouth, Prince Frederick, Captain, and Rose observing them to be inward bound, sent the Boats on board in order to impress Seamen, but finding them Spaniards they took the Master & his Company Prisoners, and have brought the Vessel into that Harbour.

There is Advice by other Letters brought yesterday by the French Mail, that the Spanish Flotilla, consisting of 17 Ships from the Havana (as those Letters advise,) were come into several Ports of Spain, some to Bilbao, others to St. Andero and Port Passage, except one that was forced by the Weather into Lisbon: 'Tis said that this Fleet brings 15 Millions of Pieces of Eight.

An

An Account of his Majesty's Ships of War, which are now abroad.

Under Admiral Hester.

The Bredah, - - 460 Men
The Barwick, - - 440
The Lenox, - - 440
The Superbe, - - 365
The Nottingham, - 365
The Dunkirk, - - 365
The Rippon, - - 365
The Dragon, - - 280
The Leopard, - - 280
The Diamond, - - 190
The Greyhound, 130
The Winchelsea, 130
The Happy Sloop, 100
The Spence, - - 100
The Kingfish, - - 190
coming from Antigua.

Under Sir Charles Wager, &c.

The Torbay, - - 540 Men
The Sterling Castle, 455
The Burford, - - 440
The Kent, - - 440
The Royal Oak, - 440
The Canterbury, - 365
The York, - - 365
The Colchester, - 240
The Winchester, - 280
The Swallow, - - 280
The Tyger, - - 280
The Portland, - - 280
The Darley, - - 130
The Lyme, - - 130
The Hawk Sloop, - 50
The Cruiser Sloop, 50
The Solebay Bomb, 115
The Thunder Bomb, 40
The Pool Fireship, 55

The following Ships are stationed in America, viz.

The Lynn, 190 Men, at Barbadoes.
The South-Sea-Castle, 190 Men, at the Leeward Islands.
The Tartar, 190 Men,) at Virginia.
The Scarborough, 130 Men,)
The Lowstoft, 130 Men, at New-York.
The Sheerness, 130 Men, at New-England.
The Shark, 100 Men, at Carolina.

The Prince Fredrick and Yarmouth, two 70 Gun Ships. are ordered to sail to join Sir Charles Wager.

The Detachment out of the first Regiment of Foot Guards, consisting of ten Companies, making in all 600 Men to be embarked for Gibraltar, is to be Commanded by Col. Guise, and we hear they march next Friday Morning.

London, March 16. Letters that came in yesterday from Ireland give an Account, that there came in a Ship to Cork the 3d Instant which left Gibraltar the 17th of February, the Master of which brought Advice that the Day before he left that Place the Garrison had made a Sally and killed some Hundreds of the Spaniards, and that the Portland Man of War had demolished the new Fort that the Spaniards had built at Old Gibraltar.

On Thursday last Mr. John Graham, Merchant of Lieth (one of those brought hither some Days since from Scotland in Custody of his Majesty's Messengers) was committed to the Tower, on Suspicion of High Treason.

Paris, March 19. It is talked that Mr. de Forcia, Resident of the Emperor has received Orders to depart.

Hague, March 23. An Express from England who after having delivered some Dispatches to Mr. Finch, Envoy of Great Britain proceeded to Vienna, with Orders from his Majesty to his Ministers at that Court, to come away immediately.

Vienna, March 12. Private Letters from Rome say, that Cardinal de Polignac, did on the 24th of February in an Audience he had of the Pope, declare by Order of his Court, that the King of France his Master will never abandon his Allies of Hanover, and at the same time gave his Holiness an Account of the Reasons his most Christian Majesty has for that Resolution. The said Minister had afterwards a long Conference with Cardinal Lerary, Secretary of State, who then took upon him to write about it to the King of Spain, chiefly to endeavour to dissuade him from the Siege of Gibraltar.

LONDON, March 18.

Yesterday the Cannon and Ammunition Waggon in

St. James's Park were drawn out to be viewed by the Officers of the Ordnance.

Yesterday the Lord Mark Kerr set out for Portsmouth to embark for Gibraltar.

Yesterday Morning died, (aged 84) Sir Isaac Newton, Kt. Master of his Majesty's Mint at the Tower, to which Place is annexed a Salary of 500 l. per Annum, and President of the Royal Society.

Orders are gone to Hanover for getting ready the King's Field-Equipages, his Majesty designing (as we hear) after the Example of his illustrious Predecessor, King William III. of glorious Memory, to take upon him the Command (in Person) of the Confederate Army in Flanders.

Custom House, Boston, May 27. Entred Inwards,
Humphris from Perth-Amboy, Harris from Antigua, Schermerhorn from N-York, Woodland from Honduras, Jackson from Whitehaven, Green from Martineco, Bragg from Surinam, & Rider from Topham.

Cleared Out.

Parrymore for Canfo, Allen for Bristol, Hedge and Schermerhorn for N-York, Montgomery & Caldwell for Newfoundland, Gale for N-Carolina, Lithered for London, Pickman for Barbados, H. Row for Leeward-Islands, Woodbury for Honduras, Vaining for W-Indies, Underwood for Jamaica.

Outward Bound.

Eustis & Dowle for West-Indies, Breed for Berwick, Curling & Little for London, Miller & Voyal for Newfoundland, Collins for Gr. Britain, Cat for Leeward Islands, Kerr for Jamaica, Bals for Barbados, Humphris for Perth-Amboy, & Livernore for Virginia.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entred Inwards,

Sloop Alexander & Ann, Wm. Clymer from Barbadoes, Snow Thomas & Mary, Th. Frich from Bermuda, Ship Samuel & Ann, Th. Glentworth from Barbadoes.

Entred Outwards.

Frig. Clementine, Jos. Arthur for Antigua, Snow Mary, J. Stratton for London, Sloop Thomas & Mary, Th. Frich for Bermuda.

Cleared for Departure,

Ship Pirmore, Jos. Maynard to Bristol, Sloop Good Fortune, R. Miller to Cap-May.

Custom-House Amboy, Entred Inwards.

Marth and Lyon from Rhode-Iland.

Entred Out.

White and Phenix for Barbados, Fitz Randol for Boston, Applebe for Delaware, Hager, Jeffries and Hewet for Rhode-Iland, Lockhart for North-Carolina.

Custom-House, New-York. Inward Entries,

Sloop Two Sisters, Josias Smith from Barbados, Sloop Heister, Burger Shipkin from Jamaica, Sloop H. for Mat. Wolfe from Martineco, Sloop Rubie, Wm. Geddis from St. Augustin, Sloop Dolph in J. Steed from Barbados, Sloop John & Mary, J. Ch. from New-Castle.

Outward Entries.

Ship Alexander, D. Downing for London, Ship Mary, Edwin Willis for Bristol, Ldg. 3 Friends, Geo. Mackee for Antigua.

Cleared for Departure

Scoon, Mary & Ann, Sam. Harvey to Barbados, Sloop Seachore, M. Tucker to Curacao.



PARTS, January 29.

A Few Days ago the Cardinal de Rohan, examined the *Abbe Parthier*, who is a Prisoner in the *Bastille* upon account of the *Constitution*. His eminency was extremely surpris'd at the Answers he return'd to his Interrogatories. Being asked in particular, Whether he did not compose and write with his own Hand all the Papers which he set his Mark to, upon his being taken up? He answer'd, That he was the Author of them, and not only own'd that they were his, but that he would defend them at the Peril of his Life; adding, That he had also compos'd the *Parallel of the Doctrine of the Pagans with that of the Jesuits*. Then being interrogat'd, Why he troubled his Head to write against the *Constitution*, and arraign the Conduct of the Holy Father the Pope? he said, That he enter'd into Priests Orders with no other View, but to preach and to defend the Truth, which was struck at by the *B. J. Vigenius*; That the Cause which he maintained was the Cause of God; That if he was to be brought to the Stake or it, he was resolv'd to dye rather than to retract one Syllable of what he had advanced; That Jesus Christ, who was the Way and the Truth itself, was unjustly put to Death, and that he was ready to imitate his Glorious Example, as far as meer Flesh and Blood could do.

After the reading of his Deposition, he adher'd to it, and sign'd his Examination.

The Cardinal de Rohan declared afterwards to his Family and Friends, that he was prick'd to the Heart with the Constancy and Courage of this illustrious Prisoner, whose Presence gives a Light as it were in the Darkness of his Dungeon.

Whether the *Abbe de l'Isle*, his Comrade and Fellow Prisoner, will discover the same Fortitude and Constancy, must be left to Time.

A gue, March 4. N. S. The Pope's Nuncios at Vienna, Paris and Madrid, have hitherto laboured in vain to extinguish the Fire of Discord which reigns among the Powers of Europe. Their first and Principal Care has been, to accommodate the Difference concerning the *Offend Company*, so hard upon the Imperial Court; not so much for the Advantages arising therefrom, (which are too moderate to deserve all Europe to be put in Flames for them) as out of a false Principle of Honour. Could an Expedient be found to save this, doubtless the Imperial Court would refer it to an Effusion of so much Blood and

Treasure as a War must require.

That what was propos'd by the *Signor Grimaldi*, the Nuncio at Vienna, had no better Fate than some that went before it. It was entir'd, A formal Declaration of the Disposition of the Imperial Court, with regard to the *Offend Company*, made to be Pope's Nuncio Grimaldi at Vienna, and by him transmitted to the Nuncio at Paris, to be communicated by France to the Allies of Hanover; & propos'd as follows, viz.

1. To fix a reasonable Time for discussing, and putting in a clear Light, this Question, Whether the Charter and Commerce of *Offend* be contrary to the Treaties, and particularly to that of *Munster*, or Not?

2. That during this Time, the Navigation of *Offend* to the *Indies* should be entirely suspended, excepting the Ships that are expected home from thence.

3. If the first Point cannot be settled during the Term prefix'd, to wit, Whether the Charter be contrary to the Treaties, or Not; either the Time may be prolong'd by Consent, or all Parties stand as they did?

4. But if it be found, that the said Commerce is contrary to the Treaties, the Emperor will make no difficulty to forbid it forever, agreeable to the said Treaties.

The Imperial Court seems even dispos'd to refer this Affair to the Arbitration of impartial Judges, and to submit to their Decision thereof.

'Tis confidently reported, that the Emperors is with Child again; which every one wishes may turn to the Peace and Tranquility of the Emperor and Empire.

Mynheer Vander Meer, Ambassador of this State at the Court of Madrid, confirms in his last Letter the Advice he had communicated before; to wit, that the King of Spain persists in his Resolution to carry on the Siege of Gibraltar, notwithstanding the little likelihood there is of Success, and maugre the repeated Dissuasion of the French King sent to the Pope's Nuncio at Madrid. His Catholic Majesty pays not the least Regard to these Pacificks, confiding in the Abilities of his General the Count de las Torres, who voted for the Siege, as an Enterprize that could not fail of Success. Moreover, the Credit of Count Comingsck stands its ground at the Court of Spain; nor is there any apparent Change, even of Disposition in his Catholic Majesty, that should portend a Change of Conduct with regard to the Affairs of Europe.

4. In Answer to Proposition 1. Our Deputies say, that the farther Examination or Discussion of this Point, [namely, Whether the Commerce of *Offend* be contrary to the Treaties, or no?] would be to no Purpose, because 'tis a Subject that has been exhausted before, in the Writings *pro* and *con*. And they are afraid it would but breed ill Blood, to enter farther into the Merits of that Question.

3 For what regards the Prolongation of the Suspension, they conceive, that taking it in the Sense above, it will be of no Consideration, and can only prove the Uncertainty of a good Conclusion.

Conclusion. By all that came from the Imperial Court, the Deputies could never discern any Inclination in the Emperor to refer this Cause to the Arbitration and Decision of Impartial Judges. But beside, this would be, to compromise a Right which they take to be sufficiently established.

London, April 4

April 8th, at Noon, South-Sea Stock 102. Bank
126. India 136. The same day in the Evening,
S. S. 102. Bank 128. India 143.

On Wednesday night died at her house in Hampden Street, the Lady Orby, Relict of Sir Thomas Orby, and Mother-in-law to Brigadier Hunter.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entered Inwards,
Sloop Dolphin, E. Cotton from Boston.

Entered Outwards
Sloop Providence John Volky for Jamaica, Sloop
Dolphin, Ellis Cottea for Boston, Sloop Unity, Wm.
Hill, Sloop Alexander & Anne W. Clymer for Barbados.

Cleared to Departure.
Sloop Sarah and Elizabeth, and Barrows, Ship Prince,
H Coomb to Barbadoes, Sloop Providence, 7 weeks to
Jamaica.

Custom House, Boston, June 9. Entered Inwards.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Boston, June 10, 1896.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., relative to the above-named matter.

The following are the names of the persons who have been admitted to the Custom House since the 1st of January, 1896:

From Philadelphia, Copid and Perry from Martine,
Batch from St. Kitts, Stiles from Maryland, Partridge
and Cooper from Barbados, Lewis from New Barbadoes,
from Honduras, Lewis from Madeira, Timmerman
from C.N.O. Cabe and Clerk from Bahama Islands,

Cleared Out.
 Be kwan for New York. Nicholas. Effterbrook, Dotty,
 Mouffet and Seeling for Surranam, Windlow. Prince and
 Smith for Newfoundland, Kent for Jamaica, Lathbury for
 Philadelphia, Ruby for Amsterdam.

Onward Bound.
Whitcomb for N. Carolina, Uven for Glasco, Creamer & Atkins for London, Salter for Maryland, Mackin, Wingham & Hargr for Leeward Islands, Jackson for Virginia, & Raymond for Newfoundland.

Custom-House, New York, Inward Entries;
Sloop M. v. Hen. Lawrence from Curacao, Sloop
Speedwell, A. C. C. merthorn Sloop Seahorse, Joh B. idia
from often, Schooner Prince Wm W. Jarat from London,
Ship Concord, sam. Moor from i gital, Brig BruceHoe,
Rob. C. v. east from Bermuda, Sloop Jolly, R. Theobald
t. om St. Thomas, Sloop M. v. 7 Coden f. om R. Island.

Outward Entries.
Schooner Walter, G. Garrett, Schooner Ranger, J. Stead-
phens for Jamaica, Ship Barthol H. Newton for Antigua,
Brig. Bruce Hope, R. Carhart for Barbados, Sloop
Speedwell, Schermerhorn, for Boston.

Cleared for Departure.
Sloop Black, E. Swan, Phillip Cleam to Curaçoa;
Ship Content, 12, Johnson to S. Kitts, Sloop Jolly, S. M.
Lawrance, Schoon. Heftther. B. Siphins to Jamaica, Sloop
John & Mary, J. Clark for Delaware River, Sloop Hope
S. Burrows to Barbadoes.

Con.

A.

T

of Munster, sitting, is an old had and still he even to call up more successfull Sense of it, appe. to the Mediators bray, and also by Pozobueno present wherein among all that had been re Part of the States General in the strongest of the Netherlands Spain, without respect Right on the Navig. without Exception; the States General w Satisfaction of Spain Intrusion in the Treat not able to enjoy the Particular, they would Obligation to abstain fr Indies; His Catholick Establishment of that the Faith of Treaties, Affair's being brought by the said Company aboli

This Demand delays cause his Catholick Majesty having sent the said M. Marquis de Pozobueno, at the Beginning of his declared the 16th of April accompanied the Memor among other Things says solicit the mediating Possensible they are equally he has thought fit to order these well-grounded All Honour to make Instance induce him to send Orders Congress at Cambray, to Majesty they may justly Company, and by Concept being very prejudicial, and of to his Interests, as well as Powers.

The Forbearance hitherto stand to make Use of it ought to be interpreted to be Right, since their Presence is interested in and so essential, their Moderation and Desire to fore they come to such Extremities they have been so far from acquiescing of that Company, that they free presentations on this Head to the

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. Sears & Wingham
vepool, Humphreys
r Glasgow, Little for
marcig for Canis.

d.
Campbel & Barber
Surrnam, Belcher &
or London, Lathrop
Britain.

Entered Inwards
n Antigua.
ts.
for Madera, Sloop St:
Chr. Rophers.

departure
Surrnam, Sloop Drake,
n, E. Cotting to Boston,
to Jamaica, Brig Cle-

Inward Entries
from N. Carolina, Sloop
J, Sloop Mary, W. Beck-
W. Ellison from Boston &

tries
Sigmuda, Sloop Jolly, R.
vo Sift. ex. Jos. Smith for
Kip for Jamaica, Schooner
r Coracoa, Ship Concord,

departure
Judkin, Brig. & Friends,
Watson to Antigua, Sloop &
ranam, Ship Duke of Port-
Sloop Spedwel, Ar. Scher-
J. Hedge, jun, to Boston.

ard Nichols, Post-Master,
yed with this Paper.

New-York Gazette

From June 24 to Monday June 26. 1727.

Continuation of a Letter from Mr. Stanhope to the Marquess de la Paz.

THE Refusal of Entrance into the Spanish Ports to any Ship of the Squadron commanded by Sir John Jennings, that the Admiral had previously given the fullest Assurances to the Governours of all the Ports before which he appeared, that he came thither as a friend, and with pacific intentions; and the taking the Duke de Ripperda by force out of my House; are manifest Infractions of Treaties, and of the Law of Nations, these, as also the Violence done to the King's Consul at St. Sebastian, by forcing him to depart from thence and go to Salamautia, without the least Proviso for it, which no doubt was done to prevent his getting any Knowledge of the Preparations that were making in those Parts against his Majesty, and to look upon no other way than repeated Acts of Hostility. To which must be added, as a new Proof of Hostilities committed against his Majesty's Allies, the driving in the City of Ocher, of the Dutch Men of War, which were in the Port of Cadix, to deperchance in 24 Hours, without any Reason for such Violence. The Governour having declared himself, that he had Orders not to permit for the future any English or Dutch Ship of War to enter that Port.

As to what you allude in your forefaid Letter, of Money distributed by the King's Order in France, Holland, Sweden and Prussia, His Majesty is amazed to find, that the Refusal due to Powers of that Rank and Figure in Europe, has not been able to protect them from so unjust and vile an Affront, neither is it to be imagined, how so mean a Piece of Calumny could be offered, as an Answer to the Representation I had made concerning the Remission of publickly made from Spain to the Court of Vienna Remittances solicited openly by the Emperor's Ambassador, and demanded by him as Subsidies.

As to the Proceedings of Admiral Hoer in the West India, of which you complain in your Letter, his Majesty having received no Account from Admiral Hoer of any such Transactions are complained of, can say nothing of those Acts; but wonders to see the Court of Spain making Complaint of this Nature, when, notwithstanding frequent Representation, which I have made they have not thought fit to mean to end to the Detestations and open Hostilities which have been for some time almost daily committed in those Parts by the Spaniards, to give the King the least Satisfaction for the Damages done to his Subjects, in Violation of all the Treaties; Damages so many and so great, that his Treatment to his Catholic Majesty would have sufficiently justified the King's taking the most vigorous Measures for Redress. And certainly, though in sending of the Squadron under Admiral Hoer to the West Indies, a View was had to that Proceeding of the Commerce and Effect of his Majesty's Subjects, yet as this Squadron is to remain in those Seas, it is easy to conceive that the further Conduct of Admiral Hoer ought to be regulated by that of Spain.

By this true and impartial State of what has passed between the two Courts, it will be seen, not only how much the King my Master has been injured, but how great his Moderation and Love of Peace have been, in forbearing to resent the numerous Injuries of Ensigns, the dangerous Provocations against him and his Colonies, and the Hostilities committed against his Subjects; which

gave him certainly full Right, not only to make use of all the Power that God has put into his Hands, but also to call upon his Allies to be ready to make good their Engagements to him, which the present Behaviour & Declarations of the Court of Spain render inevitable.

But as his Majesty, out of a sincere Desire to preserve the publick Peace, has hitherto been contented, with putting himself into a Posture of Defence, by making such Armaments by Sea as might effectually secure his Subjects & Dominions from any Insults or Attempts, and prevent the Execution of all such Designs and Proceedings against the Safety and Interests of his Kingdoms and of his Allies, as well as the general Tranquillity of Europe, his Catholic Majesty may be assured, that if he is disposed to give Satisfaction and Reparation to his Majesty and his Allies, and will remove all the just Causes they are of Complaint and Apprehensions, and renew his former good Correspondence and Commerce with his Majesty and his Allies, his Majesty, in Conjunction with them, is still ready on his Part to do every thing that can contribute to the Re-establishment of that good Correspondence, which he has always been and still is desirous to preserve and maintain between the two Crowns of Great Britain and Spain.

This is exactly Sir, what I have been ordered by the King my Master to answer to your forefaid Letter of the 13th of September last.

I am, Sir,
Wm. Stanhope

Perth, Feb. 10.

THE King of Spain's Minister had last Week a private Audience of the Czarina, to whom he imparted the Resolution taken by his Catholic Majesty, of granting to the Muscovite Vassals the Liberty of Commerce in his Ports, and all the other Advantages and Privileges that are enjoyed by Foreigners in regard to Trade. Her Czarish Majesty wrote some Days ago to the King of Poland, to compliment him on the Recovery of his Health, and to recommend to him the Interest of Count Maurice of Saxony. It has been resolved to send some Troops to Finland for the Safety of that Part of the said Duchy which was yielded to the late Czar by the Treaty of Nystadt. A great Number of Workmen were embarked some Days ago for Revel, where they are to be employed, together with some Detachments of the Garrison of that City, on the new Works which the Czarina has resolved to make in the Isle of Nargen, under the Direction of three Engineers whom that Princess has made Choice of. 'Tis assur'd that the Fleet will be sent to anchor on the Coast of that Island, to hinder the Squadrons of England and Denmark from taking that Port as they did the last Year. 'Tis reported that the 12,000 Men of the Muscovite Troops, which, in Case there be a War, are to go into the Emperor's

Service, are actually in the Pay of the King of Spain.

Paris, March 19. The Memorial presented by M. de Talley to the King of Spain, and the Letter of Credit signed by the Emperor, printed at Vienna, and inserted in the *Journal de l'Empire*, even before it could be known that the Minister there mentioned, had delivered it. This step is looked upon as a visible instance of the fixed Resolution of the Emperor to come to a rupture with his Britannic Majesty.

Paris, March 20. The Declaration made lately by Mr. de Castiglione, Minister of France by order of the King, his Master, to the several States of the Empire, as mentioned sometime ago, has at last been publicly read in the Diet, notwithstanding the Opposition of the Imperial Commissary, but the reading of it was attended with an Imperial Decree, full of virulent Expressions, not only against the Steps of France, on Account of this Declaration, but also against the King of Great Britain, and Elector of Hanover, against the Treaty of Herrenhausen, and also against the Speech of his British Majesty to the Parliament. No body doubts but this Decree will be looked upon as a Declaration of War, the Ministers of France, Great Britain and Hanover, had immediately a Conference about it, at the Conclusion of which they dispatched Expresses to their respective Courts. The King of Prussia has demanded and obtained of the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel, Passage for 800 Men his Majesty designs to send to Cleves. Letters from Italy advise, that the King of Sardinia having sent 8 Thousand Men towards Alexandria and Palermo, the Count de Harach dispatched a Courier to Vienna, to acquaint the Imperial Court with it.

Paris, March 24. On the 20th Instant arrived here an Express from Vienna, with new Proposals of Peace, but as 'tis not likely that the Negotiations can be continued, and as a War is looked upon as unavoidably, especially since the arrival of the Flotilla in Spain, we work incessantly in preparing all things for opening the Campaign. Yet the Duke de Richelieu writes, that he has had many Conferences with the Emperor and Prince Eugene, and that 'tis not unlikely but his Imperial Majesty will at last annul the Charter of the Spanish Company.

LONDON, April 2.

On Wednesday a Grenadier of the Foot Guards, who had served as a Colonel in the King of Denmark's Army, and was then under Arms as a private Centinel at the great Stairs of St James's Palace was by several Noblemen and Gentlemen presented to the King. His Majesty received him very graciously, and ordered him a handsome Gratuity.

Portsmouth, June 17. This Day was held a Special Court for trying of *Wagoner an Indian King*, he was found Guilty of the Murder of John Brown, late of this Place, and accordingly received Sentence of Death in the presence of a great number of Officers, but about 10 Minutes, the latter of which were as well pleased as the justice of his Sentence, and says, That had he had his first trial, he should have received a reward like this long ago for the murdering several of them. And the Interpreter being (two Days before the Trial) in Company with these Indian Kings, who were attended by a number of their most Principals; I he said Interpreter desired to know of them, what they intended to do for said *Wagoner*, or what they had any Message to send by him or not. To whom that they had by themselves considered of the Matter. They said, We have thought of this matter, and say you will tell *Wagoner*, That we neither have nor intend to do any thing in this Affair it is he that has wronged the English, and says, and therefore he must himself make them Satisfaction without requiring any Assistance or hearing any more from us, which Message the Interpreter faithfully delivered unto said *Wagoner* at his Trial not having an Opportunity to do it sooner, and on Friday next he is to be Executed at this Place, which, wretched Example, we hope will deter all his Indian Spectators from committing any acts of the like kind.

Philadelphia, June 10. Entered Inwards.

Sloop Friendship, 24 Buckel from Detromam, Brig Hope, Jr. Oswald from Barbadoes, Sloop Charming Ally, D. Murry from Maryland, Snow Rachel, L. Pearce from Jamaica.

Outward.

Sloop Maria, Sam. Farrer for West-Indies, Snow Rachel, L. Pearce for London, Brig Amity, Cha. Hargrave for Barbadoes, Sloop Friendship, Sam. Buckel for Surinam.

The Ship Richmond, Capt. Richmond, will sail the latter end of this Week for London.

Custom House, Boston, June 17. Entered Inwards.

Barrow from Centime, Cuthbert from Guardaloup, Kings-Ron, Blin & Hurlbut from Annapolis R. Pain & Alder from Lisbon, Gernegan & Meers from Virginia, William Nimble from N. Carolina, Ayres from N. Carolina, Henderson & Melle en from St. Christopher, Viscourt from Guyan, Coverly from Maryland, Chevers from Surinam.

Cleared Out.

Salter, Delano and Harrington for Maryland, Stiles for Salem on Delaware, As in and Carrington for London, Vial, Foster & Miller for Newfoundland, Shuttles, Bingham, Lyley, for N. Carolina, Macken, Eustis, and Dowe for Leeward Islands, Gerd and Belcher for Bay of Honduras, Pitts for Antigua, Collins for St. Britain.

Outward Bound.

Shuttles and Bantie for N. Carolina, Gray for St. Vincent, Guff for St. Vincent, Masters for Leeward Islands, Dennis for London, Vial & Co. for Santo, Thomas & Co. for Carolina, Davis for Surinam, Hill for West-Indies.

Custom-House New-York. Inward Entries.

Sloop Mary, J. Martin, Sloop Warwick, J. M. Pearson, Feig, Anker, J. A. Walker from Jamaica, Schoon J. A. Dwell, Seth Whelden from Rhode Island.

Outward Entries.

J. Vanpel for N. Carolina, Wm. James for Rhode Island, J. M. Spencer for Jamaica.

Cleared for Departure.

J. Reed to Bermuda, G. Garfield & Jac. Kip to Jamaica, R. C. Rother & L. Muttow to Barbadoes, P. Way to London, Ed. Will to Antigua, Mat. Smith to Amsterdam, J. Vanpel to N. Carolina, Wm. James to Rhode Island.



THE PROPERTY OF
Numb. 87.
NEW-YORK GAZETTE

THE New-York Gazette,

From June 26. to Monday July 3. 1727.



Letter from the Marquis de Pozobueno to the Duke of Newcastle.

1 January, 1727,
London,
21 Dec. 1726.

My Lord,

THE King my Master after having seen and been fully informed of the Contents of the Letter which M Stanhope wrote the 25th of Last Month to the Marquis de la Paz, has been pleased to order me to answer it at this Court, Article by Article, for avoiding all further Ambiguity.

In the acquitting myself then of his Majesty's Orders, I shall have the Honour to acquaint your Excellency, that the King my Master cannot comprehend the Reason of his Britannick Majesty's Surprize, which Mr. Stanhope exaggerates in his Letter, when he was informed of the Contents of that of the Marquis de la Paz of the Thirtieth of September last; it being certain that his Britannick Majesty could not but know the Orders he had given Admiral Hoffer, when he sent him with a Squadron of Ships to the Indian Seas, in pursuance of which it is to be believed that that Admiral executed the Hostilities in Question, which orders no doubt preceded and were previous to the Complaints that Mr. Stanhope made in his Memorial to the King my Master the 24th of September; so that his Britannick Majesty had no Cause to be surprized, and on the contrary should not have expected any thing else, than that the King my Master would complain loudly, and demand Satisfaction for so open an Infraction of the Peace, and such manifest Hostilities, as soon as they should come to his Knowledge; especially they having been done at a Time when his Majesty relied entirely on the good Faith of the Treaties which subsisted with England; seeing the King my Master had not made the least Disposition, nor given any Order to his Ministers, and Commanders in the Indies, contrary to the Treaties for the Continuance of the Commerce which is there permitted and granted; nor prevented by Hostilities and reciprocal Insults those which were exercised, and which we re not expected from the said Squadron, as was most clearly demonstrated by the friendly and voluntary Delivery of the licensed Ship to Admiral Hoffer at Portobello, though in Strictness that Ship ought

to have stayed till the Gallies had sailed for Spain.

As to the Complaints, which had likewise been previously exhibited in Mr Stanhope's Representation of the 24th of September, and which were offered as a clear and distinct Explanation of the Reasons which obliged the King of England to send out such considerable Armaments to make their Appearance in different Seas, though the Marquis de la Paz has already answered them fully, and shewn their Insufficiency and the little Ground there is for them, nevertheless I am ordered to satisfy again more precisely on this Point in the Compass of the present Answer, upon the Articles relative to this Subject.

In answering the second Article of Mr Stanhope's Letter, I am to assure, that the King my Master has nothing more at Heart, and wishes nothing so much, as the Peace and Tranquility of his Dominions, and of all Europe; and in Consequence would accept with the most perfect Satisfaction the Protestations which his Britannick Majesty makes of a sincere Ardour to preserve Peace and good Understanding with the Crown of Spain, were impossible to combine such amicable Expressions with Insults and Hostilities committed in full Peace.

[To be Continued.]

THe following humble Address of the Royal Burrows of Scotland, has been presented to his Majesty by John Campbell, Esq; Coll. James St. Clair, Sir James Dalrymple, Bart. John Murray, Esq; Coll. Robert Monro, and Henry Cunningham, Esq; Members of Parliament, introduced by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. Which Address His Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

*To the King's most Excellent Majesty.
The Humble Address of the Royal Burrow of
Scotland.*

Most Gracious Sovereign;

IT is the greatest Happiness of your Subjects, that to congratulate the Success of your Undertakings, is at the same time to acknowledge their own Felicity; so perfectly has your Majesty united the Interest of your Crown and your People.

In some other Kingdoms, the oppressed Subjects have no other Comfort for the lavish wast-
ing

in 3 of their Blood and Treasure against foreign Enemies, but the ungrateful View of the confirming that Power, which (designed for defending) is unnaturally employed to subdue themselves, and governs free-born Subjects as if they were the miserable Slaves of a conquered Country.

But we with Joy behold your Majesty's Fleets putting just Restraints on those haughty Princes who projected to shake your Throne, the establishing of which is the Security of our Religion, Liberty & Property, and the Preservation and Advancement of our Commerce.

All these being now threatened by the Enemies of our King & Country, we cannot but rejoice to see Armies and Navies at your Majesty's Command, who no farther asks nor employs them than the Security and Increase of our Happiness requires. They are our Defence as well as your own, and 'em only be dreadful to the Foes of your Majesty's Government and People.

The Potentate who owes his present Greatness to the Bounty and Strength of Britain, will find, that the same Valour that raised him, shall, thro' the Divine Blessing, restrain him from hurting his Benefactors; and that when the sacred Ties of Gratitude and solemn Treaties are broken by his Ambition, your Majesty's Counsels & Arms shall repress and fetter them down.

A King so careful of the Prosperity of your People, could not suffer their Commerce to be undermined & encroached upon, nor permit the Fortresses acquired for securing the Trade and Navigation of your Dominions to be wrested out of your Hands by that Monarch, who was glad to yield them up when Britain and its Allies allowed him to reign.

Your Majesty's Enemies, not content with Projects so pernicious, threaten us with their utmost Vengeance, the Popish Pretender to your Crown; and thus they shew, that the Hope of his Cause is founded on the Ruin of the Wealth and Force of Britain, which they are now attempting, and calling upon him as their Assistant to destroy. His being the Tool of Rome, renders Pretensions inconsistent with the Protestant Religion the Cause of Heaven. The barbarous and perfidious Treatment of our Brethren at *Thorn*, and too many other Places, (whose Blood still cries aloud to God and his earthly Vicegerents) are flagrant & melancholly Proofs, that a Protestant People can expect nothing but Tyranny and all its dismal Fruits from Popish Masters.

Our Duty, our Interest, and every thing which can move the Minds of Men who have a Sense of Religion, of social Virtue, or of their own Happiness, make us firmly resolved to adhere

unalterably to your Majesty's Person, Protestant Family and Government, and to do our utmost to support your Majesty who has the only Title to the Crown of Britain, and none other can ever be acknowledged nor submitted to, by,

*May it please your Majesty,
Your Majesty's most Loyal, most Dutiful and
most Obedient Subjects and Servants.*

Custom House, Boston, June 24. Entered Inwards.
Wallington from Bristol, Smith from Martineco, Surret from Annapolis R. King & Ring from Barbados, Chaile & Elis from Newfoundland. *Cleared Out.*

Thomas, Durgee & Woodland for Jamaica, Fitzrandol for P-Amboy, Siywood for Bermuda, Harris & Barber for Antigua, Thomas, Hall & Rawlings for S.Carolina, Hill for London, Crutt for Hamburg & Green for Canfo.

Outward Bound. Cotten, Hender & Owen for W-Indies, Binney for Cape Ireton, Gorham & Smith for R-Island, Birrick for Cape Francois, Dean for N.Carolina.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entered Inwards.
Brig Diamond, Solo Goad from Jamaica, Sloop Summerfer, Sam.Hopkins from Maryland.

Entered Outwards.

Brig Hope, Ja.Oswald for Barbados, Sloop Summerfer S.Hopkin for Maryland. *Cleared for Departure,*
Sloop Unity, W.Hill to Barbados, Sloop Thomas & Mary, T.Frith to Bermuda, Sloop Charming Molly, D. Murrow to Maryland.

Custom-House Amboy, June 27, Entered Inwards.
Jo.Hance & Rice Disreccion from R-Island, Alther Mott from Boston, Jo.Burrows from St.Martins.

Entered Outwards.

Rich. Haskins Master of the Sloop Brillington for Le-ward Islands, Ship King George, Ed.Hughes for Madera, *Cleared Out.*

Moorehouse to R-Island, Phenix to Barbados, Marth to Boston.

Custom-House, New-York. Inward Entries.
Scoon.Lamb, Rob Hood from Maryland, Sloop Jolly Bachelor, Benj.Applebe, Sloop Black ey'd Susan, Robt. Shankland from Lewis on Delaware.

Outward Entries.

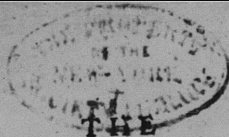
Sloop Mary, Wm. Beekman, Scooner Speedwel, Seth Whelden for Boston, Brig. Margret & Mary, Geo. Traffer for Perth Amboy, Sloop Mary, J.Coden for R-Island & Boston, Snow Eagle, D.Bloom, Brig-Anzliark, J.Walker, Sloop Mary, J.Marston for Jamaica.

Cleared for Departure

Sloop Jolly, R.Theobalds to Boston, Sloop Two Sisters, Jos.Smith to Newfoundland, Scoon Ranger, Jo. Stephens to Jamaica, Brig. Margret & Mary, Geo.Frafer to P-Amboy, Ship Alexander, Den.Downing to London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

RUn away from Mr.Walter Dongan, of Staten-Islands, a servant Man named William Dulany, an Irishman, speaks pretty good English, but has a little brogue on it; he's a short, thick, well-set young Fellow, about 20 Years old, has dark brown thick hair, he wears a black Duroy Suite of Cloths, he has also two leather pair of Breeches, one new the other old, has 3 Shirts and a good Hat: Whoever secures him and brings him to the said Mr. Dongan, or to Mr. Thomas Scurlock in New-York, shall have Forty Shillings, Reward, and all Reasonable Charges.



Numb. 88.

New-York Gazette,

From July 3. to Monday July 10 1727.



Continuation of the Letter from the Marquess de
Pozobuena to the Duke of Newcastle.

As to what Mr Stanhope says, in his third Article, of threatening Discourses which the Duke of Ripperda might have held at Vienna, his Majesty can no way be made responsible for what that Duke (whose hasty and violent Temper is so notorious) may have said in the Warmth of Conversation, perhaps likewise there might be Persons ill intentioned enough to add to it things of their own Invention: but as to what was then declared to Mr Stanhope by Word of Mouth and in Writing, that the good Correspondence and Friendship with England depended absolutely on the speedy Restitution of Gibraltar, I cannot avoid confirming it anew, to your Excellency by Order from the King my Master as a Declaration most justly founded, insisting on that Restitution, after the King of Great Britain had on this Point given, as he did give, a positive Promise; besides that on the other Hand the Cession which his Majesty made precedently of that Place, is become null, because of the Infractions made in the Conditions on which it was permitted that the English Garrison should remain in Possession of Gibraltar; seeing that contrary to all the Protestations made, they have not only extended their Fortifications by exceeding the Limits prescribed and stipulated, but what is more, contrary to the express and literal Tenour of the Treaties, they receive and admit the Jews and Moors, in the same Manner as the Spaniards, and other Nations contounded and mixed, contrary to our holy Religion; not to mention the Friuds and continual Contrabands which are carried on there to the Prejudice of his Majesty's Revenues.

Mr Stanhope, in the 5th Article of his Letter, speaks again of the Duke of Ripperda, whereupon I repeat, that tho' his Majesty thought fit to reward that Minister by Employments of his Royal Confidence, when he returned from Vienna to Madrid, in Regard to a Peace which the King my Master wished for, and which he had concluded to his Satisfaction, it is not said from thence that his Majesty ought to answer for that Duke's Discourses and his vain and strange Notions, which at length induced his Majesty, not only to depose him from his Employments, but likewise to secure the Person of a Minister who was as dangerous as culpable.

As to the Duke of Wharton, denoted by the anonymous Person who came from Rome, it is a notorious and firm Truth, that the King my Master, out of a religious and scrupulous Delicacy, would never admit that Lord, as all his Court is Witness, nor would know any thing of the Contents of his Credential Letters, nor of the Projects with which it is supposed that Duke was dispatched and sent from Rome to Madrid; nor can any kind of Consequence be drawn from his having had some Conversations with the Duke of Ripperda because of the little Reflection which it is already said was made thereon; if, after all, that be what Mr Stanhope would have understood by the Ministers of the King, with whom the said Duke of Wharton treated and conversed.

His Majesty is likewise ignorant of what is offered to be inferred from the Muscovite Ships, upon which Mr Stanhope returns to the Charge in his Letter, and what Intelligence or Relation they might have had with the Enemies of his Britannick Majesty's Government; knowing nothing more, than that they came into, and went out of the Ports of Spain, on the same Foot as the Merchant Ships of other Nations frequent them.

Most true it is, that in that Interval of Time Ships of War were fitted out, and Troops were ordered to march to the Coasts of Biscay and Galicia, because the King my Master found himself obliged to make those Dispositions in Consequence of the certain Advices he received of the naval Armaments which were preparing with so great Diligence in England; it not being natural that his Majesty should leave the Coasts of Spain nearest to England entirely open, and the Docks at St. Andrew exposed to be attacked and burnt again.

Mr Stanhope in his 5th Article goes on with the Discourses on the Confidence which the Duke of Ripperda made to him, as well as to the Ambassador of Holland M. Pander Mer, of an Offensive Alliance with the Emperor; to which I am to answer, That altho' the King my Master has never explained himself upon that Matter, yet the Falseness of such a Declaration was at first refused and repelled on the Part of the Imperial Court, by assuring the English Minister at Vienna of the contrary, and even at the Court of London by the Emperour's Minister who actually resides there: For the rest, if the King my Master did not presently separate and remove the Duke of Ripperda from his Employments, and even

even if he did not allege the false Declaration of a secret Treaty and Offensive Alliance for one of the Causes of his Disgrace he had well grounded Reasons for not doing it, with which his Majesty did not think himself obliged to acquaint the Publick.

As to the Company of *Ostend*, which Matter makes the Contents of the 6th, 7th and 8th Articles of Mr. Stanhope's Letter, wherein it is affirmed, without giving any Proof, that the Navigation and Commerce of that Company in the *East-Indies*, are Infractions and Violations of the 5th and 6th Articles of the Treaty of *Munster*, and of several others subsequent and relative to it, it is notorious that his Imperial Majesty always wished to enter into some reasonable Accommodation upon the Commerce of that Company, and that he still actually makes Overtures to the Court of *France*, the King my Master having offered his Mediation with Design to quiet the Oppositions and Disputes shewn against that Navigation: The States General of the United Provinces would not admit his Majesty's Offer, declaring without any Reserve, to the Emperor's Minister at the Hague, that they would not hearken to nor admit of any Proposition on the Part of his Imperial Majesty, unless before all things the Patent granted to the *Ostend* Company were revoked. Wherefore if that Company has been, as Mr. Stanhope says, a stumbling-Block to Peace, it was that Republick which placed it. For the rest, if his Majesty did declare that he was of a Sentiment contrary to the said Company, at the Time when he was still at War and Enmity with the Emperor, it ought not to be deemed strange or new that he has changed his Opinion, after having made Peace and united himself with his Imperial Majesty by the Ties of the most sincere Friendship. Or this the Treaties of Peace furnish us with Examples at every Step, and in these latter Times no Hesitation or Doubt has been made for attaining the Benefit of Peace and Tranquillity, of disposing, not only of a single Commerce, but even of whole Kingdoms & States.

[To be Continued,]

St. James's, March 14.

The following humble Address of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of *Cambridge*, has been presented to his Majesty by the Reverend Dr. Gough, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, attended by many of the Heads of Houses, Doctors, and other Members of that University; and accompanied by several Bishops & Deans of the said University; introduced by his Grace the Duke of Grafton Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household.

The Humble Address of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

May it please your most Excellent Majesty;

While our Fellow-Subjects are hastening from all all Parts of the Kingdom to express their Concern and Zeal for your Majesty a Person and Government, should We alone be silent, who were so early, and have been so often distinguished by your particular Favour, the World might justly reproach us, and (which is less tolerable to ingenious Minds) we should certainly reproach ourselves.

Tho' it is not possible for us to forget your Majesty's repeated Favours to this University, whenever we have the Honour to appear in your Royal Presence, yet we come not now to acknowledge private Kindnesses done to ourselves, but to pay our just Tribute of Thanks for far more extended Benefits accruing to the whole Kingdom through the Wisdom of your Majesty's Counsels.

We stand before our Patron and our King, greatly indebted, and highly sensible of our Obligation in both Views; but as the *Liberty* which we enjoy as *Englishmen*, and the *Religion* which we profess as *Protestants*, are of all earthly Blessings the greatest, and without which all others would soon become vain and insignificant; 'tis to your Royal Care and Vigilance over these common Blessings, in which every *Briton* has a Share, that we come now to pay an Acknowledgement, of which our Hearts are full, and which we feel far more sensibly than we can express.

When we see your Majesty threatened with the Dangers of a *foreign War*, and Princes once highly indebted to your Majesty and your People, conspiring to invade your Kingdoms and yet no Injustice, no Breach of Faith laid to your Majesty's Charge, nothing demanded of you that can be granted without a manifest Violation of the just Rights of our Country; what can we think, but that your Majesty is molested for being, and resolving to be the Father of your Country; for refusing to sacrifice the Rights of your People to the Ease and Tranquillity of your own Time? Narrow spirited Princes may be willing to compound with Dangers, and to shift of present Evils, leaving them a certain and increasing Burden to Posterity: But your Majesty has chosen the nobler, as well as the wiser Part, to meet the Danger, and to shew the ambitious Spirits which trouble the World, and think Force a sufficient Title to every thing within their Reach, that you are afraid of nothing but of doing

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doing Wrong, and are prepared and resolved to maintain your own & your Peoples Rights.

They who demand our Trade out of our Hands now, can only mean to put themselves and us in such a State, that they may safely make larger Demands upon us at a more convenient Season. Could their Policy prevail, could they be so successful as to see themselves growing in Riches and Power, and this Nation languishing and declining in both, the next Demand would probably be for the Throne itself; and what is that but to demand of every Englishman a Surrender of his Liberty & Religion, and every Thing else for the sake of which 'tis worth Living?

These Views at present are thought proper to be concealed: 'Tis part of a Secret Treaty only to place the Pretender upon the Throne of these Kingdoms: But this will no longer be a Secret when it may safely be own'd; and every Diminution of the Trade and Riches of this Countrey, makes it safer to own, and easier to execute such Designs. As little as we may be supposed to understand the Affairs of Trade, we see enough to make us parties in the Common Concern of the Nation, and to kindle in us a just Resentment against every Attempt upon it by Fraud or Force.

We have seen ourselves and our Fellow-Subjects so long in a State of Happiness and Satisfaction under your Majesty's auspicious Government, that we had Reason to think the Pretender quite forgotten; but since your Enemies Abroad have embraced the vain and delusive Hopes which your Enemies at Home seem in great Measure to have laid aside, we beg Leave to repeat the solemn Assurances often given, and always remembered by us, that we will, to the utmost of our Power and Ability, support your Majesty's Government against the Pretender and all his Adherents, whether at Home or Abroad. We know full well, that in this Profession we are not more faithful to your Majesty than to ourselves, and our own Interest; and we are persuaded, that the People of England can never act contrary to their Duty to your Majesty in this Respect, till they grow tired of their Religion & their Liberty, and are willing to abandon themselves to all the Miseries, which, even in a distant View, are shocking to humane Nature.

That your Majesty may long enjoy Health and Vigour to perform the glorious Work you have undertaken, that the Success may answer to the Justice and Wisdom of your Conduct, that you may be rewarded by seeing Peace & Tranquillity restored and settled upon a solid and lasting Foundation, is, and shall be the Prayer, and (as far as we can contribute) the Endeavour of your Loyal University of Cambridge. Given

under our Common Seal, the 4th Day of March, Anno Domini 1726.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer,

I Thank you for this Dutiful and Loyal Address. The Zeal and Affection which you express for my Person & Government, are very seasonable at this Juncture, and give me great Satisfaction. My University of Cambridge may be assured of the Continuance of my Protection, Favour and Encouragement.

His Majesty was pleased to receive them very graciously, and they all had the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

St. James's, March 25.

The following humble Address of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford, has been presented to His Majesty by the Right Honourable William Bromley, Esq; and George Clark, Esq; their Representatives in Parliament, introduced by his Grace the Duke of Newcastle one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Which Address His Majesty was pleased to receive very graciously.

'To the King's most Excellent Majesty,

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of your University of Oxford, beg Leave to congratulate your Majesty upon the many seasonable Assurances already given of your Peoples Duty and Affection from all Parts of your Dominions, and to offer to your Majesty the like publick Testimony of our own unfeigned Loyalty; at the same Time expressing, with the rest of your Subjects, our just Abhorrence of all such Designs, by whomsoever form'd, as tend to lessen the high Esteem due to your Royal Person, to asperse your Government, & disturb the settled Peace of your Kingdoms, in order to subvert the present happy Establishment both in Church and State.

It was with great Pleasure we observed in those very dutiful Returns made to your Majesty's most Gracious Speech by both your Houses of Parliament, such an hearty Zeal and Concern for your Majesty's sacred Person and Government. Included in these honourable and ample Testimonies of the Nation's Affection and Fidelity, we did not presume to bring our

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own private Offering into your Royal Presence, knowing that your Majesty's Innocence & Thought must be continually employed in governing those Councils, which have at present so necessary an Influence upon the Affairs of all Europe. But being invited and encouraged by that kind Reception, which the dutiful Professions of other your faithful Subjects meet with, we cheerfully embrace the Opportunity of doing what your Majesty in your great Wisdom & Goodness has been pleased to declare to be very seasonable at this Time, and very acceptable to yourself.

Permit us therefore most gracious Sovereign, to present to you, with all Humility, the unshaken Loyalty of the University of Oxford, and in this publick Manner to declare our deepest Repentment at the Injuries and Affronts offered to your Royal Person, and our utmost Detestation of all open or secret Attempts against your Government: And we beg leave to assure your Majesty, it shall be our constant Care, as it is our Duty and our Interest, to discountenance all seditious Principles and Practices, and to teach, cherish and promote those truly Christian Doctrines of Obedience and Submission, which are the only firm Foundation of any Government. That your Majesty's Throne may rest upon this Basis, secure from all Assaults of Foreign Enemies, and molested by no Domestick Quarrels, is, and shall be our daily Prayer to Him by whom Kings reign, and whose express Command it is that Subjects shall obey.

Philadelphia, July 6.

We have Advice from Barbados, That two French-Men of War have taken at the Island of St. Lucia about 13 or 20 Vessels belonging to the Subjects of Great Britain, that had French Goods on board, and which had been Trading among the French, amongst which was a Ship of 14 Guns belonging to London.

Perth-Ambry, July 8.

On the 30th of the last Month *Nequalia* (the Indian King) was Executed according to Sentence passed against him, for the Murder of Capt. John Leonard. And as said *Nequalia* had lived a base Inhuman Life, and Murdered his own Brother and other Indians formerly, so he dyed a hardened and Impenitent Wretch, not shewing the least Remorse for any the Actions of his Vile Life; nor would he own the Murder of said Capt. John Leonard, of which he was so Notoriously Convicted, and for it deservedly suffered Death. He saved us the labour of Writing his Confession, having made none; he only bid Adieu to the few Indians that attended him to the Gallows, which were only his near Relations, all the other Indians refused to shew him the least Regard. When the Sheriff asked him, if

any of the Ministers should pray with before he dyed? he indifferently answered, They might if they would; and being asked, which of them? he named Mr. Morgan a Presbyterian Minister, and that because he was his neighbour, which he implied was all the reason for his Choice. There was a great Concourse of People at the execution, together with two Companies of the Militia in Arms, in order to protect the Sheriff and Officers from any Insult of the Mob or Indians.

New-York, July 6. 1727.

On Thursday last his Majesty's Ship, the Tartar, Capt. Vincent Pearce Commander, arrived at Sandy Hook, by which we have an account, that they made Vessel at the Cape of Virginia eight week's passage from London, which gave an account that the Spaniards had raised the Siege of Gibraltar, and that it was believed the Differences between the Powers in Europe would be amicably Determined.

Custom House, Boston, July 1. Entered Inwards.

Ellis from New-Hampshire, Schermhorn from New-York, Taylor from New-Castle, Lily from St. Kitts, Smith from S. Carolina, Willaby from Maryland, Turner from N. Carolina.

Cleared Out.

Friend, Thatcher & Kent for Jamaica, Masters for Leeward Islands, Wait, Smith & Doubt for Windward, binney for Cape Breton, Diamond & Crever for London, Deave & Bartlett for N. Carolina, Whitmore for Barbados, Smith from Rhode-Island, Saltmarsh for Great-Britain, Chamblain for Surinam.

Outward Bound.

Viscoout for Surinam, Alden for Ireland, M'ken, Fell and Rulcomb for W. India, Foy and St. for Great Britain, Linette Annapoli R. for G. and N. for Virginia, Strood for L. Islands, Dyett for Lunenburg.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entered Inwards.

Sloop John, a Packet from Barbados, Ship London Hope, a Thos Annis from London with Passengers (who left that place the 18th of April) Sloop two Brothers, J. Keiffed from South Carolina.

Entered Outwards, None.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop St. Christopher, B. Jackson to St. Kitts, Sloop Dolphin, W. Mergridge, Sloop Somerset, to H. K. N. for Maryland, Sloop Dover Hope, J. Holland, Brig. Dove, R. Davison, for Barbados, Ship Richmond, John Richmond for London.

Custom-House New-York. Inward Entries.

Brig. Peter and John, A. B. H. from Barbados, Sloop Star, John Lawrence from Bermuda.

Outward Entries.

Sloop Black-Judy, Susan, R. Skankland, for Delaware, Sloop Lamb, Roger Hood, for Jamaica.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Prince William, Wm. Ferrar to Coracao, Sloop Warwick, C. Cliff, Brig. Angla John Mackers to Jamaica, Sloop Speedwell, Beth Whelan to Boston, Sloop Black-Judy, Susan, R. Skankland to Lewis.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Whereas some years past there was one Ralph Dutton Transported himself from England to these parts of America, and designed to settle in Long-Island or Rhode-Island. If the said Ralph Dutton or his Heirs be alive, and do apply to the Printer hereof, they may be inform'd of an Estate that is fallen to them, and is worth looking after.



THE
New-York Gazette,

From July 10. to Monday July 17 1727.

Numb. 89.



Continuation of the Letter from the Marquess de
Pozobuena to the Duke of Newcastle.

As to the refusing Entrance into the Ports of Spain to the Ships of Admiral Jennings's Squadron, and the taking away the Duke of Ripperda by Force, two Points which Mr. Stanhope has touched together in the 9th and 10th Articles, exaggerating them as manifest Infractions of Treaties and of the Rights of Nations, and that they cannot be look'd upon but as Acts of Hostility, as well as the Violence done to the Consul of the British Nation at St. Sebastian, by forcing him to leave it and go to Salamanca; adding to all this for a Proof of Hostilities committed against his Britannick Majesty's Allies; the Order given for making the Dutch Ships of War depart the Ports of Cadiz, and not permitting for the future any English or Dutch Men of War to enter, his Majesty has commanded me to answer thereto in Order: First, That the Refusal to let any Ships of War of Admiral Jennings's Squadron enter the Ports was most justly founded on the Silence which the said Admirals, as well as Mr. Stanhope, tho' required; kept touching the Arrival, Destination and Designs of the said Squadron. An Inattention which the greatest Powers have never shewn to any Sovereign State how inconsiderable soever; and therefore the entertaining of violent Suspicions and Apprehensions could not be avoided, seeing the Pacifick and amicable Assurances given by Admiral Jennings to the Governours of the Ports, who have no Authority to judge of them, to admit them or to rely upon them, could at best take Place only in certain unexpected Cases, and on Occasions where at the Sight of the evident Danger of a Ship which should implore Shelter in a Port, the Governours might judge what was proper to be done; but as for a Squadron of Ships of War, which it was notorious had been fitted out and sent with Land-Forces, on a known and premeditated Design, such particular Assurances to Governours for entering Ports on the frivolous Pretext of watering and taking in Provisions, so few Days after they had come out of their own Ports, are more than suspicious, and may be termed injurious between two Powers who are at Peace, and who have actually their Ministers in their respective Courts, whose Means a frank Declaration might and ought to have been sent of the Destination and

Designs of such an Armament even before Admiral Jennings appeared on the Coasts of Spain.

As to the taking away of the Duke of Ripperda, the King my Master made known, more than he thought he was obliged to do, to all the foreign Ministers who were than at his Court, the Motives and Circumstances of that Step, incontestable with his Right and Royal Authority; so that it cannot be considered as an Infraction of the Rights of Nations, from the Time his Majesty had declared, after a full Cognizance and Advice of the Royal Council of Castile had preceded, that the Duke of Ripperda was guilty of High Treason, and consequently incapable of enjoying any Immunity or Sanctuary whatsoever.

As to the pretended Violence with which Mr. Stanhope says the Consul whom his Britannick Majesty designed for St. Sebastian, was forced to leave it and retire to Salamanca, Mr. Stanhope knows very well, that no Consul, of what Nation soever, is admitted, till previously he has obtained the King's Consent and Cedula of Approbation, even in the Ports where there are established Consuls; but in that of St. Sebastian, besides the forementioned Reason, there is another yet stronger, for neither the English Nation nor any other have ever enjoyed the Right or obtained the Usage of having a Consul in the Provinces of Guisquosa; so that, not only it ought not to be thought strange that such a Consul was refused Admission, and that he was ordered to retire else-where, but likewise his Majesty might justly relent, that on this Occasion the same thing is alledged that has been on others, the having given Exclusion to Consuls of the British Nation in the same Quarter, and that the same Papers are offered him again.

What Mr. Stanhope finally adds, about the Order given at Cadiz for making the Dutch Men of War depart that Port, and not permitting for the future any English or Dutch Ship of War to enter it, was and is intirely justified by what has already been signified above in speaking of the Ships of the Squadron commanded by Admiral Jennings; and the States General ought not to be surprized at this Novelty, it being so natural that they should be treated without any Difference from the English, after their Accession to the Treaty of Hanover.

[To be Continued.]

London.

London, March 30.

Advices from Berlin say, that the King of Prussia has recalled his Ambassador from Poland, on Account of the ill Usage of the Protestants, and declar'd he would treat the Protestants in his Dominions after the same manner.

April 6. Great firing has been heard off Port St. Mary's in Spain, seven or eight large Ships were seen engaged, the Particulars of which we impatiently wait for.

Vienna, April 10. Prince Eugene is to go suddenly to Mentz, whither the General Wallis and Mercy are to go before. Orders are renewed for the Imperial Troops both Horse & Foot, to hold themselves ready to march.

Hambourg, April 11. Letters from Berlin import, that the King's Equipage for the Field was actually ready, and that the 1200 Hessians which were to join the Hanoverian Troops were on a full March towards Hanover.

London, April 14. His Grace the Duke of Argyle is appointed Colonel of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment of Horse.

New-York, July 17.

William Smith, Master of the Schooner Jacob, arrived here on the 12th Instant, in eleven Days from Antigua, where he spoke with the Master of an English Vessel who arrived there on the 19th of June, direct from Gibraltar, which place he had left on the sixth of May. He reported, That the Siege went on very hotly, that the Spaniards fired about 200 Shot in 24 hours, and were come so high that they threw Bombs into the Town, but that they had killed none of the Garrison, of whom about 40 had been killed by their own Guns bursting, which they were continually firing when they saw any Spaniards. That he was one of the Transports that brought the last Forces from England, and carried 150 in his Ship. That there was an English Fleet lying in the Bay, but that the Spaniards had entrenched so that the Ships could not hurt them, and had made their approaches all in the Night, And that their Army consisted more of English & Irish and other Nations than of Spaniards. That it was believ'd that another Army was coming to assist them in going on with the Siege, But there was no Apprehension at all, of their being able to take the Place.

Custom House, Boston, July 8. Entered Inwards.

Lewis from Ireland, Moulton from N. Carolina, Warner from Martineco, Boulderston from Mountserrat, & Bruyant from Fval.

Cleared Out. Milleken for St. Kitts, M^{rs} Lester for N. Carolina, Jeffry, Coffin & Petty for W. Indies, Ela for Fval, Dyer & Lewis for Honduras, Schermerhorn & Bradhurst for N. York, Jernagan & Gaitskell for Virginia.

Outward Bound. Johnson for Surranam, J. & W. Blinn for Annapolis-R. Cooper for Barbados, Avis for Maryland, Ellis for N. foundland, Cowe-ly for W. Indies, Myers for Leward Islands

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entered Inwards. Sloop Keith, W. Spafford from Jamaica, Sloop Betty, R. Quale from N. Carolina, Ship Sizargh, N. Cowman from Millford: Entered Outwards.

Sloop John, Anth. Peel for Jamaica, Sloop 2 Brothers, Jac. Keirsted for S. Carolina.

Cleared for Departure, Ship Samuel & Ann, T. Glentworth to Madera, Snow Alexander & Ann, W. Clymer to Jamaica, Ship Dove, R. Simmonds to Barbados.

Burlington, July 15. Entered Outward, Ship Prime Hope, J. Smith for Barbados. Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries, Sloop Friendship, Th. Hunt from So. Carolina, Schooner Jacob, W. Smith from Antigua.

Outward Entries.

Sloop Jolly Batchelor, B. Applebe for Lewis on Delaware, Sloop Mary, Hen. Beckman for Coracee, Brig. Peter and John, A. Billet for Jamaica.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Mary, Wm. Beckman to Boston, Sloop Mary, J. Marston, Sloop Lamb, R. Hood to Jamaica, Sloop Jolly batchelor, B. Applebe to Lewis on Delaware.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the ninth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, entitled, *An Act for Establishing a General Post Office for all her Majesty's Dominions*, &c. It is among other things Enacted, That all Masters of Vessels, Sailors & Passengers, shall immediately upon their Arrival in any Port, deliver the Letters & Pacquets on Board to the Post-Master or his Deputy, under the Penalty of Five Pounds of British Money, for every several Offence.

And whereas by the same Act it is also Enacted, That if any Master, Sailor or Passenger on Board any Boat or Vessel, passing or repassing, on any River or Rivers, in any of her Majesty's Dominions, shall or do collect, carry or deliver any Letters or Pacquets, he or they shall forfeit and pay Five Pounds, British Money, for every several Offence, and One hundred Pounds of like British Money, for every Week he or they shall continue to carry or deliver any Letters or Pacquets as aforesaid.

This is therefore to give Notice to all Masters of Vessels, Sailors, Passengers and others whom it may concern, That they be Careful not to Offend against the aforesaid Act of Parliament, upon pain of being Prosecuted for the several penalties therein mentioned, Pursuant to this Orders and Instructions of his Majesty's Post-Master General to the Post-Master of New-York.

New-York, Printed and Sold by William Bradford, To be Sold also by Richard Nichols, Post-Master, Where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.



New-York Gazette,

From July 17. to Monday July 24. 1727.



Remainder of the Letter from the Marquês de Pozobueno to the Duke of Newcastle.

MR. Stanhope in the 11th Article of his Letter grows warm and explains himself with some Passion upon what the Marquês de la Paz, intimated to him in his Letter of the 30th of September last, with respect to Money distributed in Holland, in Sweden, and in Prussia; and, it not being a new thing, or unworthy a Prince of State to give or receive Money in Return for the Services done each other, it cannot be thought the Marquês de la Paz, had an intention to blame Mr. Stanhope for it, nor to complain of it by Order of the King my Master; but only to answer Mr Stanhope as to the Account he would ask of his Majesty, on the Part of the King of Great Britain, touching the Subsidies sent to the Emperour.

When Mr. Stanhope tells the Marquês de la Paz, in the 12th Article, that respectively on the Conduct of Admiral Hoyer in the West-Indies he could give no Answer, because his Britannick Majesty had not yet received any Advice of the least thing among those which gave ground to the Complaint of the King my Master, he did not remember probably what he had said to the Marquês de la Paz the 23d of October, the Court being at the F. sejour, how he had received Order by an Express to communicate to his Majesty the Operations of the Squadron commanded by Admiral Hoyer in the Indies, but that he had not hastened to do it, knowing the King my Master was already informed of them directly; wherefore it cannot well be conceived, for what Reason his Britannick Majesty should be so much surprized at Spain's forming Complaints of that Nature. The King my Master was more justly surprized, that such glaring Hostilities should be pretended to be justified, by the Pretext that Justice has not been done upon the repeated Complaints of Mr. Stanhope, with respect to so many English Ships which 'tis exaggerated have been taken and pillaged by the *Guarda-Costas* of his Majesty in the Indies, it being evident that no specifick Case of any such Prizes has yet been seen. What is certain, is, that English Ships and others of other Nations, which have been attacked and taken in those Seas, were Contraband and good Prize, because of the unlawful Commerce they exercised or endeavoured to exercise in the Indies: The very Places only where they were met and taken, is a sufficient Proof of a Navigation forbid by the

Tenour of Treaties: It is therefore necessary to believe that the Stay of Admiral Hoyer in the Indies, has no other View than to protect a prohibited and contraband Commerce, and so contrary to what has been so solemnly stipulated and treated; for as to lawful and allowed Commerce, his Majesty has hitherto let the English Nation enjoy, with all Safety the notorious Advantages and Preferences with which the King my Master had distinguished them from all other Nations, tho' on that Side that Benefit has likewise been abused, by the extending it there much beyond the Concessions stipulated.

The longer Stay of the English Squadron in those Seas, will therefore be a Continuance of voluntary Hostilities authorized by his Britannick Majesty, and as such the King my Master does already and will look upon them.

After all that has been said, it remains only to make a Comparison between the Force which laboured Pretexes and groundless Suspensions may have, and real and direct Hostilities, with the Continuance of which we are still threatned. By this Examination a Judgment may be formed of the Sincerity and Impartiality of what has been exhibited by Mr. Stanhope. All reasonable and indifferent Persons will see and acknowledge, that it is the King my Master who is attacked contrary to all Reason and Justice, and who already actually suffers such notorious Prejudices, by the Hindrance given to the Fair of Panama and to the Return of his Armaments of the *Flota & Galeons*, in which the English Nation itself with all others who are interested in the Course of that Commerce suffer jointly with his Majesty's Subjects the great Damages resulting from the Delay of those Returns.

The King my Master thinks himself justified before God and Man, to repel these Injuries and Hostilities, with all the Power that the Divine Goodness & Providence has put into his Hands; and to have a Right to require of his Allies the Succours they are engaged to furnish.

His Majesty, who with no less Ardour & Sincerity than his Allies has always desired the Peace and Tranquility of Europe, would be satisfied with the Expressions with which Mr Stanhope concludes his Letter on the same Desires and Inclinations of his Britannick Majesty, whenever the Words should have the least Shadow of Relation with the Facts. The King my Master protests and assures, that he has never done nor sought to do any Wrong to the English Nation,

and

and that all the Designs imputed to him again? his *Britannick Majesty* and his Dominions are invented, and without his Knowledge. But his Majesty declares likewise at the same time, that in the violent State to which Things are at last reduced by the Ministry of *England*, he neither can nor will hearken any more to any Complaint, Instance or Accommodation, while his *Britannick Majesty* shall be with Arms in Hand in the Dominions of his Majesty, as he is effectually with one Squadron on the Coasts and Seas of *Spain*, and with another in those of the Indies, and while Hostilities are continued in the said Dominions, as is threatened by the longer Stay of the *English* Squadron in the Seas of *America*, especially when it is notorious that for reinforcing the said Squadron four other Ships of War are fitting out in *England*, and two others for that which is in the Seas and on the Coasts of *Spain*.

I have the Honour to be, with the most perfect Consideration,
My Lord,

Your Excellency's most humble
and most obedient Servant.

De POZOBUENO.

New-York, July 24.

ON the 17th Instant Capt. *Henry Rowe* arrived here in a Brigantine from *Madeira*, which Place he left the 18th of *June* last, On which day a *Portuguez* Ship, Commanded by Capt. *Gear*, arrived there from *Cadiz*, which he left the 4th of *June*, and gave an Account, That the beginning of *May* there was a continual firing at Gibraltar, on both sides, and that the Touch-holes of several of the Guns in the Garrison were Run, so that they could not use them, But were supplied by the Men of War which lay in the Bay, with two Guns out of every Ship. That the *Spaniards* about that time had made a considerable Breach in the Wall, at which they attempted to enter, but were soon forced to Retreat, with the loss of a great many Men; and that by the next day the Besieged had built up their Wall again, which when the *Spaniards* perceived in the Morning, they were very much Surprized and Disheartened from making any further Attempt. And That when the said Capt. *Gear* left *Cadiz*, it was reported, That the Siege of *Gibraltar* was going to be raised, and that the *Spanish* Army had not fired a Shot for several days: That it was very sickly in the *Spanish* Camp, by which they had lost a great many Officers and Soldiers; and that about three days before he sailed, six Sail of *French* Men of War were arrived in *Cadiz* Bay, but the *Spaniards* did not know on what Account they came there. The said Capt. *Rowe* also spoke with one Capt. *Lock*, who was arrived at *Madeira* from *Pool*, which he left the

8th of *May*, who gave an account, That it was generally thought in *England*, there would be no War, which made Trade vary brisk.

Custom House, Boston, July 15. Entered Inward.
North from *P Amboy*, Clark from *Virginia*, James from *per Breton*, Segorney from *Martineco*, Fortington from *Amsterdam*, Foot for *Jamaica*, Cutting from *Nov. Carago*, Woodbury from *St. Kitts*, Breed from *Madeira*.

Cleared Out. Owen, Hender, Stroud, Campbell for *W. Indies*, Bals for *Antigua*, Lyne & Blin for *Antigua*, Aiden for *London*, Aiden for *Gr. Britain*, Jarvis for *Nevis*, Johnson & Lewis for *Surranam*, Soper for *N. Carolina*.

Outward Bound. Gale for *Providence*, Davis for *Island*, Bisset for *Annapolis*, R. Taylor for *Honduras*, *Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entered Inward.*

Sloop Betty, Sol. Middleton from *Bay Honduras*, Sloop Tryal, J. Gift from *Bermuda*. Entered Outwards, Ship *London-Hope*, T. Annis for *London*, Sloop Betty, R. Quale for *N. Carolina*. Cleared for Departure, Ship Mary, Ja. Stratton to *London*, Sloop Friendship, Sam. Bicknel to *Surranam*.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.
Sloop Patience, V. Bodin from *Curacao*, Aug. Elizabeth, H. Rowe from *Madera*, Sloop Speedwel, A. Schermerhorn from *Boston*, Sloop Endeavour, R. Robinson from *R. Island*.

Outward Entries.
Sloop Norris, A. Hume for *Curacao*, Sloop Star, J. Lawrence for *Jamaica*, Sloop Jacob, Jac. Phenix for *Antigua*, Sloop Speedwel, A. Schermerhorn for *Boston*.

Cleared for Departure.
Sloop Mary, Hen. Beckman to *Coracao*, Ship Berkshire, Hen. Newton to *Antigua*.

ADVERTISEMENT

Whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the ninth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, entitled, *An Act for Establishing a General Post Office for all her Majesty's Dominions*, &c. It is among other things Enacted, That all Masters of Vessels, Sailors & Passengers, shall immediately upon their Arrival in any Port, deliver the Letters & Packets on Board to the Post-Master or his Deputy, under the Penalty of Five Pounds of British Money, for every several Offence.

And whereas by the same Act it is also Enacted, That if any Master, Sailor or Passenger on Board any Boat or Vessel, passing or repassing, on any River or Rivers, in any of her Majesty's Dominions, shall collect, carry or deliver any Letters or Packets, he or they shall forfeit and pay Five Pounds of British Money, for every several Offence, and One hundred Pounds of like British Money, for every Week he or they shall continue to carry or deliver any Letters or Packets as aforesaid.

This is therefore to give Notice to all Masters of Vessels, Sailors, Passengers and others whom it may concern, That they be Careful not to Offend against the aforesaid Act of Parliament, upon pain of being Prosecuted for the several Penalties therein mentioned, Pursuant to the Orders and Instructions of his Majesty's Post-Master General to the Post-Master of *New York*.

New-York, Printed and Sold by William Bradford,
Where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.

To be Sold also by Richard Nicolls, Post-Master,



Numb. 91.

New-York Gazette,

From July 24. to Monday July 31. 1727.



St. James's, March 11.

THE following humble Address of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations in and about London & Westminster, has been presented to his Majesty by Mr. Joseph Burroughs, accompanied by several of his Brethren, introduced by the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Townshend one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations in & about the Cities of London & Westminster,

May it please your Majesty,

WITH Hearts full of Duty & Gratitude for the many inestimable Blessings we enjoy, under your Majesty's wise and gracious Government, we beg Leave to express our most hearty Concurrence with the rest of your loyal Subjects, in a just Concern and Repentment at the Attempts of some Foreign Powers, to violate, at once, the Rights of your Majesty's Crown, and the most valuable Interests of your People. Not content with a Design to impoverish a rich and flourishing Nation, by turning the Stream of Commerce into another Channel, or without Demand of Places essential to the Security of our Trade, acquired in a just War, and ascertained to us by solemn Treaties, they would add the worst of Mischiefs, the Impolition of a Popish Pretender.

This last Insult, above all others, raises our Indignation. If ever God, for our Sins, should suffer that vile Project to take Effect, it must intirely reverse all the distinguishing Advantages procured to these Kingdoms by the Glorious Revolution, and since farther secured with the Expence of so much Blood and Treasure, and deprive late Possessors of all the Happiness contrived for them by the wise Counsels of King William, of Immortal Memory. It must subvert our Fundamental Laws, which secure the Right of your Majesty and of our Protestant Descendants to reign over Britain, as firmly as they secure to British Subjects their private Rights. It must therefore inevitably involve us in Confusion and Ruin: And not affect Britons alone, but the Liberties of Europe, and the Protestant Interest in general; for we are persuaded, the Conviction

is growing Universal, that neither the one nor the other of these can subsist without the Protestant Succession.

Tho' Events are out of all humane Reach, yet we cannot but hope, from the watchful Care of that kind Providence which hath so often been exerted in our Favour, from the Justice of the Cause in which we are engaged, from the wise Precautions already taken by your Majesty, from the Fidelity and Steadiness of your Counsels, from the Zeal of your Parliament, and from your great and extensive Alliances, That such pernicious Designs, instead of being attended with Success, will be made to issue in the firmer Establishment of your Majesty's Throne, and the Tranquillity of your People.

For this we offer up our hearty Prayers to the King of Kings: And we shall not cease to use our best Endeavours to recommend all dutiful & cheerful Subjection to your righteous Government. And while we are repeating the Assurance of our inviolable Adherence to your Majesty and your Royal House, we believe we speak the Sense of all who attend our Ministrations, who are zealously devoted by Principle and Affection, as well as by Interest, to your Person and Family.

May your Majesty, secure of transmitting your Crown and Glory to your Royal Progeny, and Happy in seeing the confirmed Health and Prosperity of every Branch of your Family long live the Arbitrer of Europe; the Patron of the Oppressed every where; and the Common Father of Protestants: And may your Self enjoy, for many Years in Peace, the blessed Consequences of all your Royal Cares: Reigning over a People duly sensible of their own Felicity; more Reformed from publick and threatening Vices; and more united than ever, in Piety to God, in Obedience to their Prince, in Liberty to serve their Country, and in mutual Affection one to another.

Signed in the Name, and by the Direction of the Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations in the Cities of London & Westminster, the 9th of March, 1726, by Joseph Burroughs.

To which Address His Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer,

I Thank you for this Dutiful and Loyal Address. This seasonable Instance of your Zeal for my Person and Government, cannot but be very acceptable to me. You may depend on my constant Protection.

Boston, July 17

On Fryday last arrived here Capt. Woodbury in a Months Passage from St. Christophers, who informs us, they had Advice there, that a Cessation of Arms for Seven Years was concluded upon between the Kings of Great Britain & France, and the Emperor of Germany and King of Spain, that the Emperor had quitted all Pretensions to the Offend Trade, and that each Party was to make Satisfaction for all Reprisals made by them, and that the Spaniards were drawing off their Forces from Gibraltar. Capt. Woodberry also informs us, that his Excellency General Hare Gouverneur of the *Leward-Islands* had Embark'd for London.

New York, July 31. By private Letters from *Boston*, of the 24th Instant, We have Advice, That that day Capt. Higgs arrived there in seven Weeks Passage from *Bristol*, and brought with him a *London Gazette*, in which it is said, That a Peace was Concluded with the Emperor (at *Paris*,) for seven Years, and that it was thought *Spain* would soon come into it.

Portsmouth, July 21.

By Letters from *Casco Bay* we have Received Advices, That their Honours Lieut. Governour *Dummer*, and Lieut. Governour *Wentworth*, Arrived there on Tuesday the 11th Instant before Noon, where they found waiting for them, two *Indians*, who informed their Honours, that a considerable Body of *Indians* were at *Richmond*, expecting their Arrival; Whereupon their Honours dispatched the said two *Indians* to go and acquaint them, that they were at *Casco Bay* ready to confer with them in Order for the further and more universal Ratification and Confirmation of the Peace made last Year with the *Penobscots* for themselves and the other Tribes. And last Night we received further Advices from thence which brought an Account, that there were about 100 of the said Body of *Indians* come in there, and that many more were soon expected; These *Indians* are of *St. Francis*, *Norridgewock*, and another Tribe who all appear to be well disposed and inclined to come into the Peace made last Year, in Order that they may receive and enjoy the Benefits thereof.

Custom-House, Boston, July 22. Entred Inwards.

Larman from *St Christophers*, Foster from *Madera*, Burgis from *Jamaica*, Kirwin from *Antigua*, Snoad & Trimble from *N-Carolina*, Bayly from *Pennsylvania*.

Cleared Out.

Fellows for *London*, Willafey for *Maryland*, Blin for *Annapolis Royal*, Taylor for *Hondora*, Ruscomb for *Antigua*, Barrick for *Jamaica*, Snow & Ellis for *Newfoundland*, Trimble for *N-Carolina*, Cornick for *Portugal*.

Outward Bound.

Barrow for *Great Britain*, Farmer for *Hondoras*, Dimmick for *Wekern-Islands*, Marshall for *Antigua*.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entred Inwards, none. Entered Outwards,

Sloop Kieth, Wm Spafford for *Madeira*, Ship Sizarph, Na. Cowman for *Bristol*, sloop Tryal, John Gibbs for *Jamaica*.

Cleared for Departure

Sloop Betty, R. Quayle to *N-Carolina*, Brig. Amity, Ch. Hargrave, Brig Hope, Ja Oswald to *Barbados*, Sloop John, Sam Jacobs, Sloop Olive Branch, Da. Burch to *Jamaica*, Sloop Two Brothers, Jac. Kierstedt to *S-Carolina*.

Custom-House, New-York. Inward Entries,
Sloop John & Mary, Jo. Clark from *Lewis on Delaware*.

Outward Entries.

Sloop Endeavour, R. Robinson for *Rh-Island*, Sloop Catherine, Samuel Bradhurst for *Boston*, Sloop Friendship, Th. Hunt for *Curacao*.

Cleared for Departure.

Ship Concord, S. Moore to *Lisbon*, Snow Eagle, D. Bloom to *Jamaica*, Sloop Speedwel, A. Schermerhorn to *Boston*, Sloop Endeavour, R. Robinson to *Rh-Island*.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the ninth Year of the Reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, entituled, *An Act for Establishing a General Post Office for all her Majesty's Dominions*, &c. It is among other things Enacted, That all Masters of Vessels, Saylor & Passengers, shall immediately upon their Arrival in any Port, deliver the Letters & Packets on Board to the Post-Master or his Deputy, under the Penalty of Five pounds of British Money, for every several Offence.

And whereas by the same Act it is also Enacted, That if any Master, Sailor or Passenger on Board any Boat or Vessel, passing or repassing, on any River or Rivers, in any of her Majesty's Dominions, shall or do collect, carry or deliver any Letters or Packets, he or they shall forfeit and pay Five pounds, British Money, for every several Offence, and One hundred pounds of like British Money, for every Week he or they shall continue to carry or deliver any Letters or Packets as aforesaid.

This is therefore to give Notice to all Masters of Vessels, Saylor, Passengers and others whom it may concern, That they be Careful not to Offend against the aforesaid Act of Parliament, upon pain of being Prosecuted for the several Penalties therein mentioned, Pursuant to the Orders and Instructions of his Majesty's Post-Master General to the Post-Master of *New-York*.



Numb. 92.

New-York Gazette,

From July 31. to Monday August 7. 1727.



L O N D O N, May 15.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious SPEECH
to both Houses of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen;

I Acquainted you at the opening of this Session with the Dangers which threatened this Kingdom, and the Peace and Liberties of Europe. I am now to return you my Thanks for the Zeal and Dispatch with which you have proceeded upon the several Points I then recommended to your Care, for the Confidence you have reposed in Me, and for the Assurances you have given Me of your Support and Assistance in Vindication of my Honour, and in the Maintenance and Defence of the undoubted Rights and Privileges of this Nation, so openly and notoriously invaded and attacked.

The Siege of Gibraltar proves beyond all dispute, the End and Design of the Engagements entered into by the Emperor and the King of Spain; but the Preparations I had made for the Defence of that Place, and the Bravery of my Troops, will, I doubt not, convince them of the Rashness and Folly of that undertaking. However, the Love of Peace has hitherto prevailed upon Me, even under this high Provocation, to suspend in some measure my Resolutions; and instead of having recourse to Arms, and demanding of my Allies that Assistance which they are engaged and ready to give Me, I have concurred with the most Christian King and the States General in making such Overtures of Accommodation, as must convince all the World of the Uprightness of our Intentions, and of our sincere Dispositions to Peace, and demonstrate to whose Ambition and Thirst of Power the Calamities of a War are to be imputed, if these just and reasonable Propositions are rejected. In the mean time I have the Pleasure to acquaint you, that the Crown of Sweden has acceded to the Treaty of *Miner*, and that the Convention between Me, his most Christian Majesty, and the King of *Denmark*, is actually signed.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons;

The Vigour and Cheerfulness you have shewn in raising so effectually, and upon such easy Terms, the necessary Supplies for the Service of

the Current Year, are not only Instances of your Zeal and Affection to Me, but demonstrate the established Credit, Power and Strength of this Kingdom:

My Lords and Gentlemen;

It would have been a great Satisfaction to Me, before your Separation I had been able to speak to you more positively, and with greater Certainty, upon the present Posture and State of Affairs; but as you have now dispatched the public Business, and as the Season of the Year requires your going into your respective Countries, I choose rather to put an End to this Session, than to keep you any longer together unnecessarily. The Provisions you have made, and the perfect Union and Harmony between Me and my Allies, will, I hope, enable Me, by the Divine Assistance, either to withstand and defeat the Designs of our Enemies, if their Conduct shall bring upon Us the Necessity of a War; or to improve the Blessings of Peace, if Peace can with Justice, Honour and Security, be obtained.

Then the Parliament was Prorogued to the 27. of June next.

London, May 23.

By a Holland Mail this Day we learn, That the Eight last Articles sent to Vienna by the Allies of Hanover were under Consideration, and an Answer thereto was hourly expected, which would probably be decisive with respect to Peace or War.

The said Articles are in Substance as follows.

I. The Ostend Company's Charter, and the Commerce between the Netherlands and the Indies, shall be suspended for Seven Years.

II. The Privilege of Commerce granted to the English, French and Dutch, as well in the Indies as in Europe, shall be restored upon the foot they were settled by the Treaties concluded before the Year 1725.

III. The other Rights and Possessions shall remain upon the Foot they were settled by the Treaties of Utrecht, Baden, and the Quadruple Alliance.

IV. The Northern Powers shall be invited to enter into the pacific View proposed, and to avoid all manner of Hostilities. And until the Holding of a Congress, when in all the respective Differences

Differences may be discussed, the Allies of *Vienna* & of *Hanover* shall not any ways contribute to the Disturbance of the Peace in the North, or in Lower Germany; but engage, on the contrary, to act in Concert to put a stop to Hostilities, if any should commence.

V. Immediately after the signing of these Articles all Acts of Hostility shall entirely cease. The Ships sent to the Indies by the Offend Company may return with Safety; and if any shall happen to have been taken, they shall be restored. The Galleons shall have the same Liberty; and the King of Spain shall dispose of their Effects and those of the Flotilla as has been customary in times of Peace. The English Squadron shall retire from America, and return to Europe. The French and Dutch Squadrons, which may appear upon the Coasts of Spain and the Emperor's Territories, shall likewise withdraw. The Commerce of the English in America shall be carried on as before.

VI. The Suspension of Arms shall continue Seven Years, to give Time to settle the Peace of Europe upon solid and lasting Foundations.

VII. In case that after the signing of these Preliminaries, any Hostilities shall be committed in Spain or the Indies, the contracting Powers shall Endeavour in Concert to make good the Damage.

VIII. As soon as these Articles are signed, the Congress shall meet at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, or any other Place proposed by the Emperor, as shall be agreed upon; as likewise the Time it shall last.

London, May 13.

Ten Ships are on the Stocks, fitting out for Privateers, from 20 to 24 Guns each.

In the mean time 'tis confirm'd, that the Spaniards have a great many Privateers out at Sea, cruising against the British Merchant Ships.

By the *Holland* Mail arrived this Day, 'tis assured, That unless the Emperor & K. of Spain do agree to the last Propositions of the Allies of *Hanover*, the Campaign will be open'd immediately, upon the Return of the two Couriers, dispatch'd to *Vienna* and *Madrid* with those Articles.

The Confederate Army in *Flanders* are to consist of 52000 Men, viz: 30000 *Dutch*, 12000 *French*, and 10000 *English*. 'Tis not said who is to Command this Army, but that it will be settled at the Hague, among other Measures to be concerted there for the Operation of the Campaign.

St. James, May 27.

This Morning the Court receiv'd Advice, by two Expresses, of the Death of the *Czarina*, and that the *Czarowitz* was proclaimed Emperor, and the Duke of *Holstein* placed at the Head of the Regency.

Paris Letters of the 8th advise, That the King had publickly declar'd the Peace by all the Ministers of the Contracting Powers; Whereupon the Regiment of Guards which were Marching for the Camp, were Countermanded. It appears that the Articles signed were 12 in number, 8 whereof were the last Resolutions of the Allies of *Hanover*, the other four Counter-Proposals of the Emperor, including Spain, who Guaranties, That all Hostilities (if any were begun) should immediately cease; and the Siege of *Gibraltar* raised within six days after the Articles, so sign'd, shall be delivered to his Catholick Majesty of Spain, unless the Town shall be taken before such Notice can reach the Camp. That the Articles shall be exchanged in two Months, and the Congress begin at *Aix-la-Chapelle* in 4 Months from the Day they were signed.

London, May 30. One Saturday last the Lord *Walgrave* kiss'd the King's Hand, on his being appointed his Majesty's Ambassador and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Germany.

Hague, June 5.

Two Days ago arriv'd here the Gentleman of the Horse of Mr. *Borcel*, our Ambassador at the Court of *France*, who brought Advice, That the several Acts for the Articles of Pacification, were signed at *Paris* the first Instant, by the Baron de *Fontenay*, on the part of the Emperor, Count de *Morville* for the King of *France*, Mr. *Walpole* for the King of Great Britain, and Mr. *Borcel*, for the States General; the Act for Spain was also sign'd by the three last mentioned Ministers, and sent so to *Vienna*, there to be sign'd by the Duke of *Bourbonville*, on the Part of the King of Spain, who has no Minister at the Court of *France* for the present. The Arrand of the said Gentleman of the Horse was so acceptable to their High Mightinesses, that they presented him with a Gold Medal worth 100 Ducatoons, and dispatch'd it back the same Evening for *Paris*. — Count *Golofskin*, Envoy of *Russia*, has receiv'd, by an Express, Advice of the Death of the Empress of *Russia*, *Martha Mathueina*, who departed this Life on the 17th of May, in the 39th Year of her Age, and that the *Czarowitz* Grandson of the same Emperor of *Russia*, born Oct. 22. 1715, was immediately proclaimed Emperor, by the Name of Peter II.

Private Letters from *Vienna* discover that the Emperor had knowledge of the *Czarina's* Death nine days before he made it publick; In which Interval he sent Expresses to and received Answers from the several Princes and States in his Alliance, before he consented to sign the Articles for a general Pacification.

London, June 3. This Morning his Majesty went down to *Greenwich* to embark on board the Yachts for *Holland*, accompanied by the *Ld. Townshend*.

922-923

Townsend, and a great many of his Nobles and Gentlemen, to proceed under Convoy of seven Men of War, under the Command of Admiral Morris.

London, June 6. His Majesty was please to nominate the following Persons to be the Lords Justices for the Administration of the Government, during his Majesty's absence, viz. William Ld. Archbishop of Canterbury; *Peter*, Ld. King; Lord Chancellor; William Duke of Devonshire, Lord President; Thomas Lord Trevor, Lord Privy Seal; Lionel, Duke of Dorset, Lord Steward; Charles, Duke of Grafton, Ld. Chamberlain; Charles, Duke of Bolton; John, Duke of Argyll and Greenwich, Master General of the Ordnance; Thomas Hollis, Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; Simon, Lord Viscount Harcourt; John Lord Carteret, Lord Lieut. of Ireland; and Sir Robert Walpole, first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury.

On Sunday night Orders were sent to Admiral Hoffer in the West-Indies, to retire with his Squadron from before Porto Bello.

London, June 8. This Day an Express arrived from Holland, of His Majesty's Safe Arrival there.

Their Excellencies Horatio Walpole and Stephen Poyntz, Esqrs. are appointed his Majesty's Ministers Plenipotentiary to the Congress, that is to be form'd for Restoring the Peace and Tranquillity of Europe.

Isaac Le Henp, Esq; late his Majesty's Minister to the Diet at Ratisbon, is appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Sweden, in the room of the said Mr. Poyntz; And Mr. Robinson, Secretary to the British Ambassie at Paris, is to take care of the English Affairs at that Court, during Mr. Walpole's Absence at the Congress.

Constantinople, February 5.

WE have received the following Account of the Defeat of the Ottoman Army in Persia. The Basia of Babylon having made long Marches thro' several frightful Desarts, arrived in the Month of October last within four Leagues of Ispahan with 60,000 Men. After having rested some Days, he detached 4000 Janissaries and 2000 Spahis to go and view the Camp of the Rebel Esref. Those Troops not knowing the Ground, and being led by Guides who were affected to the Rebels, were intercepted by them, and cut in peeces within two Miles from their Intrenchments; meantime, our Army, which was marching to support the Detachment, perceiving this Loss, made a halt, and try'd to draw Lines to cover themselves, thinking that the Rebels, flush with that Success, would fall upon them with all their Forces. Esref being inform'd by his Spies of all that pass'd, artfully improved the happy Conjunction to scatter Libils in the Ottoman Army to this Effect;

That he was sorry to see Brethren worrying one ano-

ther at such a rate, and that it was high time to put an end to a War which was a Reproach to good Mankind; that King the Great God and Mahomet to witness, that he was ready to come into a reasonable Accommodation.

This Stratagem had all the Success he could desire. The Turks charm'd, with such a Declaration, began to murmur loudly against their Generals, not sparing even the Grand Signior nor his Prime Vizier, and agreed at the approach of the Rebels to retire. At this News Esref caused several thousand Men to march, preceded by several devout Muslims without Arms, who cried to the Turks with a loud Voice, What is the Reason of all this Measur? Let us leave off to spill the blood of Believers, and embrace as Friends. At these Words one of our Generals giving the Sign to his Troop retired in Disorder with 2000 Men, and was followed by an Aga at the Head of 8000 Anatians, so that the Basia's Omar and Cuprol, fearing the Menaces of the Janissaries, prepared to fly with the rest of the Army, abandoning their Camp with all that was therein. Esref, who waited for this Rout, had caused the most important Posts to be taken possession of by his Aghuanis (a People that inhabit the Provinces of Candahar, Kiofan, Sigistan & Kirman) and his Guebres, the old Persians, esteem'd the most courageous of all, and caus'd the Run-a-ways to be charg'd with such Vigour, that they cut a prodigious Number of them in pieces, without being able to rally: so that he is absolute Master of all the Neighbourhood of Ispahan. The Remains of our Army, amounting to about 30000 Men in the whole, most of them without Arms, are reassembled at Madam.

Constantinople, April 15. We hear from Ispahan That the Rebel Esref, after his Victory over the Ottoman Army, call'd together all the great Men of the Kingdom, to give them an Account of all that he had done till that time; and his Conduct has been generally approv'd of, rather by reason of the Confidence he pretends to Repose in his People, than in his own Strength. That to gain yet more Affection of the Persians, he had made a Reformation at his Court, where nothing was spoken of but Fastings, Mortifications and Prayers. That the Prisoners were Treated with much Humanity: That he had even Released a great Number of them without Ransom: That he will not hearken to any Partition of Persia, alledging, That as he has had the good Fortune to Conquer it, he thinks himself able to Govern it intire: And the young Sophy being abandon'd by all the World, and not having above 3 or 4000 Men, and them too in want of all things, he despair'd of Recovering his Dominions.

The Posture of Affairs does not Discourage the Grand Vizier, who has resolv'd to have in Persia an Army of 120,000 Men. We are indeed in some Consternation at 2 Accidents that happen'd lately; one of them to a Squadron of 8 Men of War that were carrying Troops into Egypt, and have been dispers'd by Tempest, and the other to a Vessel having on board 800 Janissaries, that has been stranded near Chio. And the preceding Losses being ascribed to the ill Conduct of the Bashaw of Babylon, the Grand Vi-

zicr

mer has ordered a Chiaux to secure his Person, and to bring him hither.

BOSTON, July 24.

The late extraordinary sudden & surprizing Death of Mr. John Adams, aged about 30 Years, and his Servant Thomas Reardon, aged about 20 Years, by Descending into a Well in this Town, being so very remarkable; we apprehend it may be acceptable to the Publick, to give a particular History of this strange Phenomenon.

ON Wednesday last the 19th Instant, about Five a-Clock in the Afternoon, near the Town-Dock, a Well about 28 Foot deep, which had been closed up for Ten Years, being open'd the Pump was lifted out, and no above a Foot in Depth in Water remain'd at the Bottom, which is of a pretty solid Clay.

About Two Hours after, as it grew duskish Mr. Adams taking the Rope, went down to get out the lower Joynt of the Pump: When he had descended about 5 or 6 Foot from the Top, without speaking a Word, he let the Rope through his Hands, and in a moment run down to the Joynt, where he tarried standing a Minute or two, fetching his Breath in a very hard and gasping manner, and then pitched to the Bottom; whence he was heard to groan as if he suffered great Pain and Difficulty, but without any other sign of Speech or Sense.

Upon this the People above being much surprized and concerned for the Man as in present Danger of Death, several were just upon taking the Rope to follow and save him: but one of them pressing his Servant above, to go down immediately for the relief of his Master; the Servant accordingly takes hold of the Rope, and about the same distance from the Top of the Well, without speaking a Word, let the Rope slip through his Hands, and run down to the lower Joynt of the Pump, and then presently falls to the Bottom as his Master before him, where they seem'd to mingle their Dying Groans together.

The Spectators above being thrown into the utmost Agony for the immediate Deliverance of the Parties below, there were several, having no time to think of any Danger to themselves; that were ready and just on the Point of taking the Rope without any Security, and going down after them: Among the rest a Third, viz. Wm. James prepares—but some suggesting it safer to tie the Rope (which hung with a Tackle) about his Waste, that if any thing unexpected should happen, they might haul him up, he submits, and they let him down quick to the Bottom: but telling to him, and not hearing him speak, they hoist him up as fast as they can, and find him Speechless and Senseless; Upon using proper

means, he revived, but could remember nothing, only that he saw the two Persons at the bottom, from whence they were drawn out Dead with a Boat-hook within two hours after.

Having thus given a Relation of the Matters of Fact, we shall in our next present our Readers the Inquiry, that has been made and Reasons given for so strange a Phenomenon.

Boston, July 31.

By a private Letter from Bristol, of the 13th of last Month, we hear, That that Day's Post from London, brought the wellcome & agreeable News of the King of Spain's having sign'd the Treaty of Hanover; and that the Siege of Gibraltar was order'd to be rais'd.

By Advices from Annapolis in Maryland, we learn, That on Saturday the first of July, arrived there in the Ship Baltimore, the Hon. Benedict Clement Brook, Esq; Brother to the Right Honourable Lord Baltimore, whom his Lordship has been pleas'd to appoint (with his Majesty's Royal Approbation) Governor of Maryland: He was received with the usual Ceremonies, &c. and his Commission was published on the 3d following.

New-York, August 7. Last Wednesday several French Gentlemen arrived here from Canada.

Custom-House, Boston, July 29 Entered Inwards, Marsh, Hall & Co. from Newfoundland, Breed from Madras, Gissels from Maryland, Simpson, Haiges and Pear from Bristol, Beckman from New-York, Montgomery from Cape Breton, Prince from Kinnally in Wales, and Cork in Ireland.

Cleared Out.

Wimble & Roach for N. Carolina, Coverly for Barbados, Route for Bristol, Bisset for Annapolis Royal, & Marsh for Port-Amboy.

Outward Bound.

Woodbury for London, Chevers for Surinam, Roach & Jones for N. Carolina, Timberlake for Virginia, Larman for Newfoundland, Gill for Newfoundland, Kirwin for Maryland, Late for Madera, & Pear for Europe.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries, Sloop Woodbridge, Sam. Lockhart from N. Carolina, Sloop Windsor, W. Richardson from Honduras.

Outward Entries.

Sloop Mary, H. Lawrence for Amboy & Madera, Sloop Patience, V. Rodin for Curacao, Brig. Elizabeth, H. Rowe for Jamaica, Sloop Woodbridge, S. Lockhart for N. Carolina.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Norri, A. Hume for Curacao, Brig. Peter & John, A. Bisset for Jamaica, Sloop Mary, H. Lawrence to Amboy & Madera, Sloop Woodbridge to N. Carolina.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entered Inwards, Sloop Charming Ally, Duncan Murray from Maryland, Brig. William, Hen. Stammers from Newfoundland, Sloop Phoenix, Dav. Lupton to Antigua.

Entered Outwards,

Sloop Betty, Sol. M. Middleton for So. Carolina, Brig. William, Henry Stammers for Newfoundland.

Cleared Out, None.

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THE

Numb. 93.

New-York Gazette,

From August 7. to Monday August 14. 1727.



Paris, May 18.

ON the 20th the King received the Compliments of the Ambassadors and other Foreign Ministers, on account of the Queens being with Child.

The Sea having waht away part of the Masonry and Lining of the Tower of Cordouan, which serves as a Light-House to the Ships coming in and going out of the River Bourdeaux, and the Rains being so considerable that the Tower is in danger of falling, the Court has sent Orders to make, forthwith, the necessary Repairs.

Paris, May 4. Letters have been sent, from the King to the Cardinal de Noailles, our Arch-bishop, and to all the Arch-bishops and Bishops of France, ordering publick Prayers to be put up in all Churches, on Account of the Pregnancy of the Queen.

Rome, May 3. The Fathers, called Cartofini, having entered the Ground of their Vineyard to be dug up at the Place where the Emperor Dioclesian had formerly his Bath, they found there a Statue of Julius Cæsar wrought in Oriental Marble, made by the famous Parastetes, which is a most beautiful Piece. The King of Spain has wrote to Cardinal Bentivoglio to depart this City, in case the Pope does not rise within a limited time to the Purple Prince Emanuel of Portugal, who has already taken the Ecclesiastical Habit at Madrid.

LONDON, June 10

The Advices from the North confirm the Proclamation of the Czarowitz, Emperor of Russia, with the usual Solemnity, and the great Acclamations of the People; by whom they add, that he is universally beloved, as well as by the whole Imperial Family, by reason of his fine Qualities and promising Genius. Some of the Heads of the Conspiracy formed and discovered before the Czarina's Death, for entirely changing the Government and Ministry, have been deprived of their Enjoyments, Titles & Estates, and others banish'd to Siberia. 'Tis said that Prince Menzikoff, is appointed Generalissimo by Land & Sea.

They write from Sweden, that the Imperial & Russian Ministers have been to compliment His Majesty on his Accession to the Treaty of Hanover.

We are inform'd from Brussels, that the Ostend Company's Stock is risen to 140 per Cent, because the return of their nine ships from the Indes is secured by the Signing of the Preliminary Article for a Congress, the Cargo of which Ships is said to amount to seven Millions: There are 12000 Men of the Imperial Troops in the City and Province of Luxemburg.

Letters from Italy say, the Pretenders Lady, at a publick Entertainment made for her Friends at St. Cecilia's Nunns, drank her Husbands Health, which was also the Toast of all the Company, and the Cardinal Alberoni has been to Congratulate her upon the said Reconciliation. Those Advices add, that rich Jews, viz. Rofes, a Portuguese, an Englishman, having obtained leave to settle and trade at Leghore, as they did at Genoa, waited on the Great Duke to thank him, and were graciously received.

There are no material Advices from Gibraltar since the News that the Duke of Wharton, Aid de Camp to the Count de Torres, received a Wound by a Shot from the Garrison.

By Letters from Ostend of the 8th of June, we have Advice, that an Advice-Boat sailed from thence the Day before with Orders for their India Ships to return home; it was a common Report there that those Ships had flopt at some Place in their way, but where was only known to the Directors; The Cargo of all their India Ships are valued at 800000 of Florins, and is about 800000 Sterling. The Stock of that Company was at 140.

The Jews of this City have received Advice, that two of their Bretheren, immenely rich, have been admitted by the Great Duke of Tuscany to settle in their Dominions.

Having in our last, Numb. 92. given an Account of a strange Accident that happened to two Men by going down into a Well, we shall now give you Account of the Enquiry that has been made of the Reason and Cause of so strange a Phenomena.

WE first let down a lighted Candle tied to a Line: but when it came about 6 Foot below the Top, it grew dim, blew, contracted, If we quickly rais'd it 2 or 3 Inches, it revived and burnt clear: If we lower'd it to its former station, it by Degrees in about a Minute died away; and the Fire of the Wick as well as the Flame expired together. The lower we sunk it, the sooner it went out: and we could never keep it alive below 7 Foot from the Surface of the Earth. We then tied the Candle in an Horn Lanthorn, and then in another made of Glass, which seem'd more secure from any External Vapour: But we observed no Alteration in the Phenomena. And whenever the Candle came up, it seem'd to be cold and harden'd, and look'd as if it had been extinguished with moisture, tho' we could see none on it. We then stuck a short piece of a Candle about 2 Inches long in a lump of Clay and placed it at the Bottom of a common Milk Pail, into which we poured a couple of Quarts of scalding Water: and tho' we supposed the hot and reeking streams might have defended the Blaze, especially so low in the Pail, yet as far as we saw, it was all one, and about the same place, it went out as before.

The same thing happened with a Bundle of Rags dipt in flaming Brimstone. And also with a Burning Brand: only in some of the deeper chinks between the broken Parts of the Coal we observ'd some little Fire remaining after we drew it up to the Air.

But that which seemed to live the longest was a burning Gun-match, which seem'd to go down a Foot lower than any other combustible, before it e-pir'd.

We likewise lowered a dry Sponge, and hung it half way down 3 or 4 Minutes, to see if it attracted any moisture; But we perceived none, tho' it was very sensibly cold when we came to touch it.

Mr. Professor Greenwood, with a Pair of Scales suspending above, and a large Ball of solid Wood let down 8 or 10 Foot, very nicely weighed the Air: But we could see no difference. The Day before He let down a Swallow, which in two or Minutes languish'd and dy'd; and a Kitling also, which came up Convuls'd, though she Recovered again. We then lower'd an empty Pail to the same Depth, with 2 or 3 Ounces of dry Gun-Powder spread on the bottom, and throwing a shovel of Coals very quick into it, the Powder catch'd and flash'd as usual above Ground; But the Smoak being forced up to the Top of the Well, and filling it as far as we could see, seem'd then to remain heavy, stagnant, and suspending, but with very little rising into the Air above it. After which we repeated the same Experiment with more Powder, and the Pail sunk beyond our sight, through the thick Smoak, almost down to the Water, with the same Success; but with the supposed flash we heard a Noise like that of a Gun fired at a considerable Distance.

This Experiment putting an end to any further at this Time, we then went to examine Others in the Neighbourhood; and about 3 or 4 Rod to the Eastward we found a Well about the same Depth, that had a Pump standing in it for many Years. There was an excellent and never-failing Spring below, and the Water not more than 18 Foot from the Top. Adjoining to the Pump there was fix'd an air-vent of about 9 or 10 Inches Square, that had always been open: thro' which we let down a lighted Candle, that wrought much as in the other Well; with this only discernable Difference, that we could sink it a Foot or 2 lower from the Surface of the Earth, before its Expiration.

Three Days after this we went to Two deep Wells both wide and always open; one at the Top of Fort-Hill and the other at the Bottom. We let down Candles in them, both in a Lantern and without; in the former about 40 Foot, and in the latter near 70 to the Water; and in both they burnt clear & bright all the while, without any apparent Diminution.

On Tuesday morning last, a Man was let down to the Bottom of the Well first mentioned, and hoisted up again without perceiving any Incon-

venience. And on the Fryday after, we went again, and lowering a Candle, found this only variation, that then it would descend burning about 7 Foot lower than it would a Week before: and that the Water was also risen about a Foot higher.

[To be Continued.]

Custom-House, Boston, August 5. Entered Inwards,
Henderfon from N-Castle, Ward and Harker from N-Carolina. Porter from Honduras, Lewis from St. Kitts, Dettart from Port Lewis, Miller from Newfoundland, So-per from Barbados, Dupee from Martineco, Schermerhorn from N-York, & Brown from Maryland.

Cleared Out,

Sharp for Jamaica, Dimmick for Fyal, Jones for N-Carolina, Farmer for Honduras, Simpson for Canfo, Sunderland for Virginia, Beekman for N-York, Gill for Newfoundland, Avis for Maryland.

Outward Bound.

King for Barbados, Burgis & Foot for W-Indies, Haws for Europe, Hall for Canfo, Fielding & Lathorp for Rh-Island & Conneticut, Prince for Rh-Island & Lo-Island, Schermerhorn for N-York, Bayley for Penilvania, Smith for S-Carolina.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries,
Sloop John & Mary, J. Vanpelt from N-Carolina, Brig. Morfily, Sam. Lancelot from Honduras, Sloop Black-ey'd Susan, Phil. Cockrem from Hispaniola, Snow King George Sam. Payton from Jamaica & St. Eustatia, Sloop Swallow, Wm. Jeggels from Jamaica, Sloop Mary, Wm. Beckman, Sloop Jolly, R. Theobalds from Boston.

Outward Entries.

Sloop John & Mary, Jo. Clark for Lewis up Delaware, Seoon Jacob, Wm. Smith for Jamaica.

Cleared for Departure,

Sloop Star, Joh. Lawrence to Jamaica, Sloop Jacob, Jo. Phenix, to Antegua, Sloop Friendship, Elias Young to Curacoa.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entered Inwards,
Sloop James, Ed. Bourne from Barbados.

Entered Outwards,

Sloop Charming Ally, Dunc. Murry for Maryland, Snow Ann & Elizabeth, Solom. Good for Barbados.

Cleared for Departure,

Sloop Charming Ally, Dun. Murry to Maryland, Brig. Dorsetshire, R. Summers to St. Christophers, Sloop Keith, Wm. Spafford to Madera, Sloop Henretta; Sam. Farra to Jamaica, Sloop Betty, Sol. Midwinter to S-Carolina.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON the 2d Day of October next, will be exposed to sale by publick Vendue, 2 Plantations lying at the Head of Apoquimonic Creek, in the County of N-Castle, belonging to the Estate of Sylvester Garland, deceased, containing betwixt the 2 Places near 700 Acres; there is an Orchard upon each Plantation, a Houle & Barn upon one of them, there is a good conveniency for either Tulling or Grift Mills; there is a landing Place from the Creek, to which a small Sloop may be brought from Delaware Bay, &c. there is a pretty deal of clear Land on it, the Land is good, and the Title indisputable. If any want to Enquire further into the Premises they may be informed by James Anderson, Minister, late of New-York, now at Donnigall in the County of Chester, Penilvania, who has the Power of Disposing of said Plantations either publicly or privately, as he shall see Cause.

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From August 14. to Monday August 21. 1727.

L O N D O N, June 15.

YESTERDAY soon after Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, Mr. Crew, one of his Majesty's Messengers, arrived here with the melancholly News, that his Majesty, our late most gracious Sovereign King *GEORGE*, departed this Life, at two o'Clock last Sunday Morning, at *Osnaburgh*, of a Fit of an Apoplexy, Sir *Robert Walpole*, who first received this News at *Chelsea*, sent an Express with it to the Prince and Princess of *Wales* at *Richmond*: Their Royal Highnesses immediately came to *London*. And in the Evening the Privy Counsel assembled at *Leicester-House*, and deplacred his Royal Highness *George Prince of Wales*, King of Great Britain, France, & Ireland, &c. and signed a Proclamation for His being Proclaimed as such this Morning, at the accustomed Places, and with the usual Solemnity.

The Privy Council who met on this Occasion, were the

A. B. of Canterbury,
Lord H. Chancellor,
Duke of Kent,
Duke of Newcastle,
Lord Cartaret,
El of Lincoln,
Lord Lechmere,
Lord Bathurst,
Duke of Argyll,
Earl of Macclesfield,
Earl of Nottingham,
Lord Trevor,
Duke of Bridgewater,

Earl of Stair,
Duke of Grafton,
Earl of Cholmondeley,
Lord Finch,
Sir Sp. Compton,
L. Chief Justice Raymond,
Lord Chief Justice Eyre,
Sir Robert Walpole,
Sir Joseph Jekyll,
W. Pulteney, Esq;
Henry Pelham, Esq;
Mr. Attorney, and
Mr. Solicitor General.

With several others of the Council, to gather with many other Lords and Commoners, who also subscribed the Proclamation.

A Letter was sent to the Lord Mayor of this City, to acquaint him with the News, and to desire his Lordship to take the proper Methods for preserving the Peace of this City.

About 12 last Night his Lordship sent one of his Officers to the Royal Exchange, to acquaint the People, who were assembled in great Numbers, in Expectation of seeing the Solemnity perform'd, that his Majesty would be proclaimed this Day at 12 o'Clock.

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his Mercy our late Sovereign Lord King *George* of Blessed Memory, by whose Decease the

Imperial Crowns of *Great Britain, France, and Ireland*, are Solely and Rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince *George*, Prince of *Wales*: We Therefore the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with those of His late Majesty's Privy Council, with Numbers of other Principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of *London*, do now hereby, with one full Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, Publish & Proclaim, That the High & Mighty Prince *George*, Prince of *Wales*, is now, by the Death of our late Sovereign, of happy Memory, become our only Lawful and Rightful Leige Lord, *George* the second, by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain, France and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To whom we do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection: Beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal King *George* the second with long and happy Years to reign over us.

Given at the Court at *Leicester House*
This fourteenth Day of June, 1727.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

W. Cant.
King C.

Trevor C. P. S.

Grafton

Queensberry & Dover

Argyll and Greenwich

Kent

Lincoln

Holles Newcastle

Sutherland

Pembroke

Nottingham

Stair

Falmouth

Lonsdale

Cartaret

Lechmere

Sp. Compton

P. Methuen

D. Finch

W. Stanhope

R. Walpole

R. Raymond

J. Jekyll

R. Eyre

H. Pelham

Rob Sutton

Wm Pulteney

T. Jenkins

P. Torke

C. Talbot

Edward Southwell

W. Cary

Ch. Greenwood

William Sharpe

Tho. Beake

Denbigh
 Albemarle
 Gage
 Tadcaster
 Bathurst
 De La warr
 Cadogan
 Will. Manners
 Dunmore
 T. Woodcock
 Wm Wilmer
 Lovett
 R. Arnold
 Tho. Colby
 Alex. Abercromby
 Thomas Say
 Patt. Ward
 Ja. Macartney
 Jn. Savage
 Jos. Fervers
 W. Compton
 Dan. Dering
 Richard Lilly
 Sam. Hetherington
 John Armstrong
 Peterborough
 Suffex
 Chesterfield
 Essex
 Macclesfield
 Scarbrough
 Cardigan
 Grantham
 De Lorraine
 Bridgewater
 Ashburnham
 Radnor
 Harborough
 Will. Powlet
 Cholmondeley
 John Essington
 John Eyles, Mayor,
 John Camp
 Tho. Benson
 G. Cook
 Robert Corker
 J. Pendelbury
 Hartington
 Daniel Lamy
 William Wynn

P. Felan
 Fran. Blake
 W. Cleveland
 J. Hayne
 H. Bendysb
 H. Bendysb, jun.
 Tho. Whetham
 Pet. Campbell
 Anth. La Melonune
 Henry Wofson
 Tho. Smith
 J. Rushout
 T. Lyttelton
 Tho. Copleston
 Adolphus Oughton
 Edward Southwell
 Th. Clements
 Tyrconnel
 Tho. Martin
 Fra. North
 John Lambert
 John Jocelyn
 Claud. Amyand.
 Ph. Crespiigny.
 Tho. Sadler
 Geo. Lochmann
 Ph. Journeaux
 Edw. Coe
 Fra. W. Bruce
 John Ashburn
 Na. Hussey
 G. Harvey.
 P. Botesworth
 James Tymmer
 T. Pelham
 Fran. Hill
 C. Frewen
 R. Cochrane
 Rich. Ingoldesby
 Tho. Lambart
 Rob. Whatley
 Henry De Saunieres
 Will. Lewis le Grand
 Fra. Burton
 Rob. Nesbitt.
 Richard Plumer
 Tho. Sidney
 Tyrwely
 J. Montgomerie
 Rob. Sourbee

Hub. Marshal
 Roger Martin
 In. Jones
 Rob. Corbet
 Will. Corbet
 Wriothesly Betton
 Cha. Lumley
 Tho. Salt
 Charles Lucas
 Hen. Holcombe
 Tho. Cartwright
 Abel Sibbs
 W. Shaw

Edward Frewen
 Ben. Whiten
 Dun. Forbes
 Aug. Schuitz
 V. Cornwall
 Charles Stanhope
 J. Stevens
 Ch. Delafaye
 Tho. Bevois
 Thomas Needham
 Ra. Jephson.

At the Court at Leicester House, the 14th
 Day of June, 1727.

PRESENT,

The Kings Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty being this Day Present in Council, was pleased to make the following Declaration, viz.

THE sudden and unexpected Death
 of the King, my dearest Father,
 has filled my Heart with so much
 Concern and Surprize, that I am at a Loss
 how to Express my self upon this great
 and melancholly Occasion.

I am sensible of the Weight that im-
 mediately falls upon Me, by taking the Go-
 vernment of a Nation so Powerful at Home,
 and of such Influence and Consequence
 Abroad; but my Love and Affection to
 this Country, from my Knowledge and Ex-
 perience of you, makes Me Resolve chear-
 fully to undergo all Difficulties for the sake
 and good of My People.

The Religion, Laws, and Liberties of
 the Kingdom are most dear to Me; and
 the Preservation of the Constitution in
 Church and State, as it is now happily
 established, shall be My first, and always My
 chief Care.

And as the Alliances entered into by the
 late King, My Father, with Foreign Powers,
 have contributed to the restoring the Tran-
 quillity, and preserving the Ballance of
 Europe, I shall endeavour to cultivate those
 Alliances

2
 6
 2
 5

Alliances, and to improve and perfect this great Work, for the Honour, Interest, and Security of My People.

Whereupon the Lords of the Council made it their humble Request to His Majesty, That this His Majesty's most gracious Declaration to the Lords might be made publick; which His Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

Edward Southwell.

London, June 17.

On Thursday about Noon his present Majesty George the Second was Proclaimed King of Great Britain, France & Ireland, at Leinster House, Coarling-Cross, Temple-Bar, Cheapside, and the Royal Exchange, with the usual Ceremonies, the Prime Ministers of State, and a great Number of the Nobility and Gentry attending on the Occasion, with the Kings, Herald, and Pursuivants at Arms in their proper Habits, preceded by a Detachment of Horse and Grenadier Guards: When they came to Temple-Bar, the Gates being shut, were, upon their knocking at them, ordered to be opened by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Aldermen & Sheriffs in their Robes; and at Night there were Bonfires, Illuminations, and other Rejoicings throughout this City and Suburbs.

The same day the Parliament was prorogued by Commission from his present Majesty to the 27th of this Instant June.

New Commissions, in the Name of His Majesty King George the Second, are ordered for all the Officers, Civil and Military.

To morrow Sun'night the Court goes into Mourning for Twelve Months for the late King. His Majesty has ordered that the Men wear Buttons on their Coats and Waistcoats, down to the Waite, and the Sleeves and Pockets to be plain.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Our Advices from the North take Notice, that the Russian Fleet now sitting out at Petersburg will consist of betwixt sixty and seventy Men of War, whereof above forty are of the Line, and three hundred Gallies; but they don't tell us what Readiness they are in, or when they may put to Sea.--- The Truth on't is, the Court of Russia has taken such Orders that it is a Matter of great Difficulty to receive any certain Intelligence from the ce. In the mean Time we are told from Copenhagen, that the Minister

of Russia, in an Audience had demanded the free passage of the Sound for all Russian Ships, but he was answered, that no Ship should be allowed to pass without paying the accustomed Duty, except Men of War, and that they should be also visited, to examine whether they carried any Merchandizes; and if it should be found they did, they should also pay as well as the rest.--- This said the *Czarina* intends shortly to send some Ships to the North Sea, which, 'tis expected, will attempt to force their Passage thro' the Sound.

The Commotions in the Morocco Empire, occasioned by the Death of the old Emperor, are now appeased, the Mutineers subdued, and *Mul-Hamed Dabby* has stepped up to the Throne of his Father.--- An Algerine Cruiser of 40 Guns hath taken off *Figara*, a large Ship, belonging to Hamburg. Several other Prizes have been brought in lately, as they write by those Corsairs belonging to different Nations.

The Letters by the Mail of Wednesday last, give us fresh hopes of an Accommodation, telling us, that the Imperial Court seems very well inclined to refer the Affairs of Ostend, and also of Gibraltar, to the Decision of a Congress, which Congress is to be held at *Aix la Chapelle*; and that certain Preliminaries towards it are as good as agreed upon.

London, June 6.

Advices from Petersburg, of the 28th. furnish us with an Abstract of the late *Czar's* Will, viz.

1. That the Crown of Russia belong to her Grandson, the Great Duke, by Right of Succession; and in case he dies without Issue, then to the Dukes of Holstein and her Issue.

2. During the Minority of the Present Emperor, Peter II. now but twelve Years of Age, the Council of Regency shall be composed of, the Dukes of Holstein; the Princess Elizabeth, her Sister; the Duke of Holstein; Prince Menzoff, Count Apraksin, the Grand Chancellor; Count Golofskin, Vice Chancellor; Baron Osterman; Prince Galitzin; & Prince Dolgorouki in Sweden: And when Osterman shall have the Tutorage of the Young Emperor till he comes to be Age of Sixteen.

3. No Head shall wear the Russian Crown, who possesses any other.

4. The Engagements with the House of Holstein shall be exactly fulfilled; and in case the present Duke shall succeed to the Crown of Sweden, he shall cultivate a good Harmony with Russia.

5. The Regency shall endeavour to marry the New Emperor with the youngest Daughter of Prince Menzickoff; and the Princess Elizabeth with the Bishop of Lubek, and have for Portion 300000 Roubles in Gold. That all her own Domains be divided among those nearest of Consanguinity, except the *Moscow* Prince.

Plume and Jewels, which the two Princesses should divide between them.

Lastly, That the Emperor be invited to guarantee the Disposition, Pursuant to the late Treaty of Alliance with him,

Stockholm, April 18. N. S.

Prince Dolgorouki, Ambassador of the Czarina has in a Conference declared to Count Horn, by an express Order from his Court, "That since the advantageous Proposals, made to Sweden on the part of the Empress his Mistress, could not find Acceptance she thinks herself obliged to recede from her favourable Dispositions, and to execute with all possible Rigour the Projects formed by the late Czarina her Husband." Whereupon the Senate and States of this Kingdom have resolved to fit out our Fleet with the utmost Expedition, and send it to the Coast of Finland, to frustrate the Designs of the Court of Muscovy. Mr. Poyntz, Envoy-Extraordinary of England, having lately received new Instructions from his Court concerning the Operations of the Campaign in the Baltic, has frequent Conferences with our Ministers. His Excellency is buying up great Quantities of Provision for the Use of Sir John Norris's Squadron which we hear has Orders to attack the Czarina's Fleet, if it pretends to put to Sea upon an Enterprize Count Welling's Sentence which People have been so curious to know, is laid to import, "That he has deserved to loose his Honours, his Offices, and his Life; but that the Senate desired the States in Consideration of his great Age, to give him his Life, and confine him to one of his Country-Seats."

Philadelphia, Aug. 10. We have Advice by Capt. Borne from Barbados, That on the 17th of July last there was a small Hurricane in that Island, which drove several Vessels on Shore. The Ship Exchange of Bristol hip & Cargo lost. Ship from Boston bound for London Capt. Pitt got off. John & Betty Snow of Bristol, Vessel & Cargo lost. A Bermudian Sloop lost, and several other Vessels lost the Cables, Anchors, Bolts, &c.

New York, August 21.

We have an account from New-Yersey, that a Number of Indians are come to the Plantation of the late Indian King Wequalia (who was executed for the Murder of Capt. John Leonard) in order to Crown a New King in the Room of said Wequalia.

Dea! June 14. Came down and sail'd thro' the John & Anne for Pennsylvania.

London, M 76.

Robert Hunter, Esq; is made Captain of an Independent Company in Jamaica.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entered Inwards, Sloop Abigail, W. Floyd from Antigua, Sloop George. John Tudor from Bermuda, Brig-Mary Ann, Robt Bird from St Christophers, Brig-Dove, John Rice from Barbados, Sloop Trinchope, St. Hoskins from Jamaica.

Entered Outwards,

Sloop James, Hen. Taylor for Barbados.

Cleared for Departure, None.

Custom House, Boston, August 12. Entered Inwards.

Benny from Cape Breton, Nick Ist from No-Carolina, Smith, Winlow and Prince from Newfoundland, Denison from Canada, Magrond from Madera, Cussen, and Ruen from Barbados, McDonald from Jamaica.

Cleared Out.

Larman for Lew. Islands, Cooper for Barbados, Foot for Newfoundland, Gayley for Pennsylvania, Cole for Newport, and Scott for Great Britain,

Outward Bound.

Movrent & Maret for Censu, Coles, Miller & Prince for Newfoundland, Lewis for Leward-Islands, Brown & Gattel for Maryland, Newell for Surinam, Elly for Wales, Andrews for Madera, & Chaile for Virginia.

Custom-House, New-York. Inward Entries,

Sloop Anne & Eliza, Th. Ware from St. Thomas, Sloop Jan., Wm. Glover from Barbados & Tertugas, Sloop Catharin & Sarah, Jo. Keowin from Nevis, Sloop Victory, Alex. Taylor from Honduras, Sloop Old Soldier, Jacob Johnson from Bermuda, Snow & Joseph, Jore Davis from Newfoundland.

Outward Entries.

Sloop Black-eyed Susan, P. Cockrem for Jamaica, Sloop Mary, Wm. McKean for Bolton, Snow St. Joseph, Jore Davis for Newfoundland.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Catherine, S. Badhurst to Boston, Sloop John & Mary, John Clark to Lewison Delaware.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ON the 21 Day of October next, will be exposed to sale by public Auction, 2 Plantations lying at the Head of Appaquinnim Creek, in the County of N. Castle, belonging to the Estate of Sylvester Garland, deceased, containing betwixt the 2 Places near 700 Acres; there is an Orchard upon each Plantation, a House & Barn upon one of them, there is a good conveniency for either Pulling or Grist Mills; there is a Landing Place from the Creek, to which a small Sloop may be brought from Delaware Bay &c. there is a pretty deal of clear Land on it, the Land is good, and the Title indisputable. If any want to Enquire further into the Premises they may be informed by James Anderson, Minister, late of New-York, now at Dannigall in the County of Chester, Pennsylvania, who has the Power of Disposing of said Plantations either publicly or privately, as he shall see Cause.



From August 21. to Monday August 28. 1727.

ON Monday the One and Twentieth of this Instant Month of *August*, His Majesty King *George* the Second was Proclaimed at the City of *New-York* with the usual Ceremony. And on the 25th He was in like manner Proclaimed at the City of *Perth-Amboy* in *New-Jersey*.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

William Burnet, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of *New-York*, *New-Jersey*, and the Territories thereon Depending in *America*, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his Mercy our late Sovereign Lord King *George*, of Blessed Memory, by whose Decease the Imperial Crowns of *Great Britain*, *France* & *Ireland* are Solely and Rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince *GEORGE* Prince of *Wales*. I Therefore being assisted with those of his late Majesty's Council of this Province, with the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of *New-York*, with Numbers of other the Principal Inhabitants of the said City, do now hereby, with one full Voice and Consent of Tongue & Heart, Publish & Proclaim, That the High & Mighty Prince *George*, Prince of *Wales*, is now by the Death of our late Sovereign of Happy Memory, become our only Lawful and Rightful Leige Lord *GEORGE* the SECOND, by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To Whom We do acknowledge all Faith and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do Reign, to bleis the Royal King *George* the Second with Long and Happy Years to Reign Over Us.

Given at the Fort of *New-York* this 21st Day of August, Annoq; Domini 1727.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Paris, May 31.

THE Following Letter is handed about here, and said to have been written by the late King *Louis XIV.* not long before his Death to his present Majesty, and left in the

Hands of a trusty Person, who was bound by Oath to keep the same Secret till his present Majesty should be in his 17th Year, and then deliver it to him.

My SON;

IF Divine Providence, in which I put my Trust, is pleased to lengthen your Days, to such an Age when Reason will enable you to act by your self, Receive, with Reverence, this Letter from the Hand of this Loyal Subject, whom I have bound by Oath to deliver the same into your own Hands. You will find in it the last Will of your Father and King, who being upon the Point of forsaking this Life, redoubles his Tenderness for you, in whom he sees all his Children Reunited, and in so tender a Youth, that the Troubles which he foresees may happen during your Minority, give him much greater Uneasiness than the Apprehension of Death, which will shortly take him off.

If any thing is capable of assuaging my Grief in this my present Condition, it is (*my Son*) the Promises of so many good Subjects who all have sworn in my Bosom, that they will be Watchful over your Life, and will shed the very last Drop of their Blood in the Defence of your Person.

Son, Reward their Zeal, when you come to be acquainted withit, never forget them, nor the Cares of my Son the Duke du *Maine*, whom I have judged worthy to be placed near your Person. This Distinction which I thought necessary for you, will undoubtedly make those to be his Enemies, who by this Precaution see themselves baulk'd in their Desire of Governing.

If, by any Troubles which may happen in your Kingdom, any Misfortune should befall this Prince, or any Alteration be made in the Dispositions I have made for him, I wish (*Son*) if God preserves you, that you restore Things to the same Condition they were in at the Time of my Death, both in what concerns Religion, and in Respect of the Duke du *Maine*.

Put your Confidence in him, follow his Advice and Council, he is capable of conducting you rightly. But if Death should deprive you of so good a Subject, restore to his Children the Rank I gave them, continuing them all the Love you owed their Father, who promised me he will never forsake you as long as he breathes.

Let Consanguinity and Friendship always unite you with the King of *Spain*, neither let any Reasons

Reasons of Interest, or ill grounded Politicks ever divide you, this is the only means of preserving the Peace and Balance of Europe. Be inseparably attach'd to the common Father of the Faithful, never separate, for what Reasons soever it might be, from the Bosom, or Center of the Church, put your whole Confidence in God, Live more like a *Christi-an* than like a *King*, never draw upon you by any Irregularity in your Morals, the Wrath of that God who so visibly protects this Kingdom.

Give to your Subjects the same Example, as a Christian Father gives his Family: Look upon them as your Children, make them happy if you have a Mind to be so your self. Ease them as soon as you can, of all the heavy Taxes, which a tedious War loaded them with, and which their Loyalty made them bear cheerfully.

Make them enjoy a long Peace, there being no other means but that, to restore the Welfare of the Kingdom. Esteem always Peace, much more than the uncertain Events of War. Son, Remember that the most glorious Conquest is always too dear, when bought with the Blood of the Subjects, never shed that if you can possibly avoid it, except for the Glory of God. Such a Conduct will procure you the Blessing of God, during the Course of your Reign.

Son receive mine, together with my last Embraces.

Vienna, May 7.

A Courier arrived from Madrid has brought Advice, that the King of Spain will approve whatever the Emperor shall stipulate with the Allies of Hanover, and even consent to the breaking up of the Siege of Gibraltar, if needful.

Hanover, May 16. Tis confirmed from Berlin, that the King of Prussia has declared he will not grant Passage thro' his Dominions to the Troops of Russia, who are to serve the Emperor.

LONDON, June 10.

The Earl of Scarbrough is made Master of the Horse, which is the first Promotion his Majesty has made.

We hear that the following are to be created Peers of Great Britain, viz. Sir Robert Sutton, Sir Thomas Watson Wentworth, Sir John Hobart, Sir Thomas Coke, and Sir William Morgan of Tredegar, all Knights of the Bath.

By a Merchant Ship lately arrived at Plymouth from the West-Indies, came Letters of the Death of Admiral Hoger.

Orders are given at the Admiralty for recalling Admiral Hougou's Squadron from the West-Indies.

The same Morning on Express arrived from France, bringing the News of the King of Spain's having signed the Preliminaries; and that he had thereupon sent Or-

ders to the Count de las Torres to raise the Siege of Gibraltar.

A famous Projector is contriving a Scheme (to be laid before the Parliament at their next Meeting) for making the Rivers Navigable from *Bristol* to *London*, and thereby make the Carriage of Goods 4 parts in 3 Cheaper than by Land-Carriage, and of much quicker Dispatch than by Shipping.

June 13. The beginning of next Week above Fourscore Convicts under Sentence of Transportation, are to be carried from Newgate on board a Ship, to be sent to the *American Plantations*.

Custom-House, Boston, Aug. 19. Entered Inwards.
Lauchlen from Ireland, Bowditch from Jamaica, Johnson from N-Carolina, Waterhouse from Nevis, Snow from Cape Breton. Whipple from Barbados, and Cary from London.

Cleared Out.

Foy for Great-Britain, Marthal & Lewis for Leward-Islands, Moyzew for Cape-Breton, Harker for N-Carolina, Maret & Hall for Canfo, Barrow for Penance, Ivory for Newfoundland, Benny for Maryland, Cotting for Philadelphia, Viscount for Surinam, Dennis and Woodbury for London.

Outward Bound.

Hassal for Madera, Autin & Clark for Leward-Islands; Nichols for N-Carolina, Scrotch for Barbados, Farrington for W-Indies, & Hammerden for London.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entered Inwards.
Scoon, Dolphin, Hen. Stiles from Cape-May,

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Abigail W. Floyd for N-York. Sloop George, J. Tudor for Jamaica.

Cleared for Departure.

Brig. William, H. Stainmore to Newfoundland. Sloop Tryal, Joh. Gibb to Jamaica. Sloop Abigail, Wm. Floyd to New-York.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Brig. Hope, Jac. Sarly from Dover, Sloop Blessing, Jos. Evans from Bermuda, Sloop Endeavour, R. Robinson from Rh-Island.

Outward Entries.

Sloop Lester & Mary, Jos. Birdsel for Rh-Island, Sloop Jolly, R. Theobalds, Sloop Two Brothers, Jo Bedford for Barbados, Sloop Rubic, Wm. Geddis for S-Carolina, Scoon, Ann & Eliza, Jo. Reading for Jamaica, Sloop old Soldier, Jac. Johnson for Bermuda.

Cleared for Departure.

Ship Samuel, W. Bruyant to London. Snow St. Joseph, Jore Davis to Newfoundland. Sloop Lester & Mary, Jos. Birdsel to Rh-Island, Sloop Blackey, J. Susan, P. Cockrem, Scoon, Jacob, W. Smith, and Brig. Elizabeth, Hen. Rowe to Jamaica.



Numb. 96.
THE
New-York Gazette,



From August 28. to Monday September 4. 1727.

*A Letter from the Cardinal de Noailles to the
POPE.*

Most Holy Father;

WILL you therefore abandon the Man you love? Will you add to my Affliction? Has he that knocks, that asks, and that not only asks but intreats, and most humbly implores your Assistance through the Mercy of Jesus Christ, for him, and the Sheep of which he is Pastor, Has he therefore no more good Offices to expect from his Charity? Nevertheless you have promised, most holy Father, that those good Offices shall never be wanting, provided they are desired not with a Spirit of Dispute and contradiction, but with a Spirit of Peace, Modesty, and without Chicanery. I can say, that I have observed all these Conditions for almost two Years with the utmost Nicety, which I submit to your equitable Reflection, and leave you to be judge whether they contain any Thing that favours of Contradiction, Jealousy or Pride.

I have candidly set before your Charity the Evils which I could not without a Crime conceal and dissemble from the most wise Father. Since he first gave me leave to approach the Holy See, I have not ceased to implore your Assistance; I have omitted nothing to prove my Attachment to the Holy See, and the Desire I have to please you, and obey you in all Things, whenever I foresaw what might be agreeable to you, there was no Occasion to ask it of me; I always took Care to send what was required of me by your Holiness without Delay. If I thought any Thing was not consistent with the Times, and the Situation of the People, I have not hesitated one Moment to represent my Difficulties or Objections to the Apostolical Chair, thereby chiefly to demonstrate the Frankness and Sincerity of my Respect, and to render your sacerdotal and paternal Love the more considerable; for we have learned from *S. Leo*; that what very much advances the Merit of the Sacerdotal Office is when the Authority of Superiours is exercised in such a manner, that it cannot be supposed that the Liberty of Inferiours is in any thing diminished, that Obedience has not the appearance of Flattery, and that no room be given for any disadvantageous Suspicion.

Our Proceedings have not been displeasing to your Goodness. I know it most holy Father, and would to God that not my Words, but the

most true Sayings of your paternal Goodness were engraved, by which you have manifested that I have faithfully performed more than once all that your Holiness desired of me, and even more; tho' if I have granted more than you have asked of me, 'tis certain that such was always the Goodness of your paternal Heart, that I have granted nothing beyond what I desired.

But what have I gain'd by all my Respect and Devotion. Give the Afflicted leave to complain. I have been set aside; the Reward I expected has been taken out of my View, and I found myself exposed to a new Storm at the very Crisis that I had the greatest Hopes. Nevertheless, I will not be discouraged, *most holy Father*, tho' I know not how or by what means I can affect and revive your Charity.

For of what Service would it be to represent to you the Desolation of my People, of which I have so often spoke to you. 'Tis true, that I have not said every thing, and God is my Witness that I have pass'd several things over in Silence, to give no room to think Dispute or the Care of defending my self, or a Desire to accuse any one, had a stronger Influence upon my Words than the Desire of reconciling Differences, and establishing of Peace.

Well may we complain, since we are not permitted to shew our Wounds, how great and deep soever they are; and since those which are discovered can no longer procure a Remedy as speedy and effectual as 'tis necessary, I shall only say one thing, which is very true; by the Delay of the Remedy our Wounds are renewed and augmented to such a Degree, that we can no longer bear our Evils, nor endure the Remedies: For the Flock of the Church is divided, Schism is openly published, and they who pretend to be Sticklers for Unity are not content with threatening a Separation in form but they actually make it, and there are Persons here who separate themselves; they have no respect for any thing, and they tread the Sacraments of the Church under Foot by an audacious Profanation. Priests without Power give Sacrilegious Absolutions, And what is it Fanaticism will not prompt Men to do? This is a Crime can be proved from the Registers of our Court. But what I had foretold by one of my Letters has happen'd. The 12 Articles I had sent to your Holiness, which after an exact and careful Examination your Holiness

has

has found not only free from Error, but pure & Orthodox, and containing several capital Points of the Catholick Doctrine; those 12 Articles I say, are supposed to be condemn'd by the Constitution, because you have not yet issued your Brief for approving them.

(The Remainder to be in our next.)

At the Court at Liscester-House, the 15th day of June 1727. Present, the Kings most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by the late Act of Uniformity, which establisheth the Liturgy, and canons, That no Form or Order of Common Prayers be openly used, other than what is prescribed and appointed to be used in and by the said Book; it is notwithstanding provided, that in all those Prayers; Litanies & Collects, which do any wise relate to the King, Queen or Royal Progeny, the Names be altered & changed from time to time, and fitted to the present Occasion, according to Direction of lawful Authority; His Majesty was pleased this Day in Council, to declare his Royal Will and Pleasure, That in all Prayers, Litanies and Collects, for the Royal Family, instead of these Words [His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, the Princes, and their Issue, and all the Royal Family] be inserted [Our Gracious Queen Caroline, the Royal Issue, and the rest of the Royal Family] And His Majesty doth strictly charge and command that no Edition of the Common Prayer be from henceforth printed, but with this Amendment; and that in the mean time, till Copies of such Edition may be had, Vicars, and Curates within this Realm, do (for the preventing of Mistakes) with the Pen correct and amend all such Prayers in their Church Books, according to the foregoing Direction: And for the better Notice hereof, That this Order be forthwith printed and published, and sent to the several Parishes; and that the Right Reverend the Bishops do take Care that Obedience be paid to the same accordingly.

Edward Southwell.

By Letters which arrived on Thursday the 8th Merchant in London from Cadiz there is Ground to suspect that his Catholick Majesty is dead, he not having been seen for 14 days before the date of this Letter which is the 29th of May. O. S. Even the Duke de Ossuna, who is Master of the Horse to his Majesty, and has by his Office the Privilege of going into the Bed-chamber at all proper Times, has been peremptorily refused, and has had a Writing brought to him to acquaint him, that the King had made the Queen Regent during his Life: But for the Confirmation or Confutation of this we must wait for our next Advices.

New-York Sept 4. By a Private Letter from Madera of the 30th of July. We have Advice, That a Ship was arrived there from Gibraltar, by which they had Advice, that the Siege of that place was raised, and that a Truce was Concluded with Spain for seven years.

Custom-House, Boston, August 12. Entered Inwards.

Hitz-rando from P-Ambo, Linn from Annapolis: R. Kent, Phillips & Gould from Honduras, Moody from Jamaica, Foster from Barbados, Draper from Guadeloupe, Rawlings from Carolina, Waters from Surinam, Davis, Willard, Johnson, Allen & Caldwell from Canle, Gale for N. Carolina, Fulker from Madera.

Cleared Out.

Hughes for Gr Britain, Leach for Madera, Nichols for N. Carolina, Pear for Europe, King for Barbados.

Outward Bound.

Pear for Leward-Islands, Samons for W-Indies, Phillip & Down for Madera, Sigorney & Russell for Honduras, Cussen for Hamburg, Winlow, Smith & Soper for Newfoundland, Galy for Virginia, Henderson for Barbados, Gatskel for Maryland, & Cary for London.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entered Inwards.

Ship Mercury, Joel Prichard from Bristol.

Entered Outwards.

Brig Dove, Joice for Jamaica, Sloop Mary & Grace, Ric. Evans for Boston, Sloop B. Tryhope, Dr. Thompson, Sloop Trinehope, Ste. oskins for Jamaica, Sloop Phenix, Dav. Leighten for Boston.

Cleared for Departure.

Scoon Dolphin, Battles to Cape-May, Sloop Mary & Grace, R. Evans to Boston.

Custom-House New-York, Inward Entries.

Sloop Speedwel, A. Schermerhorn from Boston, Sloop Speedwel, Wm. Lawrence from Rh Island, Sloop 2 Sisters John Smith from Newfoundland, Sloop Sarah, Ben, Applebe from Lewison Delaware, Sloop Abigail, William Flood from Philadelphia, Brig: Frances & Catherine, J. Young from Madera, Scoon Mary & Ann, S. Harvey from Jamaica.

Outward Entries.

Sloop Old Soldier, Jac. Johnson for Bermuda, Sloop Victory, Alex. Taylor, Brig. Mortley, Tho. Branog, Sloop Jane, W. Glover for Barbados, Sloop Endeavour, Rich. Robinson for Rh-Island, Sloop John & Mary, J. Vanpelt for N. Carolina, Sloop Blessing, Joel Evans, Brig Hope, Th. Vatar for S. Carolina, Sloop Speedwel, A. Schermerhorn for Boston, Sloop Catherine & Sarah, Jo. Keown for Nevis.

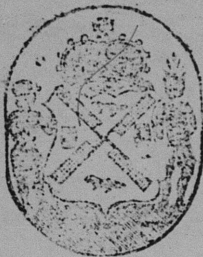
Cleared for Departure.

Brig. Elizabeth, H. Row to Jamaica, Sloop Rubie, W. Geddis to S. Carolina, Sloop 2 Brothers, Joh. Bedford to Barbados, Sloop John & Mary, J. Vanpelt to N. Carolina, Sloop Mary, Wm. Beckman, Sloop Speedwel, A. Schermerhorn to Boston.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Tract of Land containing 275 Acres, called Mattawan, lying on Chingeroras Creek, in East New-Jersey; is to be sold, and for which an Indisputable Title will be given. If any Person has a mind to buy the same, they may apply to William Channing, or Richard Nicholls at the Post-Office in New-York, and agree on Reasonable Terms.

RUN away from Capt. Mathew Norris, a Lusty Young Negro Man, named John Henticus, he speaks very good English & Welch, and had on when he went away, a Pea-jacket, striped Waistcoat and Breeches, Gray Worsted Stockings and Round Toed Shoes. Whoever will secure the said Negro, and bring him to the P. O. Office in New-York, shall have Forty shillings Reward.



New-York Gazette,



From September 4. to Monday September 11. 1727.

His Majesty's Most Gracious

S P E E C H

To both Houses of Parliament, the
27th of June, 1727.*My Lords and Gentlemen;*

I Am perswaded that you all share with Me in My Grief and Affliction for the Death of My late Royal Father, which as it brings upon Me the immediate Care and Weight of the Government, adds very much to my Concern, lest I should not be as Successful in My Endeavours, as I am, above all things, desirous to make You a great and happy People.

I heartily wish, that this first Solemn Declaration of my Mind in Parliament could sufficiently express the Sentiments of my Heart, and give You a perfect and just Sense of my fixed Resolution, by all possible means, to merit the Love and Affection of my People, which I shall always look upon as the best Support and Security of my Crown.

And as the Religion, Liberty, Property, and a due Execution of the Laws, are the most valuable Blessings of a free People, and the peculiar Privileges of this Nation, it shall be my constant Care to preserve the Constitution of this Kingdom, as it is now happily established, in Church and State, Inviolable, in all its parts, and to secure to all my Subjects the full Enjoyment of their Religious and Civil Rights.

I see, with great Pleasure, the happy Effects of that Vigor and Resolution which was exerted in the last Session of Parliament for the Defence of the Rights and Possessions of this Nation; and for maintaining the Tranquillity and Balance of Power in Europe, the strict Union and Harmony, which has hitherto subsisted among the Allies of the Treaty of Hanover,

has chiefly contributed to the near Prospect of a general Peace, I have therefore given all My Allies the strongest Assurances of pursuing the same Measures, and of making good the Engagement entered into by the Crown of Great Britain.

The Cheerfulness with which the Supplies necessary for carrying on this great Work were raised, making it but just that the publick Expence should be lessened as soon as the Circumstances of Affairs will permit; I have already given Orders for sending back some of the Regiments brought from Ireland, and will proceed to reduce My Forces, both by Sea and Land, as soon as it can be done, without Prejudice to the common Cause, and consistent with the Interest of my Kingdom.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

You know very well, that the Grant of the greatest Part of the Civil List Revenues is now determined, and that it is necessary for you to make a new Provision for the Support of Me and My Family. I am confident, it is needless for Me, in any particular manner, to recommend to your Care the Consideration of what so nearly, and personally concerns Me; and I am persuaded that the Experience of past times, and a due Regard to the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, will prevail upon you to give Me this first Proof of your Zeal & Affection in a manner answerable to the Necessities of my Government.

My Lords and Gentlemen;

I recommend it to you to give all possible Dispatch to such Business as shall necessarily be brought before you, the Season of the Year, and the Circumstances of Time requiring your Presence in the Country, and making it improper to carry this Session into any great Length.

The

The Humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled, Presented to his Majesty on Wednesday the Twenty eighth Day of June, 1727.

Most Gracious Sovereign;

W E Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our most hearty and unfeigned Thanks for your Majesty's most Gracious Speech from the Throne, and to assure your Majesty that though we are affected with the utmost Sorrow at the Death of our late Gracious Sovereign, our Hearts are at the same time filled with an inexpressible Joy at your Majesty's peaceable and happy Accession to the Throne of your Royal Ancestors.

Your Majesty's tender Concern for your People, and your most Gracious and Solemn Declaration, That you will always esteem their Love and Affection as the best Support of your Crown, that it shall be your constant Care to preserve the Constitution of this Kingdom inviolable, as it is now happily established in Church and State, and that you will secure to all your Subjects the full Enjoyment of their Religious and Civil Rights, claims our most sincere and dutiful Acknowledgments; and may justly be depended upon from your Majesty, who to early and so eminently distinguished your Self in Defence of the Protestant Cause, and the Liberties of Europe in general.

Nothing can be a greater Encouragement to your Majesty's good Subjects in the faithful Discharge of their Duty, than your Royal Approbation of that Vigour and Resolution which was exerted in the last Session of Parliament for the Defence of the Rights and Possessions of this Nation, & for maintaining the Tranquility and Ballance of Power in Europe; nor can any thing be a greater Satisfaction to us, than the strong Assurances your Majesty has given to all your Allies of pursuing the same Measures, and making good the Engagements entered into by the Crown of Great Britain.

We are most firmly persuaded, that these many Instances of your Majesty's great Goodness to your People justly deserve, and cannot fail of meeting with all imaginable Returns of their Gratitude and Loyalty; and we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, in the strongest Manner, of our inviolable Fidelity, and of our fixed and unalterable Resolution upon all Occasions to maintain your Majesty's undoubted Right and Title to the Imperial Crown of their

Realms, and the several Dominions thereunto belonging; and that we will, in pursuance of the many solemn Assurances we have already given, use our utmost Efforts to maintain your Majesty's undoubted Right to every other Part of your Dominions, against all Attempts whatsoever, and that we will cheerfully embrace all Opportunities to support and advance the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

His Majesty's most Gracious Answer.

My Lords;

I Thank you heartily for this very loyal Address, such a Demonstration of your Duty and Affection cannot but be truly acceptable to Me. You may be assured that I shall, through the whole Course of My Reign, have no other View than the Interest and Happiness of My People.

The Humble Address of the House of Commons to the King,

Most Gracious Sovereign;

W E Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, from a grateful Sense and Remembrance of the many Blessings We enjoy'd under the Government of our late Most Gracious Sovereign, beg Leave, in the most dutiful manner, to Condole with Your Majesty upon the Death of Your late Royal Father; a Loss to this Nation which Your Majesty alone could possibly repair.

Your immediate Succession banished all our Grief; and the uninterrupted Continuance of the Blessings we had long enjoy'd obliges us, with Duty and Gratitude, to acknowledge the just Sense We have of our present and future Happiness; and to beseech Your Majesty to accept the sincere Congratulations of Your faithful Commons, upon Your Majesty's happy Accession to the Throne of Your Royal Ancestors.

Your Majesty's most Gracious Speech from the Throne requires a more than ordinary Return of Duty and Thankfulness for that Tender and Paternal Care, which you have been pleased to express, of our Religion, Laws and Liberties, and for those ample Assurances your Majesty has given us inviolably to preserve the Constitution of these Kingdoms, as it is now happily Established in Church and State; and to secure to all your Subjects the full Enjoyment of their Religious and Civil Rights; And

as these Blessings are the most valuable and dear to a free People; and the peculiar Privileges of this Nation; We cannot enough admire your Majesty's Goodness, and express our Satisfaction, in this solemn Declaration of your Majesty's Resolution, to make the Good of your People your chief and constant Care.

We Congratulate your Majesty upon the Preliminary Articles being Signed; and we see, with great Pleasure, the Beginning of your Majesty's Reign attended with the happy Pre-
sages of a general Peace. The early Assurances given by your Majesty to your Allies, of pursuing the same Measures as your late Royal Father had taken, and of making good the several Engagements entered into by the Crown of Great Britain, as they strengthen & cement that strict Union and Harmony which has hitherto subsisted among the Allies of the Treaty of Hanover, they confirm to us the Hopes and near Prospect of a general Tranquility, upon Terms honourable, safe and advantageous to your Majesty and all your Allies.

The Regard and Concern which we had, & always shall have, for the Defence of the Rights and Possessions of this Nation, for vindicating the Honour of our Sovereign, and for maintaining the due Balance of Power in Europe, engaged us with Cheartulness, during the last Session of Parliament, to grant the Supplies necessary for the carrying on this great Work. And no greater Encouragement can possibly be given to us, than to see your Majesty so early beginning to lessen the publick Expences, and resolving to reduce your Forces both by Sea & Land, as soon as it can be done without Per-
juice to the Common Cause, and consistent with the Interest and Safety of this Nation.

These many and great Instances of your Majesty's Goodness, and Concern for the Happiness and Welfare of your People, call upon us for the highest Returns of Duty, Zeal and Affection to your Majesty's Person and Government. And as we are fully convinced that our own Interest and Preservation are inseparable from your Majesty's, We beg leave to assure your Majesty That we will with our Lives and Fortunes Maintain and Support your Majesty's Undoubted Right and Title to the Imperial Crown of this Realm, and all other your Majesty's Dominions, against all Attempts whatsoever.

And when we reflect on your Majesty's Royal Virtues, which Promise us all the Blessings that can flow from a Mind truly Great; when we consider the distinguished Character of the Queen, your Royal Consort, and the additional Happiness that descends to your People from

Her many Princely Qualities, and remember your numerous and Hopeful Issue, the lasting Pledge and Security of our happy Establishment; That your Majesty's Crown may sit with Ease and Glory on your Head, We think our selves indispensibly obliged to assure your Majesty That we will provide such a Revenue for the Occasions of your Majesty's Civil Government, as may be sufficient to support the Honour and Dignity of the Crown in its proper and full Luitre.

His Majesty was pleased to return the following most Gracious Answer to the Address of the House of Commons, presented last Friday viz.

Gentlemen;

I Return you my hearty Thanks for this dutiful and loyal Address; the Resolutions of the Commons of Great-Britain are every where so highly regarded, that I cannot but receive with the highest Satisfaction this unanimous Declaration of your Fidelity, Zeal, and Affection; and I will endeavour, by a steady Care and Concern for the Interest and Welfare of my People, to answer the Expectations you have conceived of my Government.

Paris, June 21. The freshest Letters we have from Madrid say, That Order have been sent by that Court to Gibraltar, for turning the Siege into a Blockade, besides it is not doubted in the least but the Signing the preliminary Articles of Pacification will produce a Cessation of all Acts of Hostility on both sides: The same Letters add; That the illness of the King of Spain is much Augmented, inasmuch that his Majesty has made his Will.

Vienna, June 7. The Imperial Court is so sanguine, with regard to the success of the Preliminaries, that the March of some Troops are countermanded. It is assured the King of Spain has sent the Emperor in Part of the promised subsidies, 25,000 Pistoles in Ready Money, and 500,000 Pieces of Eight in Bills of Exchange.

Santa-Cruz in Barbary, May 1. The Governor of Fez has dispatched an Express to Mouly Hamed Debby, new King of Mequinez, to let him know, that the Kingdom of Fez had declared for Mouly Abd el maleck, that thereupon those of Mequinez sent the Bashaw Mizael, with a Body of Troops, and ten Pieces of Cannon, to reduce those of Fez to the Obedience of their King, but the latter sallied out in the Night, beat the Army of the Bashaw, and made themselves Masters of his Artillery.

London, June 16.

Yesterday his Majesty and the Queen Consort, together with his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, were expressly Prayed for in the several Churches and Chapels of this City.

We hear the Corps of his late Majesty is

ordered to be sent for over to be interr'd with Splendour amongst the Royal Ancestors in Westminster Abbey.

And that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is ordered to be sent for forthwith into England.

Yesterday both Houses of Parliament met at Westminster; the Members took their Oaths to his Majesty, and were by Commission prorogued till the 27th Instant.

We hear that his late Majesty's Will, was deposited in the Hands of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

William Gibson, the famous Quaker, went before the Lord Mayor with a Petition he caus'd to be for the apprehended for assaulting him at the Meeting-House in Whitehart Court near Grace church Street, and his Lordship; after a full hearing bound the young Man over to answer for the same at the next Sessions of the Peace.

London, July 8.

On Thursday last his Majesty sent the following Message to the Honourable House of Commons, viz.

GEORGE R.

HIS Majesty, considering that the Provision made for the Queen, his Consort, in case she should survive his Majesty, is very insufficient to support her Royal Dignity, and that his Majesty is restrained by the Laws now in Being, from increasing the same, thinks, it necessary to recommend the making a farther Provision for the Queen, to your Consideration.

London, June 20.

The Prospect of a lasting Peace and a free Trade with Spain, has considerably increased the Price of our Woollen Manufacture, the demand for the same being very great, several large Parcels have this Week been sent out at the Custom-house for Cadiz.

Letters from Madrid of the 20th of June, N. S. advise, that the King of Spain having received advice from Paris, of the signing the Preliminary Articles for a general Pacification the 31st of May, had order'd the Marquis de la Paz, his Secretary of State, to dispatch a Courier to the Count de la Torre, to command him to forbear all Acts of Hostilities against Gibraltar. The Articles were signed by the King of Spain the same Day.

London, June 29. The Coronation of their Majesties is fixed to the 30th of October next.

July 6. A Proclamation was yesterday ordered in Council for a Dissolution of the Parliament.

The Secretary of War hath, pursuant to order, laid before the King a State of the Forces, in order to a speedy Reduction of the same.

July 8. *Isaac Lebeus*, Esq; sets out to Morrow for Sweden.

Custom-House, Boston, Sept. 2. Entered Inwards
Shurtleet & Doty from N^o. Carolina, Spencer from Delaware, 1th from Annapolis. R. Sharp from St. Kitts. Balch from Bay of Honduras, & Lee from Barbados.

Cleared Out.

Diocham Prince, Super & Winslow for N^o.foundland, Gaskell & Chaille for Maryland, Haskell & Andrews for Madeira, Cuffens for Hamburg, Montgomery for Jamaica, Simmons for Leward-Islands, Lindis for N^o. Carolina, 1th for W^o. Indies, Fitzrandolph for P^o. Amboy, Russell & Sigourney for Bay of Honduras.

Outward Bound.

White and Jarvis for Barbados, Trout for Jamaica, Lyancien for Cape Breton, Waterhouse for W^o. Indies & Hammerden for London.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entered Inwards,
Sloop Mary, J Morgan from St. Christophers, Sloop Elizabeth, 1th Prudden from Bermuda, Sloop Role, R. Spafford from St. Christophers and Angula.

Entered Outwards, None.

Cleared for Departure,

Sloop Trine-hope, Ste. h. Hoskins to Jamaica.

Custom-House, New York, Inward Entries,
Sloop Prince Fredrick, T. Witter from N^o. Providence, Schoon. Ranger, Jo. Stephens from Jamaica.

Outward Entries.

Sloop Two sisters, Joh. Smith for Jamaica, Schoon. Mary and Ann. Sam. Harry for Coracoa, Sloop Prince Fredrick, Th. Witter for N^o. Carolina.

Cleared for Departure,

Sloop Endeavour, R. Robinson to R^o. Island, Sloop old Soldi, R. Jac Johnson to B^o. Roads, Sloop Patience, Vin. Bin to Cuacoa, Sloop Bleeding, J. I. Evans to S^o. Carolina, Schoon. Ann and Elizabeth, Jo. Reading to Jamaica, Sloop July, R. Theobald to Barbados.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Tract of Land containing 275 Acres, called Mattawan, lying on Chingorras Creek, in East New-Jersey; is to be sold, and for which an Indispensible Title will be given. If any Person has a mind to buy the same, they may apply to William Channing, or Richard Nicholls, at the Post-Office in New-York, and agree on Reasonable Terms.

RUN away from Capt. Mathew Norris, a Lusty Young Negro Man, named John Henricus, he speak very good English & Welsh, and had on when he went away, Pea-jacket, Strip'd Waistcoat and Breeches, Cray Worsted Stockings and Round Toed Shoes. Who ever will secure the said Negro, and bring him to the Post-Office in New-York, shall have Forty Shilling Reward.

Felix Leeds Almanack and John H. H. Almanack for the Year 1728. are now Printed and Published by *W. L. Bradford* in New York, And *William Becket's Almanack* will be finished in a few Days; All which three Authors have been very exact in Calculating said Diaries, and are to be Sold at *Three Shillings per Dozen* to all Shop-keepers and Traders that sell them again by Retail.

Very good Press-Papers for Fullers, and Pulling-Mills, are to be sold by *William Bradford*.

New-York, Printed and Sold by *William Bradford*, To be Sold also by *Richard Nicholls*, Post-Master, A Where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.



THE
New-York Gazette,

Numb. 98.



From September 11. to Monday September 18. 1727

The Preliminary Articles for a General Pacification signed at Paris the 31st of May, N.S. by the Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor, the King of Great Britain the Most Christian King, and the States General.

Article I.

HIS Sacred Imperial Royal Catholick Majesty having observed that the Ostend Commerce has raised Jealousy, and even Disquiet among some Neighbouring Powers, does, for the Sake of the publick Tranquillity of Europe, consent, that the Privilege (commonly called the *Ostend*;) granted to the Ostend Company, and all Commerce from the *Austrin Netherlands* to the *Indies*, be suspended for the Space of seven Years.

II

The Rights, or those Things, which, by virtue of the Treaties of Utrecht, Baden, and Quadruple Alliance, and also, of those Treaties and Conventions that preceded the Year 1725, and do not concern the Emperor and the States General of the United Netherlands, have been possessed by any of the Contracting Powers, shall remain untouched. But if any thing should be found to have been altered therein, or not to have been put in Execution, the Alteration made, or the Thing not executed, shall, in the Congress to be held, be discussed and decided according to the Tenor of the said Treaties, and Conventions.

III

Consequently, all the Privileges of Commerce, which the English and French Nations, and the Subjects of the States General of the United Netherlands, have heretofore, by virtue of Treaties enjoyed, as well in Europe and in Spain as in the Indies, shall be restored to that Usage and Regulation, which are according to what was stipulated with each of them by Treaties antecedent to the Year, 1725.

IV

The Princes of the North shall by their respective Allies be invited and required to abstain mutually from all Methods of Force, but rather to embrace all equitable Means for conciliating a Pacification between themselves. And the Contracting Parties promise, that till the Congress (hereafter mentioned) begins, in which the Disputes between the intervening Parties shall be amicably discussed, they will not directly or indirectly, under any Colour or Pretext what-

ever, proceed to any Way of Force, by which the present State of the North, and of Lower Germany may be disturbed; but sincerely promise to be ready to enter into any Councils, by which Hostilities, if any should happen, may be appeased,

V

Immediately after the signing of the present Articles, all Hostilities whatsoever, if any have happened to be begun, shall cease; and with respect to Spain, within eight Days after his Catholick Majesty shall have received these signed Articles: Those Ships which before the said Cessation shall have sailed from Ostend for the Indies, and whose Names shall be declared in a certain List to be made in the Name of his Imperial Royal Catholick Majesty, shall be allowed to return freely and safely from the Indies to Ostend; and if any Ships shall have been taken, they shall *bona fide* be restored, with the Goods and Merchandize laden in them. The like safe Return shall be granted to those larger Ships of burden, commonly called Gallions; in this firm Trust, that the Catholick King, with respect to the Lading, or Things and Merchandize contained, as well in the larger as lesser Spanish Fleet (termed the Gallions and Flotilla) will act in the very same Manner that he has always heretofore used in Times of greater Freedom. The Consequence of which is, that the English Fleet shall not only depart as soon as may be from Portobello, and all Ports in America belonging to the King of Spain, but Hoyer, the Commander of that Fleet, shall return with it to Europe, by which the Subjects of his Catholick Majesty in the Indies may be freed from all further Molestation or Uneasiness, Commerce shall be exercised in America by the English as heretofore, according to Treaties. In like manner, the English, French or Dutch Fleets which may happen to have their Station on the Spanish Coasts, or on those belonging to the Emperor, shall, with all Expedition that may be, immediately from the time the said Cessation shall begin, Retire from thence, to the end the Inhabitants of those Coasts and Shoars may be safe and free from all further Disquiet and Fear. And it shall not be lawful for the said Ships to attempt any Thing, directly or indirectly, against the aforesaid Ports.

VI

This Cessation of Hostilities shall last as long as the Suspension of the Privilege granted to the *Ostend*

Offend Company, that is to say, for Seven Years, that in that Space of Time, the Rights and reciprocal Pretensions may be conveniently Conciliated, and a general Pacification thereby the more Solidly established.

VII.

If after the signing of these Preliminaries any Disturbances should happen to be raised, under any Pretext whatever, or Acts of Hostility committed, between the Subjects of the Contracting Powers, either in Europe or in the Indies, they shall by joyn't Assistance Repair the Damages sustained by their respective Subjects.

VIII.

The preceding Articles being accepted and signed, there shall, within the space of Four Months, to be computed from the Day of signing, a Congress be formed at *Aix la Chapelle*, within the Course of which the Rights and Pretensions of the Contracting Powers, and of those who shall be invited to the said Congress, shall be examined, discussed and determined.

IX.

The Plenipotentiaries to be nominated shall not have in their Retinue more than two Gentlemen, two Pages, and six Servants or Foot-men, that they may the sooner make ready for their Journey, and that all Emulation, Luxury and Expence may be avoided.

X.

They shall not observe any Ceremonial, and shall keep to the same Regulation which was observed in the late Congress at *Cambray*; and this for declining those Difficulties which might arise concerning Precedency; the Liberty however of Protecting being left to every one at Discretion.

XI.

The several Powers shall earnestly enjoyn their respective Plenipotentiaries to avoid all Obstructions and Embarrassments, which might in any manner Protract or Distrub the Congress.

XII.

The Ratification of these ARTICLES shall be mutually Exchanged within the Space of two Months, or sooner, if possible, from the Day of Signing them.

Done at Paris the last Day of the Month of May in the Year of Our Lord 1777.

[In our next will be inserted his Majesty's Proclamation, declaring his Majesty's Pleasure for Continuing the Officers in his Plantations, till his Majesty's Pleasure shall be further signified.

Custom-House, Boston, Sept. 9. Entered Inwards
May from Carib, Sheperdson from London, Bell from
Treland, Lyon from P. Amboy, &c. &c. from St. Thomas.

Cleared Out.

Bradhurst & Chadwick for New York, Smith for S Carolina, Kirwen for Maryland, Balch, Little, Farringham, & Clark for Leward Islands, Adams from Cape Fear Phillips & Cowrick for Madera, Willard for Carib, Newell & Chever for Surinam, Prince for Newfoundland, Do v for N. Carolina, Trout & Miles for W. Indies, Gould for Jamaica, Salter & Smith for Virginia.

Outward Bound.

Wyer for Madera, Sheperdson for London, & Le: for Well-Indies.

Custom-House, New-York. Inward Entries,

Ship Duk: of Portland, Mich Thody from Barbados, Schoon-Heger, B. Sipkins, Schoon-Walter, Gerret Gerretie from Jamaica, Ship Succession, Jo. Thomas from Bristol, Sloop Four Sisters, Ja. Mackintosh from Coracoa, Sloop Mary & Eliza, Jo. Outeridge from Bermuda, Sloop Catherina, S. Biadmir, Sloop Jane, Mr. Hadick from Boston.

Outward Entries.

Sloop Seaflower, Jo. Lawrence for New-London, Sloop Swallow, W. Jeggels for St Christophers, Sloop Catherine, S. Erdhardt for Boston, Sloop Windsor, Wm. Richardson for Perth-Amboy.

Cleared for Departure.

Brig. Hope, Th. Vatar to S. Carolina & Barbados, Sloop Jane, Wm. Glover to Barbados, Sloop Seaflower, John Lawrence to New-London.

Custom-House, Philadelphia. Entered Inwards,

Sloop Charming Ally, D. Marrey from a Maryland, Sloop Unity, W. Hill, Brig. Dolphin, Alex. Grant, Ship Princess, H. Coomb from Barbados, Sloop Clementina, Jo. Authur from Antigua, Sloop Hope, Capt. Burrows from Bermuda, Sloop Drake, Wm. Wallace from S. Christophers, Sloop Dolphin, E. Cutting from Boston.

Entered Outwards,

Sloop Mary, I. Morgan for Boston, Sloop Elizabeth, T. Prudden for Barbados, Brig. Mary Ann, R. Bica for St. Christophers.

Cleared for Departure,
Brig. Dove, John Rice to Jamaica.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

These are to give Notice, That Mr. Henry Lane, Merchant, designs for London in first Ship that Sails this Fall. Those that have any Accounts with him, are desired to come and settle them.

A Tract of Land containing 275 Acres, called Mattawan, lying on Chingororas Creek, in East New-Jersey; is to be sold, and for which an Indisputable Title will be given. If any Person has a mind to buy the same, they may apply to William Channing, or Richard Nicholls at the Post-Office in New-York, and agree on Reasonable Terms.

Runaway from Joseph Forman of Freehold in the County of Monmouth, a Servant Named William Connelley, an Irish Man; he is a Weaver by Trade, he is about 24 years of Age, of middle stature, has dark brown Hair, a little Curling; a Surly Look; He has a dark brown Coat, white Shirt and Linnen Breeches, Yarn Stockins, Leather-heel'd Shoes. He has a thin face, something Peck-broken. Whoever secures said Servant, and gives Notice, to that his Master may get him again, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, and all reasonable Charges. *New-Jersey, Sept. 21. 1727.*

Run away from Capt. Mathew Norris, a Lusty Young Negro Man, named John Henricus, he speaks very good English & Welch, and had on when he went away, a Pea-jacket, striped Waistcoat and Breeches, Gray Worsted sto kings and Round Toed shoes. Whoever will secure the said Negro, and bring him to the Post-Office in New-York, shall have Forty Shilling Reward.

New-York, Printed and Sold by William Bradford, To be Sold also by Richard Nicholls Post-Master
Where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper,



From September 18. to Monday September 25 1727

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION,

Declaring his Majesty's Pleasure, for continuing the Officers in His Majesty's Plantations, till His Majesty's Pleasure shall be further signified.

GEORGE R.

94
WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament, made in the Sixth Year of the late Queen Anne, of Blessed Memory, Entituled, *An Act for the Security of Her Majesty's Person and Government, and of the Succession to the Crown of Great-Britain, in the Protestant Line*, it was enacted (amongst other things) That no Office, Place, or Employment, Civil or Military, within any of Her Majesty's Plantations, should become void by reason of the Demise, or Death of her said late Majesty, Her Heirs, or Successors, Kings or Queens of this Realm; but that the Person and Persons in any of the Offices, Places or Employments aforesaid, should continue in their Respective Offices, Places and Employments, for the Space of Six Months next after such Death or Demise, unless sooner removed and discharged by the next in Succession, to whom the Crown of this Realm should come, remain, and be, according to the several Acts of Parliament for limiting and settling the Succession of the Crown, as by the said recited Act may appear; and in regard it may happen, that Our Pleasure may not within the said time be declared, touching the said Offices, Places and Employments in Our Foreign Plantations, which will at the End of the said Six-Months become void; We, for preventing the Inconveniences that may happen thereby, in Our Princely Wisdom, and Care of the State (reserving to Our Judgment hereafter the Reformation and Redress of any Abuses in the Execution of any such Offices, Places and Employments, upon due Knowledge and Examination therefore) have thought fit, with the Advice of Our Privy-Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby order, signify, and declare, That all Persons, that at the Time of the Decease of Our late Royal Father King GEORGE the First, of Glorious Memory, duly and lawfully possessed of, or invested in any Office, Place or Employment, Civil or Military, in any of Our Plantations, and which have not been since removed from such their Offices, Places or Employments, shall

be, and shall hold themselves continued in the said Offices, Places and Employments, as formerly they held and enjoyed the same, until Our Pleasure be further known, or other Provision be made, pursuant to the Commissions & Instructions of Our said late Royal Father, to His Governors and Officers of the Plantations aforesaid; and that in the mean time, for the Preservation of the Peace, and necessary Proceedings in Matters of Justice, and for the Safety and Service of the State, all the said Persons, of whatsoever Degree of Condition, do not fail every one severally, according to his Place, Office or Charge to proceed in the Performance & Execution of all Duties thereunto belonging, as formerly appertained unto them, during the Life of Our said late Royal Father; and further We do hereby will and command all and singular Our Subjects in the said Plantations, of what Estate or Degree they, or any of them beading, helping, and assisting, at the Commandment of the said Officers, in the Performance & Execution of the said Offices and Places, as they tender Our Displeasure, and will answer the contrary at their utmost Perils.

Given at our Court at St. James's the Fifth Day of July, 1727. and in the first Year of Our Reign.

G O D Save the K I N G.

Remainder of the Letter from the Cardinal de Noailles to the Pope.

YOU see, Most Holy Father, what all this must end in. I plainly perceive that 'tis against me this Storm is raised, tho' I have not injured or deceived any Person in the World. If in the mean time the *Catholic Truth* or the *Church of Jesus Christ* should suffer any Disadvantage upon my Account, I should rather wish myself not only dead, but that I had never been born; but whatsoever I do, which way soever I turn, it will still be said, that I am an *Heretic*, or a *Schismatic*, because turbulent People will have it so.

Nevertheless I thank my God, that in the midst of so many and so great Calumnies and Calamities with which I am attacked, and which sink me almost to the Grave, he is pleased to comfort and support me by your good Will; for it cannot be said of me as it is written, I look'd for Comfort but found none. I have been permitted to make my Approaches to a Father full of Godness; he sympathiz'd with the Affliction of

of Jesus Christ, who promised his Well beloved Son to be his Father and Friend till Death; and tho' whole A. M. its should set themselves in Battle against me, this tender Father would abhor to be the Father of an innocent Son.

Yet under your Consecration, and under your Protection, I perish, tho' you support me, I dye; for what signifies my living while the Church of Jesus Christ is in Disorder, and the Doctrine and most sacred Truths are exposed to very great Danger. Stand up, therefore, most holy Father, if not for my sake, at least that it may not be said among the Nations, *Where is their God?* For my own part, I have been almost ready to say, *Where is the Charity of Peter? Where is the Kindness of Jesus Christ? Where the Bowels of Mercy?*

Verily you love me; you undoubtedly love the Church. This same Love do I therefore now implore. By the Justice & Mercy of Jesus Christ have Pity on me, and help me, that my Desires may not be in vain; for I have not desired that Assistance which ought to be granted as of Right to very submissive Children, but only that which your most holy Predecessors would not have refused even to the Enemies of the Church.

As for my self, I formerly accepted the *Constitution Unigenitus* in the Year 1720. not in a foreign Sense, but in its true Sense, approved by almost all the Bishops of France. We have sign'd in Common a clear Explanation of the Sense condemn'd, in order to remove all pretence for Calumny. I have declared to you more than once, that I do again accept this *Constitution* in the same Sense, and the same Meaning, that your Holiness requires it to be accepted. If any Thing appear in my Writings, and particularly in my Pastoral Instructions, which your Holiness doth not like, I protest that I am averse to it, and 'tis contrary to my Thought and Intention. After this I cannot imagine what can be expected of me farther; and I believe no body else will, unless there be a Design, as has been said, to shorten the few Days I have left.

Therefore 'tis not my Cause, but that of the Church which is at Stake; I have endeavoured to reconcile at your Holiness's Feet all those who heretofore opposed you; but tho' you desired Peace, most Holy Father, with all my Heart, tho' you took the utmost Pains to procure it, tho' the King's Ministry has seconded your Vows, tho' Peace is my only Wish, and tho' I have faithfully perform'd all that your Holiness has desired of me; yet this Peace, so desirable and easy to re-establish, is out of our Reach; and why is it? Your Holiness knows it well, and you may know it by those very Persons who have so much opposed me, and who by their Words & Writings endeavour to overthrow the firm Projects of

your Holiness's Peace, if it is in their power or in the Power of any one whatsoever to reconcile, not by Force, but freely and according to God, to the Acceptation of the *Constitution*, any of those who refuse to accept it, unless the Explanations are granted us, which we must humbly continue to desire.

After all, behold I dye, I wait for nothing but the Grave, and would to God that I were dead, rather than live to see the Miseries of our People, and the Saints; and when I seem to be thus presenting myself before the Tribunal of Jesus Christ, tho' besides extremely troubled, one Thing comforts me very much, viz. that according to the Judgment even of your Holiness, and according to the Testimony of my own Conscience, I have omitted nothing that could be of good Service to establish Peace, and to defend the Truth. I leave it to you, most holy Father, to consider nicely before God, in the Presence of Jesus Christ, whether you have in like manner made every Concession which the Necessities of the Church seemed to require. May God and the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ form a good Will in you to the end, that you may know what is good in his Eyes, and that the Communication of your Faith may be manifested by all the good Works which you shall do in the Name of Jesus Christ, so be it.

New-York, Sept. 25. Friday last Capt. Norris in his Majesty's Ship the *Lowly*, came in here from a Cruise, and gives an account that on Sunday the 10th instant, they met a violent Storm at N. E. which continued 24 hours, in which Time they lost all their Masts, Boatsprits, Sails, Riggings, two Anchors and three Boats.

The same day in the Evening Capt. Row in the Brigantine *Elizabeth*, who sailed from hence the last of August for Jamaica, came in here also, having met with the same Storm in the Lat. of 36. in which he lost his Main Mast and forced to Return to Rest.

On Saturday last the Ship *Samuel*, who sailed from hence for London the fourth instant, came in here, having likewise met with the same Storm, and lost her Main Mast, Mizzen Mast, Sails, Riggings, &c.

Custom-House, New-York. Inward Entries.

Ship *Suzannah*, Rog. French from Plymouth, Sloop *John & Mary*, J. Clark from Lewis, Sloop *Abigail*, J. Loutit, Sloop *Prince William*, W. F. rest, Sloop *Thomas & Mary*, Fr. J. J. kin, Snow Scott from Curacao, Sloop *Mary*, J. Marston, Sloop *Westmoreland*, J. Emot, Ship *Prospect* from Jamaica, Sloop *Lester & Mary*, J. Birdiel, Sloop *Society*, Sam. Butler from Rh. Island.

Outward Entries.

Ship *Succession*, Tho. Hopkins for P-Amboy, Sloop *Sarah*, B. Applebe for Lewis, Sloop *Hester*, Burger Sipkins, Sloop *Walter*, G. Gerretts for Boston, Ship *Agnes*, Sam Bourdet for Bristol, Sloop *Mary and Eli*, J. Outerbridge for Curacao.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop *Catherin & Sarah*, Alex. Hope to Nevis, Brig. Mortley, Th. Braug to Barbados, Sloop *Mary & Anne*, Sam. Harvey to Curacao, Sloop *Sarah*, Ben. Applebe to Lewis, Sloop *Windlor*, W. Richardson, Ship *Succession*, Tho. Hopkins to P-Amboy.

New-York, Printed and Sold by William Bradford, To be Sold also by Richd. & Nicholls. Post-Master, Where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.

THE New-York Gazette,

From September 25. to Monday October 2. 1727

To the Kings' most Excellent Majesty,

The Humble Address of the Bishop of London, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St Paul, and the Clergy of the Cities of London & Westminster.

Most Gracious Sovereign;

W E your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Bishop of London, the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St Paul, and the Clergy of the Cities of London and Westminster, beg Leave to Condole with your Majesty upon the Death of your Royal Father, our late Gracious Sovereign, whose paternal Care over his People, together with unwearied and successful Endeavours to secure us our Religion and Liberties against the many Attempts to deprive us of them, must make his Memory dear to us & our Posterity.

We humbly present to your Majesty, as the first Tribute of Duty, our sincerest Congratulations upon your peaceful & happy Succession to the Throne of your Ancestors; most than fully acknowledging this signal Instance of the Divine Favour to us, in filling it with a Prince, whose infinite Goodness, Clemency and other Royal Virtues, will always make him affectionately desirous of the Happiness of his People, and whose Experience, Conduct, Vigilance and Resolution, will, we doubt not, accomplish his Desires, under the Divine Direction & Assistance; for which we shall not fail to offer up our constant Prayers to Almighty God.

The early Declaration which your Majesty has been pleased to make, that the Preservation of the Constitution in Church and State, as it is now happily established, shall be your first, and always your chief Care, demands the Acknowledgements of your Bishops and Clergy in a particular Manner; and we sincerely promise your Majesty, that we will always labour to promote the same great Ends, and endeavour in our several Stations to render your Administration easy, and your Reign prosperous.

May God direct all your Counsels to his Glory, and the Welfare of these Nations, which His wise and good Providence hath committed to your Care: May the Divine Blessings daily descend upon your Majesty, your Royal Consort our Gracious Queen, & your Royal Issue: May our Righteousness, Truth & Peace be the Stability of your Time; and may we long continue a happy and flourishing People under your Majesty's wife and auspicious Government.

To which Address his Majesty was pleased to give the following most gracious Answer.

T His easy Testimony of your Duty & Loyalty, and the just Sense you have of my affectionate Concern for the Established Church, and for the Happiness of my People, is very pleasing and acceptable to me. And you may be firmly assured, that the Protection of the Church and Clergy, in the Enjoyment of their Rights and Privileges, shall be my particular Care through the whole Course of my Reign.

His Majesty was pleased to receive them very graciously and they had all the Honour to kiss his Majesty's Hand.

They were afterwards introduced to the Queen by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Grantham Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household; and the Bishop of London spoke to Her Majesty as follows,

T He Clergy of London & Westminster have attended the King, with their hearty Congratulations upon his peaceable & happy Accession to the Throne; and they now desire to tender the like sincere Congratulation to your Majesty. At the same Time they beg Leave to recommend themselves to your Majesty's Protection; being firmly persuaded, both from your irremovable Adherence in the Protestant Religion Abroad against the Temptations of a Crown, and from your constant Regard to the Constitution of our own Church, that both the Church and her Clergy will upon all Occasions find in you Majesty a sure Friend and a powerful Advocate. We, on our Part shall always pray, that the King & your Majesty may, together, enjoy a long, a happy, and a glorious Reign; and that your Majesties and your Royal Issue may ever remain under the peculiar Care & Providence of God, and be enriched by Him with all Manner of Blessings both Spiritual and Temporal.

Her Majesty was pleased to receive them very graciously and they had all the Honour to kiss her Majesty's Hand.

Ostend, July 13.

T HE 7 Directors of our East-India Company are now at Antwerp, holding daily Consultations; and it is believed that if they must suspend their Trade to the East-Indies they will begin a Trade to Guinea and the West Indies, and, perhaps to Turkey; which they are permitted to do by their Charter.

Hague, June 10. N.S. Private Letter from Petersburg confirm the Opinion of the Publick, that the late Czarina's Days were shortened by her Enemies; but they do not mention after what manner; only that that Princess, from the Time of her last sickness to the Moment she died, declared she was poisoned; and some People of her Kitchen, with two or three other Persons, were seized upon Suspicion.

LONDON, June 24.

We hear the Duke of St. Alban's will be made Master of the Horse to the Queen, We hear that Dr. Mead is made Physician to his Majesty.

Apartment's are getting ready at St James's Palace for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

New

New Commissions are passing for Commissioners of the Treasury, Admiralty, Trade and Plantations, Customs, Excise, Stamp Duties, &c.

We hear that William Clayton, Esq. is made one of the Lords of the Treasury.

Commissions are preparing for Horatio Walpole, and Stephen Poyntz, Esqrs. to repair to Aix la Chapelle, as His Majesty's Ministers Plenipotentiaries.

Mrs. Henrietta Howard, one of the Bed-Chamber Women to the Queen, has the fine Apartment given her in St. James's Palace that lately belonged to M. Minkapha, one of the late King's Valets de Chambre.

Her Majesty's Maids of Honour have all Apartments allotted them in St. James's Palace. The Duchess of Devonshire is made Groom of the Stole to Her Majesty; the Earl of Grantham, Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household, and Sir Andrew Fountaine, Vice Chamberlain.

London, July 14.

An Address from the Body of Quakers will be presented to his Majesty this Day at Noon, according to Appointment.

The Directors of the Bank have resolved on taking in a Subscription for a Circulation, at 3 dths per Cent. Premium, and at 4 per Cent Interest.

Sir Paul Methuen has been sworn in Treasurer of the Household, the Lord Finch Comptroller of the Household, the Earl of Lincoln Cofferer, and Sir Conyers D'Arcey Master of the Household.

July 15 The Provision made for the Queen, in case she should survive his Majesty, is 100,000 Pounds per Annum, during her Life, and his Majesty's Palace of Somerset House, and the Lodge, and Lands at Richmond Old Park.

They write from most Part of the Country, that there will be a very plentiful Harvest of Corn this Season.

There is Advice, that the King of Spain has ordered the Money and Effects brought Home by the Flotilla, to be delivered to the Owners thereof, deducting on the same 8 per Cent. for an Indulto.

We hear that the Dutchess Dowager of Marlborough has offered to lend her House at St. James's to Prince Frederick.

'Tis said, that his Royal Highness will be made Lord High Admiral.

It is generally discoursed, that the Four following Worthy Aldermen, viz. The present Lord Mayor, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Sir Richard Hopkins, & Sir John Thompson, will be agreed on, at a Meeting which will soon be held, to nominate Candidates for the ensuing Election of Members of Parliament for this City.

Yesterday a good Number of Quakers residing in this City and Suburbs, went up to St. James's in Coaches, and presented an Address to his Majesty.

None of the Lords of the late King's Bed-Chamber, have, as yet, been in Waiting on his present Majesty in that Capacity,

New-York, October 3.

ON Friday last the \$5000er Lamb arrived here from Jamaica, which brings an account, That Admiral Hager dyed on board his Ship the 23d of August last. That he is Embalmed and Buried in the Ballast of his Ship, in order to be carried to England. That the Fleet yet lies on the Coast of New Spain: That a great number of their Men are Dead, and many lie very Sick. That at Jamaica they are in expectation of the arrival of the new Governour.

Custom-House, Boston, Sept. 23. Entered Inwards barkar for Surinam, Stevens & Barns from N. Carolina, Stanny from Antegoa, Fletcher, Condy & Clark from Honduras, Mason from Jamaica, Thompson from Canada.

Cleared Out.

Callon from Newfoundland, Ray for Antego, Gray & Wier for Madera, Lee for West-Indies, Schermerhorn for N. York.

Outward Bound.

Gale for N. Carolina. Bowen for Leeward-Islands, Breed for Virginia, Moylen for W. Indies. Perkinson & Reekman for N. York, Timberlake for Surinam, Foster for Jamaica, Line, J. Blin & W. Blin for Annapolis royal, Gray for Perth-Amboy.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entered Inwards, Sloop Dolphin, R. Philpot from N. York, Sloop Mary Ann, W. Richardson from Bermuda & Pertuta, Ship James Goddwell, D. Crocat from Falmouth, with 200 Palatines.

Entered Outwards,

Sloop Dolphin, E. Cotting for Boston, Sloop Drake, Matthew Phillips for Jamaica.

Cleared for Departure,

Ship sizrah, Nat Cowman to Bristol.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries, Sloop Lamb, Robt Hood from Jamaica;

Outward Entries.

Sloop Society, Sam. Butler for R. Island, Sloop Abigail Ichabod Louttit for Surinam.

Cleared for Departure,

Sloop Two Sisters, Jos. Smith to Jamaica, Sloop Swallow, Wm. Jeggels to St. Christophers, Sloop Hester, B. Siphins, Sloop Catherine Sam. Bradhurst to Boston, Sloop Society, Sam. Butler to R. Island.

ADVERTISEMENT S

Province of New-York, September 28.

ON the 17th of August, Run away from Daniel Deaton of Goshen in Orange County, named Owen Doudel, an Irishman; he is of middle stature, has straight black Hair, a fresh Countenance, a crooked Toe upon each Foot, has a dark brown Coat, black Button-holes, no Buttons, (unless put on since he Runaway) two pair of coarse Linnen Breeches. Whoever shall take up said Servant-man, and secure him, so that his Master may have him again, or bring him home, or to John Everitt at Jamaica on Long-Island, shall have Three Pounds as a Reward, and all Reasonable Charges.



THE PROPER
OF THE Numb. 101
NEW-YORK
THE FIRST EDITION

New-York Gazette,

From October 2. to Monday October 9. 1727.



London, July 22. 1727.

ON Monday last his Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave the Royal Assent to the following Acts.
an Act for the better Support of his Majesty's Household, and of the Honour & Dignity of the Crown of Great Britain.

An Act for enabling his Majesty to settle a Revenue for supporting the Royal Dignity of the Queen, in case she shall survive his Majesty.

An Act to enable his Majesty to be Governor of the South-Sea Company.

An Act for continuing the Imprisonment of *Robert Blackburn* and others.

An Act for making further Provisions to enable Persons possessed of Offices at the demise of his late Majesty, to qualify themselves for enjoyment of such Offices; and for altering and explaining the Acts of Parliament therein mentioned; and for continuing such Laws as would expire at the end of this Session of Parliament.

After which his Majesty made the following most Gracious Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen;

I Cannot but express the greatest Satisfaction in the convincing Proofs you have given me, in this Session, of your Duty and Affection to my Person, and Zeal for my Government.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons;

I must particularly thank you for your unanimity and dispatch, in granting me the Revenues necessary for the Support of my Family, and the Occasions of my Civil Government; which you have done in a manner very agreeable, and with such a due regard to the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, that if any thing could add to my own Inclinations of making the Happiness of my Subjects my principal Care and Study, this Instance of your particular Confidence in me, would engage me more strongly to make use of the Power you have given me of doing good, in promoting the Honour and Interest of my People.

The ample Provision you have made for the Queen, is another Instance of your Regard for me, which I am confident she will very well Deserve, and I shall always acknowledge.

My Lords and Gentlemen;

It is a great happiness to me, to see the Nation in so *Prosperous and Flourishing* a Condition, at the highest pitch of *Glory and Reputation*, of great weight in holding the Balance of *Europe*, defending themselves in their just Privileges and Possessions, and vindicating the Honour of the Crown of *Great Britain*.

At Home I find, among my *Protestant Subjects*, such mutual charity and forbearance diffused throughout the Kingdom, that the National Church repines not at the Indulgence given to *Scrupulous Consciences*; and those that receive the Benefits of the Toleration, envy not the Established Church the Rights and Privileges which they by Law enjoy.

From these happy Causes and favourable Conjunctions hath flowed that general Tranquillity, that rise of Publick Credit, and that improvement of Trade and Commerce, which have generally increased our Wealth and Power, and given us that Respect and Influence abroad, which hath so much advanced the Glory and Happiness of this Nation.

But all these Blessings, great and valuable as they are, had not been secured and transmitted to Us, without your having carefully avoided all Occasions of Strife and Division, without a strict regard to Publick Faith, a constant Care and Attention towards discharging the National Debt, and without that singular *Steadiness and Resolution*, which this Parliament has shewed upon all proper and necessary Occasions.

I can therefore make no doubt, but that your Behaviour and the Temper you have shewn, will sufficiently recommend this Parliament to the Esteem and Good Opinion of your Country, who, from the same Conduct, and by pursuing the same Measures, may promise themselves all future prosperity.

The Expiration of this Parliament now drawing near, I will give Orders for issuing the Writs for calling and electing a new Parliament, as soon as it can conveniently be done; and I am persuaded that the general Contest and Emulation in expressions of Duty and Affection to me, which to my great Satisfaction I have Universally met with, will be further demonstrated by the choice of a Parliament, Zealously affected to our present happy Establishment in the Protestant Succession; and in return, nothing shall be wanting on my part, that can contribute towards improving a good Correspondence and Harmony,

Harmony between me and my People, and that can tend to perfect and perpetuate the Happiness of Great Britain.

Then the Lord Chancellor by his Majesty's command prorogued the Parliament to Tuesday the 29th of August next.

We hear that a Proclamation will be published next Week for dissolving the present Parliament, and that the Writs for calling another will bear Date the 27th of July.

His Excellency's SPEECH to the General Assembly of his Majesty's Province of New-York, the 30th of September. 1727.

Gentlemen;

THE Death of our late Sovereign of ever glorious Memory, and the happy Accession of his most Excellent Majesty, have already filled your Hearts with all that, dutiful Subjects must feel upon so great an Occasion. And the choice which the People have at this time made of you to Represent them, gives you an early Opportunity of Expressing their Loyal Sentiments upon it.

You will find that I have lost no Time, nor spared any Expence in order to Secure the Six Nations for ever to the British Interest, by making a Settlement of some Strength among them convenient for Trade with the *sar* Indians, as well as themselves. And by Supporting it in such a manner, as I hope, with your Assistance, will prevent any attempts against it. The Consequence of this undertaking cannot appear better than by the great uneasiness which it has given to the *French*, who seem apprehensive, that their unjustifiable Pretensions and Encroachments upon our *Indians*, and their Endeavours to engross the Trade with all the *sar* Nations, will be defeated by it: That they are under so much concern, you will plainly see by the Governour of *Canada's* Summons to my Officer at *Ongos*, to abandon it, and by his Letter delivered to me, by the Governour of *Trois Rivieres*, wherein he complains of the Enterprize in the strongest Terms; which Papers, together with my Answer, I shall lay before you.

I cannot avoid observing to you, That the Fund provided by the late Assembly for this Service, has not in any sort, answered the greatness of the Charge, nor even any Part worth mentioning, of what it was intended to Produce, so that the whole has been performed at my own Expence or upon my private Credit: and this Burden I chose to take intirely on myself, rather than suffer the Design to run the risk of being lost, as it probably would by the least Delay; I have thus Engaged my self, upon a full Confidence, that you would not fail to Pro-

vide for the immediate discharge of a Debt, contracted for the Province, when it's Salary required it in the most pressing manner. The Particulars shall be laid before you, as far as the Accounts are completed. And I hope you will make a large Allowance, for what is not yet brought to Account, and make full Provision, of what shall be requisite for the next Year to Support & Maintain this Important Post.

I must remind you of the Inconveniencies which arise from the Limits of the Province, being undetermined. This is not only a great Discouragement to its being well Peopled and Improved, but likewise a constant Occasion of Disorders and Quarrels with our Neighbours; our late Agreement with the Government of *Connecticut*, has indeed put a Stop to them for the present, on that Side, but unless you make Provision for the Compleating the Lines, to be run in Consequence of it, which that Province has made repeated Application to have done, the Mischiefs intended to be prevented by that Agreement, may possibly happen. You are no Strangers to the Differences, which have subsisted for some years between the Patentees of *Western-holk*, and the Inhabitants of the Province of the *Massachusetts Bay*, upon the Application of those Patentees. I have made an agreement with that Government to abstain on both sides, from any new Attempts, till the Lines between that Province and this shall be run. And their Assembly has made a Proposal to treat with this Government about those Limits, and have named Commissioners for that purpose: I shall lay their Resolves before you, that you may take such Measures on that Head, as you shall think most expedient.

I have lately been informed of Disturbances that have happened between the Inhabitants of *Orange County*, in this Province, and *Hunterdon County* in *New-Jersey*, which I know of no expedient to put an end to, but by compleating the Division line on that Side, which will require a Sufficient Provision from you.

There has been so much already done, to Beautify & Repair the Buildings in the Fort, that I am perswaded you will not leave that Work imperfect. The Soldiers Barracks, are in a very ruinous Condition, and will require a much greater Charge, if what is necessary to keep them from falling, be not done without Delay.

I have the Satisfaction to inform you, that your Agent has been very Active in Soliciting the Affairs of this Province, and particularly that he has succeeded in obtaining that Pressing Instance might be made at the Court of *France*, against the Stone-House, built at *Niagara*. You cannot but be sensible that his Vigilance will be very requisite, to prevent any mis-representations which the *French* may make of our Building, at *Quebec*.

1012-1013

Oningo, as well as to bring the other matters, committed to his Care, to a happy Conclusion; and therefore I make no Question of your Continuing to give him all suitable Encouragement.

The Season of the year, being so far advanced, I hope you will proceed with all possible Dispatch, that you may finish what I have recommended to you, and if you have any thing to propose for the Benefit of the Country, I shall very readily joyn with you in it, to the utmost of my Power.

W. BURNET.

Rome, June 21. On Monday last Cardinal Polignac received an Express from Paris, with the News of signing the Preliminary Articles for a General Peace in Europe: Whereupon his Eminency took immediately Audience of the Pope to impart it to his Holiness, who expressed much Joy on that Occasion. 'Tis assured the Emperor will put in Execution the Bull of Clement VI. against the Monarchy of Sicily, and that the Pope is not averse, having intimated to the Bishops of that Kingdom, that he would have them reform their Church Government. The Pope is now amassing a considerable Sum of Money, to which End he sells Mon of the Presents that are made to him, and among others, the Cross, and the six silver Candlesticks lately sent to him by King of Sardinia. This Court makes all possible Interest to have a Plenipotentiary admitted at the Congress of Aix la Chapelle. The Portuguese give out, that in Case the Pope delays any longer raising M^r Bichi to the Purple, their Sovereign will give that Prelate a Bishoprick in his Kingdom, after previous Naturalization, and never admit afterwards as Nuncio at his Court. 'Tis likewise rumoured, that the Cardinals of the Congregation of the Holy Office have made earnest Remonstrance to his Holiness against two Bulls he intends to publish, the one containing some explanations upon the Constitution Unigenitus, and the other enjoying the teaching of no other Doctrine than that of St. Thomas, particularly with Respect to such Points, which the Divines call Scientifici, Metaphisici, and Pre-determinatio Physica; which two Points contain several knotty controverted Questions, and among others, whether the Decrees of God are absolute or conditional; and whether all that happens must be of Necessity, or whether it is owing to natural Accidents? And we hear that the said Cardinals have told the Pope, that this latter Bull would create more Mischief than any other has hitherto done. The Great Duke of Tuscany has entered a Protest against the Nomination of M^r Vukenti to the place of Auditor of the Rota, his Royal Highness pretending to have the Alternative for naming one of his Subjects to that Dignity.

London, July 22.

On Monday last Capt. Jenkins arrived in Town, from the *Greine*, by way of *Lisbon*: He gives an account, that on the 16th of May, in his Ship *Anne*, bound from London to *New-England*, he lost sight of *England*, and that on the same day he spoke with the *King's* Man of War, bound from *Antigua*, with the *Royal Georges* Treasure for *London*, and that the next day he was taken by a Spanish Man of War, which took about the same time the *Hanover*, Capt. Wright from *Venice* and *Zant*, for *London*; the *John* and *Mary* from *Portsmouth* to *Gebraltar*; and the *Swallow*, from *Lisbon* for *Cork*; and that they were all carried into the *Greine*. He adds; That a large

English Ship had been taken and carried into *St. Anders*, but the Name and Voyage he could not learn.

'Tis written from *Malaga* the 18th Instant, That two days before the *Loyal* and *Betty* were taken and brought in there, Capt. *Engley* in the *Loyal* had fallen in with a Privateer, with whom he maintained a sharp Fight, killing several Men in the Privateer, and at last shooting away her Mast, he got clear; but soon after fell in with another, with which he engaged four hours, until over-powered, he was forced to submit, having first kill'd 4 Men and wounded 18 in the Privateer. Capt. *Copthorn*, in the *Betty* Gally, made likewise a brave Defence; he had five Men kill'd and all the rest wounded, some of whom the Spaniards killed in cold Blood; he wounded 18 of the Privateer's Men before he was taken. The two Privateers which took these Ships, sailed from *Malaga* 2 Days before advice of the King of Spain's signing the Preliminary Articles.

We have already received Accounts of near 60 English Merchant Ships that have been seized and taken by the Spaniards since the Commencement of the Siege at *Gibraltar*; which, with their Cargoes, are thought to amount to near an Hundred Thousand Pound.

London, July 26. Last Monday the Duke of New-Castle and the Lord Viscount Townshend kill'd his Majesty's head upon their being appointed his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and on Tuesday the Warrants were signed by his Majesty, for their new Commissions to be made out accordingly.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable *Henry Pelham*, Esq; to be his Majesty's Secretary at War.

The Right honorable *Francis* Earl of *Godolphin* to be Groom of the Stool to his Majesty.

The Right Hon. *Phillip* Earl of *Chesterfield*, *Henry* Earl of *DeVaux*, *William* Earl of *Essex*, *William-Anne* Earl of *Albemarle*, *Hugh* Lord *Clinton*, Lord *Henry Herbert*, Lord *Thomas Paget*, and Lord *William Manners*, to be Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed-Chamber.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entred Inwards,

Ship *Molly*, Jo. Hodthon from Deal, Ship Adventure; J. Davis from Plymouth, Sloop John, S. Jacobs from Jamaica, Snow Thomas & John, J. Bell from Barbados.

Entered Outwards;

Sloop Mary Ann W. Richardson for Bermuda, Brig. Clementina, Jos. Arthur for Antigua.

Cleared for Departure,

Sloop Dolphin, E. C. tting, Sloop Phoenix, De Luptor to Boston, Sloop Elizabeth, Th. Prudden, to Barbados, Scoon, Dolphin, R. Tertilan to Cape May.

Custom House, Boston, Sept. 30. Entred Inwards.

White from Barbados, Jessup, Plaires & Harris from Antigue, Harlow from the Bay of Honduras.

Cle red Out.

Cary & Sheperdson for London, Beekman for N-York, Higging for N-Carolina, Henderion for Bardados, Fredrick & Linn for Annapolis Royal, Pingle for Cork, Renc for Jamaica, Spencer for Pennsylvania, Clark for R-Island.

Outward Bound.

Mills & Raymond for N-Carolina, Evans for Philadelphia, Clark for Rh Island, Egleston for Barbados, Allen for Connecticut.

Custom House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Sloop Iryal, B Claghorn from Rh. Island & N-London. Brig. Catherin, J Garride from Barbados, Sloop Martha, Gab Waine from Surranam, Sloop Mary, W Beekman, from Boston, Sloop Seahorse, M. Tucker from Bermuda.

Outward Entries.

Brigt Nonfuch, J. Woodside, Ship Duke of Portland, M Thody for Jamaica, Ship Fidelity, Mat Scot for London, Sloop Trial, B.C. Claghorn for Rh-Island.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Prince Idrick, T. Witter to S. Carolina, Sloop Mary & Eliia, J Outerbridge to Curacao, Sloop Walter G. Garrett to Boston, Sloop Trial, Ben Claghorn to Rh-Island, Sloop Victory, Al. Taylor to Barbados.

New-York, Feb. 9. On Tuesday last the Sloop Martha arrived here in 18 days from Surranam, and left the following Vessels in that River, viz. 2 Sloops belonging to Philadelphia, 2 Brigantines, 2 Sloops & 2 Scooners belonging to Boston, one Brig. and one Sloop belonging to Rhode-Island, and one Sloop belonging to New-York.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

An Advertisement from the London Journal.

ALL Merchants, Owners of Ships, and others, Sufferers by Spanish Seizures or Captures, since the 11th of February last, are desired to send an Account in Writing, mentioning the Ships and Masters Names, with their Voyages, and distinct Value of their Interests in the Ships and in the Cargoes, The Time When and Places Where they were Taken, and by whom, and where they were carried into; It being in order to solicit for Restitution or Satisfaction.

Direct to Michael Shaw at the Crown Coffee-House behind the Royal Exchange.

TEN Lusty Young Negro Men, at the House of James Henderion in New-York, To be SOLD.

Those that incline to take the Votes of the Assembly, as they come forth, may have them for 2 d. per Sheet.

Very good Press-Papers for the Fulling-Mills to be Sold by the Printer hereof.

New-York, Printed and Sold by William Bradford, To be Sold also by Richard Nicholls, Post-Master, Where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.



New-York Gazette,

From October 9. to Monday October 16. 1727.

To His EXCELLENCY

William Burnet, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of New-York, New-Jersey, and the Territories thereon depending in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.
 The Humble Address of the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York.

May It Please Your Excellency;

W E His Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the General Assembly of this Colony, being deeply sensible of the Death of our late Sovereign, of ever glorious Memory, and equally transported with the Rightful and Peaceable Accession of his present Majesty to the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, and all the Dominions thereunto belonging, think it our Duty in the beginning of this Session, humbly to Address his Majesty on these two great Occasions, and to assure him of the Loyalty and Affection of the People whom We have the honour to Represent. And therefore desire that your Excellency and the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council of this Colony will be pleased to joyn therein.

We embrace this Opportunity to Thank your Excellency in the most respectful manner, for your Obliging Speech to this House, and to assure you, That the several Matters therein Recommended to us, shall, in the course of our Proceedings, be as maturely considered as the Season will allow; and such Provisions made as the Nature of Things and Circumstances of the Colony will admit. And we do in a more particular manner own, That we esteem the engaging your private Credit for completing the Trading-House at *Ojibego* (over and above the Provision made for it by Act of Assembly) as a Mark of your Zeal for encouraging the Indian Trade, and securing the *Six Nations* in the British Interest; for which we give you our hearty Thanks, and shall endeavour to find out ways and means to defray the reasonable Charge thereof.

Upon this Head, we cannot but observe, with the greatest Surprise, the Imperious manner in which the Governor of Canada Summoned and Demanded that we should Demolish & Abandon our Trading Houses, and the Letter in which he pretends to give a Colour for that Procedure. We persuade our selves, that the true Right in

which your Excellency's Answer has put that matter, will convince him, that his Pretensions are Unjust and without Foundation.

We humbly hope, his Majesty will represent this Unwarrantable Proceeding to the French King, as we are glad to find our Ambassador at that Court had Orders to do about the Stone House built by the French at *Niagara*, on Ground belonging to the the *Five Nations*, allowed by the Treaty of *Utrecht*, as Subjects of the Crown of Great Britain.

To his Excellency the Honourable William Burnet, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of New-York, New-Jersey, and the Territories depending thereon in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

The Humble Address of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Assistants of the City of New-York in America, convened in Common Council.

May it Please your Excellency;

T He great Value and Esteem which we preserve for the Memory of his late Majesty, to whose wise Councils we owe the Security of those Liberties and Privileges which to a free People will always appear Inestimable, and the happy Accession of his present Majesty to the Throne of his Ancestors, are the Occasions of our attending your Excellency at this time, and it is our earnest Request, That your Excellency would please to Transmit, (in such manner as you shall think most proper) our humble Address to the Throne, hoping, that thro' your Excellency's Representation of us, the same will be accepted as the sincere Expression of our hearts, unitedly devoted to his Majesty's Royal Person, and the Succession in his Illustrious House.

Your Excellency has for several years past, had the honour truly to Represent the Person of our late King, and his Subjects here have thereby enjoyed all Rights and Privileges which were possessed by those who had much nearer access to his Royal Person. We think ourselves truly happy under your Excellency's Administration: We pray for the Continuance of it; and as the Blessing we enjoy under your Government, are very dear to us, We beg leave to assure your Excellency, that at all times, and upon all occasions, This Corporation will heartily endeavour to demonstrate their Affection to your

Person, and their Gratitude to their Sovereign, who gives us so Prudent and so Indulgent a Protector of his People. We are, *May it Please your Excellency*, Your Excellency's most Dutiful and Obedient Servants.

Warsaw, July 22.

The States of Courland petition in a Resolution to maintain their great Privileges, and the Liberty of the Protestant Religion. Mean time the Regiments of the Crown continue their March to join the Troops of Lithuania, which have formed a Camp near the River Narew.

Brussels, August 7. A Courier is arrived from Madrid with News that the Queen of Spain is brought to Bed of a Prince the 15th inst. and was named Antoine, the King of France being his Godfather.

Deal, July 25.

Yesterday arrived here the Role Man of War, from conveying the Randolph (on board of which was the Governor of Virginia) part of her way to Virginia.

London, July 26.

His Majesty's Ship the Lark, Capt. Gray, is appointed to Transport Brigadier Hunter and his Family to his Government of Jamaica.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, Kt. of the most Noble Order of the Garter, to be Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, Sir Charles Turner, George Dodington, Esq; Sir George Osbalden, and Wm. Clayton, Esq; to be Commissioners for executing the Office of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The Earl of Berkley, first Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, is out, and we hear will be succeeded by the Lord Torrington.

Wm. Chetwynd Esq; another Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty is also removed, and we hear will be succeeded by Samuel Molinux, Esq; who was Principal Secretary to his Majesty when Prince of Wales.

The Earl of Essex is made Ranger of St. James's Park, in the Room of the Lord Chetwynd.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following Commissioners for Trade, viz.

The Chancellor of Great Britain, or the Keeper of the Great Seal now, and for the time being.

The High Treasurer of Great Britain, or first Commissioner of the Treasury now and for the time being.

The President of the Council for the time being.

The Keeper of the Privy Seal, for the time being.

The High Admiral of Great Britain, or first Commissioner of the Admiralty, now and for the time being.

His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, for the time being.

The Surveyor and Auditor General of all his Majesty's Revenues in America, for the time being.

Thomas Earl of Westmoreland.

John Chetwynd, Paul Dorninque, Thomas Pelham, Martin Bladen, and Edward Ash, Esqrs.

Sir Orlando, Bart. Walter Cary, Esq; London, August 6.

Thomas Paget, Esq; one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber to his Majesty, is appointed Governor of Barbadoes, in the room of Henry Worlely, Esq;

Custom-House, Boston, Oct. 23. Entered Inwards.

Reading from N. Carolina, Holden from Martineco, Kent and Sumner from Jamaica, Delano from Annapolis, Royal, Thomas from S. Carolina, Moyrant from Cape Breton, Ruffel from Surinam, Davis from Guadalupe,

Tonien & Fluker from St. Kitts, Morgan from Peninsular, Jerregeau from Virginia, Green from Newfoundland, Baker & Foster from N. Castle, Moor from Plymouth, & Clark from London.

Cleared Out.

Lyne for Annapolis R. Delene for W. Indies. Pate for Lisbon, Breed for Maryland, LeGallise for Virginia, Foster for Jamaica, Timberlake for Surinam, Autel for Antigua, & Raymond for N. Carolina.

Outward Bound.

Lux for Maryland, Turner for N. Carolina, Lawler & Stanney for Madera, Condey for Leeward Islands, and Barker for Great Britain.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entered Inwards, Ship Stork, W. White from Lisbon, Brig Mary, G. Olive from Pool, Ship Henry, S. Lofting from Barbadoes, Snow Jos. and Benja. J. Coppin from Liverpool and Waterford.

Entered Outwards,

Ship Swift, J. Parkhouse for Jamaica, Ship John and Anna, T. Warcup for Plymouth, Sloop Talc, Benj. Florkins for So. Carolina.

Cleared for Departure, None.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries, Ship Vigilant Postilion, Lewis Francis anchor from Liogan, being bound to Nantz in France, forced back by Distress in his Voyage to repair, Snow Beginning, Jo. Hall from Honduras, rifled by a Privateer, here arrived for refitting; Sloop Speedwel, A. Schermichorn from Boston, Sloop Revenge, J. Wilson from Honduras, Sloop Seaflower, J. Lawrence from Rhode Island.

Outward Entries.

Snow King-Georg, Jacaraly for So. Carolina, Brig, Francis & Catherine, Jo. Young, Sloop Diamond, J. Macintosh, for Jamaica, Sloop Speedwel, A. Schermichorn, Sloop Mary, Wm. Beckman, Sloop Mary, W. Eilton for Boston, Ship Sufarah, R. French for P. Amboy, Sloop Revenge, J. Wilson for Rhode Island.

Cleared for Departure,

Ship Fidelity, M. Scot for London, Ship Susanah, Reg. French to P. Amboy, Sloop Speedwel, A. Schermichorn to Boston.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

RUn away from John Hyatt of Philadelphia, he is a Servant Man, John Hill, about 22 years of age, he is a middle stature, has black Hair, thin Village, and a little Pock-freckles; Wears a dark coloured Kersey Jacket, Leather Breeches, Dowlas Shirt, Felt Hat, & white Thread stockings; his Cloaths are tolerable good; He is a Brazer by Trade Whoever can take up said Servant, secure him, and give notice to his Master in Philadelphia, or to the Printer herof, shall have *Thirty Shillings* as a Reward, and all Reasonable Charges.

Very good Coffee to be Sold by William Bradford, jun. for four Shillings per Pound.

TEN Lusty Young Negro Men, at the House of James Henderson in New-York, To be SOLD.

THe that incline to take the Votes of the Assembly, as they come forth, may have them for 2d. per Sheet.

Very good Press-Papers for the Tulling-Mills to be Sold by the Printer herof.

New-York, Printed and Sold by William Bradford, To be Sold also by Richard Nicholls, Post-Master Where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.

THE
New-York Gazette,

From October 16. to Monday October 23. 1727.

To His EXCELLENCY

William Burnet, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of New-York, New-Jersey, and the Territories thereon depending in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

The Humble Address of his Majesty's Council of the Province of New-York.

May It Please Your Excellency;

WHilst we are Congratulating his Majesty from whose Reign we are assured we shall reap all the Benefits naturally arising to his People, from the good Effects of a wise, a good and just Government, we cannot be so Ungrateful as to forget the great Advantages which this Province has during your Administration, received from your Prudent & wise Direction. You truly representing that Prince of glorious Memory, who was graciously pleased to assign you to this Honourable Station. We have, under you, enjoy'd all our Rights, Privileges and Liberties in their full Extent, and you have upon every occasion, shown a Love to Mankind in general, in all your Conduct, a strict Regard to Honour, Equity and Justice.

We owe to your Excellency's Care, Diligence and Foresight the Settlement of that Important Frontier of *Oswego*, by much the most Rational method for the Security of the this Province, against the Neighbouring *French*, and for encouraging the *Six Nations* and other Remote *Indians* in the *English* Interest, that ever was attempted.

We behold among us, with a particular Pleasure, the Son of that good Prelate, to whom the Protestant World are so much obliged for the part he bore in bringing to an happy Issue the Establishment of the *British* Crown, and fixing it upon the heads of that illustrious Family who now enjoy it, and would esteem your Continuance among us in your present Station, one of the greatest Marks of the Royal Favour to us.

To George the Second, King of Great Britain, &c.

The Humble Address of the People called Quakers.

Gracious Sovereign;

IT having pleased Almighty God, in whose Hand is the Breath of the greatest Monarch, to remove by Death, our late Gracious King, Thy Royal Father: An Affliction in which, We, thy Dutiful Subjects, deeply share, as

sensible that His Reign was one continued Blessing to all His People: And in which We enjoy'd not only the Indulgences granted Us in the Reigns of His Royal Predecessors, but also fresh Marks of his own Clemency and Goodness. We have therefore great and just Cause to Console the Loss of a Prince to Gracious and Beneficent. But when we consider, that the Merciful Hand of Divine Providence hath placed Peaceably upon the Throne, a Son, the Successor of His Royal Vertues (the Earnest whereof We behold with Pleasure, during the short Experience of Thy Prudent Administration, when Regent) *It is Cause sufficient to abate our Grief and assuage our Sorrow:* And the Hopes we then conceived, are fully Confirm'd by thy Gracious Declaration from the Throne, to make all Thy Subjects Happy and Secure, in the full Enjoyment of their Religious and Civil Rights.

Wherefore, GREAT PRINCE, We, tho' a small Part of Thy Dutiful Subjects, Humbly beg Leave to approach Thy Royal Presence, with Sincere and Hearty Congratulations on thy Ascending the *British* Throne, in Perfect Tranquility.

And to declare our Entire Affection and Dutiful Obedience to thy Royal Person and Government, as our Christian and Peaceable Principle enjoys. And we greatly Hope Thy Hand will be the Happy Instrument to finish that Good Work began by thy Royal Father, of Calming & Compelling the Differences of *Europe*, and preventing the Calamities of War, which were to lately Threatened.

We also Humbly beg Leave to Express the Joyful Sense Imprinted upon our Minds, of the Perfectly Vertues of our Gracious Queen, Thy Royal Consort, and of the Pleasing Prospect of your Numerous & Hopeful Issue, who, whilst they are Shining & Illustrious Ornaments around the Throne, are Valuable Pledges of the future Peace and Security of these Kingdoms.

May the Almighty and Allwise God, Shower down on Thy Royal Head and Family, His Divine, as well as Temporal Blessings: May He by His Wisdom, guide Thee in Thy Councils, to the Promotion of Religion and Virtue, the Support of the Protestant Cause in General, and the Good of all thy Subjects.

And may the Weight and Care usually annexed to a Crown, be Lightness and made Easy, by the Dutiful and Cheerful Obedience of a Great and Free People.

To

TO WHICH THE KING was pleased to give the following most Gracious Answer.

The KING's Answer.

This Dutiful and Loyal Address, is very Acceptable to Me, and You may depend upon my Protection.

The Foregoing Humble Address, of the People call'd *Quakers*, was Presented to the King by *Joseph Nye*, attended by a Large Body of the said People, Introduced by the *Duke of Grafton*.

They afterwards waited on the Queen, and *John Eccleston* made the following Speech.

May it Please Our Gracious Queen;

AS We have been favoured with the Liberty of Access, to our Gracious King, to Condole the Death of his Royal Father, to Congratulate His Accession to the *British Throne*, and to Tender the Assurances of our Affection and Fidelity, to His Royal Person and Government.

We beg Leave with great Deference, Humbly to approach Thy Royal Presence, on the same Solemn Occasions, which we now do with all the Affection and Regard due from Dutiful and Obedient Subjects.

Gracious Queen;

May the Enjoyment of thy Royal Dignity, be Long and Happy, and may Our Present Gracious King Long Possess the *British Throne* in Peace, till future Time, and maturity of Years, shall Transfer it in Safety to Your Royal and Hopeful Offspring, Formed and Nurtured for Government, by Thy Virtuous Care, to be Fit Examples to Future Princes, a Blessing to late Posterity, and the Effectual Security, under Divine Providence, of our Present Happy Constitution.

To which, the Queen was Pleased to give a Very Gracious Answer.

London, August 2.

Mrs Palmer a rich Widow Gentlewoman, that died some Days ago at her Habitation in the Parish of St. Andrew Holbourn, was buried last Monday Night at St. Giles's Cripplegate; we hear she left, among other Legacies, 4000*l.* for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Part, 4000*l.* for increasing Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, 2000*l.* to be added to Q. Anne's Bounty, 2000*l.* to the Hospital of Bethlehem, 500*l.* to the Charity School of St. Andrew's Holbourn, and 500*l.* to Poor Widows that receive no Alms from the Parish, &c.

Custom House, Boston, Oct. 14. Entered Inwards.
Lewis, Thatcher, Pye & Belcher from Honduras, Sipskins, Garett & Bradhurst from N-York, Knox from Jamaica taken by the Spaniards, Colin from Martinico, M. Lester from N-Carolina, Sayward from Nevis; Machon, Ellis, Ivory & Pidgeon from N-Joundland, Drew from Jamaica, Beney from N-Cistle, Maish from P-Amboy Homans from London.

Cleared Out.

Evans for Philadelphia Screech for Surranam, Gale & Ward for N-Carolina, T. Ron & Murgatid for W-Indies Porter for Barbados, Hamerton for London.

Outward Bound.

Reading & Seers for N-Carolina. Clymer for Bristol, Saywell for Barbado. Collens & Davis for Rh-Island, Clark for London. Kent for Jamaica. Thatcher for Rh-Island & Connecticut, Fletcher for Maryland, Gros for N-London, Thomas for Ireland, Ballentine for Britain, Davis for Long Island.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entered Inwards.

Sloop Betty, R. Quail from N-Carolina, Ship Friendship, John Davis from Cows.

Entered Outwards,

Ship Princess, H. Coomb for Madera, Snow Thomas & John, and Sloop John to B-roadoc.

Cleared for Departure,

Ship London Hope, T. Annis to London. Sloop Drake, S. Jacobs, and Sloop Rose, Ch. Luther to Jamaica. Sloop Hope, S. Burrows to Madera, Sloop Mary and Ann, Wm Richardson to Bermuda.

Custom-House, P. Amboy, Oct. 17. Entered Inwards.

Lyon and Gray from Boston, and Robinson from Rhode-Island.

Entered Outwards.

Ship Scission, Thomas Hopkins to Madera.

Cleared for Departure.

Glover for Barbadoes, Richardson for Madera, Fite Randolph for Boston.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries,

Sloop Mary, Sam. Davis from Honduras, Sloop Mary, Hen. Beckman from Curacao Sloop Endeavour, R. Robinson, Scoon-Mary, Louis Larcher from Rh-Island Sloop Woodriddle, Sam. Lockhart, Sloop John and Mary, J. Vanpelt from N-Carolina.

Outward Entries.

Brig. Katherin, Job. Garide for London, Scoon. Lamb, R. Hood for Maryland. Ship prospect, J. Lowers, Sloop Seaborie, M. Tucker for Jamaica.

Cleared for Departure,

Sloop Mary, Wm. Beckman, Sloop Mary, W. Ellison to Boston, Sloop Endeavour, R. Robinson to Rh-Island.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEREAS some years past there was one *Ralph Dutton* Transported himself from England to these parts of America, and design'd to settle in *Long Island Rhode-Island*. If the said *Ralph Dutton* or his heirs be alive, and do apply to the Printer hereof, they may be informed of an Estate that is fallen to them, and is worth looking after.

New-York, Printed and Sold by *William Bradford*. To be Sold also by *Richard Nicholls*. Post-Master, Where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper.



From *October 23. to Monday October 30 1727.*

A Letter from M Van der Meer, Ambassador of Liolland, to the Marquis de la Paz, Minister and Secretary of State of Spain. Dated Madrid July 5. 1727.

MONSIEUR;

SINCE You have not sent me the Order for Post Horses, as I demanded of you, I judge that you are desirous I should (before the dispatching my Courier) answer the Letter which you did me the Honour to write me, to signify the Intention of his Catholick Majesty, upon the Memorial which I gave you the 1st of this Month, in relation to the Steps made by his Britannick Majesty for the entire Cessation of Hostilities provided the same were Reciprocal from his Catholick Majesty; and to satisfy you therein, I must tell you, Sir, that after the Conferences which we have had together, I hoped that Things might have been presently settled in such a Manner, that I might consequently have been enabled to remit you the Original Orders to my Lord Portmore, and Admirals Wager and Hiers; but as I see that the Dispositions of his Catholick Majesty are very different from the Thoughts of England & France, I must necessarily before I do it, stay for new Orders; and I perceive with Sorrow, that Affairs will run out a long Time, unless his Catholick Majesty doth contribute to surmount the Difficulties which are started in the first Execution of the Preliminary Articles; which are, as I conceive, concerning, not to leave any Doubt in relation to Difficulties now in Question.

I concur with you, that without seeking to give Interpretation; or Extensions to the Preliminaries, they are only to serve in a literal Sense, to shew in what Manner the contracting Powers ought to govern themselves; and it appears likewise to me, that his Britannick Majesty doth not in any Thing go from what is stipulated, and that his Majesty's Orders are entirely conform to the End and Intentions of the said Preliminaries.

The Fifth Article which you cite, and wherein you remark, that it is clearly said, that the English Squadron, as well on the Spanish Coasts as in the Indies, shall retire, after the Cessation of Hostilities shall be begun, carries, according to my Judgement, an intire raising of the Siege of Gibraltar, since it is not possible to look upon the Hostilities as ceased, so long as an Army is

engaged before a Place, and that all her Batteries are ready to fire; and I demand of your self, Sir, if it be Prudence for England to abandon it self intirely to the Faith of Treaties, in ordering her Ships to retire, which are Part of the Security of that Place, when on the Side of Spain, they are under Arms, and will not lay them down, till after the Execution of the Articles, which were agreed amicably; Let us look on this Occasion (tho in a Sense a little different) on the Continent of Spain block'd up by an English Squadron; the Preliminaries are no sooner signed, but they retire into their Ports, and leave an entire Liberty to the Spanish Subjects to navigate. It is not a reciprocal Right that the Spanish Army which is besieging Gibraltar, shall also retire as Admiral Wager has done; wherein he has shewn an Example of the sincere Intentions of the King his Master? What passes now before that Place, cannot be look'd upon as a real Cessation of Hostilities, but only a Suspensions of *ad interim*, which the General Commanding Officers on both Sides have mutually agreed upon, at a Time when he who commanded the Place had no Orders from his Court. Therefore, in Regularity, his Catholick Majesty ought, at present, by real Effects, to shew that Hostilities are effectually ceased; and for that End raise the Siege of Gibraltar, that my Lord Portmore and Admiral Wager may be able to execute their Orders, in sending back to England the Ships & superfluous Troops which are in Gibraltar. I am perswaded, Sir, that his Catholick Majesty will exactly keep the Engagements which he has entered into, in signing the Preliminaries, and I am sure of the same on the Part of his Britannick Majesty. But those Two Powers own one another a mutual Confidence; if Spain will not have any, how can she expect that England shall?

[To be Continued]

To His EXCELLENCY

William Burnet, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Provinces of New-York, New-Jersey, and the Territories depending thereon in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

The Humble Address of the Justices of the Supreme Court, the High Sheriff, the Grand Jurors for the Body of the City & County of New York in America, and the Practitioners of the Law.

Sir;

SIR;

WE have Address'd his Majesty, and presume to Pray that your Excellency would be pleas'd to Transmit it, in such manner as you shall judge most fit. We have had a long Experience of your Excellency's Conduct, and how true you have always been of the Liberties and Properties of your Fellow Subjects, Preserving them as much as you could from any Attempts made upon either, and shall esteem your Continuance amongst us, as a Mark of the Royal Favour, and giving every Body that has been under your Government, an Opportunity of paying you these Marks of Respect & Gratitude, which you so much deserved, and they so justly owe.

Extrall of a Letter from Paris, Aug. 22.

The Cardinal de Fleury takes indefatigable Pains to Procure the Re-establishment of a general Tranquility, and as his Eminence has hitherto had such Success, he has resolved to perfect this great Work; and to that End to assist in Person at the Congress. His Eminence having propos'd to the Court of Vienna to transfer the Congress to some Place in France, it is assur'd the Emperor has agreed to hold it at Cambray. An Express from Madrid, dispatch'd for Vienna, pass'd by here last Week, as 'tis assur'd, with the Ratification of the King of Spain, but with Orders not to exchange the same, till the Differences between Great Britain & Spain are terminated, which in all Appearance will not be long, any more than a Reconciliation of Spain with France.

London, August 9.

We hear that the French Ambassador has acquainted our Court, that the Spaniards will effectually raise the Siege of Gibraltar, and confirm to all the Point of the preliminary Articles, except the Restitution of the South Sea Company's Ship *Prince Frederick*, now detain'd at *Porto Bello*.

We hear Sir *Hans Sloane* has kiss'd the King's Hand as Physician General to the Army.

London Aug. 12 Last Sunday arriv'd here an Express from Mr Walpole at Paris, with Advice that the Queen of France was brought to of two Daughters. One of them is since dead, and 'twas thought the other could not live long.

Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. is to be made a Groom of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty.

On Wednesday the Hon. *Thomas Townsend*, Esq; Second Son to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, was sworn in one of the Tellers of the Exchequer.

Last Thursday Morning the Writs were seal'd in Chancery for calling a new Parliament.

Hague, Aug. 16. N.S. Some private Letters from Madrid attribut the King of Spain's late Illness, and bad State of Health, to Grief for the Mis-carriage of the Siege of Gibraltar, which has swallowed up so many Thousands of his best Troops. It is certain that he has severely reprimanded some of his Chief Ministers who advis'd the Undertaking; so that those who were again st it would easily trip up their Heels, did not the Queen interpose, & take Care that none approach the King, but such as she approves under Pretext that his Majesty's ill State of Health will not permit him to apply himself to Business.

Custom-House, Boston, Oct. 21. Entred Inwards.
Lewis from Bay of Honduras, Mumford Simpson, Tozer, Rogers & Mattocks from Newfoundland, Dimmo from Fvall Rouch from Carolina, Smith & Lupton from Canoe Davis from Jamaica.

Cleared Out.

Lewis, Elwell & Turner for N. Carolina, Seers, Staples & Doty for N. Carolina, Lunn for Maryland, Eggleston for Barbados.

Outward Bound.

Thomas for Ireland, Balentine & Medick for Britain, Moore, Mason & Fletcher for M. I. land, Rose for Virginia, Tonkin for Madera, Mathews for Jamaica, De get for N. Carolina, Bacon for B. I. so, Romans for London.

Custom-House New York. Inward Entries,
S. p. Content, 1 as 7. no. from St. Thomas.

Outward Entries.

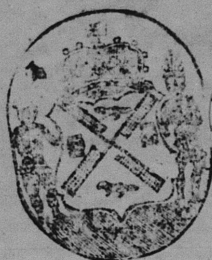
Scoon, Marv. 1001. Lanchet, Sloop F. hebe, Th. Barnes for Boston, Sloop J. of ph. Calk. Gentry for K. I. so, Sloop Martha, Nath. Winfield, Snow-binding, J. H. for Barbado, Sconner Prince William, William Jarat for Curacao.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Revenge James Willson to N. I. land.
* Note. Sh. Simuel, W. Bruyart which returned for Repair of her Damages by Storm last Month, is proceeding her intended Voyage to London.

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A Letter from M. Van der Meer, Ambass. don of Holland, to the Marquis de la Paz, Minister and Secretary of State of Spain. Dated Madrid July 5. 1727.

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We have Address'd his Majesty, and presume to Pray that your Excellency would be pleas'd to Transmit it, in such manner as you shall judge most fit. We have had a long Experience of your Excellency's Conduct, and how true you have always been of the Liberties and Properties of your Fellow Subjects, Preserving them as much as you could from any Attempts made upon either, and shall esteem your Continuance amongst us, as a Mark of the Royal Favour, and giving every Body that has been under your Government, an Opportunity of paying you these Marks of Respect & Gratitude, which you so much deserved, and they so justly owe.

Extrait of a Letter from Paris, Aug. 22.

The Cardinal de Fleury takes indefatigable Pains to Procure the Re-establishment of a general Tranquillity, and as his Eminence has hitherto had such Success, he has resolv'd to perfect this great Work; and to that End to assist in Person at the Congress. His Eminence having propos'd to the Court of Vienna to transfer the Congress to some Place in France, it is assur'd the Emperor has agreed to hold it at Cambray. An Express from Madrid, dispatched for Vienna, pass'd by here last Week, as 'tis assur'd, with the Ratification of the King of Spain, but with Orders not to exchange the same, till the Differences between Great Britain & Spain are terminated, which in all Appearance will not be long, any more than a Reconciliation of Spain with France.

London, August 9.

We hear that the French Ambassador has acquainted our Court, that the Spaniards will effectually raise the Siege of Gibraltar, and confirm to all the Point of the preliminary Articles, except the Restitution of the South Sea Company's Ship *Prince Frederick*, now detain'd at Port Bello.

We hear Sir *Hans Sloane* has kiss'd the King's Hand as Physician General to the Army.

London Aug. 12 Last Sunday arriv'd here an Express from Mr Walpole at Paris, with Advice that the Queen of France was brought to of two Daughters. One of them is since dead, and 'twas thought the other could not live long.

Sir Charles Hothan, Bart. is to be made a Groom of the Bed-chamber to his Majesty.

On Wednesday the Hon *Thomas Townsend*, Esq; Second Son to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, was sworn in one of the Tellers of the Exchequer.

Last Thursday Morning the Writs were seal'd in Chancery for calling a new Parliament.

Hague, Aug. 19. N.S. Some private Letters from Madrid attribut the King of Spain's late Illness, and bad State of Health, to Grief for the Misfortune of the Siege of Gibraltar, which has swallow'd up so many Thousands of his best Troops. It is certain that he has severely reprimanded some of his Chief Ministers who advis'd the Undertaking; so that those who were ag'd it would easily trip up their Heels, did not the Queen interpose, & take Care that none approach the King, but such as she approves under Pretence that his Majesty's ill State of Health will not permit him to apply himself to Business.

Custom-House, Boston, Oct. 21. Entered Inwards.

Lewis from Bay of Honduras, Mumford Simpson, Teger, Rogers & Mattocks from Newfoundland, Dimmo from Fvill Roach from N. Carolina, Smith & Lupton from Canio Davis from Jamaica.

Cleared Out.

Lewis, Elwell & Turner for N. Carolina, Seers, Staples & Doty for N. Carolina, Lunn for Maryland, Egelfon for Barbadoes.

Outward Bound.

Thomas for Ireland, Balentine & Medick for Britain, Moore, Watson & Fletcher for Maryland, Rolet for Virginia, Tonkin for Madera, Matthews for Jamaica, Deget for N. Carolina, Bacon for B. itto, Romans for London.

Custom-House New York. Inward Entries,
S. p. Content, 1 s. 7. no. from St. Thomas.

Outward Entries.

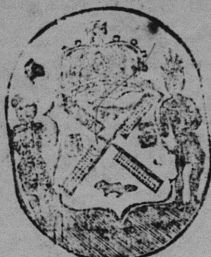
Scoon, Mary, 1 ton, Lancher, Scoop Phoebe, Th Barnes for Boston, Sloop Joseph, Catch Codr for Rhode Island, Sloop Martha, Nath. Winfield, Snow Beginning, J. ita for Barbadoes, Scooner Prince William, William Jariat for Curacao.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Revenge, James Willson for Rhode Island.
* Note, that Samuel, W. Bryant which returned for Repair of her. Damages by Storm last Month, is proceeding her intended Voyage to London.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

WHereas some years past there was one *Ralph Dutton* Transported himself from England to these parts of America, and design'd to settle in *Long Island* or *Nod-Island*. If the said *Ralph Dutton* or his heirs be alive, and do apply to the Printer hereof, they may be inform'd of an Estate that is talk'd to them, and is worth looking after.



Numb. 105.

New-York Gazette;



From October 30. to Monday November 6 1727.

Continuation of the Letter from M. Vander Meer, Ambassador of Holland, to the Marquess de la Paz, Minister and Secretary of State of Spain.

THE Restitution in general of the Ships or Effects taken on either Side, before the signing of the Preliminaries, should not likewise suffer any Difficulty, since the Clause inserted in the Fifth Article, in these Words is reciprocal, *And the Ships which may have been taken, shall be Bona Fide, restored, with their Cargoes, &c.* And as for what relates to the Ship Prince Frederick, belonging to the South-Sea Company, it is a particular Case, which will not suffer any Equivocation, nor the least Retardment; for it is said, in the Second and Third Articles of the Preliminaries, *That all the Possessions and Privileges, as well in the Indies as in Spain, shall be put upon the same Foot as they were by the Treaties and Conventions made before the Year 1725.* And by the Assiento Treaty for Negroes, it is stipulated, Article XL. *That in Case of a Declaration of War between the two Crowns, the South Sea Company shall have a Year and an Half to withdraw their Effects from India and Spain.* The Article is very positive in all Respects, and it is regular (tho' in open War) to stop or seize any thing belonging to the said South-Sea Company, which, in the Sense of the Treaties, should have no Concerns with the Hostilities between the two Powers; therefore it is clear, that there should not be the least Difficulty, for the Restitution not only of that Ship, but likewise of all the other Effects, of what Nature soever, belonging to that Company.

Things being upon this Foot, you see, Sir, that till his Catholick Majesty has acquiesced to what is demanded of him, I cannot part with his Britannick Majesty's Orders to my Lord Portmore, and to the Admirals *Wager* and *Hoyer*, since my Instructions are not to do it till I receive the like Orders from his Catholick Majesty: I am therefore obliged to communicate to his Britannick Majesty and to my Masters, what passes, that they may let me know their farther Intentions. In this Interval I cannot answer for what the abovesaid Admirals or my Lord Portmore may do, since they must govern themselves according to the Orders they before received.

After having spoken of the Affairs of the Continent of Spain, you tell me, that as for what regards the Indies, his Catholick Majesty is ready to give Orders, that within the Term of

Three Months, to reckon from the Day of the Dispatches, all Hostilities shall cease, and that they restore to the English the Prizes taken from them since the Day the Preliminaries were signed; his Catholick Majesty not finding it fitting, nor designing to do the like, for what have been taken before, because you say, Sir, that there is nothing of it stipulated in the Preliminaries, and that likewise his Catholick Majesty doth exclude the Restitution of the Ship *Prince Frederick*, as a Thing to be discussed at the future Congress, &c. I have already fully taken Notice of what concerns this Ship, and I can but recommend the same Thing once more to your Attention, that in the Fifth Article of the Preliminaries, preceding what regards the Retreat of his Britannick Majesty's Squadron from the Indies, there are expressed the Words which I have already cited, *viz. That the Ships which may have been taken, shall be, bona fide, restored with their Cargoes; and that it is after this Clause that it is said, That the Gallies shall have Permission to come home freely.* It is a Condition *in quantum*, and without the Execution of which, Admiral *Hoyer* cannot (so far as he can prevent it) permit the Gallies to depart. This being a natural Inference, has been received equally by England and by France, with whom his Britannick Majesty has concerted the expediting of his Orders for the Cessation of Hostilities. And I cannot well comprehend why there should be an Explication given contrary to the literal Sense of the Preliminaries, which have no other View than to put an immediate Stop to the War, and to restore every one to their Rights, in the same Manner as they enjoyed 'em before the Rupture between their Catholick & Britannick Majesties; that there might be laid before the future Congress, not such Points as are clear, and have been solidly established by authentic Treaties, but only such as may be litigated, or are obscure, or equivocal: And if there are in the abovesaid Fifth Article any Words which, by a forced Construction, may seem to regard only the Emperor, and the Offend Ships, it is easy to see that it is an Equivocation, which is to be made use of to avoid coming to the desired End. The Terms of the Preliminaries are short and easy to be understood, to prevent Affairs taking up too much Time. In the Fifth Article the Interests of his Catholick Majesty are mixed with those of his Imperial Majesty, tho' with one Distinction, which says, *That the Moment after the Articles shall be signed, all Hostilities shall cease, and*

with regard to Spain, Eight Days after the Preliminaries shall have been communicated to him, and that the Offend Ships, which sailed before the Cessation, may freely return: *This is for the Emperor.* The Ships which may have been taken, shall be, *Bona fide*, restored with their Cargoes; and the Galleons may freely return to Spain: *This is for Spain.* And the Consequence is just, that it is in Virtue of the one that the other is to be effected, as it is in Virtue of the Cessation of Hostilities, that the Offend Ships may return home, &c.

[To be Continued.]

The Orford Man of Wars Address to the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign Lord, May't please T'accept the Homage of your Seas; Neptune, who under you Commands, Graves leave to come and Kifs your Hands; And We your Servants, Sons to him, Give you three Cheers from Stern to Stem, And pray, while We can Splice a Rope, You'll live the Anchor of our hope.

We Mourn'd your Royal Father Dead, But Joy takes place, that you Succeed.

Your Royal Comfort next we Hail, May Sh' long Ride in gentle Gale, And may your Off-spring never fail.

Receive these Tributes, as they Run Rough, as the Element we're on; For they're sincere, tho' not for show, Nor do they from mean Custom flow, But from the Sense of what we owe.

Our Duty does not Bounce and Boil, Our Men's not dip't in Oxford Oyl:

We use no Tinsel Art to prove The Force and Ardour of our Love, But come, like open minded Folk, To tell you, we're your hearts of Oak, And true as ever Struck a Troak.

Nor shall we make our Paper sound With Twenty shillings in the Pound, As lying *Tunels* did before, Tho' if we could, we would give more; But we will give you what we can, And all stand by you to a Man.

Speak, and we'll let your Thunder Fly, And make the World dance Barnaby; Bring the Pretender to the Geers, And cut off all your Rebels Ears; Confirm *Gl'riabur* to your Crown, And all your Foreign Foes pull down:

Make Huzzing *Phill.* and *Charles* Obey Your scepter. — Keep us but in Pay.

If the King ask, *Who are you then?*
We Humbly Answer, *Orford's Men;*
Who ell'd dare ask, We Answer Bluff,
We're *Orford's Men*, and that's Enough.

Philadelphia, Oct. 30. Last Night between the Hours of Ten & Eleven, we had a small shock of an Earthquake which awaked some People out of their Sleep.
The same Night we had two shocks of an Earthquake at New-York, and at Long Island the same.

Custom House, Boston, Oct. 28. Entered Inwards.
Tyley, Wimbly & Bartlett from N. Carolina, Fulkley & Erwin from N. Castle. Dyer from Honduras, Hall from Newfoundland, Ellison from Jersey, Donnel from Annapolis-R.
Cleared Out.

Reading, Sampson, Snow, Dogget & Western for N. Carolina, Harrington & Kent for Jamaica, Wattell for Newfoundland, Waite for Barbados, Garretie for R. land & N. York, Maddock for Dartmouth, Mason & Ivory for Maryland, Ellison for N. York, Moore for S. Carolina,
Outward Bound.

Ball & Jernegan for Virginia, Douglas for Jamaica, Morehead for Maryland, Harris for Artigna, Ray & Morgan for Philadelphia, Pear on for Honduras, Freeman & Punched for Connecticut, Willson & Hecher for Leward-Islands, Davis for Bristol, Tozer for Surranam.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entered Inwards.
Sloop Samuel, Mr. Brownlow from Bermuda, Ship John J. Bail from London. Sloop Mary & Grace, R. Evans from Boston, Sloop Doverhope, Jehoff, Holland from Barbados.

Entered Outwards,
Brig Mary, Jos. Olive for Barbadoes Ship Henry, Sam. Lotting for Madera;

Cleared for Departure,
Brig. Mary Ann, Rob. Bird to St. Kitts, Sloop Tace, Ben. Hoskin to S. Carolina,

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries,
Sloop Sarah, B. Applebe from Lewis, Sloop Blackey'd Susan, Phil Cockrem from Hispaniola, Sloop Abigail, Ed. Rois from Honduras, R. Island.

Outward Entries.
Sloop Westmerland, John Emot for Perth-Amboy.

Cleared for Departure,
Sloop Mary, L. Lar her to Boston, Sloop Joseph, Caleb Godfry to R. Island, Sloop Westmerland, J. Emot to Amboy.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Serjant *James Waters*, late of the City of *New-York*, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Obadiah Hunt* of the said City, one of the Executors to the said Estate. And all Persons Indebted to said Estate, are desired to pay the same, to prevent further Trouble.

VERY good Mill'd Stockins to be Sold by the Printer hereof.

New-York, Printed and Sold by *William Bradford*, To be Sold also by *Richard Nisholls*, Post-Master, Where Advertisements are taken in, and all Persons may be supplied with this Paper,



THE New-York Gazette.

From November 6. to Monday November 13. 1727



*Remainder of the Letter from M. Vander Meer,
Ambassador of Holland, to the Ambassadeur de la
Paz, Minister and Secretary of State of Spain.*

I Thought fit to lay all this before you as
loose as possibly I could, and I shall add
to it one natural Reflection, w^{ch} is, That
it at present we find such great Difficulty upon
plain Preliminaries, w^{ch} may wth expect of
those which may occur at the future Congress,
where, very far from concluding anything they
will, without Doubt, fall into a Calamity, and into
a greater perplexity than we are in at Present:
But, in the mean time, what I find more afflict-
ing, is, that if his Catholick Majesty persists nor
to give up the Things in Question, I am afraid
we shall lose the Benefit of the good Intentions
of those who have been always inclin^d for Peace,
and that the Endeavours and particular Care with
which the Cardinal de Fleury has exerted himself,
to reconcile Affairs so nice and difficult, will not
bear all the Success which he and the respective
Powers might from thence have promised them-
selves.

I desire you, Sir, that you would represent
this to his Catholick Majesty, and endeavour to
persuade him to surmount the Difficulties which
he himself has created. It is for the Interest of
all the Powers of Europe, to contribute respecti-
vely to facilitate every Thing in their Power in order
for so general a Good as a Peace so much desired;
the Preliminaries are the first Foundation: If they
fall to the Place, into what Confusion shall we fall?
And after having surmounted Obstacles which
were thought insuperable, shall such a great
Work be rendered fruitless? Independently of
the general Interest which all Parties have to pre-
serve the Union of Europe, it is in Particular that of
Spain, France & England, and that of their High
Majesties, my Business, to seek out Ways to
establish a Balance of Power in Europe, which
may secure the Rights and Possessions of each
Potentate. Nothing but the Speedy holding of
a Congress can do this End: Is it possible
that his Catholick Majesty would retard the Pro-
ceedings by Delay? I am sure I made my self o^u;
and I flatter myself, that after these just
Representations, his Catholick Majesty, having
consulted his Ministers, with the usual consent to
the Ambassadors, will, in Compliance of his
Assurance, &c.

and you think that his Catholick Majesty,
having regard to these Representations, will

enter into my Reasons, and will send such Or-
der, as I have demanded, and conformable to
those of his Britannick Majesty; in this Case, I
shall delay the dispatching my Courier; but if
his Catholick Majesty persists in the Resolution
which you have notified to me, I desire you to have
the Goodness to send me a Permission to have
Post-Horses, that I may dispatch him To-Mor-
row, it being not possible for me to delay it any
longer.

I desire you likewise, Sir, before I finish my
Letter, to remark, that in the 5th Article of the
Preliminaries, it is said, *That if after their being
signed, there should happen any Troubles or Hostilities,
which shall occasion any Damage, the respective Powers
shall, in concert, cause Reparation to be made for such
Damages & Losses which the Parties may have suffered.*
But as it may happen, (which however, I hope,
will not be the Case) that the Refusal of his Ca-
tholick Majesty may occasion new Hostilities, the
same cannot be imputed to England.

I have the Honour of being, &c

A Dialogue between the POPE and Cardinal OTTOBONI,

CARDINAL.

Great Pontiff, James the Chevalier
Has sent me on a Message here;
He begs, as you'r his only Friend,
One Hundred thousand Crowns you'll send,
For George the King of Eng and's dead,
And James would very feign succeed.

POPE.

One hundred thousand Crowns? No less!
It's true, I wish him good Success,
But that's too much for me to give,
Or for a Beggar to receive;
I'll give him five and twenty down,
Or lend it on the British Crown.
(But I may give it, 'tis all one.)
The Rest I will make up with Pray'r,
For he's the Object of my Care,
All Priests and Fryars in case of Mass,
Shall use a Form to suit his Case.

CARDINAL.

But can your Holiness have
His Creatures in Reversion live?
There's Demand, Wharion, and the Rest,
Look on Religion as a Jest.

They

They Drink, and Game, and Whore, and Sweat,
And cannot be maintain'd by Prayer,
And what is *Jam's* worst Disease,
His Followers are all such as these.

Pope.

Poor Man! its true, Hard is his Fate;
But tell him, I am in a strait;
I fear, in Time, the *Pope of Rome*
Will like another Man become,
Esteem'd and Honoured no more
Than *Paul* and *Peter* heretofore:
Emp'rors and Kings that us'd to Kneel
And Crouch beneath our Chariot Wheel,
Now our Authority Disclaim,
And give Us but the empty Name.
See, *Germany* and *Spain* Decline,
And both Relinquish their Design;
Tho' both affirm'd the very Thing,
To make the Chevalier a KING.

Britain! Thou great auspicious Isle!
On Thee indulgent Heaven does Smile.
Beauty and Strength in Thee appear;
Thee all Men Covet, yet they Fear.
Could I to *Rome* that Land Attach,
For all the World I'd be a Match;
Then he that should deny the *Pope*
Should feel the Faggot or a Rope;
But tell the Chevalier I cannot hope.

Petersburg August 12. This Morning between 2 and 3 a-Clock, a dreadful fire broke out in a Russian Warehouse, which in less than an Hour consumed that and about 150 others full of Hemp, Flax, Pitch, Tar, These Warehouse being all built of Wood, the flames run like Gunpowder; and thro' the Emptiness of the Streets, the Militia & Burghers all fled, there was no hitting a stopping the flames. A great Number of Houses were destroyed; also 3 English Ships, 4 Hamburgers, 1 Lubeker, and about 35 Russian Vessels. All in such Confusion, & the Fire not being yet mended, we cannot be particular; however, the Damage is computed at two Millions of Rubels, besides the Loss of 300 Persons Lives.

New-York, Nov. 13. Yesterday Capt. Thomas Smith in the Ship *Bever* arrived here, in five Weeks from the Lands End; he left London the 12th of September, by whom we have Advice that the Honourable John Montgomerie, Esq; who is appointed Governor of New-York, was to come away in a Man of War about three Weeks after Capt. Smith left London. That the Ship *Dragon*, Capt. Brandon, bound to New-York, was at Deal the 12 of September. That Capt. Way was to sail in 3 or four Days after Capt. Smith came away.

That the Affairs of Europe continue in much the same Condition, or indeed seem to grow worse than better.
That the King of Spain hath not yet thought fit to Ratify the Preliminaries.

That the Enemies of the *Flotilla* are not yet distributed amongst the respective Proprietors.

That the Ship *Prince Frederick* is not yet Released from the Embargo at La vera Cruz.

That all the South Sea Company's Greenland Ships are arrived, except two, which 'tis feared are lost.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Entered Inwards.
Ship *Sam.* and *Arn.* Th. Glentworth, Brig. *Amir.* C. Hargrave, and Brig. *Hope.* Ja. Oswald from Barbadoes, Sloop *Charming Ally.* Du. Murry from Maryland, Sloop *Henrietta.* S. Fara from Jamaica.

Entered Outwards,

Ship *James Goodwele.* D. Crokat for Falmouth, Brig. *Dolphin.* W. Hall for Antigua, Sloop *Betty.* Ro. Quayle for No. Carolina.

Custom-House, Boston, Nov. 21. Entered Inwards.
Donnel from Annapolis Royal, Lopez from Canis, Stride from N. Carolina, Cotting from Nova-Scotia, Fitzrandol from P-Amboy, Prince from Cape Breton, Hayre & Perimore from Lisbon, Barbe from Antigua, Kent. Garald & Underwood from Honduras, Cales from Bermudar, Briney from Maryland, Robey from Plimouth, Ela from Iyal.

Cleared Out.

Prince, Ball Jernegan for Virginia, Simpton for Maryland, Ray & Morgan for Pennsylvania, Pimar & Bright for London, Stauny and Lawler for Madera, barkey for Plymouth, Dyer for West-Indies.

Outward Bound.

Dench for Topsham, Henderfon for N. Carolina, Dppee & Jan. King for W-Indies, Land for St. Kitts, Woodbury for Virginia, Friend for Leward-Islands.

Custom-House. New-York. Inward Entries.

Scoon. Walter, Gar. Garetle from Boston & R-Illand, Scoon. Jacob, Wm Smith from Jamaica.

Outward Entries.

Scoon Ranger, Jos. Royal for Barbados, Sloop Sarah, Ben. Applebe for Lewis, Scoon Thomas & Mary. Francis Judkin for Antigua, Sloop Abigail, Ed. Rofs for R-Illand.

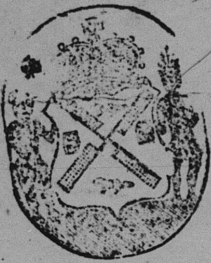
Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Phebe, T. Barnes to Boston, Scoon-Lamb, R. Hood to Maryland, Brig. Francis & Catherin J. Young, Brig. Nonsuch, Jo. Woodside to Jamaica, Snow Begonia, J. Hall to Barbados, Ship Vigilant Poffilion, L-wis Francis Faucher which was forced hither by Distress last Month in her Voyage from Liogan to Nantz, being r-fitted, is proceeding the said intended Voyage.

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Numb. 107.



New-York Gazette.

From November 13. to Monday November 20 1727

PARIS, August 30.

AS the Queen's Lying-in has been as successful as could be wished, and that no ill Accident has happened, so that she is entirely recovered, 'tis now said that her Majesty will set out by the End of next Month, or the beginning of October, to visit the King at Fontenay, from whence the King will not return to Versailles till the 29th of November next.

The 22d *Madame Felles de Beauvais de Chartres* arrived at Versailles to the Queen, and compliment her on her Lying-in. These two Princesses are to remain there with her Royal Highness their Mother, till the Departure of the Queen from thence.

Hague, Aug. 19. N.S. The Emperor's Ministers, Count Councilier, has publicly declared that the Departure of the Chevalier de St. George from Bologna, was by no means agreeable to his Imperial Majesty, who would take Care to disappoint him, if he thought to give Disturbance to the King of Great Britain from the Side of the Austrian Netherlands. We don't doubt of seeing a good Harmony speedily renewed between the Courts of Great Britain & Prussia. 'tis true (as we hear) that a marriage is concluded between the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal of Prussia.

London, August 24.

An Express has been sent to Plymouth, with Orders for his Majesty's Ship, the *Admiral*, Assistance, and Hampshire, to sail thence with the best fair Wind to join Sir Charles Wager's Squadron at Gibraltar.

His Majesty's Ship, the *Bold*, Captain Grafton and Monmouth, that were to have been paid off at Portsmouth, and disarmed, are ordered to get themselves in a Readiness for service.

Several other Men of War are to rendezvous in the Downs.

Edinburg, Aug. 7. We have had a great Noise here about a miraculous Cure said to be wrought on a Boy in Leith, who some Time ago was seized with a Palsy, by which he lost the Use both of walking and speaking; which Cure, if you believe the Lad, was performed at two several Times by a Man in White Rayment, with a shining Countenance, whom he accidentally met by the Water side; he that as it will, 'tis certain the Boy is surprisingly restored, both to the Use of his Speech & Legs.

Madrid, Aug. 13. We have all reason to flatter ourselves: that the Court will soon desist from its Pretensions, which have hindered till now the Ratifying the Preliminaries. M. Vander Meer, Ambassador of Holland, has had divers Conferences with our Ministers of State on this Subject, and has ordered a Courier to be ready to carry this News to the Hague. The Spanish Men of War equipped at St. Anne and Corunna, and which were put into the *Lago*, are to join the other 13 at Cadiz; and 'tis reckoned that next Spring we shall be able to put to Sea a Fleet of 35 Ships of the Line, 14 Frigates, & 18 Gallies.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Aug. 29. The Report spread of more Changes in the Ministry were not

well founded. The King of Spain has not yet answered Cardinal de Fleury's Letter formerly mentioned; and this Delay is attributed to the Court of Madrid having previously the Sentiments of the Court of Vienna. 'Tis affirmed the Pretender is at Avignon.

Peter-burg, Aug. 15. As to the dreadful Fire which happened here the 11th Instant, all is still in such Confusion that no exact Account is yet given of the Damage, though 'tis affirmed that 1500 000 Ells of Linnen, 400 000 Mitts, 250 000 Stone of Hemp, 500 Pipes of Lined Oil, 1000 Fats of Pot-Ashes, 20 Bales of Silk, 32 000 Rubels in Specie, besides a Quantity of Indigo, Meal, Rye, Oats, Malt, Flax, Salt, &c. were consumed.

LONDON, August 27.

Fifteen Hundred Medals are to be struck at the Tower against their Majesties Coronation, viz.

For the King, 200 Gold. 800 Silver.

Having on one Side the Bust of his Majesty, with this Inscription, *GEORGIUS II. DEI GRATIA MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX*, &c. And on the Reverse, his Majesty sitting in King Edward's Chair, with the Figure of Concord bearing a Cornucopia, crowning the King, with this Motto, *Volentes per Populos*. And in the Exergue, *Inaugurat. Od. 4.*

1727.

For the Queen, 100 Gold. 400 Silver.

On one Side the Bust of her Majesty, with this Inscription, *CAROLINA DEI GRATIA MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET HIB. REGINÆ*; And on the Reverse, the Effigies of her Majesty, extending one Arm to the Right towards a Figure representing the Protestant Religion, with this Motto, *HIC AMOR*, and extending the other Arm to the Left, with this Motto, *Hec PATRIA*, and in the Exergue, *Inaugurat. Od. 4.*

1727.

Paris, September 6. We learn from Madrid, that the Letters which the King of France wrote to the King and Queen of Spain, had occasioned an universal Joy. The Pope's Nuncio having put them into the Hands of his Catholick Majesty, with the Blue Ribbon of the Order of the Holy Ghost for the Infant Don Louis; the King after reading his, said, This is a Letter from the King my Nephew, which compliments me upon the Delivery of the Queen, and our Reconciliation is completed. His Majesty pronounced these Words in a very tender & affectionate Manner. The Queen also expressed much Satisfaction; and their Majesties ordered the News to be carried immediately to the Prince of Austria, to the Infants and the Infanta, who had the Honour to kiss their Hands in Token of Joy. 'Twas hoped that this Reconciliation would contribute much to the entire restoring the King's Health, who sleeps much better than he did, since his return from Aranjuez. All good Spaniards were under an inexpressible Joy at the good News, and complimented one another, as they did also the French they met with, saying, When shall we have a Minister from France? The Differences between Spain & England were not yet terminated. The Dutch Ambassador continued to press the Ministers of Spain to have a speedy Termination, which they believed was near at Hand, his Catholick Majesty having put his Intrests into the Hands of the King of France. The King of Spain received very graciously, and answered the Compliment which the Dutch Ambassador made him by the Marquess de la Paz, upon the Recovery of his Health, on the Part of the King of England. The scarcity of Money was still very great throughout all Spain; and they expect with Impatience, the Delivery of the *Asientos* of the Florida to restore Commerce.

London, August 31.

Henry Selwyn, Esq; is appointed Receiver General of the Customs, in the Room of his Brother John Selwyn, Esq; who has resigned:

We hear that Mr. Gates is made Master of the Children of the Chapel Royal; Mr. Robinson Organist; Mr. Schrieder Instrument-keeper; and Mr. Green Professor and Composer of Music to the said Chapel, in the room of Dr. Croft, deceased.

Paris, Sept. 10. Letters from Madrid, of the 25th past, import, that the King and Queen were in perfect Health, and that the 4th Infant their Majesty's, the Prince, Infants and Infantes were to go and pass the Autumn at the Castle of Mudefonia.

Liège, Sept. 9. N. S. Instead of the joyful News that was heard of the Arrival of the Howard bound East-Indi Ships belonging to the Oldend Company in Brazil, the Directors of that Trade have now the Mortification to know, that the Frigate sent by them to the West-Indies, under the Dominion of Portugal, to get inelligence of their Ships, was not only deny'd Entrance by the Governor of Brazil, but was, moreover, order'd to quit the Coast without Delay, for that no Foreign Ships whatever should be admitted there, except in case of the utmost Necessity, such as a storm, or want of Water. This odd sort of Compliment was the more surprising at Liège, because the Court of Lisbon has all along conniv'd at least, and made their Ha-bours Free Ports, so were for the most part the Company's Ships, which have made Use of the same several Voyages both going and coming, till now of late. And when Complaint was made of this Alteration to Don Lewis de Acunha, the King of Portugal's Minister at Liège, in expectation of his taking upon him to write to his Court about it, and that he would have been the first Man to arraign the Conduct of the Viceroy of Brazil; truly, instead of blaming it, he join'd it to the last Charge, grounding his self on the general Prohibition above-mention'd, not to admit any Foreign Ship, unless in one of the two Cases. The only Question now remaining, (if the King of Portugal profits in his Retulal) is, what Rout the said Company's Ships will take for the future, it being morally impossible for them to perform so long a Voyage without calling some where to take in Refreshments, and recover their Tack, be that how it may, the Report of an Order of one of their Ships, richly laden, being cast away on the Coast of Brazil, has had a terrible Effect upon their stock in Common; that the Ship perhaps have much ado to shoulder it up to Par.

Warlaw, Aug. 30. Prince L. Henry, Marquis of Cambray (who was the chief Person of the late bloody Execution) was executed at the 27th Instant upon which the King gave 30,000 Crowns to this City, and three more to the Duke of Orleans, and a great deal of Money is distributed to the poor.

Vienne, Aug. 30. It is said that the Roman Catholics made by the Emperor to the Roman Catholic Princes of the Empire, to engage them to ease immediately the Grievances in Religion, to the End they may not be carried to a future Congress, have produced such good Effects that most of them have promised to conform themselves thereto.

London, Sept. 7. Coll. Reynolds is made Captain of the Company in the 3d Regiment of Foot-Guard, lately commanded by the Hon. Coll. Montgomery, who is made Governor of New York.

Capt. Mainland succeeds Coll. Reynolds in his Post of Captain Lieutenant in the said Company.

George Waters, Esq; is appointed to represent the Duke of Aquitain, at their Majesty's Coronation, and is to walk in Procession accordingly, in Robes of State, of Crimson Velvet. Sir Gustavus Hume, bart. is made Groom of the Bed Chamber to the King, in the room of Coll. John Montgomery, now Governor of New-Jersey.

London, Sept. 11. Major General Hunter having taken leave of their Majesties, embarks on board the Lark Man of War, Capt. Gray, on Thursday next, for his Government of Jamaica.

His Majesty's Ship the Shoram, Capt. Robert Long, is appointed to Transport Coll. John Montgomery to his Government of New-York.

Sir George Walton will sail next Week with the four Ships under his Command from Portsmouth, to join Sir Charles Wager.

Custom House, Philadelphia, Entered Inwards.
Sloop Adventure, Robert Rawle from Surinam, Ship Michael & David, Geo. Carry from N. Castle, Ship Salisbury, Sam. Bromadage from Bristol.

Entered Outwards,

Ship John Gally, J. Ball for Antigua, Schoon Samuel H. Brown for Jamai, a ship Moses, J. Huch for Lisbon. Ship, Samuel & Ann, T. Glentworth for Barbados. Schoon Dove, Wm. Peet, for Barbados, Schoon Sarah, T. Lothrop for Antigua.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Betty, R. Quale to N. Carolina, Sloop Providence, J. Yeakly to Lisbon, brig. Clementina, J. Auburton to Antigua.

Custom House, Boston, Nov. 11. Entered Inwards.
Master Ballebrook, Ni holds & open to N. Carolina, Coleworthy from N. foundland, Coldiron from Cape Breton, Villen from the Jersey, Venable from the Bay, Prince & Lothrop from Eastern Island. 11 more from Maryland.

Cleared Out.

Parsons & Chandler for Jamaica, Honsans for London, Coudy & Coffey for Antigua, Woodbridge to Virginia, Brecher for Jamaica & the Bay, Perkins for Pennsylvania, Gallop for Surinam, Hendrickson & Doget for N. Carolina, and Bradhurst for Antigua.

Outward Bound.

Stevens & Garret for Surinam, Brockway for Connecticut, Plaisir for Antigua, Merritt for N. Carolina, Foster & Pidgeon for Barbados, Oxman for N. Carolina, Brown for West-Indies.

Custom House, New York, Inward Entries,
Ship Decker, Tho. Smith from London, Schoon-Heller, B. S. Kings, Sloop John & Mary, Jos. Ellison, Sloop Speedwell, A. Schermerhorn from Boston, Sloop Wm. J. Thomas from Tortugas, Sloop Jacob, J. Phenix from Coracoa.

Outward Entries.

Schooner John and Mary, J. Van Pelt for N. Carolina, Brig. Jolly, S. Lawrence for Amsterdam, Ship Content, J. Johnson and Schoon Essex, T. Fitch for Barbados, Sloop Speedwell, Tim. Woodside for R. H. Island, Sloop Mary, H. H. Beckman for Jamaica, J. Clark for Lewis, Sloop Mary, T. W. for Curacoa.

Cleared for Departure,

Sloop Sarah, B. Applebe to Lewis, Snow King George, Jac Sarry to N. Carolina, Schoon Abigail, 1 Loutie to Surinam, Sloop Martha, Nath. Whitfield to Barbados, Brig. Catherine, J. Garlde to London, Sloop Seahorse, Mansfield Tucker to Jamaica, Sloop John & Mary, John vanpelit to N. Carolina.



Hannover, September 9.

IN the Night between the 31 & 4th Instant, the Corps of the late King lying at Osnabrug, was escorted by a Detachment of the Guards de Corps of the Duke of York, to our Frontiers, whence the said Detachment returned back, and the Corps proceeded under a Guard of a Regiment of Dragoons as far as the Plain between Aile & Linnær, where 60 of the Horse Guards received the said Corps, and conducted it to the Gate of Coblentz, where it was received by some of the Nobility, who usher'd it into the City in great State, and entered the same about Midnight. The Lamentation on this Occasion was general for the Loss of so good a Sovereign.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, September 3.

That the Courier from Spain, who has been expected for some Days past, be not yet arrived, is not, however, in the least doubted but his Catholic Majesty will comply with the Demands of the Allies of Hannover, and particularly with those of Great Britain.

Hague, Sept. 12. N S. The Imperialists have not failed to improve, according to their usual Custom, upon the Story of the Reconciliation between France and Spain. They would have us believe that the two Crowns have not only made a separate Treaty, but that the Emperor is included in it; whereby the Face of the Preliminary Articles (they say) will be entirely changed. They even name the two Chiefs as already settled by the Emperor, France and Spain; to wit, that France engages for the Restitution of Gibraltar, and that no more shall be said of the Offend Company. Mean while, as this State shews no Uneasiness at this Reconciliation above mentioned, but is well satisfied that it is only Personal between the two Courts, we look upon these Reports of the Imperialists as only Chimera's. Not but that it may be true, that the Reconciliation was made without consulting Great Britain, or this State; but then we are certain, that France would not hear of the Emperor's interposing in it at all; and there are many more Reasons why his Imperial Majesty should take Alarm at it, than for any Extension of that sort in the Maritime Powers.

London Sept. 7 On Tuesday last, at the adjourned Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, the following Persons took the Oaths appointed by Law to

qualify them for the several Employments they hold, to wit, his Majesty, viz Sir John Walspole, Lord Finch, Lord Pager, William Clayton, Esq; Sir Gustavus Home, Brigadier Hmeywood, Brigadier Kerk, Brigadier Churchill, with several others.

Hannover, Aug. 22. The Emperor has actually consented to the Proposal made to him on the Part of France, to change the Place of Congress from Aix la Capelle, as settled in the Preliminaries, to Coblentz. The Reason for this Request was, that the Cardinal de Fleury might more commodiously repair to this last Place than to Aix, to remove all Difficulties by his Presence, and pave the Way to a speedy as well as general Pacification. Count Zinzendorf, the Emperor's High Chancellor, is appointed his Imperial Majesty's first Plenipotentiary for the said Congress. Count Windischgratz is the Second, and Baron Benneweder the Third. But the Congress will hardly be formed till the beginning of the New-Year, the King of Spain having declared that his Plenipotentiaries will not be ready till then.

London, August 19, Last Saturday his Majesty in Council ordered a Proclamation to be issued, appointing the 4th of October next for solemnizing the Coronation of their Majesties, and also appointing the 12th of September next for the first Meeting of the Court of Claims: And on Thursday the said Royal Proclamation was solemnly read, with great Pomp, by the Heralds at Arms in their proper Habits, attended with Trumpets and Kettle Drums, all on Horseback, at Temple bar, the Royal Exchange, and several other Places in and about the Cities of London and Westminster.

Warsaw, Aug. 23. The Polish Troops commanded for the Security of the Deputies who were to form the Commission of Courland, have received certain Advice that the Ten Thousand Muscovites quarter'd in the Neighbourhood of Mittau had secret Orders to sustain the Party which should propose in the Assembly of the States the making a new Election in Favour of the Son of Prince Menzikoff, and to declare null that of Count Maurice of Saxony. The Sub-General of the Army of the Crown, and General Mezura, are preparing to put themselves at the Head of the Troops of the Republick, to facilitate the opening of the Commission. There is a great Sickness in Podolia.

Vienna, Aug. 23. Baron Haldenburg, Minister of the King of England for the Electorate of Hanover, has been appointed to receive from the

the Hands of the Emperor the Investiture of the Estates which his Britannick Majesty possesses in the Empire. A Report runs, that the Elector Palatine has consented that the King of England, as Elector of Hanover, shall remain Possessor of the Dignity of Arch-Treasurer of the Empire on certain Conditions.

London, Sept. 9. They write from Dublin the following odd Occurrence, viz. that the 14th past as one *John Byrn*, a dissolute Wretch, stood at the Gallows at Kilkenny with a Rope about his Neck, in order to be executed for the Murder of one Mr. *Taylor*, and was relating the Murder with amazing Assurance a Noise like Thunder was heard under the Gallows, and the Earth trembled and shook for many Yards round it, as if God meant to shew the unhappy Wretch how greatly he was offended with him; so that the Sheriff and his Guards, & Spectators, which were very numerous, ran away with such Confusion that if the Criminal had attempted to make his Escape, had a fair Chance for it; but he himself was so terrified with the Noise, that before his Execution he was perfectly stupified.

Warwick, Aug. 16. The Nonconformists of this Kingdom have sent to *Trevelan* the Deputies who had obtained of the King a Letter, by which his Majesty recommends them to the Primate of the Kingdom, who has been a long Time ago charged to examine their Complaints, and to satisfy them with respect to restoring them to the Enjoyment of their Privileges, which had been granted them by the Treaty of *Oliva*.

Madrid, August 4. The French and British Merchants make still their Applications to Mr. *Vander Meer*, Embassador of *Holland*, for obtaining from the Court the Redressing of their private Grievances in Matters relating to Commerce. The Conduct of that Minister in this nice Juncture, has been so applauded by the Courts of *France* and *Great Britain*, that both have caused their Thanks to be returned to him by the Count *de Morville* and Mr. *Stanhope*, who wrote to him for that purpose, and to whom his Excellency answered, That the Honour of having pleased two such Great Monarchs, is a very great Satisfaction to him. The States General have also assured Mr. *Vander Meer*, that they are highly pleased with his Conduct. The King has appointed for his Ambassador in *Holland*, the Marquis *de C. stellar*, Brother of Mr. *Parinbo*.

Amsterdam, Aug. 25. Here is positive Advice by private Letters, that the Pretender arrived the 18th of last Month, at *Nancy* in *Lorraine*, in the Habit of an Abbot, under the fictitious Name of *Zangady* with a very small Retinue, intending to have gone over to the Highlands of *Scotland*, if he had met with any Encouragement from Foreign Power, for which Purpose he chose to go to *Nancy* because that Place being

Situated between two Great Powers, viz. *France* and the *Empire*, he was there at Hand to be informed of their Intentions, but finding that neither of the said Powers were willing to stir in his Cause, he retired to *Bologna*, contenting himself with Publishing a Manifesto.

Paris, Sept. 13. The last Letters from *Madrid* import, that the Spanish Troops keep still their Posts before *Gibraltar*; and the 11th past sailed from that Bay 8 Men of War, but whither was not known. A Report run at *Madrid*, that the Differences between *Spain* and *England* were terminated, pursuant to the Intentions of the King of *France*; however, the Marquis *de la Paz* had not yet imparted this to the Ambassador of *Holland*.

Madrid, Aug. 26. Councils are daily held at Court touching the Preliminary Articles; but we hear not what is resolved on. All the Sea Officers are suddenly to repair to *Cádiz*.

London, September 9.

All the Peers have had ten Tickets each delivered to them for the Coronation of their Majesties, viz. 5 for *Westminster-Abbey*, and 5 for *Westminster-Hall*.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Rt. Hon. *Charles Viscount Torrington*, to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of *Northampton*.

His Grace *Thomas H. Dukes* of *Newcastle*, to be Steward-keeper, and Guardian of the Forest of *Soerwood*, and Park of *Tolwood* in the County of *Nottingham*.

His Majesty hath been pleased to appoint his Grace *Charles Duke of Bolton* to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of *Southampton*; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of *Dorset*; Custos Rotulorum of the County of *Caermarthen*; Warden and Keeper of the New Forest in the County of *Southampton*; Governour of *Milford* in the County of *Pembroke*, and Governor of the Isle of *Wight*.

The Rt. Hon. *George Earl of Chomondale*, to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of *Cheshire*; and also to be Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of *Denbigh*, *Montgomery*, *Merionet*, *Carmarthen* and *Anglesea*.

London, October 3. All the Ships of War at his Majesty's Islands and Plantations beyond Sea, are forthwith to be relieved by others.

Next Week 3 Six Rate Ships of War are to be put in Commission.

LONDON, October 12.

Yesterday the Coronation of their Majesties was Performed with the utmost Magnificence, exceeding every Thing of that Kind that hath been in this Kingdom before or any other in *Europe*: The Procession was made in the Manner following:

the Herb-woman, with her Maid-Servants, strewing sweet Herbs, &c. The Dean's Beadle of Westminster, with his Staff. The High Constable of Westminster, with his Staff, in a Scarlet Cloak. A Fife. Drums. Drum-Major. Trumpets. Kettle-Drums. Trumpets. The Sergeant-Drum-Major. The Six Clerks in Chancery, in Gowns of Black Flower'd Sattin, with Black Silk Loops and Tufts upon the Sleeves. The Closet Keeper of the Chappel Royal. Chaplains having Dignities, in Scarlet, and Black Silk Tippets, with Square Caps in their Hands. Sheriffs of London. Aldermen and Recorder of London, in their Scarlet Gowns, those having passed the Chair wearing their Gold Chains. Masters in Chancery, in rich Gowns. The King's Younger Serjeants at Law, in Scarlet Gowns, their Caps in their Hands. The King's Solicitor. The King's Attorney. The King's Ancient Serjeant. Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber. Barons of the Exchequer, and Justices of both Benches, in their Judges Robes of Scarlet, with their Caps in their Hands, &c. Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in Scarlet Robes, with their Collars of SS's gilt. Master of the Rolls, in a rich Gown. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in a Scarlet Robe, with his Collar of SS's gilt. Children of the Choir of Westminster in Surplices. Serjeant of the Vestry, and the Serjeant Porter in Scarlet Gowns. Children of the Chappel Royal in Surplices, with Scarlet Mantles over them. Choir of Westminster, in Surplices. The Organ Blower. The Groom of the Vestry. A Sackbut. A Double Courtal. A Sackbut. Gentlemen of the King's Chapel, in Scarlet Mantles. Sub Dean of the King's Chapel, in a Scarlet Gown, turn'd up with Black Velvet. Prebendaries of Westminster in Surplices, and Rich Copes, with their Caps in their Hands. The Master of the Jewel-House in a Scarlet Robe. Bath King of Arms. Knights of the Bath, in the Habits and Collars of their Order. Knight of the Thistle. Knight of the Garter, in the Habit and Collar of that most Noble Order. Vice Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household. Comptroller of the Household. Treasurer of the Household. Privy Counsellors of Gr. Britain, not Peers. Two Pursuivants of Arms. Baronesses, Barons, in their Robes of Estate, with their Coronets in their Hands. Bishops in their Rochets, with their Square Caps in their Hands. Two Pursuivants of Arm. Viscountesses, Viscounts, in their Robes of Estate, with their Coronets in their Hands. Two Heralds of Arms, in their Coats and Collars of SS's. Countesses, Earls, in their Robes of Estate, with their Coronets in their

hands, except such as carry any of the Regalia. Two Heralds of Arms, as before. Dutchesses and Dukes in their Robes of Estate, with their Coronets on their hands, except those who bear any of the Regalia, or are to go as great Officers. Duke of Grafton Ld Chamberlain of the Household. The two Provincial Kings of Arms, with Usher King of Arms of all Ireland, in their Coats, Collars and Badges, with their Coronets in their hands. The Lord Privy Seal, Lord Trevor. The Lord President of the Council, the Duke of Devon. The Lord Arch-Bishop of York. The Lord High-Chancellor bearing his Purse, Ld. King. The Lord Arch-Bishop of Canterbury. Two Persons representing the Dukes of Aquitan and Normandy in Crimion Velvet Mantles, lin'd with white Sarfenet, and faced with Miniver, powder'd with Ermin, each of them his Cap in his hand of Cloth of Gold, furr'd and powder'd with Ermin. Queen's Vice Chamberlain, Two Gentlemen Ushers. Queens Lord Chamberlain. Ivory Rod with the Dove, borne by the Earl of Northampton. Scepter with Cross, borne by the Duke of Rutland. Queen's Crown, borne by the Duke of St. Albans. The Queen in her Royal Robes of Purple Velvet richly fur'd with Ermin, having a Circle of Gold upon her Majesty's Head, under a Canopy borne by the Barons of the Cinque Ports. Supported by the Bishop of Winchester and Bishop of London, Gentlemen Pensioners. Her Majesty's Train supported by the Princess Royal, and the Princess Amelia and Carolina, assisted by the Lady Frances Nassau, Lady Mary Capel, Lady Rebecca Herbert, and Lady Anne Hastings. The Coronets of the Princesses borne by the Lord Caernarvon, Lord Glenorchy and Lord Lowisham. Dutchess of Dorset Lady of the Bed-Chamber. Countess of Suffex attending the Princess Royal, as Principal Lady of the Chamber. Two of her Majesty's Women, Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Howard. The Regalia of his Majesty. St. Edwards Staff borne by the Duke of Kent. The Golden Spur, borne by the Duke of Manchester, for the Earl of Essex. The Scepter with the Cross, borne by the Duke of Montague. The second Sword, by the Earl of Lincoln. The third Sword, by the Earl of Crawford. Curtana, by the Earl of Pembroke. Lord Mayor of London. Lyon King of Arms of Scotland. Garter Principal King of Arms. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. The Lord great Chamberlain of England in his Robes of Estate, with his Coronet and White Staff in his hand. The Earl of Suffex acting as Earl Marshal of England, in his Robes of Estate, with his Coronet, and Earl Marshal's Staff in his hand. The Sword of

of State in the Scabbard, borne by the Earl of Huntington. The Lord High-Constable of England in his Robes of State, with his Staff and Coronet in his hands. The Duke of Richmond. Deputy to the high Constable of Scotland, Duke of Roxburgh. The Scepter, with the Dove, borne by the Duke of Argyle. St. Edwards Crown, born by the Duke of Dorset, Lord High Steward. A Gentleman going upon one side of the Bank, carrying the Staff of the Lord High Steward. The Orbe, borne by the Duke of Somerset, the Paten, by the Bishop of Rochester. The Bible, by the Bp. of Coventry. The Chalice, by the Bishop of Peterburgh. The KING in His Royal Robes of Crimson Velvet, furr'd with Ermin, and border'd with Gold Lace, wearing on his Head a Cap of Estate of Crimson Velvet, turn'd up with Ermin, Supported by the Lord Bishop of Apsch, and the Lord Bishop of Durham. Barons of the Cinque Ports supporting the Canopy. His Majesty's Train borne by four Noble Mens Eldest Sons, viz. The Lord Hermitage, Lord Brundencel, Lord Cornbury, Lord Euston. The Master of the Robes. The Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, Earl of Leicester. The Captain of his Majesty's Horse-Guard in waiting. The Capt. of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, the Marquis of Harrington. The Lieutenant of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners. The Standard Bearer of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners. A Gentleman of his Majesty's Bed Chamber, the Earl of Essex. Two Grooms of the Bed-Chamber. Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard. Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard. The Corporals or Exempts. The Yeomen of the Guard, with Partizans on their Shoulders. The Clerk of the Cinque to the Yeomen of the Guard.

Yesterday the Park and Tower Guns were Fired at the King's and the Queen's Coronation, The Bells Rung, and the Flags were Display'd thro'out this City and Suburbs, and the Night concluded with Bon-fires, Illuminations and Drinking their Majesties, the Royal Families and other Royal Healths.

Madrid, Sept. 10. We expect soon some Alterations in our Ministry. 'Tis assur'd that the Letter of the King of France, which his Catholick Majesty answer'd the 28th inst. contains in substance,

That his Most Christian Majesty is sensibly Toucht with the Differences which had arisen under the preceding Ministry during his Minority; That he hoped his Catholick Majesty would do him so much Justice as to believe, that he had no hand in

them: That as he had now taken the Reins of Government into his own hands, he would cultivate and maintain a good Friendship and Correspondence with Spain: That on all Occasions he would endeavour to give Incontestable Proofs thereof. Praying his Catholick Majesty to be of the same Sentiments, and never forget the French Nation.

Philadelphia, Nov 23. We have advice that the Ship belonging to Capt. Cockram, laden with Tobacco, in her way home, was taken by the Spanish Privateers; and they put six Spaniards aboard said Ship, and left six English with them to carry her to the *Havanah*, who took the opportunity to rise upon the Spaniards, they kill'd the Master, and have brought the Ship and their five Prisoners into Virginia.

Custom House, Boston, Entred Inwards.

Foot and Winflow from Newfoundland, Gaisnell and Sunderland from Virginia Brag, Mouffell, Brown & Snelling from Surranam, Ellis from St. Thomas, Makken and Vaining from the Bay, Vill. nuie from Jersey. Simons from Jamaica, Lynham from Cape Breton, Outerbridge from Statia, Avis from Maryland, Coverly from Monserat, Jones from N. Carolina, Larker from New-York. Hinder from Antigua, Mansfield from Fyall, Fones & Foy from New-Castle, and Croker from London.

Cleared Out.

Martin & Soper for N. Carolina, Thomas for C. Bretonne Brag for R. Island, Bassett for Philadelphia, Randolph for Amboy, Davis & Hatch for W. Indies, Moorhead for Maryland, Douglas for Jamaica, Coles for Virginia, Ellison for New-York, and Flucker for St. Kitts.

Outward Bound.

Lhomodeau & Prince for Long-Island, Smallege, Cadom and Wimbell for N. Carolina, Elwell and Coles for Virginia, Thomas for Lisbon, Freeman for Barbadoes Slaughter for Antigua, Lanchien for Jamaica, and Roby for Europe.

Custom House, Philadelphia, Entred Inwards,

Sloop Mary, J. Morgan, Sloop Fish-Hawk, Peter Ray from Boston.

Entered Outwards,

Sloop Fish-Hawk, P. Ray for Boston.

Cleared for Departure.

Snow Ann and Elizabeth, sol. Goad to Barbadoes.

Custom House, New-York, Inward Entries,

Bright Prince Fredrick, Peter Way, Ship George and Caroline, Ar. Summors, Ship Alexander, B. Downing from London, Ship Beaver, M. Smith from Dover, Snow Eagle, D. Bloom, Schooner Ann and Eliza, J. Reading, Sloop Mary, Jac Kip from Jamaica. Sloop Endeavour, R. Robinson from R. Island, Ship Mary, Edwin Wills from Bristol.

Outward Entries.

Schooner Jacob, W. Smith, Sloop Mary, J. Maston, for Jamaica, Ship Bever, Th. Smith, Bright Prince Fredrick, P. Way for London, Ship Bever, Matthew Smith for Amsterdam.

Cleared for Departure,

Ship Arent, S. Bourder, jun. to Bristol, Sloop John and Mary to Delaware, Sloop Abigail, Ed. Ross to R. Island, Sloop Diamond, Mentooth to Jamaica.

New-York Gazette

From November 27. to Monday December 4. 1727

Extrait of a Letter from Paris, September 12.

TIS Confirmed that the Couriers arrived last Sunday from Madrid have not yet brought the final Resolution of the King of Spain touching the Preliminaries. 'Tis assured, his Catholic Majesty has wrote an ample Letter, in which he expresses, among other things, his Surprise, that France should condemn him without hearing his Reasons, which he deduces afterwards. 'Tis pretended that he wishes that the Difference arisen on the subject of the Ship Prince Frederick, may be decided in the ensuing Congress. That he consents that the Siege of Gibraltar be entirely raised, and 'tis added, That the Marquis de la Paz had declared, that this was only in respect to France, and not by virtue of the Preliminaries. As to the Cardinal de Fleury, who has still very much at heart the Restoring a general Peace, has wrote again to the King of Spain, to engage him to remove the rest of the Difficulties. We flatter our selves that his Catholic Majesty will at last desert from his Pretensions, and that a Day may be soon fixed for Opening the Congress.

Hamburg, Sept. 20. They write from Petersburg, that one third of the Nation of the Cossacks, which hitherto have been under the Dominion of the Ottoman Porte, and is possessor of a fruitful Tract of Land of about 40 Leagues, being informed of the bad State of the Affairs of the Turks in Persia, is come to a Resolution of shaking off the Yoke of the Muscovites, and put themselves under the Protection of the Emperor of Russia, upon certain Terms. This Affair, tho' very acceptable to the Court of Russia, was put into Deliberation, the Votes were divided; some were of Opinion, that they ought to proceed with much Caution in that Matter for fear of drawing against Russia the Arms of the Turks and Tartars, when the Persian War is ended: To this it is answered by others that to fair an Opportunity ought not to be neglected, because it is well known, that this District of the Cossacks is not only capable of sending 20000 Men into the Field but also of supplying a formidable Army with Provision for a whole Year; and that besides, a stop may be put to the Approach of the Turks by building a strong Fortrefs.

Madrid, Sept. 21. The Count del Puerto and Mr. Bencaceo, Plenipotentiaries of this Crown, to the ensuing Congress, have received Orders to set out with all Expedition; his Majesty gives each of them 4000 Pistoles for their Equipage, besides which he allows Count del Puerto 4000, and Mr. Bencaceo 3000 Pistoles per Month.

Madrid, Sept. 11. Since the coming of an Express from Vienna, who arrived last Week, our Plenipotentiaries have received Orders to be ready for departing for Cambray about the middle of October, their heavy Baggage is to be sent to Bilbao, and put on board a Ship for France.

Hamburg, October 7. Letters from Stockholm say, That Mr. Count, Minister of Great Britain, has had his Audience of Leave of the King of Sweden, who presented him with a Gold Chain, at the Bottom of which are the Picture of his said Majesty and the Queen his Consort set with Diamonds.

Paris, Oct. 6. The Day for opening the Congress will not be fixed before the Return of the Count de Rottemburg from Madrid, where he is to make but a short Stay. 'Tis commonly talked, That our King is to

have 40 Ships of the Line at Sea next Spring, to exercise the Mariners.

Paris, Oct. 8. They write from Rochefort, That Men are hard at work in repairing all the Ships fit for Service, and also in building new ones, both there and in other Ports of this Kingdom.

Paris, Sept. 2. Letters from Madrid of the 3d Instant, Import, that on the 30th past the Court sent away the two French Couriers which had been some time there, with the Motives on which the King of Spain ground his Refusal to restore to the English the Ship Prince Frederick, desiring that Affair may be examined in the ensuing Congress: However, his Catholic Majesty, in regard to the Mediation of France, desires that if the said Ship be the English, his most Christian Majesty will employ his good Offices that they shall demolish a Fort which they had built in the Territory of Florida, abandon the Island of Providence, and also a Bay on the Coast of Campeachy, where they cut great Quantities of Wood of that Name, and of Brasil. As to Gibraltar, his Catholic Majesty proposes an Expedient touching the raising in Form the Siege of that Place, and relating to the Prizes taken on both Sides by the Ships of War, on condition the Dutch Ambassador, who has the Order of the King of England for my Lord Portmore, and the Admirals Wager and Ho fier, will deliver them to him, to the End that no more Hostilities may be committed. But as to the Prizes taken by Privateers, 'tis the more unhappy to those on whom the Loss falls. His Catholic Majesty will take no Resolution touching the Delivery of the Effects of the Flotilla, till he has an Answer to what is before mentioned. As to Prizes taken since the Signing of the Preliminaries, his Majesty will order them to be restored.

London, September 14.

On Tuesday came Letters by the Charming's Fly, Capt. Baglier, from Gibraltar, dated the 14th past, which advise, that the Spaniards remained before the Town, and the Garrison were upon their Guard, it being uncertain whether they were to have Peace or War. 'Tis wrote from Marseilles, in Letters dated the 10th Instant, N.S. that an Order was come there from the French Court to hinder the French Merchants from employing any English Ships in the Corn Trade, under very severe Penalties; so that two English Ships in that Harbour, who had been freighted to fetch Corn, were obliged to give up their Contracts.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Aguesca Schutz, Esq; to be Keeper of his Majesty's Privy Purse in Ordinary; and also to be Master of the Robes in Ordinary to his Majesty.

The Baron Van Welderen and Mr. Sylvius, the Dutch Ambassadors, arrived here from the Brill last Friday with above 150 Persons in their Retinue.

We are informed that a Bill will be brought in the ensuing Parliament, to enable the Lords of the Admiralty to keep in Half-Pay several Thousand Sailors, that they may be ready wherever they shall be wanted; and that the Impressing of Sailors will thereby be discontinued, and none taken but those who Enter of their own Accord.

On Tuesday about 8 in the Morning, his Majesty, attended by Several Noblemen and Persons of Distinction, went from Kensington to Northall Common, where the Regiment of Horse commanded by the Duke of Bolton, the Lord Viscount Cobham, and Lieut. General Wade, passed

passed in Review before his Majesty, and performed an Exercise. The Troops made an extraordinary fine Appearance, to the great Satisfaction of the King. About 4 in the Afternoon his Majesty returned to his Palace at Kensington to Dinner.

The Commissioners of the Navy shipped off on Saturday last 105 Tons of Naval Stores for Jamaica, for the Use of Admiral Hoffer's Squadron.

The following are the 16 Peers chosen to represent the Peerage of Scotland,

Duke of Montrose,	Earl of Se'kirk
Marquis of Tweeddale,	Earl of Orkney,
Earl of Sutherland.	Earl of Scair,
Earl of Buchan,	Earl of Hopton,
Earl of Haddingtown,	Earl of Deloraine,
Earl of Loudon,	*Earl of Marchmont,
*Earl of Rothes,	*Earl of Dunmore.
Earl of Finlater,	Earl of Ilay,

N B. These marked with a * were not in the last Parliament, and are chosen in the Room of the Duke of Roxburgh, and Earls of Aberdeen and Bute,

We hear that Sir *Henry Sloan*, Dr *Mead* and Dr *Goodman* are made Physicians to his Majesty.

Last Wednesday *Edward Scarlett* was sworn Optician to his Majesty.

Sir *John Herbert*, Bart. and Knight of the Bath, is constituted Vice-Admiral of the County of *Norfolk*

On Monday last were entered at the Custom-House, 394,811 Yards of Linen from *Dublin*.

The Preparations for the Coronation of their Majesties are such as draw vast Numbers of Spectators daily to see them; and it is certain they exceed any that have been made in any former Reigns: Seats are provided in Westminster-Abbey, the Hall, and the Avenues where the grand Procession is to pass and repass, for no less than 200,000 Persons: These Seats lett from half a Guinea to three Guineas; and Rooms at 30 and 40 Guineas each: The Hall in which the Company is to dine (reckoned the biggest in Europe) is curiously adorned; at the upper end, at the ascent, where the Court of Chancery and King's Bench are held, a Table is preparing for the Royal Family, and other Tables for the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, &c. from the Bottom of the Descent almost to the length of the Hall, and Seats 9 or 10 above one another, on each side the Tables, are erected for Persons of distinction. In the Kitchen, which is built to prepare the Royal Banquet, there is no less than 75 Tables or Dressers, and Fire places, &c. in Proportion. The Board of Greencloth and the King's Cooks met this Week to settle the Bill of Fare.

Some say that Admiral *Wager* is sailed for the West Indies on a secret Expedition.

Oct. 7. Yesterday Morning early, before Day Light, above 70 Convicts in *Newgate*, under Sentence of Transportation, with near 30 others brought thither from Country Goals, were shipped off for *America*.

London, Oct. 18. On the 18th of Sept. last Sir *Charles Wager* with 16 Men of War & two Bomb Ketches, sail'd from Gibraltar to the Westward, and two Men of War more which were then there, but not ready, was to follow him, The said Admiral had Orders not to open his Commission & Instructions till he came into such a Latitude, so that it was not known where the said Squadron was designed for.

Custom House, Boston, Entred Inwards.

Winflow from Newfoundland, Mansfield from Iyal, Durgree from Honduras, Lunden & Trumble from N. Carolina, sharp, Taylor & Rouse from Bristol, Pitman from Guardeloup, Diamond, Curling & Steel from London, Alden from Ireland, Robinson from Lisbon.

Cleared Out.

Plucker, Freeman & Land for St Christophers, Soper & Smith for N. Carolina, Boulderston for Monferat Baitentine for Gr. Britain, Tozer for Surranam, Friend for L. Islands, Foster for Madera, Elivel for Virginia, Outerbridge for Virginia, Pidgeon for Barbados, Ellis and Winlow for London.

Outward Bound

Bichlin for W. Indies, Crocker for London, Nichols for No. Carolina, Kell for Bermudas, Barber for Virginia, Luc star S. Carolina, Furber for Newfoundland, Bissel and Garskel for Maryland. Fones for London, Winlow for Madera, Moussel for Surranam, Foot for W. Islands, Williams & Rouse for Antigua.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Bright, Peter & John, Andr. Bissel from Jamaica, Sloop Blessing, Francis Morgan from Bermuda, Sloop William, Richard Ball from Hispaniola, Ship Margaret & Ann, W. Fellows from London, Sloop Catherin, Sam. Bradhurst, Sloop Mary, Wm. Elison from Boston.

Outward Entries.

Sloop Endeavour, R. Robinson for Rh. Island, Sloop Abigail, Wm. Floyd, Scoon, Hester, B. Sipkins for Barbados, Sloop Jacob, Jac. Phoenix for Curacao, Ship Alexander, Dennis Downing for Perth Amboy.

Cleared for Departure,

Sloop Mary, Henry Beekman, Ship Duke of Portland, M Thody to Jamaica, Ship Content, Isaac Johnson to Barbados, Schooner Thomas and Mary, Francis Judkin to Antigua.

New-York, Decemb. 4.

TO Morrow Morning the Eastern and Western Posts set out to perform their Stages once a Fortnight during the three Winter Months.

The *Philadelphia* Post not yet come in.



Numb. 110.

New-York Gazette,

From December 4. to Monday December 11. 1727



PARIS, October 8.

THE 29th past the Council of Embrun published a Decree against the Bishop of Senex, purporting a Condemnation of the Pastoral Instructions of the said Bishop, and interdicting and suspending him from all his Functions both Episcopal and Sacerdotal: and ordering him to retire into a Religious House; that the third Part of the Revenue of his Diocese be allowed for his Maintenance, &c

Hague, Oct 7. N.S. The Council of Demesnes of the Succession of Orange are struck all of a Heap, by a vigorous Resolution of the States General, enjoying them to give an Account of their Administration within a limited Time, which they will have much ado to perform agreeably to their Instructions.— Prince William of Hesse Cassel is arrived here from Soesdyk, the Court of the Princess his Sister, and has taken the Oath of General of Horse, with the Restriction:— he is mentioned: So that he cannot now be Landgrave, and General in Dutch Pay; neither he keeps, with the first Honour, his Government of Breda, nor his Regiment of Dragoons.— Among other Reasons for Mynheer Rumpf's tarrying still at Dresden, there is this, namely, to keep a watchful Eye upon the D. of Lyria, Ambassador of the King of Spain to that Court, from whence he is to go afterwards to Berlin. But these two Embassies will be of very little Advantage to his Catholick Majesty, because neither of the Courts he addresses to will enter into his Interests; at least that of Dresden engages, as I am told, to have any thing to do with the D. of Lyria's Proposal; and his Prussian Majesty will hardly see the Allies of Hanover at greater Variance with him than ever.— The States of Holland have now under Consideration

Affair of the Finances, wherein our new Counsellor-Pensionary uses his utmost Application, having among other Things formed a scheme for annulling all the Farms of Taxes and the Spies dependent thereon, who are at least 60,000 in Number, and the meanest of them receives a Florin a Day from the Province; not to mention the frequent Bankruptcies that the Farmers make: So that if this Reform goes forward, it will raise a Fund sufficient to make a new Augmentation of our Forces, and maintain them too. Mean time the Execution of this scheme seems very doubtful, there being too many Persons of Interest and Credit that find their

Account in the Farm; and particularly the Counsellor-Deputies, who are best acquainted with the Affair of farming the Taxes.

Paris, Sept. 12. The Council at Embrun consists of 20 Bishops, among which are the Suffragans of the neighbouring Provinces, viz. Lyons, Vienna, &c. &c. &c. It is not doubted but the Bishop of Senex will be deposed, or at least suspended for a Time; on the other Hand, 'tis assured that 20 Bishops wait only for his Interdiction to declare against it, being resolved, with some Hundreds of Parish Priests, to take the said Bishops's part whose 3 Circular Letters to all the Bishops of France relating to the Council of Embrun, contain 19 Articles.

Vienna, Sept. 6. Some new Disorders happen'd lately in the Dutchy of Oels in Silecia, between the Roman Catholicks and the Protestants: but his Imperial Majesty being informed that the Pretensions of the former were ill grounded, he enjoyed them under very severe Penalties, not to disturb any more the Protestants.

Rome, August 23 People are surprized here at the Conduct of the Jesuits and Molinists in France, in regard to the last Bull the Pope sent to the Dominicans of that Kingdom relating to the Doctrine of St. Austin and St. Thomas, the former pretending that the said Bull import a Condemnation of the Constitution Unigenitus, whereas the latter look upon it as a Confirmation of the same; and as the Pontiff has nothing more at Heart than the re-establishing the Peace in the Gallican Church, he has referred the Arguments on both Sides to the Examination of the Committee appointed for that Purpose, to see whether it be possible to silence both Parties.

Cassel, Sept. 19. Some Advices from the Palatinate import, that the Inspectors, and generally all the Reformed Ministers, had been enjoined to declare in Writing, that their Religious Grievances have been fully redressed according to the Treaty of Baden, but that none of them could comply therewith, seeing all that has been redressed is but a Trifle in Comparison to the main Grievances which have not been so much as touched.

New Market Sept. 9. Last Night, at a Place called *Barnel* in *Cambridgeshire*, 3 Miles from hence, a Puppet-show was acting about 8 of the Clock at Night, in a Barn, which was built with *Barnel Stone*, and thatch'd with *Straw*; the Man when going to show his Sight, lock'd and nail'd up his Door; There was a Place adjoining to the Barn, where

where there was Hay & Straw; and a Boy setting a wooden *Lantern* with a short Candle in it down there, while he peep'd through a Hole to see the Sight, the *Lantern* in the Interim took Fire, and set the Hay and Straw in Flames, which in a Moment set fire to the Barn; the People running to the Door to escape, fell one upon another, and could not get out. There was not above 5 or 6 that escap'd the Flames. About 100 Men, Women and Children are burnt to Death, some their Heads, some burnt to Ashes; such a Dismal Sight was never seen. This Day they are taking the Bodies out of the Ruins; 7 or 8 Houses were also consumed; and it is the melancholy Employment of the neighbouring Places to endeavour to pick out and discover the mangled Carcasses of their Relations and Friends.

New-Market, Sept. 11. In my last, giving the melancholy Account of the Fire at *Barnet*, I mentioned a Boy that carried a *Lantern* into a Place where was much Hay and Straw next the Barn; but I am since informed, there was a Man with him who beat the *Lantern* about, and would not strive to put out the Fire, but run away and left it burning. The Man is seized, and committed to *Cambridge Castle*. The *Andrew* that belong'd to the Show, got out, but was almost burnt to Death and lived but a Day and a Night. Before his Death, he desired to see the Man, which, it seems, the Boy impeach'd; and as soon as he saw him, he said that was the Man that told him he would set the Barn on Fire over their Heads, if he did not let him in to see the Sight for nothing. There was a Floor above them, and the Fire got into the False Roof, and ran like Wildfire and the Floor fell, and smother'd all the poor Souls in 3 or 4 Minutes. I am told by several Persons since, that 10 were burnt, most of whom were carried in Carts, and put into a large Hole in the Church-yard. There were among them several young Women of considerable Fortunes.

At a Supreme Court of Judicature held at the City-Hall of the City of New-York, the fourth of December, 1727.

David Wallace and David Willson having the last Court been Convicted of a Cheat, in passing some Bills, which were made Counterfeit Bills of Credit of the Province of New-Jersey, were now brought to the Bar, and received the following Sentence, viz.

That the said David Wallace and David Willson do stand in the Pillory (on the Twelfth of this Instant) between the hours of Ten and Eleven in the Fore noon of the same day, and after that be placed in a Cart, so as to be publicly seen, with Halters about their Necks, and Cuffed thro' the most Publick Streets in this

City; and then be brought to the publick Whipping-Post, and there David Wallace on his bare back to receive Thirty Nine Stripes, and David Willson Twenty Eight Stripes. And within some convenient time after the Sheriff shall deliver said Prisoners at the Ferry-house in *Kings County*, and on the 3d Tuesday in January next they shall be set on the Pillory, and then Wallace to receive at *Flushing* 39 Stripes and Willson 28. Then they shall be conveyed to *Jamaica* in *Queens County*, and there on the 4th Tuesday in February to stand on the Pillory, and afterwards each of them to receive the same number of Stripes. Then to be conveyed to *Westchester*, and there on the fourth Tuesday in March to stand on the Pillory, and then at the Whipping-Post Wallace to receive Twenty Stripes on the bare Back and Willson Ten. After which, at the end of *Kings-Bridge*, they shall be delivered to the High-Sheriff of the City of New-York, and from that Time Wallace to remain in Prison six Months and Willson Three Months. And then each to be discharged, paying their Fees.

Custom-House. New-York. Inward Entries;
Ship Margeret & Ann, Wm Fellows from London.

Outward Entries.

Sloop William, J. Thomas for Barbados, Sloop William, Rich. Hall for Jamaica, Sloop Blewug, Francis Morgan for Bermuda, Ship George & Caroline, Anon Summers for Lisbon, Ship Margeret & Ann, W. Fellows for S-Carolina, Ship Mary, Dugal Campbell for Bristol.

Cleared for Departure,

Scooner Elifex, T. Smith, Scooner Rainger, Jos. Reel, Sloop Abigail, Wm. Floyd to Barbados, Sloop Mary, Ware, Scoon. Prince William, W. Jarret to Suracao, Sloop Endeavour, R. Robinson, Sloop Speedwel, Timothy Wood to Rh-Island, Ship Prospect, John Bowers to Jamaica, Ship Alexander, Den. Downing to Perth-Amboy, Ship Bever, Mat. Smith to Amsterdam.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS is to give Notice, that there is a Parcel of Land lying in Rye in Manarick, Seventeen Acres in the Homestead, and Five in the Wood, adjoining to the River Westward, and Northerly on the Country Road, and Easterly upon Mr. John Horton's Land, and a small Piece of Up-land & Meadow adjoynd to a Creek, as it's Recorded in the Register of the County of Westchester, in the Book No. A. and in Pages 253 to 255 &c. to be sold reasonable. Enquire of Mr. Nich. Hoppings of Charlstown, or of Coll. Willet of Eastchester, near Rye, aforesaid, and know further.

THE
New-York Gazette.

From December 11. to Monday December 18. 1777.

Extract of a Letter from Petersburg,
September 6.

THE Emperor our Sovereign, has sent a Rescript to his Ministers in foreign Courts, by which his Majesty notifies, with his own Hand, that he had been induced for important Reasons, to dismiss Prince *Mentkoff*, and to deprive him of all his Offices, and to commit him any more with publick Affairs of State. P. S. The following Particulars of this Affair are thus related, the Emperor instead of going to the Palace of Prince *Mentkoff* (where his Majesty had resided since the Death of the late Empress) came to another Palace, and sent Immediate Orders to that Prince not to stir out of his Palace; after which some Officers by the Emperor's Order, and after breaking his Sword, and depriving him of the Order of St. Andrew, carried him away to conduct him to *Siberia*, under a strong Guard. By the next Post we expect a better Information.

Hamburg, Oct. 7. They write from *Petersburg*, that they had received News from *Petersburg*, that the Prince *Mentkoff* had fallen into great disgrace with the Emperor, that he had been deprived of all his Orders of Knighthood, and his Employments; he had his Sword taken from him, and was put under an Arrest, so that all but a few Servants had abandoned him; and that a Mandate had been published, revoking all his Orders, declaring them null and void, and that no more regard should be paid to them. That on the other hand many Russian Ministers who had been degraded, were restored to their former Employments at Court. But the Occasion of this sudden Disgrace was not mentioned.

Extract of some Letters from Paris, Oct. 4.

WE flatter our selves more & more that on the Arrival of Count *Rubinsky* at the Court of Spain all Differences that hinder the holding of the Congress will be entirely terminated. The Departure of the Queen for *Barcelona* is yet uncertain. Her Majesty dines every Day in publick with King *Spanius*, who is served by the Officers of the King.

We learn from *Ambrun* that the Bishop of *Senes* had been suspended and interdicted from all his Functions Ecclesiastical and Pontifical, and also from his Holy Orders; his Pastoral Instruction is condemn'd as rash, scandalous and injurious to the Church and State, to the Pope and Bishops; schismatical, favouring Heresy, &c. and condemn'd, as 'tis said, to the flames. The Coun-

cil has appointed the Abbe de *Salon* to govern his Diocese, and to have one Third of the Revenues; the other two Thirds are to remain to the Bishop of *Senes*. The King has been desired by the Council to banish the said Bishop to a Monastery for penitence. This is said to be the Judgment of the Council of *Ambrun*; but hereafter we shall be more certain as to the Particulars.

A Pamphlet is Printed here, intitled, *A Consultation of the Advocates of the Parliament of Paris for the Cause of the Bishop of Senes*. This Consultation, which is entirely, in favour of the Prelate, is signed by *Me Duperrey* Dean of the Advocates of the Parliament of Paris, and by 19 other Advocates the 11th of July, 1777.

Haye, Oct. 10. N. S. *Minister Vander Meer*, Ambassador of this State at the Court of *Madrid*, was Apparently mistaken in the Accounts he some time since wrote to their High Mightinesses, concerning the Accomodation of the Differences still subsisting between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, which he then flattered himself to be upon the Point of concluding: For by the Non arrival of his Excellency's healing Express, and by the Steps since taken by the King of *Spain*, it is evident that his Catholic Majesty is not so ready to give up his New Pretensions, as the *Heer Vander Meer*, among others, imagined.

Madrid, Sept. 28. The Effects of the Flotilla are inspecting in order to the respective Particulars being delivered to the Owners, but no Day is yet fix'd for the Distribution thereof. The Troops in *Carolina* are ordered to be reviewed by their Officers, and Completed in 2 Months time.

An Elegy upon Mrs. Burnett.

Rise Heavenly Muse, but rise with *heavy Wings*,
Leave Jovial Themes, to sing of *latter Things*.
Let warring Clouds obscure the glazing Light,
Nor let the Moon her Influence shed by Night.
Let Winter Frost the blossoming yearning spread,
Fade every Flower, and every Green be dead.

For Burnett, As! the Pious Burnett's gone,
And left us here, her heavy Loss to moan.

Oh! Could I find a Place to tell my Grief,
Remote from Sight, and distant from Relief,
There would I vent, in silence, all my sighs,
And drain in Tears, the Moisture of my Eyes;

And

Sad should my Words be, fitting to my Care,
And nought be heard but Sorrow every where.
For Burnett, Ah! &c.

Oh cruel Death! unkind alike to all,
Before thee must the Good, the Gallant fall;
Tyrant, who govern'st by no certain Rule;
Nor spar'st no Age, or Sex, or Wife, or Fool;
Oh! saddest Fate, which human Life must know,
Uncertain of its Stay, but sure to go.
For Burnett, Ah! &c.

A Tender Parent, and a Faithful Bride,
Bravely she liv'd, and then as bravely dy'd;
Great without Pride, and Humble, yet not Low;
Reserv'd, yet free, and publick without show:
Such were the Virtues, that adorn'd her Mind,
Such as are rarely seen in Women kind.
Tet Burnett, ah! &c.

She is gone, but ah! to Mansions far above,
To Raptures Joy, and never ceasing Love;
There is Peace and Harmony together dwell,
And Glory's there, too great, too long to tell.
There spreads unfilled Day, and glorious Light,
To fade no more, or windle into Night.
Still Burnett, ah! &c.

Say mighty Angels, for you sure were nigh,
When the last Summons call'd her to the Sky;
Say, for you know, with what a dauntless Mind,
She left her Cottage, and her Soul resign'd:
She was no Stranger to your Shining Throgs,
And swift as you, the Wing'd her way along:
Still Burnett, ah! &c.

She is gone indeed, and soar'd to endless Day,
So sets the Sun in Shades, to rise more gay,
So court we Fetters, to be made more free,
And sit in Death, to rise again like Thee.
Oh! may we meet, to part no more e'er long,
Joy'n in the Comfort, and assist thy Song;
Nor weep for *Burnett* more, the Good, the Just,
Or mourn her Relicks, mouldring in the Dust,
But Change our Note, and our Subject rise,
And sing Triumphant *Burnett* in the Skies.

New York, Decemb 18 We have advice by way
of *Curacoa*, that his Majesty's ship stationed at
Barbados, has taken four Spanish Privateers, and
the *Atigua* Man of War has taken two Spanish
Privateers. And that two of the Captains are
condemned to be Hanged.

Custom House, Philadelphia, Entred Inwards.
None.

Entred Outwards,
Sloop Mary, John Morgan for Madera, Brig.
Hope, James Oswald for Lisbon.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Samuel, Israel Brownlow to Jamaica,
Schoon Sarah, T Lotherp to Boston, Ship Henry,
Zeph. Hollwel to Madera, Ship Swift, Rob Park-
house to Jamaica, Sloop William, James Foster
to Providence, Ship Wats Galley, Wm. Wallace
to Barbados, Brig Dolphin, Wm. Hill to An-
tiqua.

Custom House, Boston, Decem 2. Entred Inwards.
Wattel from Briton Hill and Kidder or New-
Castle, Jeffy from Barbados, Cremer from
London, Bissel from Annapolis Royal, Gill from
Newfoundland.

Cleared Out.

Slaughter & Moliant for Antigua, Lanchland
for Jamaica, Dyer for Honduras, Caldern and
Trimble for N-Carolina. Dench for Gr Britai,
Stevens for Surranam, Saywell or Barbados,
Brown for Rh-Island, & Barnes for N-York,

Outward Bound.

Ward & Mansfield for Connecticut, Bartlet &
Soper or N-Carolina, Brown for Virginia, Raw-
lins, Ela & Clerk for Leward Islands, Paine for
Jamaica, Curling for London, Erwin for W-Indie,
Roufe for Bristol, Wyer for Europe, Steward for
Ireland.

Custom-House. New-York. Inward Entries,

Sloop Pati uce, Vin. Bodin from Curacoa Sloop
Two sisters, Jolias Smith from Jamaica, Sloop
James & David; Ja. Coden from Rh-Island.

Outward Entries.

Schoon Walter, Gar. Garctse for Jamaica, Sloop
Mary, Wm. Ellison for Virginia, Sloop John &
Mary, Jos. Ellison for N-Carolina.

Cleared for Departure,

Sloop Jacob, Jac Phœnix to Curacoa, Schooner
Hester, B. Siphins to Barbados, Brig. Prince
Fredrick P. Way to London, Sloop Mary, Wm.
Elison to Virginia.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS is to give Notice, that there is a Parcel of
Land lying in Rye in Mamarinick, Seventeen
Acres in the Homestead, and Five in the Woods, join-
ing to the River Westward, and Notherly on the Coun-
try Road, and Easterly upon Mr. John Horton's Land,
and a small Piece of Upland & Meadow adjoin'd to a
Creek, as it's Recorded in the Register of the County
of Westchester, in the Book No. A. and in Pages
253 to 255 &c. to be Sold reasonable. Enquire of
Mr. Nich. Hoppings of Charlstown, or of Col.
Willet of Eastchester, near Rye, aforesaid, and
know further.



Numb. 112.

New-York Gazette.

From December 18. to Monday December 25. 1727.



His Excellency's Speech to the General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey the 9th of December, 1727.

Gentlemen;

I Have called you together at this time, to give you as early an opportunity as I could, of expressing the Universal Loyalty and Fidelity of the People whom you represent, to his present Majesty, and their deep concern for the loss of the late King, of ever blessed Memory.

I have one great Uneasiness to find my self hindered from meeting you at Burlington the last Spring, as I had fully designed, but the late Enterprizes of the French in Canada to make themselves Masters of our Six Nations, by building a Fort among them, made it necessary for me to use my utmost Application to fix those Indians effectually in the British Interest, and to cover our Frontiers on that side, by building a Stone Fort in the middle of their Country. and placing a sufficient Garrison in it. As this is evidently a Protection to this Province, from the Insults of the French and their Indians, as well as to the Province of New-York, I am perswaded that you are not ill pleased with my diligence in that Affair, and that you are convinced of the necessity of my remaining where I could, from time to time, give the necessary Orders requisite to compleat it.

I should now have met you at Burlington, as in course I ought to do, if the daily expectation of my Successor's Arrival did not lay an indispensable Obligation upon me to be near at hand and ready to receive him.

I must inform you, that the applying the Interest arising from the Loan Office, at the last Meeting of the Assembly, to another use than the sinking of the Bills, according to the directions of the Act by which they were made, met with Objections from the Lords-Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, which however were at last removed, (as to that Act, by the repeated and earnest Representation of your Agent. But at the same time, their Lordships have directed me, to take care that the remainder of the Interest Moneys be destroyed, according to the first Act, as the only sure Method to preserve the Credit of the Bills, which I therefore earnestly exhort you to join with me in doing, without delay.

I hope you will agree with me, in thinking, that so considerable a Province as this is, ought at least to have one convenient House provided for Reception of their Governor, especially in this City, where the business of this Province and the convenient Distance from the next, occasions his most frequent Residence. I thought it a Difficulty upon me, at my first coming, to be obliged to make an expensive Purchase upon that account; and I should take a particular Pleasure in preventing the like Inconvenience from falling upon my Successor, who in all respects deserves your highest Esteem.

I make no doubt of your providing amply for the incidental Charges of the Government, and of this Meeting, and for the encouragement and continuance of your Agent, who has served you with the utmost Diligence and Ability. You may depend on my heartily concurring with you in any Law that are wanted for the good of the Province, since nothing can give me greater Satisfaction and Joy than contributing as much as lies in my Power to leave this Province in a happy and flourishing Condition.

W Burnet.

To which favourable Speech the General Assembly made the following Answer by way of Address, viz.

To his Excellency William Burnet, Esq; Capt. General and Governor in chief of the Provinces of New-Jersey, New-York, and Territories there depending in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c.

May it Please Your Excellency;

WE cheerfully embrace the Opportunity given us of expressing the Fidelity and Loyalty we owe to his Majesty King GEORGE the Second, our present Sovereign, and of Con-doing with our Fellow Subjects, for the Loss of so good and gracious a King and Father, whose Memory ought to remain dear with every true Briton.

To have earlier discharged what was so highly incumbent on us, would have been very grateful, but since Affairs of Importance deprived us of that Satisfaction, to the end that no time be lost for the future, we entreat your Excellency, that the Address prepared for that purpose, may with care and speed be Transmitted and Presented

sented to his Majesty; tho' we may be last in Addressing him, we have not the least fence of our Duty.

Meeting us alternately at *Amboy* and *Burlington*, gives the greatest general Satisfaction, and it has been the course so to do; however, since the daily expectation of a New Governor renders the least Distant from *New-York*, the most convenient, we are contented, provided it be not drawn into President.

The other parts of your Excellency's Speech has already been the subject of our Consideration; but the time since we first made a House has been so short, it will require further Deliberation to the Particular.

But whilst we are mentioning the parting with the present, to receive a succeeding Governor, we must not omit to say, That our being united to so powerful a Competitor as the Colony of *New-York*, has been no small Disadvantage to us, the Affairs of that Government necessarily taking up so much of our Governor's Time, that but a small part of it falls to our share. We are so far from mentioning this as a Reflection on any part of your Excellency's Conduct, that the greatest Misfortune we complain of, is, that we have it not wholly to our selves.

The frank Offer your Excellency is pleased to make, of Concurring with us to such Laws as may be Wanting for the good of the Province, and the Satisfaction expressed, To leave us in a Happy Condition, necessarily excites grateful Acknowledgment, and is the surest way to perpetuate it.

Signed by Order of the House,

John Johnston, Speaker,

Paris, Sep. 10. The King receiv'd before his Departure for Fontainebleau the Answers of the King and Queen of Spain, to the Letters his Majesty had wrote to them, about their Reconciliation with him, and the Birth of the two Princesses of France; whereupon his Majesty went into the Apartment of the Queen, and acquainted her therewith; and all the Court was witnesses to the Satisfaction their Majesties express'd on that Occasion.

Berlin, Sep. 28. Though it was generally believed that the Privy Counsellor Baron de Kniphausen, who was to go to the Congress at Cambray, in Quality of the King's Minister Plenipotentiary, there is now no more Talk of it. However, it is most certain that his Prussian Majesty continues firm in his Resolution not to recede in the least Point from the Hanoverian Alliance, whose Interest belooks upon to be his own, whereof the British and Dutch Ministers have of late received fresh Assurances. 'Tis said Count de Sickenhoff, the Imperial Minister, having, in an Audience he had of the King, strongly

insisted that his Majesty would be pleased to finish the Work so much tending to the mutual Advantage of both Courts, or at least to ratify the Points already agreed upon, has received the following Answer: 'We cannot but commend the good Intentions of his Imperial Majesty, but seeing he strives to refer almost every Thing to the approaching Congress, there is no more Occasion for Treaties. Orders have been sent to Wezel to perfect the Fortifications of its Citadel before Winter. And as to the Fortresses of Cleves and Guelders, they are also to be fortified forthwith as much as possible.

Madrid, Sept. 4. Yesterday was sign'd here by the Embassador of Portugal, the Contract of Marriage between the Prince of Brasile with the Infanta of Spain. This Day also the Contract between the Prince of Asturia and the Infanta of Portugal is to be signed at Lisbon by the Embassador of his Catholick Majesty.

London, Sept. 23. Last Week 3 Notes fraudulently obtained of the Bank for the Sum of 4,800 l by Mr. Wragg, Servant to Mr. George Cressener, an eminent Grocer in Watling-Street; and the said Cressener hath withdrawn himself ever since. 'Tis said his Debts to Jamaica Merchants and others, amount to about 55,000 l. A Jeweller is also gone off lately, indebted, as 'tis said, about 30,000 l.

We hear that Thomas Wylde, Esq; will be made a Commissioner of Excise, in the Room of Patrick Haldane, Esq; who is removed.

His Excellency the Lord Carteret will set out the Middle of next Month for his Government of Ireland.

On Thursday was burnt, at the Tobacco Grounds in Cupid's Gardens, in the Presence of several Officers belonging to the East-India Company, Customs, and Inland Duties, Thirty Eight Chests of damaged Tea, and Five Chests of damaged Coffee.

Denzil Onflow, Esq; is appointed Treasurer of the Post-Office in the Room of Richard Onflow, Esq;

Custom-House. New-York. Inward Entries,

Scoon, Mary, Henry Lawrence from Madera, Scoon, Mary, L. Larcher, Sloop Mary, W. Beckman from Boston, Sloop Phebe, T. Barnes for Boston & Rh Island,

Outward Entries

Sloop Black ey'd Susan, P. Cockrem, Snow Charming Philla, L. Ratsey for Barbados, Sloop Patience V. Rodia for S. Carolina, Scoon, Anne, & Eliza, John Reading for St. Thomas, Scoon, 2 Friends, H. Fuller for Bermuda.

Cleared for Departure.

Ship Bever, T. Smith to London, Ship Marget & Anne, W. Fellows to S. Carolina, Sloop John & Mary, J. Eli on to N. Carolina, Sloop William, R. Ball, Scoon, Jacob, W. Smith to Jamaica, Sloop Blessing, F. Morgan to Bermuda, Sloop William, J. Thomas, Sloop Black ey'd Susan, Phil. Cockram to Barbados.