

proceeded very publicly with the Violation of his Duty, and indeed, of the Rules of common Honesty. How did he behave himself? Why, Mr. Ridley says, he sat silently by, in great Confusion. And Captain Hoxton taxes Mr. Ridley with Disingenuity, because he does not relate what a Man said, who held his Tongue.

Mr. Hyde declared, that some Persons present had wrote into Maryland against him, either because he knew it, or suspected it. If he knew it, it is very probable, he knew he was charged with BREAKING THE AGREEMENT; if he had only suspected it, the best Course he could have taken, was to have given a fair and candid Account of his Conduct.

I know not the Design of mentioning the vile Impostor, that pretended to be Master of the Globe; unless it be that the Captain was in Hopes People would infer, that because he was really such, every Man else is so, that has given an Account of the Conduct of some Merchants in London. If that be what he aims at, he will be disappointed; for it would be as ridiculous to make such an Inference, as to infer, that because some Masters of Ships have committed Piracy, all Masters of Ships are Pirates.

I am also at a Loss to know what the Captain means by the following Part of his Postscript; "And I have some Reason to think, that the second cannot be far off, and I hope in safe Hands." Unless it be to insinuate, that the second general Letter from the Merchants, is in the Hands of some Person who conceals it. If that be the Design, 'tis pity he did not speak plainer, or give some Hints whereby the Person might be known, and the Fact examined into.

I am very credibly inform'd, that Mr. Randolph has really wrote to a Gentleman of his Acquaintance here, pursuant to his Promise mentioned in Mr. Ridley's Relation, to acquaint him with the Transactions at Home; If it be so, I am in Hopes that Gentleman will oblige the Country with the Publication of it.

I am

Your humble Servant,

N^o 4.

P. P.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Rome, October 26. The Congregation of Rights having received from Venice an authentick Information of the Life, Manners, and Miracles, of the late Cardinal Barberigo, Bishop of Padua, the Pope has resolv'd to Canonize him.

Copenhagen, Oct. 26. Last Saturday in the Afternoon, when we thought the Fire was entirely extinguished, we were alarmed again by the breaking out of the Flames; but by timely and numerous Assistance, they were soon conquered. Ever since the Fire began, the Counts of Holstein and Reventlan, attended by Turns and commanded the Workmen; the Counts de Larwick and Sponeck, at the same Time, commanding the Troops of the Garrison, which were distributed in such a Manner, that one Part mounted the Guard, the other assisted the Inhabitants. The King, upon this melancholly Occasion, express'd a Fatherly Tenderness for his desolate Subjects, being very active during the Conflagration, in giving proper Orders; and afterwards riding about among the poor dispersed Inhabitants, comforting them with tender Speeches, giving Leave to the Needy to fetch Provisions out of the Royal Magazines, and from on board the Men of War. Moreover, as Estates are grown very scarce and dear, his Majesty has sent Orders to the Governours of other Towns, in his Dominions, to send hither what Quantity they can. The Consternation and Confusion are still so great, that it is not possible to get an exact Relation of the Damage occasion'd by the Flames. Among the Publick Edifices which were destroyed, are, the Town-House, Five of the largest Churches, the University, Colleges, and Professor-Houses, the Hospital of Orphans, several other Buildings, and, as near as can be guess'd, 5000 private Houses. The Royal Palace, East-India-House, Magazines, and some other large Buildings, escaped without Damage. As this general Misfortune is not altogether looked upon as accidental, about 28 Persons, who can give no good Account of themselves, have been taken up, being suspected to have set the Town on Fire, to have an Opportunity to plunder without being discovered.

Francfort, Oct. 27. N. S. The enlisting of Men for the Service of the King of Prussia, is carried on in several Places more expeditiously than ever; many of his sacred Majesty's Officers are also come hither for the same Purpose, in which they met with very good Success.

LONDON.

London, Jan. 17. The William and Mary, Capt. Hill, which sailed from Maryland, in July last, lost her Masts in a Storm near the Western Islands, where they took out her Guns, and some other Stores, soon after which she sunk.

On Wednesday last her Grace the Dutchess of Bridgewater was delivered of a Son, at her House in Cleaveland Row.

On Sunday last, died Mrs. Parsons, Wife of Henry Parsons, Esq; at his House at Witham Mills, near Witham in Essex.

Yesterday died at his House in York-Buildings, Sir John Colebatch, Kt. an eminent Physician.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament assembled
On Wednesday the Twenty second Day of January, 1728.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled beg Leave to offer the humble and hearty Thanks of this House for Your Majesty's most Gracious Speech from the Throne; and to congratulate Your Majesty upon the safe Arrival of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. This Happiness is owing to your Majesty's paternal Affection, and affords the highest and most peculiar Honour to this House, and a great Satisfaction to all good Subjects. The communicating to us the present Situation of publick Affairs, the giving all the Satisfaction concerning them we could reasonably desire, and the tender Concern Your Majesty is pleas'd to express for the Suspence in which the Affairs of Europe are still held, and the temporary Inconveniencies to Us, which Necessity must attend it, are fresh Instances how much Your Majesty has at Heart the Welfare of your Kingdoms.

However doubtful the Event of the present Negotiation may prove, which Your Majesty has laboured with so much Prudence, in Concert with your Allies, to bring to an honourable Conclusion, we must with great Satisfaction observe that our present State of Uncertainty will soon be determined, Your Majesty having been pleas'd to declare Your Opinion, in Concurrence with the most ardent Desires of your faithful Subjects, that it is necessary to insist upon speedy and certain Decision of this important Transaction. This is a Measure now become essential to the Interest of our Country, and will convince all those who have promoted these Delays, or have had the high Presumption to impute them to Your Majesty's Conduct, that the Sceptre of Great Britain is in the Hands of a Prince as little capable of being amused as intimidated.

We are fully sensible that a generous and compassionate Regard for the Ease and Happiness of Your Subjects could alone have prevail'd upon Your Majesty to be hitherto patient under these dilatory Proceedings; for if this undetermined State has been detrimental to the Interest of your Kingdoms, and if it has laid any Burthen on Your People, must necessarily have rais'd a high Resentment in Your Majesty, the Guardian and Father of them.

But if, contrary to Your Majesty's Wishes, and our own, the Justice and Satisfaction so long delay'd, cannot be obtained by amicable Measures, if the Patience of Your Majesty, and Your Allies should be abused, and if the only Way to Peace should be by an Appeal to Heaven in a just and necessary War, shall with the greatest Cheerfulness and Zeal support Your Majesty in the Prosecution of it, and enable you to carry on with Vigour in Conjunction with Your Allies; we have this Comfort, if a War unavoidably must happen, that it will be kindled at a time, when the Reputation of the Arms of Great Britain cannot suffer any Diminution.

The Alliance, in which Your Majesty is engaged, being founded upon common Interest, and strengthened with repeated Marks of mutual Fidelity, will, we hope, effectually defeat the wicked Designs of Your Enemies, who by false and malicious Insinuations would either create Dissidence among the Powers so united, or mislead Your own Subjects into unjust Opinions of the Conduct of Your Majesty's Allies.

It appears evident to us, that nothing could more enrage the Courts of Vienna and Madrid in their present Delays, than if Hopes have been given from hence of creating Discontents and Divisions among Us, and of a Prospect of seeing Difficulties arise at Home. But whatever have been the various and secret Machinations of some