

in the Spirit of religious Liberty they should have thrown off the Yoke of Transubstantiation and the Pope's Infallibility, they will at the same time disclaim the no less bold Absurdity and Contradiction to common Sense, that of Hereditary Right and Passive Obedience. Thus will they, at once, become the Disciples of the purest Church, that professes the Doctrines of Christ and Subjects of the best Constitution of Government, that ever blessed Mankind. How great a Support they will be to each, we need not say. Only this; the same Strength, which would thus apparently maintain the present Establishment of *Great Britain* in Church and State, would certainly with equal Zeal engage in Defence of the Protestant Religion in general, and the Liberties of *Europe*.

A great Objection against the Settlement of Foreigners in *Ireland*, is the Unhealthiness of the Climate. But as the Bogs, which occasion this formidable Objection, were once firm Land, so when the natural Drain for the Water, upon which they lie, can be found, they will sink again to their proper Soil, and become as fruitful as any other Part of the Island. The Sun draws its Vapours from this unwholesome Mixture of Earth and Water; those Vapours fall again in almost perpetual Mists and Rains, so that the Inhabitants of that Part of the Country may be said to breathe Water. But when these Bogs shall be wholly reclaimed (a necessary good Effect to *Ireland* of a Union) the Sun will draw a far less Quantity of Vapours, and those from a cultivated Soil, which impregnates the Air with Particles of Health. A sufficient Progress hath been already made to insure the Success of the Whole, and not without some considerable Effect upon the Climate. When this great Work can be brought to Perfection, and the Lands of *Ireland* universally cultivated, we may venture to say, it will be as healthy a Country, as any in *Europe*, especially as it is more temperate than any other with regard to Heat and Cold.

Another very popular Objection there is against the Union, that *Ireland* would soon rival *Great Britain* in her most valuable Branches of Trade. He seems to me to know very little of the Circumstances of either Nation, who pretends to compute in what Century this dreaded Rivalship may happen. *Ireland*, it is confessed, is much improved, but, if compared to *England*, her Lands may truly be said to be still uncultivated, and her Manufactures unimproved. Her Ports, which Nature hath opened to the Trade of almost the whole World, are not known even to the Natives, excepting those, who live in the neighbouring Counties. Indeed, it would be greatly useful to the general Navigation of *Europe*, to have a Chart of the Western Coast of *Ireland*, and its Harbours.

But allowing this formidable Objection of Rivalship to be just, which it certainly is not, of what Consequence will it be to the great Whole, in what Part of the united Kingdoms any particular Branch of Trade shall flourish? What matters it, for Instance, and that the popular Instance, whether the Woollen Manufacture continue in the West, or whether it travels Northward, as it really does, or whether it shall go to *Ireland*, when united to *Great Britain*?

We are not ignorant how disagreeable this Language will be to the common People of *Great Britain* in general, and especially to some particular Counties in *England*. But if it be the Language of Truth, let us not be afraid to speak it. We are not proposing a partial Union. We do not write to any Set of People, whose private Interests will engage them against the Measure we propose. We are not sanguine enough even to hope or their Approbation, or so ignorant of human Nature, as to expect it. Our only Design is the Public Good, the mutual Advantage of both Kingdoms; while we write only to them, who are able, impartial, disinterested Judges of this great Scheme; some of whom may probably be appointed to carry it into Execution. We trust, they will have Abilities to answer all real Objections, and Spirit enough to despise a merely popular Clamour. To them we may without Apprehension repeat, that it is Matter of pure Indifference in what Part of the united Kingdoms, any particular Branch of Trade shall flourish.

[To be continued]

L O N D O N :

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated May 31. N. S.

WE hear from Toulon, that the Content and the Oriflamme Men of War, commanded by the Chevalier de Glandeves, arrived there the 11th Instant from their Voyage

to the Coast of Guiney, which has been as successful as we could wish. Those Ships employed a Month in ranging along the Coast, going into every Port, Harbour, Bay or River, and at every Place sending an Officer to confer with the Princes or Chiefs of the People settled along the Coast; all which Princes have expressed a great Kindness for the French Nation, and intimated that they would be very glad to trade with us; which is all we wanted. The several Nations or Tribes inhabiting that Coast are continually at War with each other, and sell to the Europeans the Prisoners they take in Battle. They have no fixed Habitations, but live in Tents, and shift their Quarters, when they can no longer subsist in a Place.

B O S T O N .

Sept. 2. By a Letter from New London, dated this Day sennight; we have an Account, that a Vessel arrived there from the West Indies, with Advice, that there had lately happened a violent Hurricane at St. Kitts, and St. Eustatia; that at the former Place eight Sail of Vessels run ashore, and suffered great Damage; the Particulars we do not learn; at the latter Place, three Vessels were lost, with all their Men; one of which sunk at her Moorings. A Vessel bound from New-London to the West Indies, met with the said Hurricane off Bermudas, lost all her Horses, and suffered other Damage, which obliged her to put back, without making her Port.

Thursday last arrived here on board Capt. Sanders from St. George's, the Gentlemen who lately went down on Behalf of this Government, to treat with the Eastern Indians; and we hear they were met by a great Number of the Penobscot, Passamaquada and St. John's Tribes, who all appeared sincerely desirous to renew and confirm the Peace; but as none of the Norridgewocks were present, the other Indians have engaged to bring them in within forty Days, or sooner, if possible, of whose Arrival they are to give Notice to this Government, when the Conference is to be renewed.

N E W - Y O R K , September 16.

Extract of Letter from Halifax, dated September 2, 1751.

This Moment arrived the Gosport Man of War, of 40 Guns, Capt. Pye, in 45 Days from the Downs; Capt. Hutchinason, in the Torrington of 40 Guns, sailed 11 Days before the above Ship for this Place, not yet arrived. The Government has sent no Money by any of his Majesty's Ships (as was expected) to supply the great Wants of Halifax. Here are in this Harbour four Ships of War, viz. the Gosport of 40 Guns, the Centaur of 20, the Albany and Trial, of 16 Guns each, the Torrington every hour expected. The Centaur is to sail for New-York the Beginning of October. The French are in this Quarter, superior in Strength. How the two Crown'd Heads design to dispose this Naval Force, Time must shew. A few Days ago arrived here an Express from Cape Breton, in a French Snow, to the Governor, who dispatched her in three Days. Her Business is yet a Secret.

A N N A P O L I S .

Last Monday came on the Trial of *George Wilson*, who is one of the Persons that murdered *Capt. Smith*, and two others, in a Schooner last Winter, near *St. Mary's*, and afterwards with his Accomplise, by the Names of *Newton* and *Jones*, got into *New England*, from whence they were brought back to this Province, and put into *St. Mary's* County Jail, and sometime after broke that Jail, but was retaken. He was tried for breaking Prison, found Guilty, and received Sentence of Death. His Accomplise, the notorious Rogue of the Two, if there's any Difference, is not yet retaken, and is said to be gone back to join *Perkins* and his Gang.

A Woman was tried for Felony, found Guilty, and received Sentence of Death. She pleaded her Belly, on which a Jury of Matrons were summoned, who found her Quick with Child.

By the late Act of Parliament for altering and regulating the Stile, no change is made till the second Day of September next, except that the Year begins absolutely on the first of January, which is now to be the first Month. The next Day after the 2d of September, is to be called the 14th, and the rest go on in Order: So that September 1752, will contain but nineteen Days. The fix'd Feasts fall on their proper-nominal Days, which brings them eleven Days sooner. The Birth Days fall on their natural Days, which moves them seemingly 11 Days forward. Thus Christmas will still be on the 25th of December, St. Andrew on the 30th of November, &c. But the King's Birth Day, instead of being on the 30th of October, will be on the 10th of November, and so of the rest.

Cuttom.