

is to your prudent Direction in this important Affair, that after our Deliverance from so great an Evil, the Tranquillity which succeeded, has been continued to us, productive of so much Happiness to every Individual.

Gratitude obliges us, Sir, at a Time when no Flattery can be supposed to influence us, or that we can be aw'd by any Fear of Power, or tempted by any Views of Interest, to pay you this just Tribute of our sincere Applause for the constant Attachment shewn to the Interest of this Island, during an Administration of fourteen Years; and we beg Leave to assure you, that it is with a particular Pleasure to ourselves that we are appointed by the Council to return you this due and grateful Acknowledgement which we now do in their Name, wishing you a happy and prosperous Voyage, and that for your long and faithful Services, you may meet with a gracious Reception from your ROYAL MASTER.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you, and the other Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council, my most sincere and hearty Thanks, for this kind Testimony of their Affection, which gives me the highest Pleasure, coming from a Board for which I ever had so great an Esteem.

That I have always intended well, that I have acted to the best of my Capacity, with Justice, with Integrity, is most certain, but my Share of Abilities has not been equal, I am sensible, to the Importance of the Office. Your Kindness has turned your Eyes on my intentions, and overprized my Actions; the greater is my Obligation. The Applause of so Honourable a Board crowns my Exit with Glory, and ever shall be had by me in the greatest Remembrance.

Vera Copia, JOHN READ, Cl. Con.

The Speech of RICHARD BECKFORD, Esq; Chairman of the Committee appointed by the House of Assembly, to give their Thanks to Col. TRELAWNY, for his just Administration, and the many important Services rendered this Island, as the same was delivered by him at Port Royal, on the 24th of November, 1752; with Col. TRELAWNY's Answer thereto.

S I R,

WE are ordered by the House of Assembly to give you their Thanks, for your just Administration, and the many important Services rendered this Island.

It is with the greatest Cheerfulness, that we obey the Commands of the House on this Occasion, tho' we are sensible of the Difficulty of performing them suitable to their Expectations, and to the Dignity of the Subject.

The Difficulties and Dangers that surrounded us on your first Entrance into this Government, gave you Opportunities of displaying the highest Abilities, which you exerted in every Instance, where the Honour of his Majesty's Crown, and the public Interest of your Country called you.

By these Virtues, instead of borrowing, you have added a Lustre to that exalted Station in which our gracious Sovereign had placed you, by your Moderation and unaffected Concern for the Welfare of those over whom you presided; you have secured their Love and Affections, and thereby acquired a Glory which Kings cannot give.

Can we look back on the miserable Situation of our Country, bleeding under the Rage of a cruel and intestine Enemy? Can we reflect on the Expence of Blood and Treasure, the Alarms and Dangers to which we were continually exposed, during that horrid Rebellion? and not remember that it was by the Prudence of your Conduct, and the Ardour which your Example infused into all Orders of Men, that restored Peace to Jamaica, reclaimed those Savages, and rendered them useful Citizens; how happily this Event has been improved for the public Good, the Number of Settlements now carrying on in the Parts most exposed to that dangerous Enemy, loudly proclaim.

If in the midst of those eminent Services a few Rays of Discontent have at Times appeared, let them be attributed to the Course of all human Affairs, and not Want of Virtue in you. You saw with the Concern of Humanity those unhappy Divisions, and many were your Attempts to conciliate the Minds, and restore good Temper amongst us; by your prudent Endeavours, Harmony and Unity were restored, and you have thereby left behind you a Monument of Gratitude, in the Heart of every dispassionate Man in this Community.

These are our pure Sentiments, which we have chose to deliver to you, now you are in a private Station: They are not only ours, but the Sentiments of the whole Body of the People, whom you have governed for so many Years.

We shall detain you no longer than to execute the Commands of the House, which we do by returning you their Thanks for your just Administration, and the many important Services rendered this Island.

GENTLEMEN,

THIS kind Testimony of Affection from the House of Assembly claims my warmest Acknowledgements. 'Tis to their Affection I am obliged, for the favourable Light in which they have placed my Actions; my Intentions indeed have ever been directed to the Good of this Island, nor did I ever take any Step relating to the Public, but with a View solely to the public Good. The Consciousness of this is the greatest of Satisfaction, but the Voice of the whole People, deliver'd by their Representatives in this public Manner, adds a Joy unknown to me before, and fills me with the purest Sense of Gratitude.

May this Island flourish throughout all Ages! You have no intestine Enemy; you are happily in Harmony among yourselves, nothing is wanting to complete that Happiness, but to be securely fortified against a foreign Enemy, which I most ardently wish, nor am I warm'd in this Concern for your Security, by Motives of Affection only, but I wish it as a BRITON. I consider the vast Importance of this Island to his Majesty's Crown, and the public Interest of my Country. From an honest View to your Service I have applied to my Royal Master to be relieved, and with Pleasure have I reposed my Trust to a Gentleman who has Abilities to accomplish that End, which he certainly will not fail of, if properly assisted here and at home.

LONDON, September 16.

IF any Credit is due to some late Advices from Madrid, one may conclude the Designs of Spain are just the same as before the late War. It is four Years since the Peace was signed, and to this Day it has been impossible to bring the Spanish Ministry to an Agreement about Navigation in the American Seas: But after a tedious Negotiation, after many Memorials, Representations and Conferences, at last a Snake in the Grass is discovered. According to these Advices the Court of Madrid stands upon some Privileges, which she says her trading Subjects are entitled to in the Ports of Great Britain; but what the Nature of those Advantages or Privileges may be, we have not yet been able to learn: However, they give us to understand, that if our Court will grant this Point, the Article of Navigation in the West Indian Seas may be easily settled afterwards. In the mean Time, it seems that the Spaniards are dubious of Compliance with this their new Demand; else why are they so diligent in increasing their Marine? Why so industrious in procuring the ablest Shipwrights from these Kingdoms and other Parts of Europe, and sending experienced Officers to make Observations on the Navies of France, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, &c. Don't these naval Preparations betray a Design to co-operate with France in any future general Broils? And does it not plainly appear how well the Spaniards have learned from the French Court the Art of putting a Stop to Negotiations for patching, amending and perfecting the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle? As the latter have posed our Commissaries at Paris by the Quirks about the Neutral Islands, the Limits of Nova Scotia, and the Restitution of Prizes made between the Years 1739 and 1744; so now the former throw in Demands of Concessions or Privileges in the British Ports, in order to gain Time, 'till a Revolution in the Ottoman Empire enables the House of Bourbon and certain Northern Powers to pull off the Mask, and settle the Balance of Europe to their own Liking, either by Negotiations or the Sword.

Sept. 28. It is observable (says the Utrecht Gazette) that War in the East Indies is not carried on directly or openly, but the French and English act only as Auxiliaries to the Nabobs that are attached to them: Nevertheless, the Consequences of it are dreaded, as the Quality of Auxiliary may afford Opportunities to do as much Harm, say, sometimes more Mischief than if they were at open War. It is still thought that the Parliament will enquire into the State of the India Company's Affairs next Session; but it is doubtful whether there is any Grounds for a Report that the Trade to the Indies will be opened to the whole Nation.

Next Sessions of Parliament, it is strongly reported, that a Bill will be brought in to take off the Forfeitures from the Goods and Chattels of those unhappy People who kill themselves. As the Circumstance is apt to make the Juries so tender as often to bring in a Verdict of Lunacy, when it would be otherwise Felo de se; and by this Means one Terror is removed from those who violate their own Lives; namely, that of having their Bodies

deprived of a Christian Burial, which in Frct is too little; for in some ancient States, where this Crime increased, they instituted a Law of exposing their Bodies to Shame, which in a great Measure prevented it, and there were fewer Instances of Self-Murder, from that very Consideration, which as it is without Cruelty, is certainly a natural Expedient.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, dated Oct. 3.

My intimate Friend and Acquaintance Archibald Gibson, Shoemaker, is dead, and much regretted by all that ever had the Pleasure of his Acquaintance: As the Way of his Death, and what happened after, was the most singular and shocking ever known here, shall give you a short Account of it. Mr. Andrew Rannie, Merchant, and he went out a Partridgeing, on Monday was three Weeks, and in the Evening came to Mr. Maclean's at Fountainbridge, both in good Health; they eat some Slices of Bacon, which is since found to be made of what they call a measly Sow. Rannie instantly fell sick, and before he came to the West Port threw it all up. Poor Gibson kept it, and complained Tuesday and Wednesday, and on Thursday kept his Bed, and died the Tuesday following. A few Hours after his Death, he swelled to a most enormous Size, his Head was as broad as his Shoulders, which you must remember was well spread, and all the other Members of his Body, swell'd in Proportion; in short, his whole Body was all over black and green, and full of great Boils and Blotches: They were obliged to make a second Coffin for him and bury him directly, as it was the Opinion of our best Physicians, that the Air was in Danger of being infected by keeping him. He was interr'd at Night, without Flannels, or being any Way dress'd as is usual for a Corpse: The touching of his Corpse was thought so dangerous, that all the Persons who were employed in putting him into the Coffin, were ordered to wash their Hands with boil'd Vinegar and Sulphur.

Gloucester, Sept. 16. On Friday Evening about Six, was interr'd in the Cathedral, near to the West Door, without any Funeral Pomp, according to his own Direction, the Corpse of that most excellent Prelate Dr. Martin Benson, late Lord Bishop of this Diocese, of whom to say all that he deserves in this Paper is impossible; to say nothing were quite unpardonable; on which Footing only, the few following Lines are offered to the Public:

Altho' his Dust thus humbly here is plac'd,
With no proud Tomb, no polish'd Marble grac'd,
The Man whose pious Works so brightly shone,
Needs not the feeble Fame of sculptur'd Stone:
The Character, his Virtus fair impress,
Is worn indelible in every Breast;
And, where the Muse's Voice is found too weak,
The Poet, the Patriot, and the Friend will speak.

WILLIAMSBURG.

November 10. We are credibly informed by private Letters from London, that the Earl of Granville uses his utmost Interest to have the Northern Part of North Carolina added to Virginia.

December 1. On Saturday last, a Boat belonging to the Hampton, Capt. Wiltshire, returnlog from Norfolk to Hampton Road, with a Main-Mast, was unfortunately over set, by a Squall of Wind; and the Chief Mate, and two Men were drowned.—Seven of the Men sav'd themselves on the Main Mast, and were taken up by a Ship coming down the River.

By the Merry-Fellows, Capt. Whittrong from Providence, we are inform'd of the Loss of the Providence, Capt. Humphreys, belonging to York River; off the Bahama Islands, and of many other Vessels, Names unknown.

December 8. Last Friday Night about eleven o'Clock, the Play-House in this City was broke open by one White Man and two Negroes, who violently assaulted and wounded Patrick Malony, Servant to the Company, by knocking him down, and throwing him upon the Iron Spikes, one of which run into his Leg, by which he hung for a considerable Time, till he was relieved by some Negroes: The Villains that perpetrated this horrid Fact escaped, but a Reward is offered for apprehending them, and as the aforesaid Patrick Malony continues dangerously ill of his Wounds, it is hoped they will be taken and brought to Justice.

Last Week a Fire broke out in the Shop of Dr. Patrick Adams in Surry County, which in a little Time destroy'd the greatest Part of the House, and most of his Medicines. The bursting of many Bottles of Spirits, made it very difficult to extinguish the Flames, which was at last effected without spreading further.

December 15. At the Court of Oyer and Terminer, began on Tuesday last, the following Criminals were brought to their Trials: viz.

Alexander

Alexander way, guilty. John Clifton, guilty. Death. Thomas A. guilty. Death. John Robin, burnt in the H. William Co. Thomas L. Tomkins M. January 12 for robbing on 17, alias Smi at the Court of last, were exec

Dec. 18. A for this Coun victed of count and offering the convicted of co nother Sett of of them the fo the Pillory an affixed on the wript 20 Strip We hear th Anne, and the tainly who shie one that fail'd ago, bound for ter.

Dec. 25. A Court of Assize Suffolk on Th Abraham, a M Murder of one ber last, but v only found G turday last, up Clergy, it was deder to be bu Months Impriso

We have Ad from Lisbon is sage of fifteen Company of a The People (1 their Boat nin Danger of perit the Vessel that sent certainly te came, tho' tis of Great Brita Philadelphia.

Jan. 9. By are informed, Means in their tuan replaced had fet out fro French Court; lately been tak Letter was rece scribing a Span that had been c sign, 'twas tho count, and ima Indies.

PHILADELPHIA The following P we give it t Use.

THE lear solutely remain in the remain'd. This philosophical B Prefence of the Pullet, and after he blew into i perfectly recover of Mr. Boyle, hanging until th he then open'd into Piguet's Ci ver'd it's Motio appeared to be

'Tis farther ans have given tionless, cold, a siderable Time, lived many Year losing are very Yams from Co down dead; Hour and thre up; his Eyes