

which makes it look with a Kind of Indifference upon the Turn which the other Affairs of Europe may take.

Nov. 11. The last Letter from the Hague acquaint us, that the French East India Ship, lately burnt upon the Coast of Brazil, was worth 300,000 l. and that the Effects of Monsieur Duplex amounted to 40,000 l. at least.

Extract of a Letter from a Person of Distinction at Paris, dated October 26.

"The Joy which the Recovery of the Dauphin occasioned throughout the Kingdom, is a little disturbed by the Apprehension of meeting with fresh Troubles upon the re-assembly of the Parliament. People here look with the most sensible Chagrin and Bitterness upon the unaccountable Change of Conduct in the Ministry, who have embraced, with more Partiality than ever, the Party of the Enemies of the Royal Authority. They heretofore favoured the Cause of the Parliament. The superseding their Arrêts, which was not at all expected, causes every Body at Paris to murmur. What sad Conduct! say they: Could any Thing be worse imagined? The Licentiousness of the Clergy was going to be effectually curbed, and it is now more countenanced than ever! Why should the supreme Head of the State oppose Measures so well taken to subject a haughty Body, which so manifestly interferes with the Power of the Sovereign? Shall we never then have the Happiness of other People? Shall we for ever sigh under the tyrannical Yoke of spiritual Despotism? It is designed that we should not be permitted to make Use of the Reason with which we are endued; which is, nevertheless, a vain Effort. Our Eyes being happily opened, will not be easily shut again. The Aurora has pierced through the Darkness with which we were enveloped. Broad Day will entirely dissipate it. The Clergy will be obliged to renounce their System, and if the Court is blind enough to adopt it, we shall scarcely be so blind as to follow it.

"Thus People reason here, where they are a little more easy in Regard to the Conduct which the Court may possibly pursue during the Remainder of the Vacancy of Parliament; because it is at Fountainbleau, where it commonly forgets the most important Affairs of State, in Order to give itself up to Pleasures, to which the Welfare and Happiness of the Subjects is for the most Part sacrificed. Is it for this People have Kings given them?"

Extract of a Letter from Paris, December 1.

"Things have still as gay an Outside, and as gloomy an Inside as ever. If Appearance and Expectance be any Signs of Wealth, no Country in the World so rich; if Riot and Dissipation prove the Absence of Care, no Nation so satisfied as this: But at the Bottom it is otherwise: Financiers, Lawyers, and Bankers, have vast Estates, but the Bulk of the People are necessitous: Shews delight the Populace for an Hour, but when that's over they grumble.

"At present the Edict of Regulation is impatiently expected, and the very Rumour of it expresses a Kind of Awe. But it is to be feared, that like the Report of a Cannon, it will at first make us start, and then laugh. This is the French Humour.—These are, however, serious Men, who see this Affair in a true Light, and are convinced that, according as it is well or ill managed, it may prove of the greatest Service or Destruction to France.

"It happens a little melancholy, that our great Men should have, at this critical Juncture, another delicate Affair upon their Hands. The Business of Corsica has cost France both Abundance of Pains and Abundance of Money. To serve no Purpose think you?—that was never intended. Our Advices from Genoa and Leghorn agree the Inhabitants are in Arms, the Regulation rejected, and that Things cannot go worse. But in Spite of all this the Marquis de Cursay affirms he has succeeded perfectly well, our Concerns never went better.—Some smile at this, and believe him."

St. JOHN'S (Antigua), November 24.

Very early last Sunday Morning, the 19th Instant, a Duel was fought at Friget Bay, in St. Christopher's, by Matthew Mills, Esq; late of London, Merchant, and Mr. John Barbot, an Attorney at Law, of that Island, when the former was unfortunately killed on the Spot. The Occasion of this Duel is not yet known; but it is reported they went to the Place (which is about a Mile and a Half from Basseterre), where they took the Distance of only ten Feet, and discharged their first Pistols without any Damage: Mr. Mills's second Pistol missed Fire (occasioned, as 'tis imagined, by his having forgot, in his Hurry, to prime it), and Mr. Barbot, with his second, concluded the fatal Catastrophe, by wounding him in the Breast, of which he died in a few Minutes; and

Mr. Barbot, immediately, made his Escape off the Island in a small Canoe.

This worthy Gentleman is greatly lamented by all who had the Pleasure of his Acquaintance; nor is it to be wondered at, since it may truly be said, he has scarce left his Equal in that Island. He was a Man of Learning and Abilities, without the Affectation of being thought so; of a generous, humane, and benevolent Heart, ready to assist every worthy Object that he knew to be in Distress; a Father to the Fatherless, and a kind Friend and Benefactor to all that stood in Need of him; inasmuch that his own Family were not the only Shareers of the good Fortune God had blessed him with, for by his unbounded Charity and Benevolence it was diffused among many. He was a most affectionate and indulgent Husband, a tender Father, and a steady Friend, and above all, a true Lover of his Country. To his Equals he behaved with Complacency and Good Humour, and to his Inferiors, courteously and mild, without seeming to value himself in the least upon his Rank and Fortune; for Pride and Haughtiness were Strangers to his Heart. He was a cheerful pleasant Companion, never presuming in Conversation, but, on the contrary, diffident of his own Abilities, and would give up a Point with Good Humour, rather than make his Company uneasy. He was punctual to his Word, and steadily honest in all his Dealings; of no particular Party, but always ready, by his friendly Interposition, to heal any of the public Wounds, and to reconcile private Disputes and Animosities.—To sum up all in a few Words,—He possessed the Cardinal Virtues in a Degree rarely to be met with;—no Wonder, then, such a Man should be greatly lamented! His having, lost his Life by the Hands of a Man so much his Inferior in every Respect, is a stinging Reflection. O! that he had paused one Moment, and permitted his own Good Sense to have interposed, he must have determined that to refuse a Challenge from such a Man, could have been no Dishonour to him.

HALIFAX, (in Nova Scotia), Jan. 20.

TREATY,

Or, Articles of Peace and Friendship renewed, between his Excellency PEREGRINE THOMAS HOPSON, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of Nova-Scotia or Accadia, Vice Admiral of the same, and Colonel of one of his Majesty's Regiments of Foot, and his Majesty's Council, on Behalf of his Majesty; And Major JEAN BAPTIST COPE, Chief Sachem of the Tribe of Micmock Indians, inhabiting the Eastern Coast of the said Province, and Andrew Hadley Martin, Gabriel Martin, and Francis Jeremiab, Members and Delegates of the said Tribe, their Heirs, and the Heirs of their Heirs, for ever; begun, made and concluded in the Manner, Form, and Tenor following, viz.

I. IT is agreed that the Articles of Submission and Agreement made at Boston, in New-England, by the Delegates of the Penobscot, Norridgewalk, and St. John's Indians, in the Year 1725, ratified and confirmed by all the Nova Scotia Tribes, at Annapolis Royal, in the Month of June 1726, and lately renewed by Governor Cornwallis, at Halifax, and ratified at St. John's River, now read over, explained, and interpreted, shall be and are hereby, from this Time forward, renewed, reiterated, and for ever confirmed, by them and their Tribes; and the said Indians for themselves, and their Tribes, and their Heirs aforesaid, do make and renew the same solemn Submissions and Promises for the strict Observance of all the Articles therein contained as at any Time heretofore hath been done.

II. That all Transactions during the late War, shall, on both Sides, be buried in Oblivion with the Hatchet; and that the said Indians shall have all Favour, Friendship, and Protection shewn them from this his Majesty's Government.

III. That the said Tribe shall use their utmost Endeavours to bring in the other Indians to renew and ratify this Peace, and shall discover and make known any Attempts or Designs of any other Indians, or any Enemy whatever, against his Majesty's Subjects within this Province, so soon as they shall know thereof; and shall also hinder and obstruct the same, to the utmost of their Power. And, on the other Hand, if any of the Indians refusing to ratify this Peace, shall make War, they shall, upon Application, have such Aid and Assistance from the Government for their Defence, as the Case may require.

IV. It is agreed that the said Tribe of Indians shall not be hindered from, but have free Liberty of Hunting and Fishing as usual: And if they think a Truck-House needful at the River Chibenaccadie,

or any other Place of their Resort, they shall have the same built, and proper Merchandize lodged therein, to be exchanged for what the Indians shall have to dispose of; and that in the mean Time the said Indians shall have free Liberty to bring for Sale to Halifax, or any other Settlement within this Province, Skins, Feathers, Fowl, Fish, or any other Thing they shall have to sell, where they shall have Liberty to dispose thereof to the best Advantage.

V. That a Quantity of Bread, Flour, and such other Provisions as can be procured, necessary for the Families and proportionable to the Numbers of the said Indians, shall be given them Half yearly for the Time to come; and the same Regard shall be had to the other Tribes that shall hereafter agree to renew and ratify the Peace upon the Terms and Conditions now stipulated.

VI. That to cherish a good Harmony and mutual Correspondence between the said Indians and this Government, his Excellency Peregrine Thomas Hopson, Esq; Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia or Accadia, Vice Admiral of the same, and Colonel of one of his Majesty's Regiments of Foot, hereby promises on the Part of his Majesty, the said Indians shall, upon the first Day of October yearly, so long as they shall continue in Friendship, receive Presents of Blankets, Tobacco, some Powder and Shot; and the said Indians promise once every Year, upon the said first of October, to come by themselves or their Delegates, and receive the said Presents, and renew their Friendship and Submissions.

VII. That the Indians shall use their best Endeavours to save the Lives and Goods of any People shipwreck'd on this Coast, where they resort, and shall conduct the People saved to Halifax, with their Goods, and a Reward adequate to the Salvage shall be given them.

VIII. That all Disputes whatsoever that may happen to arise between the Indians now at Peace, and other his Majesty's Subjects in this Province, shall be tried in his Majesty's Courts of Civil Judicature, where the Indians shall have the same Benefits, Advantages and Privileges as any others of his Majesty's Subjects.

IN FAITH and Testimony whereof the Great Seal of the said Province is hereunto append- ed, and the Parties to these Presents have hereunto interchangeably set their Hands, in the Council Chamber at Halifax, this Twenty-second Day of November, 1752, in the Twenty-sixth Year of his Majesty's Reign.

BOSTON.

January 29. On the 7th Instant died, at Sutton, in the County of Worcester, Deacon Samuel Lilley, in the 88th Year of his Age, who left behind him 113 Children, Grand Children, Great-Grand Children, and has beside out lived 32 of his Posterity. He had 20 Grand Children, and 33 Great Grand Children by one Son.

February 13. Last Wednesday Night between Eleven and Twelve o'Clock, a terrible Fire broke out in Marlborough Street, which burnt with great Violence about three Hours, in which Time the Dwelling Houses of Dr. John Cutler and Dr. Edward Ellis were almost entirely consum'd, with considerable of the Household Furniture and Cloaths, it not being discovered 'til it had got to such a Height as that some of the People were in Danger of their Lives; another small Dwelling House was likewise consum'd with most of the Things therein; likewise three Barns and a Blacksmith's Shop of Mr. Selion's were entirely destroy'd; several other Houses were in great Danger; but by the Vigilance of the People, and being a very rainy Time, it was prevented spreading any further. As the Dwelling Houses were large and commodious, the Loss must be very great: A young Lad was very much bruise'd, by the Falling of Part of a Brick Wall. A Horse was burnt to Death in one of the Stables.

The neighbouring Town of Charlestown wept so kind as to bring over their fine Water Engine, which was of great Service in suppressing and preventing the Progress of the Fire.

The next Morning several People walking amongst the Rubbish happen'd to slip in the Vaults, and were very much burnt; one Lad to such a Degree that his Life is despair'd of.

The same Night the following Adventure happen'd at Providence in Rhode-Island; viz. A Negro Fellow belonging to Mr. John Brown of Newport, being sent to work at a Distill House there, was displaced at it, and thereupon apply'd himself to Dr. Gibbs to purchase him; but being refused, he threatened to be avenged; accordingly after the Family were in Bed, the Negro found Means to get into the Kitchen, where he made three or four Fires on the Floor, the Noise of which awak'd some

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