

Prefer Knowledge to Wealth, for the one is transitory, and the other perpetual.

Do not grudge travelling into distant Countries for Knowledge; when the Merchant does the like after Gain.

Be affable in your Address, and inoffensive in your Behaviour.

Be courteous to every one, but converse chiefly with good Men; so shall you frustrate the Calumnies of the Bad, and acquire the Favour of the Good.

Do not always keep Company with the same Persons, nor Discourse still on the same Subject, for the best Things at length grow tedious.

Accustom yourself to bear with Misfortunes, that you may be able to do so when you are obliged to it.

Be more careful of keeping your Word than your Money, it being not a little commendable for a Man to behave himself so that he may be trusted as much on Account of his Honesty as his Bond.

Tell your Secret to no Body, unless where it is as beneficial to him that hears it, as to you that discover it.

Never engage in Friendship with any one, till you know how he has dealt by his other Friends.

Do not be over-hasty in declaring yourself a Friend, but when you have once done so, persevere in your Friendship, for it is equally as un-reputable to change one's Friends often, as to have none at all.

To make Trial of your Friends, communicate to them what you would have divulged, for if they reveal that, no Damage will accrue to you, and if they conceal it, you have the Satisfaction you desired.

Always prevent your Friends Necessities, by supplying them before they shall ask.

Esteem it no less a Misfortune to be outdone by your Friends Benefits, than your Enemies Injuries.

Admit into your Friendship not only those that lament your Adversity, but likewise those that envy your Prosperity, because the former many Times turn to the latter.

Talk often of your absent Friends in Company of those that are present; to the end they may think they shall be well spoken of upon the same Occasion.

Not only endeavour to get Riches, but to enjoy them when you have done, for in the former case you will have the Pleasure of heaping them up, and in the latter of using them.

Never torment yourself at repining at your Condition, be it what it will; but rather do all you can to better it.

Never reproach any Man's Misfortune, because Fortune is common to us all, and no Body knows what he may come to.

Always relieve good Men; but he that is charitable to the Bad, bestows Favours upon Dogs, that will bark even at their Benefactors.

Be not grave in slight Matters, nor slight in grave, because all that is out of Season is impertinent.

Be careful how you behave yourself in Drink, and always rise before you are fuddled; for when the Mind is once overcharged with Wine, it is like a Horse that overthrows its Rider.

When you have a Mind to gain any Man's Friendship, speak well of him, to the end it may come to his Hearing.

The Beginning of Friendship is Praise, and of Enmity Detraction.

When you are about to do any Thing, have regard to what's past, which will give you a great Light into what's to come.

Be not over-hasty in your Deliberations; but when you have once determined a Thing, be sure to persevere in it.

Happiness is the greatest Blessing that can come from Heaven, and good Counsel that which comes from ourselves.

When you have not Courage to begin an Attempt, confer first with your Friend in the third Person, so shall you have his Opinion, without discovering yourself.

L O N D O N, October 29.

ONE of the Artifices of the French to weaken and destroy our American Plantations, has been to seduce the Indians in our Alliance from their Amity and Fidelity, by sending among them their jesuitical Missionaries, with the pious Design (as they say) to convert them from the Idolatry and Heresies they had imbibed from the English,

to the true Religion and right Knowledge of God. What Methods they used for this Purpose may be seen in several Tracts published about these Affairs: But what Sort of Converts these are, and what Kind of Religion they are invited to embrace, the Reader may judge from the following Questions and Answers, taken out of a Catechism of one of the Jesuits employed by the French among the Western Indians. The Catechism is written in the Iroquis Language, and is said to contain the Principles of Religion which the Heathens are to be instructed in. There is one Chapter about Heaven, and another about Hell; that about Heaven contains these following Questions and Answers, viz:

Q. How is the Soil made in Heaven?  
A. It is a very fair Soil; they want neither for Meats nor Cloaths; 'tis but wishing, and we have them.

Q. Are they employed in Heaven?  
A. No. They do nothing; the Fields yield Corn, Pumpkins, and the like, without any Tillage.

Q. What Sort of Trees are there?  
A. Always green, full and flourishing.

Q. Have they in Heaven the same Sun, the same Wind, the same Thunder we have here?  
A. The Sun ever shines; 'tis always fair Weather.

Q. How are their Fruits?  
A. In this one Quality they exceed ours, that they are never wasted; you have no sooner plucked one than you see another hanging in its Room.

The Chapter about Hell, has these Questions among others, namely:  
Q. What Sort of Soil is that of Hell?  
A. A very wretched Soil; 'tis a fiery Pit in the Center of the Earth.

Q. Have they any Light in Hell?  
A. No. 'Tis always dark; there is always Smoke, with which their Eyes are always in Pain; they can see nothing but Devils.

Q. What shaped Things are the Devils?  
A. Very ill-shaped Things, they go about with Vizards on, and they terrify Men.

Q. What do they eat in Hell?  
A. They are always hungry, but the Damned feed on hot Ashes, and Serpents there.

Q. What Water have they to drink?  
A. Horrid Water; nothing but melted Lead.

Q. Don't they die in Hell?  
A. No. Yet they eat one another every Day, but anon God restores and renews them that were eaten, as a cropt Plant in a little Time shoots out.

The Catechism is almost all of a Piece with this; to which if we add the idolatrous Worship which the Missionaries of the Church of Rome oblige their Profelytes to perform, their denying them the Scriptures, and making them pay a blind Obedience to the Priests on Pain of Damnation, we may conclude that the poor People are very little the better for their Conversion, if they were altogether in as happy Circumstances as before.

E D I N B U R G H, Sept. 1.

They write from Fifeshire, that at St. Fort (a Gentleman's Estate in the North Part of that Shire) on the Summit of a sandy Hill, that rises somewhat conical, there are a Number of round Heaps of Stones laid together in a regular and uniform Manner, contiguous to each other, which, as they are evidently artificial, have always been taken for sepulchral Monuments or Tombs; upon opening one of them lately, there was the entire Skeleton of an human Body, inclosed in a Coffin of Slate Stones, the Bottom was composed of a large smooth Slate, the Sides were Slates set erect, the Head and Foot were two thick Ones; and the Whole covered with three Tier of Slates above each other, and all so exactly laid, as never to have admitted the smallest Quantity of Sand or Dust into the Cavity. The Bones measured about seven Feet in Length and are certainly the Remains of a very large Man: His Teeth were entirely fresh, and not one of them wanting; the most remarkable Thing about him was his Beard, of a red Colour, and betwixt two and three Inches long, was found lying upon his Chin, so fresh and strong as to take a pretty sharp Pull to break it. A Physician from Edinburgh coming there accidentally after the Skeleton was interred, made them open another of these Tumuli; and after digging about six Feet, came up another Stone-Coffin like the former but more regular and larger. The Remains of some Inscription plainly appeared, but could not be made legible by Cleaning. When the upper Part of the Coffin was removed, there appeared a Skeleton lying in Order with the Head to the East, as the other had been found. All the

Bones were in their proper Order, and of an Ivory Colour, firm and no Ways porous. The Length of this Skeleton measured 7 Feet 5 Inches. It does not appear from any Records, that the Natives ever used this Manner of burying, or any People that ever invaded this Island except the Danes, who always buried every Man of Note in that Way who either died or were slain in their Expeditions. And as the last Expedition of the Danes against Scotland, was in the Year 1035, these Bones must have lain in the Ground 720 Years. To what Cause will Naturalists assign the Preservation of these Skeletons and the long Beard thro' such a long Tract of Time?

C H A R L E S - T O W N, in South-Carolina, Nov. 27.

The General Assembly of this Province have been sitting since Thursday last, but we don't hear, that they have yet determined, how the 600 Neutral French lately arrived here shall be disposed of.

On Saturday last came in, His Majesty's Ship Syren, commanded by Charles Proby, Esq; and is already fitting out for a Cruise. We hear, she has some Neutral French on board.

December 4. We hear from George-Town, that two small Shocks of an Earthquake have lately been felt there.

Capt. Hood, of His Majesty's Snow Jamaica, now bound on a Cruise against the French, hath advertised that he will pay Five Dollars to every able Seaman, upon his entering on board the said Snow.

B O S T O N, December 8.

By Captain Eleazer Johnson, of the Ship Friendship, of this Port, who arrived here on Tuesday last in five Weeks from Lisbon, we have the following Advices:--That on his Passage from Holland to Lisbon, about 30 Leagues to the Westward of Ushant, on the 21st of September last he fell in with the Ambuscade Man of War of 40 Guns, who was then engaging a French 64 Gun Ship; and the next Day he fell in with Admiral Hawke's Squadron, and spoke with several Men of War, who told him they had taken near 50 Sail of French Ships, which were then in Sight.--That on the 1st of November at 1/2 after 9 o'Clock in the Morning, in Lat. 36. North, and Lon. 14. 30. West, he felt his Ship shake very much two different Times; the first Shock much longer than the last, and lasted 2 or 3 Minutes; and about 3 Minutes after came on the second Shock, which lasted about 2 Minutes, and shook his Ship to such a Degree, that it un-hung the Card of his Compass then in the Binnacle; and at the same Time the Sky was very clear, and the Sea very smooth.

December 22. Friday last Captain Fols arrived here in 6 Days from Chignecto, in Nova-Scotia, who informs, that about a Week before he sailed, 7 of his Majesty's Regular Troops being about some Business in the Woods at some Distance from the Fort, without Arms, they were surprized and taken Prisoners by the French and Indians: And that a little before 3 or 4 other Soldiers had been captivated by the Enemy, who are seen almost daily lurking in the Woods near the Fort, and vastly exceed our People in Point of Sagacity and Stratagem.

Last Friday Evening, between nine and ten o'Clock, were some sharp Flashes of Lightning, but without Thunder, the Moon shining bright, and the Sky serene; and about a quarter of an Hour after ten, a considerable Shock of an Earthquake was felt by many People both in Town and Country, accompanied by a Noise, as usual, though not very loud.

N E W - Y O R K, December 15.

To his Excellency Sir CHARLES HARDY, Knight, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of New-York, and Territories depending thereon in America, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The Humble ADDRESS of the General Assembly of the said Province.

May it please your Excellency,

WE His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York, beg Leave to offer your Excellency our most hearty Thanks for your Speech, and to welcome your safe Return to this City.

The earnest Endeavours your Excellency has manifested for His Majesty's Service, in Support of the Expedition against Crown-Point, merits the highest Applause: And tho' our Success in that Enterprize, has not been equal to our Wishes, yet the Advantage gained by his Majesty's Arms, under Major General JOHNSON, deserves Notice; as, to that is to be imputed the Safety of our Frontiers in general, and the Protection of our unhappy Fel-

low Subjects in particular, who have been thrown so near a cruel Enemy's barbarous Hands we cannot doubt received the same Merciless always hitherto met with.

The Measures taken to Frontiers by erecting Forts, and Garrisons in them, in Order to prevent Attempts of the Enemy, are judicious; and we shall not fail to deffray our Part of the same.

We wish we could with ease concile to ourselves, your recommendation of an indefinite Stay, beg Leave to inform your Excellency we have no permanent Funds, nor do any such a Revenue, nor do any very apparent Inconvenience. We therefore most humbly request you to decline a Measure so contrary to the Sentiments of almost every loyal Subject. We cannot leave this closing to your Excellency, us, that this his Majesty's tho' small in Numbers, has heavy Expences, and parts with the Governours, and other Officers, a more liberal Manner than the Continent, should be required hitherto unknown to it, without Exception are left Measures denied to us.

We have already before us the Militia of this Colony; proceed to the Consideration of the Situation of the Colony at present may require.

With the most profound Care of these His distressed Sentiment of Duty and Gratitude, we have expected from a People so eminent, your Excellency to meet with from the Inhabitants of this Colony.

By Order of the General Assembly, City of New-York, the 9th Decemr.

His Excellency's

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you my Thanks for the Notice you take in Support of the Expedition.

The Advantages gained by the Forces under the Command of JOHNSTON, have certainly secured the Safety of the Colonies in general, and protected the People from the Enemy.

His Majesty having since since into a Government, and the part of that Government, settled by a Law, and as to the Funds, or Support, it lies with you, the People, whom I am sensible of, and so gratefully Majesty's paternal Care, Colonies.

Fort George, New-York, 10th Day of December,

WILLIAMSBURG

The Vessel on Board of which the Neutral, which it was arrived at York-Town, Sea and obliged to put refit; Part of them remain near this City, and Part Shore.

P H I L A D E L P H I A

An Independent Company raised, the Officers of which are viz. Mr. William Vanderveer, William Henry, and Mr. second Lieutenants; and Ensign. And we hear that the Colonies are likewise raising, for the Service of the Fort.

A N N A P O L I S

We are informed of the Storm of Snow we have experienced.

The Sloop Hester, John Philadelphia for Annapolis;