

elves in Readiness to march, was read; on which a Court of Lieutenancy was immediately summoned to put the said Order in Execution.

It is said that the Inhabitants of the City of London, Westminster, Bristol, &c. are to provide above 10,000 Suits of Clothes of coarse blue Cloth, or other dark colour'd Cloth, for cloathing the American Regiments and Militia, who are doing Duty on the cold Frontiers of America. And it is not doubted, but the Inhabitants of other Cities will follow their Example.

Nov. 22. Last Wednesday Summones were delivered to the principal Inhabitants of the City of London, to prepare Arms, &c. for the immediate Service of the Militia.

December 4. It is said the Beef that had been purchased in Ireland by the French, is converted into a more laudable Channel; it being to be sent to the Relief of the unhappy destitute Inhabitants of Lisbon.

Tuesday Townshend, Esq; sets out to go by Land to Lisbon with his Majesty's Letters of Condolance; as does Commodore Keppel to sail for Lisbon, he having 25000l. in Specie, with Pick-axes, Shovels, Flour, and all other Necessaries.

The four Men of War, ordered to the Protection of the distressed Portuguese, failed from Spithead on Friday or Saturday last.

Letters from Cadiz advise, that the late Earthquake was felt with as great Violence on the Barbary Coast as in Europe, from whence they expect to hear of great Damages in that Country.

December 4. It is said that the Militia of the Counties of Essex and Suffex are ordered to be raised.

The First of November, being the Festival of All-Saints, is appointed in Portugal for the Celebration of the Auto de Fe, and as on these Days Insults are frequently offered to Protestant Strangers, if met in the Streets, most of the Gentlemen of the English-Factory go the Night before to their Country-houses, and do not return till the second of November, when every Thing is quiet. To this unhappy Bigotry, which brings many of the Country Inhabitants to Lisbon to see the Shew, the great Loss of the Portuguese, and, on the other Hand, the Preservation of the English, is thought to be owing.

Letters from Seville, dated the 10th of November, advise, that they had another Shock of an Earthquake, two Days before, which had thrown down several Houses.

At Leghorn, on the 8th November, a Shock of an Earthquake was felt; but we cannot learn the Damage, if any.

They write from Stockholm, that the Astronomy Professor in the King's University at Lund, in Scania, hath sent to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm a Dissertation on the Comet that was seen in 1682; wherein he shews that as it appeared Seventy-five Years before, that is in 1607, and Seventy-six Years before the last mentioned Year, namely in 1531, there is just Reason to expect its Return the ensuing Year 1756, or the following 1757. He exhorts those who shall see it not to be frighted, for as its Course is regular, there is no Danger to be apprehended from it.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated November 22.

"The Loss of three Battles in America, and the taking of 20 Men of War would not have filled certain Persons at the Court of Versailles with such Consternation as the News, brought by the last Post from London, of the First Day's Proceedings of the House of Commons. It is past a Doubt that the French Ministry and our Anti-Statibolderians counted upon a victorious Opposition in that House to warlike Measures. They had such strong Assurances of it at Versailles, that we need look for no other Cause of the Coolness and Indifferency with which they have beheld their Ships carried into the Ports of England. If the Anti-ministerial Party in the House of Commons had been more numerous than the other Party, the French imagine the latter would have been disabled from pushing their Measures in the Manner they have begun them. Our Anti-statibolderians flattered themselves with the same Hopes; and having no Resource but the Protection of France, they ardently wish for the Abatement of Great-Britain, who, by maintaining the Dominion of the Seas, acquires also that of the Continent, according to the grand Maxim of our grand Pensionary De Witt, Imperator Maris Dominus est Terræ."

Extract of a Letter from Poole, November 26.

"On the first Instant, between Ten and Eleven in the Morning, the Sea at our Key was suddenly thrown into a violent Commotion, though just

before it was remarkably calm, and there was neither Wind nor Tide to produce such an Agitation. The Ships were tossed, as if they would dash to Pieces one against another, or break away from their Moorings. I did not see it myself, but am credibly informed, this sudden Tossing of the Ships was general. A Ship at Ham, on the opposite Shore of our Channel, was observed to be so tossed, that her Moorings, slack before, were at once violently strained. This Commotion was soon over. At the Time a Lady, whose long Weakness confined her so late in Bed, but was wide awake, plainly perceived her Bed to move with her, and presently thought it was an Earthquake. The Gentleman, her Husband, felt also a like Motion below Stairs, as he was in his Compting-House. Another Gentlewoman, in a distant Part of the Town, standing in her Chamber, felt a small rising Motion; she compared it to the lifting up of a very gentle Wave; so sensible that she was surprized, and looked round to see what was the Matter in the Room. How much are we indebted to the Divine distinguishing Goodness, that the Shock here was so gentle, as not to be perceived by the Generality of our Inhabitants? What Obligations are we under to the Father of Mercies, that the great God did not reveal himself by terrible Things in Righteousness?

St. JOHN'S, in Antigua, December 23.

His Majesty's Ship the Fowey, Capt. Mackenzie, has taken and carried into St. Christophers, a very large French Ship, bound to Europe.

December 30. Early this Morning was felt here a severe Shock of an Earthquake.

January 3. Letters of undoubted Authority from St. Christophers inform us, that Capt. Mackenzie, in his Majesty's Ship the Fowey, has taken and carried into that Island another large French Ship, bound from Martinico to Europe, and richly laden.

BOSTON, February 9.

The Address of the Council and House of Representatives of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, to Governor SHIRLEY.

WE His Majesty's loyal and dutiful Subjects, the Council and House of Representatives of the Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, beg Leave to express the grateful Sense we retain of that Fidelity and Zeal, which accompany the Measures engaged in by your Excellency for preserving his Majesty's Territories upon this Continent from the Invasions and Attempts of the French. These Territories, by the unfortunate Defeat of the Forces under Major-General Braddock, in the Summer past, were more than ever exposed to the Encroachments and Ravages of the Enemy: And we attribute the Preservation of the Fort at Oswego, and the Continuance of his Majesty's Possession of Lake Ontario, and the Country adjacent, next under God, to the Care and Vigilance of your Excellency.

Your Excellency's Return to your Government, after exposing your Person to so great Labour, Fatigue and Hazard in a new unhealthy Country so many Months together, gives great Pleasure to the Inhabitants of this Province, whose future Prospects greatly depend on the Continuance of your Excellency's Life and Administration. We render our sincere Thanks to Almighty God for this Instance of his Favour to us.

It is our ardent Desire and Prayer, that the great Work, in which his Majesty has been graciously pleased to employ your Excellency for the Security of his Territories, may be perfected by you to the general Satisfaction and Joy of all his Majesty's Subjects.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

I Thank you for your affectionate Address. You may depend upon my exerting my best Endeavours to preserve his Majesty's Territories upon this Continent, against the Invasions and Attempts of the French in Discharge of the great Trust I have been lately honoured with, and to promote the future Welfare of this Province, in every Part of my Administration of his Majesty's Government within it.

By a Vessel arrived at Marblehead from Lisbon there is Advice, that according to the nearest Computation that could be made, about 60,000 People had perished by the several Shocks of the Earthquake in the Beginning of November; and that on the 30th of that Month they had a very violent Shock, by which some of the remaining Buildings were thrown down, and about fifty Persons killed.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, dated Dec. 24.

"His Britannick Majesty, on bearing of the unhappy Catastrophe of this Place, resolved with the Consent of both Houses of Parliament, to send his Portuguese Majesty the Succours as by the List (inserted beneath) which is vastly well taken by the Natives, and hope will make them henceforward more attentive to our Commerce:-----We are daily alarmed with small Shocks: And we are very sorry to hear by a Ship from your Place, that you felt a severe One the 18th ultimo; which was the same that destroyed Tetuan, Fez, and Mequezez. [The former of which Places consisted of 30,000 Souls; the Number of the two latter uncertain.] God grant that we may soon be delivered from such Vistations.---Affairs between Great-Britain and France, continue still in Suspence."---Present from England to Portugal,

£. 30,000 in Portugal Gold.---£. 20,000 in Spanish Dollars.---6000 Barrels of Beef.---4000 Barrels of Butter.---1200 Barrels of Rice.---1000 Bags of Biscuit.---10,000 Quarters of Flour.---10,000 ditto of Wheat.---Besides Hoes, Pick-axes, and all other Tools: Shoes, Stockings, Hats, &c. [A noble and princely Present, and well-placed Charity this.]

ANNAPOLIS, February 26.

The Weather proving bad on Friday and Saturday last, the General Assembly of this Province did not meet till Monday, when they met; and his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, Esq; our Governor, open'd the Session, with the following SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly,

I MEET you at this Time to give you an Opportunity of providing for your own immediate Safety, and of contributing to the Execution of a Plan, that, in Obedience to his Majesty's Instructions to General Shirley, has been concerted, for preventing the farther Encroachments of his Majesty's ambitious Enemies on his American Dominions, and dispossessing them of what they have most unjustly, and in manifest Violation of Treaties, lately made themselves Masters of. In Confidence that you will keep them Secret, I shall, for your Satisfaction, lay before you a Copy of the Minutes of the Proceedings of a Council of War, held at New-York, together with some Papers that I received from the General, therewith; whence you will learn what Supplies are expected from his Majesty's several Colonies on the Continent, towards carrying the proposed Plan into Execution: And as I doubt not but you are affected with as deep a Sense of the Danger of suffering the Enemy, to make any farther Progress, and of your Duty, to his Majesty, as any of your Fellow Subjects in the neighbouring Provinces, I persuade myself you will acquit yourselves, on this Occasion, as well as the most Zealous of them; and that you will cheerfully exert your utmost Endeavours to render those Enterprizes Successful that are undertaken for our common Safety, and in the-Event of which we are so nearly Interested.

I need not observe to you, that our Circumstances and Prospects are much altered since last Spring; you are all too well acquainted with the Issue of the Expedition, in which the Troops that his Majesty had been graciously pleased to order from Europe to our Assistance, and some of the Provincial Forces, were then engaged, and the Consequences thereof to these Southern Colonies: Most of the Delaware and Shawanise Tribes; who were then esteemed our Friends, the French; by their Artifices; have now withdrawn from their Attachment to his Majesty's Subjects, and instigated them to make our Frontier Inhabitants feel and experience the Calamities of an Indian War: With Impunity have these Blood-thirsty Savages laid great Part of Three Provinces Desolate; flushed with Victory they bid us Defiance, and insolently threaten, that their cruel Rage will not be satisfied with less than our Extirpation; But I decline to enlarge on this Topic, lest I should seem to suspect, that your Repentment is not already sufficiently raised by the Conduct of these Barbarians, or that you continue indifferent Spectators of their Transactions: That such a Suspicion would be groundless, and most unjust, I am confident; and flatter myself, that you will let nothing, at this Time, divert you from providing against their Incurfions for the future, and for the Services that I have now recommended to your Consideration.

Gentlemen,

As the Reasons that induced you, at your last Meeting, to make an Act for preventing Warlike

Stores and Provisions being carried to our Enemies, still full of doubt not, think proper to revolve in the mind of ill-disposed Persons should have of that Act's Expiring, before an Opportunity of Continuing Naval-Officers to take, of such export Provisions or Warlike Stores their being Landed at some Port of his Majesty's Dominions, as was Law, and as is done in all the Colonies: As this Step was expedient, I hope it will meet with your Approbation.

I beg Leave to mention on the Sufficiency of our Laws to oblige one in Defence of their Country, you will take the same under your and as our Safety at this Season Measure, depend on the Militia Armed, Disciplined, and undisciplined, that you will supply the Militia-Laws at present in Force, as the Situation of Affairs at present for and requires.

To his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of MARYLAND. The humble ADDRESS of the DELEGATES of ASSEMBLY.

May it please your Excellency

WE beg Leave to return our unfeigned Thanks for the Opening of this Session; Excellency, it is with the deepest the Miseries our Fellow-Subjects cruel and barbarous Savages, Territories possessed by the open Violation of the most solemn we rejoice to hear from you has been concerted by General venting their farther Encroachments possessing them of what they made themselves Masters of: We Success; and shall, with the greatest Alacrity, contribute all in our power to the General to carry it into perfectly convinced, that, with your and joint Efforts of all the Colonies, at this Time, we run the losing every Thing we hold dear.

The Laws your Excellency have for better regulating the Militia, the Exportation of Warlike Provisions to the Enemy, we think necessary, and such Laws shall meet with our Concurrence.

Permit us, Sir, to take this Opportunity to acknowledge your zealous and successful Care for the Welfare of the Province, manifestly the Frontiers, and put them in a better Defence Things would, at this Time, and to declare, that we think, the Conduct of your Excellency's Administration, been preserved from the Calamities which now suffer. B. T. A.

The Governor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen of the Upper House, I am pleased to accept my Obligations for your obliging Address, which is not only a joint Effort of all his Majesty's Colonies, but the Progress of our ambitious and is most just; and I am persuaded, that you will fully contribute all in your Power to every Undertaking, whereby the Welfare of this Province, as well as the neighbouring Colonies, may be promoted.

Though I cannot assume any Part in the Affairs, which a Desire of serving the Colonies, prompted me to undertake on the Occasion mentioned in the last Address, yet it gives me the greatest Satisfaction, that the People of Maryland, by their Means, escaped the Miseries which have befallen the neighbouring Colonies. HO

To his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of MARYLAND. The humble ADDRESS of the DELEGATES.

May it please your Excellency

WE, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Delegates