

plied, that he thought it his Duty to keep the "Dutch Press as free as any other Press in the Province, and as he was conscious of no Offence against the House, his Lips should never give his Heart the Lie, there being no Punishment which they could inflict half so terrible to him as the Thoughts of forfeiting his Veracity and good Name with the World." He spoke more to the same Effect, which was so much approved of by the vast Audience present, that it produced the Clap of Applause mentioned above.

Mr. Smith, before he withdrew, offered an Appeal from this Sentence to his gracious Majesty in Council, which Appeal the House refused to admit. We hear, however, that both Mr. Moore, and he, are notwithstanding determined to lay their Case before his Majesty, and seek Redress from his Royal Clemency and Justice.

It is remarkable in this Trial, that the House, by Two Resolves of their own, fixed the Nature of the Crime and their own Authority to try it. The Import of these Resolves was, that the Council for Mr. Smith should not be allowed to adduce any Arguments tending to prove, that the Paper was not a Libel, or that might call in Question their Jurisdiction and Right to take Cognizance of it as such. These few Facts, we hope, will satisfy our Readers at present, till we can give a more ample Detail of this whole Affair.

Translation of a Letter from the King of Prussia, to Lord Marshal, wrote immediately after the Battle of Hastenbeck, near the City of Prague.

THE Imperial Grenadiers are an admirable Corps; One Hundred Companies defended a Rising Ground that my best Infantry could not carry. Ferdinand, who commanded them, returned Seven Times to the Charge, but to no Purpose. At first he mastered a Battery, but could not hold it. The Enemy had the Advantage of a numerous and well served Artillery. It did honour to Lichtenstein, who had the Direction; only the Prussian Artillery can dispute it with him. My Infantry were too few. All my Cavalry were present, and idle Spectators, excepting a bold Push by my Household Troops, and some Dragoons. Ferdinand attacked without Powder: The Enemy, in return, were not sparing of theirs. They had the Advantage of a Rising Ground, of Intrenchments, and of a prodigious Artillery. Several of my Regiments were repulsed by their Musketry. Henry performed Wonders. I tremble for my worthy Brothers: They are too brave: Fortune turned her back on me this Day. I ought to have expected it: She's a Female, and I am no Gallant. In Fact, I ought to have had more Infantry. Success, my dear Lord, often occasions a destructive Confidence. Twenty-four Battalions were not sufficient to dislodge 60,000 Men, from an advantageous Post. Another Time we will do better. What say you of this League, that has only the Marquis of Brandenburg for its Object? The great Elector would be surprized to see his Grandson at War with the Russians, the Austrians, almost all Germany, and 100,000 French Auxiliaries. I know not if it will be Disgrace in me to submit, but I am sure there will be no Glory in vanquishing me.

Lisbon, Sept. 27. By one of our Ships lately arrived from the Azores Islands, we learn, that on the 9th of July, about 11 at Night, a violent Shock of an Earthquake was felt there, which did great Damage, particularly to the Island of St. George, Part of which was swallowed up, and upwards of 1000 Persons are said to have perished there. The Islands of St. Michael, Terceira, and Fyall likewise suffered greatly by the Earthquake; and when the above-mentioned Ship sailed, the Inhabitants of those Places were so terrified, that they did not dare return to their Houses, but continued to encamp in the Fields.

LONDON, November 10.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Nov. 1. Many Persons, who saw the King of Prussia when he passed lately through Leipzig, cannot express how much he is altered. They say he is so much worn away that they scarce knew him. This indeed is not to be wondered at. He hath not a Body of Iron, like Charles XII. and he endures as great Fatigues as he did: He is as much on Horseback as Charles was: And often lies upon the Ground. His inward Sufferings cannot be less than his outward: Let us cast our Eyes on a Map of the Prussian Dominions, and measure what he hath left of the many fair Pos-

sessions he had in the Month of April last, which a Space of seven Months hath stript him. Whence can he have Men? He is shut out from the Empire. And from whence can he draw Mopey? The Dutchy of Guelders, the Dutchy of Cleves, the Principality of Moers, the County of Lingden, the County of Lipstadt, the Principality of Minden, East-Friesland, Embden, and its adjacent Company; Part of the Archbishoprick of Magdebourg; some other Parts of the Marck, Ducal Pomerania, a great Part of Silesia, a great Part of the Kingdom of Prussia; Berlin itself, almost all his Dominions in short, are either taken from him; or laid under Contribution, and possessed by his Enemies, who collect the public Revenue, fatten on the Contributions, and with the Money which they draw from the Electorate of Hanover and other Conquests, defray the Expences of the War. This Picture certainly differs greatly from that which the King of Prussia might have sketched out the Day he took Arms to enter Saxony. Add to this the Duke of Cumberland's Convention, which deprived him of all his Allies, and left him without any Assistance whatever, excepting four or five hundred thousand Pounds Sterling, which the British Parliament may give him. Add, likewise, some domestic Uneasinesses. The Death of the Queen Mother gave him infinite Concern, and at present there is a Difference betwixt him and the Prince of Prussia, which cannot be agreeable. They did not see one another when the King was lately at Leipzig.

From the North of Germany, agitated by so many Convulsions, let us pass to the South of Europe. Lisbon, where we ought to find only Emulation in re-building their Ruins, or vigorous Measures to restore Order and Plenty, presents a Scene of Intrigues, Cabals, and Wrangling. The Expulsion of the Jesuits from a Country where they had such great Influence, is more memorable by its Causes than it is in itself. The Matter was this: It was the Jesuits, and particularly Father Moreyra, who raised M. de Carvalho to the Post of Prime Minister, and paved the Way to his gaining the Ascendant over the King: Carvalho, who could not suffer any besides himself to intermeddle in the Affairs of the Ministry, first deprived the Jesuit Fathers of their Power; and then fearing lest they might one Day do him as much Hurt, as they formerly did him Service, he hath thought proper to drive them entirely from Court.

Extract from several Letters from Capt. George Foster, on board the Ship Thistle, of Liverpool, dated at Sea, on the North-Side of Cuba, August 30, per the Polly, Peter Haffy, Master, from the North-Side of Jamaica.

On June 7, we left Limerick, in Ireland; little occurred till July 10, when we saw a Sail in the Morning wearing South from us; we then hauled up for her, and came within Gun-Shot about 4 that Afternoon, when we engaged very smartly for an Hour, and then Monsieur took to his Heels; we crowded after her all Night, and at 4 in the Morning gave her a few Broadfides, upon which she struck. Our People behaved gallantly; especially Mr. Blythe of Manchester, (a Passenger on board us) whose Conduct and Bravery deserves due Acknowledgment. The Prize proved to be La Jeune Anna, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, Capt. Fernoux, Burthen 350 Tons, laden with Wine, Provisions, Iron and Dry-Goods: She mounted 8 Nine-pounders, 2 Four-pounders, and carried 49 Men, 3 of whom were killed, and 14 wounded; but it pleased Providence we had not one Man hurt, though we had only two Four-pounders, 12 Three-pounders (mostly for Sale) 8 Swivels, and 20 Men in the Whole. We retained 7 Men on board the Prize, and two here; the Captain, Officers, and Rest of the Men, we sent away in our Long-Boat and Yawl, as we were then in Lat. 15: 40 North, and within 20 Leagues of Dominico. The Officers tell us, their Adventures cost in France 400,000 Livres, so that we imagine her Cargo will turn out very rich. We missed the Island of Jamaica, and I am afraid shall be short of Bread and Water, and we have scarce Men left on board to work the Ship, having sent Mr. Hartly (Mate) the Gunner, Boatswain, one Foremast Man, and Three Half Seamen, on board the Prize, which were seven of our best Men; and, to add to our Misfortune, we were carried down the Gulph of Mexico, with strong Currents and little Wind. We parted with our Prize the 19th Instant, in the Night, and having beat up here, luckily fell in with the Polly, by whom we acquainted you of our good Success.

Captain Haffy observes, that the Frenchmen were so enraged to find themselves Prisoners on

board so small a Vessel as the Thistle (Burthen about 150 Tons) that they attempted three Times to retake the Prize after Captain Foster had sent them off with the Boat, and Provisions sufficient to carry them into Dominico. 'Tis to be presumed, that had the Frenchmen waited till Day-Light, they would not have struck. And one of the Letters mention, that the French Officers were almost distracted when they came on board the Thistle.

Nov. 10. Saturday arrived at Dartmouth the Charls-Town, Webb, a Letter of Marque Ship, of Bristol. She had been taken by a French Privateer of 24 Guns, after an Engagement of three Glasses; during which Time she had four Men killed, and eight wounded, two of which are since dead. She was retaken by his Majesty's Ship-Lancaster, Capt. Edgcomb.

We learn from Hanover, that the State of Lunenbourg have made the following Regulations for raising the exorbitant Sum which the French demand over and above the Grain and Forage which have already been delivered to them.

1. All Placemen, of what Station or Condition soever, shall pay Eight per Cent. of their Salaries, at four different Terms.
2. All who receive Pensions out of the public Money shall pay Four per Cent.
3. The Nobility and Land Owners shall pay 200 Crowns (3l. 6d. Sterling each) for each Horse they keep.
4. Each Farmer shall pay Four per Cent.
5. For every Coach drawn by Horses shall be paid four Crowns; for each Sedan Chair two Crowns; and for each Livery Servant one Crown.
6. For each Chimney shall be paid 16 Mareingros, (a Mareingro is equal to 1l. 1s. 6d.) With Regard to Tradesmen, each Master shall pay one Crown for himself, and 16 Mareingros for each Journeyman. With Respect to Shop-keepers and Sellers of Wine, &c. they shall pay one per Cent. of all the Money they took from Michaelmas 1756, to Michaelmas 1757, or 20 Crowns once for all, at their Option.
8. With Regard to the Jews in particular, each shall pay as much as he pays yearly in Suitz-Geld to the Royal Bailiwicks.
9. All the said Moneys are to be paid by Way of Advance only, and upon Interest after the Rate of four per Cent. per Annum. Any who gives in a false Valuation of his Substance, is to pay double for the Part concealed.

Liverpool, Novemb. 18. The Industry, Samuel Nuttall Commander, from Philadelphia, with Six Thousand Bushels of Wheat, and 390 Bushels of Flour (mentioned in our last Paper, to be consigned to Messrs. Hillary and Scot) was taken by a St. Malo Privateer, and stranded on the Island of Guernsey on the 6th Instant, Part of the Cargo will be saved, but the Vessel is gone to Pieces. There were only two Englishmen left on board, one of whom, and one Frenchman, were drowned.

On Sunday last a Petition went from hence, signed by the Magistrates, Merchants and others; praying that all due Encouragement might be given to the Importers of Corn, that all Exportation might be prohibited, that a Stop might be put to Distillers that use Corn; and that all Refelling and Regrating of Corn in a Wholesale Way, might be effectually put an End to.

The mistaken Notion of involving the Importer of Corn in the Number of With-holders and Fore-stallers, has been ignorantly propagated in this Neighbourhood; whereas the Importers of Grain ought to be encouraged in every Shape: It is the Petty-Dealers and Corn-Jobbers, who buy up the Grain brought to Market by the Farmers; and send Agents to their Houses to purchase their Crops that ought to be branded with the Ignominious Marks of Abusers of their Country; and if the Legislature were to excommunicate them from Society, or make such like Offences Capital, by punishing them with Death, and a Confiscation of all their Effects to the Use of the Poor, it would be a Justice due to the Public.

On the contrary Hand, all Riots and Mobs are of the most pernicious Consequence, as they effectually destroy the very Means they intend to be serviceable to, by stopping the Importer's Hand. It's to be presumed; that no Man of Character would willingly lie under the Lash of an ill Name, or lay his Fortune open to the enflamed Rage of a thoughtless Multitude. When the Poor deem themselves oppressed by applying to the Magistrates, they are entitled to a lawful Redress, and may demand all the Assistance in their Power, in order to bring the Forefaller to Justice.

St. JOHN'S, in ANTIGUA, December 3. On Sunday last a French Privateer of 8 Carriage Guns, besides Swivels, and about 40 Men, was brought into this Harbour by the Sturdy-Beggar, of New-York.

Dec. 10. Last Night was brought into Harbour by the private Snow of War Cicely belonging to New-York, a French Privateer Sloop, called the Little Caesar, mounting 4 Carriage Guns, and 10 Swivel-Guns. She belonged to Martinico, and was commanded by Joseph Martigny.

Dec. 17. On Thursday last was brought into this Harbour by his Majesty's Ship Amaranth, commanded by William Norton, Esquire, French Privateer St. Antoine, of 6 Carriage Guns, 14 Swivel Guns, and 68 Men. Also the French Privateer St. Antoine, of 6 Carriage Guns, 65 Men; both belonging to Martinico, reckoned the best sailing Sloops belonging to that Island. They had taken no Prize on Cruise.

CHARLES-TOWN (in South-Carolina) Jan. 1. If we can judge from several Accounts received from the Northern Colonies and the Indies, there are now only Two French Men of War in America, and those at Cape-Breton according to these Accounts; 17 Ships of the Line and 2 Frigates sailed from Louisbourg on the 10th of November; 2 Ships of the Line and 2 Frigates from Martinico on the 10th of the same Month, and 4 of the Line and 3 Frigates, from Cape Francois on the 13th; those from Louisbourg extremely sickly, and ill supplied with Provisions, and those from the Cape sickly, and ill fitted for that our Men of War are now at Liberty to do the Enemy, till March or April next, without most any Hazard; and it is to be hoped, some will be undertaken by them, when to fair opportunity offers.

On Sunday last arrived here his Majesty's the Wager, commanded by William Shurmur, a large French Letter of Marque Ship, mounting 12 Six Pounders, and manned with 64 Men, under the Command of Captain Francis Penn, and bound from Cape-Francois Bourdeaux, with a Cargo of about 400 Hogs of Sugar, some Indico, Cotton and Coffee; Captain Shurmur took in Sight of the Harbour on the 18th ult. Two or Three Days before rain Shurmur fell in with her, she took a Schooner called the Charming Nelly, Captain Shannon, bound from Jamaica, for Cape-Francois, sent her away for Port au Paix.

Jan. 26. The Master of the King Henry's Prize, which arrived here last Week, mentions that before he left Monto Christo, he heard that Four English Privateers had taken off that after a smart Engagement, a large French Ship of 24 Guns, as she was going to Cape-Francois (which was said to be afterwards bound to Mississippi) having on-board 100 Pieces of Cannon, 400 Barrels of Gunpowder, and other Stores, and had sent her to Jamaica.

Yesterday arrived in Town the Wolf-Creek Chief (of great Note, and remarkable disposed towards the English) with several Headmen of that Nation, and immediately an Audience of the Governor in the Chamber; being conducted thither by the Town Troop of Horse, and received there by Hon. Col. Montgomery's Company of Grenadiers. Some Cherokee Headmen have also lately arrived in Town. And, to all Appearance, both are at this Time in Temper very advantageous to his Majesty's Interests in America; so that Indian Affairs (once very fluctuating, thro' artifices and Insinuations of the French) now wear a most pleasing Aspect.

February 2. Last Sunday Night arrived an Express from Fort Loudoun, at the Upper Cherokee's, with the agreeable News that though the Little Carpenter had been successful in two former Expeditions against a French, yet he was returning from a third undoubted Proofs of Valour, and of his attachment to our Interest, having got more than 12 Scalps, and 3 Prisoners. It went towards a French Fort (said to be erected, and supposed to be situated either on the Ohio or Cherokee River falls into Mississippi) within two Miles whereof his first success was, and falling in with a French Lieutenant and five Soldiers, all which he killed, and scalped. After this he proceeded to the Fort, so as to be able to give a good account of its Form and Strength, and there Frenchmen Prisoners. How, or where the other Prisoner (which is a Woman) and therefore are probably only of French descent. And on his Return he met with a Party of good Friends the Chickesaws, with