

of the Province, would every Day furnish us with an Opportunity, by ourselves or Friends, of laying out the Notes we should receive from the Inspectors, as easily, and much more advantageously, than we could do with the petty Store-Keepers in the Counties, who then might be more usefully employed in increasing the general Stock, which they now live and fatten upon without contributing any Thing to it.

THE Trade thus circumstanced, might be carried on with a great deal of Ease and Safety by a few Hands, which would infallibly draw in Men of large Fortunes to invest their Stocks in it, who would esteem 10 per Cent a vast Profit, as the natural Interest of Money in England does not exceed Three; and therefore they would not attempt to make a greater Gain, nor perhaps so much, knowing they would then be soon superseded by others, who having much Money lying out at a small Interest, are continually watching for Opportunities of employing it to greater Advantage. But admitting they would not trade at a less Profit than 10 per Cent, they might, and, I think, would; in that Case deliver us here for every Hoghead of our TOBACCO, on an Average, as much Goods as can be bought in England for 5 l. 10 s. at a Wholesale and Ready Money Price, supposing that after an Inspecting Law, our Tobacco would sell at home for 2 1/2 per Pound; upon which Supposition, the 36000 Hogheads that we yearly make would yield there 432000 l.

Now to purchase this TOBACCO at 5 l. 10 s. per Hoghead, the Merchants must advance and lay out in England,	198000 0 0
Insurance to Maryland, 12 per Cent,	24750 0 0
Commission to Factors here, 5 per Cent,	222750 0 0
Insurance home, 12 per Cent, Freight 12 l. per Ton, on 36000 Hogheads,	11135 0 0
Petty Charges at home, 10 s. per Hoghead,	233885 0 0
	29235 0 0
	108000 0 0
	18000 0 0
	389120 0 0
The Merchant's Profit, 10 l. per Cent,	38912 0 0
And yet there will remain,	3968 0 0
	£. 432000 0 0

WHEN opulent Men are engaged in Trade, those who Till the Earth, or Manufacture the Materials it yields, receive a good Price for their Labour, whereby they are encouraged to work incessantly, and the general Stock is continually increasing. In this single Point the whole Policy of the Dutch Commerce centers, as will appear to any one that reads Sir Josiah Child's Observations on the Trade of that Nation. The French, from the Beginning of Colbert's Administration, have always aimed at the same Thing; otherwise they could never have made such a prodigious Progress in Trade as they have done, since the Time of that able Minister, who first pointed out to them the true Road to Riches. How easily we might also imitate the Dutch in this Particular I have already shewn, and of what Advantage it would be to the Planters: Nor is the Profit inconsiderable, that would be derived from thence to Great-Britain.

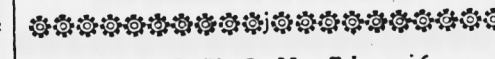
WE do not get for the TOBACCO purchased here 2 s. Sterling per Hundred in Goods, rating them at the prime Cost; and therefore 20000 l. Sterling laid out in Manufactures in England, purchases 20000 Hogheads of our Tobacco, supposed to be yearly bought up here. And if the remaining 16000 Hogheads be shipped home by the Planters on their own Account, and clear 4 l. per Hoghead, which is 64000 l. on the Whole; yet, by Reason of the Insurance, they cannot have for that Sum more Goods delivered them here, than cost at home 54000 l. which added to the 20000 l. abovementioned, shews that this Colony does not at present take off but 74000 l. in British Manufactures; and therefore, under the Regulation proposed, it's Value to Great-Britain would be almost trebled, according to the foregoing Calculation, which is left to the Reader to correct as he thinks fit. But to avoid Mistakes, he may be pleased to observe,

I. THAT our Factors are often under a Necessity of selling a Cargo on it's Arrival, to answer the pressing Demands of their Employers. But on the Execution of some such Scheme as this, the TO-

TOBACCO would be in the Hands of a few money'd Men, who would not be under the Necessity of selling when the Markets are glutted, and therefore might command their own Price; for, as was above remarked, the Europeans must have it, cost what it will. Hence the French Government, and many other States, are enabled to draw from their Subjects immense Sums, without being obliged to use the least Force: In which we might come in for a reasonable Share, if by proper Regulations in our Trade, we could induce Men of large Fortunes, either here or at home, to take upon them the Management of it.

II. ON the Establishment of these Ports, the Ships would be loaded at one Time, and as they would make up a very large and rich Fleet, they could never fail of a Convoy either to or from England; which as it would lessen the Freight and Insurance, perhaps to less than they stand in the foregoing Calculation, so it would be such a Security to our Trade in Time of War, that were there no other Reason for it, that alone might be a sufficient Argument for entering upon such a Regulation. Yet there are other Benefits that would accrue to the Province from thence, as considerable as any already set forth, which shall be the Subject of the following Section.

[The Remainder to be in our next.]



BOSTON, February 6. WE have a Report in Town, that the Captains Gruchy and Sample, in two fine Privateer Ships from this Port, have taken a French Man of War in the West-Indies.

February 13. By a Vessel from St. Eustatia, we have Letters of the 10th of January past, which inform, that an English Privateer of 18 Guns, is taken and carried into Martinico: And, that a Vessel arrived at Nevis, from Bristol, brought Advice, that Admiral Hawke had taken four Capital French Men of War, on their Return from Louisburg, and was left in Chase of some others. —What seems to countenance this Account is, a Letter from Barbados, dated the 17th of January past, which says, 'We have an Account of the King of Prussia's Success in Germany; and a Confirmation of the taking the French Men of War in the Bay and in the Channel.'

And by a Vessel arrived at Portsmouth, in New-Hampshire, from Barbados, we hear, that Eleven English Men of War were cruising off Martinico.

NEW-YORK, February 20. February 20. It is reported with great Confidence, that a Party of the Twightwee Indians had lately made a Visit to Fort du Quebec, on the Ohio, and insisted upon living in the Fort, which the Commandant refused; —that they afterwards asked for some Rum, which he also refused; and that being thereupon enraged, they fell to killing the Cattle about the Garrison, when the Commandant fired his Cannon on them, and killed and wounded several. That upon this the Twightwees sent a Message to the Five Nations, proposing a Meeting at Onondago, and offering to join them against the French; That this Proposal being accepted, a Treaty has accordingly been held; and their mutual Resolves to attack the French, it is said, have been ratified.

Part of a Letter, from Captain Richard Wright, of the Brig Privateer Johnson, to his Owners in New-York, dated Charles-Town, South-Carolina, February 7, 1758.

We arrived here the 21st ult. and are using our best Endeavours to get the Vessel ready for Sea. —We have sent you a fine large Ship, which we took in Company with Capt. Wallace, of the Privateer Snow Earl of Loudoun, of New-York, I hope she'll arrive safe. She is esteemed worth about Eighteen Thousand Pounds. She is well manned, and had good Officers, mounts 16 Six-Pounders, and is under a Jury Main-Mast. We parted with her on the Sixteenth of January, in the Latitude of 27 North. I am, &c.

Tuesday last Captain Nicholl's Prize, (as mentioned in our last) came up from Sandy-Hook: She is called La Reine Esther, Monsieur Grenou, Commander; was taken the 22d of December last, on her Voyage for Cape-François from Cape-Breton, having left the last mentioned Place eleven Days before. Only two of the eight that died on board the Ship were English, the other six being Frenchmen.

The second Captain of the above Prize, acquaints us, That the Dogger. Decoy, Captain Knights, of this Port, was taken by a French 64

Gun Ship, in the River St. Lawrence, and carried into Cape-Breton, out of which Place they have 20 Privateers; one a Snow of 16 Guns, formerly the Massachusetts Country Vessel, Prince of Wales, Captain Dowse, who had the Misfortune to be taken by a Frigate last Summer, and carried into Louisburg. They have converted the Dogger into a Brig.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Francis Kessler, of the Defiance Privateer Ship, to his Owners in New-York; dated at the Island of St. Thomas, January 3, 1758.

—My last to you was of the 3d ult. by Mr. Forsyth, whom I sent home in a Prize Ship I took, bound from Louisburg to Cape-François, which I hope arrived safe; since which I have had no Success. I came here Yesterday to take in Water, and Boot-top, and shall sail as soon as possible. On the 18th ult. in Lat. 23, Long. 90, I met with the Hull of a Sloop, called the Fanny, Duncan M'Walter, Master, belonging to Messrs. Willit and Colhoun, at St. Christophers, and bound from New-York thither. On the 5th of September (in the same Latitude and Longitude) they met with a Hurricane, in which they lost all their Sails, Masts, and every other Spar; their Round-Houfe, Rudder, Compasses, and all their Water, and Provisions, except some Flour, (Part of the Cargo) of which they made Bread with Salt-Water, and baked it in the Sun, and on which they lived, with raw Fish they sometime struck, for the Space of One Hundred and Four Days: Now and then they got a little Rain-Water, and when we met with them were at the Allowance of about Half a Gill per Day. As the Sloop, besides what I have already mentioned, had her Waist stove in on both Sides, and a Streak of Plank ripped off under the Wale, so that 'twas impossible she could have got safe to any Port; and as the People would not continue with her, I took them on board, set fire to her, and burnt her. I have nothing new otherwise to inform you of. We are all in good Health. I am, &c.

February 27. We hear from Newark, that on Tuesday or Wednesday last, the Dwelling House belonging to Col. Peter Schuyler's Mines near that Place, by some Means or other which we have not yet learnt, had taken Fire, and was entirely burnt to the Ground.

Thursday last the Privateer Ship St. George, of 16 Carriage Guns, Capt. Deveraux, fell down to the Watering Place, there to water for a few Days; and then proceed on her Cruise.

We hear from Above, That the Enemy have, within a few Days past, burnt two Houses at the German-Flats, and carried off a Number of the Inhabitants; —And that they were forming themselves into a Body at Cadaraque, to come down upon our Frontiers: —That this Intelligence was brought to Albany by Express from Schenectady, &c. —And, That a Body of our Forces had marched to oppose them.

A large Snow arrived here on Friday last from Rhode-Island, under the Command of Captain Stoddard; who, we hear, is fitting her out for a Privateer, to mount 16 Carriage Guns. She first belonged to the English as a Merchant Vessel, —was taken by the French on her Passage to the West-Indies the past Year, and by them fitted out as a Privateer, to cruise among the English Islands, but was soon retaken by the Amazon Man of War, of 20 Guns, carried into Port, and by the Captain, given to her former English Commander, who brought her to Rhode-Island; where she was bought for the Purpose abovementioned.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1758. [Monday last the 27th of February about Twelve o'Clock, an Express arrived here from Boston. We hear his Dispatches were for Lord LOUDOUN, who being at Hartford, in Connecticut, as the Express came along, he followed his Lordship, and delivered them. And that his Lordship was pleased immediately to forward him to this Place.]

By this Express we have a Boston News-Paper of the 20th of February, which contains some very important Articles.

HAGUE, December 4. IT is very certain, that on the Twenty-second of last Month, there was a smart Engagement near Breslau, between the Austrian Army, commanded by Duke Charles of Lorain and Marshal Daun; and that of the Prussians, under the Orders of the Prince of Bevern. Some Advices from very authentic Hands, assure, that the latter, notwithstanding the Superiority of it's Opposers, had not only gained a complete Victory, but that he

had pursued them Four Leagues from the Field of Battle. Nevertheless, Letters received this Day by the Post, from Germany, tell a different Story. That the Austrians, after an obstinate Resistance, at length penetrated the Prussian Entrenchments, and took all their Baggage and Equipments, and took so that we must suspend our Belief, till we receive further Intelligence of this important Affair. Indeed, both Armies equally claim the Honour of the Day; but, in general, it is given to the Prussians.

[Besides this there are several Accounts in the London Paper, speaking of the Advantages and Disadvantages of this Engagement of the 5th of November, to both Parties; but we think it needless to insert them. At present it suffices to inform our Reader, That the King of Prussia, after joining the Prince of Bevern in Silesia, obtained a complete Victory the 5th of December following, over the Austrian Army under the Command of Prince Charles of Lorain and Marshal Daun. —That (as some say) the Prussians were 44,000, and the Austrians above 60,000: That the Austrians were broke to Pieces, and above 20,000 of them killed or taken Prisoners. —But following under the Boston Head out of the Paper, strengthens the Whole, and seems the Truth of the Intelligence quite out of the way to wit,

BOSTON, MONDAY, February 27. The following glorious Piece of News is just to Hand, viz.

BY a Vessel arrived Yesterday at Marblehead in a short Passage from Lisbon, we had Letters from that Place, dated the 25th of the last, a Confirmation of the Defeat of the Austrian Army by the King of Prussia, on the 5th of November last; and that the Advantages he by the Battle, are infinitely greater than first apprehended: —And further, That the 5th of December, just a Month after the other, the King of Prussia, with an Army of 40,000 Men, in Silesia, entirely vanquished and the Austrian Army there, which were strong: In which Action Numbers of the Austrians were slain; and the Prisoners taken on the 5th of Battle, and since, exceed 20,000 Men. That Prince Charles of Lorain and Count Daun, who commanded the Austrians, had retired to Breslau, with only 10,000 of their remaining Troops, which Place the victorious King immediately blockaded, and in a few Days, with 14,000 Austrian Troops, surprised the Place.

[It appears that Count Daun and the Duke of Saxe, had a little Time before attacked Breslau, which belonged to the King of Prussia, as being ceded to him in 1742, and confirmed by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. Other Letters add, That the Hanoverian Prince Ferdinand, had actually routed the French, having taken Harburg, made the Count of Saxe Prisoners, marched against Riebelieu, and obliged him in great Hast to retreat to Germany, slaughtering them on their March.]

We further learn, by the same Paper, that the late Snow Storm we had here, Two Ships, bound in to Boston, were cast away into that Port, and that the Vessels and Crew were entirely lost, but the People saved. —brought by these London Vessels, acquainted Sir Charles Hardy, our late worthy Governor, ordered to the Command of a Fleet of 10 Ships, War immediately to proceed to Halifax, equipped, for which they were making all Preparations.

There is one more Paragraph in the London Paper, which says, that M. de la Motte's Squadron, which was safe arrived in some Port without having been met with by the English, but we have Reason to think this is a French Account: —And that Sir Edward Hawke's Success in the Bay of Biscay (as mentioned in our last Monday's Paper), in a little Time, come confirmed.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1. We have Advice from Albany, that the 8th ult. as a Serjeant and some Men went into the Woods at Fort Edward for their Party of Indians, in Snow Shoes: The Serjeant was shot through both his Thighs, notwithstanding defended himself with a tomahawk and scalp him, till he was brought into the Fort: That a Corporal and