

infused upon so strenuously as to make it a necessary Condition of the Peace. And though "Senegal and Goree" are of real Importance in the Slave and Gum Trades, our own *American* Settlements have hitherto supplied us with Slaves, sufficient for our *American* Purposes: And the Trade for Guns is, perhaps, not of Consequence enough to make us Amends for the annual Mortality, which we already lament, of our brave Countrymen, to guard our *American* Conquests. The People of *England*, therefore, will not, I believe, blame the giving them back, for a valuable Consideration,—provided *Canada* be left to us.

To consider this Affair in its proper Light, it will be necessary to reflect on the infinite Consequence of *North-America* to this Country. Our Colonies there contain above a Million of Inhabitants, who are mostly supplied with the Manufactures of *Great-Britain*; our Trade to them, by employing innumerable Ships, is one great Source of our maritime Strength; by forwarding our Sugar Islands with their Provisions, and other Necessaries, they pour in upon us all the Riches of the *West-Indies*; we carry their Rice, and Tobacco, and Fish, to all the Markets of *Europe*; they produce Indigo, and Iron; and the whole Navy of *England* may be equipped, with the Products of *English America*. And if, notwithstanding our having lost several Branches of Commerce we formerly enjoyed in *Europe* and to the *East*, we have still more Commerce than ever; a greater Demand for our Manufactures, and a vast Increase of our Shipping; what can this be owing to, but to the Trade to our own *American* Colonies; a Trade which the Successes of this War, will render, every Day, more and more advantageous? If this Matter, then, be considered, in the above Light, by those whom I now address, they will make our *North-America* Conquests the *price* of the Peace, as being the only Method of guarding our *invaluable* Possessions there, from Usurpations and Encroachments; and they will look upon every other Conquest, we have made, or may make, in other Parts of the World, as Instruments put into our Hands by Providence, to enable us to settle Affairs on the Continent of *Europe*, as advantageously to our Allies, as our Gratitude could wish, and as our Fidelity doth deserve.

Here, then, let me change the Scene, and having settled our Affairs in *Canada* (would to GOD they were so settled at the Peace!) permit me to finish my Plan of Negotiation, by giving my Sentiments on the Part we ought to act, to obtain a proper Settlement of Affairs in *Germany*.

If a great Number of Allies can make themselves formidable to a common Enemy, during the Operations of the War, they are apt to ruin every Advantage they may have gained, by quarrelling amongst themselves, when they begin their Negotiations for Peace. Like an *Opposition*, in our Parliament, carried on against an overgrown Minister, all Sorts of Parties and Connexions, all Sorts of disagreeing and contradictory Interests, join against him, at first, as a common Enemy; and tolerable Unanimity is preserved amongst them, so long as the Fate of this Parliamentary War continues in Suspense. But when once they have driven him to the Wall, and think themselves sure of Victory; the Jealousies and Suspicions, which, while the Contest depended, has been stifled, break out; every one who shared in the Fatigue, expects to share in the Spoils; separate Interests counteract each other; separate Negotiations are set on Foot; till at last, by *unhappy* and *unnecessary* Divisions, they lose the Fruits of their Victory, and the Object of the common Resentment is able to make Terms for himself. — This was exactly the Case, in the Contest between *Louis XIV.* and the Princes of *Europe* united against him before the Peace of *Utrecht*; and the unhappy Divisions of the Allies (Divisions too likely to have sprung up, even tho' there had not been a Party in *England*, who to gratify their private Resentments, blew up the Coals of Disunion) gave the *French* the Means of procuring more favourable Terms of Peace, than they could well have hoped after so unsuccessful a War.

I have mentioned this with a View to observe, that the Circumstances of the present War on the Continent are very different; no such unfortunate Division seems possible to happen to us though it may happen amongst the Confederates who are engaged on the same Side with *France*, against *Hannover* and the King of *Prussia*.

It may be collected from more than one Hint dropt in the Course of this Letter, that I am no Friend to *Continental Alliances* in general; especially such continental Measures as engaged us during the three last Wars, as Principals; when we seemed eager to ruin ourselves, in Support of that *American* Family whom we now find, with unparalleled Ingratitude, and incredible Folly, in close Alliance with *France*. — But the *Continental Alliance* now adopted by *England* were necessary, both with Regard to Our Honour and Our Interest. *Hannover* has been attacked by *France*, on a Quarrel entirely *English*; and tho' the Case was taken, by the Act of Settlement, that *England* should not be involved in Wars on account of *Hannover*; yet Gratitude, Honour, the Reputation of our Country, every Motive of Generosity, bound us, not to allow the innocent Elector to be ruined for *England's American* Quarrel with *France*. In Regard to our Interest, no *English* Minister, however inflexible, in his Attachment to his native Country, could have devised the Means of making the best Use of our *American* Conquests, if the *French* could have treated with *Hannover* in their Hands. It was with a View to prevent this, to oppose the *French* in their Projects in *Germany*, the Success of which would have been detrimental to *England*, that we *loosely* and *wisely* have formed and have maintained the Army now commanded by Prince *Ferdinand*; and have entered into an Alliance with the King of *Prussia*.

But tho' this was a Measure of Prudence, it was scarcely possible for the wisest Statesmen to foresee all those great Consequences which it hath already produced. The Errors which the *French* have made in *Germany*, and the Resistance they have there met with by the Care of the *British* Administration; have contributed more than perhaps we could expect, to our Success in *America*, and other Parts of the World. Full of the Project of conquering *Hannover*, *France* saw herself obliged to engage in exorbitant Expences; Armies were to be paid, and maintained in *Westphalia* and on the *Rhine*; vast Sums were to be advanced to the Court of *Vienne* always as indigent as it is haughty; the ravenous *Russians*, and the degenerate *Spaniards*, would not move, unless allured by Subsidies; and the Mouth of every hungry *German* Prince was to be kept, with the *East-India* of *France*. Involved in Expences that enormous, our Enemies have been prevented

from strengthening themselves at Sea where *England* had most Reason to dread their becoming strong.

The infinite Advantages which this Nation hath reaped from the *German* War, are indeed now so well understood, that we have seen the greatest Enemies of this Measure acknowledge their Mistake.

They now complain that if we had not resisted *France*, in her Projects of *German* Conquests, her best Troops had not been destroyed; her own Coasts would have been better protected; she would have been able to pay more Attention to her *American* Concerns; *England* might have been threatened, so seriously, with Invasions, as to be afraid of parting with those numerous Armies which have conquered, at such a Distance from Home. In a Word, that universal Bankruptcy, which hath crowned the Distresses of *France*, and gives *England* greater Reason of Exultation, than any Event of the War, might have been prevented. It is entirely owing to the *German* Part of the War that *France* appears thus low in the political Scale of Strength and Riches; that she is found to be a sinking Monarchy, nay a Monarchy already sunk. And, perhaps, it might be an Inquiry worthy of another *Montaigne*, to assign the *Cause* of the Rise and Fall of the *French* Monarchy; and to point out those silent Principles of Decay which have, in our Times, made so rapid a Progress, that *France*, in 1712, after upwards of twenty Years almost constant War, maintained against all *Europe*, was still more respectable, and less exhausted than it now appears to be, when the *single* Arm of *Great-Britain* is lifted up against her, and the War has lasted no more than three or four Years.

If this then be the State of the War in *Germany*; if *England* be bound to take a Part in it, by every Motive of Honour and Interest; and if the infinite Advantages it hath already produced, be rated fairly—the Interference I would draw, and which I believe the whole Nation will also draw, is, that we should continue to exert those Endeavours which hitherto have been so effectual, in defeating the Designs of *France* to get Possession of *Hannover*.

The true History of the Transaction here alluded to, may, perhaps, in some Time or other, appear; though, as yet, we are not enabled, the World knows very little of it.

[To be concluded in our next.]

LONDON, April 26.

THEY write from Hamburg of the 11th Instant, that above 100 *English* Transports were arrived in the *Weser* with Troops on board.

We hear that 15 Ships of the Line are now in Readiness for sailing at an Hour's Notice; as also a Number of Frigates and Bombs.

Accounts from Paris seem very sanguine, that if a Peace takes Place, they shall have their dear *Canada* (as they call it) in Exchange for *Portmahon*.

Several Ships of different Rates are ordered to be put on the Stocks, in the several Dock Yards of this Kingdom.

We hear from *Queberon* Bay, that on the 14th of April, the Enemy's Ships in the Villaine were retired up the River to discontinue, they having lost all Hopes of getting out. Two of them are entirely destroyed, and 'tis thought next Winter must finish the Remainder.

Several more Petitions have been presented to His Majesty, in Behalf of Lord Ferrers, but hitherto without any Prospect of Success.

The French Original of the following Translation was not long since publicly posted up at Paris: "Our Father, who art at *Verailles*; thy Name is desired; thy Kingdom diminished; thy Will is not done, either by Sea or Land; we have not our daily Bread; forgive us that we have not beaten our Enemies, but forgive not our Admirals; lead us not into the Temptations of another Campaign, but deliver us from all Evil by making a sudden Peace; without which, thy Kingdom, thy Reign, and thy Glory, will go to the Devil. Amen."

ST. JAGO DE LA VEGA, April 26.

STRICT Search has been made in the Negro Shutt in and about this Town, and in several Places Markets found. Several Negroes have been taken up on Suspicion of being concerned in the late Insurrection, and are committed to Goal.

Yesterday a Negro Fellow belonging to S. Jeake, Esq; was found guilty of Rebellion, for which he was burnt in the Savannah, near this Town, in the Afternoon.

May 3. On Tuesday arrived his Majesty's Ship *Lively* from St. Mary's, and brought in 27 of the Rebel Negroes. And on Wednesday eleven were brought up to this Town to be tried.

Accounts received on Thursday from St. Mary's inform, that a small Party of Volunteer Mullattoes and Negroes had discovered the lurking Hole of the Rebels, fired upon them, and killed three; and then sent to all the other Parties in the Wood to advance and surround them, so that it is hoped they are now either all killed or taken Prisoners.

May 10. On Saturday last four of the *Rebellious* Negroes were executed in the Savannah, two of them burnt, and the other two hanged.

The same Day arrived from a Cruise his Majesty's Ship *Cerberus*, Charles Webber, Esq; Commander, and brought in the Brig Three Brothers, Gilbert, and the Sloop William and Mary, Gilford, two Flugs of Truce belonging to the Northward, laden with Sugars.

The same Day was brought into Port-Royal, the St. John Privateer, of 14 Guns, and 47 Men, of Port-au-Prince, taken by the *Cerberus* and *Lively*.

On Monday last, two of the rebellious Negroes were tried in Kingston, and sentenced to be gibbeted this Day, in the Savannah, near that Town.

BOSTON, June 16.

By a Vessel from *Fyal* we learn, that there has lately been very severe Earthquakes there, and in the neighbouring Islands; that for above 20 Days together there was almost one continual Trembling of the Earth, which caused so great a Consternation among the Inhabitants, that many of them went off on board Vessels every Night for Safety.

We hear from Nottingham, that last Tuesday about Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, an alarm Gun was fired at N^o 4. but on what Account we have not yet learned, and that near 100 of the *New-Hampshire* Provincials were met on the Road coming back, but for what Reason we know not.

We hear that the *Penobscot* Indians have withdrawn, and gone off with their Squaws and Children.

NEW-YORK, June 23.

Friday last a Vessel arrived here from *Halifax*, which she left the 4th Instant, the Captain of which informs, that the Day before he sailed, a Ship arrived from *England* in 29 Days Passage, who came under Convoy of five Men of War, that were to cruise in and about the River St. Lawrence; to intercept a Fleet of *French* Transport Ships of 20 or 30 Sail, which the Ministry at Home had received a certain Account were destined for *Quebec*. This *London* Ship also informed, that a Congress for a Peace was certainly to be held at *Breda*.

The Captain of this *Halifax* Vessel farther says, that Lord Colvil carried up the River with him five Sail of the Line, and three Frigates; and that Commodore Swanton (in the *Vanguard*) had either three or five Sail of the Line, and several Frigates, when he went up, so that it was supposed we had about 15 Men of War up St. Lawrence: That the *Republique* Frigate sailed with him on a Cruise; that the *Penzance* Man of War was hove down, and would be ready in about ten Days to proceed to *Quebec*: That the *Louisburg* Garrison was to be sent to *Halifax*; and the Cannon thereof to be transported to different Parts of the Continent. And likewise, that Letters were received at *Halifax* from *Chignecto*, informing of the Siege of *Quebec* being raised by the Enemy, who suffered great Loss.

Paragraph of a Letter from *Lisbon*, Via *Boston*, viz.

"His Majesty's Ships the *Flamborough* and *Biddeford*, of 20 Guns each, had a very smart Engagement on this Coast the 4th of April, with the *Malicieuse* of 36 Guns, and the *l'Opale* of 32, two *French* Frigates, in which our Captains behaved most gallantly, and obliged them to run away; but our Men of War were so disabled in their Masts and Rigging, that they could not come up with them. The *French* Ships are gone to *Cadiz* to rest. Captain *Skinner*, who commanded the *Biddeford*, with his Lieutenant, Mr. *Knowles*, were killed; and also the Lieutenant of *Marines* belonging to the *Flamborough*. Captain *Kennedy*, who commands the *Flamborough*, is a brave young Officer, and Son of the Collector of *New-York*.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

Captain *Hardcastle*, from *Madeira* and *Teneriffe*, came up on Sunday and informed us, that on the 2d of April, he left *Madeira*, when the *Colchester* and *Rippon* Men of War, Line of Battle Ships, sailed for St. Helena, to convoy Home the *East-India* Men: That the *New America* and *Medway* Men of War, of the Line, with the *Liverpool* Frigate, and *South-Sea* Castle Store-ship, were at *Madeira*, on their Way to the *East-Indies*, to join Admiral *Pocock*, and were to proceed on their Voyage the 4th or 5th of April: That the *Colchester* had taken and carried into *Madeira*, a *Martinico* Man, laden with Sugar and Coffee: And that the Ship *Francis* of 22 Guns and 60 Men belonging to *Liverpool*, and bound to the Coast of *Guiney*, was lost on the Island of *Fortunatus*, and 23 of the Hands drowned.

A late Letter, by one of the *London* Ships, says, "There are many Rumours just now of a Peace, but it is thought it cannot take Place till next Winter."

His Excellency General *AMHERST* left *Albany* on Thursday last.

ANNAPOLIS, July 3.

By some Gentlemen from the Northward, who left *Falls Church* last Saturday, we have very agreeable News:

Letters were received at *Philadelphia* from *New-York*, dated June 26, which mentioned, that the Night before, the Post came in there from *Albany* with an Account of the Safety of *QUEBEC*: That there was arrived from *Montreal* about 120 Prisoners, taken at the Battle on the Plains of *Abraham* the 28th of April, who are on their Passage to *Albany* with the *French*. The *French* gave out that they lost in that Battle about 2500 Men, among which were near 100 Officers; but our People say, that by what they could learn while at *Montreal*, there could not be less than 3000. The *Montreal*, Captain *Swanton*, anchored off the Island of *Orléans* with 6 Pieces, Store Ships from *France*

and in the Night destroyed the *English* down in; and foot which put them abandoned the *French*, &c. and run the Battle of the 2

The *Intelligence* Governor *Bull*, to Copy of a Letter under Colonel *Mosby* two large Settlements and the other the of the two; and C *Valley-Settlement*, curity, not knowi made a forced march expectedly falling captivated and killed over the Mountains. Towns to be destroyed considerable Quantities. We have certain at the Collection in unhappy Accident. Compassionate Gen the Charity.

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