

From the DUBLIN COURANT.
The Old Irish Reserves Man's Award, in Regard to a General Peace.

I. SPAIN and Great Britain to shake Hands and be Friends, only Spain to allow three ships to go from the South-Sea-Company of Great Britain, to the South-Sea in America yearly, duty free, and each party to keep what they have now in possession.

II. Don Philip to be made king of Corfica and Toulon, and the franchises thereunto belonging.

III. The king of Sardinia to have his own again, according to the treaty of Worms.

IV. France and Spain to reimburse the Genoese in seven years (interest free) the damage done them.

V. Lorrain to be restored to Prince Charles, and he to marry a daughter of France, and to have the French Luxemburgh as a dowry.

VI. Duke of Modena to be restored, with no accounts for the main profits, in regard he has been maintained ever since he went away; and could have had no more than a maintenance at his own house.

VII. The Emperor's eldest son to be Stadtholder of Flanders, or the Austrian Netherlands, and pay his quota to the Emperor, as the other princes of the empire do.

VIII. The Prince of Lorrain to be made governor of Tuscany.

IX. Great Britain and France to keep what each has in possession the 10th Day of May next, in both East and West Indies.

X. If the Dutch governors have not received from the French so much, then the French king to repay them 200,000 l. and restore all their barrier-towns and artillery.

XI. The kings of Denmark, Poland and Prussia, or any two of them, to set out the bounds and meeting between Sweden and Russia, that peace may be universal in Europe.

These articles to be performed on or before the 10th of May next.

If the French king will not observe this so equitable award, I would send a fleet and destroy all his sea-ports from Calais to Bourdeaux inclusive.

Ferns, March 27.

MORRAGH O'MURPHY,

In the 87th Year of my Age.

Extract of a letter from Oxford, dated April 3.

I suppose I need not tell you that you have got some of our young sparks up to town for drinking the Pretender's health, &c. but this I can assure you, that you must fetch a good many more, if all the offenders of that sort are to be punished; for a behaviour of this kind is as frequent here, as if it was no crime: There are, in short, so many profligate youths in this university that it is very dangerous to stir out after it is dark. About 8 or 10 days ago, a company of them stopp'd a young woman, a Grocer's servant, in the street after dark; and because the girl would not suffer them to use her just as they pleased, they dragg'd her about in so shocking a manner, that they almost tore her limbs from her body, and the poor creature, after languishing three or four days, died of the hurt she had thereby received. None of the perpetrators of this barbarity are yet discovered, nor do I apprehend they ever will. I understand there was no body saw any thing of the affair but one woman, who at first said she knew some of the blades, but she now denies that she knows any of them; so I suppose they have stopp'd her mouth.—You see how we live at the seat of the Muses.

Oxford, April 7. Last monday died of an atrophy, Mr. John Painter, of St. John's College, in this university, and author of the three remarkable letters publish'd some time since, wherein he petition'd for the *Favour* of having his head struck off in lieu of the late Lord Lovat's. This Gentleman, it seems, a little before his death, requested of some friends who sat near him, that they would endeavour that his body should not be interr'd near the remains of any of his own relations; but, if Leave could be obtained, that it might be hung in chains on the same spot of ground where the late Lord Lovat was beheaded, not for any baseness or pusillanimity, with which he declared he could not charge himself, and highly disdain'd; but for a fatal error in judgment, which he believed he had committed, and which alone had been the cause of his destruction. He desired them likewise to have him commended, in the best manner, to the E. of C— and Mr. P—, to whom he thought he owed great obligations; and also to the master of Lovat, whom he heartily pitied; for, said he, that gentleman is become a double sufferer, not only a sufferer thro' his father's folly, but also by my own.

London, May 3. On Saturday three of his Majesty's messengers were dispatched with the preliminary articles of peace, sealed up in silver boxes, to several foreign courts.

May 10. The Spence sloop of war is dispatched, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, with Expresses to the admirals Warren and Hawke; to return to England.

We can assure our readers, that Port-Lewis cost the French king one million of pounds sterling erealing.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

At Boston they have received almost the same Intelligence from Europe, as we, both from Plymouth and Lisbon, only the Accounts of the Preliminaries from Lisbon adds, that the Spaniards have not consented to the said Articles; so that the former Acts of Hostilities are yet continued against them. And one of the Boston Papers has the following Addition, That since the Suspension, Abundance of the Workmen were discharged from his Majesty's Yards and Docks, and many of the large Men of War unrigg'd and laid up; but that the Articles of Peace were not well relished by the People of England: And indeed we cannot say, that we (in Boston) have seen the least Sign of Joy in any one Countenance, since the Arrival of the News, tho' no Body can say but we have had our full Share of the War, and should be glad of a safe and honourable Peace. But Poor New England!

[This Coldness for Peace, is not confined, it seems, to New-York alone, where it chagrins many; for all that wish well to the British Interest, must lament a dishonourable Peace: And it hence appears, that the Sense of the present Ministry, is not the Sense of the Nation in general. It is somewhat surprizing, that that Part of the Nation which suffers most by the War, and who neither gain nor loie much by the Honour of it, should be more concerned for it than their Leaders! For tho' New England and New York have had many of their Inhabitants barbarously murdered by the Intrigues and Malice of the Enemy, and the latter largely involved in Debt for seven Years to come; yet they seem universally willing, rather to run seven Years further, than rejoice at an ignominious Peace; and even the Dutch of New-York themselves, now seem to be ashamed of the Conduct of their Vaderland.—May it not be feared, something is in Agitation like what Dr. Douglass of Boston, says in his Summary, Page 8. happened at the Treaty of Utrecht? *While the Peace was negotiating, Mr. Moore, of the Board of Trade and Plantations, was so barefacedly corrupt, that when the Importance of Cape Breton was represented, he answered, Must the French then have nothing?*] New-York Post-Boy.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 21.

Extract of a Letter from Barbadoes, to a Gentleman in Williamsburg, dated June 22. 1748.

I make no Doubt but before this reaches your Hands, you have heard of the Cessation of Arms, between Great Britain and France; which the Sheerneck's Man of War was sent here Express to inform us of; and which was proclaim'd here last Thursday: This, in all Likelihood, will be a Prelude to a Peace, but I am afraid not a lasting one.—About a Fort-night ago, the French homeward bound Fleet sail'd from Martinico, consisting of 42 Sail of Ships; and as our Squadron lay in Readiness to intercept them, we have had the good Fortune to take no less than 18 of them, mostly rich and valuable Prizes.

On Saturday last arrived in Hampton Road, from a Cruise, his Majesty's Ship Hector, Capt. Masterfon, and the Otter Sloop, Capt. Baller, together with their six Prizes which they had taken.—The most particular Account we can learn of their Cruise, is as follows:

The Otter having taken two French vessels, trading under Colour of Flags of Truce, and bringing them into Hampton, saw a Spanish Privateer Schooner, with a Fender and two Prizes, riding at Anchor, within the Capes. Upon which, giving the Privateer a Broadside, she weigh'd Anchor and put out to Sea. The Otter having secured the other Vessels, immediately pursued her: And meeting the Hector at Sea, who was to Windward of the Privateer, she came down upon her, and took her. The two retaken Vessels are laden with Rum, &c. from the West-Indies, and consigned to Capt. Hutchings of Norfolk. We hear that there are on board one of the Flags of Truce, 3000 Pieces of Eight, and 50 Hhds of Tobacco; and it is said there are Two Casks of Silver under the Tobacco. The other is laden with Rum and Sugar, and has some Money on board.

We have Advice from Bristol, that the Edinburgh, Russell, arrived in the Downs the 9th of April; and the Indian Queen, Blair, at Dumfries, in 28 Days Passage: both from Virginia. ANNAPOLIS