

May 21. Yesterday 7 night, after his majesty had passed the several acts, and delivered his most gracious speech, the Lord Chanceller, by his majesty's command, prorogued the parliament to thursday the 30th of June next.

And the same afternoon his majesty set out for Hanover.

From the Westminster Journal, May 21.

**Foreign Affairs: Or, The History of EUROPE.**

As there has not yet been time enough since the signing of the preliminaries for us to hear how they have been received in the most remote courts of Europe, we ought to form no conclusions from the language that at present is given us from some of them. At Madrid in particular they talk in the old strain of supporting the Infant Don Philip, and pushing the Italian war for that purpose with vigour. From the several parts of Italy we hear, that the invasion of the Eastern Riviera of Genoa is just upon the point of being executed; and from some of them, that the measures are so well taken by the Austrian general, that, in spite of all the Duke of Richlieu's precautions, they can scarcely fail of success. We have even circumstances to make us believe, that Corsica is by this time actually invaded from the continent; the master of an English ship having reported at Leghorn, that he saw the Transport Fleet, escorted by two English men of war, at the height of the Cavi, in that island, and the troops just ready to land. It is certain, that these transports have three times been driven back to Vado, and still seemed to persist in their enterprize. Nothing of this is to be wonder'd at for the reason above assigned; but it must seem somewhat strange that marshal Belleisle, after having so often put off his departure, should at last suddenly set out for the army in the county of Nice, and that there should be a talk at Paris of sending 60 fresh Battalions to the side of Italy. This does not look much like a suspension of arms in those parts: Tho' some, to solve the difficulty, take only the first part of it, the marshal's departure, and assure us he is gone, not upon a military errand to the army, but upon a political one to Turin. In fact, separate-treating seems to be the height of the mode at present: 'Tis said that we were upon it with the Spaniards, before we and the Dutch engaged with France in an Armistice: And some think it not improbable, that the Negotiations on foot may end only in the exchange of certain alliances, and the Recovery of new forces on one side or other: Letters from Paris inform us of an insurrection at Bourdeaux; occasioned by the dearth of bread, which sold for seven Sols a pound; but they add, that the price would soon fall, M. Paris de Montmartell having engaged to import corn from England to the value of eight Millions of Livres, during the suspension of arms: And as several other eminent merchants were very alert in the same way of trade, they doubted not but to have grain enough to keep the people quiet, and to fill the king's magazines too; after which they will be ready for a new Dance, in case they have sense and resolution enough not to conclude a definitive treaty upon a rotten, delusive Basis.

**NEW YORK, August 15.**

On Monday Evening last arrived here several of the Crew lately belonging to the Ship Hawke, John Vauce, Master, by whom we have the following Account: That they sail'd from the Capes of Delaware, about the 17th of July last, bound to Barbadoes, and on the 25th of the same Month, in Lat. 34, 65, were attacked by a Spanish Privateer Brig of 16 Carriage and 20 Swivel Guns, and 150 Men, called the Grand Diable, Monsieur Offier Commandeur, belonging to Havanna, and Consort to Don Pedro; with whom they engaged three Glasses, but being weakly mann'd, were boarded and obliged to strike, having first kill'd 17, and wounded as many of the Enemy, without the Loss of one Man on their Side: On this Account they were treated very inhumanly, and their Captain threaten'd to be thrown overboard.—That they were informed by the Enemy, that some Time before they fell in with the Loo Man of War, who fired at them one Broadside, upon which they struck; but their Consort, Don Pedro, then appearing in fight, the Man of War stood for her, by which Means they escaped.—That they afterwards fell in with the Trembleur Privateer of Philadelphia; who taking them for an English Privateer, sent an Officer with 4 Men on board, whom they secured, and set their Boat adrift: That the Trembleur then stood off, leaving their Officer and Men in their Hands. That the Privateer had taken, they were informed, a Schooner bound from Philadelphia to Jamaica, Anthony Master; and two Days before they were taken, the Privateer also took the Snow Dumb Eagle, John Connell, Master, of this Port, bound from Iceland and the Isle of May, laden with Salt and Bals Goods, and after

taking out of her what they tho't proper, gave her to their Prisoners, 60 in Number, who bore away for this Port; but falling in to the Eastward of Sandy-Hook, they, with some others were put on shore, and proceeded directly hither, and the Dumb Eagle, with the other Prisoners, are since arrived here.

The same Day arrived here his Majesty's ship Glasgow, Capt. Lloyd from Boston, with whom came the King's Proclamation, declaring a Cessation of Arms with the French, which on Wednesday last was published in the Fort, in this City, and at the City Hall, with the Solemnity usual on such occasions. And Thursday last the Glasgow sail'd from hence for Virginia, with the Packets to the southern Governments.

Capt. Lawson who arrived here last Night in three Weeks from Montserrat, informs us, that about the 19th of last month, a Snow Man of War arrived there from England, having first touched at Antigua, and brought his Majesty's Proclamation for a general Peace with France and Spain, which was proclaimed there the same Day, under the Discharge of the Cannon of the Fort; that he was present when it was published, and afterwards read it; and intended to have brought a Copy, but Time would not permit. We also hear by this Vessel, that Cape Breton is to be delivered up to the French, upon their repaying the Charge we have been at in taking and keeping that Place. We likewise hear that two Boats had sailed out of Montserrat, at Noon Day, with a full Resolution to take the first Vessel convenient for them to go a Pirating.

**PHILADELPHIA, August 11.**

*Extract of a Letter from Bethel Township, in Lancaster County, dated May 19, 1748.*

—“As the following is an instance of as extraordinary meanness of spirit, cruelty, and inhumanity, perhaps as ever was heard of, I thought it might be of use to expose the same to public View; at least it may be of use to such as are too prone to those Vices, tho' not yet so much abandoned to them as the person who is the subject of this letter. The truth of the facts may be depended upon, as I was myself present last Saturday, when several Depositions were taken, which contain most of what is related here, and which the person did not deny, when asked by the magistrate who took the depositions, if he had any thing to object to what had been deposed; the rest of the facts I had from persons in the neighbourhood, who, no doubt, must be supposed to be very dastardly, thus for so long a time none of them exerted themselves against so abandoned a creature.

Nicholas Wyrick, a German, in or near Hanover Township, in the upper parts of Lancaster county, a hearty, lusty fellow, I suppose between 20 and 30 years of age, had a Wife and two young children, both girls, the youngest, on whom he exercised his inhumanity, aged, at her death, about 9 months; took it into his head, last winter, that one daughter was sufficient for him to bring up, seeing girls are not commonly so able to labour as boys are.

About last christmas he began to meditate the murder of the infant, which he acknowledged he believed to be his own child; and was no ways dissatisfied upon that account. He began by beating it sometimes with the end of a halter, sometimes with a horse-whip, with great severity; in the most severe weather in winter, in the night-time, he would get out of his bed, and remove all the covering of the little infant upon its face, and leave the other parts of its body exposed to the cold; imagining, as I suppose, if the child were frozen to death, he should thereby avoid the suspicion of murder: When smoking tobacco, he would almost suffocate it, blowing great quantities of smoke into its mouth, and apply the heated pipe to its face, in order to burn and deface it; and this he practised so often, that he burnt the poor little creature's nose almost away: Oftentimes he'd cram its little mouth quite full of tobacco; sometimes he would place it in a large, cold, iron-kettle, in order to freeze it: Sometimes he would lift it up on high, and let it fall on the ground; and frequently he'd let it fall from his knee, as if by accident; once he laid its little leg on a bench, sat upon, and broke it, as was supposed; but all that would not do the business he intended; for the leg healed, but remained very crooked. Thus he treated the poor little innocent for more than four months, till he had so far effected his design, and its spirits so much broken, that it would suffer (whatever he inflicted) without cry or tear; so far was it spent and decayed: And last Sunday week, while his wife was gone to a neighbour's house, he broke one of its thighs, and with it almost its Heart; for last Saturday it expired, and he was committed to Lancaster goal for it: I don't know any word in the English language to express this cruelty by, and hope our language will never ad-