

necessity of affording such an extent to those limits as may prevent future disputes. The transportation of merchandize from one American colony to another, without being liable to be visited on suspicion of carrying contraband goods, a liberty founded on the treaty of 1760; the limits between Florida and Carolina; and the ancient privilege we enjoyed of cutting wood in the bay of Campechy, are points, if worth our regarding, that will require some time and skill to settle amicably. But surely these advantages (already our due, exclusive of the most trivial circumstances) are not to be purchased at so dear a rate as the restitution of Gibraltar.

The right hon. the earl of Harrington came from Bath on Sunday evening, to his house at St. James's.

At the same time sixty one days subsistence was issued out at the said office, to his majesty's forces in the plantations, from the 25th of October to the 24th of December.

October 27. Early yesterday morning several parties of the life guards, &c. marched through the city, in order to lie on the Effex and Lemish roads, to escort his majesty to London on his landing from Holland.

This day the right honourable the lord Anson set out for Harwich, in order to embark for Holland, to bring over his majesty.

His grace the duke of Richmond will go ambassador to France.

- The earl of Holderness to Holland;
- The earl of Rochford to Portugal;
- and Benjamin Keen, Esq; to Spain.

It is confidently reported, that there will be no new money raised for the next year; and that the land tax will certainly be reduced.

Yesterday about noon, her grace the duchess of Newcastle arrived at his grace's house in Lincoln's Inn Fields from Holland: soon after she waited on the prince and princess of Wales, and was most graciously received. She afterwards waited on the princesses Amelia and Carolina at St. James's.

The last letters transmitted to Petersburgh, by the Russian minister at Constantinople, have quashed the report of the Grand Signior's death, who has at last quitted the seraglio, where he had shut himself up during the late insurrection, and in a grand divan declared his nephew successor to the Ottoman throne: And as this prince is known to be of a martial temper, and an enterprising genius, the Grand Vizir thought fit, on that occasion, to declare to the foreign ministers, that the Porte would continue to live in peace with the Christian powers.

Letters from Poland, of the 4th instant, advise, that prodigious swarms of locusts have appeared in the neighbourhood of Thorn, and that the distemper among the horned cattle is still very rife in Poland.

We hear from Prussia that his Prussian majesty is resolved always to keep 100,000 regular troops on foot; and cause the militia to exercise constantly, even in times of peace: it being apprehended that Europe in general is not yet properly moulded for a solid and lasting peace.

According to advices from Genoa that republic has agreed with the French court to maintain constantly 10,000 men, who are to be in the pay of France, and employed in repelling any future invasion of the kingdom, on the side of Dauphiny or Provence. They add, that France will likewise pay 600 of the troops, which are to furnish the commitments to the infant Don Philip by the *late Italian Treaty*.

On Tuesday morning a young fellow, who had been confined for some time in a private mad house, and from which he was lately set at liberty, was found hanging in his lodgings in High Holborn.

A letter from a Doct^r Smith, dated October 31st 1748, shew'd looking over loads of your former papers, met with bad letters on the smugglers, in which your ingenious correspondents had very justly charged their enemies of bribery with the most unheard of violence against their fellow subjects, and cover'd at the same time that the accusations inserted in the public papers of the necessity they commit themselves to the party of the violencies they have committed. This, shew'd I understand is, but too true; and the discovery of the same of their horrid usage of your Majesty's subjects employed in being one of their gang for concealing and selling contraband goods, has been alleged against them. The occasion and circumstances of their murders, I am not to believe, yet appear in print, therefore the following account of this shocking tragedy will be a piece of news, that is not to be attended to by the publick, and especially of those who are not to be misled by their party or interest, who are brought to court, thinking the de-

frauding of the revenue so venial a crime to be punished with death. But when the laws of government are broke through in such instance, how easy and natural is the transition to their violation in every branch, even where they are intended to preserve the lives and properties of every individual of the community?

Some months ago, information being given against one of the gang concerned in breaking open and plundering the King's warehouse at Pool, he was taken up and secured in Chichester goal, and application made for sending out an evidence to convict him of the same, but so great was the terror of the smugglers in these parts, that no body cared to appear against him. At last a poor unhappy man, Chater by name, who had a large family, was found and persuaded to depose before a magistrate, that he was personally acquainted with the criminal, and could give sufficient light into the affair. The next necessary step was to convey him from Southampton to Chichester, and to send a person with him to take care that he might not be tampered with on the road, or induced to drop his evidence. The person pitch'd upon for this service was one Mr. Galley, an officer of the port, who had acquired the esteem and goodwill of the whole town. They accordingly set out together, without the least fear of any disaster, as they imagined the whole transaction had been carried on so secretly that no body knew any thing of their errand; but alas! they found by a woful experience, that the affair had got vent, and they were never heard of more, in spite of the strictest enquiry made after them. At last, about a month ago, upon repeated advertisements and rewards offered for discovering what was become of them, an unknown person in disguise, gave the following account of their fate. That they were met on the road by a gang of smugglers, who had notice of their journey, and were determin'd to glut their vengeance with their blood, and a death more cruel than what the severest laws order for the worst of villains. They began with poor Galley, and brake every joint of his body, cut off his privities and nose, and after several hours torturing him, vouchsafed at last to put him out of his misery, and buried him nine feet deep by the road side. As to Chater, they carried him to a dry well, where they hung him to a cross beam with the walls, and where undoubtedly he ended his days with hunger and exquisite pain, for upon their return to the place some days after he was heard to groan, upon which they cut the soap, and letting him drop to the bottom, cover'd him with logs of wood and stones. The person who gave the information, confirmed the truth of his account by directing to the spots where they lay, and where their wretched mangled remains were found, to the terror and surprize of the whole country, and the unspeakable grief of their friends and acquaintances.

AN N. A. P. O. *Advised* on the 10th of the month of Friday died at Cambridge in Devonshire County, Mr. John *Advised* who was for many Years Chief Justice of that County.

On Sunday last died at his House in Whitechapel, the Rev. Mr. *Advised* of St. Nicholas Parish, in an advanced Age. His Life was exemplary and Character admirable, and well worthy of Imitation.

We hear, that the Writs of Election will issue this Week, and that the Assembly will meet the Beginning of May next.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T N R T S.

W H E R E A S it is inconvenient for many of the Inhabitants of this County to come to my Office to discharge their public Duties, which Part as may be discharged in Current Money, I am desirous that all Persons who have Dealings with me, should be paid as much as for my Power I therefore give this public Notice, that I will attend (unless some unforeseen Accident should prevent me) at the House of Mr. *Advised* on the 11th and 18th Days of the next month, and at the House of Mr. *Advised* on the 20th and 27th Days of the same Month, in order to receive such Money as shall be then offered me, on the Account above-mentioned. And I desire, that if any Persons have any Objections to their Accounts from under my Hand, that they will then let me know their Reasons for making such Objections; and if any Mistakes should appear to have been made by me, no one shall be more ready to settle them in an amicable Manner, than

JOHN GALLEY, Sheriff