

The court has received advice of the arrival of two ships from the Philippine Isles, at Acapulco, richly laden. They have on board among other things, 4000 pieces of silk stuffs, manufactured in China. There never used to be more than one ship sent thither annually, and that was permitted to carry only raw silk, and never wrought stuffs; which cannot fail to prejudice the European manufactures.

L O N D O N.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, July 17. N. S.

All hopes of seeing peace maintained in the North seem to be vanishing. An accommodation between our court and Sweden is at a greater distance than ever. Each side remains inflexible; some potentates, that wished well to them, have endeavoured to make both parties fall a little in their respective demands and pretensions; but all in vain; and so the appeal must at last be made to Heaven, seeing there is none on Earth that can judge between them.

They write from Berlin, that they are loading a great many barges with warlike stores for Silisia, forty of which have already been sent away, and the rest are to follow with all possible speed.

According to private accounts from Dantzick, the Russian troops quartered in Livonia, and towards the confines of Courland, amount to one hundred thousand effective men.

August 13. At Taunton in Somersetshire, a person hath invented a new method of weaving, which is performed with such ease and dispatch, that a child twelve years old, can weave double the number of yards in a day, and that in much greater perfection, than can be done by the most skilful hand in a common loom.

On Wednesday morning last, about 2 o'clock, died at Godalming in Surrey, in the 51st year of his age, the most noble prince, Charles Lenox, duke of Richmond, and duke of Lennox in North Britain, and duke of Aubigny in France, earl of March and Darnley in North-Britain, Baron of Settingham and Turbotton, master of the horse to his majesty, a lieutenant general, colonel of the royal regiment of horse guards blue, lord warden of the forest of Windsor, high steward of the city of Chester, doctor of physic, fellow of the royal college of physicians, one of the elder brothers of Trinity-house, and fellow of the Royal society.

August 21. Last Friday an express was brought, which, it is said, contained a packet from our minister at the Spanish court, which was immediately forwarded to the lords of the regency.

We hear by a person, who from his high post, ought to be very well acquainted with things, that such *strong remonstrances* have been sent to a certain court, that their refusal to redress the grievances therein complained of, are threatened with no less than repelling force by force.

We are informed, that some certain negotiations go on very slowly, and that the remonstrances of our ministers, upon the subject of *seizing and detaining ships*, under pretence of having *contraband goods* on board, are very slightly and indifferently taken notice of; but that on the other hand, they in some measure justify such their behaviour.

August 25. Letters from Lisbon advise, that the new king of Portugal has order'd circumstantial accounts to be laid before him of all matters that call for redress, and the merchants in particular expect that the last edict against luxury will be repealed, either in whole or in part.

Two small men of war are ordered to be built at Portsmouth, after the model of Turkish galleys, which are to be used as fireships.

B O S T O N.

Extract of a letter from Cadix, dated July 15.

The Spaniards have a design against Algiers, and are fitting out three men of war, and have transported regiments from hence to Carthage in the streights.

By Capt. Tarr who arrived a few days ago from St. Kitts, we have the following account that was sent him by Hamilton Montgomery, belonging to the ship King David of Bristol, bound from the coast of Guinea, viz. That on the 8th day of May last, the slaves on board the said ship rose about 5 o'clock in the morning, none of them being in irons on board. The insurrection was contrived and begun by 15 that had for a considerable time been treated with the same freedom as the white men; and a great many of the latter dying, encouraged them to the design. As the chief of these slaves spoke very good English, he often convers'd with the cap-

tain in his cabin, where all the arms were loaded; and consulting with his comrades, knowing the small strength of the white men, they at once flew into the cabin, and secured the arms in a few minutes, kill'd the captain and five of the people, thereby putting it out of the power of the remainder of the ship's crew to make any resistance, so that they got down the hold to save themselves: But the head of the Negroes call'd to them, and told them, if they would come upon deck and surrender, he would save all their lives; which they soon did, except the chief mate, who remain'd in the hold for some hours after; but sending down a white boy to acquaint him, if he did not come upon deck, they would come down and cut him in pieces; he thereupon came up, and they directly put him in irons, as they had all the others before: About eight of the clock the same evening, they threw overboard nine of the white men alive, with their irons on: The chief mate was also brought on the gunnel, to be serv'd in the same manner; but one of the head Negroes interpos'd, and said, Who must take care of the ship? and withal declar'd, that if they destroy'd him, he would kill the first man that attempted it; whereupon they saved his life.—Having let the ship drive with wind and tide for 24 hours, they at last insisted to have her carried to the Gold coast, or Calabar, or St. Thomas's, an isle near the coast of Guiney; but the head Negro being a fellow of more sense than common, being persuaded there was no possibility of getting there, it was agreed to go where the white man liv'd; and Dehada was pitch'd upon, which they made on the 14th of May; and at 6 in the evening the Negroes obliged the chief mate to hoist out the boat, and they then put two white men and four Negroes on board to go for the isle; and if there were any Whites liv'd there, they were to return and kill the remainder of the crew.—But as the relator writes, he afterwards heard that they did not reach the island, and that he heard nothing of them 'til he got the ship to an anchor at Grand point, in Teage, a French island, on the 10th.—Where the French, upon giving some small assistance, not so much as venturing their lives, or any thing like it, charged the expenses to 3000 l. currency.—What further was done with the ship, or the Negroes, he does not write.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated September 11, 1750.

Eight days since, three fishing schooners met with a French ship about 30 leagues off Louisburg, bound for that port. She was about 300 tons burthen; had lost her masts, bowsprit and rudder in a gale of wind, and was somewhat leaky; and was a store ship, having on board some king's stores for some men of war that are building at Canada, together with a great quantity of valuable goods, as velvet, brandy, wine, &c. The French Captain offered the Englishmen what they could get out of her, if they would set them ashore at Casco, except one chest of money, which they reported was for the governor of Louisburg: The schooner's people offered to tow her into Louisburg for 600 l. as she did not then leak more than one spell in two hours: The Captain did not comply with their offer, but urged them to comply with his; so they took out some bales and trunks, wine, brandy, and the chest of money, with the men; some of whom they set on shore at Casco, and some they brought hither with the Captain.—The schooner's people report, That the Captain had not a mind to carry the ship in, but privately bored holes in her, in order to make her sink the quicker: She soon turn'd on one side, and her decks blew out with the weight of the ship pressing under water; and the top of the water was soon covered with trunks, bales, casks, &c.

A N N A P O L I S.

There has this Year been Inspected, at the Inspection-House at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Patuxco in this County, 1078 Hogsheads of Tobacco; and the County has gain'd this Year by that Inspection only, after all Charges paid, upwards of Forty Pounds. The County has likewise gain'd by several other Inspections.

We hear from St. Mary's County, of the Death of Madam PLATER, the virtuous Consort of the Hon. Col. GEORGE PLATER, on the Thirtieth of October past; a Gentlewoman much esteem'd when living, and whose Death is greatly lamented.

On Sunday last a little Girl of about 4 Years of Age, being left alone in a House on the North Side of Severn, accidentally fell in the Fire, and her Cloathing being Callico, took Fire and burnt her so much that she died a few Hours after.

A D V E R.