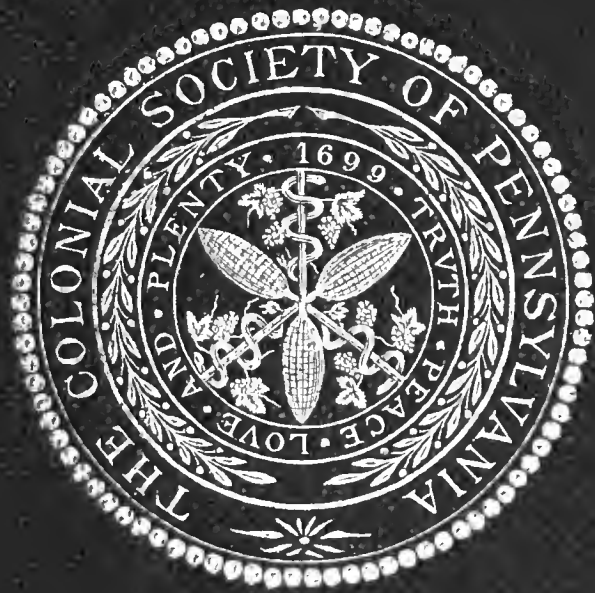




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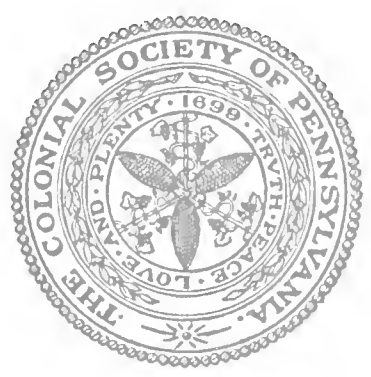
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THE
AMERICAN
WEEKLY MERCURY

VOLUME III

1721-1722



PHILADELPHIA

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No. *211*.....

NEGATIVES AND REPRODUCTIONS
BY
JULIUS F. SACHSE
PHILADELPHIA



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From TUESDAY December 26th, to TUESDAY January 2d, 1721.

Paris, Septem. 2.

LAST Week two Couriers arrived from Spain: We hear they brought the Ratifications of his Catholick Majesty to the Crown of France; as also to the Spanish Dominions yielded to the Emperor.

An Apothecary in the Street called S. Louis au Marais, having set a Pan full of Syrup in his Shop Window to cool, an Ass came by laden with Herbage, and drank the Syrup, whereof he died upon the Spot.

Paris, Septem. 13.

The 11th two of the Walls of a new House built by M. de Crozat, falling down, killed 12 Persons on the Spot, and dangerously wounded 40 Workmen, and others. The Council of Regency will be suppressed and another erected, called the Royal Council, in which the Cardinal Dubois, who acts already as prime Minister, is to preside. Two Ordinances are in the Press; the one ordering all Beggars, Vagrants, and such others, who can give no good Account of themselves, to retire: And the other forbids the hiring of furnished Rooms by any Persons who have no Business here, nor any Acquaintance of Credit. M. de Grieu, who in 1718 was sent by the India-Company to Mississippi, and was taken Prisoner by the Spaniards at Pensacola, is returned hither. Mr. William Law is still imprisoned in the Fort l' Eveque for his Debts. Last Week the Moveables of Mr. John Law, found in the Castle la March, hard by the Park of S. Cloud, were sold. The Marquis de la Vrillier, chief Secretary of State, went some Days ago to the King's Printing-House, and took away all the Orders that were wrought off, for Regulating the Troops, who guard the Passes to keep off the Infection, and see all the Forms broke; but we don't hear on what Account. It is believed to be on the fa-

vourable Accounts that are come in since our last, of a suddain Decrease and Alteration of the Plague in most of the Infected Places. The 17 died in this City the Great Dutchess of Tuscany; as did on the 13th, the famous Gaidon, a Native of Ireland, and a Marechal de Camp in the King's Army.

Amsterdam, Septem. 15.

We have received Advice from Algier, that on the 12th Instant, 9 of the Corsairs of that Place sailed out, 4 of which are to Cruize in the Spanish Seas; the 5 other to fetch from Turkey the Soldiers that are lying there for the Service of that Regency. The famous Gianum Coggia was arrived there, with 600 Soldiers, and 250 Christian Slaves; the Regency of Algiers having permitted him to sell the latter, ordered him to retire to Bona, till fresh Orders can be received from the Porte.

London, Septem. 7.

At the Assizes at Stafford, three Men received Sentence of Death, viz. One for Murder, another for the High Way, and the 3d for Horse-stealing. This last being asked why Judgment should not pass upon him, said, He thought it hard to be hanged for stealing of Dogs Meat, and begged for Transportation. Being then asked, Whither he would be transported, answered, To any Place where there is no Dogs Meat.

We hear, That several Regiments of Horse are appointed to patrole along the Coast of Suffex, to prevent the Smugglers from sending away our Wool, and the Landing of French Goods; which may prove of ill Consequence, if it be true that the Infection has reached Cherburg.

They write from Paris on the 13th, that Bell Isle in Lower Brittain is fortifying, we do not hear on what Account. It is talked here, that there will be a Regulation about Rooms ready furnished, where none shall be admitted

admitted to lodge, but such as shall make it appear, they have Affairs to manage here, and Acquaintance to avert the Truth of it. If this be strictly put in Execution, above one Fourth of the People will be obliged to leave the City.

Paris Letters add, That the Inhabitants of that City continue to lay in Provisions, and prepare proper Liquors and other Things to make Use of, in order to prevent the Infection, and to preserve their Lives, in Case the same should break out amongst them. That the Marschal Duke of Berwick, who is appointed to direct the Guarding of the Lines, to prevent the Infected from penetrating into the Country, has sent to acquaint the Regent, That within the Space of a Month, the Infection had overspread the Space of 40 Miles, in which were about 20 Towns and Villages, some of them very populous; and that he had ordered his Troops to be posted in Redoubts, near 40 Miles in Compass, and about a Quarter of a Mile distant from each other, with Orders to kill either Man or Beast who should attempt to force their way through. That the Court of France designs to remove to Lille, in Case the Contagion should approach nearer; and the Congress of Cambray to some other Place nearer Holland.

A Committee is appointed by the South-Sea Company, to take Care of the Affairs of the Greenland Trade, for Carrying on where of a certain Foreigner from Bremen, who hath great Experience in the said Trade, is like to contribute much by his Advice; and as there will be no Money wanting, People hope for good Success.

We are informed, that one Eustace is taken into Custody for Lifting Men for the Pretender.

We hear from Vienna of the 30th of last Month, that it is assured, The Emperor will grant the Investiture of the Dutchies of Bremen and Verden to the King of Great Britain as soon as the States of Sweden shall declare their Consent thereto.

Last Week Arthur Hyat, who had been a Running Page to King Charles the First, and had a Pension from the Crown of 30*l.* per Annum, died in Southwark, about 108 Years of Age.

Our Merchants have received Account, that the Hope, Capt. Wade; the Josiah, Capt. Stalks; and the Squire, Capt. Chamberlain, have been lost on the Coast of Ireland, Co-

ningsby and Wales, in the violent Storm about 10 Days ago.

The Manufactures lately bought up to add to the Cargo of the Royal George, bound for Carthagen, Porto Bello and Buenos Ayres, on Account of the South-Sea Company, cost 20,000.

We daily expect to hear of the Arrival from North-Yarmouth of two notorious Coiners of Moidors, lately apprehended there, who have carried on that wicked Practice for many Years undiscovered, two Messengers being gone to fetch them up.

His Majesty hath been pleased to order Letters Patents to be passed under the Great Seal of Ireland, for granting the Dignity of a Countess of that Kingdom to the Right Honourable Sophia Charlotte, Countess Platen, and Baroness of Kilmansegge, by the Name Stile and Title of Countess of Leitster in the said Kingdom.

We hear, That the Commissioners of the Customs have now in their Possession seized Tea to the Value of above Twelve Thousand Pounds.

The Directors of the South-Sea Company have acquainted the Court, that the Royal George, one of the Company's Ships, was on the Point of putting to Sea, with a Cargo of our Manufactures worth Three Hundred Thousand Pounds.

It is reported, That the next Session of Parliament, a Bill will be brought in, to take away special Bail and to stop Execution in several Cases; which, 'tis thought by some, may be a Means to encourage Trade and restore our Credit.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2

No Vessel has arrived since our last, our River being locked up with Ice.

No Vessel has either been Entered or Cleared out this Week.

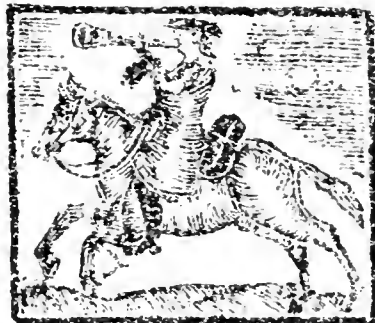
Our General Assembly are now sitting, and we have great Expectations from them at this Juncture, that they will find some effectual Remedy, to revive the dying Credit of this Province, and restore us to our former happy Circumstances.

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

TO be Sold by John Copson, Merchant in the Market-Street, Philadelphia, A very likely young Negro Woman.

VERY good Whalebone to be Sold by Andrew Bradford: Also very good Melasses to be Sold by the Barrel.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street; and also by William Bradford in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in.



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From TUESDAY January 2d, to TUESDAY January 9th, 1721.

The Governor's Speech to the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, January the 2d, 1721.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

YOU have prudently chose the most reasonable Time of all the Year, for the Dispatch of publick Business, when it will least interfere with your private Affairs in the Country: And I hope I have been so happy to speak your Sentiments with my own, as often as I have lately had Occasion to assure many of the good People of this Province, That we will, at this Time, give an attentive Ear to all their Complaints, and most diligently apply our selves, to restore the Planters Credit without discouraging the Merchant, by whose Industry alone our Trade must be supported with a sufficient Currency of Cash.

My Mind is so fully bent upon doing this Province some effectual Service, that I have lately form'd the Design of a considerable Settlement amongst you, in order to manufacture and consume the Grain, for which there is at this Time no profitable Market Abroad. And although this Project will doubtless at first prove very chargeable and expensive to me: yet, if it meets with your Approbation and the Good Will of the People, I am well assured it cannot fail of answering my Purpose, to do a real Service to the Country; and every Interest or Concern of mine shall ever be built on that Bottom.

Gentlemen,

If in the Prosecution of your Affairs this Session any thing should happen, wherein my private Advice or Assistance can be serviceable to you, be assured I will readily and cheerfully meet, as often as there shall be Occasion, any Committee you think fit to appoint: For, 'as I

am perswaded the Publick Good will be the Rule of our Thoughts, we may reasonably expect the best Issue from united Councils.

Madrid, Septem. 2.

We have Advice by an extraordinary Courier from Cadiz, That the Frigate called now the St. Francis Xaviers, but formerly the Flying Eagle, carrying 26 Guns, and well mann'd, was arrived there from the South-Sea, commanded by Capt. Nicholas Girardin, and sent by the Archbishop, Viceroy of Peru. This Vessel sailed from the Port of Callao the 1st of January last, arrived in 34 Days in the Harbour of the Conception, where she stayed 54, as well to refit as to compleat her Cargo: She put to Sea from thence on the 1st of April for the Bay of All Saints, where she was obliged to rent, having met with very blustering Weather. On the 25th of June she sailed from this Place for Cadiz, where she is safely arrived. Her Cargo consists of 300,000 Piasters for the King, 611,671 Piasters for private Persons; the Value of 163,908 Piasters in Spanish Pistoles; 3637 Castellans; Six Barrels of Gold Dutt, of the Value of 10,434 Piasters seven Reals and a half; 3950 Marks of Silver in Ingots; 1250 Pound-weight of Silver likewise in Ingots; 898 Marks 4 Ounces and a half of wrought Plate; 68 Sacks of Cafcarilla, weighing 9132 Pounds, 400 Pound-weight of Herba of Paraguay, and three Chests of preserved Fruits of that Country. On the 25th past the Marquis d' Ariga performed the Ceremony of putting on his Hat for the first Time in the King's Presence, as Grandee of Spain: All the Grandees were present, having been invited by the Duke of Medina Celi, who introduced him. The King has given the Post of Ensign of his Life Guards to Major General Don Francis Balanca, Grand Prior of Castille. Don Francis de RiomoL a Member

Member of the Council of Castille, died a few Days since in the Eighty Eighth Year of his Age

New York, January 1.

On the 25th of last Month, Capt. Terret Lester in the Brigantine Nassau, arrived here from Barbadoes, which Island he left the 25th of October last; and that about Ten Hours after, about 8 Leagues off the West End of Barbadoes, he was taken by a French Pyrate Sloop, mounted with 8 Guns, about 16 or 18 Patereroes, and about 60 Men, commanded by one Capt. Shemineau, who kept the said Brigantine about 4 Hours, having first stripped her of all her Provisions, Rigging and Necessaries, and cut away her Boom and Main-sail, and took from the Master and Sailors all their wearing Apparel, Liquors, Gold Rings, Silver Buckels, and about Eighty Pounds in Silver Money; and then they discharged them.

That the Day before the said Pyrates had taken a Brigantine belonging to Bristol, called the Morning Star, Capt. Cachor Commander, who lately arrived at Barbadoes from Guinea, and was bound thence to South Carolina with 155 Slaves, and a Day or two before had taken a Sloop belonging to Barbadoes, Nicholas Webb Master, bound thence to the Leeward Islands, with Indian-Corn, &c. And also a Sloop bound from Barbadoes to Piscataqua in New England, laden with Rum, Sugar and Melasses, James Stuckley Master.

That after the Pyrates had discharged Capt. Lester, he sailed for Antigua, with Capt. Webb and Stuckley, and 13 other Hands which the Pyrates had put on board him.

That Capt. Lester sailed from Antigua for New York on the 10th Day of November, and by contrary Winds and bad Weather was obliged to put into Rhode-Island. That the Pyrates were most of them French, some English among them, and some Spanish Mutineers. That the said Pyrate had lain off the West End of Barbadoes about 8 Days, and that they talked of going to Carreen.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Hester and Strah, Valentine Robinson, for Antigua.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Peter, Middleton Billop, and Sloop Rubie Peter Low, to Currica; Sloop George, John Vear, to Jamaica; Sloop Victory, Samuel Saltus, and Sloop Margaret, Peter Simmons, to Barbadoes.

Philadelphia, January 9.

We have Advice from Virginia, that on the 15th of November, a Brigantine sailed from thence for Madera, and a Ship, Capt. Thomas Hymon Commander, for Glasgow in Scotland; both lost. And about the 13th of November a Ship was cast away on the Middle Ground in the Bay of Chesapeake: She was a Pink belonging to London, which loaded in the Head of the Bay, and had on Board about 600 Hogheads of Tobacco.

About the 25th of November, two outward bound Vessels, one belonging to Barnstable and the other to London, both bound to London, drove on Shore from their Anchors. The Barnstable Man, being in Lyn-Haven Bay, came to no Damage, except only being drove, by the Highness of the Tide and the hard Gale of Wind, into four Foot Water, where it is thought she will be got off after she is lightened, by the Assistance of the Hands on Board one of our Men of War there, which the Honourable Captain has readily granted. The other, the London Ship, was cast away on Cape Henry, and by the impetuous Breakers was soon beat to Pieces, only 2 Boys and one Man being saved of the whole Ship's Company.

Also the Sloop Content, William Lyford Master, from South Carolina, was cast away upon Cape Charles in the Bay of Chesapeake, the 21st of November. The Men on Board were all saved, and the Sloop and Cargo lost.

There is a Brigantine arrived in our Bay of Delaware, and is hauled up into Prime Hook, to avoid the Driving Ice. She is supposed to be Capt. Simmons's Brig. from London; from whom we hope to have some Advices to insert in our next.

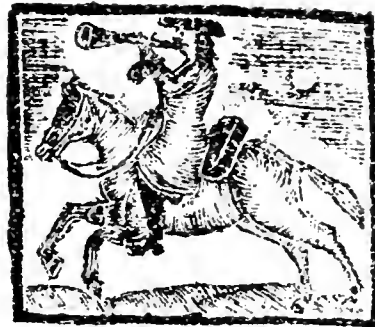
For the Satisfaction of many, we intend to insert the Births and Burials which happen in this City every Month, according to the Accounts kept here. And first we shall set down the Account of the Clerk of Christ Church, in this City of Philadelphia, having not yet obtained any other.

From the 21st of July to the 25th of December, Christened Males 16, Females 18, in all 34. Buried Males 26, Females 22, in all 48.

CASUALTIES.

Drowned accidentally in the River Delaware, coming out of Capt. Foy's Ship, a Man belonging to Capt. Vir.

The Ice still detains any Vessels from coming in or entering out.



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From TUESDAY January 9th, to TUESDAY January 16th, 1721

Warsaw, August 30.

UPON Advice from Caminieck, that the Tarrars have made another Excurſion, and carried off the Horſes of 4 Polish Troops, whom they killed, and carried a great Number of People into Slavery, the Polish Forces are ordered to haſten their March to the Frontiers.

Paris, Septem. 3.

We have had here an unhappy Execution of a Man of Quality this Week; but it has been on an extraordinary Occaſion. Our Govern- ment have diſcovered lately ſeveral very large Quantities of Louis d'Ors that have been of a counterfeit Stamp; no leſs than 1000 of them have been found in one Houſe, and theſe, by putting ſome Perſons to the Torture, have been traced to the Chevalier Philip Mareau, a Gentleman of a good Family, Lord of Me- zieres, of Creſſenau, and ſeveral other Lord- ſhips in the Counties of Anjou and Poictou; and alſo Senſchal of Anjou. By now much the greater the Perſon, & ſo much worſe Conſequence was the Crime, and ſo much the more neceſſary was it to have Juſtice exe- cuted. The Proof againſt him being full, he was brought up hither, the Counterfeit Metal and Tools for Melting, Drawing and Stamp- ing, were all taken with him; as alſo a Quantity of Louis d'Ors not quite finiſhed, and others perfected and ready for putting off. Theſe things appearing ſo plain, a ſpecial Commiſſion was granted for his Tryal, when he was convicted and ſentenced to be beheaded, which Sentence was accordingly executed the 26th paſt, in the great Square of the Town- Houſe of Paris. The Executioner made two Blows at his Neck, and wounded him very ſorely, and being confounded at the Miſcar- riage, his Servant or Deputy took the Sword, and cut off the head at one Blow. The Exe-

cuti- oner is ſent to the Baſile for his blun- dering, and will be puniſhed with the Fouette, or in Engliſh, will be whipped at the Carr's Tail.

Cambrey, Septem. 14.

The Miniſters of France who are here, have notified to the other Plenipotentiaries; that the Court of Paris will henceforward im- part to the Foreign Miniſters reſiding there, a true and exact Account of the Advices that ſhall be received of the Abatement or En- creafe of the Pluige, to inable them to in- form their ſeveral Courts about it: They alſo told them, that there was certain Advice, that the Contagion has not reached beyond the Ge- vandan, ſo that the neighbouring Provinces continue healthy. That at Paris, and elſe- where all ſuch Woolen Stuffs as have been made in the Gevandan, even ſuch as came from thence before the Plague reached it, ſhall be new Mill d and Died. Here are Let- ters from Bourdeaux, which ſay, ſome of their Gates are already ſhut up, and ſome of the Inhabitants talk of removing out of that City, though there is not the leaſt Symptom of Infection diſcovered there; however the great Fair which uſed to be kept in October, is put off till March next.

From the Amſterdam Gazette, Sept. 26.

Pondichery on the Coaſt of Coromandel, Jan. the 21ſt, 1721.

Three Ships of the new French Company are getting ready for ſailing about the Begin- ning of next Month, they will keep together for fear of meeting with Engliſh Pyrates, who are very numerous in thoſe Parts, and have al- ready taken ſeveral rich Prizes, Dutch, Eng- liſh and Turkiſh. Tis reported here as cer- tain, that the Pyrates have made a Settle- ment in the Iſle of St. Mary, near Mada- gaſcar, from whence it will be extremely diffi- cult to drive them, becauſe that Iſland may
be

be easily fortified, and supplied with Provisions from Madagascar: So that all Nations trading to the Indies are much alarmed at it.

Deal, Septem. 11.

Yesterday his Majesty's Ship Royal Anne Galley run ashore on the Brake, and lodged thereon for some Hours, but got off again and sailed for the Downs.

London, Septem. 14.

His Majesty has been pleased to order the Remainder of the Presents in Cloth, Gunlocks, &c. agreed to be given to the Emperor of Morocco, for the Enlargement of the British Captives, amounting in the whole to near 20000 l. to be dispatched to Tetuan with all Expedition.

We hear, That Sir John Norris is returning Home from the Baltick.

Last Tuesday John Smith, who has already been tried, convicted, half-hang'd and then reprieved for his former Crimes, has given a further Instance of his Destiny to be hanged. He has lived since this Reprieve several Years in and about this City, running on in the way of his Fate, and committing divers little Rogueries, was committed to Newgate again, got off, and is now the third Time taken up, and it is reckoned that he will not now get clear. He seems to be one that sins by Fate, and predestinated to be hanged for it; the cruel Sisters seem to be now ready to cut the Thread of his Life, which they have spun out for no better End. He will leave this World unlamented, and tread the Path of Death he has before set his Feet in, and step'd back to Life, a Favour which very few have had.

New Castle, Jan. 6.

This Day arrived here the Pink Elizabeth and Catharine Cornelius Davis, from Milford, in a Passage of 14 Weeks hither. She met with a great Storm to the Westward of Cape Hatteras, which obliged them to cut their Mizen-Mast and Main-top-mast clear away, for the Preservation of their Vessel and Lives. The Sea ran very high, and washed overboard from the Deck their Boat and two Men, which were entirely lost. She brings an Account of the safe Arrival of Aaron Harding in a Passage of three Weeks only to Milford.

On the 7th Instant about Noon arrived here a Brigantine, which is commanded by Capt. Simmons, who has been upwards of three Weeks in this River; but has incur'd no

Damage, save only the Loss of some Coal, which they cast over-board to lighten the Vessel. He brings an Account of the Death of Micajah Perry. Both Vessels are now lying at Dr. Patrick Reilly's Wharf in Safety, waiting an Opportunity when the Ice will suffer them to go to Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16.

On the 3d Instant the Honourable House of Representatives of this Province made the following Address, in Answer to the Governor's Speech of the 21, inserted last Week.

May it please the Governor,

" **T**IS with great Complacency this House
" receives the Governor's fresh Assu-
" rances of his Regard to the People we re-
" present, in such affectionate Expressions and
" Zeal, to restore the Planters Credit with
" just Care of the Merchant, who of late
" (with others) equally lie under the great
" Disadvantage of Want of a sufficient Cur-
" rency of Cash; as appears to us from the
" melancholy Complaints of the People: And
" we will readily fall in with any Scheme, as
" shall appear to us conducive to a Re-
" medy.

" We gratefully acknowledge the Gover-
" nor's Condescension to acquaint this House
" of his forming a Design to manufacture and
" consume the Grain of this Country: We
" hope the Success will answer the Gover-
" nor's Expectation, by a fruitful Advantage
" of his Interest, and consequently that of
" the Country; which are inseparable.

" We heartily thank the Governor for his
" repeated Offers, in condescending cheer-
" fully to assist and advise this Assembly in
" what may be for the publick Good.

We have just now received certain Advice of Capt. Richmond's being come with his Ship into our Bay, and has secured her as well as possible from the Ice.

The Ice still detains any Vessels from coming in or coming out.

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

Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1721.

There is now printed and sold by Andrew Bradford, at the Bible in the Second Street, A Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the Honourable House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania, who are now sitting.

VERY good Whalebone to be Sold by Andrew Bradford: Also very good Isoties to be Sold by the Author.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street; and also by William Bradford in New-Jerk, where Advertisements are taken in.



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From TUESDAY January 16th. to TUESDAY January 23d, 1721.

Madrid, Aug. 29.



OL. Stanhope, having assumed the Character of Ambassador, intends to make a greater Figure than formerly; for this End his Excellency has hired a Magnificent House, and doubled the Number of his Domesticks. Only some Officers are cashier'd in Arragon, but the Soldiers and Horse are not to be disbanded till further Orders. The Magazines are to be replenish'd, not only in Catalonia, but also on the Frontiers of Portugal. It is computed, that King Philip has now in his Service 1600 French Officers. The Opening of the Cambray-Congress is very doubtful, because his most Catholick Majesty will not perform the Act of Renunciation in that Manner as the Emperor demands.

Orders are dispatched for Executing, with the greatest Punctuality, the Convention concluded with Great Britain. This Court will not agree to the Expedient propos'd on the Part of the Emperor, viz. That King Philip's Act of Renunciation shall be performed by all such Towns as have a Right to send Deputies to the Assembly of the States of Spain.

Stockholm, Septem. 2.

The Son of Count Lilienster, who brought to the King the Treaty of Peace from Newstadt, received not only a Present of a Ring of a very great Value, which his Majesty took from his Finger, but he is also appointed one of the Chamberlains of this Court. The Queen has presented the Old Countess of Lilienster with her Picture set with Diamonds, in Consideration of her Husband's successful Services, in bringing the Treaty of Peace to a happy Conclusion.

Hague, Septem. 23.

Letters from Ratisbon say, that the Protestant Ministers approve very well the Project which was lately published, for uniting the Lutherans and Calvinists in Point of Religion, and have sent Copies of it to their respective Courts: That the Resident of the States General at Frankfort has desired Leave to make a Tour to these Countries, in order to report to them his Observations on the State of Religion, which cannot safely be committed to the Pen, because the Accounts formerly sent concerning that Affair, have, through some Means or other, been mentioned Word for Word at the Palatine Court.

Letters from Spain advise, That the Dutch have by little and little possess'd themselves of a considerable Share of the Trade which the French formerly carried on with that Kingdom, particularly in the Woolen and Silken Manufactures, which the Hollanders are said now to imitate to Perfection, of which they transport great Quantities, since the Introduction of French Goods is at this Juncture forbidden at Cadiz, upon Account of the Contagion. The last Advices from Petersburg say, That the Czar and his Court were returned from the late Naval Diversions on board his Fleet, and that it is believed his Czarrish Majesty would soon give Orders for laying up his Ships of War.

It is rumour'd, That the principal Motive the Imperial Ambassador Count Kinsky's Journey to Petersburg, is to perfect a good Harmony between the Houses of Austria and Muscovy; and also to propose entering into an Alliance Offensive and Defensive against the Ottoman Port, in Case the latter should meditate a new Rupture.

London, Septem. 19.

The King of Spain has established certain Regulations, the better to prevent the Contagion

gion, which rages in France, from spreading itself into his Dominions; which Regulations the Ships of all Nations trading to Spain are made liable to, and are as follow, viz. That the Master, Commander, or Person taking Care of every Ship, do, after Clearing, take from the proper Officers of the Customs, a Certificate of Lading: That each Ship do carry a Bill of Health from the chief Magistrates of the Port or Place of Lading: That the Master, Commander, or other Person taking Charge of each Ship, do, at his Arrival in any Part of Spain, declare upon Oath, being there required so to do, that the Voyage has been directly pursued; that no Exchange has been made of any Goods or Merchandize belonging to, or taken out of other Ships; and that the Ship did not anchor in any suspected Port during her Voyage.

They write from the Devizes, That the Small-Pox rages there in a manner beyond whatever has been known in the Memory of Man, which has been fatal to a Multitude of People. The Trade of the Town has been generally interrupted, and the Inhabitants are so universally fled from it, that the Town is almost deserted, and the Market Place is covered with Grass.

London, Sept. 21.

The India Company have been busy for several Days in the Sale of the Calicoes; but find a very indifferent Market, those Goods selling for 15 or 16 s. a Piece less this Sale than the last.

This Week the Committee of Trade of the South Sea Company bought a great Quantity of Fire Arms, some of them very curious Workmanship; and also a great Quantity of Spittle fields Manufactures

Last Saturday a certain Moabite in the Burrough, engaging with his Wife in the Dispute of ancient Fame for the Breeches, was so warmly handled by his Antagonist, that in vengeful Wrath he fell'd her to the Ground, broke one of her Legs, and bruised her Body in such a Manner, that she will hardly ever be in a Capacity to enter the Lists with him again.

London, October 3.

Since the 11th of September to the 2^d Inst. 2398 Ounces of Foreign Gold, and 83771 Ounces of Foreign Silver have been exported to France and Holland.

Boston, January 1.

On Friday the 22^d Currant, The Ship Ha-

nover, Capt. Henry Barlow, from London, was cast on Shore at or near the Mouth of Scituate Harbour, and the Ship broke to Pieces and is utterly lost. A Passenger and one of the Ship's Company were drowned at the same time. Part of the Ship's Cargo drove on Shore, and is taken up greatly damaged.

About the same time a Sloop belonging to Boston was cast away near Martha's Vineyard, the Men all saved.

New York, January 15.

There is nothing arrived here since last Post, nor any Manner of News.

It is excessive cold, and the River full of Ice from the Narrows to New-York. Yesterday a great many People went upon the Ice from New-York to the Ferry on Long Island.

Letters from Boston advise, That the Warehouse of Mr Bullfinch was burnt down, and two or three others much damaged.

Capt. Hopkins, in the Ship Sunderland, was to sail from London to New-York in January.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Endeavour, Francis Gottier, for Jamaica; Sloop Joseph, Elitha Kifden, for North Carolina.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Hester and Sarah, Valentine Robinton to Antigua.

By private Letters from Boston we have Advice, That the Earl of Stairs is coming Vice Roy of North America, and brings with him 500 Soldiers; some write 2000, and that there is another Vice Roy going for the West-Indies.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22.

The three Vessels mentioned in our last are yet retarded from coming up hither, by the Stoppage of Ice; and we have not received from them those Letters and Advices which by this time we expected: But hope we shall be favoured with them by the next.

No Vessel has either entered or cleared out this Week.

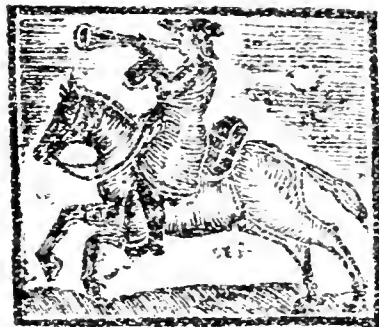
ADVERTISEMENT S.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1721.

There is now printed and sold by Andrew Bradford, at the Bible in the Second Street, A Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the Honourable House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania, who are now sitting.

VERY good Whalebone to be Sold by Andrew Bradford: Also very good Melasses to be Sold by the Barrei.

PHILADELPHIA. Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street; and also by William Bradford in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in.



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From TUESDAY January 30th, to TUESDAY February 6th, 1722.

Cadiz, Sept. 28.

FIVE Ships are fitting out here for several Parts of the Spanish West-Indies, with Orders for the Governors not to admit any French Ships into our Harbours; and to burn immediately all such French Merchandizes as have been landed there. An Order has been published here, forbidding all the Merchants and others, on Pain of Death, to import any Merchandizes from France.

Paris, Octob. 1.

A Courier arrived here on the 29th past in the Morning from Spain, whereupon the Duke Regent, accompanied by the Cardinal du Bois, went into the King's Cabinet, and delivered to his Majesty a Packet, with a Letter from the Catholick King, expressing his Satisfaction with the Choice his most Christian Majesty had made of the Infanta, his Daughter, for his Queen, and demanding Madamoiselle de Montpensier in Marriage for the Prince of Austria; to which his most Christian Majesty readily consented. The Packet contained two Pictures, which the King of Spain sent to his Majesty, the one of the Infanta, and the other of the Prince of Austria. The next Day the Duke Regent received the Compliments upon the Marriage of his Daughter, from the foreign Ministers at the Louvre, where there was a great Concourse of the Nobility and Persons of Distinction. It is said, The Duke of Chartres will conduct Madamoiselle de Montpensier, his Sister, to the Frontiers of Spain, and that he will be accompanied by the Marquis de Biron and the Marquis de la Farre. That Princess was born on the 11th of December, 1709. The Prince of Austria was born on the 25th of August, 1707.

The Reversion of the Employment the Dutchess of Ventadour has at present of Governess to the Children of the House of France,

is given to the Princess of Soubize, the Princess of Rohan having deceded it by Reason of her weakly Constitution: 'Tis said the Dutchess of Bouffieurs will be made Dame d'Atour to the Young Queen. Father Lallemand, a Jesuit at Amiens, is sent for to Court, in Order, as is said, to be appointed Confessor to Madamoiselle de Montpensier.

The Duke de St. Simon will set out on the 12th Instant for Madrid. The Court has ordered 300000 Livres to be advanced to him, towards the Expences of his Journey; besides which he has taken up a considerable Sum of Money from several Bankers of this City. He will be accompanied by his Son and his Nephew, and 12 Knights of the Order of St. Louis, besides 24 Officers of the Army, who are to attend him by the King's Orders, and who besides their Pay are to receive considerable Gratifications. 'Tis believed his Embassy will not last above 6 Weeks, after which he will return Home with the Infanta. The Abbot Brigault, who was put into the Bastile in the Time of the Duke of Maine's Disgrace, was set at Liberty a few Days ago. The India Company will begin on the 12th of November next, to sell at Nants the Merchandizes brought by the three Ships which lately arrived at Port Louis from the Coast of Cormandel.

The Cardinal du Bois has made his Visits of Ceremony to all the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, and on the 5th Instant he will take the usual Oaths to the King in the Tuilleries. The Princess of Carignan was brought to Bed some Days ago of a Son, to whom the King is to be Godfather, and the Queen of Sardinia Godmother. The Princess d'Arvergne, Sister to the Duke of Aremberg, is arrived here, and designs, 'tis said, to retire into a Convent. Count Sperling, a Swedish Gentleman of about 23 Years old, and who is Chamberlain to the King of Sweden, and

has a considerable Estate in that Country, is turned Roman Catholick, and made his Abjuration here on the 23d past, with great Solemnity, in the Church of the New Convents.

London, Sept. 16.

Advices from Marenge in France, say, that on the 10th past the Plague appeared in that Town; the same Day 8 or 10 died, and 15 or 20 were taken sick: Since that time the Distemper has augmented, and all the Quarters of the Town are infected, and there reigns a very frightful Disorder. This Malignity was communicated by a Flock of Sheep which were brought there for the Service of the Town. All those who drove them are dead. If the Contagion continues to rage there for one Month the Town will be wholly dispeopled, there being not in all above 4000 Inhabitants.

London, Sept. 30.

His Majesty's Ship the *Feverham*, station'd at Barbadoes, has lately taken on that Coast a Pirate Ship carrying 16 Guns; which Ship was first called the *Bumper*, afterwards the *Gamboua Castle*, and was commanded by Capt. Ruffel, in the Service of the Royal African-Company; but some time ago the said Capt. and his Mate were set on Shore in Guinea, and the rebellious Crew, and 16 Soldiers that were enlisted for one of the African Settlements, ran away with the Ship for the West Indies, and set up for Pirates. A few Days since Capt. Ruffel, by Order of the African-Company, set out for Portsmouth, to embark on board the *Crow*, Capt. Wilkinon, for Barbadoes, as well to retake Possession of his Ship, as also to give Evidence against that Crew of Pirates.

On the 15th of next Month his Excellency the Spanish Ambassador is to enter his New House in the Pall Mall, where there is to be publick Rejoycings on Account of the two great Matchings lately agreed on between the Houses of France and Spain.

His Majesty has been pleas'd to order his College d' Elite to be poss'd the Great Seal, for being to the Bishoprick of Durham, Dr. William Talbot, Lord Bishop of Sarum. By the Death of the late Bishop of Durham, the Title of Lord Crew of Stene is become extinct, which was first confer'd on John Crew, Esq; of Stene, by King Charles II. soon after his Restauration, which he had been a zealous Promoter of, who was the Father of the said late Bishop.

New Commissions are ordered to pass the

Great Seal, - for adding Daniel Pulteney to the Board of Admiralty, as also for Constituting Sir John Hobart, Baronet, one of the Commissioners of Trade and Plantations, in the Room of Mr. Pulteney; and the rest in both Commissions stand as they did.

Dr. Green will be consecrated Bishop of Norwich in Lambeth Chapel next Sunday.

Last Week Orders were sent to the several Sea Forts, to pay off the Baltick Squadron as soon as ever they arrive, which is daily expected.

Letters from Hamburg say, that Count de Reenshiern, the Swedish Minister there, has communicated the News of the Conclusion of the Peace, between the King his Master and the Czar of Moscovy, to all the foreign Ministers, although all the Particulars thereof have not as yet been published: Yet it is said, That the Czar parts with none of his Conquests, except Finland, a Part of Carelia, and the Island of Oessel, for which he is to pay two Millions, Two Hundred Thousand Rubles to the King of Sweden in the Term of four Years. The King of Great-Britain is comprehended in this Treaty as Elector of Brunswick, but no mention is made of the Duke of Holstein, whose Interests have been referred to the good Pleasure and Decision of the States of Sweden. The Limits between the two Powers are to be regulated a Month after the Ratification of the Peace. As to the Differences between Sweden and Poland, the Czar has offered his Mediation to determine them. It will not be long before it be known, if what is published relating to the Peace may be depended on, and whether there are any farther or greater Particulars: It is pretended, that this Peace will not hinder the Holding of a Congress at Brunswick, to give a greater Weight to all the particular Treaties between the Powers in the North, and to conclude a general and a more solemn Peace.

Letters from Marvejols say, that almost every House in that City is infected, 12, 15, or 20 Persons generally die in a Day, and 1000 are reckoned to be carried off since the Beginning of the Infection. As soon as it gets into a Family, the Family immediately perith. The Inhabitants who are shut up in their Houses, undergo the same Fate with those in the Streets, the Contagion equally destroying both. A Physician from Montpellier and another from Canourgue are dead. No body can penetrate into the Nature of the Malignity, it infects surprizingly: so poisonous are its Effluvia, that the Glass Windows of the Church are all crack'd since it has been used

used for an Infirmary. The Distemper has reached St. Leger, Rechinac, la Sille, les Grattons, and the Neighbouring Villages of Regoudel and Monrodat.

They write from Albino, that on the 2d Instant the Pretender's Spouse narrowly escaped being killed in a Church, where she was at Mass; the Frame of one of the Windows, with two large Pannels of Glass falling in, which had certainly crushed her to Pieces, if her Attendants had not in the very Moment snatched her out of the Danger. A Capuchin, who was saying Mass the same Day, was struck blind at the Altar.

A Court-Martial is ordered to be held at Portsmouth, on the Pilot of the Royal Anne Galley, for suffering the said Ship to run upon the Brake near Deal, and afterwards to run foul of a French Ship in the Downs, whereby she received great Damage.

They write from Madrid, that Rejoycings have been made there for three Days and Nights together, for the Marriage of the French King with the Infanta of Spain.

From the London Weekly Journal, Sept. 30.

There is Advice by the Port Merchant, Captain Filmore Commander, newly arrived here from Oporto, that the Consul there was informed by the Master of the Five Brothers, a Ship arrived there from New England, that when he came away from that Country, they were impressing Men and fitting out Ships for an Expedition to Canso in Nova Scotia, to recover that Place which has been lately taken by the French Indians, who at the same time destroyed several Fishing Vessels that lay there.

The Southermost Part of Canso lies in the North Latitude of 45 deg. 35. min. and Long. 54d. 30 m. or thereabouts, along which there is a Passage that runs N. N. W. to the Bay of St. Laurence, betwixt that Shore and the Island de Gaspar. Though this Place may seem now of little Importance, being only made Use of as Harbours to our Fishing Vessels, it will in a small Time be more considerable, and the Detriment to the English in losing of it greater. The French by such little and little Encroachings make themselves stronger, and will be able at last, if not speedily prevented, to shut us out entirely from any Settlement here which can hinder them in their Passage to Canada and Quebec, through the Bay of St. Laurence. In tracing this Thought it is demonstrable,

what particular Advantage the Settling and Fortifying of the Islands in Nova Scotia will be to the English, if their assign'd Manufacturing of Hemp were pass'd by, and we had only in it a Regard to the Welfare of the more Southern English Colonies; since by this Means, in Case of an Eruption with the French, we can easily stop their Communication with Canada and Quebec, and so make their extensive Settlements less formidable on the Back of us.

New-York, January 29.

Nothing arrived here since last Post but Coden in a Sloop from Rhode Island.

Entered Outwards

Sloop Paddock, John Thurman, for South Carolina; Scooner Thomas, William White, Sloop Hampstead, Thomas Randal, and Brig, Nossau, Teret Lester, for Jamaica; Sloop Mary, James Coden, for Rhode-Island.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Joseph, Elisha Ridden, to North Carolina; Sloop Paddock, John Thurman, to South Carolina; Sloop Good Intent, Joseph Misereau; Sloop Endeavour, Francis Goottier; Sloop Hamstead, Thomas Randal, and Scooner Thomas William White, to Jamaica.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Feb. 6.

Entered Inwards.

Brigt. Stephen Symmons, from London Ship Betty, John Richmond, from London Sloop Dolphin, William Rush, from Accomack in Virginia.

Entered Outwards. None.

Cleared out for Departure.

Sloop Lincolnshire, Edward Greenman, for Antigua; Sloop Sarah, William Spafford, for Barbadoes.

Births and Burials in the City of Philadelphia, for the Month of January.

	Chu. of England.	Presbyterians.
Males Christned.	2	2
Females Christned,	1	0
Males Buried,	2	1
Females Buried,	0	0
<i>People called Quakers.</i>		
Males Born,	Females,	In all
Males Buried, 4.	Females, 3.	In all 7.
Buried in the Strangers Burying-Ground, 2.		
Negroes, None.		

ADVERTISEMENT.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16, 1721.

There is now printed and sold by Andrew Bradford, at the Bible in the Second Street, A Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the Honourable House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania, who are now sitting.

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THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From TUESDAY February 6th, to TUESDAY February 13th, 1722.

Vienna, Aug. 25.

A Report has been spread here, that since the Conclusion of a Peace between Great Britain and Spain, the Court of Madrid is endeavouring to enter into a stricter Alliance with that of London, by which they would have his Britannick Majesty engage himself, not to concern himself any Ways with the States of Italy. Upon which Conditions, they say, his Catholick Majesty would renounce all his Pretensions to Gibraltar and Port Mahon, and would forbear lending any Assistance to the Pretender, not only by annulling the Pension which they had hitherto paid him, at the pressing Instances of the Pope; but also forbidding all the Spanisli Merchants to remit any thing that the Jacobites in Holland and Ireland should send him. It is not yet known, upon what Grounds this Piece of News is founded, but 'tis believed, that some Differences are apprehended in Relation to the States of Tuscany, and that our Court will send a Minister to Genoa, to have an Eye to its Intents there. 'Tis also given out, that at this present Juncture far from reducing our Forces, they will be augmented. The Bishop of Bassaw does not at all seem disposed to resign Part of his Cures, in Favour of the Archbishop of Vienna, though an Equivalent has been offer'd him.

From the London Daily Journal, Sept. 15.

We have Advice from Lisbon, that they are informed by Letters from Goa, which are confirmed by others since, That in Compliance to the League Offensive and Defensive, made some Years ago between the King of Persia and the Portugueze, Count Don Lewis de Menezes d' Ericeira, Viceroy of the East Indies, had sent a Squadron of Ships to the Assistance of the Persian King against the Arabians, who were the common Enemies of that Prince

and of the Portugueze, commanded by Don Lopo d' Almeida, who died just at his Arrival upon the Coasts of Persia. These Letters add, That Don Antonio de Figuercido Ultra, who had been appointed Admiral in his stead, had fought three Sea-Combats with the Arabians, and every Time came off completely Conqueror. In One of these Fights he sunk the Admiral, a Ship of Eighty Guns, and so shattered two more of their largest Ships, that they were no longer in a Condition to serve. He had also slain 1400 of their best Men. And these Losses had so discouraged the Arabians, that the King of Persia had in a very little Time driven them out of the Frontiers of his Kingdom, which they had entered by Land. By the same Advice we hear farther, That the Portugueze Admiral was returned into the Port of Goa, with a great Sum of Money which the King of Persia had given him, as well to reward his Services, as to pay certain Rights, which that Prince had for a long time refused to pay the Portugueze.

Upon the Admiral's Return to Goa, the Viceroy of that Place gave him the Title of Gentleman of the King's Household and the Order of Christ, which his Majesty has since confirmed.

By the last Ship arrived from the same Indies, we hear, that upon the Eastern Coasts of Africa 6 new Pyrates had appeared, having above 3000 Men on Board, and carrying a black Flag, and they have already taken several considerable Prizes, as well from the English as the Dutch.

London, Sept. 16.

Yesterday they run a vast Quantity of Gold Dust into Ingots, at the African House in Leaden hall street. for Exportation beyond Sea, each Ingot was to 25 Pound Weight.

'Tis reported, That the Abbot de Merinville

ville, Nephew to the Bishop of Chartres, in Subdeacon's Orders, no longer able to keep his Vow of Chastity, is made off with Mademoiselle l' Aigle, a Gentlewoman of an Ancient Family in Normandy, whom he stole out of a Nunnery in Paris, is arrived here; that they have since been married, and are both going to embrace the Protestant Religion, and that some of their Friends are soliciting his Majesty to grant them a Pension.

Our Letters from Dover say, That 12 French Men, who had escaped from Toulon (where the Plague rages) on board an Ottoman Vessel, attempted to land at that Place last Sunday, but were prevented by the Magistrates, and obliged to go into the Road to perform Quarantine.

London, Sept. 25.

The Death of the Great Duchess of Tuscany having been notified to our Court, 'tis said the same will go into Mourning for a Fortnight.

A private Letter by the last Post from Stockholm, has brought Advice, That the Czar was dangerously ill.

We hear, that his Majesty has been pleased to nominate the Lord Bishop of Gloucester to succeed in the Bishoprick of Sarum; Dr. Wilcox to be Bishop of Gloucester, Dr. Reynolds Dean of Peterborough, to be Bishop of Bangor, Dr. Canon to be Dean of Lincoln, and Dr. Gee to be Dean of Peterborough.

London, Sept. 28.

On Tuesday 300 Ounces of Foreign Gold was entered at the Custom House, for Exportation to France.

A curious Bust of the late Mr. Prior, done by his own Directions at Paris, where he resided, is to be put up over his Monument in Westminster Abbey. The Epitaph design'd by Mr. Prior for his Tomb Stone, and which is printed in the first Volume of his Poems, is as follows, (addressed to the Readers)

*To me 'twas given to die: To thee 'tis given
To live: Alas, one Moment sets us even.
Mark! How impartial is the Hand of Heaven*

On Tuesday a Woman was committed to Bridewell by Justice Ellis of Denmark street, for Tying her Husband to a Bedpost, and whipping him almost to Death, being assisted therein by several of her Gossips.

ELL

London, Sept. 30.

Letters from Paris inform us, that the Ab-

bot de Vertot, Author of several curious Historical Pieces, as the Revolutions of Rome, Portugal and Sweden, and who is at this time actually engaged upon the History of Malta, lies dangerously ill at Paris.

On Tuesday Night there was a General Council at Whitehall, and on Wednesday another in Relation to the Quarantine, and discharging Ships that have duly performed it; and on Thursday a General Council was appointed at Kensington, but was put off on Occasion of his Majesty going to pay a Visit to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess at Richmond.

Letters from Italy by the Way of France say, That the Report spread Abroad of a secret Negotiation clandestinely carried on, for granting to the Pretender a certain Tract of Land, to be erected into a Principality, for his Support and Dignity, has no manner of Foundation; for 'tis assured, that all the Italian Princes, though they may compassionate his Circumstances, on Account of the mighty Zeal he shews for the Roman Catholic Religion, have yet no manner of Respect for his pretended Interests, which they see daily loses Ground. And even the present Pope, whatever outward Shews he may make does not express the great Zeal for him, which his Predecessor the late Pope shewed, and even that little Inclination he has towards him seems to decrease, as the several Powers of Europe give him and his Cause up. And that for these Reasons it is said, His Holiness has given him Leave to reside at Albano, on purpose to be handsomely rid of him.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Feb. 13.

Entered Inwards. None.

Entered Outwards.

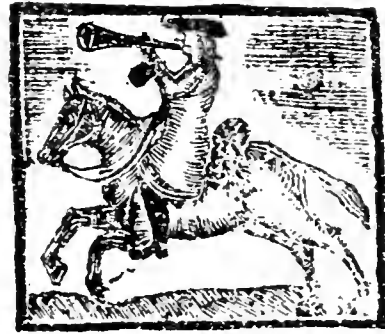
Sloop Paradox, James Peartree, for South-Carolina; Sloop Loyal Burnet, Owen Meredith, for Barbadoes.

Cleared out for Departure. None.

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

A Lot for 13 Years to come, from the 25th of March, 1727, on the West-Side of the Front-Street in Philadelphia, being 51 Feet in Breadth, with 4 Brick Tenements on the said Front-Street, and in Length to the Second Street 396 Feet, with two Tenements on the said Second Street, bounded on the South by the House and Lot now in the Tenure of Richard Wisher, and on the North by Clement Plumstead's Dwelling House and Lot, &c. which Tenements, &c. now rent at about 70 l. per Annum, and pays 15 l. per Annum, Ground-Rent. Taken in Execution by Owen Roberts, Sheriff of Philadelphia, &c. and are to be sold by Publick Vendue at the Coffee-House, the 24th of this Instant February, 1727-22.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street; and also by William Bradford in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in:



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From TUESDAY February 13th to TUESDAY February 20th, 1722:

The Political Letters of CATO meeting with great Applause in England, the following is inserted here. Taken out of the Political State of Great Britain for the Month of August, 1721.

July 22, 1721.

S I R,

THE World has, from Time to Time, been led into a long Maze of Mistakes, by those who gain'd by deceiving, that whoever would instruct Mankind, must begin with removing their Errors; and if they were everywhere honestly appriz'd of Truth, and restored to their

Senses, there would not remain one Nation of Bigots or Slaves under the Sun: *A Happiness always to be wish'd, but never expected.*

In most Parts of the Earth there is neither *Light* nor *Liberty*; and even in the best Parts of it, they are but little encouraged and coldly maintained, there being, in all Places, many engaged through Interest in a perpetual Conspiracy against them: They are the two greatest Civil Blessings, inseparable in their Interests, and the mutual Support of each other; and whoever would destroy one of them must destroy both. Hence it is that we every where find Tyranny and Imposture, Ignorance and Slavery joined together, and Oppressors and Deceivers mutually aiding and paying constant Court to each other. *Wherever Truth is dangerous, Liberty is precarious.*

Of all the Sciences that I know in the World, that of Government concerns us most, and is the easiest to be known, and yet is the least understood. Most of those who manage it would make the lower World believe, that there is *I know not what* Difficulty and Mystery in it, far above vulgar Understanding; which Proceeding of theirs is direct Craft and Imposture. Every Ploughman knows a good Government from a bad, from the Effects of it; he knows whether the Fruits of his Labour are his own, and whether he enjoys them in Peace and Security: And if he does not know the Principles of Government, it is for Want of Thinking and Enquiry; for they lie open to common Sense: But People are generally taught not to think of them at all, or to think wrong of them.

What is Government, but a Trust committed by All, of the most, to ONE or a FEW, who are to attend upon the Affairs of All, that every one may, with the more Security, attend upon his own? *A great and honourable Trust, but too seldom honourably executed; those who possess it having it often more at Heart to encrease their Power than to make it useful, and to be terrible, rather than beneficent.* It is therefore a Trust which ought to be bounded with many and strong Restraints, because Power

renders Men wanton; insolent to others, and fond of themselves. Every Violation therefore of this Trust, where such Violation is considerable, ought to meet with proportionable Punishment; and the smallest Violation of it ought to meet with some; because Indulgence to the least Faults of Magistrates; may be Cruelty to a Whole People.

Honesty, Diligence and plain Sense, are the only Talents necessary for the Executing of this Trust, and the Publick Good is its only End: As to *Refinements* and *Finenesses*, they are often only the false Appearances of Wisdom and Parts, and often Tricks to hide Guilt and Emptiness; and they are generally mean and dishonest; they are the Arts of Jobbers in Politicks, who, playing their own Game under the publick Cover, subsist upon poor Shifts and Expedients; starved Politicians, who live from Hand to Mouth, and from Day to Day, and following the little Views of *Ambition*, *Avarice* and *Revenge*, and the like personal Passions, are ashamed to avow them; and yet want Souls great enough to forsake them; *small wicked Statesmen*, who make a private Market of the Publick, and deceive it in order to sell it.

These are the poor Parts which great and good Governors scorn to play, and cannot play; their Designs, like their Stations, being purely Publick, are open and undisguis'd. They do not consider their People as their *Prey*, nor lie in Ambush for their Subjects; nor dread, and treat and surprize them like Enemies, as all ill Magistrates do, who are not Governors but *Jaylors*, and *Sponges*, who chain them and squeeze them, and yet take it very ill if they do but murmur; which yet is much less than a People so abused ought to do: There have been Times and Countries, when publick Ministers and publick Enemies have been the same individual Men. What a melancholly Reflection is this, that the most terrible and most mischievous does to a Nation should be its own Magistrates: And yet in every enslav'd Country, which is almost every Country, this is their woful Case.

Honesty and Plainness go always together, and the Makers and Multipliers of Mysteries, in the political Way, are shrewdly to be suspected of dark Designs. *Concinnatus* was taken from the Plough to save and defend the Roman State; an Office which he executed honestly and successfully, without the Grimace and Gains of a Statesman: Nor did he afterwards continue obstinately at the Head of Affairs, to form a Party, raise a Fortune, and settle himself in Power: As he came into it with universal Consent, he resign'd it with universal Applause.

It seems Government was not in those Days become a Trade, at least a *gainful Trade*. — *Honest Concinnatus* was but a Farmer: And happy had it been for the Romans, if, when they were enslaved, they could have taken the Administration out of the Hands of the Emperors, and their refined Politicians, and committed them to such *Farmers*, or any *Farmers*. It is certain, that many of these

Imperial

Imperial Governors acted more ridiculously than a Board of Ploughmen *would* have done, and more barbarously than a Club of Butchers *could* have done.

But some have said, *It is not the Business of private Men to meddle with Government.* A bold, false and dishonest Saying; and who ever says it, either knows not what he says, or cares not, or *shamefully speaks the Sense of others.* It is a *Cont* now almost forgot in *England*, and which never prevailed but when Liberty and the Constitution were attacked, and never can prevail but upon the like Occasion.

It is a Vexation to be obliged to answer *Non sense*, and censure *Aburdities*: But since it is and has been the great Design of this Paper to maintain and explain the *glorious Principles of LIBERTY*, and to expose the Arts of those who would darken or destroy them, I shall here particularly shew the Wickedness and Stupidity of the above Saying; which is fit to come from no Mouth, but that of a Tyrant or a Slave, and can never be heard by any Man of an honest and free Soul, without Horror and Indignation. It is in short a Saying, which ought to render the Man who utters it for ever incapable of Place or Credit in a Free Country, as it shews the Malignity of his Heart, and the Baseness of his Nature, and as it is the pronouncing of a Doom upon our Constitution. — A Crime, or rather a *Complication of Crimes*, for which a lasting Infamy ought to be but Part of the Punishment.

But to the Fullness of the Thing: Publick Truths ought never to be kept secret, and they who do it, are guilty of a *Solecism* and a Contradiction. Every Man ought to know what it concerns *all to know*: Now, nothing upon Earth is of a more universal Nature than Government, and every private Man upon Earth has a Concern in it; because in it is concerned, and nearly and immediately concerned, his Virtue, his Property, and the Security of his Person: And where all these are best preserv'd and advanced, the Government is best administered; and where they are not, the Government is impotent, wicked or unfortunate; and where the Government is so, the People will be so, there being always and every where a certain Sympathy and Analogy between the Nature of the Government and the Nature of the People. This holds true in every Instance, Publick Men are the Patterns of Private, and the Virtues and Vices of the Governors become quickly the Virtues and Vices of the Governed.

Regis ad Exemplum totus componitur Orbis.
Nor is it Example alone that does it. III. Go-

vernment, subsisting by Vice and Rapine, are jealous of private Virtue, and Enemies to private Property. *Opes pro Crimine, Et ab Virtute certissimum Exitium.* They must be wicked and mischievous to be what they are; nor are they secure while any Thing good or valuable is secure. Hence it is that to drain, weary and debauch their Subjects, are the steady Maxims of their Politicks, and their favourite Arts of Reigning. In this wretched Situation, the People, to be safe, must be poor and lewd: There will be but little Industry where Property is precarious, and small Honesty where Virtue is dangerous.

Profuseness or Frugality, and the like Virtues or Vices, which affect the Publick, will be practised in the City, if they are in the Court; and in the Country, if they are in the City. Even *Nero* (that Royal Monster in Man's Shape) was ador'd by the common Herd at Rome, as much as he was hatred by the Great; and both the Little and the Great admired or pretended to admire his Manners, and many to imitate them. *Tacitus* tells us, that those sort of People long lamented him, and rejoiced in the Choice of a Successor that resembled him, the profligate *Otho*.

Good Government does, on the contrary, produce great Virtue, much Happiness, and many People. *Greece* and *Italy*, while they continued free, were each of them, for the Number of Inhabitants, like one continued City, and for Virtue, Knowledge and Great Men, they were the Standards of the World, and that Age and Country that could come nearest to them, has ever since been reckoned the happiest: Their Government, their *Free Government*, was the Root of all these Advantages, and of all this Felicity and Renown. And in these great and fortunate States, the People were the Principals in the Government, and Laws were made by their Judgment and Authority, and by their Voice and Commands were Magistrates created and condemned. The City of *Rome* could conquer the World; nor could the great *Persian* Monarch, the greatest then upon Earth, stand before the Face of one *Greek* City.

But what are *Greece* and *Italy* now? *Rome* has in it a Herd of pamper'd Monks, and a few starving Lay Inhabitants; and the *Campagna* of *Rome*, the finest Spot of Earth in *Europe*, is a Desert. And for the modern *Greeks*, they are a few abject contemptible Slaves, kept under Ignorance, Chains and Vileness by the *Turkish* Monarch, who keeps a great Part of Globe intensely miserable, that he may seem Great without being so.

Such is the Difference between one Govern-
ment

ment and another, and of such important Concernment is the Nature and Administration of Government to a People. And to say, that *private Men have nothing to do with Government*, is to say that private Men have nothing to do with their own Happiness and Misery.

What is the *Publick* but a collective Body of *private Men*, as every private Man is a Member of the *Publick*? And as the whole ought to be concerned for the Preservation of every *private Individual*, it is the Duty of every *Individual* to be concerned for the *Whole*, in which himself is included.

One Man, or a few Men, have often pretended the *Publick*, and meant themselves, and consulted their own personal Interest, in Instances essential to its Well-being; but the *Whole People* by consulting their own Interest, consult the *Publick*, and act for the *Publick* by acting for themselves. And this is particularly the Spirit of our Constitution, in which the whole Nation is represented, and our Records afford Instances where the House of Commons have declined entering upon a Question of Importance, till they had gone into the Country and consulted their Principals; *the People* so far were they from thinking, that *private Men had no Right to meddle with Government*. In Truth, our whole worldly Happiness and Misery (abating for Accidents and Diseases) are owing to the Order or Mismanagement of Government; and he who says *private Men have no Concern with Government*, does wisely and modestly tell us, that Men have *no Concern* in that which concerns them most; it is saying, that People ought not to concern themselves, whether they be naked or cloathed, fed or starved, are deceived or instructed, and whether they are protected or destroyed. *Nonsense and Servitude in a free and wise Nation.*

For my self, who have thought pretty much of these Matters, I am of Opinion, That a whole Nation is like to be as much attach'd to themselves, as one Man, or a few Men are like to be, who may by many Means be detached from the Interest of a Nation. *It is certain*, that one Man, and several Men, may be bribed into an Interest opposite to that of the *Publick*, but it is as certain, that a whole Country can never find an Equivalent for itself, and consequently a whole Country can never be bribed. It is the eternal Interest of every Nation, that their Government should be good; but they who direct it do frequently reason a contrary Way, and find their own Account in Plunder and Oppression; and while the publick Voice is pretended to be declared, by one or a few,

for vile and private Ends, the *Publick* know nothing what is done, till they feel the terrible Effects of it.

By the *Bill of Rights*, and the *Act of Settlement* at the Revolution, a Right is given to the People, of applying to the King, or to the Parliament by Petition and Address, for a Redress of publick Grievances and Mismanagements, when such there are, of which they are left to judge: And the Difference between a free and enslaved Countries lies principally here, that in the former, their Magistrates must consult the Voice and Interest of the People; but in the latter, the private Will, Interest and Pleasure of the Government is the sole End and Motive of their Administration.

Such is the Difference between *England* and *Turkey*; which Difference they who say that *private Men have no Right to concern themselves with Government*, would absolutely destroy; they would convert *Magistrates* into *Bashaws*, and introduce *Papery* into *Politicks*. The late Revolution stands upon the very opposite Maxim; and that any Man dares to contradict it since the Revolution, would be amazing, did we not know, that there are in every Country Hirelings who would betray it for a *Sop*.

I am, Sir, &c.

C A T O.

Vienna, Sept. 2.

It is reported, That the Emperor intends to invest the Duchies of Bremen and Verden in His Britannick Majesty, as soon as the States of Sweden shall have consented to the yielding up those States to that Monarch.

Madrid, Sept. 4

All the Officers in the Army, who were in this Place are set out, in order to repair to their respective Regiments, which makes People presume, that the Reduction of our Troops would immediately be made; however, it is believed, that the Method which was observed in France will be followed here, and that the ablest Men will be incorporated in the old Regiments, the Number of whose Companies will be encreased. His Majesty has disposed of the King's Lieutenancy of Cartagena in the Indies in Favour of Lieutenant Colonel Don Lucas Mare, to whom he has also at the same Time given the Title of Colonel.

Paris, Sept 13.

We hear that two Algerine Pyrates have lately taken a Bark of Valentia off Malaga, as well as a Fisherman's Boat, and obliged 2 or three other Barks to run a-ground. We are also informed by way of Gibraltar, that two
Satees

ADVERTISEMENT.

Five Rovers had taken two very rich Prizes, the one a Hamburg Ship bound to Lisbon, the other a Ship of St. Malo of 14 Guns, which lately sailed from Cadiz to Nantes, with 400 Quintals, (each Quintal one Hundred Pounds) of Spanish Soap, 32 Barrels of Oil, 31 Barrels of Cochineal 12000 Pieces of Eight in Silver, 3 Chettis of Plate, besides 40000 Pieces of Eight in Gold.

The Cardinal de Mailly lies still very ill. The Cardinal de Rohan, who is yet at Rome, has from thence written a very moving Letter to the Nuns of the Abbey of Joar, upon the Death of his Sister their late Abbess, at the same time recommending his Niece to them, who has succeeded her in that Place, and he offering them at the same Time all the Service he is capable of.

New-York, February 12.

On the 10th Inst. William Smith, arrived here in a Sloop in Fourteen Days from New-Province, he brings Advice, that Governor Penny, with some soldiers, was arrived there.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Speedwell, Arnot Schermerhorn; Sloop Unity, David Carmer, and Sloop Mary, William Beckman, for Boston.

Cleared out for Departure.

Sloop Mary, James Colen, to Rhode-Island.

The Eagle Brigantine will be ready to sail from hence to London in about a Fortnight's Time.

Philadelphia, Feb. 20.

We have certain Advices from Maryland, of the Arrival of Capt. Bezly from London, who brings the melancholy News of the Lord Belhaven's being cast away in the English Channel upon the Start Point, in his Voyage to his Government of Barbadoes: The Man of War was in and all the Ship's Company perished, except a Man and a Boy. Col. Hill, who is made General of the Leeward Islands, was likewise in Company on Board another Man of War, and narrowly escaped the same bad Fortune.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Feb. 13.

Entered Inwards. None.

Entered Out. None.

Cleared Out for Departure.

Sloop Dolphin, William Rush, for Accomack in Virginia; Sloop Paradox, James Peartree, for South Carolina.

February 1, 1721.

These are to give Notice, to all Persons who may have the Appearance of Copper, or other Mines, on the Lands, and are not inclined to go on with the Work themselves, That John Johnston of Perth-Amboy and Company, will hire the Land of the Owners, and give them One Sixth Part of the Produce of the Mine, clear of all Charges, and in Eighteen Months, or sooner, be obliged to provide Miners, and go on with the Work.

You may direct your Letters to Dr. John Johnston in Perth-Amboy, and Time and Place shall be appointed to meet, in Order to agree concerning the above Proposal.

A Tract of Land, containing One Thousand Acres, lying on Nicu-Creek, near Manahatony, in the County of Philadelphia, is to be sold. Particulars thereof may be had at Peter Evans's in Philadelphia.

At the Store, joining to the Sign of the Scales in the Front-Street, Philadelphia, sundry Sorts of European Goods are to be sold very cheap, by Mr. Richard Willing, who designs to leave this Place in May next. All Persons that have any Account depending with him, are desired to come and settle the same.

A Lot for 13 Years to come, from the 25th of March, 1722, on the West-Side of the Front-Street in Philadelphia, being 51 Feet in Breadth, with 4 Brick Tenements on the said Front-Street, and in Length to the Second Street 395 Feet, with two Tenements on the said Second Street, bounded on the South by the House and Lot now in the Tenure of Richard Walker, and on the North by Clement Plumstead's Dwelling House and Lot, &c. which Tenements, &c. now rent at about 70 l. per Annum, and pays 15 l. per Annum, Ground-Rent: Taken in Execution by Owen Roberts, Sheriff of Philadelphia, &c. and are to be sold by Publick Vendue at the Coffee-House, the 24th of this Instant February, 1721--22.

BROKE out of the Common Goal of Philadelphia, the 15th of this Instant February, 1721, the following Persons: John Palmer, alias Plumly, alias Paine, Servant to Joseph Jones, run away and was lately taken up at New-York. He is fully described in the American Mercury, Novem. 23, 1720. he has a Cinnamon coloured Coat on, a middle sized fresh coloured Man. His Master will give a Pistole Reward to any who shall secure him, besides what is here offered.

Daniel Cughtopay, a Dutchman, aged about 24 Years, Servant to Dr. Johnston in Amboy. He is a thin spare Man, grey Drugget Waistcoat and Breeches and light-coloured Coat on.

Ebenezer Mallary, a New-England-Man, aged about 24 Years, is a middle sized thin Man, having on a Snuff colour'd Coat, and ordinary Ticking Waistcoat and Breeches. He has dark brown Strait Hair.

Matthew Dulaney, an Irish Man, down-lock'd swarthy Complexion, and has on an Olive-coloured Cloth Coat and Waistcoat with Cloth Buttons.

John Flemming, an Irish Lad, aged about 18, belonging to Mr. Miranda, Merchant in this City. He has no Coat, a grey Drugget Waistcoat and a narrow-brim'd Hat on.

John Corbet, a Shropshire Man, a Runaway Servant from Alexander Kullner of Maryland, broke out on the 12th Instant. He has got a double-breasted Sailor's Jacket on lined with red Bays, pretends to be a Sailor, and once taught School at Joseph Collings's in the Jerseys.

Whoever takes up and secures all, or any One of these Felons, shall have a Pistole Reward for each of them and reasonable Charges, paid them by John Wilton. Goaler.

A Curious Prospect of the City of New-York, on 4 Sheets of Royal Paper, to be sold by Andrew Bradford.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street, and also by William Bradford in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From TUESDAY February 20th, to TUESDAY February 27th, 1722.

Leghorn, Sept. 4.

BY a French Vessel arrived from Smyrna, we are informed, that the Ship from Venice, under the Command of Capt. Petrina, is arrived, having by Straits of Weather been obliged to put in at Lira. This Captain in his Voyage, seeing three large Algerine Pyrates coming up to him, and no possibility of his making an Escape, hoisted French Colours, at Sight of which the Algerines quitted the Chase. We hear that there are actually Nine Algerines upon the Cruise, in spite of Admiral Sommersdike being in the Mediterranean with the Dutch Squadron, of which there are still some Ships at Anchor under the Mountain of Gibraltar. The Master of an English Ship, arrived in 17 Days from the Straights, informs us, That they are under no manner of Apprehensions of Fear at Algiers from that Squadron, because they have had Time enough to put their Port and Coasts into a good Posture of Defence. The Merchants still fear very much for the Ship, our Lady, which set out from Lisbon for Goa. We frequently receive Advices from Provence, and every turn they inform us of the Plague's decreasing more and more, and 'tis hoped they will be entirely free from it before Winter.

Genoa, Sept. 5.

Two of our Vessels laden with Silke are arrived here from Zuara, whose Matters report, That 3 Men of War were sailed out of Tripoli, in order to go upon the Cruise, and these were shortly to be followed by 5 Small Gallies and a Bark, which carries 14 Guns. To this they add, That Janum Coggia, formerly Captain Bassaw, had been obliged to retire to the Mountains, having a few Men only with him; for he had been forsaken by the greatest Part of his Army; insomuch that the Government of Tripoli was no longer under

any manner of Apprehensions from him; but in as peaceable a State as ever. Three of our Barks arriv'd here the same Day from Trapani, by which we are informed, that two small Gallies of Barbary were come upon that Coast, and had taken 4 Men out of a Fisherman's Boat, and made them Slaves.

Hanover, Septem. 5.

A very great Difference has happen'd between the Bailiff and the Peasants of Closter Weining, on Account of the Tythes for which they had compounded, and paid a certain Sum of Money a long while; but the Bailiff having offered a larger Sum for them, and the Peasants opposing it, he endeavoured with the Assistance of his Servants, to take them away by Force; but the Peasants gathered together in a Body, and drove them away. Upon this the Bailiff went and beg'd the Assistance of the commanding Officer of the Troops quartered in that Neighbourhood, who sent him a Cornet with 40 Troopers. Mean while the Peasants of Closter Weining having been reinforced by those of three other Villages, prepared to make vigorous Defence. The Cornet coming forwards with his Men, told them, that he had an Order from the King, by Virtue of which they were obliged to leave the Bailiff in Possession of the Tythes; and they answered him, that they would willingly obey his Majesty's Order, but desired that they might see it. The Cornet refusing to produce any such thing, and offering to lay hold of the Wheat Sheaves, one of the Countrymen came up, and forced them out of his Hand; upon this the Officer put himself in a Posture of Defence, commanded his Men to make ready, and to it they went. The Peasants defended themselves with their Pitchforks, wounded the Officer, and killed one of the Troopers. The Bailiff then commanded them to fire, but this only exasperated the Rusticks, who, grown furious, fell upon them,

them, killed five, and wounded seven more. 'Tis reported, that they at last remained Masters of the Field of Battle, and that they have sent Deputies to the Court of London, to complain of the Bailiff's Proceedings.

Vienna, Sept. 16.

The Court has dispatched an Express for Paris, and another for London. The Emperor has again declared, that the Protestant States of Hungary should, in a very little time, have the long wished for Satisfaction made them, in relation to the free Exercise of their Religion, &c. The Elector of Mentz is expected here. The Count of Wells will, in a very little time, return hither, in order to make a faithful Report of the present Situation of the Affairs relating to Religion in the Court of the Elector Palatine.

Dantzick, Sept. 10,

Some Advices from Dresden say, that the King of Poland will probably spend the Winter there, without going to Warsaw, as it was believed he would. In the mean time our Magistrates have written a very pressing and respectful Letter to his Majesty, desiring him, that he would be pleased to intercede with the King of Great Britain, about the Difference which hapned some time ago in their Road, with the Captain of an English Fireship; on the 2d of this Month, that Person who had affronted the Captain, went and begged his Pardon; and 'tis hoped that this, joined with the Mediation of the King of Poland, will satisfy his Britannick Majesty.

Cambray, Sept. 16.

The Marquis of Beretti Landi, second Plenipotentiary of Spain, set out from hence at 6 this Morning for Lisle; and some few Minutes after was followed by all his Musicians. The Count of St. Estevan, his Collegue, intends to go thither to Morrow, as well as the Count de Provana, and the Marquis de Vincentini, the Plenipotentiaries of the King of Sardinia, and of the Great Duke of Tuscany. The Duke of Parma's Plenipotentiary intends to follow them, but 'tis not yet known whether the Count de Morville, the French Minister, will also go. People talk very differently of the Occasion of their leaving this Place, we shall not therefore pretend to give an Account of it, till we can speak with more certainty of the Matter.

Cologne, Sept. 19.

The Deputies of the Circle of Lower Westphalia, were again assembled in our

Town House on the 17th, to deliberate on certain Affairs which were then laid before them. The King of Denmark has asked Leave of our Magistrate, to levy some Men in this Place, and his Demand has been granted. The Count of Dietrichstein has passed through this Place, in order to continue his Travels in Holland. They write from Bonn, that it is not yet known when our Elector will leave that Place and go to Liege.

Paris, September, 19.

They assure us here, that no Prince, or any Minister, knew any thing of the King's Marriage, before the Arrival of the Express from Madrid last Saturday, who brought 3 Letters from the King of Spain, one for His Majesty, another for the Regent, and the other for the Marechal Duke de Villeroy; by which his Catholick Majesty, in a very obliging manner, offered the Infanta his Daughter in Marriage to the King. Our young Monarch seemed extremely well pleased with this Match, which the Council of Regency unanimously approved. They tell us, that Father Daubanton, the King of Spain's Confessor, has not a little contributed towards it. It is also said, that the ancient Bishop of Frejus, the King's Preceptor, has been nominated to the Archbishoprick of Rheims, which he twice refused, and his Majesty was at last obliged to lay his Commands upon him to accept it, and at the very same time, in a very gracious manner, told him, that *he should be very glad of being consecrated by him.* On the 17th Baron Bentenrieder received the Express from Vienna, which he had dispatched there, to communicate to his Imperial Majesty the Expedients which have been proposed for the Removing of the Difficulties which have hitherto delayed the Overtures of the Congress of Cambray; but his Excellency has not yet communicated his Imperial Majesty's Resolutions, notwithstanding it is reported they are favourable.

By several different Letters from Bourdeaux we are informed, That the Marechal Duke of Berwick, Commander of Bourdeaux and Guinne, has prohibited all manner of Commerce with Languedec, and a very regular Watch is kept at Bourdeaux, to prevent the Impottation of all sorts of Merchandises, either by Sea or Land, even though they are brought from Holland, unless they have at the same Place very good Certificates of Health with them; and it is hoped, that by this Care and Caution, there will be no reason to apprehend any thing of the Infection in those Parts.

London.

London, Sept. 19.

We hear from Constantinople, That on the 15th of July a Fire broke out hard by the Sultran Schim (a Mosque or Turkish Church so called) which by the Diligence of the Grand Vizier, who came thither himself, was extinguished in some few Hours, after having burnt down about 50 Houses. Had the Wind been high, the Damage would have been much more considerable, but as it hapned there was scarce a Breath of Air stirring that Day. The Grand Vizier is building a Country Palace for himself upon the Black Sea, about a League's Distance, from this City, having made a Present of his own to the Sultan's eldest Son. The Moscovite Ambassador, who has long since had his Audience of Leave, waits only for the Arrival of his Successor, to set out for the Court of Moscovy. The Imperial, English and Dutch Ministers still enjoy the Country Air at a little Place called Belgrade, 3 Leagues distant from Constantinople.

We have a surprizing Article of Cruelty in the Bruffels Gazette, dated from Naples, That a Man has lately been found in that Place murdered in his Bed with 36 Wounds, given by his Servant with a Digger, who after his Death stole, and ran away with all his Money and best Effects; but as several Officers belonging to the Courts of Justice have been dispatched after him, it is hoped they will overtake him before he can reach Reverento. By Order of the Viceroy of Naples, they are erecting a great Machine before the Palace-Gate, which is to be filled and surrounded with Eatables, in order to be delivered up to the Plunder of the People on the 28 of August, which is the Anniversary of her present Imperial Majesty's Birth Day.

London, Sept. 20.

From the Amsterdam Gazette.

Pontechery (upon the Coast of Coromandel, in the East Indies) January 21.

Three Ships belonging to the New French Company are preparing to set out by the beginning of next Month; they sail all together by reason of the English Pyrates, a great Number whereof are in the Indian Seas, and they have already taken several considerable Prizes from the English, Dutch and Turks. They assure us that these Pyrates are settled in the Isle of St. Mary, near the Isle of Madagascar; a Place in which they tell us they may so secure themselves, that it will be no easy matter to destroy them; for they may build Fortifications, and their Provisions they may have from Madagascar, which is the Cause not only of a great deal of Uneasiness,

but also Fear in the several Nations trading to the Indies.

By a Letter from Gibraltar, we have the following List of the Prizes taken by the Moors, and carried into Salee and Larache, in the Month of July, viz.

A French Tartane, with about 800 Quintals of Stuff, whose People were carried Captives into Larache.

The Anthony Galley of Hamburgh, bound for Lisbon, Capt. Jerome Tourmoy, 10 Guns, 14 Men, taken about 14 Leagues off of Lisbon, on the 18th of July, and carried into Salee. Her Lading was very valuable, Cambricks, Glaz'd Linnen, Cloaths, Damasks, Copper Plates, &c.

A French Ship from Cadiz for Havre de Grace, carried into Salee, July 25, from which they made 26 Captives, among them two French Merchants, and an English Gentleman's Son about 9 Years old. Her Lading consisted among other things, of 60,000 Dollars in Gold and Silver Coin, 50 Quintals of Cochineal, 3 Boxes of wrought Plate, 900 Quintals of Soap, 50 Buts of Oil, &c.

A small Vessel carried into Salee, July 28. said to carry Portuguese Colours, having on Board 4 Englishmen and 5 Portuguese. Her Lading was 100 Hides, 50 Rolls of Tobacco, 40 Buts of Brandy and Oil, and vast Quantities of Snuff, besides other Goods that were not reported.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Feb. 27.

Entered Inwards. None

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Society, John Thornton, for Jamaica; Schooner Martha and Mary, James Wilkins, for Bermudos; Sloop Peggy, Benjamin Harris, for South-Carolina.

Cleared Out for Departure. None.

Price Currant at Philadelphia.

Flour, 8s. 9d. to 5s. per C.	Barley, 1s. 8d. to 2s.
White Bread, 15s. per C.	Pale Malt, 2s. 9d.
Middling, ditto 12s.	Ditto, High-colour'd, 2s. 6d.
Brown, ditto 10s. to 11s.	Pork, 45s. per Barrel.
Tobacco, 9s. to 10s.	Beef, 30s.
Moscovado Sugar, 25 to 35s.	Pitch, 12s. to 14s.
Turpentine, 9s. to 10s.	Tar, 10s.
Rice, 14s. to 15s.	Gun-Powder,
Ginger, 18s. to 20s.	
Rum, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. p. Gal.	Bohea-Tea, 25 to 30s. p. Piu.
Melasses, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.	Whalebone, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.
Salt, fine 14d. to 18d. per Bush.	Pipe-Staves, 3 l. per Thous.
Ditto, Course, 1s.	Hogshead, ditto, 45 s.
Wheat, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 6d.	Barrel, ditto, 22s. 6d.
Rye, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.	Pine Boards, 3 l.
Indian Corn, 20d. to 21d.	Mad. Wine, 19 to 22 l. p. Pipe

A D V E R.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Very good Basket of all Sorts, to be sold by William Barroft, Baker, in the Second Street near the Market Philadelphia, both by Wholesale and Retail.

A Large Shallop to be sold, lately belonging to George Pawley, deceased, with all her Appurtenances, by Thomas Prior in the Water-Street, Philadelphia. She lies at a Wharf next to John Jones's, where she may be seen. *City of Philadelphia, ff.*

James Davis, aged about Twenty six Years, on his Solemn Affirmation says, That he served Henry Badcock of the City of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, Brewer, three Years and a Half. And soon after the Expiration of his Servitude with the said Badcock, he hired himself unto George Campion of the said City, Brewer, and wrought in his Brew House about six Months; during which time, and in the Month of May last past, Samuel Boud of the said City, Son-in-Law to the said Campion, fitted for Carolina, in the Sloop — — Thomas Glentworth Master; And the said Campion put on board the said Sloop, for the Voyage aforesaid, several Barrels of Beer, to the best of this Deponent's Remembrance, Thirty Barrels. And this Deponent says, That George Campion and Samuel Boud aforesaid asked him, to brand the said Barrels with Henry Badcock's Mark, viz. HB, which Mark this Deponent knew the said Badcock used all the Time of his Servitude, and many Years before, as he has heard. And this Deponent further says, That the said George Campion told him, if he (this Deponent) did not care, or would not get a Brand made, and brand them with HB, Samuel Boud should. But this Deponent at that time refused either to get the Brand or Mark aforesaid made, or to use it when it was made. That he, this Deponent, went about branding or marking the Barrels aforesaid with the proper Brand or Mark of the said George Campion, viz. GC; And the said Campion seeing this Deponent branding the said Barrels of Beer with GC, as aforesaid, he the said Campion and Samuel Boud aforesaid, forbade him to proceed, he having at that Time branded or marked, to the best of his Remembrance, four or five Barrels, and the Remainder of the Thirty Barrels aforesaid were put on Board the said Sloop, Thomas Glentworth Master, unbranded; and the said Campion added, If this Deponent would not brand the said Barrels with HB, Samuel Boud should. And this Deponent further says, That one Capt. Codd arriving to this Port of Philadelphia from Carolina, the said George Campion received a Letter from the aforesaid Samuel Boud, as he really believes, it being directed, *To George Campion, Brewer, in Philadelphia, pr Capt. Codd*, and subscribed within, *Samuel Boud*. With this Letter, directed and sign'd as aforesaid, this Deponent read, wherein the said Boud advised the said Campion to ship more Beer, and brand the Barrels with HB, because no Beer would sell well there, unless the Barrels were so branded. And this Deponent further says, That after the Receipt of the Letter aforesaid, George Campion aforesaid shewing him a Branding-Iron HB, which the said Campion desired him to put upon some Barrels of Beer, saying, they were for his Daughter Henney Boud, which this Deponent refused to do, suspecting the Design was to counterfeit the Mark or Brand of his former Master Henry Badcock aforesaid, which the said Campion had often tempted him to. To this his Affirmation he hath set his Hand, this Nineteenth Day of February in the Eighth Year of his Majesty's Reign, Annoq; Domini, 1721.

Affirmed and Signed

before me, Cha. Read.

James Davis.

February 1, 1721.

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At the Store, joining to the Sign of the Scales in the Front Street, Philadelphia, sundry Sorts of European Goods are to be sold very cheap, by Mr. Richard Willing, who designs to leave this Place in May next. All Persons that have any Account depending with him are desired to come and settle the same.

A Lot for 13 Years to come, from the 25th of March, 1722, on the West-Side of the Front-Street in Philadelphia, being 50 Feet in Breadth, with 4 Brick Tenements on the said Front-Street, and in Length to the Second Street 395 Feet, with two Tenements on the said Second Street, bounded on the South by the House and Lot now in the Tenure of Richard Walker, and on the North by Clement Plumstead's Dwelling House and Lot &c. which Tenements, &c. now rent at about 70 l. per Annum, and pays 15 l. per Annum, Ground-Rent Taken in Execution by Owen Roberts, Sheriff of Philadelphia, &c. and are to be sold by Publick Vendue at the Coffee-House, the 28th of this Instant February, 1721--22. *Philadelphia, Feb. 27.*

There are sundry other Covenants obligatory on the Lot and Tenements published in the Advertisement above, to be sold at publick Vendue the 24th of this Instant, and is now put off to the 28th Instant. Any Person that is inclinable to buy, may peruse the Conditions and be fully informed by Thomas-Masters of this City.

RUN AWAY out of the Common Goal of Philadelphia, the 25th of this Instant February, 1721, the following Persons: John Palmer, alias Plumly, alias Paunc, Servant to Joseph Jones, run away and was lately taken up at New-York. He is fully described in the American Mercury, Novemb. 23. 1721. he has a Cinnamon coloured Coat on, a middle sized fresh coloured Man. His Master will give a Pistole Reward for any who shall secure him, besides what is here offered.

Daniel Oaghcopay, a Dutchman, aged about 24 Years, Servant to Dr. Johnston in Amboy. He is a thin spare Man, grey Drugges Waistcoat and Breeches and light-coloured Coat on.

Ebenezer Millary, a New-Eng and-Man, aged about 22 Years, is a middle-sized thin Man, having on a Snuff coloured Coat, and ordinary Ticking Waistcoat and Breeches. He has dark brown straight Hair.

Matthew Dulany, an Irish Man, down look'd swarthy Complexion, and has on an Olive-coloured Cloth Coat and Waistcoat with Cloth Buttons.

John Flemming, an Irish Lad, aged about 18, belonging to Mr. Attyanda, Merchant in this City. He has no Coat, a grey Drugges Waistcoat and a narrow-brim'd Hat on.

John Corbet, a Shropshire Man, a Runaway Servant from Alexander Faulkner of Maryland, broke out on the 12th Instant. He has got a double-breasted Sailor's Jacket on lined with red Bays, pretends to be a Sailor, and once taught School at Joseph Collings's in the Jerseys.

Whoever takes up and secures all, or any One of these Felons, shall have a Pistole Reward for each of them and reasonable Charges, paid them by John Wilson, Goaler.

A Curious Prospect of the City of New-York, on Sheets of Royal Paper, to be sold by Andrew Bradford.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street; and also by William Bradford in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in.



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From TUESDAY February 27th to THURSDAY March 1st, 1722.

Luback, (in Germany,) Sept. 4.

THE Count de Lelle, Prince and Bishop of this Place, has finish'd the Visitation of his Diocess in Lower Stiria, and notwithstanding his Age, which is 65, he has been as far as the farthest Confines of Stiria, Carniole and Croatia. In his way he has been obliged to pass over many rugged Hills long Vales, Lakes and Ways, which before were scarcely counted practicable. In this Journey of his he has confirm'd a vast Multitude of People of all Ages, some of 80, some of 90, and some of an Hundred Years Old for in those Parts no Bishop has been seen for a long Successive Train of Years. In this Progress of our Prelate, one thing pretty remarkable has hapned; he chanced to be at Landsberg, where the Father and Mother of the Curate of the Place kept their Wedding Day, they had it seems been married 54 Years, and the Bridegroom and Bride (for such People always are accounted on the Anniversary of their Wedding Day) with their Diocesan, could reckon up 270 Years between them

Rome, Septem. 6.

Last Wednesday our whole Town was prodigiously high ed and alarm'd, upon Account of a suddain Storm which arose, and which begun by impetuous Winds, accompany'd with Thunder and Lightning. The aerial Fire fell down upon some Magazines, whereof 5 were immediately consumed, and by this Means it was communicated to several other Places of Building, which were reduced to Ashes, without their being able to stop its Violence.

Heidelberg, Septem. 20.

Our Elector's Confessor, an inveterate Enemy of the Protestants, and the chief instrumental Cause of their late Hardships and Troubles,

which they have met with from the Papists, who lately went to Newburg, has since continued his Journey towards the Court of Rome, and there are several People who heartily wish that he may never come back again. Dr. Moch, a Saxon Jurisconsult, who has bestirred himself very much for the Lutherans of this Place, and the Protestants in general, and who has published some very curious Pieces in favour of them, was lately taken out of his Bed, and guarded by 15 Soldiers, and sent Prisoner to the Castle of Dilsberg, all his Papers were seized at the same time, and sent to the Court at Swetzingen.

Rhode Island, Feb. 9.

By Cape Borden, who arriv'd here Yesterday, we have the following News, That one Bottick of Stratford was blown off the Coast, and arriv'd at Barbadoes, one Isaac Bacon of Boston bound to Surrenam, lost all his Horses and put in there likewise Elias Wyer was blown off the 5th of December last out of Delaware Bay, after the Loss of a Cable, Anchor and Boat. And that one Capt. Bulfinch in a Brigantine was read to sail for Boston. Also there were arriv'd there two Ships from London just before his Departure, which give the following Account, That my Lord Belhaven, in his intended Voyage to his Government of Barbadoes, was lost the 10th of November at Midnight. In his Majesty's Ship the Royal Anne Galley, Capt. Willis Commander, off the Lizard, only two Foremast Men and one Boy saved out of above 250 that were then on Board, among whom were 32 young Scotch Gentlemen, Sir — Savage, and Mr. — Whaley of Barbadoes, Lawyers: They did not see the Land till a Minute before they struck, they had fine Weather and a Top gallant Gale. There is one Robert Worly, Esq; Envoy at Portugai, appointed Governor of Barbadoes, and a Ship was sent for him before these two failed from London. Col. Friere
of

of that Island, who was ordered Home some time ago, died in London of the Small Pox.

New York. February 26.

On the 19th arrived here the Albany Brigantine, Isaac Johnson Master, in 14 Days from Anguilla, and on the 21st a Schooner, John Brown Master, from the same Port, both with S it; they both bring the unwelcome News of the Loss of his Majesty's Ship, Royal Anne Galley, with the Lord Belhaven, &c

On the 24th arrived here a Sloop in seven Weeks from Jamaica, Andrew Mansfield Master, who says, three Pyrates, a Ship, a Brigantine and a Sloop, lay to Windward of that Island, and had taken 4 Vessels bound to Jamaica, some of which they had burnt, that those Pyrates are very numerous, but cannot tell the Name of their Captain.

The Eagle Brigantine is Loading for Bristol, and will sail some time in March, I believe, towards the latter End.

We have not any Ship yet bound for London.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Friendship, Richard Vivian, for Curacao; Sloop Huntington, John Vanbrugh, for Barbadoes; Ship John and Rebeckah, Jeremiah Owen, for Boston.

Cleared out for Departure.

Brigt. Nassau, Teret Letter, to Jamaica.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, March 2.

No Vessel has been entered inwards, entered or cleared out since Tuesday latt.

Births, Burials and Casualties in the City of Philadelphia, for the Month of February.

	Chu. of England.	Presb.rians.	
Males Christned,	3	0	
Females Christned,	1	1	
Males Buried,	1	0	
Females Buried,	2	0	
People called Quakers.			
Males Born,	12	Females, 10	In all 22
Males Buried,	2	Females, 2	In all 4.

Buried in the Strangers Burying-Ground, 1. Negress, 5.

CASUALTIES.

Drowned accidentally in the-River Delaware, 1. Cut his own Throat, 1.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE Dwelling-House, Store-House, Bake-House, part of a Wharf together with an Orchard, two Water Lotts, and nine Acres of Woodland lying in Manasshook, formerly belonging to one Jeremiah Collier, To be Sold: Enquire of the Reverend Mr. John Huniphris at Manasshook, Andrew Bradford of John Hyats in Philadelphia, and know further.

VERY good Whalebone to be Sold by Andrew Bradford: Also very good Mellasses to be Sold by the Barrel: Also very good Corks to be Sold by Wholesale or Retail, at very Reasonable Rates.

VERY good Bisket of all Sorts, to be sold by William Bantock, Baker, in the Second Street near the Market, Philadelphia, both by Wholesale and Retail.

A Large Shallop to be sold, lately belonging to George Pawley, deceased, with all her Appurtenances, by Thomas Prior in the Water-street, Philadelphia. She lies at a Wharf next to John Jones's, where she may be seen.

February 1, 1721.

These are to give Notice, to all Persons who may have the Appearance of Copper or other Mines, on their Lands; and are not inclined to go on with the Work themselves, That John Johnson of Perth Amboy and Company, will hire the Land of the Owners, and give them One Sixth Part of the Produce of the Mine, clear of all Charges, and in Eighteen Months, or sooner, be obliged to provide Miners, and go on with the Work.

You may direct your Letters to Dr. John Johnston in Perth-Amboy, and Time and Place shall be appointed to meet, in Order to agree concerning the above Proposal.

A Tract of Land, containing One Thousand Acres, lying on Nichin-Creek, near Manahatony, in the County of Philadelphia, is to be sold. Particulars thereof may be had at Peter Evans's in Philadelphia.

BROKE out of the Common Goal of Philadelphia, the 15th of this Instant February, 1721, the following Persons: John Palmer, alias Plumly, alias Paine, Servant to Joseph Jones, run away and was lately taken up at New-York. He is fully described in the American Mercury, Novem. 23, 1721. he has a Cinnamon coloured Coat on, a middle sized fresh coloured Man. His Master will give a Pistole Reward to any who shall secure him, besides what is here offered.

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AT the Store, joining to the Sign of the Scales in the Front Street, Philadelphia, sundry Sorts of European Goods are to be sold very cheap, by Mr. Richard Willing, who designs to leave this Place in May next. All Persons that have any Account depending with him, are desired to come and settle the same.

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THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY March 1st, to SATURDAY March 10th, 1722.

Lisbon, Septem. 4.

Letters from the East-Indies, which we have received by the way of France, confirm the News which had been already brought us, of the Victory gain'd by the Portuguese over the People of Mascata in Arabia Felix. These Letters say, That in the first Sea-fight, which lasted from 7 in the Morning, till 5 in the Afternoon, the Portuguese pursued the Arabians as far as the Port of Baharem Catif in the Gulf of Bassora; where, having been refitted, they put to Sea again, in order to try their fortune in a second Combat, which was much more bloody than the former: But after eight and forty Hours continued Fire, the Loss of the Arabians was so great, that the People of Mascata being informed of it, rose up in a tumultuous Manner, which broke the Heart of Imamo, or Immenhect, the King of that Place, and to him succeeded his Nephew, who was once his Pupil, and whose Right to the Crown Imamo had usurped. They say that this young Prince is a great Lover of the Portuguese, and has already set at Liberty all those whom his Uncle kept Prisoners: so that it is hoped a good Intelligence will be reestablished with the Inhabitants of that Country. They write from St. Lucia, that the Infidels having met with two Jesuits, had so abused them that they were left for dead; of which the Viceroy being informed, had sent a Detachment to apprehend them; accordingly 24 of them have been taken up, and they are to be made a dreadful Example of.

Venice, Septem. 6.

Last Sunday the Sancta Cruz, a Venetian Ship, arrived here in 54 Days from Smyrna; the Master reports, that he himself saw several Stones, in which there were Gold and Silver contained, as they had been taken out of a Mine lately discovered in the Isle of Tasso in the Archipelago.

Rome, Septem. 6.

It is reported, that the Cardinal D'acunha is to go to Turin, to congratulate the Prince of Piemont, upon his Marriage with the Infanta of Portugal, and that at the same time Mr. Conti will go thither to reconcile the Differences between this Court and the King of Sardinia. Some few Days ago, Cardinal Acquaviva went to Albano, to pay a Visit to the Chevalier St. George, who at the same time treated him at Dinner.

Genoa, Sept. 6.

By Letters from Barcelona we are inform'd, that the Moors have began to storm the Fortrets of Ceuta, from a Neighbouring Ground, of which they had taken Possession, and upon this Advice, the Court of Madrid has given Orders to send a speedy and powerful Succour to them.

Madrid, Sept. 9.

Colonel Stanhope, the British Ambassador, arrived here three Days ago from the Escorial, and Yesterday dispatched an Express for London. As he intends to appear with greater Splendor here than he has hitherto done, he has increased his Retinue very much, and hired the House in which the Duke of Harcourt, the French Ambassador, formerly lived. Our Ministers and those of France have frequent Conferences together, and as Expresses are daily arriving from the Court of Paris, and are immediately sent back, it is thought there is some very important Affair negotiating between these two Crowns; however 'tis not believed that the Congress of Cambray will be opened so soon, because it is reported that the King cannot consent to that Renunciation, which is required by the Emperor as a Preliminary Article of Peace.

Gibraltar, Sept. 9.

We are inform'd by a Master of a Ship arrived here, that on the 22d of last Month 5 Algerine Pyrates came to the Mouth of the River Tetuan, carrying from 30 to 50 Guns,

like in fresh Water, but the Governor of that Place not permitting them to come ashore there, they turned towards Berion, intending to supply themselves there, and since this News they have appeared within Sight of this Place, sailing towards the Ocean.

We have also News from Tariffa, that on the 30th the same Pyrates appeared within Sight of that Port; three of these Pyrates have taken 3 Spanish Barks, one of them belonging to the Inhabitants of Stampona; and the other two laden with Straw, &c. for the Garrison of Ceura in Africa; and 'tis very much feared, that in the Ocean they will take more and richer Prizes.

London, Sept. 27.

Our Advices from France give a miserable Account of the present State of the Plague. It is very near Orange, and reported to have reach'd a Village of the Vivarez; they fear that it is got in Avignon, and Commerce will be prohibited with the whole County of Vernassine. They are forming new Lines in those Parts, taking all the Care they can to prevent the spreading of that Distemper. Much is hoped from this Caution, but more is feared from the Violence of the Sickness, and the less timorous seem to apprehend some Danger from every Part of that Kingdom: Yet from Marseilles, which has already been dreadfully visited, the Copy of a Letter runs thus;

'You have doubtless, Sir, heard of the
'Opening of our Churches, as well as our
'Courts of Justice, and almost all our Publick
'Places; than which there can be no greater
'Proof given of the State of Health we now
'enjoy and indeed it never was better than at
'present; there is no such thing as any In-
'fection in this Place, and next Week the Hos-
'pital, set apart for those who were sick of
'the Plague, is to be put down. We there-
'fore expect now to have our Commerce o-
'pened again, and in this View our Magistrates
'of Health have written a circular Letter to
'the several Nations.

Philadelphia, March 10

We have these three Days expected the New York Post, and he is not yet arrived. It is supposed that the late strong Winds have hinder'd his Passage to Amboy, &c. for which reason we are oblig'd to publish this Weeks News without his Advices and Entails of Vessels from that Port.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, March 10.

Entered Inwards. None.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Principio, Benjamin Haddock, for

Principio Creek, near Sasquehannah, Maryland.

Cleared out for Departure.

Sloop Society, John Thornton, for Jamaica;
and Sloop Principio, Benj. Haddock, for Prin-
cipio-Creek in Maryland.

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

City of Philadelphia, ff.

James Davis, aged about Twenty six Years, on his Solemn Affirmation, says, That he served Henry Badcock of the City of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, Brewer, three Years and a Half. And soon after the Expiration of his Servitude with the said Badcock, he hired himself unto George Campion of the said City, Brewer, and wrought in his Brew-House about six Months, during which time, and in the Month of May last past, Samuel Boud of the said City, Son-in-Law to the said Campion, sailed for Carolina, in the Sloop — Thomas Glentworth Master; And the said Campion put on board the said Sloop, for the Voyage aforesaid, several Barrels of Beef, to the best of this Deponent's Remembrance, Thirty Barrels. And this Deponent says, That George Campion and Samuel Boud aforesaid asked him, to brand the said Barrels with Henry Badcock's Mark, viz. HB. which Mark this Deponent knew the said Badcock used all the Time of his Servitude, and many Years before, as he has heard. And this Deponent further says, That the said George Campion told him, if he (this Deponent) did not care, or would not get a Brand made, and brand them with HB, Samuel Boud should. But this Deponent at that time refused either to get the Brand or Mark aforesaid made, or to use it when it was made. That he, this Deponent, went about branding or marking the Barrels aforesaid with the proper Brand or Mark of the said George Campion, viz. GC; And the said Campion seeing this Deponent branding the said Barrels of Beer with GC, as aforesaid, he the said Campion and Samuel Boud aforesaid, forbid him to proceed, he having at that Time branded or marked, to the best of his Remembrance, four or five Barrels, and the Remainder of the Thirty Barrels aforesaid were put on Board the said Sloop, Thomas Glentworth Master, unbranded; and the said Campion added, If this Deponent would not brand the said Barrels with HB, Samuel Boud should. And this Deponent further says, That one Capt. Codd arriving to this Port of Philadelphia from Carolina, the said George Campion received a Letter from the aforementioned Samuel Boud, as he really believes, it being directed, To George Campion, Brewer, in Philadelphia, per Capt. Codd, and subscribed within, Samuel Boud. Which Letter, directed and sign'd as aforesaid, this Deponent read, wherein the said Boud advised the said Campion to ship more Beer, and brand the Barrels with HB, because no Beer would sell well there, unless the Barrels were so branded. And this Deponent further says, That since the Receipt of the Letter aforesaid, George Campion shew'd the said Deponent a Branding-Iron HB, which the said Campion desired him to put upon some Barrels of Beer, saying, they were for his Daughter Henney Boud, which this Deponent refused to do, suspecting the Design was to counterfeit the Mark or Brand of his former Master Henry Badcock aforesaid, which the said Campion had often tempted him to. To this his Affirmation he hath set his Hand, this Nineteenth Day of February in the Eighth Year of His Majesty's Reign, Annoq; Domini, 1721.

Affirmed and Signed

before me, Cha. Read.

James Davis.

A Curious Prospect of the City of New-York, on Sheets of Royal Paper, to be sold by Andrew Bradford;

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street; and also by William Bradford in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in.



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury.

From SATURDAY March

to THURSDAY March 15th, 1722.

CATO's Letter, taken from the Political
State of Great Britain.

August 5. 1721.

S I R,

IT is melancholly to consider how every Thing in the World is abus'd: The Reason is, that Men having themselves chiefly in view, consider all things with an Eye to themselves only; and thus it is that general Blessings cease to be so by being converted into private Property, as is always done where 'tis safe or possible to be done.

Inquiring how it comes to pass that the best Things in the World, such as Religion, Property and Power, are made to do so much hurt; I find it to proceed principally from hence, that Men are never satisfied with their present Condition, which is never perfectly happy; and perfect Happiness being their chief Aim, and always out of their Reach, they are restlessly grasping at what they never can attain.

So chimerical is the Nature of Man! His greatest Pleasures are always to come, and therefore never come, his Content cannot possibly be perfect, because his highest Objects are constantly future; and yet it is the more perfect for their being future. Our highest Enjoyment is of that which is not; our Pleasure is Deceit, and the only real Happiness we have is deriv'd from Non-Entities. We are never satisfied with being just what we are, and therefore, tho' you give us all we desire or can conceive, yet we shall not have done desiring. The present Possessions give but little Joy, let them be ever so great; even as great as can be grasp'd: It is the Enjoyment to come that is only or most valued. When we say, that if such a thing happened, we would be easie; we can only mean, or ought only to mean, that we would be more easie than we are: And in that too we are often mistaken; for new Acquisitions bring new Wants, and imaginary Wants are as pungent as real ones. So that there is the same End of Wishing as of Living, and Death only can still the Appetites.

Publick Blessings would really be so to every Man, if every Man would be content with his Share: But every Man would have more; nor would more satisfy him, whatever he may think; but his Desires would rise with his Possessions or his Power, and his last Wish would be to have All: Nor would the Possession of All quiet the Mind of Man, which the whole World cannot fill. Indeed, he who has most, wants most; and Care, anxious Care, as it is the close Companion of Greatness, so it is furthest from him who has least to care for.

I own, that many have seem'd to despise Riches and

Power, and really declined the Means of acquiring them: But they deceiv'd themselves, if they thought that this Conduct of theirs was owing to a real Contempt for the Things themselves; when in truth, it was only a Dislike of the Terms upon which they were to be had. Disinterestedness is often created by Laziness, Pride or Fear; and then it is no Virtue. There is not, perhaps, a Man living but would be glad of Wealth and Grandure, if he could acquire them with Speed, and possess them with Ease; and almost all Men would risk, and do daily risk, Ease, Reputation, Life and all to come at them. Do we not see, that Men venture being Beggars to be rich, lose their Rest for the sake of Quiet, and acquire Infamy to gain Honour? We live in a Hurry, in order to come at a Resting Place, and in Crowds to purchase Solitude. Nor are we the nearer to our End, though the Means succeed: Human Life is a Life of Expectation and Care, and he who rejects the Conditions must quit it.

Every Passion, every View that Men have is selfish in some Degree; but when it does Good to the Publick in its Operation and Consequence, it may be justly called *disinterested* in the usual Meaning of that Word: So that when we call any Man *disinterested*, we should intend no more by it, than that the Turn of his Mind is towards the Publick, and that he has placed his own personal Glory and Pleasure in serving it. To serve his Country is his private Pleasure; the Welfare of Mankind is his Mistress, and he does Good to them by gratifying himself.

Disinterestedness in any other Sense than this, there is none. For Men to act *independently* on their Passions, is a Contradiction; since their Passions enter into all they do, and are the Source of it: And the best Actions Men perform, do often arise from Fear, Vanity, Shame, and the like Causes. When the Passions of Men do Good to others, it is call'd Virtue and Publick Spirit: And when they do Hurt to others, it is call'd Selfishness, Dishonesty, Lust, and other Names of Infamy. The Motive of every Man's Conduct is deriv'd from within, and has a good or an ill Name, according to its Effect upon others; and sometimes the great Difference between an honest Man and a Knave, is no other than a Piece of Humour, or a Piece of Chance. As the Passions of Men, which are only the Motions rais'd within us by the Motion of Things without us, are soothed or animated by external Causes; it is hard to determine, whether there is a Man in the World who might not be corrupted by some Means and Applications; the Nicety is, to chuse those that are proper.

All these Discoveries and Complaints of the Crookedness and Corruption of Human Nature, are made with no malignant Intention to break the Bonds of Humane Society; but they are made to shew, That as *Selfishness* is the strongest Bias of Men, every Man ought to be upon his Guard

against another, that he become not the Prey of another.

The

The too great Confidence which many Men have placed in One, has often ruined Millions. How many sorrowful Experiences have we, that Men will be Rogues where they dare; and that the greatest Opportunities always make the Greatest. Give them what you can, they will still want more than you give; and therefore the highest Trusts are the most apt to be broken.

Those who have talked most of the Dignity of Human Nature, seem to have understood it but little. Men are so far from having any Views purely Publick and Disinterested, that Government first arose from every Man's taking Care for himself; and Government is never abused and perverted, but from the same Cause. Do we not know that one Man has slaughter'd a Million, and overturned Nations, and for the gaining of one Point to himself; and that almost all Men would follow Evil, if they found their greatest Advantage or Pleasure in it?

Hereupon lies the Source of all the Evil which Men suffer from Men, *That every Man loves himself better than he loves his whole Species, and more or less consults himself in all he does: He naturally pursues what is pleasant or profitable in his own Eyes, though in doing it he entails Misery upon Multitudes.* So that we have no other Security against the *Malice and Rapine* of each other, but the Security of Laws, or our own Force. By Laws, Societies subsist within themselves, and by Force they defend themselves against each other. And as in the Business of Faith and Leagues between Nation and Nation, Treaties are made by Consent, but kept by Fear and Power, and observed or violated just as Interest, Advantage and Opportunities invite, without Regard to Faith and good Confidence, which are only Words of Good-Breeding, with which Courts complement one another and themselves; so between Subject and Subject, and between Magistrates and Subject Concord and Security are preserved by the Terror of Laws, and the Ties of mutual Interest; and both Interest and Terror derive their Strength from the Impulses of Self-Love.

Thus one Man is only safe, while 'tis the Interest of another to let him alone; and Men are Knaves or honest Men, according to the Judgment they make of their own Interest and Ease, and of the Terms upon which they chuse to live in the World. Many Men are honest, without any Virtue, or indeed a Thought of Honesty; as many others are Rogues, without any Malice; and both Sorts mean only their own personal Advantage, but

take different Roads to arrive at it. This is their great Aim; and that Constitution which trusts more than it needs to any Man, or Body of Men, has a terrible Flaw in it, and is big with the Seeds of its own Destruction. Hence arose Tyrants and Tyranny, and standing Armies; *Marius, and Cesar, and Oliver Cromwell.* How preposterously do Men act! By too great Confidence in one Man, or a few Men, they become Slaves; and by a general Distrust of each other they continue so.

It may be objected, *That since Men are such a wretched Race, made so by the Apostacy of Adam, they are not worth serving; that the most unhappy of them, are but what they themselves would make others, and therefore their Fate is just upon them.*

In Answer to this, I readily own what I have been proving, that *Men are very bad where they live, and that all Men would be Tyrants, and do what they please.* But still let us preserve Justice and Equality in the World. Why should he who is bad himself, oppress others who are no worse than him? Besides, the Lot of Humanity being an unhappy one, it is an honest Ambition that of endeavouring to mend it, and to improve Nature by Virtue, and to mend Mankind by obliging them to observe Rules that are good. We do not expect Philosophical Virtue from them, but only that they follow Virtue as their Interest, and find it penal and dangerous to depart from it. And this is the only Virtue the World wants, and the only Virtue it can trust to.

I am, Sir, &c.

C A T O

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Naples, Septem. 5.

The Servant who robb'd his Master and murdered him in his Bed, stabbing of him with a Dagger in 36 Places, has been seized in his Flight, and brought here well fettered and hard bolted, and committed to the Vicaridge Prison, in order to be delivered up to the Hands of Justice. Several Vagabonds and Banditti are still frequently brought here from Bari, and they have been convicted of having lent an assisting Hand to our Sinners in the running of prohibited Goods.

Rome, Septem. 6.

The Cardinal da Cunha makes a very good Show here, and his Taste and Generosity appear in the Magnificence of his Retinue. He keeps 14 Coaches for himself, and 8 for the Officers of his House, 50 Horses and 60 Livery

Livery Servants, whose Liveries are laced with the finest Gold Laces that ever were seen. He keeps Open House, nor was a Table ever better furnished than his, if we consider either its Daintiness, or Abundance, and there daily go several Persons of Quality, as also the Gentlemen belonging to other Cardinals, to eat there. The Retinue of the Cardinal de Pereyra, a Portuguese, also is very magnificent, and falls but very little short of the Cardinal da Cunha's. They are employed at the Chancery, in copying out all the Acts that concern the Duches of Castro and Ronciglione, in order to send them to the Duke of Parma, who, as it is reported, has promised the Holy See, that he will renounce his Right and Title to those States.

*Thus, thus the lazy Priests in Triumph ride,
And equal ev'n the Dev'l himself in Pride.
So 'tis when Priestcraft's nourish'd by the State,
The Laymen starve to make the Clergy great;
To pamper Priests they spend their Harvest-Gains.*

*Who scarce reward with Thanks, not Pray'rs,
their Pains.*

Leghorn, Sept. 6.

The Inhabitants of Toulon begin to converse one with another. At Marseilles, all the Churches and Markets are open; but a Man lately fell ill there, in perfuming the Moveables of the Persons who have died of the Infection; however, as great Care is taken in this Matter, it is hoped the Mischief will end there, and have no further ill Consequences. Some Letters say, the Plague is got into Languedoc, and that the Soldiers who are posted to defend the Barriers and Lines, were extremely put to it to defend them.

Naples, Septem. 9.

The Servant who robbed and barbarously murdered his Master, having been convicted of the Crime, was sentenced to Death, and Execution performed in the following Manner: He was drawn on a Sledge through the Town to the Market Place, where he was hanged, and his Head being afterwards cut off, was put up at the Place where he committed the Murder. The Tribunal of Health has resolved, with the Consent of the Government, to have a Pesthouse near Nisita, where all Persons and Merchandizes, which shall for the future come from suspected Places, shall be obliged to perform Quarentine. They write from Palermo, in Sicily, that the whole Kingdom is in a perfect State of Health and Peace, and that the Ships of Malta have taken two

Pirates of Barbary, in the Sea of Sicily, and now pursuing 3 others.

Milan, Sept. 16.

It is reported, that the Count de Fontana, who went to the Court of Vienna in the Character of the King of Sardinia's Minister, has carried some large Remittances of Money with him, to facilitate his Negotiations. 'Tis also said, That he has Orders to buy a Thousand Horses in Germany, to remount his Sardinian Majesty's Troops.

Venice, Septem. 19.

Count Passionei is returned here from the Frontiers of Germany, where he has accompanied his Brother, who is going Nuncio to the Roman Catholick Cantons of Switzerland. The Master of the Ship which arrived in 66 Days from Cyprus, reports, That the Franciscan Fathers had sung *Te Deum* in their Church, to thank God for having delivered their Island from the Plague. There are several Ships arrived in our Road, returning from Corfu and the Isle of Zantes, but they have brought no News at all, excepting that General Schuylenburg took Care to make Workmen go on very diligently with the Fortifications of the Town of Corfu. They write from Parma, That an Apartment is preparing in the Ducal Palace for a certain Cardinal, but what his Name was they did not know; however, several are apt to believe it is Cardinal Albemarle.

Rhode-Island, Feb. 23.

Last Night a Brigantine arrived here from Surrenam, one Isaac Perkins Master, bound for Boston; a Merchant on Board reports, That they touch'd at Nevis, where they had a certain Account, that the Spaniards had fitted out a Naval Force to take the Island of St. Thomas. He could not learn where that Fleet was got ready, but that there was a Gentlewoman come to Antigua with very considerable Effects, and several Vessels were sent for from Nevis and the other Islands to bring off their Effects.

New-York, March 12.

On the 10th Matthew Wolf arrived here in a Sloop from St. Martins, in a Passage of 40 Days, he brings no News.

A Letter is in Town from Bermudos, by the Way of Rhode Island, That a Pirate Ship and Sloop had cut out of the Bay of Honduras and burnt eight Vessels belonging to Boston, and all their Wood, because they were New-England-Men. (as they said :) And that the Spaniards have drove the Bermudeans from Cape Catoch; so that we are not like to have any Wood this Year.

There

There are but four Whales killed on Long-Island, and little Oil expected from thence.

On Tuesday last a Rhode Island Sloop was cut away a little to the Eastward of Barnagat. The People and Goods saved. She was bound from Antigua to Rhode Island in the Winter, was blown off the Coast to Bermudos, and from thence was designed again for Rhode-Island.

Capt. Fustace in the Brigantine Eagle will sail for Bristol the latter End of this Month; but there are no Goods to be had to load a Ship for London.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Mary, Andrew Mansfield, for Madeira; Sloop Sarah, John Harriot, for Jamaica; Sloop Mary, James Coden, for Rhode Island; Schooner Thomas and Mary, John Brown, for St. Thomas; Sloop Catharine and Mary, Benj. Appieby, for Virginia.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Friendship, R. Vivian, to Curacao. Philadelphia, March 15.

Capt. Glentworth, in the Sloop Little Joseph, arrived from S. Carolina, reports, That in his Passage from Jamaica thither, in Company with the Ship Prince George, belonging and bound to Boston from the Bay of Honduras, she struck on Colorado's Rocks and broke to Pieces. The Ship's Company, betwixt 20 and 30 Men, the Rigging, and some Part of the Cargo Capt. Glentworth took into his Sloop, and carried them to S. Carolina. He gives Advice, That the Governor there has renewed a Treaty with the Indians, to whom he has made a long Speech; the Particulars and their Answer is expected by Capt. Abbot, bound to this Port from thence, who came out in Company with him.

Entered Out.

William Godiard, in the Sloop Beginning, for South Carolina.

Price Currant at Philadelphia.

Flour, 8s. 6d. to 9s. per C.	Barley, 1s. 8d. to 2s.
White Bre. 8s. 1s. per C.	Pale Malt, 2s. 9d.
Middling, ditto 13s.	Ditto, High-colour'd, 2s. 6d.
Brown, ditto 10s. to 11s.	Park, 45s. per Barrel.
Tobacco, 9s. to 10s.	Beef, 30s.
Mole vado Sugar, 25 to 35s.	Pitch, 13s. to 14s.
Terpentine, 9s. to 10s.	Tar, 10s.
Rice, 14s. to 15s.	Gun-Powder,
Ginger, 18s. to 20s.	Bohea-Tea, 25 to 30s. p. Pou.
Rum, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. p. Gal.	Whalebone, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.
Melasses, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.	Pipe-Staves, 3 l. per Thous.
Salt, fine 11d. to 18d. per Bush.	Hoghead, ditto, 45 s.
Ditto, Course, 1s.	Barrel, ditto, 22s. 6d.
Wheat, 2s. 10d. to 2s.	Pine Boards, 3 l.
Rye, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.	Mad. Wine, 15 to 22 l. p. Pipe
Ind in Corn, 20d. to 21d.	

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

THE Dwelling-House, Store-House, Bake-House, part of a Wharf together with an Orchard, two Water Lots, and nine Acres of Woodland, lying in Marcus-Hook, Formerly belonging to one Jeremiah Collet, To be Sold. Enquire of the Reverend Mr. John Huniparis at Marcus-Hook, Andrew Bradford or John Hyatt in Philadelphia, and know further.

City of Philadelphia, ff.

JAMES DAVIS, aged about Twenty six Years, on his Solemn Affirmation, says, That he served Henry Badcock of the City of Philadelphia, in the Province of Pennsylvania, Brewer, three Years and a Half. And soon after the Expiration of his Servitude with the said Badcock, he hired himself unto George Campion of the said City, Brewer, and wrought in his Brew-House about six Months; during which time, and in the Month of May last past, Samuel Boud of the said City, Son-in-Law to the said Campion, sailed for Carolina, in the Sloop — — Thomas Glentworth Master; And the said Campion put on board the said Sloop, for the Voyage aforesaid, several Barrels of Beer, to the best of this Deponent's Remembrance, Thirty Barrels. And this Deponent says, That George Campion and Samuel Boud aforesaid asked him, to brand the said Barrels with Henry Badcock's Mark, viz. HB which Mark this Deponent knew the said Badcock used all the Time of his Servitude, and many Years before, as he has heard. And this Deponent further says, That the said George Campion told him, If he (this Deponent) did not care, or would not get a Brand made, and brand them with HB, Samuel Boud should. But this Deponent at that time refused either to get the Brand or Mark aforesaid made, or to use it when it was made. That he, this Deponent, went about branding or marking the Barrels aforesaid with the proper Brand or Mark of the said George Campion, viz. GC; And the said Campion seeing this Deponent branding the said Barrels of Beer with GC, as aforesaid, he the said Campion and Samuel Boud aforesaid, forbid him to proceed, he having at that Time branded or marked, to the best of his Remembrance, four or five Barrels, and the Remainder of the Thirty Barrels aforesaid were put on Board the said Sloop, Thomas Glentworth Master, unbranded; and the said Campion added, If this Deponent would not brand the said Barrels with HB, Samuel Boud should. And this Deponent further says, That one Capt. Codd arriving to this Port of Philadelphia from Carolina, the said George Campion received a Letter from the aforesaid Samuel Boud, as he really believes, it being directed, To George Campion, Brewer, in Philadelphia, per Capt. Cod, and subscribed within, Samuel Boud. Which Letter, directed and signed as aforesaid, this Deponent read, wherein the said Boud advised the said Campion to ship more Beer, and brand the Barrels with HB, because no Beer would sell well there, unless the Barrels were so branded. And this Deponent further says, That since the Receipt of the Letter aforesaid, George Campion aforesaid shewing him a Branding-Iron HB, which the said Campion desired him to put upon some Barrels of Beer, saying, they were for his Daughter Henney Boud, which this Deponent refused to do, suspecting the Design was to counterfeit the Mark or Brand of his former Master Henry Badcock aforesaid, which the said Campion had often tempted him to. To this his Affirmation he hath set his Hand, this Nineteenth Day of February in the Eighth Year of his Majesty's Reign, Annoq; Domini, 1721.

Affirmed and Signed

before me, Cha. Read.

James Davis.

A Curious Prospect of the City of New-York, on 4 Sheets of Royal Paper, to be sold by Andrew Bradford.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street; and also by William Bradford in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in.

THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY March 15th, to THURSDAY March 22d, 1722;

Petersburgh, September 1.

HIS Czarian Majesty having sent some Geographers and Astronomers two Years ago, to observe the Course of the Coasts of the Caspian Sea, and their exact Height; he has since had a new Hydrographical Map of that Sea engraved from their Observations. Some of those who were entrusted in the Making of this Survey, have since their Return reported, That going a shore, and having advanced 150 Leagues in the Land, North East of that Sea, they had met with a large Stone Piece of Building, above half covered over with Sand, and whose Architecture was not very unlike that of the Ruins of ancient Penopolis. Entering into this Building they found several Presses made of Wood, which were black and very hard, and in them there were very near three Thousand Volumes bound up, much in the Form of our largest Quarto's, whose Leaves were of a bluish Colour, between two and three Twelfths of an Inch in Thickness, and the Character white. They were willing to bring this Library off with them, but the superstitious Inhabitants of that Country would not suffer them; for looking on this Pile of Building as a Sacred Monument, they believ'd, that to suffer any thing to be carried out of it, was the way to prophane it: But notwithstanding this superstitious Fear of theirs, the Moscovite Travellers found the Means of bringing off three of the Books with them; and having shew'd them, could meet with no Body able to decypher their Characters. This has obliged the Czar to give Orders, that several Copies should be drawn off some of the first Pages of these Characters, that he might send them to the Learned of England and France. Mean while, the Learned of our Kingdom are apt to imagine, that the Place where this Stone Building was disco-

vered, might probably be the very Place where formerly stood the Metropolis of the Scythians, known in ancient History by the Name of *Iffedon Scythica*, notwithstanding that by the Account which the Ancients have left us of it, we might have believed it situated at a much greater Distance.

Cadix, Septem. 9.

The Money which was brought here by the last Ship returned from the South Sea, for the Account of our private Traders, was distributed amongst them the next Day, according to an Order brought by an Express from the Court of Madrid, without their being obliged to pay any thing more than the common Duty. Two Days ago 50 Mules arriv'd here laden with Silver Specie, lately coined at the Mint of Cuenea; we also expect here in a very few Days a great Quantity of new Specie from the Mints of Madrid and Segovia. The Ships which are designed for the Caracques are ready to sail. The two Ships belonging to the Dutch Squadron, under the Command of Vice Admiral Sommeldike, which were left here to be caulk'd and refitted, have not yet put to Sea, being detain'd by contrary Winds.

Lisbon, Septem. 10.

On the 2d Instant in the Afternoon the whole Court diverted themselves by looking on a Combat of Bulls, which will be continued every Tuesday and Thursday for the Space of a Month. The Amphitheatre, which is built for this Purpose, is large enough to hold 2500 People, and was erected at the Charges of the Count d'Arcos, Colonel of a Regiment of Horse, and cost him 17000 Crusadoes. The Colonel expects to make a considerable Profit by it. A Box three Feet wide, and that holds but two People, is let out at eight Florins, a double Box at Ten Crowns, and the rest proportionably. There

is a very magnificent Throne erected before the Palace for their Majesties and the Royal Family.

Genoa, Septemb. 14.

This Day se'night two English Ships sailed into our Port, the one laden with Corn from Port Mahone, and the other from Leghorn, to take in the rest of his Cargo here. The Master of the last has confirmed the Report spread here, of a Dutch Ship being cast away upon a Quicksand 5 Miles from Leghorn, and the Merchandizes that were on Board are valued at 80,000 Crowns, which they are endeavouring to fish up and save. By a Ship from the Levant we are informed, That the 5 Gallies of Malta had divided themselves into two Squadrons, whereof one had fought with and taken in the Sea of Sicily a Tunis Brigantine and a small Pyrate Ship, and at the same time made 52 Barbarians and 4 Renega does Slaves.

Hague, Octob. 5.

A New Order hath been published here, in Favour of those who will go out against the Algerines, for besides the Reward which the State gave before for every Piece of Cannon, they now promise 150 Florins for every Sailor, dead or alive, that shall be taken on Board any of the Pyrate Vessels. The Counts of Tilly and Hompesch are arrived here, and they say, that their Business is to deliberate upon the Measures which they must take for preventing any Infection reaching this Country, in Case that it should continue to spread in France, where it now rages in a dreadful Manner.

New-York, March 19.

On the 16th Instant Billop arrived here in a Sloop from Curacao, and Ablin in a Sloop from Surrenam, but last from Bermudos; neither of them bring any News.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Humbird, Ebenezer Cook, for Rhode-Island; Brig. Hopewell, Walter Kippin, for Madera; Sloop Mary and Anne, Thomas Noxon, Jun. for Jamaica.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Huntington, John Vanbrugh, to Barbadoes; Sloop Mary, William Beekman, and Mary, James Coden, to Boston; Sloop Humbird, Ebenezer Cook, to Rhode-Island; Sloop Catharine and Mary, Benj. Apleby, to Virginia; Sloop Mary, Andrew Mansfield, to Madera; Brig. Albany, Isaac Johnson, and Snow Unity, Robert Leonard, to Holland.

Philadelphia, March 22.

Since our last John Oliver in the Sloop Grace and Elizabeth is arrived from North-Carolina, and David Abbot in the Sloop Arcadia from South-Carolina.

We have News that the Sloop Dolphin, Henry Taylor, is now in the River; and that Capt Samuel Jacobs is taken by the Pyrates: But as this last Article wants Confirmation, we hope otherwise.

Entered Outwards.

Brigantine Dove, Lawrence Anderson, for New England.

Cleared for Departure. None.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

Middletown, March 20, 1722.

TO be sold on very reasonable Terms, A Tract of Land containing near 300 Acres, pleasantly situated at Middletown in Bucks-County; together with a good Plantation-House, a Fulling-Mill and all its Appurtenances, a large Orchard of 400 Apple Trees, besides other Fruit-Trees, Barn, Out-Houses, &c. It is very rich Land, well water'd and timber'd, and 30 Acres of choice Meadow, English Grass, and 90 Acres of Up-Land cleared. Belonging to Daniel Jackson of Middletown aforesaid, where any Persons may treat with him for the same.

RUN away from Gabriel Stelle of Shrewsbury in the Jerseys, on the 5th of this Instant March, 1722, A Servant Man called Samuel Harding; he has a Mould upon one of his Cheeks (it is thought to be his left) like a Blackberry, dark Sulley Hair and a reddish Beard. A short Fellow; he had a brown Kersey Coat on, a Serge Wastcoat and Leather Breeches. He is a Cooper by Trade. Any Person who shall take up and secure the said Servant, and convey him to his said Master, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides reasonable Charges.

Philadelphia, March 25, 1722.

RUN away the 10th Instant from Daniel Martin, living at Abraham Pride's in this City, a Servant Man named John Lee (commonly known by the Name of Giff), of a middle Stature, fair Complexion, brown Hair. He has a black Hat new dress'd; and a Camblet Coat with two Rows of Buttons on the Breast, and one below, and three Jackets, one dark Druggel with red Lining, another striped Holland lined with checker'd Linnen, and the 3d of Ozenbrigs, and Leather Breeches with Buttons covered with Leather, grey woolen Stockings, and good round-toed Shoes. Any Body securing the said Person shall have 40s. Reward, paid them by Daniel Martin.

A Tract of Land, containing One Thousand Acres, lying on Neshin-Creek, near Manahatony, in the County of Philadelphia, is to be sold. Particulars thereof may be had at Peter Evans's in Philadelphia.

Very good Bisket of all Sorts, to be sold by William Bantoft, Baker, in the Second Street near the Market, Philadelphia, both by Wholesale and Retail.

VERY good Whalebone to be Sold by Andrew Bradford: Also very good Mellasses to be Sold by the Barrel: Also very good Corks to be sold by Wholesale or Retail, at very Reasonable Rates.

A Curious Prospect of the City of New-York, on 4 Sheets of Royal Paper, to be sold by Andrew Bradford.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street; and also by William Bradford in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY March 22d, to THURSDAY March 29th, 1722.

An Abstract of one of CATO's Letters,
sent to the Author of the London Journal.

S I R.

Flattery is a poysonous and pernicious Weed, which grows and prevails every where, but most where it does most Harm, I mean in Courts. If few dare speak Truth to their Superiors, how shall He who has no Superiors ever come to know the Truth? Perhaps there never was an Instance in the World, where a Prince was told the sincere Truth in every Thing which concerned him to know, by any Servant of his. Truth is of a plain unalterable Nature, and cannot be moulded into fashionable Shapes: Truth is therefore unfit to be a Courtier; but Falshood, being the Creature of the Imagination, is capable of bearing all modish and pleasing Forms: Falshood is therefore an agreeable Guest in Palaces. To illustrate this endless Examples might be brought, but unfortunate Princes are the most pregnant Examples. Galba, when he had lost all, and nothing remained to him but his Life, which he was also soon to lose, had not one about him to tell him his Condition and Danger; so cruelly dishonest were his Servants. Their Flattery prevented the Means of his Preservation; they therefore were the first Murderers of their Master.

Nothing more is necessary in order to be flatter'd, than to be uppermost. Galba was hated for his Avarice, and despised for his Age and Severity; and yet, in Complaisance to an Emperor, Multitudes of People, and particularly of Senators and Gentlemen, addressed him to put Otho to Death, and to banish all his Accomplices: And a Rumour being spread that Otho was slain the same Set of Flatterers run to the Palace with noisy Congratulations, and deceitfully complained; that Fate had snatch'd the Usurper from their Vengeance.

What false Marks were here of Loyalty to Galba's Person, and of Zeal and Fidelity to his Interest. And yet in so small a Space as two Hours after, Otho's Power having prevailed in Rome, Otho had their Hearts and their Acclamations in his Turn, and Galba's Death was demanded of him with the same Importunity that the Death of Otho had been demanded of Galba, and by the same Men.

A melancholly Lesson of the vile Fraudulency of Flatterers, and of the Blindness of Princes who trust in them. Even Galba, who was thought Proof against Flatterers (*Adversus Blandientes incorruptus*) was deceived by them.

The Sieur Amolet de La Houffaye, from whom many of these Observations are taken, says truly, that most Princes are better armed against Fear than against Flattery: Terrors animate them, and Threats whet their Courage;

but Flattery softens their Minds and corrupts their Manners; it makes them negligent and idle, and forget their Duty, *Corrupta Mens assiduis Adulationibus*, says Tacitus of Domitian: Besides, mistaking Flattery for Complaisance (which is a Sign of Affection) they think that those who flatter them love them, and from that Delusion come to trust and employ their most dangerous Enemies. He farther says, that Philip the 2d of Spain was wont to interrupt those who went about to flatter him, by saying to them roundly, Cease trifling, and tell me what it concerns me to know; Words worthy of all Princes, who are never entertained by their Flatterers, but with Things useles or pernicious. If Princes never heard of any Thing but what they ought to know, they would never hear Flatterers.

Flattery is a false and selfish Thing, begot only by Fear or Favour, and having itself only in View, it observes no Rule of Equity or Merit, but praises or calumniates just according as Men are exalted or depressed. *Alexander* tells us, that as long as Henry the 3d of France built magnificent Monasteries, and plunged himself into Atackish Devotions, ill exorning his Dignity, the People staid him as a Saint and called him one: But no sooner was the religious and seditions League formed against him, but these Godly Ingrates loaded him with all the Reproaches and ill Names they could devise Tyrant, Hypocrite, Murderer, and so minable were the Titles they gave him, and at last they butcher'd him as a Heretick; So easily can Flatterers make one and the same Man a God and a Devil. And so true it is, that Flatterers love no Man, and only court the Fortunes of Men. Flattery is venial, and always goes to the best Bidder; and it is servile, and always crouches most to those that are uppermost; let them be what they will, *Adulationi sedam Cuius Servitutis inest*. Most of the Evil that Princes commit, come from the Lessons and Complaisance of Flatterers, and so such most Princes have owed their Ruine; few Princes would have done what many of them did, if their false Friends had not told them they might do what they would. We have had many Instances of this at Home, and there have been more Abroad. It would be a great Advantage to Princes if they would remember, that there never was a Prince in the World but what was flattered, and never a Prince but was hurt by Flattery, and many utterly undone by it. It has made good Princes bad, and bad worse. By Flattery they have been brought to think themselves more than Men, and to act worse than Brutes; and in fine, to live and die as Beasts of Prey, live and die in Blood: Their Flatterers having made them worse than Men, adored them like Gods: For as *Pliny* says, *Principum exitus docuit ne a Dijs quidem amari nisi quos Homines amant*.

Their Business is to tell their great Patron what pleases him tho' it destroys him; and when they have deprived him of all his Friends, his Innocence, his Felicity and his Possessions, they leave him too; or having ruined his Fortune they take away his Life, which is their last and best Civility;

for Flattery ends ever in Ingratitude, and often in Treason; and for Princes to be often distressed by those whom they have obliged most, is nothing new: *Flattery* is always great in Proportion as its Patrons are bad. And therefore *Pliny* observes, that those Emperors who were most hated, were likewise most flattered; for he says, that *Disimulation is more ingenious and artful than Sincerity, and Slavery than Liberty, and Fear than Love.* Hence Flattery is a Sign of Servitude, and inconsistent with Equality, and with Liberty the Off-spring of Equality. It is indeed one of the Purposes of Flattery to make Men worse, it gains by Corruption, and lives upon Credulity, Folly and Vice; it is particularly a perpetual Enmity with Truth; and Flatterers are like Liars, not to be believed even when they speak Truth. I have somewhere heard Flatterers compared to Thieves, who break into Houses by Night; the first thing they do is to extinguish the Lights: So Flatterers, when they have beset a Prince, or any other great Man, never fail to keep far from him all Light and Information.

Flattery is cruel and gives bloody Counsels; and Flatterers are constant and merciless Calumniators: Every Word they do not like, is a Libel; every Action that displeases them is Treason or Sedition: Where there are no Faults, they create 'em.

Memorable are the Words of *Phillip de Comines*, speaking of Court Flatterers, If a Sixpenny Tax is to be raised, they cry; it ought by all Means to be a Twelve penny One. If the Prince is offended with any Man, they are directly for hanging him. In other Instances they maintain the same Character: Above all things they advise their Master to make himself terrible; as they themselves are proud, fierce and overbearing, in hopes to be dreaded by that Means, as if Authority and Place were their Inheritance.

As all honest Truths affect such Men, whatever is said against ill Men, they construe to be said against them; and even when they are praised they cry they are abused, and that such Praise is rank Irony: Now all this is very impolitic. Good Men neither fear Libels, nor suspect Applauses to be Ironies.

I have had enough to shew the Vileness and Mischief of Flattery; a Vice which has finally ruined many Nations, and many Princes, and one time or other hurt all: Let us be thankful that we are not at the cruel Mercy of Flatterers, and have a Prince who we firmly believe will never be led or perverted by them; we hope he will never have had

Counsel given him, and would reject it, if it were. We know his honest Purposes and great Moderation, and confess with Gratitude, that during his whole Reign no Outrages have been committed upon the Lives and Fortunes of any of his Subjects; and that the Protection of the Law has been as strong and extensive as ever yet was or ought to be. I could say more, but I stop here. for the greatest Honour that can be done a Prince, is to suppose him above Flattery, and to avoid for his sake the Appearances of it, when we speak to him, or of him.

I am SIR,

Your Humble Servant,

C A T O.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

Paris, Sept. 29.

On the 27th of this Month, the Ministers of the King of Great Britain and France, signed the Guarantee Act for the Renunciation of the Emperor to the Kingdoms and States now in Possession of his Catholick Majesty; and for the Renunciation of the King of Spain to the Kingdoms and States, now possessed by his Imperial Majesty. On the 1st of next Month, this Act will be delivered to the Imperial and Spanish Ministers, and the Acts of the said Renunciation, of which this Crown and Great Britain are Guarantees, will at the same time be exchanged at London, in so much that we now hope the Congress of Cambay will immediately be opened.

Ostend, Septem. 29.

The Vienna, one of our Ships arrived here two Days ago from Bengale, but with a very poor Cargo; and the Master reports, that the Ostend, another of our Ships, had sprung several Leaks, by which means the greatest Part of her Merchandizes have been damaged, and they were forced to unlade them in the Island Mascarine. Notwithstanding that 9 Ships are arrived here this Year, either from Surat, China or Bengale, yet such have been their Returns, that the Losses upon that Branch of Trade are computed at some Hundred Thousands of Florins, besides the Law-Suits which have arisen between the Masters and the several Proprietors in so much that 'tis not believed any more Ships will be sent to trade in those Parts of the World. A Report is spread here, that the Master of the Ship which arrived two Days ago, complains very much of the Wrong done him by the English and Dutch Officers who are now in the East Indies.

Berth.

Bern, Septem. 29.

Here was an extraordinary Assembly of our Council to Day, to deliberate on several important Affairs. A Report is spread, that the Magistrates of Geneva want this State to supply them with a great Quantity of Cattle, and some Thousand Sacks of Corn, because they can get none either out of France or Savoy, by reason of their Commerce being interrupted. They write from Solothurn, that a French Officer is arrived there, to levy Men for the King of Spain's Service, and gives all those that he lifts 20 Crowns a piece; 'tis said, he has also addressed himself to the other Roman Catholick Cantons (for he will take no Protestants into his Service) and that he already has got 2500 Men. The late Inundation has done a great deal of Mischiefe in this State, and the private Persons who have suffered, have presented a Petition to the Magistrates, who received them very kindly, and promised them some Relief.

Paris, October 4.

Upon the Day of the Prima Mensis, the Doctors of the Sorbonne, received a Letter de Cachet, which orders them to continue Mr. de Romigny, whom the Court gave them for a Syndic, in his Office, and they have resolved to make new Representations to the King on this occasion. The Abbot Brenet, a Cannon of Bresburg, has opened the Veins and Arteries of his Arms, and he has been found dead in his Chamber at the Bastille. They talk of creating a Royal Council to decide all the Disputes which may arise upon the Circulation of the visited Paper Effects; they tell us, it will consist of 4 Prelates; of 4 Marshals of France, and those to be the Marshals de Tallard, de Villars, d'Haxelles, and de Brisons; of 4 Gentlemen, of whom the Marquisses de Biron, and de Camillec, are two; of 8 Counsellors of State, whose Names are not yet given us; and of 12 Masters of the Requests, who are to report all the Business to the Council. They assure us, that the Ceremony of Baptism which has not been publicly perform'd upon the three Princesses, Daughters to the Regent, is fix'd for to-morrow, and that the King and her Royal Highness, will stand Godfather and Godmother. On the 2d of this Month, the Director of the Royal Press distributed 20000 Blanks amongst the Notaries, for their making an Abstract of their Minutes, and he is to find them the same Number every Day, till this Business be wholly made an End of.

London, Octob. 10.

His Majesty having nothing more at Heart than the Preservation of his People from the

direful Calamity of the Plague, which rages with such Violence in the Southern Parts of France, leaves nothing undone that may contribute to to laudable and pious a Work, to which Purpose frequent Councils are held, and Sir Hans Sloan, Dr Mead and Dr. Athlornnot consulted, and the Ministry apply themselves with great Diligence to this Business; in Consequence whereof, we hear Barracks are ordered to be built on Black Heath for Soldiers to be entertained, if it should please God to visit us with that dreadful Judgment, in order to prevent a Communication with this City and the Counties of Suffex and Kent where it is most likely to be received first, and that they began last Saturday to burn the Gods or Fuzzes on the said Heath; which being seen at Night in the Town, gave Ground to a Report, that several Houses were on fire that way. Sunday there was a Council held at the Cockpit, when the aforesaid Doctors attended, but came to no final Resolution.

The Conge d' Elire being returned from Norwich, for Electing Dr. Green, Rector of St. Martin's in the Fields, Bishop of that See, he was consecrated Bishop on Sunday Morning at Lambeth Chappel.

London, Octob. 12.

Yesterday Orders were sent from Whitehall, and the Admiralty-Office, to the Governors of several Sea-Ports, concerning a Dutch Frigate which lies in our Channel, several on Board having the Plague; the said Orders are to force her away, and if she refuses, they have Directions to fire upon her and sink her - there were 50 Men in 4 Days time thrown over board which died of the Plague.

London, Octob. 14.

Sundays and Wednesdays, are appointed for a Committee of Council to sit, in order to take into Consideration proper Methods to be used, for preventing the spreading of the Plague, in Case it should be brought into these Kingdoms.

We hear, the College of Physicians have had several Meetings, according to an Order of Council, to appoint proper Persons within this City and Suburbs, viz. Surgeons and Apothecaries, who shall be capable of Regulating the Bills of Mortality, and of giving timely Notice of any Infection which may happen, in order to prevent the same from spreading, and that none are to execute that Office, but such as are examined by the said College.

Orders are given to the Board of his Majesty's Works, to give in an Estimate of Building Barracks in 6 or 7 Places near London; particularly

particularly on Black Heath, near Illington, near Hampstead, &c. in case the Plague should reach us, and the said Estimate we hear will be laid before the Parliament, in order for a Bill to pass for the building the same; but the Report of burning the Goss or Furzes on Black Heath last Saturday, proves a Mistake.

Sixteen Men of War are in Quest of the Dutch Frigate having the Plague. The first Information relating to her was sent hither by the Lord Whitworth, our Minister at the Hague.

London, Novem. 2.

At the last General Quarter Sessions held at Hicks-hall, the Court taking in Consideration the great Increase and Progress of the Plague Abroad, and that all proper Precautions ought to be used to preserve us from the Infection, was of Opinion, that the Laws for preventing and removing publick Nufances within the Weekly Bills of Mortality in this County be put in Execution.

New-York, March 27.

On the 22d Instant Low arrived here in a Sloop from Curacao.

Entered Outwards. None.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Sarah, John Harriot, to Jamaica.

Philadelphia, March 29.

On the 23d arrived here Capt. John Parker, in the Sarah Galley, from Madera, who left that Island about the 10th of February last, and brings us an Account of several London Vessels that were taking on Board there large Quantities of Wines for the West Indies. He met with one Capt. Corneck there, who acquainted him, That on the 28th of December last, as he was coming down Channel, he met with Capt. John Annis, bound from this Port for London, within a Days sail of the Downs. We are also advised by Capt. Parker of the Arrival of 12 Sail of Men of War at Lisbon, but upon what Account is uncertain.

Capt. Taylor in the Sloop Dolphin is arrived here from Barbadoes, but just from Anquilla. brings Advice, That Mr. Doltruple was arrived on the Island of Barbadoes as Factor for the Affiento Company, and that Esquire Worley was expected there every Day as their Governor.

Miss Harding in the Sloop Glasgow is arrived here from Maryland; Sloop Dolphin, William Ruth, from Virginia; Ship Sarah, Bartholomew Vokes, from Madera; Sloop Little Anne, Samuel Bicknell from Madera;

Sloop Mary and Anne, William Burn, from Rhode Island.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Arcadia, David Abbot, and Sloop Carpenter, William Drason, both for South-Carolina.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Loyal Burnet, Owen Meredith, for Barbadoes; Ship Illustrious, Henry Vir, for Barbadoes; Ship Dorothy, William Bull, for Jamaica, and Brigantine Cesar, George Grigg, for Antigua.

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

March 28. 1722

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons in the Province of *New-Jersey*, that are indebted to *David Lyell* and *William Bradford*, on account of the Excise, That within six weeks they apply to said *David Lyell* at his Plantation or *Mr John Barclay* in *Amboy*, and discharge their Bonds, or else they will be put in Suit against them.

For the ease of those that live in the Western Division, their Bonds are left with *Andrew Bradford* in *Philadelphia*.

THERE is to be sold by John Smith, Chocolate-Maker in Chestnut-street, very good Chocolate, pure Nut, at Twenty Three Shillings per Dozen, being made from a choice Parcel of Nut lately bought.

RUN away from *Gabriel Steele* of *Shrewsbury* in the *Jerseys*, on the 5th of this Instant March, 1722, A Servant Man called *Samuel Harding*; he has a Mould upon one of his Checks (it is thought to be his left) like a Blackberry, dark bushy Hair and a reddish Beard. A short Fellow; he had a homespun Kersey Coat on, a Serge Waistcoat and Leather Breeches. He is a Cooper by Trade. Any Person who shall take up and secure the said Servant, and convey him to his said Master, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides reasonable Charges.

Philadelphia, March 21, 1722.

RUN away the 10th Instant from *Daniel Martin*, living at *Abraham Pride's* in this City, a Servant Man named *John Lee* (commonly known by the Name of *Giff*), of a middle Stature, fair Complexion, brown Hair. He has a black Hat new dress'd, and a Camlet Coat with two Rows of Buttons on the Breast, and one below, and three Jackets, one Jack Docket with red Lining, another striped Holland lined with checker'd Linen, and the 2d of Ozenbigs, and Leather Breeches with Buttons covered with Leather, grey wollen Stockings, and good round-toed Shoes. Any Body securing the said Person shall have 40s. Reward, paid them by *Daniel Martin*.

Middletown, March 20, 1722.

TO be sold on very reasonable Terms, A Tract of Land containing near 300 Acres, pleasantly situated at *Middletown* in *Bucks County*; together with a good Plantation-House, a Fulling-Mill and all its Appurtenances, a large Orchard of 400 Apple Trees, besides other Fruit-Trees, Barn, Out-Houses, &c. It is very rich Land, well water'd and timber'd, and 30 Acres of choice Meadow, English Grass, and 90 Acres of Up Land cleared. Belonging to *Daniel Jackson* of *Middletown* as aforesaid, where any Persons may treat with him for the same.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by *Andrew Bradford*, at the *BIBLI* in the Second Street; and also by *William Bradford* in *New-York*, where Advertisements are taken in.



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY March 29th, to THURSDAY April 5th, 1722

Vienna, Octob. 6.

LAST Thursday the Ambassador of Venice received an Express from the Senate, with Advice, That the Turks do not only go on with their Vexations on the Subjects of that Republick; but also demand the Restitution of two Places, contrary to the Tenor of the Treaty of Passarowitz, whereupon the Senate humbly entreat the Emperor, to employ his good Offices at the Ottoman Porte for obtaining Satisfaction.

Brussels, Octob. 13.

It being observed, That the Trade to the East Indies receives great Prejudice by the too great Number of Ships sent thither, infomuch that the Owners are rather Losers than Gainers, the Marquis de Prie designs to suspend for some time his granting of Passports.

Madrid, Octob. 14.

The Most Christian King wrote the following Letter to his most Catholick Majesty, in Answer to that containing his Majesty's Proposal of Marriage with the Infanta.

S I R E,

I Cannot sufficiently express to your Majesty, with what Joy and sincere Acknowledgments I accept of a Proposal which anticipates to me all the Happiness I could most wish for; and what still heightens my Pleasure, is, its Conformity to the Sentiments of the King my Great Grandfather, whose Example and Purposes shall ever be the Rule of my Conduct: The Study of his Virtues and the Respect to his Memory, include the greatest Part of my Education; and wholly inspired with it as I am, methinks I behold him directing this Union, fastening more those Ties of Blood which already so strongly bind us. The tender Sentiments of Friendship and Consideration I owe to you as my Uncle, will be yet farther strengthened by those I shall pay to you as my Father-in-Law.

I will look upon the Infanta of Spain as upon a Princess destined for the Blessing of my Life; I will deem my self happy in being able to make her so, and with a firm Attention to that End, I purpose to make known the sincere Respects I have for your Majesty.

Signed,

*Paris, Sept.
20, 1721.*

LOUIS.

Paris, Octob. 15.

The Marquis de Torcy having in his Custody all Registers relating to the Ceremonial observed at the Marriage Ceremonies of our former Kings, has been sent for from his Country House of Sable, where he lived retired since the Council of Regency which was held on the 4th of last Month. On Sunday last he resigned his Place of Postmaster General of France, which was immediately given by the Regent to the Cardinal du Bois, as being dependent on his Office of Secretary of State for foreign Affairs. A Pension of 30000 Livres is given to the Marquis, to indemnify him for the Loss of his Place.

From the Amsterdam Gazette, Octob. 17.

Vienna, Octob. 1.

It is confirmed, That the Turks shew an intire Disposition to Peace; the Bashaw of Chockzim has promised to restore to the Subjects of Poland whatever was taken from them by several Parties. The Porte, it seems, has no other Aim in fortifying Widin and Chockzim, than to make Places of Arms of them, that they may serve as Barriers on the Side of Podolia and Bosnia.

London, Octob. 12.

William Monk, Esq; is appointed Attorney General of Jamaica, in the Room of Edmund Kelley, Esq;

London, Octob. 14.

They write from Constantinople, That the Divan (or Grand Council) have resolved, that the

the Sultan's eldest Son, presumptive Successor of the Ottoman Empire, shall travel to all Parts of Europe, to see the Situation of the principal Towns there, though such a tedious and expensive Journey is contrary to the Laws of Mahomet: So that the Sultan had already intimated to the Christian Ministers residing at Constantinople his Resolutions of sending his eldest Son abroad, with this Assurance, That great Alterations should be made in the Turkish Laws, in favour of the Christians, and that for the future they shall be permitted to settle in all Parts of Turkey and trade without the least Molestation.

New-York, April 2.

Yesterday arrived here in the Sloop Hope, Abraham Butler Master, in 28 Days from Jamaica, by whom we have Advice, that a Sloop which sailed hence last Fall, — Cook Master, for Jamaica, was taken by Pyrates, who kept him three Weeks, and threw most of his Lading overboard to come at some strong Beer, so that he carried not above 150 Barrels of Flour into Jamaica.

That they daily expect the Arrival of the Duke of Portland their Governor, and that several Houses are hired for his Retinue:

That his Majesty's Ship Greyhound, Guard Ship of this Province, had been at Jamaica, but was gone thence on her Cruise.

The great South Sea Ship was arrived there from London, and four Days before Butler sailed she took Fire and was burnt. 'Tis said, only two Sloop Load of Goods were taken out before she took Fire, and were sent away by some of the Factors. She was called the Royal George

A Sloop for Philadelphia sailed three Days before Capt. Butler, but he does not remember the Master's Name, and Capt. Martin in a Sloop for Philadelphia came out with him Bourdet in a Sloop is arrived at Amboy from Barbadoes and Anguilla, by whom we have Advice, that Capt. Overy in the Brig. Hope, was cast away in the Downs: He sailed from hence for London the 21st of October. We have no Account by him, whether any of the Men or Goods are saved; but a Letter *Via* Philadelphia, says, That Overy and all his Men, and Part of the Cargo were saved, the Brig lying three Days on shore before she broke to Pieces.

Last Week Conyars arrived here in a Sloop from the Isle Tortugas, and Cahoon in a Sloop from New London.

Capt. Eustace in the Brig. Eagle will sail

for Bristol on Thursday next, Wind and Weather permitting.

Entered Onwards.

Sloop George, Matthew Wolf, for Barbados; Sloop Catharine and Mary, John Larrance, and Sloop Hunter, John Ablin for Surrenam.

Cleared for Departure.

Brig. Hopewel, Walter Kippen, to Madera; Brig. Eagle, James Eustace, to Bristol.

Philadelphia, April 5.

Entered Inwards.

Sloop Anne, Shadlock Rivers, from Jamaica
Sloop Sea-Flower, Jehosaphat Hollands, from North-Carolina; Sloop Sarah, William Becke from North Carolina.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Grace and Elizabeth, John Oliver, for North Carolina; Ship Susannah, Robert Palmer, and Sloop Four Brothers, Henry Becke, for St. Christophers; Sloop Little Anne, Samuel Bicknall, for Jamaica.

Cleared out for Departure.

Ship Milford, Edward Foy, for Jamaica; Sloop Arcadia David Abbot, and Sloop Carpenter, John Parker, for South Carolina.

Births, Burials and Casualties in the City of Philadelphia, for the Month of March.

	<i>Chh. of England,</i>	<i>Presbyterians,</i>	
Males Christned,	4	2	
Females Christned,	3	4	
Males Buried,	2	3	
Females Buried,	2	2	
<i>People called Quakers.</i>			
Males Born, 14	Females, 19	In all	29
Males Buried, 2	Females, 4	In all	6

Buried in the Strangers Burial-Ground, 2.

Negroes, 6.

CASUALTIES.

Still-born, 2.

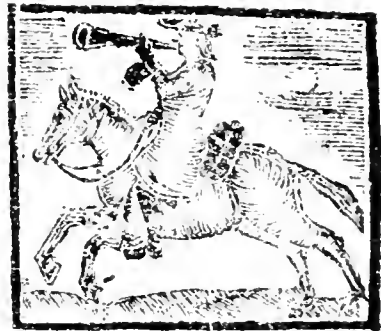
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THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY April 5th, to THURSDAY April 13th, 1722.

Petersburg, Octob. 6.

THE Court will set out for Moscow, as soon as there is Snow enough on the Ground to make such a Journey practicable. The foreign Ministers are invited thither also. We are informed, that the Emperor of China has granted Leave to the Russian Merchants to travel twice a Year into his Dominions with their Caravans, to whom the Czar designs to give a Guard of 60 Soldiers, to see them safe as far as the Wall of China. The Ambassador the Czar has appointed to go to that Country has received Orders to prepare for his Departure.

Genoa, Octob. 11.

On Wednesday last Signior Cesare de Franchi was elected Doge of this Republick; His Father enjoyed the like Dignity about 20 Years ago: So that this Gentleman's Mother, who is still living, has seen her Husband, her Brother, and now her Son govern this State.

Dantzick, Octob. 15.

The Czar has sent to Moscow an Officer of Note, to prepare all things for the triumphant Entry his Czarish Majesty designs to make into that Capital of his Empire; which will be finer than any thing of that kind ever seen there. All the Governors of his several Provinces are summoned to attend at that Solemnity. The Swedish Prisoners of War are also to be brought thither from all Parts, to march before his Majesty in the Procession. In short, nothing will be omitted that can add to the Lustre of that Solemnity; upon the same Day Rejoycings are to be made in all Parts of his Majesty's Dominions.

Vienna, Octob. 15.

It is said, the Emperor hath, at the Request of the Republick of Venice, ordered Mr. Dierling, his Resident at Constantinople, to found the Ottoman Porte, in relation to the

four following Points, viz. 1. Whether the Grand Signior does really design not to alter the Peace of Passrowitz? 2. For what Reason his Fleet is sailed out of the Dardanelles, and whether it is gone? 3. Why the Porte doth not put a Stop to the Infractions of the Corsairs of Dulcigno, who have carried away above 50 of the Venetian Subjects into Slavery? And why it doth not make Satisfaction for the Murder committed at Ragusa? 4. And lastly, Whether the Porte can prove, that all these Infractions were made without its Knowledge? But it is very improbable, that the Grand Signior's Subjects would dare to take those Steps by their own Authority only. Mr. Dierling is charged farther to represent to the Sultan, that such Proceedings being directly contrary to the Peace of Passrowitz, the Emperor is obliged by his Alliance with the Republick of Venice, to demand a suitable Satisfaction for the same.

Hague, Octob. 28.

Admiral Sommersdick is ordered to return Home with his Squadron from the Mediterranean.

London, Octob. 14.

Last Wednesday a Mail arrived from Lisbon, with Advice, That Ferdinando Wingfield, Esq; and two other English Merchants were seized there, for Exporting 100000*l.* of the Coin of that Kingdom, and we hear a Representation of the true State of that Affair has been laid, by some Portuguese Merchants, before his Majesty at Kensington, who has ordered the necessary Instructions to be sent to Mr. Worsley our Ambassador at Lisbon.

Seven Butchers in White Chappel were severally indicted for laying Blood and Excrements in the Streets, and were brought by Warrants, and pleaded guilty to their Indictments. The Court fined them 40*s.* a Piece, and

and discharged them, they promising to take Warning and amend for the future.

London, Octob. 21.

Last Thursday His Majesty, in his Speech to both Houses of Parliament, took Notice of the Peace in the North, and that with the looks, recommended the Encouragement of our Manufactures, by easing the Duties on their Exportation, and on the Importation of the Commodities used therein; also the supplying themselves with Naval Stores from our Plantations, the Discharging the Debts of the Navy, and an effectual Stop to the running of Goods. &c.

Newport, Rhode-Island, March 30.

There has lately a surprizing Appearance been seen at Narraganset, which is the Occasion of much Discourse here, and is variously represented; but for the Substance of it, it is Matter of Fact beyond Dispute, it having been seen by Abundance of People, and one Night by about 20 Persons at the same time, who came together for that Purpose. The Truth, as near as we can gather from the Relations of several Persons, is as follows.

This last Winter there was a Woman died at Narraganset of the Small Pox. and since she was buried there has appeared upon her Grave chiefly, and in various other Places, a bright Light as the Appearance of Fire. This Appearance commonly begins about 9 or 10 of the Clock at Night, and sometimes as soon as it was dark. It appears variously as to Time, Place, Shape and Magnitude, but commonly on or about the Grave, and sometimes about and upon the Barn and Trees adjacent; sometimes in several Parts, but commonly in one intire Body. The first Appearance is commonly small, but increases to a great Bigness and Brightness, so that in a dark Night they can see the Grass and Barque of the Trees very plainly; and when it is at the Height they can see Sparks fly from the Appearance like Sparks of Fire, and the likeness of a Person in the midst wrapt in a Sheet with its Arms folded. This Appearance moves with incredible Swiftnes, sometimes the Distance of Half a Mile from one Place to another in the twinkling of an Eye. It commonly appears every Night, and continues till Break of Day. A Woman in that Neighbourhood says she has seen it every Night for these six Weeks past.

New York, April 9.

On the third Capt. Boyles in a Sloop arrived here from Jamaica, and on the 4th Capt. Lawrence in a Brigantine from Barbadoes, Capt. Burch in a Sloop from Bermuda, and Capt.

Bodine in a Sloop from Granada, and on the 6th Capt. Ten Eijck in a Sloop from Curracoa.

The Information we had of the Royal George being burnt at Jamaica, mentioned last Post, proves a Misinformation, there was a great Ship burnt at Kingston of 12 Guns, belonging to Bristol, but it was not the Royal George.

Letters from Boston tell us, the Parliament was sitting the 15th of February, and others say a New Parliament were chusing.

The Snow King George sailed from Cowes for this Port about the 19th or 20th of February, and is daily expected.

Outward Entries.

Sloop Peter, Middleton Billop, for Barbadoes; Sloop Rubey, Peter Low, for Curracoa, and the Ship Samuel for London.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop George, Matthew Wolf, to Barbadoes.

Perth-Amboy, April 10.

On Friday last the Sloop Adventure, Samuel Vincent Master, arrived here from St. Domingo, and on Saturday last the Sloop Monmouth, David Lyell, Jun. Master, arrived here from Antigua and Anguilla.

Philadelphia, April 12.

Entred Inwards.

Sloop George, John Burch, from Jamaica; Sloop Elizabeth and Anne, John Tucker, from Turks Island; Sloop Love, Francis Sultus, from Bermados.

Entred Outwards.

Ship Sarah, Bartholomew Vokes, for Madeira; Sloop Dolphin, Henry Taylor, Sloop Charles, Henry Coombes, Sloop Betty, Joseph Griffiths, Sloop George, John Burch, for Jamaica; Sloop Mary and Anne, William Burn, for Rhode Island.

Cleared Out for departure.

Sloop Beginning, William Goddard, for South Carolina; Schooner Martha and Mary, James Wilkins, for Bermados; Ship Betty, John Richmond, for Newfoundland; Sloop Grace and Elizabeth, John Oliver for North Carolina; Brigantine Dove, Lawrence Anderson, for New England; Sloop Four Brothers Henry Becks for St. Christophers.

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

There is to be sold by John Smith, Chocolate-Maker in Chestnut-street, very good Chocolate, pure Nut, at Twenty Three Shillings per Dozen, being made from a choice Parcel of Nut lately bought.

VERY good Whalebone to be Sold by Andrew Bradford: Also very good Mellasses to be Sold by the Barrel: Also very good Corks to be Sold by Wholesale or Retail, at very Reasonable Rates.

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THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY April 12th, to THURSDAY April 19th, 1722.

An Abstract of one of CATO's Letters
sent to the Author of the London Journal.

S I R,

THE Love of One's Country, or Publick Spirit, is a Phrase in every Body's Mouth, but it seldom goes deeper; it is talked of without being felt: Some mention it without having any Idea at all of it, but only as a fine Thing which every Body likes, and a good Quality which one would not seem to be without.

Others, when they name it, intend only some poor and selfish Gratification of their own. Thus with great Men it is Wealth and Empire, to do what they list, and get what they can; which is direct Faction, or promoting under Colour of the Publick, those Views which are inconsistent with it. Thus with the Trader and Artificer, it is the Encouraging that Sort of Art or Ware in which he himself deals: And this is Monopoly and Engrossing, ever mischievous to the Publick.

In Popish Countries it is Publick Spirit to build and beautify many Churches at the Expence of the poor People; who must also maintain, at a further Expence, a long Band of luxurious Ecclesiasticks, to play Tricks in them; or, in other Words, to keep the Heads and Pockets of their deluded Hearers as empty as they can. It is moreover great Publick Spirit to adorn an old Skull with Pearl and Diamonds, and to enrich a venerable rotten Tooth with Gold and Emeralds, of a Value sufficient to maintain a City and all its Inhabitants, who yet perhaps are starved by doing it. It is likewise very Publick-spirited there for a Man to starve his Family and his Posterity, to endow a Monastery, and to feed, or rather gorge, a Fraternity of Reverend Gluttons, professed Foes to Truth and Peace, and the Prosperity of the World; Idlers maintain'd to gormondize and deceive. This forsooth, is Publick Spirit, to rob the Country of its Hands, to rear up a pernicious and turbulent Mob of Drones, in Principles destructive of Liberty, and to bring up Enemies to a Country at its own Charges.

In Arbitrary Countries, it is Publick Spirit to be blind Slaves to the blind Will of the Prince, and to slaughter or be slaughtered for him at his Pleasure: But in Protestant free Countries, Publick Spirit is another Thing; it is to combat Force and Delusion; it is to reconcile the true Interest of the Governed and Governors; it is to expose IMPOSTORS, and to resist Oppressors; and it is to maintain the People in Liberty, Plenty, Ease and Security.

This is Publick Spirit; which contains in it every laudable Passion, and takes in Parents, Kindred, Friends, Neighbours, and every Thing dear to Mankind; it is the

highest Virtue, and contains in it almost all others; Steadfastness to good Purposes, Fidelity to one's Trust, Resolution in Difficulties, Defiance of Danger, Contempt of Death, and impartial Benevolence to all Mankind. It is a Passion to promote universal Good, with personal Pain, Loss and Peril: It is one Man's Care for many, and the Concern of every Man for All.

Consider this Picture, O ye great Patriots and Guardians of the Earth, and try if you resemble it. Whom have you exalted for his own Merits, and whom cast down for the sake of your Country? What Advantages have you acquired to your Nation, with Loss to your selves; and have your Peoples Losses never been your Gains?

Out of England these Questions cannot well be answered; nor could they in England formerly.

If my Character of Publick Spirit be thought too Heroick, at least for the Living Generation, who are indeed but Babes in that Virtue, I will readily own, that every Man has a Right and a Call to provide for himself, to attend upon his own Affairs, and to study his own Happiness. All I contend for is, That this Duty of a Man to himself be performed subsequently to the General Welfare, and consistently with it. The Affairs of all should be minded preferentially to the Affairs of One, as every Man is ready to own when his own Particular is embarked with the Whole; as indeed every Man's will prove to be sooner or later, though for a while some may thrive upon the Publick Ruins; but their Fate seldom fails to meet with them at last, them or their Posterity.

It is a favourable Sign of Publick Spirit, though not a certain Sign, when the Interest and Reputation of Men rise and encrease together; and there is Policy and Wisdom in it. He who acquires Money in spite of Fame, pays dear for his Avarice, while it returns him Hatred and Curses, as well as Gold; and to be rich and detested, is to me no very pleasing Character. The same holds true in Regard to Ambition, and every other other Passion, which breaks its Bounds, and makes a Captive of its Owner. It's scarcely possible to be a Rogue and to be beloved; and when Men are arrived at an Insensibility of popular Censure and Opinion, concerning their Honesty or Dishonesty, it is a Sign that they are at a Defiance with the Community where they live, and that the rest ought to be upon their Guard against them; they do as it were cut themselves off from the Society, and teach People what to call them.

It is true, that great ill Men never fail to have great Court paid to their Fortunes; which Court their own Self-Love always construes to be paid to their Persons: But there is a Way to undeceive them, and it often happens; let them but sink into Meanness, and they will soon find themselves sunk into Contempt, which is the End of Hatred when the Object of Hatred diminishes.

For

For a Conclusion; As the Preservation of Property is the Source of National Happiness, whoever violates Property, or lessens or changes it, Common Sense says, That *He is an Enemy to his Country*, and *Publick Spirit* says, *He should feel its Vengeance.*

As yet in *England* we can speak such bold Truths; and we never desire to see the Day, when it will be later for one Man to be a Traytor, than for another Man, or a whole People, to call him so. Wherever *Publick Spirit* is found dangerous, she will soon be seen dead

I am, SIR,
Your Humble Servant,
C A T O.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Rome, Octob. 11.

It is reported here, that the Pope has defired the Chevalier de St. George, who seems to be much in the Favour of this Court, to recommend some proper Person against the next Promotion of Cardinals.

From the Supplement to the Amsterdam Gazette, Octob. 31.

Paris, Octob. 24.

By Letters from Provence and the Gevaudan, to the 10th Instant, it appears, That the Venom of the Contagion still abates, several Places that have been infected are grown healthy again, and where the Contagion still remains, the Number of those who recover is greater than that of those it kills.

Paris, Jan. 21.

The Infanta is to lie this Night at Orleans. It is said, the Night before her coming hither she is to lie at Berny, a Country House of Cardinal de Bissy, three Leagues from hence; that she is to dine there the next Day, and that the Duke and Duchess of Orleans, accompanied with all the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, will wait on her there. The King will go as far as Bourg la Rein, and receive the Infanta as she alights from her Coach; and after his Majesty has stayed with her some time at the House of M. Marchaid, he will return to this City, and the Infanta attended by the Court is to follow immediately after his Majesty. The Roads from Bourg la Reine to the City are to be lined with Guards. The Provost des Marchands, with all the Officers of the City, will wait her coming at Montrouge, and after having made a Speech, conduct her into the

City. When the Princess passes by the Observatory, she will be saluted by 30 Fire Boxes, which will be a Signal for the first Discharge of the great Guns of the Arsenal. Near the Gate of St. James's she will find a triumphal Arch, all the Streets she passes through will be hung with Tapestries, and lined with Soldiers, the second triumphal Arch stands near the Chatelet, when she rides through that, the great Guns of the Bastile will fire; at her going through the third, which stands near the Pont Notre Dame, the Guns of the City will be fired; at the Entrance of the Street Ferroniere will be the fourth, at her coming to that 20 great Guns placed on the Quay de Louvre will fire; the 5th and finest is to be in the Square of the Royal Palace, where, when the Princess arrives, the Guns of the Hospital of the Invalids will fire. The same Night fine Fire-Works will be let off before the Palace of the Thuilleries, the next Day one before the Palace Royal, and the third Day one before the Town Houle.

Constantinople, Jan. 6.

The great Caravan that goes once a Month to Mecca, to guard the Pilgrims that visit Mahomet's Tomb, was lately attacked by the Arabs, and forced them to pay large Sums for their Ransom.

Rome, Jan. 17.

The Portuguese Ambassador has Advice, that an English Ship arrived at Genoa from Lisbon, has on Board Bills of Exchange for 500,000 Pieces of Eight, for purchasing a Bull in Favour of the New Patriarchal Church for Lisbon, for the Grandeur of the Portuguese. Notwithstanding the pressing Instances of Mr. Robert Knight, late Cashier of the South Sea Company in England, to be admitted into the Pretender's Protection, he was not allowed the Favour to see him, as though he had been injured by his Cheats committed in Great Britain. Hereupon the Pope has banished him out of the Ecclesiastical State.

Vienna, Jan. 21.

Our Resident at Constantinople has great Civilities paid him at the Ottoman Portè, and the Sultan is religiously resolved to observe the Treaty of Peace.

Vienna, Jan. 24.

The Emperor has agreed to grant the Investiture of Bremen and Verden to the King of Great Britain's Minister.

The Moscovites continue their Military Preparations, and it is said Prince Menzikoff has

has already received Orders from the Czar to attempt the Execution of a certain important Enterprize.

Venice, Jan. 24,

The Recruiting of our Troops in Dalmatia and the Levant is still carried on, and our Frontiers are put in a good Posture of Defence, in case the Turks should make a Rupture.

Rome, January 24.

Cardinal Acquaviva gave a noble Entertainment on Account of the Conclusion of the Marriage of the Prince of Austrias and Mademoiselle de Montpensier; there was erected an Amphitheater, and upon it a stately Throne with two Statues, representing France and Spain, and Genij supported on their Wing in the Air uniting them; the four Parts of the World offering them Presents, Heresy and the Mahometan Religion were trampled under their Feet.

Eight Hundred Men are daily digging a Canal, for carrying the Water of the Sea into the Lake Santa Felicita, where they found under Ground three Water Pipes, with Inscriptions of Valerianus the Emperor, also the Stern of a Galley, whereby it appears, that the Port of the Romans was there.

Madrid, Jan. 26.

Mr. Stratford, Agent of the British South Sea Company arrived here two Days ago.

Milan, Jan. 28.

They write from Rome, that the Pretender told the Pope that though his Son was but a Year old, he daily heard Mass, that he might imbibe the Roman Faith with his Mothers Milk.

Stockholm, Jan. 28.

It is rumoured, that an Alliance is carrying on between France, Spain and the Czar, and this Crown.

Hamburgh, Jan. 30.

Here is Advice that the Czar is forming an Army of 50000 Men in Courland, designing to march through Polish Prussia, to assist the Duke of Mecklemburg against his Nobility. He is equipping his Fleet at Petersburg.

New York, April 16.

Last Week Vesey arrived in a Sloop from Anguilla; Burchen in a Scooner from Cape Cateoch, and Rall in a Sloop from the Isle Tertugas.

On the 11th Instant a Sloop from North-Carolina. Elisha Riden Master, arrived here,

on the 12th Matthew Furber in a Sloop from St. Thomas, and on the 13th John Thurman in a Sloop from South Carolina

On the same Day arrived here the Snow King George, Henry Rowe Master from Holland and Cows, which last Port he left the 20. of February, by whom we have Advice that Capt. Overy from hence for London, was Cast away off Beachey-Head, the Men and most of the Goods saved, but the Vessel lost.

That the Plague was much abated in France,

That the Parliament were fitting, and had made great Alterations in the Trade to and from the Plantations, and that it was generally believed there would be a new Parliament in a short time.

That the Lord Cornwallis, Pay Master General, was dead, and 'twas generally believed he would be succeeded in that Office by the Honourable Spencer Compton.

That the Duke of Bolton, Duke and Earl of Manchester, and Sir David Dolrymple are dead.

That Sir John Shaw, Collector of the Port of London, is dead, and succeeded by a Son of Mr. Walpole.

Tis said the Earl of Essex will go Ambassador to France.

On Feb. 10. The Parliament ordered a Bill to be engrossed, for the Encouragement of the Silk Manufactures of this Kingdom, and for taking off several Duties on Merchandize exported, and for reducing the Duties upon Beaver Skins, Pepper, Mace, Cloves and Nutmegs imported.

That all Beaver Skins and other Furs of the Product of the British Plantations in America Asia or Africa. be imported directly into Great Britain.

That a new Bridge is to be built over the Thames from Westminster to Southwark.

Outward Entries.

Sloop Benjamin, Benj. Conyers, and Sloop Abigail, William Jarrat, for Jamaica; Sloop Elizabeth, Thomas Birch, for Curacao; Sloop Hope, Abraham Butler for Barbadoes, and Sloop Speedwell, Arnont Schermerhorn for Bolton.

Cleared for Departure. None.

Philadelphia, April 19.

On Tuesday in the Afternoon an Accident happened in this City, a Butcher who came from Frankford, very much in Drink, stript his Cloaths off to his Shirt, ran into the River at the Arch Wharf and was drowned; he could not be found that Night, and Yesterday was discovered by a Fish hook catching hold of his Leg, and so haul'd up.

Phila

Coffee-House, Philadelphia, April 19.

Entered Inwards.

Sloop Pearl, Robert Spafforth, from Bermudas; Sloop May flower, Charles Blakey from South Carolina.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Anne, Anthony Peel, for Virginia; Sloop Anne, Joseph Smith, for St. Christophers; Ship Charming Sally, James Gruchy, for London.

Cleared Out for departure.

Ship Trine Hope, Warner Holt, for Barbadoes; Ship Sarah, Bartholomew Vokes, for Madera; Ship Hamstead, Francis Wells, for Jamaica.

Price Currant at Philadelphia.

Flour, 8s. 6d. to 9s. per C.	Barley, 1s. 8d. to 2s.
White Bread, 15 s. per C.	Pale Malt, 2s. 9d.
Middling, ditto 12 s.	Ditto, High-colour'd, 2s. 6d.
Brown, ditto 10s. to 11s.	Pork, 45 s. per Barrel.
Tobacco, 10s. to 11 s.	Beef, 30 s.
Muscovado Sugar, 25 to 35s.	Pitch, 13s. to 14s.
Turpentine, 9 s. to 10 s.	Tar, 10s.
Rice, 14 s. to 15 s.	Gun-Powder,
Cinger, 18 s. to 20 s.	Bohea-Tea, 25 to 30s. p. Pou.
Rum, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. p. Gal.	Whalebone, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.
Melasses, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.	Pipe-Staves, 3 l. per Thous.
Salt, fine 14d. to 18d. per Bush.	Hoghead, ditto, 45 s.
Ditto, Course, 1s.	Barrel, ditto, 22s. 6d.
Wheat, 2s. 10d. to 2s.	Pine Boards, 3 l.
Rye, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.	Mad. Wine, 19 to 22 l. p. Pip
Indian Corn, 20d. to 21d.	

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL Persons indebted to Thomas Chalkley Merchant in the City of Philadelphia, are desired to come and settle their Accounts by reason his Book-keeper is going to leave him, in order to prevent differences which may arise hereafter

STrayed away from Philadelphia about 3 Weeks since, A White Mare about 14 Hands high, Shod before the Shoes turned up, never was shod behind, has an O branded on the neck shoulder, Whoever can give such an Account of her as she may be found shall be well Satisfied by
John Coplon.

RUN away from Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Cerings and Mr. Chamberlin, in Hanover County in Virginia, about the first of January 1722. Three Servant Men,

Adam Page a Middle sized Man, with Light brown curled Hair fresh Coloured, crooked Nose, aged about 40 Years; he has an Old Grey Serge Coat on, Leather Breeches, Gray Tarn Stockings and a good Felt Hat, he is a Sawyer by Trade but calls himself a Joiner.

Joseph Collins, a thick well-set Man, black Hair and black Eyes, aged about Twenty seven Years. He has on a dark coloured coat Coat, an old fine Hat with a Mourning Seal on, and dark coloured worsted Stockings.

William Parker, a small short Man, light brown Hair, much Fox-fredden, aged about Twenty three Years. He has

on a good cinnamon Suit of Drugges, with grey Tarn Stockings and square toed Shoes.

Whoever takes up and secures any one or all of these Run-aways, and gives Notice to Mr. Humphry Murray or William Pawlet in Philadelphia, shall have Forty Shillings Reward for each of them.

N. B. They have a Pass along with them from Col. Story of Maryland all in one Paper.

WHereas about Twenty Years since, there came into these Parts of America, with one Mr. Charles French, who lives at Ancocks-Creek in Burlington County, in West-Jersey, one Samuel Lacy born in Northamptonshire, These are to give Notice, That if the said Samuel Lacy be living, and will come to Henry Flower, Postmaster of Philadelphia, he may be informed of something very considerable for his Advantage; And further, If any Person can give any true and satisfactory Account or Proof of the said Samuel Lacy's being now living, shall have a Reward of Five Pounds current Money of this Province paid them by the said Henry Flower.

THERE is to be sold by John Smith, Chocolate-Maker in Chestnut-street, very good Chocolate, pure Nut, at Twenty Three Shillings per Dozen, being made from a choice Parcel of Nut lately bought.

VERY good Whalebone to be Sold by Andrew Bradford: Also very good Mellasses to be Sold by the Barrel: Also very good Corks to be Sold by Wholesale or Retail, at very Reasonable Rates.

A Tract of Land, containing One Thousand Acres, lying on Nichin-Creek, near Manahatony, in the County of Philadelphia, is to be sold. Particulars thereof may be had at Peter Evans's in Philadelphia.

VERY good Bisket of all Sorts, to be sold by William Bantoft, Baker, in the Second Street near the Market, Philadelphia, both by Wholesale and Retail.

Middletown, March 20, 1722.

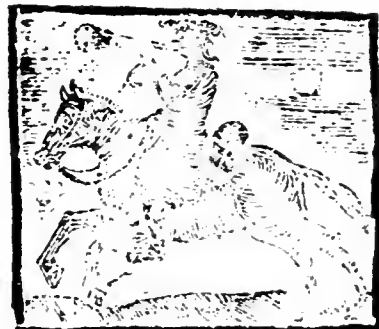
TO be sold on very reasonable Terms, A Tract of Land containing near 300 Acres, pleasantly situated at Middletown in Bucks-County; together with a good Plantation-House, a Fulling-Mill and all its Appurtenances, a large Orchard of 400 Apple-Trees, besides other Fruit-Trees, Barn, Our-Houses, &c. It is very rich Land, well water'd and timber'd, and 20 Acres of choice Meadow, English Grass, and 50 Acres of Up Land cleared. Belonging to Daniel Jackson of Middletown aforesaid, where any Persons may treat with him for the same.

Philadelphia, March 21, 1722.

RUN away the 10th Instant from Daniel Martin, living at Abraham Pride's in this City, a Servant Man named John Lee (commonly known by the Name of Giff), of a middle Stature, fair Complexion, Brown Hair. He has a black Hat new dress'd, and a Gambler Coat with two Rows of Buttons on the Bre-st, and one below, and three Jackets, one dark Drugges with red Lining, another striped Holland lined with checker'd Linnen, and the 3d of Orangebrigs, and Leather Breeches with Buttons covered with Leather, grey woollen Stockings, and good round toed Shoes. Any Body securing the said Person shall have 40s. Reward, paid them by Daniel Martin.

RUN away from Gabriel Stolle of Shrewsbury in the Jerseys, on the 5th of this Instant March, 1722, A Servant Man called Samuel Harding; he has a Mould upon one of his Cheeks (it is thought to be his left) like a Blackberry, dark bay Hair and a reddish Beard. A short Fellow; he had a homespun Kersey Coat on, a Serge Waistcoat and Leather Breeches. He is a Cooper by Trade. Any Person who shall take up and secure the said Servant, and convey him to his said Master shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides reasonable Charges.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street; and also by Williams Bradford in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in.



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY April 19th, to THURSDAY April 26th, 1722.

Berlin, Jan. 6.

THE King of Prussia returned to Town on the 21 Instant, being entirely recovered of a Hurt he received by a Boar, as he was hunting near Wusterhausen the 15th of the last Month. That Accident happened to him in the following Manner: three Dogs having fastened upon the Boar, the King was alighting from his Horse, when the Dogs quitted their Hold, the Boar made at him, while he had yet a Foot in the Saddle, and with his Tusk struck a large Wound in the outer Part of his Thigh. His Majesty was carried to Potsdam, and the Wound having no Heaver attending it, was not difficult to cure. The Day his Majesty returned hither the Lord Whitworth, his Britannick Majesty's Ambassador, had Audience of him. The Duke of Mecklemburg passed incognito this Week, about three German Miles from hence, for Danzick, on his Way to Petersburg. His Prussian Majesty designs to go the 19th Instant to Wusterhausen, having ordered Preparations to be made for Hunting the wild Boar again several Days following in that Neighbourhood.

London, Jan. 13.

The last Letters from the Brazils to Lisbon, mention, that some new Mines are discovered in the Government of St. Paul, that they are richer than the Old Ones; that the People of the neighbouring Country give a Pound of Gold for a Pound of Gun Powder, and exchange the like Weight for double as much of any other Sort of Ammunition.

His Majesty's Ship the Kingston, Capt. Eaton now sitting at Portsmouth is appointed to carry over his Grace the Duke of Portland to his Government of Jamaica; and as she will be very soon ready for the Sea, it is expected that his Grace will embark in a little time, his Baggage being now shipping off.

The Republick of Venice has owned the

Czar's Title of Emperor by a Letter wrote on that Subject.

A Minister or Agent from Tunis, is arrived at the Hague in his Way to Great Britain, and has brought with him a Lyon and several fine Turkish Horses, as a Present to his Britannick Majesty.

New York, April 23.

On the 20th Instant arrived here a Sloop from the Bahama Islands, William Smith Master, Capt. Hopkins in the Ship Sunderland from London, who sailed from the Downs the 25th of February; A Sloop from Jamaica, William White Master, Capt. Bloodworth in the Snow Sea Nymph from Bristol, who sailed from thence the 21st of February, the Snow Nancy for Philadelphia sailed a Tide before him, and a Sloop from North Carolina — Denham Master, with Advice, That Charles Eden, Esq; late Governor of that Province died there the 27th of March last.

London Journal of the 27th of February, says, A Breach with the Turks seems unavoidable, and the Venetians particularly are making the necessary Preparations in as full a Manner as if the War was actually declared.

The Moscovites grow more and more uneasy to the Poles, and the Prospect on that side is far from such as could be wished by those who are concerned for the Preserving the Tranquility of Europe. That the Congress of Cambray will be fully formed on the Arrival of the British Ministers.

That the Earl of Suffolk and Bindon is dead.

That His Majesty had given the Royal Assent to the Malt Act, to the Act for the further Encouragement of the Importation of Naval Stores, to the Act for altering the Form of the Quakers Affirmation, to the Portugal Merchants Act, and to some other publick and private Acts.

That the Parliament were sitting, who (twice thought) would rise in a few Days, and that a New Parliament would be called. Great

Preparations were making for the New Elections, as appears by the publick News Papers.

Twenty five Passengers are come in Capt. Hoskins from London, among whom two Clergymen of the Church of England, sent by the Society for Propagation of the Gospel, one for Stratford in Connecticut, and the other for New Bristol in New England.

Capt. Smith in the Ship Beaver was to sail from London for this Port about the 1st of March.

New-York, April 21. About three in the Morning Mrs. Burnet, our Governor's Lady, was delivered of a Son, upon which all our Vessels in the Road displayed their Ensigns, Pendants, &c.

Outward Entries.

Sloop Paddock, John Thurman, for Boston; Sloop John and Elizabeth, John Rall, for St. Thomas; Sloop Catharine, Peter Bedlow, for Jamaica; Sloop Speedwell, John Vesey, for Curracoa; Sloop Joseph, John Riffen, for North Carolina; Ship King George Galley, for South Carolina; Brig. Expedition, Samuel Larrance, for Barbadoes; Sloop Mary, William Beekman, for Boston.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Speedwell, Arnont Schermerhorn, to Boston; Sloop Rubie, Peter Low, to Curracoa; Sloop Peter, Middleton Billop, to Barbadoes; Sloop Catharine and Mary, John Larrance, to Surream.

Clarke in a Sloop from Newcastle, Beekman and Theobalds in two Sloops from Boston, and Carmer in a Sloop from Boston and Rhode-Island are arrived here.

New-Castle, April 24.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer and Goal-Delivery, held at this Place for the County of New-Castle upon Delaware, before Col. John French, Samuel Lowman, Benj. Sanmer and James Steel, Esqrs. Eleanor Moore and Elizabeth Girtterson, received Sentence of Death, upon their being convicted of the Murder of a Bastard Child born of the Body of the said Eleanor Moore

Philadelphia, April 26.

Entred Inwards.

Sloop Richard and Mary, James Forster, from Bristol and Anguilla; Sloop Rebeckah, Joseph Lusher, from Turks Island; Sloop Mary, John Stout, from Barbadoes; Sloop William, Benj. Tucker, from Anguilla; Sloop Content, W. Keele, from Bermudos; Sloop Cutwater, John Price, from Bath Town in North Carolina; Snow Nancy, John Bedford, from Bristol

Entred Outwards.

Sloop Sarah and Mary, William Beeke, for Barbadoes; Sloop Pearl, Robert Spofforth, for Barbadoes; Sloop Anne, Joseph Smith, for St. Christopher's.

Cleared Out for departure.

Sloop Anne, Anthony Peel, for Virginia.

By Capt. Bedford we have the following Advice, in the Publick News, That on the 4th of January the British Captives, being 26 Masters, and 241 Seamen, redeemed by the late Treaty with the Emperor of Morocco, came through the City to St. Paul's Cathedral, to give solemn Thanks to Almighty God for their Deliverance from Slavery; a Sermon being preached on that Occasion by the Reverend Mr. Berryman, Chaplain to the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London, and a Collection made there for their Relief, amounting to 128 £. 18 s. 6 d. They afterwards proceeded to St. James's, to return their Thanks to his Majesty, were admitted into his Presence in the Garden of that Palace, and his Majesty was graciously pleased to order the further Bounty of Five Hundred Pounds to be distributed amongst them. They went likewise and presented themselves before their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales, at Leicester-House, and his Royal Highness was pleased to order Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds to be given them.

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

Bristol, April 23, 1722:

RUN away from Thomas Wathell a Servant Man named Thomas Over, aged about 21 Years, of a middle Stature, fresh Colour and light brown Hair. He is marked with Gun-Powder in the fleshy Part of one of his Arms, with the Jerusalem-Arms, and the two first Letters of his Name. He has a New felt Hat, a light coloured Pea-Jacket and Leather Breeches, one Oxenbrig Shirt, grey woollen Stockings, and good round toed Shoes. Any Person who shall take up and secure the said Servant, and give Notice to his said Master, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides reasonable Charges, paid

By me, Thomas Wathell.

STrayed away from Philadelphia about 3 Weeks since, A White Mare about 14 Hands high, Shod before the Shoes turned up, never was Shod behind, has an O branded on the near shoulder, Whoever can give such an Account of her as she may be found shall be well Satisfied by

John Copson's

Whereas about Twenty Years since, there came into these Parts of America, with one Mr. Charles French, who lives at Ancocus-Creek in Burlington County, in West-Jersey, one Samuel Lacy born in Northamptonshire, These are to give Notice, That if the said Samuel Lacy be living, and will come to Henry Flower, Postmaster of Philadelphia, he may be informed of something very considerable for his Advantage; And further, if any Person can give any true and satisfactory Account or Proof of the said Samuel Lacy's being now living, shall have a Reward of Five Pounds current Money of this Province paid them by the said Henry Flower



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY April 26th, to THURSDAY May 2d, 1722.

Tunis, Decemb. 5.

A Letter has been delivered by Capt. Scott, Comandore of some English Men of War which are now in these Seas, from the King his Master to the Bey of Algiers, in which his British Majesty forbids the Algerines to come and cruize in the British Sea, or any where round it, telling them, that such who shall act contrary to this shall be made lawful Prize of; nor will he allow them to take any English Ship in the Western Part of the Northern Sea, notwithstanding that they should not be provided with Passports for the Mediterranean. As to the first Article the Regency of Algiers has answer'd; That the Algerines should not for the future be allowed to cruize in any Part of his British Majesty's Dominions; but as to the second Article, they would take any Ships whatsoever that was not provided with sufficient Passports.

Petersburgh, Jan. 9.

Our Advices from Moscow inform us, that they are making extraordinary Preparations there for the Thanksgiving-Day, which is to be observ'd there the 1st or 2d of next Month. They are carrying from hence by Land to Moscow a Frigate of 23 Guns, to sail on that Day to the Inhabitants of that City, where such Ships as this were never befor. All the foreign Ministers who resided in this Place are set out for Moscow. They continue to reduce both our Sea and Land Forces: And we hear that most of the Sea Officers go and enter directly into the Emperor's Service.

*From the Amsterdam Gazette.
Hamburgh, Jan. 22.*

We hear from Sweden, That they are endeavouring, and not without Success, to reunite the Minds of the Grandees of that Kingdom, that the ensuing Diet of the States may sit directly about Business for the Good and Advantage of that Kingdom. Our Letters from Petersburgh still assure us, that the Czar will give his eldest Daughter to the Duke of Hildstein.

Hamburgh, Jan. 27.

By some Letters from Copenhagen we are informed, that they talk there of fitting out 12 or 14 Men of War, which are to put out to Sea with the Gallies which they are now actually rigging, but on what Account they are preparing this Squadron nobody knows. They add, that his Danish Majesty has ordered the Magistrates of Copenhagen to give in an exact Account of all the Money that has been rais'd upon the Town since the Year 1654, that he may see whether this Money has been employed to the Purposes design'd.

Hanover, Jan. 27.

They still talk very variously here of the Duke of Mecklenburgh's Journey at present, they say that he is now at Dantzick, where he waits the Return of an Express which he dispatched to the Czar. The Diet of the States of Mecklenburgh will very shortly break up, but the Imperial Commission will be continued till further Orders from the Emperor.

Dantzick, Jan. 29.

It is said here, That the Governor of Riga has received Orders from the Czar, to make most of the Mecklenburgh Regiments which were in Winter Quarters round that Place, file off towards the Frontiers of Poland and Courland, and to make most of the Cossacks march towards the Frontiers of Turkey, and as these Mecklenburgh Regiments consist of 28 or 30 Thousand Men, the Polanders seem under very great Apprehensions from these Preparations. Our last Advices from Petersburgh say, That since the Departure of the Czarish Court to Moscow, every thing is quiet in that Empire, but notwithstanding the excessive Cold in those Parts, they still work very diligently upon the New Men of War and Gallies, which are all to be fitted against the Czar's Return from Moscow.

From the Amsterdam Gazette and Supplement.

Brussels, Jan. 25.

The Deputies of the States of Flanders have presented to the Marquis de Prie their Act of Consent to the usual Subsidie, which amounts to One Thousand three Hundred Thousand Florins. The Ostend Trade to the Indies not meeting with the desired Success, there will be but one Ship sail from thence this Year, which they are now actually fitting out for China. The Count de Windbaratz will certainly set out next Week for the much talk'd of Congress of Cambray.

Frankfort, Jan. 28.

They assure us that the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel will, in a very little time, send a Minister to the Hague, there to treat of the Marriage between the Prince of Nassau Orange, and the King of Prussia's eldest Daughter. All those who lay any Claim as Heirs to the Estates of the late Prince George of Nassau Idstein, have sent their Deputies to Wisbaden, where they have begun to confer about it. The King of Prussia is resolv'd that if the Protestants of the Palatinate do not receive immediate Satisfaction upon his Restoring to the Monastery of Hammerleben the 8000 Rixdollars a Year, he will make much more considerable Reprisals upon the Roman Catholics of the Empire.

Hamburgh,

Hamburgh, Jan. 30.

The Count de Kinski has followed the Czar to Moscow. The States of Sweden are to assemble the 28th of this Month. 'Tis given out that they are negotiating a Treaty of Alliance between Great-Britain, Sweden and Denmark. The Duke of Retwisch is to inherit the Estate of the late Duke of Holstein Ploen, in Case that the Child, with which the Duchess now goes, should not prove a Boy. The Baron d' Eicholtz, who is in the Duke of Retwisch's Service, is gone to take Possession of the Estate of the late Duke of Holstein Ploen in the Duke his Master's Name. The Dutchess Dowager has also sent to take Possession of the same.

Venice, Jan. 24.

Mr. Francis Doria has by the Senate been named Ambassador to the Court of Vienna, in the Room of Mr. John Priuli, who has fulfilled the Days of his Embassy. They still continue to recruit our Forces, both in Dalmatia and the Levant, and our Senate is fully resolved to put all our Frontier Places in a good Posture of Defence.

Amsterdam, Feb. 6.

Our Letters from Turin say, that the King of Sardinia has resolved to sell all the Lordships and Fiefs which have been reunited to his Dominions, and the Money arising from this Sale is to be employed in Paying his Majesty's Debts.

From Swisserland they write, that the Affair of the Peasants of Wurtemberg may yet be attended with some fatal Consequences, because the Canton of Glaris is for proceeding with too much Severity against these Peasants. The Canton of Zurich has written to that of Glaris, to persuade them to be moderate and merciful, and they assure us, that if they will not follow that Piece of Advice, the Grisons are resolved to lend those Peasants all the Assistance they can; however it is hoped that the Diet of Baden will reconcile this Matter.

Advices from Paris inform us, that it had lately been noised about the Town, that the Cardinal de Noailles had renewed his Appeal from the Constitution, and that his Eminency is now going to publish the second Part of his Pastoral Instructions for the Month of January 1719, in which he treated of Appeals. To this they add, that the Bishop of Auxerres has received a very civil Letter from Cardinal Conti, in Answer to that which he wrote to the Pope upon his Exaltation; and that the

Cardinal de Rohan has not yet delivered to the Cardinal de Noailles that Brief which his Holiness gave him at Rome for that Purpose.

From the Paris a la Main.

Paris, Feb. 7.

Notwithstanding the Cardinal de Rohan's being still ill of the Gout, he went out the fourth at Ten in the Morning to the King, who received him very kindly; he went from thence to the Palace Royal, where he was a long time in Conference with the Duke of Orleans, and from thence he paid a Visit to the Cardinal du Bois. The Prince of Rohan his Brother, who arrived here last Wednesday from the Frontiers of Spain, went on Thursday and paid the same three Visits.

The Baron de Bentenriedter, the Imperial Plenipotentiary at the Congress of Cambray, sets out this very Day. M. d' Acaha, the King of Portugal's Plenipotentiary, is not yet gone, as had been given out, for he is now very ill. It is generally believed that Sir Robert Sutton will not come here so soon as was expected, for he has sent Orders to sell Part of the Equipage he had left behind him. They talk here of suppressing a great Number of the Pensions, which grow very burthensome to the Crown.

They no longer doubt now but that the Abbot de Rohan Guimene will be named Archbishop of Rheims, for he has already been congratulated on that Occasion. As the Apartments of the old Louvre cannot be got ready against the End of the Month, 'tis thought that the Infanta will spend some time at the Castle of Vincennes. They assure us that they are going to create four new Regiments of Dragoons, under the Names of the Regiments de Chartres, de Bourbon, de Conde and de Conti.

London, Jan. 20.

Yesterday some Persons of Distinction were committed to the Fleet Prison, by the Right Honourable the Lord Chancellor, for the Contempt of the Court of Chancery, in Relation to the Commission of Ideocy granted against the Lord Wenman.

Mr. Forward, the West India Merchant, is making the necessary Preparations for shipping the Felons in Newgate to his Majesty's Plantations in America.

London, Jan. 25.

The Duke of Fortland has fixed his Departure for Jamaica to be in the Month of April

The

The *Corvicts* are to be carried from Newgate next Monday, to be put on Shipboard for the Plantations.

Petitions are made from several Places against the Westminster Bridge Bill, and the same is like to meet with great Opposition.

It is computed, that when the new Bridge is built from Westminster to Lambeth, Provisions will be sold at least 20 per Cent cheaper than they now are, in all the Markets from Temple Bar to Hyde Park Corner, as well as in Westminster, there being more than that Difference now in Price between Southwark, the City Markets, and the out Markets, by reason the vast Quantities of Fish, Fowl, Beef, Mutton, &c. which come from Kent, Surry and Suffex, are (for want of another Bridge) obliged to come over London Bridge, so that the out Markets are served at second hand.

London, Jan. 26.

We hear Mr. Law has ordered a handsome Sum of Money towards building an Episcopal Chappel at Aberdeen.

Yesterday there were very great Crowds of People in the Galleries of the House of Commons, to hear the Arguments of the Council learned in the Law against the Westminster Bridge Bill; Sir Constantine Phipps spoke a long Time, setting forth the Inconveniencies that would arise to the City of London and other Places by this Project; several Witnesses were also examined to support Sir Constantine's Allegations.

London, January 27.

We hear that a certain Irish Lord, who is a Member of the House of Commons, took some Days since 30 Guineas to pay one Guinea per Diem till the present Parliament shall be dissolved.

The Reverend Mr. William Wotton having, during a Residence in Wales for Ten Years last, obtained so great a Perfection in the Welch Tongue, as to write in, as its said, better than any Native of the Principality now living, has undertaken lately to compile a New History of Wales in Welch and Latin on alternate Pages, having met with several Records and Manuscripts of great Value and Antiquity relating to their Affairs, the Contents whereof have never been published in any former History of that People.

Edward Crispe of Bury St. Edmonds in the County of Suffolk, Esq; having been assaulted on Monday the 11th instant in the Church-Yard there, and knock'd down by Persons unknown, and dragg'd to a Dungeon, where he was cut and maned in the following barbarous Manner: His Nose slit, one of his Checks cut to

Pieces, his Teeth and Jaw Bones laid bare, one of his Shoulders wounded to the Bone, and his Throat cut in Two Places, and there left for dead. His Majesty hath been pleased to promise his most gracious Pardon to any of the Persons concerned therein, who shall discover his Accomplices, so as they or any of them may be apprehended and convicted thereof. His Majesty is likewise pleased to promise a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, and he the said Mr. Crispe offers one Hundred Guineas more to such Person as aforesaid, or any other Person that shall make such Discovery.

London, February 2.

We hear, that according to a List of the Royal Navy of England, given into his Majesty this Year, the same is found to consist of 228 Ships, exclusive of the Barford, Monk, Milford, Sorlings, Speedwell, Royal Anne Galley and Hind, which have been lately lost, viz. 7 First Rates, 13 Second Rates, 39 Third Rates, 66 Fourth Rates, 33 Fifth Rates, 22 Sixth Rates, 4 Fireships, 4 Bombs, 14 Yachts, 6 Sloops, 1 Store Ship, 1 Hospital Ship, 12 Hoyes, 1 Sloop and 5 Hulk's

We hear that two Centinels in the Foot-Guards are committed to the Savoy, in order to be tried by a Court Martial, for raising a nonsensical Story of an Apparition of several Men without Heads in St. James's Park.

London, Feb. 17.

They write from Constantinople That an Ambassidor is arrived there from Persia with a magnificent Train, only to compliment the Sultan upon the Circumcision of his Son.

By Letters from Grand Cairo in Egypt we understand, that the Inhabitants of that great City had begun a Rebellion, by deposing the Seraskier Mehemet Bassi formerly Grand Vizier, upon his attempting to take away their Privileges.

They write from Vienna. That while Count Kinski was celebrating the Emperor's Birth-Day at Petersburg, an Eagle was observed to fly round the House, which at last perched upon the Window, which he caused to be caught, in order to carry with him to Vienna, when he returns from his Embassy.

We hear that the Plague in France is very much abated.

New York, April 30.

Since the last Post Samuel Cooper arrived here in a Sloop from Bermados, Joseph Clark in a Sloop from Guardulupa, James Coden in a Sloop from Rhode Island, and Ja. Kierstead in a Sloop from Boston. This Morning John Fred arrived here in a Sloop from St. Thomas in 19 Days, who brings Advice, That the

Hector

Hector Man of War, the Station Ship for the Leeward Islands, had taken a Pirate Brigantine and carried her into Nevis. The Pirates fought till their Vessel was all shattered to Pieces, so that the Man of War was forced to tow her in. Capt. Fred knows not how many Men or Guns the Pirate had on Board, nor whereabouts they were taken.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Unity, David Curmar, for Boston; Sloop Hammer, William Smith for New Providence, and Sloop Sea Flower, James Craig, for Antigua.

Custom-House Philadelphia, May 3.

Entered Inwards None.

Entered Outwards

Sloop Elizabeth and Anne, John Tucker, for Jamaica; Sloop Cutwater, John Price, for Lewis; Sloop Love, Francis Salrus, for Barbadoes.

Cleared Out for Departure.

Sloop Mary and Ann, William Burn, for Rhode Island; Sloop Little Anne, Samuel Buxton for Jamaica; Sloop Cutwater, John Price for Lewis.

Births, Burials and Casualties in the City of Philadelphia, for the Month of March.

	Chu. of England.	Presbyterians.
Males Christned.	2	3
Females Christned,	3	2
Males Buried,	3	0
Females Buried,	1	0
People called Quakers.		
Males Born, 9	Females, 9	In all 18
Males Buried, 5	Females, 1	In all 6.

Buried in the Strangers Burying-Ground, 4.

Negrees, None.

CASUALTIES.

Two Men drowned, one wilful the other accidentally.

Price Current at Philadelphia.

Flour, 20. 6d. to 21. per C.	Barley, 1s. 8d. to 2s.
White Bread, 1s. 6d. per C.	Pale Malt, 2s. 9d.
Bread, ditto 1s. 5d.	Disto. High-colour'd, 2s. 6d.
Rye, ditto 10s. to 11s.	Pork, 4s. per Barrel.
T. Bacon, 100, to 11s.	Beef, 30s. to 32s.
M. to 200 Sugar, 20 to 25s.	Pish, 13s. to 14s.
T. Pepper, 2 1/2 to 3s.	Wax, 10s.
Rice, 12s. to 13s.	Gun-Powder,
Ginger, 18s. to 20s.	Black-Tea, 2s. to 30s. p. Box.
Rum, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. p. Gal.	Whisky, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.
Mela Tea, 10s. 3d. to 11s. 4d.	Wine, 3 l. per Thou.
Salt, 10s. 1d. to 11s. 8d. per Bush.	Mustard, ditto, 4s.
Disto. Coffee, 10d. to 1s.	Barrel, ditto, 2s. 6d.
Wheat, 20s. to 21s.	Pine Boards, 3 l.
Rye, 20s. 3d. to 21s. 6d.	Mad. Wine, 19 to 22 l. p. Pipe
Indian Corn, 20d. to 21d.	

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL Persons who have any Claim or are indebted to the Estate of John Davis of Philadelphia, lately deceased, are hereby speedily desired to come and settle their Accounts with his Widow, at her House in the Second Street.

The said Widow has two Servant Men to dispose of, one of them by Trade a Taylor.

Bristol, April 23, 1722.

RUN away from Thomas Wathell a Servant Man named Thomas Over, aged about 21 Years, of a middle Stature, fresh Colour and light brown Hair. He is marked with Gun-Powder in the fleshy Part of one of his Arms, with the Jerusalem Arms, and the two first Letters of his Name. He has a New felt Hat, a light coloured Pea-Jacket and Leather Breeches, one Ozenbrigg Shirt, grey wollen Stockings, and good round toed shoes. Any Person who shall take up and secure the said Servant, and give Notice to his said Master, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, besides reasonable Charges, paid by me, Thomas Wathell.

STRAYED away from Philadelphia about 3 Weeks since, A White Mare about 14 Hands high, Shod before the Shoes turned up, never was shod behind, has an O branded on the near shoulder, Whoever can give such an Account of her as she may be found shall be well Satisfied by

John Coplon.

WHEREAS about Twenty Years since, there came into these Parts of America, with one Mr. Charles French, who lives at Arceoss-Creek in Burlington County, in West-Jersey, one Samuel Lacy born in Northamptonshire, These are to give Notice, That if the said Samuel Lacy be living, and will come to Henry Flower, Postmaster of Philadelphia, he may be informed of something very considerable for his Advantage; And further, If any Person can give any true and satisfactory Account or Proof of the said Samuel Lacy's being now living, shall have a Reward of Five Pounds current Money of this Province paid them by the said Henry Flower.

ALL Persons indebted to Thomas Childley Merchant in the City of Philadelphia, are desired to come and settle their Accounts by reason his Book-keeper is going to leave him, in order to prevent Differences which may arise hereafter.

RUN away from Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Genings and Mr. Chamberlin, in Hanover County in Virginia, about the first of February 1722. Three Servant Men, Adam Page a middle sized Man, with Light brown curled Hair fresh Colour'd, crooked Nose, aged about 30 Years; he has an Old Gray Serge Coat on, Leather Breeches, Gray Turn Stockings and a good Felt Hat, he is a Sawyer by Trade but calls himself a Joyner.

Joseph Griffins, a thick well-set Man, black Hair and black Eyes, aged about Twenty seven Years. He has on a dark coloured great Coat, an old new Hat with a Mourning Scarf on, and dark coloured washed Stockings.

William Parker, a small short Man, with brown Hair, much Fox fretten, aged about Twenty three. He has on a good cinnamon Suit of Druggert, with grey Turn Stockings and square toed Shoes.

Whoever takes up and secures any one or all of these Run-aways, and gives Notice to Mr. Humphre Murray or William Pawlet in Philadelphia, shall have Forty Shillings Reward for each of them.

N. B. They have a Pass along with them from Col. Story of Maryland all in one Paper.

VERY good Bisket of all Sorts, to be sold by William Bantost, Baker, in the Second Street near the Market, Philadelphia, both by Wholesale and Retail.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street: and also by William Bradjora in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in.



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY May 2d, to THURSDAY May 10th, 1722.

Veant Jan 10.

OUR last Letters from Rome give us reason to hope, that Naples and Sicily will at length be involved in his Imperial Majesty's authority, the Pope's infidelity any longer upon the Satisfaction of Cotronechio. Our Advices from Venice seem to confirm the Appearances, they were under of a kind in Relation with the Pope. And from the Frontiers of Poland we hear, that the Turks are making out with the Russians. Some few Days ago some Letters, filled were delivered to the Moscovite Resident, in Answer to those written by the Count, one in Behalf of the Duke of Moldenburgh, the other to notify the Conclusion of a Peace with Sweden: But the Resident observing, that in the Direction there was only the usual Titles given to that Prince, without any of those which he has lately assumed, he desired the Vice-Chancellor of the Empire to have those Titles altered; but he told him that they were written and sealed before the Notification of the Count's Titles, and that without an express Order from the Emperor, the Chancery can't pretend to alter any thing. The Count de Torring, the Elector of Bavaria's Minister, having complained to the Emperor of the Affront done him by the Count de Cifuentes, the Emperor ordered that he should remain Prisoner in his own House; but when this Order was carried he had left the House, and was retired into a Monastery. His Imperial Majesty has appointed the Prince of Trantson to make up this Difference, and the Count de Torring has dispatched an Express to Munich, to give the Elector his Master an Account how the Dispute happened, which was in the following Manner. This Minister's Steward and the Count de Cifuentes's Coachman quarrel'd, and the latter thinking that the Steward had not shewed his Master so much Respect as he

ought, pull'd off his Hat and Wig, upon which the Steward beat him. The Count de Cifuentes then sent to demand Satisfaction of the Count de Torring, who said, they ought first to consider who was in the Right and who in the Wrong. The Count de Cifuentes not satisfied with this Answer, meeting the Count de Torring, drew his Sword, but they were parted by some Gentlemen; upon this the latter went immediately to the Emperor's great Master of the Horse, and desired him to acquaint his Imperial Majesty, that as Count of Torring he had defended himself against the Count de Cifuentes, and as such made no Complaint, but as Minister of the Elector of Bavaria he must demand Satisfaction for the Injury done his Character.

Hamburg, Jan. 23.

Some Mecklenburg Officers are arrived here from Domitz, with Letters from the Duke to our Magistrate, desiring him to have some Persons apprehended, upon Suspicion of their being engaged in a Conspiracy against the Duke. These Officers report, that the greatest Part of those who accompanied the Duke to Berlin are returned back to Domitz, where they still proceed very rigorously against the Conspirators, and within these few Days they have doubled all the Guards of the several Posts both of the Town and Castle.

The King of Prussia is increasing the Number of his Forces very considerably, and it is said, that his Majesty intends to take a Body of Swissers into his Service.

London, January 29.

The Ships of Sir Charles Wager's Squadron which are not Guard Ships, are ordered to be paid off and reduced.

This Day a Book has been published here called, The Fortunes and Misfortunes of the famous Moll Flanders, &c. who was born in Newgate, and during a Life of continued Variety for Three Years besides her Childhood,

hood, was Twelve Years a Whore, five times a Wife, (whereof once to her own Brother) Twelve Years a Thief, eight Years a transported Felon in Virginia, & last grew rich, lived honest and died a Poetess. Written from her own Memorials.

Also-Born, May 7.

Not any thing arrived here since last Post.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop *Barnum* and *Mary*, Henry Dewilde, for New Providence; Sloop *William*, William Cooper, for Curacao; Sloop *Sun Nymph*, Joseph Bloodworth, Sloop *Antelope*, Joseph Clarke, for Madaga; Sloop *Jacob*, Jacob Phoenix, for Jamaica; Sloop *Swift Land Frigate*, Jos. Wilson, for London.

Cleared Out for Departure.

Sloop *Speedwell*, Dan Velez, for Curacao; Sloop *John* and *Elizabeth*, John Roll, to St. Thomas; Ship *King George Galley*, Henry Row, to South Carolina.

Capt Smith in the *Beave* from London arrived just as the Post came away.

Philadelphia, May 10.

On the 8th Instant, about 12 of the Clock at Night, a Fire broke out at Bristol, which burnt down a House belonging to — Moon, a Bolting-House, and two other Houses. Two Men were burnt, one to a Cinder, the other languished some time and is since dead. The Goods in general of all that went to the Fair from Philadelphia are consumed, and R. Robinson of this City hurt very much by a Fall from a Window.

Customs-House, Philadelphia, May 10

Entered Inwards

Sloop *Hope*, Joseph Wellman, from Bermuda; Ship *Philadelphia*, Thomas Bourne, from Bristol; Sloop *Paradox*, James Painter, from South Carolina.

Spaffuth in a Sloop is just arrived from Bermuda, who brings Advice by the Way of that Island, that the Parliament were dissolved, and that Writs are issued out for choosing a new one.

Entered Inwards.

Sloop *Rosbeck*, Joseph Lusher, for Bermuda; Sloop *Nancy*, John Belwood for Antigua; Sloop *Little Joseph*, Charles Hingrave, for South Carolina; Schooner *May Flower*, Charles Bailey, to Antigua; Sloop *Conant*, William K. Jr, for Jamaica; Sloop *William*, Benj. Tucker for Bermuda.

Cleared Out. None.

We have a Report from New York, That a Private Brigantine, has took and carried away two London Ships off the Capes of Virginia.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Philadelphia, May 10, 1722.

For London directly

THE Channing Sally Galley, James Gruby Master, burthen about Two hundred Tons, having very good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail with all Expedition, Two Thirds of her Loading being ready on Board.

Any Persons that will ship any Goods, or wants a Passage, may agree with the Master on reasonable Terms at the Coffee-House, or on Board the said Ship at Capt. Richard Anthony's Wharf.

WHEREAS Thomas Burrige of the City of Gloucester, who came over to New-York in one Capt. Forcidel of Bristol in the Year 1713, who I fear is married, and lives in some Part of the New Country, either in Pennsylvania or the Jerseys, if he will come or send Obadiah Hunt of New-York, he may be rewarded of an Estate fallen to him, likewise of a **Sister** of his, who came over some time ago.

May 10, 1722.

STRAVEL from an Iron-fure near Philadelphia, a dark Bay Horse, abut 4 Years Old, marked with an O on each Buttock. Whoever brings him to Mr. John Copson Merchant in Philadelphia, shall have 20 s. Reward.

ALL Persons who have any Claim or are indebted to the Estate of John Davis of Philadelphia, lately deceased, are hereby specially desired to come and settle their Accounts with his Widow, at her House in the second Street.

Bristol, April 23, 1722.

RUN away from Thomas Wathell a Servant Man named Thomas Over, aged about 21 Years, of a middle Stature, fresh Colour and light brown Hair. He is marked with Gun-Powder in the fleshy Part of one of his Arms, with the Jerusalem Arms, and the two first Letters of his Name. He has a New felt Hat, a light coloured Pea-jacket and Leather breeches, one Oxenbrig Shirt, grey woven Stockings, and good round toed Shoes. Any Person who shall take up and secure the said Servant, and give Notice to his true Master, shall have forty Shillings Reward, besides reasonable charges, paid by me, Thomas Wathell.

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WHEREAS about Twenty Years since, there came into these Parts of America, with one Mr. Charles Jones, who lives at Anceps Creek in Burlington County, in West Jersey, one Samuel Lacy born in Northamptonshire. These are to give Notice, That if the said Samuel Lacy be living, and will come to Henry Flower, Postmaster of Philadelphia, he may be informed of something very considerable for his Advantage; And further, If any Person can give any true and satisfactory Account or Proof of the said Samuel Lacy's being now living, shall have a Reward of Five Pounds current Money of this Province paid them by the said Henry Flower.

ALL Persons Indebted to Thomas Chalkley Merchant in the City of Philadelphia, are desired to come and settle their Accounts by reason his Book-keeper is going to leave him, in order to prevent differences which may arise hereafter.

VERY good Whalebone to be Sold by Andrew Bradford: Also very good Melassies to be Sold by the Barrel: Also very good Corks to be Sold by Wholesale or Retail, at very Reasonable Rates.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street; and also by William Bradford in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in.



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY May 10th, to THURSDAY May 17th, 1722.

From the Paris a la Main.

Malaga, Jan 15.

THEY write from Tangier, that the Moors are fitting out eight Brigats there, with some other Vessels, on board which they intend to put 7 or 800 Men, who are to make a Descent upon some of the Coasts of this Kingdom; but as there are a great Number of Forces placed along the Coasts of this Kingdom to prevent the Communication of the Plague, little Notice is kept of this intended Expedition; however, the Governour of this Place has dispatched an Express to C. per to impart these Advices. The same Letters add, That in most Parts of Barbary the Famine increased, and that several of the Inhabitants of that Country went to live in some of the Spanish Towns of Africa, and others sold their own Children, that they might raise a little Money to keep them from Starving.

Lisbon, Jan. 15.

On the 17th of September last some of the Royal Officers entered the House of M. Wingfield and Roberts, British Merchants here, upon Information against them relating to their Traffick, seized their Persons and seized all their Effects. Mr Worley, the British Envoy, by Order from the King his Master, interceded earnestly in their Behalf. In Answer to which Instances, it was signified to him in Form on the 2th of this Month, by Don Deigo de Mendonca, Secretary of State, That though Process had been carried on against the said Merchants, and Sentence of Death, with Confiscation of all their Effects pronounced upon them by the ordinary Judges, yet the King of Portugal, being desirous to show the particular Esteem he has for His Britannick Majesty, and the sincere Friendship with which he corresponds with him, would exert his special Grace towards these Merchants, as knowing it would be very acceptable to his said Majesty; that therefore he had passed a Decree, by which he had pardoned the said Wingfield and Roberts, not only with Respect to the Sentence of Death they were under, but also any other of Banishment that might be inflicted upon them, as likewise that of Confiscation of their Effects, both as to that Part thereof which belongs to the Royal Chamber of Lisbon, and to what might belong to the Informer; that so they might be entirely exempt from all Punishments, both Corporal and Pecuniary. This the Secretary of State declared to the Envoy he had been directed by the King his Master to communicate to him, that he might transmit the same to his Britannick Majesty, in order to satisfy his said Majesty how much the King of Portugal desired to oblige him in every thing.

Florence, Jan. 23.

The Fortifications of our Towns and Forts are ordered to be forthwith repaired, enlarged, and augmented with Forces, by Reason the Partisans both of the Emperor and Spain are endeavoring to gain over our Great Duke to their respective Interests; and it is rumored, That the latter intends to send a Body of Troops this way, in order to seize on Porto Ferraro, and Porto Longone.

Vienna, Jan. 24.

From Rome they write, That the Pope has excommunicated Prince Borghese, Viceroy of Naples, for having violated the Prerogative of the Church, by forcing five Criminals, who had taken Sanctuary there out of it, and afterwards executing them.

Hague, Feb. 4.

They write from Cambray, That the Lord Polworth, and my Lord Whitworth are shortly expected there in the Character of his Britannick Majestys Plenipotentiaries. Mr. Scob who is now in Saxony will go to Berlin, and reside there during the Absence of my Lord Whitworth. The Baron d'Uster, the Elektor Palatine's Envoy, is to return here in a few Days time; and an Envoy is also expected from the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. It is said, That a Deputation is to be sent by the States General into Zealand. Couriers frequently pass through this Place from the North to London.

Vienna, Feb. 4.

The Great Master of Malta, has represented to the Viceroy of Naples and Sicily, that it looks as if the Turks designed to fall upon that Island with all their Power, and therefore he desires to be supplied with men and Ammunition. The latter Part of his Request has been granted, but the first denied.

Genoa, Feb. 5.

They write from Leghorn, That the Master of a Dutch Vessel arrived there from Thessalonica, relates, That Abundance of Turkish Vessels are come into that Port, laden with warlike Stores, for supplying the Places on that Coast. He adds, That all the Merchant Ships in the Ports of the Levant, have orders to repair to Constantinople, to be employed in the Service of the Grand Seignior. It is taken for granted, that a Rupture with the Venetians will suddenly ensue, and with some other Power.

Frankfort, Feb. 8.

All Italy in general, and the Republick of Venice in particular, are under dreadful Apprehensions from the Military Preparations of the Turks.

London.

London March 10.

Wednesday last his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the following Bills: viz.

To the Bill for prolonging the Times for determining Claims before the Trustees, in whom the Estates of the late South Sea Directors, and of John Aislabe and James Craggs, Sen. Esqrs; are vested.

To the South Sea Lottery Bill.

To the Bill against forging of Powers for transferring South Sea Stock.

To the Bill for the more effectual Suppression of Piracy.

To the Bill to prevent the clandestine Running of Goods, and the Danger of Injection thereby.

To a Bill for encouraging the Silk Manufacture.

To a Bill for taking off the Duty on Salt in curing White Herrings, &c.

To a Bill for the better supplying Westminster with Water.

To a Bill for the better Recovery of the Penalties inflicted upon Persons who destroy the Game.

To a Bill for supplying the Records lost at Aberdeen; and to 14 private Bills.

Afterwards His Majesty made the following Speech to both Houses of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

YOU could not have given me a more acceptable Instance of your Zeal and Affection, than by dispatching with so much Unanimity, the several Particulars I recommended to you at the Beginning of this Session, for the Ease and Advantage of my People

The many and great Encouragements you have given to our Trade and Manufactures, and the Provision you have made for our being supplied with Naval Stores from our own Plantations, will, I make no Doubt, excite the Industry of my Subjects, employ a greater Number of the Poor, encrease our Navigation, and be a considerable Addition to the Riches and Strength of this Nation.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The raising the current Supplies of the Year, and the making a Provision for the Discharge of so considerable a Part of the Debt of the Navy, is a further Proof of your Affection to me, and your Regard for the Publick; and your doing it in a manner so little burthenome to my People, gives me the greatest Satisfaction.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot in Justice part with this Parliament, without returning you my sincerest Thanks for your steady and resolute Adherence to my Person and Government, and to the Interest of the Protestant Cause, both at Home and Abroad. The Enemies of our happy Constitution have given the strongest and most honourable Testimony to your Behaviour in these Particulars, by the implacable Malice, which they have upon all Occasions expressed against you.

You must all be sensible, that they are at this Juncture reviving, with the greatest Industry, the same wicked Arts of Calumny and Defamation, which have been the constant Preludes to publick Troubles and Disorders; And such is their Infatuation, that they flatter themselves, the grossest Misrepresentation will turn to their Advantage, and give them an Opportunity of recommending themselves to the Favour and good Opinion of my People. But I have so just a Confidence in the Affection of my Subjects, and in their Regard for their own Welfare, that I am perswaded they will not suffer themselves to be thus imposed upon, and betrayed into their own Destruction.

For my Part, as the Preservation of the Constitution in Church and State shall always be my Care, I am firmly determined to continue to countenance such, as have manifested their Zeal for the present Establishment, and have the Religious and Civil Rights of all my Subjects truly at Heart. And I question not but that Behaviour, which has justly recommended them to me, will effectually secure to them the Good Will of all that are well affected to my Government; and will convince the World, that the Expectations of those are very ill grounded, who hope to prevail with a Protestant free People, to give up their Religion and Liberties into the Hands of such as are Enemies to both.

And then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majesty's Command, said,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is his Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, That this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the Fifteenth Day of this Instant March; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the Fifteenth Day of this Instant March.

There was the Week before last, a very remarkable Tryal at the Exchequer, upon the Prosecution of one Dias a Jew, for adulterating

putting Snuff with unwholesome Mixtures, viz Rotten Wood, Moss of Oak, Tobacco, Sand, and Dung of all Sorts, especially Cats Dung. The Evidence against him was his own Servant, who proved, that he had put off 2000 Pound Weight of it. But it seems he came off upon this, that there was not an Ounce of true Snuff in it, so there was no adulterate Mixture, as the Indictment set forth.

Perth Amboy, May 6.

His Excellency's Speech to the General Assembly of New Jersey, at their breaking up the Session, the 5th of May, 1722.

Gentlemen.

I Have to many Reasons to thank you for your Proceedings in this Sessions, that should I mention them all Time would not suffice me.

Two I cannot but acknowledge in a most particular Manner; The Acts for the cheerful and honourable Support, and for the Security of his Majesty's Government in this Province.

I cannot but say That I look upon the latter as the Nobler Part of the Two, as I think Honour always more valuable than Riches.

The World will now see the true Cause of our Misunderstandings in the last Assembly, and that though we met in the Innocency and Simplicity of our Hearts, that the Enemy had sown such Seeds of Division among us, that defeated all our good Purposes, and made us part with wrong Notions of one another. It has pleased God now to discover the Truth, and no Man in his sober Senties can doubt, that the Hand of *Job* was then buty, as it is now certain, that it has at this Time.

It is a peculiar Honour to me, to be thus justified in all my Conduct by the publick Act of the whole Legislature. And God knows my Heart, that I am not fond of Power, that I abhor all Thoughts of Revenge, and that I study to keep a Conscience void of Offence towards God and towards Man.

After the Publication of the Acts, I desire you to return to your House, and after having enter'd this Speech in your Minutes to adjourn your selves to the First Day of *October* next, that though it is not probable that we shall meet so soon, it may not be out of our Power, if Occasion should be.

W. BURNET.

New-York, May 14.

On the 7th Instant Capt. Smith Arrived here in the Ship *Beaver* from London, which Place he left the 10th of March last; and last Week arrived here the Sloop *Catharine* and

Mary, Benj. Apleby, from Virginia; Sloop *Lark*, John Burras, from New castle; Sloop *Seabrook*, John Chamberlain and Brig *Happy Return*, Joseph Gardiner from New London; Sloop *Mary* and *Martha*, John Tatem, from Bermudos; Sloop *Sarah* and *Mary*, Jos. Burt, and Sloop *Bermuda*, William Burrows, from the Bay of Honduras.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop *Maryan*, Ezek. Bonyot, for N Carolina; Sloop *John* and *Henry*, John Ten-Bych; Sloop *Port Royal*, John Fred, for Curacao; Ship *Beaver*, Tho. Smith, for London; Sloop *Three Brothers*, Vinc. Bodin, for Surrenam; Sloop *Abigail*, John Darkins, for Boston.

Cleared Out for Departure.

Sloop *Mary* James Coden, to Rhode Island; Sloop *Jolly*, John Theobalds, Jun. Sloop *Mary* William Beekman, to Boston; Brig. Expedition, Samuel Larrance, to Barbadoes; Sloop *Maryan*, Ezek. Bonyot, to N Carolina; Sloop *Jacob*, Jacob Pnenix, to Jamaica; Sloop *Bertheba* and *Mary*, Hen. de Wilde, to New Providence; *Snow Sea Nymph*, Jos. Bloodworth, to Madera.

We hear that the 13th of March a Proclamation was issued for Calling a New Parliament, the Writs for which bore Telle the 14th, and to be returnable the 10th of May. At the same Time another Proclamation was published, as usual, for Electing the 16 Peers, who are to represent the Peerage of North Britain.

Newcastle, May 10.

The last Speech of Eleanor Moore at her Execution on Wednesday the 9th Day of May instant, who received Sentence of Death at Newcastle upon Delaware the 24th Day of April last, together with Elizabeth Garretson, for murdering a Female Bastard Child, born of the said Eleanor.

Elizabeth by reason of the Confession of the said Eleanor, was respited.

I Eleanor Moore am brought hither to suffer for that unnatural Crime, whereof I was legally convicted and justly condemned. I have endeavoured, to my great Sorrow, to mitigate my great Offence, by unjustly charging the Fact upon another. God has been graciously pleased to stop my Career and rebuke my Madness in this Particular: And therefore, as I render him Thanks for his Grace bestowed upon me, to speak the Truth from my Heart; so I do freely and without Reserve confess, That what I laid to the Charge of *Elizabeth Garretson*, at and before our Tryal, she the said *Elizabeth Garretson* was

not guilty of, for that she neither delivered me of the Child nor conveyed it away, nor buried it.

I was delivered ('tis with great Concern I think it) out of Doors, by my self, at some Distance from the Dwelling House of the said *Elizabeth Garretson*, near to a Hog Pen, and afterwards laid the Child by the Side of a fallen Tree, being satisfied it was born alive by my hearing it once cry; from which Place I removed it, and buried it my self, without the Knowledge or Advice of the said *Elizabeth Garretson*, the said I having no manner of Discourse about the said Child, or how it was disposed of; otherwise than that she would be now and then relating to me what was commonly reported amongst the Neighbours about me. And I heartily ask God and the said *Elizabeth* Pardon and Forgiveness for impeaching her so grossly, and imposing upon my Judges, so as to rank her in the same Transgression with my self. And I beg that this my Confession may be looked upon as the true and genuine Sense of my Soul, notwithstanding my persisting in my Accusing of her in so open and presumptuous a Manner. And I pray, that this publick Satisfaction which I am now to pay to Justice, may be a Caution to those who now surround me, and to all others who may come to the Knowledge of my grievous Sin and fearful Punishment, to apply themselves in their Youth to remember their Creator, and to avoid loose Company and Sabbath-breaking, which by sad Experience I now find must needs end in Sorrow and Disgrace.

By what I have said, I hope, you charitably believe I am penitent and as such I beg your Prayer for me, that I may find Acceptance at the Throne of Divine Mercy, through Him that died for any Offences, and rose again for my Justification, even Jesus Christ, that one Mediator between God and Man; To whom, with the Father and the Holy Ghost, be Glory and Honour for evermore, *amen*.
Lord Jesus, receive my Spirit.

Custom-House Philadelphia, May 17.

Entered Inwards.

Ship *Pennsylvania* Merchant, James Gordon, from Bristol, and Sloop *Antelope*, Sam. Jacobs, from St. Christophers

Entered Outwards.

Sloop *Marv*, John Stout, for Barbadoes; Sloop *Hope*, Joseph Wellman, for Madera.

Cleared Out.

Sloop *Charles*, Henry Coombe, for Jamaica;

Sloop *Betty*, Joseph Griffiths, for Jamaica, Sloop *Pearl*, Robert Spofferth, for Barbadoes; Sloop *Love*, Francis Saltus, for Barbadoes.

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

To be Sold on very reasonable Terms,

TWO Plantations lying at the Head of *Apequinamack-Creek* in the County of *Newcastle*, formerly belonging to *Capt. Haily* and — *Wardiman*, now to the Estate of *Sylvester Garland*, deceased, joining upon one another, both containing about 700 Acres of very rich well-water'd and timber'd Land, with two very fine large Orchards, a considerable Quantity of Clear Land, a very good New House, Barn, Out-Houses, Fences, &c. If any desire to buy one or both the said Places, let them apply themselves to *Ebenezer Empson*, Esq; near *Brandy-wine-Ferry* in *Newcastle County*, or the Reverend *James Anderson* in the City of *New-York*, by whom they may be further informed, both as to the Advantages of the said Lands, and the Conditions of Sale.

Philadelphia, March 15, 1722.

RUN away from *John Wheldon* of this City, a Servant Man named *James Swain*, alias *Smith*; a Shoemaker, of a middle Stature, swarthy Complexion, black bushy Hair, if it be not cut off, a big Nose with grey full Eyes, marked with the Small Pox in his Face. The said Servant hath done basely by his said Master, and left him at a Time when he could not help himself. He was some Time since at *Mr. Bounds* House, *Newer-fink*, in *Middle town*, as I was informed. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him, shall be well rewarded by his said Master.

RUN away from *Mr. Fitzgerald*, *Mr. Genings* and *Mr. Chamberlin*, in *Hanover County* in *Virginia*, about the fourth of *February* 1721.2. Three Servant Men,

Adam Page a middle sized Man, with Light brown curled Hair fresh Colour'd, crooked Nose, aged about 40 Years; he has an Old Gray Serge Coat on, Leather Breeches, Gray Turn Stockings and a good felt Hat, he is a Sawyer by Trade but calls himself a Joiner.

Joseph Griffin, a thick well-set Man, black Hair and black Eyes, aged about Twenty seven Years. He has on a dark coloured great Coat, an old fine Hat with a Mourning Scarf on, and dark coloured worsted Stockings.

William Parker, a small stout Man, light brown Hair, much Pox-fretten, aged about Twenty three Years. He has on a good cinnamon Suit of Drugges, with grey Turn Stockings and square top'd Shoes.

Whoever takes up and secures any one or all of these Run-aways, and gives Notice to *Mr. Willm Pariser* in *Philadelphia*, shall have forty Shillings Reward for each of them.

N. B. They have a Pass along with them from *Col. Story* of *Maryland* all in one Paper.

Philadelphia, May 10, 1722.

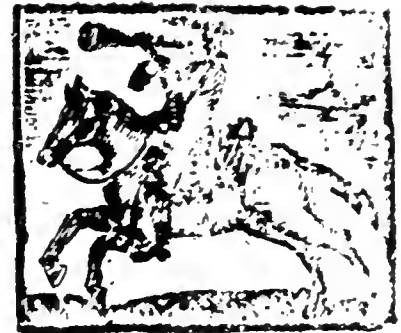
For London directly

THE Charming *Sally Galley*, James Gruchy Master, burthen about Two hundred Tons, having very good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail with all Expedition, Two Thirds of her Loading being already on Board.

Any Persons that will ship any Goods, or want a Passage, may agree with the Master on reasonable Terms at the Office-House, or on Board the said Ship at *Capt. Richard Anthony's Wharf*.

STrayed from an Inlet near *Philadelphia*, a dark Bay Horse, about 4 Years Old, marked with an O on each buttock. Whoever brings him to *Mr. John Copson*, Merchant in *Philadelphia*, shall have 20 s. Reward.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by *Andrew Bradford*, at the BIBLE in the Second Street, and also by *William Bradford* in *New-York*, where Advertisements are taken in.



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY May 17th, to THURSDAY May 24th, 1722.

The Speech of His Excellency Sir William Keith, Bart. Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c. to the General Assembly of the said Province, after passing several Bills, May the 22d, 1722.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

WHEN we reflect upon the Accidents and Difficulties that have occur'd to us during this Assembly, and the candid, friendly Intercourse and Manner by which they have been at last happily compos'd, we must perceive and be convinced, that not only the Form of Civil Government, but even Justice itself, cannot be upheld and duly administrated, without such a Share of Humanity and Consideration as is necessary to beget a sincere Confidence between me and the Representatives of the People

Every just and good Man, before he undertake any Office in Government, ought well to consider the End and Design of that Trust wherein he is to be employed, which he will constantly prefer to all other Views and appendant Advantages whatsoever. It being therefore the Purport and natural Tendency of all Civil Government, to promote the Prosperity and to secure the Peace and Happiness of the Govern'd: And we being convinced by Right Reason, as well as instructed from Experience, That there is not any better Means can be provided for attaining this End, than by adhering steadily to the Execution of that Body of Immortal Laws, which have been compos'd, and so carefully transmitted to the Brave and Free People of England, by the Wisdom of their Ancestors, it follows, and so I hope we shall ever conclude, That the safest and most satisfactory Way, to promote and secure the Peace and Happiness of the good People of Pennsylvania, will be, to administer impartial

Justice in all Cases whatsoever, according to the known and established Laws of the Land. And as this will be our best and surest Defence against the Outrages of the Wicked; So this excellent plain Rule will, one time or other, most certainly bring to Light and overcome the hidden dark Projects, and mistaken Wisdom of ill-designing Men, if there be any such amongst us.

Gentlemen,

I heartily thank you for the Support you have given me this Year: And while I am conscious to my self, that I have in all Things relating to the Duty of my present Station, faithfully served the King, and at the same time have omitted no Opportunity to maintain, establish and transmit to Posterity, the just Liberties and Privileges of the free People whom you represent, I shall never doubt their cheerful Inclinations and hearty Good Will to grant me, from Time to Time, an honourable and reasonable Support.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hague, Jan 10.

We have received Advice from Tripoli, That Assaban Bey, Brother to our Bey has been assassinated at his Country House by 7 Men, who under Pretence of kissing his Hand, and the Hem of his Garment, cut him so with their Scymiters, that he died upon the Spot; they also wounded his Son and 5 Domesticks, and killed a Christian Slave. The Guards hastned thither, cut two of the Assassines to Pieces, and took 2; but the other 3 one of whom was the Ringleader, got off. Upon the first News of that Accident every one here run to Arms, a Party of Horse was immediately sent to scour the Country; they saw a Party of about 40 Horsemen, who fled as soon as they perceived them. The Prisoners have confess'd, that the Design was to murder our Bey,

Key, and stir up a Rebellion in Favour of Ibrahim Triasky, who served under the famous Gianam Coggia

London, March 2.

The Bill for better Suppression of Pyrates, which commences the 25th of March next, we hear is to continue 7 Years, and be deemed a publick Act for all our Plantations.

A very wretched fellow has patrol'd our Streets here for some time, with a Bell and in the habit of a Crier, when after making Proclamation by O, O, O, &c. in Form, he declaims as follows, *If any Person can tell of any thing done by the present ————* **WORTH a BARTHING, he shall have a HALFPENNY for his Pains** — But such is the Case, that tho' not from the Difficulty of the Discovery, but from the Smallness of the Reward, we don't find he has yet disposed of any of his Money.

New York, May 21.

On the 16th Instant arrived here the Pak Bunker, Silvanus Furt, and the Hamilton Cut by Andrew Bisset Matter from Bristol, on the 17th Turke arrived in a Sloop from Bermados, and Simmons in a Sloop from St. Thomas.

On the 17th arrived here a great Flyboat of 400 Tons and upwards, named the Goronie of Port Louis in France, Capt. Peter Burat, Commander, from Cape Francoise to Nantes, forced hither to repair, being at Sea so leaky and in such real Distress, that they could hardly free her. She had about 50 Frenchmen and Women on board. This said, she is much worn eaten, and will stand in need of great Repairs. She has Sugars on board, but not well loaded, and but 2 Casks of Indico. She went from France to Mississippi with upwards of 200 Passengers, who were taken by Pyrates, a great many of them murder'd, and the Women barbarously abused. They were carried to Samitau Bay, and some time after had the Ship delivered back to them; from whence they went to Cape Francoise, and took in these Sugars. They were stript of most of their Rigging and Sails and they say, there is not above 50 of the 200 left alive.

On the 19th Schermerhorne arriv'd here in a Sloop from Boston.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop two Brothers, Jacobus Kierstead, for Barbadoes; Sloop Mary and Martha, John Tatem, for Jamaica.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Antelope, Joseph Clarke, to Maderaz; Sloop Sea flower, J Craig, to Antigua; Sloop William, Samuel Cooper, to Curacao.

Capt. Smith, in the Ship Beaver, says, he will sail for London on Thursday or Friday next, the Ship Samuel the next Week, and the Ship Sunderland the next Week following.

Philadelphia, May 24

We have just now received advice of a sad Accident which has happen'd in Maryland some time since, viz.

Bohemian in Maryland, March 17.

This Night there broke out a dreadful Fire at the Plantation of Samuel Bryant and Benj. Sluyter, which had in Ruins two very large Bars, in one of which were a young married Woman and Negro Girl, together with 28 Milk Cows and Calves burnt to Death and consumed, and in the others 5 fine Horses and some Sheep destroyed.

Custom-House Philadelphia, May 24.

Entered Inwards.

Sloop Lincolnshire, Edw. Greenman, from Antigua; Sloop Harthead, Tho. Randal, from Jamaica; Sloop Unity, John Stephenson, from Virginia.

Entered Outwards.

Ship Pennsylvania Merchant, James Gordon, for Jamaica; Sloop Paradox, Thomas Hopper, for Antigua; Sloop Robert and James, Snadlock Rivers, for St. Christophers.

Cleared Out.

Sloop Little Joseph, Charles Hargrove, for St. Christophers; Sloop Content, William Keele, for Jamaica; Sloop Rebeckah, Joseph Luther, for Bermados, and Sloop Hope, Joshua Welton, for Maderaz.

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

There are to be sold by Mr. Seat at Mr. Oliver Galtree's in High Street near the Prison, Philadelphia, All Sorts of Medicines, Drugs, &c. for ready Money; and any Person may be there supplied with Leeches for bleeding, at very reasonable Rates. They are very choice, and lately come from London.

To be SOLD,

A **L**ady call Negro Mar, about Twenty five Years of Age, and speaks indifferent good English, fit, and has been used to all Sorts of Plantation Work. If any Person has a mind to purchase him, he will be disposed of at a very reasonable Rate, by Richard Birmingham near Newcastle.

May 24, 1722.

ALL Persons who have any Claim on the Estate of John Davis of Philadelphia, lately deceased, are hereby speedily desired to come and settle their Accounts with his Widow, at her House in the second Street. And those who are indebted to the aforesaid John Davis are required to come and balance their Accounts, or else they must expect to be sued for the same.

STrayed from an Inclosure near Philadelphia, a dark Bay Horse, about 4 Years Old, marked with an O on each Buttock. Whoever brings him to Mr. John Caylor, Merchant in Philadelphia, shall have 20 s. Reward.

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THE AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY May 24th, to THURSDAY May 31st, 1722.

To the Author of the *American Weekly Mercury*.

SIR,

YOU have oblig'd these Western Parts of the World with several valuable Letters from Cato, and we have found them worthy of that Name, since they give us the true Notions of Liberty, and the Policy of a free Government, both in its Freedom and particular Restraints; such a Government as encourages Virtue, depresses Vice, and punishes Tyranny and bad Rule in Magistracy. From these Hints we find it easy to sympathize, to our Sorrow many Characters of Men by whom Rome lost her Freedom, and can find a Triumvir ruling in some Parts of this British Empire, with as powerful a Nobility as ever that mischievous Number did in that once flourishing Empire of the Romans. And since You have thus gratified us with CATO's Notions, I had Told others as was the Opinion of PLATO too, in the following Letter transcribed verbatim from that Author; In doing which, You'll much oblige, SIR, Your constant Reader,

Americo-Britannus.

Sir,

MEN are often capable of doing as much, whether it be Good or Evil, by the Appearance of Parts as by Possessing them, and become really considerable by being thought so. Some by pretending to great Interest with the Gods, have gained great Interest amongst Men, and plac'd the Earth to prove themselves Favourites of Heaven: Others grow Great at Court, by being thought great in a Party; and grow at the same time great in a Party by being thought great at Court: Twice Liars, they meet with the double Wages of Lying.

Thus is the World deceived; a Thing so easily done, that rarely any Man sets about it but he succeeds in it, let his Parts be ever so scanty or starved. Murderers have pass'd for Saints, Buffoons for Wits, and solemn Dunces for Wisemen.

I have been provok'd to see a whole Assembly, sometimes neither contemptible for Number, nor Figure, nor Sense, give themselves up to the Guidance and Management of a silly ignorant Fellow, important only in Grimace and Assurance: Nay Parties, potent Parties, do generally throw themselves into the Hands and Direction of Men, who, though they chop them and sell them, yet want every Talent for this Negotiation but the Credulity of those that trust them. This is their best Qualification, and 'tis sufficient. These are the Sycophants, the cunning Men in Parties, and as ignorant as those in Moorefields; they only

know more than those they deceive, by pretending to more.

The Affectation of Wisdom is a prevailing Folly in the World; Men fall naturally into the Practice of it; and it would be pardonable, as 'tis common, if it went no further than the aiming at a little Notice and Reverence, which every Body may be innocently fond of. But when Men seek Credit this Way, in order to betray, and make Use of their Grimace as a Trap to deceive; when they turn their Admirers into Followers, and their Followers into Money; then appearing Wisdom becomes real Villany, and these Pretenders grow dangerous impostors.

And this is what Men frequently get by trusting more to the Understanding of others than to their own, though often the better of the two; and therefore we find in many Instances, that Fools mislead and govern Men of Sense. In Things where Men know nothing, they are apt to think that others know more than they, and so blindly trust to bold Pretensions; and here is the great Cause and first Rise of Sharpers and Bubbles of all Descriptions, of Damagians and their Followers down to Mountebanks and their Mobs.

I think there is not a more foolish Figure in the World than a Man affectately wise; but it is not every Body that sees it, and such an One is often the Admiration of one Sort of People, and the Jest of another at the same time. Where we see much of the Outside of Wisdom, it is a shrewd Sign that there is but little within; because they who have the least often make the greatest Shew: As the greatest Hypocrites are the greatest, at least the loudest Prayers.

The Inside of such a Man is not worth knowing; and every One must have observed his Outside: His Words fall from him with an uncommon Weight and Solemnity; His Gait is stately and slow, and his Garb has a Turn in it of Prudence and Gravity, of which he that made it is the Author, and by that Means becomes a considerable Instrument and Artificer of Wisdom.

This will be better illustrated in the Character of Lord Plausible, who having long set up for a wise Man, and taking Eloquence to be the most effectual Sign of Wisdom, is an Orator and a wise Man in every Circumstance of Life, and to every Body. Lord Plausible does never converse; no, talking carelessly as other People do would not be wise enough; he therefore does not converse in Company, but make Speeches; he meditates Speeches in his Chamber, and pronounces them where he visits. Even while he drinks Tea his Language is lofty and sounding; and in his Gait you see the same Sublime as in his Words. Add to all this, an unrelenting Gravity in his Looks, only now and then soften'd by a studed Smile: He never laughs without checking his Muscles: Mirth would be a Spot upon his Wisdom, the good Man only creates Mirth in others.

Thus

Thus he grows important, without suffering a Bit in his Character for his natural Shallowness and acquir'd Folly, unseen by the Bulk of his Party, who think him an Oracle, and believe him deep in the Councils and Reverence of Great Men, who use him civilly and laugh at him.

As a Man can hardly be severely just and constant to the Ways which he approves, without some Degree of Austerity, or what the World calls so, it is no Wonder if this Character, always esteemed and often beloved, becomes mimick'd by those who have no Pretence to it. But I am at a Loss whether it is more provoking or merry to see Creatures setting up for Severity of Behaviour, without one Grain of Justice and Honour about them; pretending to Wisdom with great Conceit and Stupidity; complaisant to the Height in every Degree of Corruption, and yet preserving a Stiffness in their Behaviour as if they were so many rigid Stoicks.

*Quid? Si Vultu tarvo & Pede nudo,
Exiguaq; toga simulat textore Catonem;
Virtutemq; representet Moreq; Catonis.*

There are Mimickers of Wisdom and Virtue in all Ages, as well as in that of Horace.

A Man may be a Lord, or a Minister, or a considerable Man, without declaring War against Gayety and Easiness. But grave Fellows, who become grave to gain Importance, are by all Men of Sense disappointed. A wise Man may be a merry Fellow, and a very silly Fellow may be a very grave Man. The wisest Men of my Acquaintance are the merriest Men I know; nor could I ever find what Wisdom had to do with an unpleasing and rebuking Stateliness that contradicts it. Ninth, and what these solemn Drones call Folly, is a Piece of Wisdom which they want Sense to know and practise. Besides, there is a wise Way of playing the Fool, which wise Men know how to practise without losing their Character. But your grave Fellows are perhaps afraid of playing the Fool, because they would do it too naturally; and yet even that would be better than being thus ridiculously wise against Nature.

Some Mens natural Heaviness passes for Wisdom, and they are admired for being Block heads. Sometimes forced Gravity does the same Thing. Nor is it any thing new to place Wisdom in Grimace; many of the old Philosophers did the same, and made their long Beards, in particular, a Type of it.

--- Jussit Sapientem pascere Barbam.

Doubtless, like others who have lived since, they often possessed the Sign singly. The Schoolmen were reckoned deep and wise Men for talking unintelligibly, and their Wisdom was Jargon and Obscurity.

They that are really wise, need not take much Pains to be thought so; and they that do are not really wise. We cannot live always upon the Stretch either of Silence or of Eloquence, or of Gayety; and whoever endeavours it, shews his Folly while he seeks Renown.

Men affectedly wise, need only be examin'd to be despised; and we find by Experience that starch'd Gravity creates more Jest and Laughter amongst Men of Sense, who are generally frank and pleasant Men, than the most remarkable Levity and Giddiness can do. The Reverence therefore paid to such Men, if it be real, is constantly the Effect of Ignorance; we admire them at a Distance, but when we see them a little nearer, we begin to admire at our own Admiration.

But such Examination is never like to be very popular, and consequently such Discoveries are not like to be very formidable; the Multitude will never make them. There will be always a great deal in resolving to be great and wise, and great Success will be ever attending it; *Si Populus vult decipi decipiatur*, is at all Times a safe Way of Reasoning. And hence Drones and Coxcombs will, by a false Shew of Wisdom, be always bidding fair for the Reputation of Wisdom, and often for its Rewards. This is more easily shewn than mended,

I am, Sir,

Your Humble Servant,

P L A T O.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Hague, Jan. 15.

We have further Advices from Tripoli, which tell us, That the Bey has taken proper Precautions for preventing the ill Consequences of the late Conspiracy. The Artillery of our Castle is in a Readiness to destroy the City, in Case the Inhabitants should declare for the Rebels. The two Prisoners were hanged this Morning, and their Heads, together with those of their two Companions who were killed by the Guards, put up upon Spikes before the Windows of the Castle. Five of their nearest Relations were also hang'd this Morning, two more are to be hang'd this Afternoon, and two strangled. The Consuls of France, Great Britain and Holland have been to wait upon our Bey, to condole with him about the Death of his

his Brother, and desire his Protection both for their Persons and Houses, upon which he shewed them the Heads that were exposed to publick View before his Windows, and told them there remained no Cause of Apprehension of any further Trouble.

Hague, Feb. 3.

The King of Spain hath at last notified to this State the Marriage of the Prince of Austria's with the Princess of Orleans, and of the Infanta with the French King: But this Letter of Notification coming after their High-Mightinesses had heard of its being made in most of the Courts in Europe, is not taken very kindly; so that some Posts may happen to go out before their Congratulatory Answer is ready.

Paris, Feb. 6.

The King and Queen of Spain, and the Prince of the Austria's met the Princess of Orleans two Leagues from Lerm; but it was unknown to her. The King's Master of the Horse first complimented her on the Part of their Majesties, and then desired his Family might have the Honour of saluting her; which being granted and the Door of her Apartment thrown open, the King, Queen and Prince immediately entered the Room, and put the young Princess under a sort of Surprize; however she presently recovered it, and offered to kiss their Majesty's Hands, who embraced her with all possible Tenderness, without giving her Time.

Instead of 10,000 Livres a Month, which our young Monarch used to have for his Pocket Money, he hath now 15,000. It is much talked, that his Majesty is to communicate for the first Time on Easter Day next; but some say, he hath expressed his Desire to have it deferr'd till he is better instructed. There is some Disagreement also as to the Time of his being Anointed; for tho' the Generality fix it upon the 15th of May next, when his Majesty will be Twelve Years and a Quarter Old; others think it will be the 5th of June, because Louis XIV. was anointed upon that Day.

Hamburgh, Feb. 13.

The Minister of the Duke of Holstein gives out, that as soon as the Court of Russia returns to Petersburgh, the Marriage of the Duke their Master will be declared.

London, March 3.

The write from the North, that the Court of Denmark is in great Perplexity about a Demand made by the Czar for a free Passage for all his Ships through the Sound, that Prince having, before his Departure for Moscow, en-

joined his Resident to acquaint the King of Denmark, that if he would not accept of his Propositions, he would oblige him to do it by Force of Arms; and at the same Time recover the Duchy of Sleswick for the Duke of Holstein. But as his Czarish Majesty's Resident has received a fresh Denial on the said Demand, it is supposed he will be speedily recalled.

What mortifies the Danes most is, that the Swedes are very well pleased to see the Czar join the Interest of the Duke of Holstein that Way, hoping that if he gains that Point, he will drop the Affair of that Duke's Succession to the Crown of Sweden.

New York, May 28.

On the 22d arrived here Capt. Wallis in the Ship Johanna in Ten Weeks from Bristol, and on the 24th a Sloop in 31 Days from Barbadoes Capt. John Pader Commander, with Advice, That six Vessels had lately been taken to Leeward of that Island by Pyrates, one of which belonging to New York, but cannot tell who it was, nor what Number of Pyrates there are, or what Vessels they are in. They have a Prospect of a very good Crop in Barbadoes.

Capt. Thomas Smith in the Ship Beaver sailed hence for London on Saturday last.

The Ship Samuel, Capt. Fitz, will sail hence for London the latter End of the next Week, and the Ship Sunderland, Capt. Wilson Commander, for the same Port about the Middle of June.

We are preparing to celebrate this Day in the most splendid Manner we are capable; the Garrison and Militia will be under Arms, the Artillery will be discharged at the Fort and all the Vessels in the Road. At Night the City will be finely illuminated, a publick Bonfire and Wine at the Charge of the Corporation, to drink the King's Health, Fireworks and a Ball, and a fine Entertainment at the Fort by his Excellency our Governor, &c.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Mary, Thomas Hook, Sloop Bermudos, William Butzows, for Jamaica, Sloop Speedwell, Arn. Schermerhorne, for Boston; Brig. Happy Return, Jos. Gardiner, for Connecticut; Burnet Pink, Silvanus Furse, for Bristol; Sloop Overplus, Mansfield Tucker, for Barbadoes; Sloop Seabrook, John Chamberlaine, for Connecticut; Royal Prince Gally, Sam. Fayton for Madera.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Hopewell, John Ablin, to Surrenam; Ship Beaver, Thomas Smith, to London; Sloop Port Royal, John Fred, to Curracoa; Brig. Happy Return, Joseph Gardiner; Sloop Seabrook, John Chamberlaine, to Connecticut; Sloop

Sloop Hope; Mary and Martha, John Tatem. to Jamaica.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, May 31.

Entered Inwards.

Sloop Sarah, Aaron Harden, from Bristol.

Entered Outwards. None,

Cleared Out.

Sloop William, Benj. Tucker, for Barbados; Sloop Mary, John Stout, for Barbados.

Yesterday the Sloop Mercury, Tinn Leeds Matter, from Barbados, passed by this Port, going up the River to Burlington.

A Letter came to us last Post, dated from Hemstead Harbour in Long Island, requesting a particular Account of the New Bath or Mineral Water found in the Great Valley about 20 Miles Westward of this City, for the Satisfaction of the Publick in general, and of several Gentlemen in particular who are inclined to come to it from those Parts for Relief; tho' we have by us several Instances of remarkable Cures done by the said Water, we are obliged to defer answering the Gentleman's Letter till another Paper when we hope to give a true and satisfactory Account of its Virtues and Effects.

ADVERTISEMENTS

RUN away the 22d of April last, from Germany in Virginia, five Servant Men, belonging to His Excellency Colonel Spotswood Governor of Virginia, by Names, John Cole, Henry Redwood, Solomon Gann, Thomas and George Mac Donald. The said Cole an Englishman, speaking remarkably well of the West-Country Dialect, of a middle stature, fair complexion, dark Hair, aged about 30 Years, and is a Wheel-Right by Trade. The said Redwood an Englishman, speaking broad West-Country, of a tall stature, brown complexion, thin visage, dark Hair, aged about 20 Years, an able Party, and having his Hair and Bone shaved upon Occasion as a Barber. The said Gann an Englishman, speaking Scotch or a West-Country Man of a remarkable large stature, round face, large fresh comely Complexion, dark Hair, aged about 30 Years, a Miller by Profession, or a good Waggoner upon Occasion. The said Thomas an Englishman, of a middle stature, slender Size, brown complexion, curled Hair, aged about Twenty five Years, a Carpenter by Profession. and the said Mac Donald a Scotchman, of a middle stature, thick face, round visage, reddish complexion, wearing a Wig, aged about Twenty two Years, a Tailor by Trade.

And remarkable Cloathing which they wear, and that they may with ease be distinguished from the rest, they have on their backs a certain Mark, and they have on their Breasts, whereof some are made, and some are written, near their Maiden Hair, letters out of some of the following Names, viz. Gann, Cole, and some used Cotton (the said Gann's name) two or three) which are marked on the back with Figures of different Animals, such as a Dog, a Cat, a Horse, and a Pig, &c. and they have on their Breasts, whereof some are made, and some are written, near their Maiden Hair, letters out of some of the following Names, viz. Gann, Cole, and some used Cotton (the said Gann's name) two or three) which are marked on the back with Figures of different Animals, such as a Dog, a Cat, a Horse, and a Pig, &c. and they have on their Breasts, whereof some are made, and some are written, near their Maiden Hair, letters out of some of the following Names, viz. Gann, Cole, and some used Cotton (the said Gann's name) two or three) which are marked on the back with Figures of different Animals, such as a Dog, a Cat, a Horse, and a Pig, &c.

which is to be made by a Gun with him, and George Mac Donald is a light coloured Kersey Coat made Frock Fashion, with four or five Buttons and no linc.

Whoever secures all, or any One of the said Servants, and delivers them to the Sheriff of any of the Counties within this Province of Pennsylvania, or of the Counties of Newcastle, Kent or Sussex upon Delaware, shall, upon any of the said Sheriffs Receipt for all, or any one or more of the said Servants, be preferred to George Barclay, Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of the said Province and Counties, receive a Double Reward for each of these Runaways, so delivered, as aforesaid, with reasonable Charges.

Any Person who have any Bucks-Horns by them, or for the same, or to purchase them, may dispose of them to good Advantage to Mr. John Copson Merchant in Philadelphia.

There are to be sold by Mr. S. at Mr. Officer Gaither's in High Street near the Prison, Philadelphia. All Sorts of Medicines, Drugs, &c. for ready Money; and any Person may be there supplied with Lancets for Bleeding, at very reasonable Rates. They are very choice, and lately come from London.

To be SOLD,

A Lively tall Negro Man, about Twenty five Years of Age, and speaks indifferent good English, fit, and has been used in all Sorts of Plantation Work. If any Person has a Mind to purchase him, he will be disposed of at a very reasonable Rate, by Richard Bevingham near Newcastle.

For London directly;

The Charming Sally Gaber, James Gruchy Master, Burthen about Two Hundred Tons, having very good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail in three weeks at furthest Two Thirds of her Loading being already on Board.

Any Persons that will ship any Goods, or want a Passage, may agree with the Master on reasonable Terms at the Coffee-House, or on Board the said Ship at Richard Anthony's Wharf.

All Persons who have any Claims on the Estate of John Davis of Philadelphia, are hereby specially desired to come and settle their Accounts with the Widow Davis in the second Street: And those who are indebted to the said John Davis are required to come and balance their Accounts, or else they must expect to be sued for the same.

RUN away from John Wolder of this City, a Servant Man named James Swain, alias Smith, a Shoemaker, of a middle stature, swarthy complexion, black bushy Hair, if it be not cut off, a big Nose with grey full Eyes, marked with the Small Pox in his face. The said Servant hath done basely by his said Master, and left him at a Time when he could not help himself. He was some Time since at Mr. Bounds House, Never-hill, in this town, as I was informed. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him, shall be well rewarded by his said Master.

To be Sold on very reasonable Terms,

TWO Plantations lying at the Head of Aquipimanch Creek in the County of Newcastle, formerly belonging to Capt. Halls and Widdiman, &c. to the Estate of Sir Alexander Gordon, &c. &c. are another, both consisting of very rich well-watered, and timber'd Land, with very fine large Orchards, a considerable Quantity of Wood, &c. &c. a very good New House, Barn, Out-Houses, Bencches, &c. If any desire to buy one or both the said Places, let them apply themselves to Ebenezer Sampson, Esq. near Brandywine Ferry in Newcastle County, or the Reverend James Anderson in the City of Lancaster, by whom they may be further informed, both as to the Advantages of the said Lands, and the Conditions of Sale.



THE AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY May 31st, to THURSDAY June 7th, 1722.

An Abstract of one of CATO's Letters sent to the Author of the London Journal.

S I R,

LOYALTY is a very good Word; but, like most others, being wrested first by Design, and afterwards by Ignorance and Custom from its Original and virtuous Signification, does now frequently bear a very bad one. In an honest Sense, and indeed in common Sense, it means no more than the Squaring of our Actions by the Rules of good Laws, and an Attachment to a Constitution supported by such. And the French Word *Loyalté*, comes from another French Word which signifies Law.

Other Meanings have been since fasten'd upon that Word, such as it abhors. To bear stupidly the wild or deliberate ill Acts of a Tyrant, overturning all Law, and to assist him in it, has been impiously called *Loyalté*; though it was all the while on the other Side as it is the very Office and Genius of Loyalty to defend Law, Virtue and Property, and to pull down as Traitors and Disloyalists all who assault them.

Whoever is lawless, is disloyal; and to boast of Loyalty to Disloyalty, is strange Nonsense; a Paradox first invented by solemn and pernicious Pedants, whose Trade it is to pervert the Use of Words and the Meaning of Things, to abuse and confound the Human Understanding, and to mislead the World into Misery and Darkness.

To obey a Prince who does himself obey the Laws, is confessed on all Hands to be Loyalty: Now from hence one would naturally think, that, by every Rule of Reason, it might be infer'd, That to obey one who obeys no Law, is a Departure from all Loyalty, and an Outrage committed by a it, and that both he who commands, and he who obeys, are Outlaws and Disloyalists: And yet these same ungodly Pedants shall maintain it to your Face, though Loyalty consists in obeying a good Prince, yet it also consists in the very contrary, and in obeying a wicked Prince; who, though he is an Enemy to God, yet is he the Vicegerent of God; and though he commits all Wickedness, yet he does it by Divine Right; and though it is a Sin to obey him, yet it is a damnable Sin to resist him. And in short, that all the Instruments and Partners of his Cyang Crimes are Loyallists, and all who defend Law, Virtue and Mankind against such Monsters, are Rebels, and assuredly damned for preventing or resisting Actions which deserve Damnation. And thus Men become Rebels by acting virtuously against the worst of all Rebels, who are restrained by no Consideration, Humane or Divine.

Was ever such Impudence, Impiety and Nonsense

breached amongst Pagans? In Truth, they never would have been breached amongst Christians, had not Sanctity been made a cloak for those, who sold Godliness for Gain, and perpetrated Impiety at the Price of all that was virtuous and sacred.

Disloyalty is indeed rarely the Crime of Subjects and private Men; and they who charge it most upon others, are they who practice it most themselves. King *Richard the second*, and *Edward the second*, were the greatest Rebels in *England* in their own Time; and the greatest Rebel in all *Italy* is the Pope. Every lawless Prince is a Rebel, and the Grand Seigneur is the greatest that is or can be in his own Dominions. It is true he is bound by no written Law; but in this very Thing he is a Rebel: No Man ought to be exempt from the Ties of Laws; and the higher any Man is, the more Ties he ought to be under. All Power ought to be ballanced with equal Restraints, else it will certainly grow mischievous: He who knows no Law but his own Lust, seldom observes any other. Besides, there are such Things as the Eternal Laws of Mercy, Justice and Truth, legible by every Man's Natural Reason, when it is not blinded by Craft; and whoever observes not these, let him be called by what Name he will, he is a Rebel to all the World, and he is Loyalty to all the World to pursue him to Destruction.

These Things are obvious, and yet how little are they considered! It is safer for a Great Man to rob his Country, than for a poor Man to steal a Loaf: But the Wages of Villany protect Villains, and Justice is only blind where the Object is naked. — But these are only Complaints, which we hope we Britons will never have Cause to make.

We have been formerly stunn'd with the big Word PREROGATIVE, by those who contend for Unlimited Loyalty: Men, who while they reserve to themselves a Right to be the most turbulent of all Subjects, would make all others the tamest, and the blindest, of all Slaves. But what Prerogative do they mean? I know no Prerogative in the Crown, which is not at the same Time a certain Privilege of the People, for their sake granted, and for their sake to be exerted: And where a Prerogative is claimed, in Opposition to the Rights and Interests of the People, so far a Tyranny is claimed; Tyranny being nothing else but the Government of One Man, or of a few Men, over many, against their Inclination and their Interests: And where Prerogative is exercised more to the Hurt than the Good of the Governed, it is no longer Prerogative, but Violence and Usurpation; and therefore in *England* several Prerogatives have from Time to Time been taken from the Crown, because the Crown had abused them.

Before I have done, I would take Notice of another Mistake very common concerning Loyalty. It is indeed a

Block

Trick more than a Mistake; I mean of those who would assert, or rather create a Sort of Loyalty to Ministers, and make every Thing which they do not like an Offence against their Master.

How endless are the Arts and Instances of Deceiving! And yet the ablest Artifices are still new. The above is a Method which bad Ministers have ever taken, and which good Ones want not: Innocent Ministers will never prostitute the Name and Authority of the Prince to protect their own Faults and Mistakes; and every wise and indifferent Man will be for preserving him from the Imputation of the Guilt and Folly of his Servants, who, whenever they are for thrusting in their Master, between themselves and the Censure or Oblivion of their own Actions, do at once acknowledge that their own Actions are evil, and that they would barbarously and ungratefully make a SCREEN of their Sovereign, and save themselves upon his Ruin or Disgrace.

What can be more vile, what more disloyal than this! And yet who were louder in their Prate about Loyalty, than the worst Ministers have ever been; even while they were weakening their Master's Hands, creating him Enemies, and setting him at Variance with his People. This is so true, that it has been sometimes impossible to love the Prince, without abhorring his Servants, and to serve them without hurting or abusing him. And yet, while they were loyally undoing him, it was forsooth high Disloyalty to resist or expose them.

I am, S I R,
Your Humble Servant,
C A Y C.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Warsaw, Feb. 2.

Most of our Nobility have changed their former Sentiments, designing to relinquish the Partisans of Moscow, and to adhere to the Interest of King Augustus, our Sovereign, for the better Preservation of the Liberties of this Republick, which, at this Nice Juncture, are in a critical Posture: In the mean time his Polish Majesty is pressed to hasten his Return to this Country; and the Nobility will request the Emperor, according to the ancient Alliance, to assist this State with a Succour of Men upon Occasion.

Paris, Febr. 3.

Letters from Petersburg advise, That the

Czar, since his Arrival at Moscow, has given the Title of Princes to his principal Ministers of State, and has appointed an extraordinary Ambassador to Poland, who is forbid to receive the Investiture of Livornia, if offered, because his Czarian Majesty will not allow that Country to be dependent on, or a Fief of the Republick of Poland.

Frankford, Feb. 11.

About 3000 Vagabonds and others, most of them on Horseback, armed with Pistols, Carabines and Sabres, plundered the Villages in the District of Wetteran: Upon which the Neighbouring Princes and States will furnish 2000 Troopers and Foot Soldiers to disperse those Robbers.

Hamburg, Febr. 13.

The Czar has renewed the ancient Alliance between Moscow and the States General: The King of China will not suffer the Moscovites to trade in that Country, according to the Scheme proposed by the Russian Court.

London, Feb. 27.

We hear, that the Royal African Company have agreed to furnish the South Sea Company with a sufficient Number of Negroes, to make good their Stipulation in the Asiento Contract.

By Letters from Portsmouth of the latter End of last Week there is Advice, That the Hon. Col Lumley, Brother to the Earl of Scarborough (being appointed His Majesty's Envoy to the Court of Portugal) was embark'd there on board the Lime Man of War, Lord Vere Commander, waiting for a fair Wind to proceed on his Voyage to Lisbon. The Hon. — Worsely, Esq; late Envoy at that Court, now made Governor of Barbadoes, is to return hither on Board the said Ship; who, having settled his private Affairs, and received his final Instructions, will forthwith set out for his Government of the said Island; the present distracted State of which will render his Arrival there very acceptable, to compose their Differences.

London, March 2.

There are no less than three Lotteries now on foot, The State Lottery, the South Sea Lottery, and the York Buildings Lottery: The Tickets for the State Lottery will be given out some time in April, and it's expected it will be drawn in June. The Stock-Jobbers already receive 5 s. Premium for the Delivery of the Tickets as soon as they come out; so it is not doubted but that Lottery will be full, whatever becomes of the other two.

Boston,

Boston, May 23.

We have a very tragical Account here of the Greyhound Man of War, which arrived the Beginning of this Month, under the Command of the Lieutenant, at South Carolina from Cuba, when they had a Trade with the Spaniards, who took the Advantage, in the Absence of the Sloop which was the Tender, but was then gone to land the Goods the Spaniards had bought and paid for; and all Hands on board his Majesty's Ship being employed about something or other, and Capt. Waldron, Mr. Jacob Gomez and the Officers were going to Dinner, accompanied by Spaniards who had 26 Men concealed in a Pettibarger under some Skins or Hides, who upon the Discharge of a Pistol were to make their Entry; which they did, and the Spaniards in the Cabin seeing a favourable Opportunity, killed Capt. Waldron, cut Mr. Jacob Gomez to Pieces, killed the Doctor and some others, the Lieutenant was cut across the Belly, and they should have dispatched him too, but he saved himself by leaping out of the Cabin Window and got unperceived into the Gun-Room Port. The Spaniards pursued their cruel Advantage, kill'd the Centry and wounded 18 Men that opposed them, guarded the Hatches, and only suffered the Men to come up one by one, and so bound them severally. By that Time the Spaniards perceived the Sloop was returning, and being in Sight, they took all the Money into their Pettibarger, with which they made the best of their Way on Shore.

This Account came from one Mr. Bucharap who had it from the Lieutenant's own Mouth at South Carolina, which Place he left about Ten Days after the Man of War's Arrival there.

New York, June 7.

On the 20th inst Capt. Vin' ragn arrived here in a Sloop in 19 Days from Barbadoes with Advice, That the Day before he sailed two Ships were arrived there from Guinea, with an Account that Capt Ogle in his Majesty's Ship — upon that Coast, met with Roberts the Pyrate in a Ship of 40 Guns, mann'd with 300 Men. That in two or three Broadfides Roberts was killed, and several of the Men being forced, refused to fight, whereupon they surrendered to Capt. Ogle, and gave him an Account, That two of their Conforts were upon the Careen hard by; upon which he ordered the Pyrates to hoist their black Flag, and go in where they were cleaving before him, and he in the Man of War followed with his Guns haul'd in and his Ports shut, that the Pyrates believing Roberts had taken a Prize, luzz'd and fired their Guns; but the

Man of War soon undeceived them by Firing a Broadside into them, upon which the Pyrates took to the Woods, and the Man of War carried away the Vessels to Cape Coast, where several Men were hanged. And when those Vessels came away the Man of War was going with Rewards for the Negroes, for bringing in the Pyrates dead or alive. It is said Capt. Ogle's Foremast Men shared Fifteen Pounds Weight of Gold a piece.

Last Week Brodhuist and Thurman in two Sloops from Boston, Wells in a Sloop from Turks-Island, and Yesterday Coden in a Sloop from Rhode-Island arrived here.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Dolphin, Rich Vantuyle, for Curracon; Ship Johanna, Berj Wallis, for Newfoundland; Sloop Margaret, Peter Simmons, for St. Thomas.

Cleared for Departure

Ship Samuel, Tho. Fitch, to London; Sloop Abigail John Darkins; Sloop Speedwell, Arn. Schernerhorn, to Boston; Sloop Two Brothers, Jic. Kienstead, to Barbadoes; Sloop Three Brothers, Vinc. Bodin, to Surrenam.

Philadelphia, June 7.

We have also an Account by a private Letter to this Port of the before mentioned surprizing Accident which hapned to the Greyhound Man of War, station'd at New-York, which says particularly, That they had been trading with the Spaniards at Porto Marrier on Cuba, and that Mr. Gomez the Jew, whom they killed and cut up into Quarters, was principally concerned in the Cargo.

We have the following Account of a dreadful Accident from one of our Subscribers, viz.

Cecil County in Maryland, May 24.

Last Night about two of the Clock there arose a Gull and a Clap of Thunder, which enter'd close by the Cock Beam of the East End of the House of Mr. Abel van Burkeloo, tore the Roof to Pieces, ranged the Garret, stove down all the Gable End, and coming through the Floor into a Chamber, melted a Sword in the Scabboard and a Looking-Glass which hung at the Gable End, shivered a Corner Post into a Thousand Pieces, together with the Partition below. In the Room where the Gable End was carried away were Mr. Burkeloo and Spouse, James Henry, Esq. Mrs Ariana Fusby, Capt. William Robertson, three Children, &c. in all Ten Persons, who received, blessed be God, no Hurt, except only one Child about a Years old, but not dangerously.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, June 7.

Entered Inwards.

Ship Hudson-Galley, Samuel Hollyman, from Lon-

London; Sloop Carpenter, John Parker, from South Carolina.

Entered Outwards. None,
Cleared Out.

Sloop Himpstead, Thomas Randal, to New York; Sloop Margaret, Joseph Smith, for St. Christophers; Sloop Elizabeth and Anne, John Tucker, for Jamaica; Sloop Sarah and Mary, William Beeke, for Barbadoes.

Capt. John Annis from London is now in the River, expected up next Tide, and a Pink from Scotland is arrived at Newcastle.

Births, Burials and Casualties in the City of Philadelphia, for the Month of March.

	Chu. of England.	Presbyterians.
Males Christned,	2	1
Females Christned,	2	0
Males Buried,	4	0
Females Buried,	4	0
<i>People called Quakers.</i>		
Males Born, 12	Females, 16	In all 28
Males Buried, 1.	Females, 4.	In all 5.

Buried in the Strangers Burying-Ground, 1.

Negroes, 3.

CASUALTIES.

Drowned in the River Delaware, 2. In Darby Creek, 1.
In Pennypack Creek, 1. In all, 4.
Died by excessive Drinking on board a Ship, 1.

Price Current at Philadelphia.

Flour, 9s. to 9s. 6d. per C.	Barley, 1s. 8d. to 2s.
White Bread, 15s. per C.	Pale Malt, 2s. 6d.
Middling, ditto 12s. to 13s.	Ditto, High-colour'd, 2s. 6d.
Best, ditto 10s. to 12s.	
Tin Oil, 10s. to 11s.	Pork, 45s. per Barrel.
Molasses Sugar, 25 to 35s.	Beef, 30s. to 32s.
Turpentine, 9s. to 10s.	Pitch, 13s. to 14s.
Rice, 13s. to 14s.	Tar, 10s.
Ginger, 13s. to 20s.	Gun-Powder, 7 l. 10s. to 8 l.
Rum, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 4d. p. Gal.	Bohea Tea, 25 to 30s. p. Piv.
Melasses, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.	Whalebone, 30 s. l. to 40 s. 9d.
Salt, fine 14d. to 18 l. per Bush.	Pipe-Staves, 3 l. per Thout.
Ditto, Course, 10d. to 1s.	Hothead, ditto, 45 s.
Wheat, 3s. to 3s. 1d.	Barrel, ditto, 22s. 6d.
Rye, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.	Pine Boards, 3 l.
Indian Corn, 20d. to 22d.	Mad. Wine, 1s. to 22 l. p. Pipe

ADVERTISEMENTS

A Pair of Globes Nine Inches Diameter, with their Appurtenances, to be sold. Enquire of Andrew Bradford in the second Street, Philadelphia.

RUN away the 22d of April last, from Germanna in Virginia, five Servant Men, belonging to his Excellency Colonel Spotswood Governor of Virginia, by Name, John Cole, Henry Redwood, Solomon Gaar, Edmund Thomas and George Mac Donnald: The said Cole an Englishman, speaking remarkably on the West-Country Dialect, of a middle Stature, fair Complexion, lank Hair, aged about 30 Years, and a Wheelwright by Trade. The said Redwood an Englishman, speaking broad West-Country, of a tall Stature, brown Complexion, thin Visage, lank Hair, aged

about 30 Years, an able Sawyer, and having his Razors and Home, serves upon Occasion as a Barber. The said Gaar an Englishman, speaking likewise as a West-Country Man, of a remarkable large Stature, round large Visage, fresh comely Complexion, lank Hair, aged about 30 Years, a Miller by Profession, or a good Waggoner upon Occasion. The said Thomas an Englishman, of a middle Stature, slender Size, brown Complexion, curled Hair, aged about Twenty five Years, a Carter and Husbandman by Profession, And the said Mac-Donnald a Scotsman, speaking broad Scots, of a middle Stature, thick Size, round Visage, freckled Complexion, wearing a Wig, aged about Twenty two Years, a Taylor by Trade.

The remarkable Cloathing which they are known to have gone away with was, Duffe Surtout Coats, whereof four were red and one blue, new Cotton Waistcoats knaps and of a Sea-green Colour, Leather Breeches, whereof some newly made, and Linnen Trowsers, new Scots Plaiden Hose, besides other Sorts of Stockings, new Shirts of Ozenbrigs, and Scots Tweel Linnen (whereof each Runaway had two at least) which are marked on the Breast with Figured of different Numbers, between 20 and 90. John Cole had in particular a figured Calico Waistcoat without Sleeves, which is to tie on the Side, and a Gun with him, and George Mac-Donnald had a light coloured Kersey Coat made Frock Fashion, with four or five Buttons and not lined.

Whoever secures all, or any One of the said Servants, and delivers them to the Sheriff of any of the Counties within this Province of Pennsylvania, or of the Counties of Newcastle, Kent or Susses upon Delaware, shall, upon any of the said Sheriffs Receipt, for all, or any one or more of the said Servants, produced to George Barclay, Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of the said Province and Counties, receive two Pistoles Reward for each of these Runaways so delivered, as aforesaid, with reasonable Charges.

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THERE are to be sold by Mr. Scott at Mr. Oliver Galtry's in High Street near the Prison, Philadelphia, All Sorts of Medicines, Drugs, &c. for ready Money; and any Person may be there supplied with Lancets for Bleeding, at very reasonable Rates. They are very choice, and lately come from London.

To be SOLD,

A tall stout Negro Man, abut Twenty Five Years of Age, of a goodly and different good English, fit, and has been used to all Sorts of Plantation Work. If any Person has a Mind to purchase him, he will be disposed of at a very reasonable Rate, by Richard Fanningham and Beneville.

For London directly.

THE Charming Sally Guley, James Gruchy Master, Lumber about Two hundred Tons, having very good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail in three weeks at furthest Two Thirds of her Loading being already on Board.

Any Persons that will ship any Goods, or wants a Passage, may agree with the Master on reasonable Terms at the Coffee House, or on Board the laid Ship at Capt. Richard Anthony's Wharf.

ALL Persons who have any Claim on the Estate of John Davis of Philadelphia, lately deceased, are hereby speedily desired to come and settle their Accounts with his Widow, at her House in the second Street: And those who are indebted to the aforesaid John Davis are required to come and balance their Accounts, or else they must expect to be sued for the same.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street; and also by William Brau, 3rd in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in.



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY June 7th, to THURSDAY June 14th, 1722.

Leipzick, Feb. 28.

TWO French Ships are arriv'd in 28 Days from Smyrna; the Captains whereof report, that the Venetian Vessel command'd by the Captains Perina and Albanza, were sail'd from Venice in Company with some French Vessels for Madon; and that there is a Discourse of a Treaty that is going forward at the Ottoman Porte to recall Giaman Coggia, and to restore him to the Post of Captain Rathew or High Admiral, in regard of his undoubted Courage and consummate Experience in Maritime Affairs.

Boston, June 4 1722

By Capt. Powel in about 5 Weeks Passage from Bristol, we have the following remarkable Occurrences extracted from the London Gazets and other publick Prints.

Perpignan, March 22. The Spanish Troops new clothed are in Motion, but on what Design is a Mystery.

Hague, March 24. His Britannick Majesty is expected here in May next on his Way to Hanover, where his Presence seems the more necessary, in regard the Czar is suspected to have concerted Designs dangerous to Germany, and especially to Lower Saxony.

Dantzick, March 28. Advices from Moscovy say, that the Czar designs to exclude the young Prince, Son to the late Czarowitz, and Nephew to the Emperor, and settle the Succession on his Favourite and Nephew Prince Narreskin, to whom he designs the Princess his eldest Daughter.

Hamburgh, April 3. They write from Petersburgh, that the Gallies are ready to sail, and the Men of War to be equip'd before the End of next Month, upon an Enterprize the Czar will manage in Person. The Russians are greatly encreas'd in Courland, to the great Terror of Poland.

Copenhagen, April 4. Our Fleet is equipping with all Speed, and consists of 20 Ships of the Line, besides Frigats and Prhams.

London, April 5. We hear, Hugh Dryden, Esq. is to be Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, in the Room of Col. Spotswood. From France that 6000 died of the Plague at Avignon, and among them 1500 Jews. Several Ships from 40 or 50 Guns are sail'd to the East Indies with 400 Soldiers to cruise against the Pirates.

Ratisbon, April 6. The Protestants in the Palatinate are more persecuted than ever.

London, April 7. By a Holland Mail we have a Confirmation of the great Preparations of the Turks for War, and assur'd the Czar does the like, and apprehended will fall upon the King of Denmark, who's Aid will form an Army of 20000 Men in Holstein, and a strong Fleet at Sea. A new Conspiracy is discovered in Tripoli, that the Bey is forced to wear Pittols even on his Throne.

Vienna, April 8. Some Advices from Poland say, that the Czar demands, that the Protestants there may enjoy perfect Liberty of Worship, and every thing to be restor'd to them that was taken from them. And it's reported, he will interest himself in Behalf of the Protestants in Germany.

London, April 10. The present Peace of Europe is in Danger of being disturb'd by a new War like to be kindled in Italy. The Court of Vienna are afraid of the Turks Preparations of War, Prince Ragotski being in great Favour at the Ottoman Porte. The Czar is resolv'd to support the Duke of Holstein, and that Prince's Party in Sweden. The King's Departure for Hanover is fix'd to the 16th of May. A great Fire broke out at Hamburgh.

Paris, April 10. M. de St. Juan, one of the Directors of our India Company, who went to the South Sea with two of the King's Frigats and 6 or 7 Ships of that Company, has possess'd

possessed himself of Coximbo, between Peru and Chili, belonging to the Spaniards.

London, April 12. The Czar of Moscow has sent a Post between Petersburg and Moscow for the Benefit of Trade and Commerce.

London, April 14. The Ottoman Troops with 300 new Cannon and warlike Stores, are ready to march, at which they are much alarmed in Poland, their Design being against that Kingdom.

Deal, April 16. Two East India Ships arriv'd bring News, that Commodore Matthews and Sir Robert Johnson were at the Cape of Good Hope on the 17th of November last.

Hamburg, April 18. It is publickly declared that the Treaties of Alliance between the Czar, Spain and France, are not only concluded, but actually signed.

Paris, April 18. The King's Coronation at Rheims is fixed to the 11th of September next.

New York, June 11.

On the 8th Instant Capt. Williams arrived here in the Brig. Lydia from Bristol, which Place he left the 8th of April last.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Huntington, John Vanbrugh, and Sloop John and Catharine, John Fuder for Barbadoes; Sloop Free Gift, William Dobs, for Philadelphia; Sloop Mary, James Coden, for Rhode-Island; Sloop Sarah and Elizabeth, William Wells, for Curacao; Sloop Unity, Samuel Brodhurst, for Boston.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Overplus, Mansfield Tucker, to Barbadoes; Sloop Free Gift, William Dobs, to Philadelphia; Sloop Margaret, Peter Simmons, to St Thomas; Pink Burnet, Silvanus Furse, to Bristol; Royal Prince Galley, Sam. Payton, to Malaga.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, June 14.

Entered Inwards.

Ship London-Hope, John Annis, from London; Schooner Martha and Mary, James Wilkins, from Bermados; Ship Mary, James Straiton, from Scotland.

Entered Outwards.

Schooner Martha and Mary, John Reeves, for Bermados; Ship Mary, James Straiton, for London.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Robert and James, Shadlock Rivers, for St. Christopher's; Snow Nancy, John Bedford, for Antigua; Schooner Mayflower, Charles Blakey, for Jamaica; Ship Sutannah, Robert Palmer, to South Carolina; Sloop Paradox, Thomas Hopper, for Antigua.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



There is now published and sold by Andrew Bradford at the Bible in Philadelphia, and William Bradford in New York, a long expected Book, calculated particularly for the Use of the Publick, entitled, *Conductio Generalis*; or the Office, Duty and Authority of Justices of the Peace, High-Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Goalers, Coroners, Constables, Jury-Men, Overseers of the Poor,

And also the Office of Clerks of Assize and of the Peace, &c. Collected out of all the Books hitherto written on those Subjects, whether of Common or Statute-Law.

To which is added, A Collection out of Sir Matthew Hale's Works, concerning the Descent of Lands. The Whole alphabetically digested, under the several Titles, with a Table directing to the ready finding out the proper Matter under those Titles.

John Houfman, Upholsterer, in Market Street, Philadelphia, leaving off Trade and going for England, will sell what Goods he has very reasonable; consisting chiefly of Standing Beds, Feather-Beds, Quilts, Blankets, Scuffs for Curtains, Chairs, Looking-glasses, Cushions, &c. All Persons indebted to him are desired to come and make up their Accounts, and those who have any Demand on him may come and settle the same.

June 12 1727.

RUN away from Robert Tunbrell in Philadelphia, one Richard Harris, a Carpenter, about 30 Years old, of a middle Stature, brown Complexion, having on a dark grey Druggert Coat, striped Breeches and speckled Shirt. He goes on a whorl or wobbling. He has short hair or a dark Wig. Whoever takes him up and secures him; so that his said Master may have him again, shall have a Pistole Reward.

June 12, 1727.

RUN away from John Sutton of Frankford, two Servant Men; one named John Earle, of a middle Stature, about Twenty Years of Age, wearing a sailors Jacket, Leather Breeches, no Stockings, and a Pair of new Shoes, his Hair lately cut off, with a white Cap under his Hat. The other named Peter Roads, a Taylor by Trade, very swarthy Complexion and hath been lately sick; about the Age of Twenty One Years, having on a light coloured Coat and Breeches; and no Stockings. Whoever can secure the said Servants, so that their said Master may have them again, shall have a Pistole Reward for each of them.

By me, John Sutton.

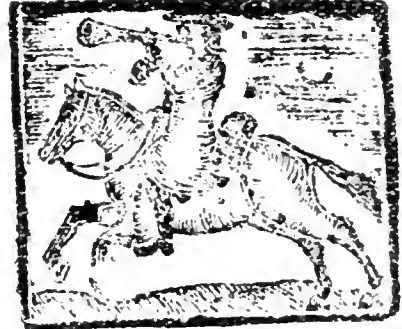
To be SOLD,

A Large tall Negro Man, about Twenty Five Years of Age, and speaks indifferent good English, fit, and has been used to all Sorts of Plantation Work. If any Person has a Mind to purchase him, he will be disposed of at a very reasonable Rate, by Richard Bermingham near New-castle.

There is to be sold by Mr. Scot at Mr. Oliver Galtree's in High-Street near the Prison, Philadelphia, All Sorts of Medicines, Drugs, &c. for ready Money; and any Person may be there supplied with Lancets for Bleeding, at very reasonable Rates. They are very choice, and lately come from London.

Any Person who have any Bucks-Horns by them, or for the future will preserve them, may dispose of them to good Advantage to Mr. John Copson Merchant in Philadelphia.

A Pair of Globes Nine Inches Diameter, with their Appurtenances, to be sold. Enquire of Andrew Bradford in the second Street, Philadelphia.



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY June 14th, to THURSDAY June 21st, 1722.

To the Author of the American Weekly Mercury.

S I R,

I Heartily thank you, that you have favour'd me so far as to insert in your Paper the Letter of Plato, which I had faithfully transcribed and sent to you. But I am sorry, if the Dislike some have to it, has made you leave off publishing your Abstracts of the truly politic *Cato*. I can't but be sorry, that a Piece level'd at particular Vice and Humour among the General, and published in *Great-Britain*, should be imagined as a Reflection on particular Men in these Parts of the World.

It's a sad thing, that this Country abounds with such intolerable Fellows, who delight to make Similies and Comparisons, and by that Means pretend to be knowing and familiar with the Characters of good and bad Men, who are in a Station (*I would but know them*) to be superior, that they are above the Malice of the Vulgar.

Indeed, Sir, my hearing what Usage the Letter I sent you met with, made me almost afraid of begging the like Favour: But I am still very certain, that you have pleas'd me, and that your continuing to spread and inculcate the Principles of Virtue, Liberty and Property, will never discredit your Paper.

If I shall not offend you in my Choice, I wish you'd insert the following: For sure none will be offended at judicious: and think themselves Characteriz'd here too.

St. Iohn Towns, &c.

Americo Britannus.

An Abstract of one of Cato's Letters.

Sent to the Author of the London-Journal.

S I R,

Considering what Sort of a Creature Man is, it is scarce possible to put him under too many Restraints, when he is possess'd of great Power. He may possibly use it well, but they act most prudently, who, supposing that he would use it ill, do enclose him within certain Bounds, and make it terrible to him to exceed them.

Men that are above all Fear, soon grow above all Shame.

It is nothing strange, That Men, who think themselves unaccountable, should act unaccountably, and that all Men would be unaccountable if they could; even those who have done nothing to displease, do not know but some

Time or other they may; and no Man cares to be at the entire Mercy of another. Hence it is, That if every Man had his Will, all Men would exercise Dominion, and no Man would suffer it. It is therefore owing more to the Necessities of Men, than to their Inclinations, that they have put themselves under the Restraint of Laws, and appointed certain Persons, called Magistrates, to execute them; otherwise they would never be executed, scarce any Man having such a Degree of Virtue as willingly to execute the Laws upon himself; but on the contrary, most Men thinking them a Grievance, when they meddle with themselves and their Property.

Hence grew the Necessity of Government, which was the mutual Contract of a Number of Men, agreeing upon certain Terms of Union and Society, and putting themselves under Penalties, if they violated these Terms, which were called Laws, and put into the Hands of one or more Men to execute. And thus Men quitted Part of their natural Liberty to acquire Civil Security: But frequently the Remedy proved worse than the Disease, and Human Societies had often no Enemies so great as their own Magistrates, who, wherever they were trusted with too much Power, always abused it, and grew mischievous to those who made them what they were.

Rome while she was free (that is, while she kept her Magistrates within due Bounds) could defend her self against the World, and conquer it; but being enslaved, (that is, her Magistrates having broke their Bounds,) she could not defend her self against her own single Tyrants; nor could they defend her against her foreign Foes and Invaders; for by their Madness and Cruelties they had destroyed her Virtue and Spirit, and exhausted her Strength.

What a dreadful Spirit must that man possess, who can put a private Appetite in Balance against the universal Good of his Country, and of Mankind!

There is certainly no Evil under the Sun but what is to be dreaded from Men who may do what they please with Impunity: They seldom or never stop at certain Degrees of Mischief, when they have Power to go further; but hurry on from Wickedness to Wickedness, as far and as fast as humane Malice can prompt humane Power.

The World is governed by Men, and Men by their Passions; which being boundless and insatiable, are always terrible where they are not controuled: Who was ever satiated with Riches, or surfeited with Power, or tired with Honours?

People are ruined by their Ignorance in Humane Nature, which Ignorance leads them to Credulity, and too great a Confidence in particular Men. They fondly imagine, that He who, possessing a great deal by their Favour, owes them great Gratitude and all good Offices, will therefore return their Kindness: But, alas! how often are they mistaken in their Favourites and Trustees; who, the more they have given them, are often the more

more incited to take all, and to return Destruction for generous Usage! The common People generally think, that great Men have great Minds, and scorn base Actions; which Judgment is so false, that the basest and worst of all Actions have been done by great Men; perhaps they have not pick'd private Pockets, but they have done worse; they have often disturb'd, deceiv'd and pillaged the World; And he who is capable of the highest Mischief, is capable of the meanest. He who plunders the Country of a Million of Money, would in suitable Circumstances steal a Silver Spoon; and a Conqueror, who steals and pillages a Kingdom, would in a humbler Fortune, rifle a Portmanteau, or rob an Orchard.

Sure there never were such shameless, such selfish Imposters, as the advocates for lawless Power. It is a damnable Sin to oppress them, and yet it is a damnable thing to oppose them, when they oppress, or gain by the Oppression of others. When they are hurt themselves ever so little, or but think themselves hurt, they are the loudest of all Men in their Complaints, and the most outrageous in their Behaviour.

In Truth, there are so many Passions and Inconsistencies, and so much Selfishness belonging to Humane Nature, that we can scarce be too much upon our Guard against each other. The only Security we can have that Men will be honest, is, to make it their Interest to be honest; and the best Defence we can have against their being Knaves is to make it terrible to them to be Knaves. As there are many Men wicked in some Stations, who would be innocent in others; the best Way is to make Wickedness unsafe in any Station.

I am, S I R,

Your Humble Servant,

C A T O.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Genoa, March 9.

They write from Milan, that the Emperor is about to form an Army of 22000 Men in Italy; and from Turin 'tis advis'd, that the King of Sardinia will form another of 25000. It is reported, that there is a Design to give the Infant Don Carlos, the Title of Infant of Tuscany, and to send him shortly into Italy, to be educated after the Manners of that Country.

The Count de Cisuentes, who retired from Vienna on Account of the Difference he had with the Bavarian Minister at the Imperial

Court, arriv'd in this City some Days ago.

A Tartane of Marseilles, who offer'd her self at Porto-fino and Leghorn, to be admitted to Quarentine, could obtain only some Provisions which she wanted, and was then oblig'd to be gone from the Coast.

Florence, March 10.

The Duke of Lorrain has written a very handsome Letter to the Great Duke, on the Subject of his Pretensions to the Montserrat. The Republick of Lucca has declared, that she will not concern herself one way or other with the Differences that may arise in Italy, notwithstanding the Protection the Emperor has granted her. It is said, the Prince and Princess of Modena will go to Paris, to be present at the Solemnity of the King's Coronation.

Vienna, March 18.

We have Advice from Palermo in Sicily, that one of the Towers, in which was a Magazine of Powder, was accidentally blown up, and very much shattered many of the neighbouring Houses. The next Day a great many Persons yet alive were taken from beneath the Ruins, but a far greater Number quite dead. The Grand Master of Malta continues to sollicite this Court for Succour, fearing an Attack from the Turks: It is believed Ten Thousand Men will be sent to his Assistance in Case of Need. An Express is arriv'd from Constantinople, but the Contents of his Dispatches are not divulg'd; all we are told is, That the Ottomans divide their Troops into Regiments, Battalions and Squadrons, making them also Exercise after the Manner of the Christians.

Cadis, March 3

We have at length received Orders from Court for the Departure of the two Men of War, who are to carry the Quicksilver to New-Spain, and those Vessels are to sail the latter End of April or Beginning of May: Besides the Quicksilver they are to take nothing on Board but the Dispatches of the Court, the College of Commerce having resolv'd not to permit any Goods to be shipped on board them. We expect another Advice-Ship from Vera Cruz in a Months Time, and some are of Opinion, that the Day for the Departure of the above mentioned Men of War will not be fix'd till that Vessel arrives. The Advice-Boat that is arriv'd at St. Lucar from Vera-Cruz has, brought little besides Letters for the Court, or at best but very little on the Account of private Persons; and that her Cargo of Silver on Board is very inconsiderable. An-
other

after Advice Boat put to Sea from Carthagena on the last of December past. We expect the Courts Answer concerning the Departure of the Fleet for Buenos Ayres.

London, March 24.

Our foreign Letters bring us the following Tragical Story from Modena, *vis.* A young Lady was to be married against her Consent to a rich Cavilier, and accordingly went to Church with him, where Part of the Marriage Ceremony was read over; and when the Question was put, Whether she would have that Gentleman to be her Husband? she answered No, but the Person who stood behind him, meaning his Rival; upon which the designed Bridegroom drew his Sword and killed the Lady; the same Instant her Admirer stabbed the Bridegroom, and the Father of the young Lady killed him. These three Murders hapned in the Church, where the Priest who officiated was wounded in the Hand. Let this be a Memento to every Parent, who is about to force his Daughter into the Arms of one she cannot love: If the Consequences are not so fatal, let him not forget that he plunges her into Misery, by Wedding her to her Aversion.

At the Court of Paris several Matches of Importance are talked of, namely, One between the Duke of Chartres and the Infanta of Portugal; another between the Prince of Brazil and the Regent's Daughter, Mademoiselle de Beaujolois; and the third between Don Carlos Prince of Spain, and the Princess of Chartres, the Duke of Orleans's youngest Daughter. Orders are given to all the Marine Officers to repair forthwith to Marseilles and Toulon, but to what Purpose those Preparations are making, is yet a Secret. The Spaniards are also arming both by Sea and Land, at which the Court of Vienna takes great Umbrage, and would fain see the Congress of Cambray opened, to know what they have to rust to

Newport, Rhode Island, June 7.

On Monday Morning last his Honour the Governor had Advice by a Whale Boat (which came away in the Night) from Block-Island, that there was at that Island a Pyrate Brigantine, with 2 Carriage and 4 Swivel Guns, and about 40 or 50 Men on Board, which had taken one Cahoon, belonging to this Island, and another Vessel outward bound from the Westward. Whereupon the Drums were ordered immediately to be beat about Town for Volunteers to go in Quest of the Pyrates; and by three of the Clock the same Day there were two large Sloops under Sail, equip'd and

mann'd: One mounts 10 Guns, and has 80 Men on Board, under the Command of Capt. John Headland, and the other has 5 or 6 Guns and about 50 or 60 Men, under the Command of Capt. John Brown. We hear that the Pyrates have said, they are resolv'd to take a Rhode-Island Sloop for their own Use, the Vessel they are in being a dull Sailor. We are advis'd from Boston, that the Government of the Massachusetts are fitting out a Ship to go after the Pyrates, to be commanded by Capt. Peter Papillon, and it is thought he will sail sometime this Month, if Wind and Weather permit.

Rhode Island, June 8.

The above Pyrate Brigantine is commanded by one Lowe, who lately belonged to Boston. The Vessels taken by him besides Cahoon, are, One Hanse, bound to this Place from the Westward, and one Hall in a Sloop bound Westward from Boston. They wounded Cahoon very much with a Sword, and made him cut away his Bow-sprit and Boom himself, and throw them over board, and took away his Main-sail and what Provisions and Water he had. From Hanse they took away about a Tuna or two of Flower, and from Hall they took several Barrels of Powder, &c, disabled their Vessel and turned her a drift. The Brigantine the Pyrates are now in belonged to Boston, and was bound there from St. Christophers, when she was taken by a Pyrate Sloop of about 10 Guns and 90 Men, who parted their Company for the Brig. The Persons taken were about 23 in Number, among whom were 5 Women: They are all at Liberty and are arriv'd here, except the Master of the Brigantine, whom they have carried with them, and promise him his Brig. again when they have taken a better Vessel. Dursley is arriv'd here from Maryland, Hanse from Amboy, Lewis and Sturges from Boston, and Jacobs from Lisbon. Several Vessels are outward bound for the Leward Islands, and William Gardner for London.

New York, June 18.

On the 15th instant arriv'd here Capt. Mansfield in a Sloop in Six Weeks from Madera, where Wines are very scarce and dear. On the same Day arriv'd here his Majesty's Ship Greyhound, Capt. Edward Smith Commander from South Carolina.

On the 16th arriv'd here Capt. Vivian in 25 Days from Curracoa, where he had been embargo'd for some Time, occasioned by two Pyrates lying about Bonira.

On the same Day arriv'd here Capt. William Smith, in a Sloop in 12 Days from Providence

vidence, by whom we have Advice. that his Majesty's Ship Lancelton palling along Hispaniola, took a Spanish Sloop of 12 Guns and 58 Men (who pretended to be a Guarda la Coast) and carried them to Jamaica, where 41 or 43 of them were executed for Piracy. They were all Spanish Mulatto's. except one English Creole, who before his Execution confessed they had taken the Snow Crane, John Margefon Matter, bound from Curracoa to New York, had murdered some of the Men, and put others on a maroon'd Place, where he believed they perished; that they carried the Snow to Porto Rico, where they refused to condemn her, and from thence they carried her to St. Domingo, where they left her. A Passenger come in Capt. Smith was at Jamaica when they were executed. Capt. Margefon's Papers were found on board the Spaniard.

Capt. Wilson in the Ship Sunderland will sail to Morrow for London.

Last Week Randal in a Sloop from Philadelphia, and Beckman and Theobalds in two Sloops from Boston arrived here

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Mary, Dennis Laurence, for Virginia, Briet Lydia, William Williams, for Biltot, Sloop Mary, Wil. Beckman, to New England

Cleared for Departure.

Ship Sunderland Frigate, Joseph Wilson, to London; Sloop Mary, James Coden to Rhode Island; Sloop Huntington, John Vanbrugh, Sloop John and Catherine, John Tuder, to Barbadoes; Sloop Mary, Dennis Laurence, to Virginia Sloop Mary, J Hook, to Jamaica.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, June 21.

Entered Inwards.

Sloop Grace and Elizabeth, John Oliver, from North Carolina.

Entered Outwards.

Ship London-Hope, John Annis, for London; Sloop Sarah, William Spafford, for Barbadoes; Sloop Carpenter, William Draton for Antigua; Ship Hudson Galley, Samuel Hollyman for Barbadoes.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Lincolnshire, George Slyfield, for Surinam.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

To be Sold both by Wholesale and Retail for ready Money,

Choice good Madera Wine, Neat and well-stor'd, by Thomas Denham, near the Meeting House in the Second Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street; and also by William Bradford in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in.

To be SOLD,

Sundry Sorts of Household Goods. All Persons that are disposed to buy, are desired to apply to Anthony Morris or Israel Pemberton of the City of Philadelphia; by whom they may be supplied on reasonable Terms.

Cæcil-County, Maryland, June 15.

RUN away from his Master William Cox, at the Head of North-East in Maryland, a Servant Man, named Henry Tuffo, a Swede, Newcastle County born. A little short Man, having on a Felt Hat, Oxenbrig Shirt, blue Jacket and old Druggert Breeches, with his Hair lately cut off.

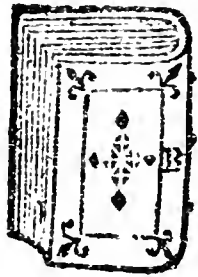
Whoever takes him up and secures him, so that his said Master may have him again, shall have a Pistole Reward.

RUN away from William Hunt of Bucks County, a Servant Man named Benjamin Hillyard, a Blacksmith, aged about 25 Years. Pretty lusty and tall, with a grey Broadcloth Coat, and a brown Home spun Druggert Coat, an Oxenbrig Jacket, Leather Breeches, with Glots Buttons, black Stockings with round-toed Shoes, wearing a Wig or Cap, having no Hair on. And the said Hillyard hath stolen or taken with him a very well-let Negro Man, belonging to Samuel Beaks, called Quam, aged about 22 Years, having on a brown short Kenney Coat with Horn Buttons, a fine red-striped Vest and Breeches, grey stockings, Castor Hat and Garlicks Shirt, having his Right Hand burnt, between his fore Finger and Thumb when a Child. Whoever can take up the said Servant Man and Negro, and secure them so that their said Masters may have them, and gives notice to their said Masters, shall have Three Pounds current Money paid them, by

Delaware Falls,

June 17. 1722.

William Hunt, and
Samuel Beaks.



Where is now published and sold by Aaron Bradford at the Bible in Philadelphia, and William Bradford in New-York at long expected Book, calculated particularly for the Use of the Publick, entitled, *Conduet for Generalis; or the Oath, Duty and Authority of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Coronors, Constables, Jury-Men, Overseers of the Poor,*

And also the Office of Clerks of Assize and of the Peace, &c. Collected out of all the Books hitherto written on those Subjects, whether of Common or Statute-Law.

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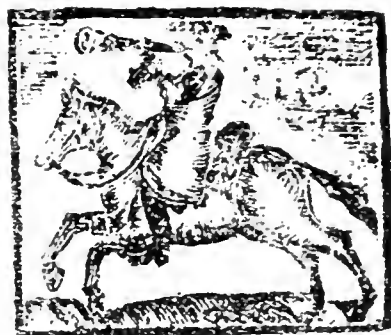
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By me, John Sutton.



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY June 21st, to THURSDAY June 28th, 1722.

Tunis, February 18.

IT is not heard that the Algerines have taken any Prizes from the Christians since the 25th of December last, but the Corsair Admiral is actually at Sea with 4 large Men of War they are grown bold since the Dutch Squadron has left those Shes. It's said, the Beys of Algiers Oran, Constantine and Ali Coggia, a noted Privateer of Algiers, have entered into a Contract whereby they are each of them obliged to fit out a 60 Gun Ship at their own Expence.

Gibraltar, Feb 27

On the 15th Instant 4 Algerian Corsairs sail'd in sight of this Port, with a Dutch Prize having on Board 15 Christian Slaves; the Corsairs have sent this Ship to Algiers; when they took her she was bound to the West Indies

Genoa, March 14.

A French Vaisel is arrived here from Alicant with 9 Ships which the Queen of Spain presents to the Duke of Parma.

Frankfort, March 25.

The Estates of the Upper Rhine assembled here, have notified in Form to the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstad, that they have chosen him Col. General of their Troops. They are raising several new Regiments in the Hereditary Countries of the Emperor, and Orders are given for the providing of 12000 Horses, to remount the Imperial Cavalry: The Elector of Bavaria is also remounting the Cavalry of his Electorate

Combray, March 28

The Lord Polwarth, one of his Britannick Majesty's Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiaries for the Congress arrived here the 27th Instant. His Excellency approaching this Town, the Cannon on the Ramparts and the Citadel were discharged. His Excellency had no sooner notified his Arrival to the Plenipotentiary Ministers, but they, without sending back to him, repaired in Person instantly to his Excellency's House.

Boston, June 18.

The Ship Mary Galley, Peter King Com-mander, arrived here the 14th Current in the Afternoon, from the Island of Barbadoes, by whom we are informed, that in his Passage here on the 2d of June current, in the Lat of 35 Deg and 19 Min. he was taken by a Pyrate Sloop commanded by one Lowder, having 4 Guns mounted, and manned with 40 Men; that the next Morning being Sunday the 3d current, the said Pyrates took out of the said Ship 12 Hogheads and 1 Barrel of Rum, 5 Barrels of Sugar, 4 Trunks and 2 Box of English Goods, several Cates of Lost Sugar and Pepper, and 6 Negroes. They robbed the Passengers on board of all their Money and more they could find. About 11 a Clock on the 3d Current aforesaid, the said Pyrate set the said Commander, Ship and her Company at Liberty, without any other ill-usage than the Robberies by them committed, as aforesaid.

New York, June 25.

On the 20th Instant Capt. Brown in a Scooter arrived here from St. Thomas with Advice, That His Majesty's Ship Hector and Shark were there, to demand a Surrender of the Island St. Johns, which the Danes have seized, are now fortifying of it, and refuse to deliver up to the Crown of Great-Britain.

On the same Day Capt. Hinson in a Sloop arrived here from Nevis.

On the 22d Capt. Low in a Sloop arrived here in 20 Days from Curacao, and a Sloop from Bermuda, who says, a Pyrate between this and Jamaica had taken 3 Sloops, one that sailed hence for Jamaica, Thomas Noxon Master, from whom the Pyrates took Sloop and Cargo loadned with Provisions, and put Mr. Noxon and his Men on a maroon'd Island, who were taken up by a Bermudean passing by that way. The other two Sloops were Rivers and — of Bermudos.

On the 24th Capt. Wolf in 18 Days from Barbadoes, and Capt. Soley in the Pink Larke from London arrived here, who failed from Gravesend the 22d of April, and brings little News. The latest Prints are of the 21st of April, which say, The States General have resolved to own the Czar in Quality of Emperor of Russia. That on Tuesday the 17th of April the small Pox was inoculated upon the two young Princesses, Amelia and Carolina at St. James's. That the Earls of Sunderland and Exeter are dead. That it's no longer doubted that an Alliance between France, Spain and the Czar is signed, and that a Treaty is in Agitation between the Emperor, King of Poland and the Elector of Bavaria. All the Advices from Italy import, that Commotions there seem unavoidable. That his Majesty designed to set out for Hanover the 16th of May.

Letters from Himburch are very positive. That four Crowned Heads are shortly to have an Interview in those Parts, and that there is an Alliance on Foot betwixt them to hinder the Execution of Matters of great Consequence.

On the 22d a Brigantine, Capt. Moses Commander arrived here. She was bound from Jamaica to London sprung her Main Mast at Sea, and put in here for another. She will sail for London the latter End of this Week, or the Beginning of next, as will Capt. Williams in the Brigantine Lydia for Bristol.

The London Fleet sailed from Jamaica 3 Days before Capt. Moses. A Brigantine and two Sloops came out with them for this Port, but are not arrived.

Capt. Wilson in the Ship Sunderland bound for London, and his Majesty's Ship Greyhound on a Cruise, sailed from Sandy-hook the 20th Instant.

London-Journal the 14th of April says. The Talk of War prevails all over Europe, and most People believe the first Scene of it will be opened in Italy.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Hannah, Berg. Siskins for Antigua; Sloop Mary, Andrew Mansfield, for Jamaica.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Bermudos, William Burrows, for Jamaica; Sloop Sarah and Eliz. William Wells, to Curricoa; Ship Johanna, Benj. Wallis, to Newfoundland; Sloop Unity, Samuel Brodhurst, to Boston.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, June 28.

Entered Inwards

Sloop Salamander, Brinoldus De Haes, from Jamaica; Sloop Elizabeth and Hannah, Elias

Wair, from Boston, Sloop Free Gift, William Dobbs, from New York

Entered Outwards.

Ship Philadelphia, Tho. Bourne, for Bristol
Sloop Eliz. and Hannah, E. Wair, for Boston.

Cleared for Departure.

Ship Pennsylvania Merchant, James Gordon, for Jamaica.

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

Several Sorts of Shalloons, Tammees, Broad Cloths, Druggets, Threads, with Haberdashery and sundry other European Goods, to be sold very cheap, by John Henz, v. Merchant, at his Store joining to the end of the scales in Water-street, Philadelphia, who designs to purchase for Great-Britain in September next. All Persons that have any Accounts depending with him, are desired speedily to come and settle the same.

There are to be sold by Mr. Scot at the Widow Cooker's near Mr. Abraham van Horn's in New-York. All Sorts of Medicines, Drugs, &c. for ready Money; and any Person may be there supplied with Lancets for Bleeding, at very reasonable Rates. They are very choice, and late come from London.

June 2, 1722.

RUN away from the Iron Works near Sandy-hook in Maryland, one John Fouiks, a Wellman, and a Joiner and Cabinet-maker by Trade, aged about 28 Years, middle Stature, short sandy Hair and red Beard. He has a new dark coloured Cloth Coat, Waistcoat and Breeches, with the Brass Buttons. He has for some Time past followed Sawing. It is supposed he has counterfeited a Pass.

Whoever finds him, and brings him to the Iron Works as aforesaid, or to Mr. John Copson, Merchant in Philadelphia, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows.

Witness my Hand,

STEPHEN ONION,

Philad. June 18, 1722.

RUN away from Zechariah Hutchins, Burcher, a Servant Man named Michael Hamlin, an Irish Man, aged 24 Years, of a middle Stature, and has on a Cinnamon coloured Coat and Vell, and long Ozenbrigg Breeches, and gray Stockings. He has black Hair and grey Eyes. Twenty Shillings Reward for taking of him, and reasonable Charges.

By me,

Zechariah Hutchins.

RUN away from the Reverend Mr. Daniel Magill, M. at the Head of Elk River in Maryland, the 17th of June, 1722, a Servant Man named Dennis Makamitie, about the Age of 19 Years, of a black swarthy visage, and very short black curling Hair, low Stature. Cloathed when he went away with Danish Breeches and vest, and a black Broad Cloth Vest, a lined double breasted Broad-cloth Coat well worn, and of a Copper Colour, lined and trim'd with black. He took with him a middle sized French Horse, salted on the face and twitch Tail, carrying with him a large Wallet of very fine Linnen, Shoes and black Stockings, with several Papers, which he robbed the House of.

Whoever shall take up and secure the said Servant, with the Goods, and bring him and them to his said Master, or send him sure Word, shall over and above all Expenses, have Two Pistoles current Philadelphia Money.

Given under my own Hand,

Daniel Magill.

Very good Lump-black to be sold by Andrew Bradford and Charles Read in Philadelphia, by Wholesale and Retail, very reasonable. Also two Servant Boys Names to be sold. Enquire of Andrew Bradford.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street; and also by William Bradford in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in.



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY June 28th, to THURSDAY July 5th, 1722.

Vienna, Feb. 10.

SIX Imperial Regiments are to reinforce the Garrisons of such Frontier Places on the Side of Tuscany as are in the Emperor's Possession, this Court remaining apprehensive of new Commotions in Italy, on Account of the Succession of a Prince to that State.

Madrid, Feb. 19.

'Tis said, 10 Men of War are fitting at Cadiz, to attend the Infant Don Carlos to Tuscany, in order to be educated there.

From the Hague and Amsterdam Courants.

Leghorn, Feb. 10.

Among the Ships lately come in, there is an English One from Santa Cruz, having on Board the Crew and Part of the Goods saved out of the Leon, a Ship of the same Nation cast away in that Harbour. Some Passengers arrived in this Vessel who were three Months in Guinea, report, that the French in the Island of Argouin are mostly sick; and being besieged by the Natives and in want of fresh Water, they will be obliged to yield, unless they be timely relieved.

Paris, February 23.

The Pope, as is pretended, has declared, that he is neither for or against the Constitution of his Predecessor.

'Tis said, that all Pensions granted to Persons of Distinction, will be considerably reduced.

A severe Edict is intended to suppress the Custom of the Female Sex, who appear in Churches and in the Royal Houses without being veiled, and even their Husbands would be fond of an Order against their Wives: But it is alledged, that after the Example of Henry IV. (who permitted only common Strumpets to wear Cloaths embroidered with Silver and Gold) the honest Women now, for Fear of being reputed Prostitutes, will not appear any longer in a loose Dress. 'Tis said that a Treaty is on Foot between this Court and Moscovy, and that the Moscovite Envoy presses the Recognizing the Czar in the Quality of Emperor of Russia; but these Affairs will probably be deferred till his most Christian Majesty is declared to be of Age.

A certain Abbot is imprisoned for seducing a Youth, whom he pretended to instruct; but seeking him in a Chamber, and the Father hearing of it, forced the Door in Presence of a Commissary, and found his Son and the Abbot in an unseemly Action, not fit to be mentioned among Christians who abhor Sodomy.

From the Amsterdam Courant.

Ratisbon, Feb. 22.

The Protestant Deputies in their last Conference, unanimously resolved to stand up for their Religion, and not to suffer the Protestants in the Palatinate, and other Places, to be persecuted any longer.

Vienna March 11.

The last Letters from Venice relate the following Story. The Count de la Torre being married to a Lady of a considerable Family and of unsuspected Virtue during the Time she was his Wife, yet would he constantly receive low Women in his House, and often bring them into the Countess's own Apartments, committing the rudest Indecencies before her Face: By a Course of such Marriage Violations the Countess found herself under a Necessity of leaving her Husband, and for some Months lived retired at one of their Country Seats named Novale in the Venetian Territories. Among the Ladies whom the Count entertained, one was of Quality of the Family of Strafoldi, and, as 'tis reported, Contin to the Count de la Torre; and the proving with Child by him, her elder Brother pursued the Count, demanding Satisfaction of Reparation of his Sister's Honour by marrying her. The Count gave his Consent to the latter, provided it could be effected, his own Lady being living. At length the Count de la Torre, the young Lady, her Brother and his Mother, resolved upon dispatching the Countess; and engaging into their service a Woman to be the wicked Instrument of their Measures, sent her with a Letter to the Countess de la Torre, and upon delivering it shot her with a Pistol, which not immediately killing her, the young Count de Strafoldi, who had followed the Woman softly up the back Stairs, gave the aspiring Countess 33 stabs with his Poniard, and dispatched her; that Number of Wounds appeared on her Corpse after it was carried to Venice in order to be buried. As soon as the Fact was committed, the Murderers fled to a strong Place at Fana, a Lordship not far from Gradisca in the Imperial Territories, and there fortified themselves against the Grand Bailiff of the Country the Count de Lanchiri; who, upon Information of these Particulars, gave Orders for apprehending the Criminals; and finding they intended a Resistance, obliged him to require Men from the Baron de Fina, Deputy-Governor of Gradisca. The Malefactors and their Adherents fired several Shot upon the Assaultants, and held out 24 Hours; but Cannon being brought against them, they yielded, were clayed in Irons and conveyed to Gradisca. The old Count de Strafoldi is said to be yet living at Venice, and makes no kind of Interposition in Behalf of his Lady, from whom he has been several Years parted, by reason of her former wicked Course.

Course of Life, and is now apprehended with the others. The Venetians having formerly given an Hotel, to be the Residence of the Family of the Counts de la Torre, will now have it to be razed even with the Ground, and a Column set up there in Token of Infamy; and it is not doubted but his Imperial Majesty will cause the Criminals to be made severe Examples of,

Lisbon, March 12.

On the 2d Instant the Fleet from the Rio de Janeiro, consisting of 14 Merchant Ships, under the Convoy of two Men of War, entered this Harbour. They have brought to the Value of a Million Sterling in Gold Dust, Gold Bars, &c. and above 800000 Pieces of Eight in Silver. The Rio and Bahia Fleets have Orders to be in a Readiness to sail for Brazil about the middle of next Month. His Britannick Majesty's Ship Dragon and Sloop Tryal are in this River, from whence they are to carry a Supply of Money to the Forces in Minorca and at Gibraltar. The Winchelsea Man of War arrived the 26th past from Genoa, and was Yesterday admitted to Pratick: The same Day came into the River his Britannick Majesty's Ship Dursley Galley from the Downes.

Turin, March 14

The 12th Instant being the Birth Day of her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, Mr. Moleworth his Britannick Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, entertained here several of the Nobility of both Sexes with a very fine Concert of Musick, and afterwards with a Supper, where all the Company wore Leeks, in Honour to the Princess and the ancient British Nation.

Hague, March 20.

The Deputies Extraordinary of Zealand, who came hither to confer with those of the States General about Farming the Customs, are returned home, as are also their Admiralty Commissaries, after having left in Writing their Reasons of Dissent to Farming their Customs. The late Proposal from the Province of Holland, to fit out 5 Frigats for Safety of Commerce in the Mediterranean against the Algerines, is agreed to by the States General, and 'tis reported they will be ready to put to Sea against the First of May next.

It is said, That the Spanish Officers continue to raise Recruits in these Provinces and the Countries adjacent, and that as fast as they are levied, they are shipped at Rotterdam for Silboa.

Amsterdam, March 20.

Letters by the last Post from Russia, say, The Czar is augmenting his Forces both by Land and Sea, and has ordered his Artillery to be got ready at Petersburg and Riga.

Boston, June 25.

On Wednesday last the 20th instant arrived here the Sloop Ipswich from Annapolis Royal, in whom came Arthur Savage, Esq; Secretary of his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia, from whom we have the following Account.

ON the Twelfth of this Instant June, being a Passenger on Board the Sloop Ipswich, Capt. James Blin Commander, left Annapolis-Royal bound here. The Master of the said Sloop having a Fishery at Passamaquadda, we put in there the 13th to supply them with Necessaries, as he informed us. About five a Clock in the Morning anchored in Otter Cove. About 4 the Master with two Hands and five Passengers, viz. Hibbert Newton, Esq; His Majesty's Collector for the Port of Annapolis-Royal in Nova Scotia, his Child, Mr John Adams, Jun- my self and Servant, went on Shore to a French House called *Old Dunboys*, where were about 10 or 12 French; who pretended much Respect and Friendship for us. We had not been on shore above an Hour or thereabouts, before as many Indians from the Woods came down upon us to the Water-side, where we were altogether (except the Child) with the Fishery aforesaid. The Indians at first feigned Friendship, some of them assisting in spreading the Fish; but in a few Minutes the others surrounded us: One of them talking to Capt. Blin, took hold of him, he beginning to struggle, asked what was the Matter, upon which we were all of us seized upon by the Indians, saying, *We were their Prisoners, that there was War, and if we made any Resistance, they would knock us on the Head, for they had Orders for what they did from Monsieur Vaudriol Governor of Canada that they had taken at St. John's a few Days before an English Sloop George Lynem Master.* We informed them there was no War, and that they were imposed upon, and urged for our Liberty, but was refused; they then led us up to the aforesaid House, where was their chief *Sagamore*. In the mean time one of the Sloop's Crew and my Servant, who slipped from the Indians, made their Escape in the Boat, alarmed the Mate, Mr. Francis Frederick, a Boy and two French Passengers with the News of our Misfortune, who got the Sloop in a Readiness to sail. As soon as the Indians had secured us in the House, they fetched in several

Several Hatchers, most of them drawing their Knives; then held a Consultation. We pleading all that was possible for our Ransom, offering them a considerable Present in Goods; all which were refused, they saying the Sloop and all her Cargo was theirs, and that we must go to Canada. The Sagamore demanded, how many Men there were on Board, and was answered, Five; he said he would have them all on Shore. Upon which I offered my Service, to go with two Indians in a Birch Canoo on board to fetch them; at last with a great deal of Difficulty obtained Leave. We went part of the Way together; the Indians being afraid, returned a shore, and sent me off alone. At the same Time; Canoos of Indians lying by the Water-side, demanded the Men from on Board. In paddling off I overset the Canoo, and was very near being drowned, when I was taken up by the Boat from the Sloop. As soon as I had got on board and delivered my Message; the Mate saying he would lose his Life before he would deliver up the Sloop. After we had advised what was proper to be done, the Wind and Tide favouring our Design, the Mate cut the Cable and came to sail, and got safe by all the Indians to the River's Mouth; where a Canoo with two French Men belonging to the Shore, and the French Lad whom we had left behind, followed us, we shortned Sail and let them come up, the Lad came on Board, the other delivered the Mate a Note or Order from Capt. Stan for some English Goods to a considerable Value, which were sent a shore by them; immediately they returned again and demanded more, without any Order in Writing, saying, the Captives were by the Water-side, and would be sent off presently. We advising thereon, the Mate made them answer, That he would deliver no more Goods before the Captives were delivered; then he promised they should have whatsoever Goods were on Board, that should be agreed upon between Capt. Blin and the Indians, telling them without, he would stand off and on with the Vessel 2 Hours if possible, the Weather looking very dirty, that if they did not come in that Time he would be gone: Upon which they went on Shore. We tarrying about 3 Hours, no Canoo or Boat appearing, the Fog coming in very thick, it Beginning to blow hard and the Tide of Ebb near spent, were obliged to put to Sea for the Safety of the Vessel and Cargo, making the best of our Way for Boston, where we arrived the 20th of June, 1722.

Arthur Savage.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New England, sworn before his Excellency the Governor and His Majesty's Council.

New York, July 2.

On the 28th past Coden arrived here in a Sloop from Rhode-Island. Vetej in a Sloop from Turks-Island, and Jerrat in a Sloop from Barbadoes

On the 29th Tickle arrived in a Sloop, and this Day Letter in the Brig. Nassau from Jamaica, who has brought in, some Men belonging to a London Ship stranded in the Bay of Mexico, and another Ship belonging to Bristol homeward bound from Jamaica, that was cast away at the same Time and Place.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop William, Nicholas Hinson, for Nevis, Scooner Thomas and Mary, John Browne, for St. Thomas; Pink Lark, John Sley, for Boston; Sloop Mary, James Coden, for Rhode-Island, and Sloop Endeavour, Edward Todd, for Barbadoes

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Hannah, Barger Sipkins, for Antigua; Ship Garonne of Port Louis in France, Capt. Peter Bura: Commander, late from Cape Francois, forced hither by Distress, now departing to Nants in the Kingdom of France; Sloop Mary, Andrew Minshead, to Jamaica; Sloop Dolphin, Rich. Vintur, to Curacao.

We are advised by Capt. Wolf from Barbadoes, there were a Ship and Sloop at that Island belonging to Philadelphia.

Custom-House. Philadelphia, July 5.

Entered Inwards. None.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Salamander, Binoldus de Haes, for Antigua; Sloop Grace and Eliz. John Oliver, of North-Carolina

Cleared for Departure.

Scooner Martha and Mary, John Reeve, for Bermu'os; Brig Joseph and John, Peter Peters, for Maryland; Sloop Carpenter, Will. Dracon, for Antigua; Sloop Elizabeth and Hannah, Elias Wain, to Boston; Sloop Smith, Mark Wheldon, for Barbadoes; Sloop Richard and Mary, Joseph Parker, for Bristol; Sloop Free gift, William Dobbs, for Boston.

Births, Burials and Casualties in the City of Philadelphia, for the Month of June

	<i>Chu. of England.</i>	<i>Presbyterians.</i>	
Males Christned,	0	0	
Females Christned,	1	2	
Males Buried,	0	0	
Females Buried,	0	0	
<i>People called Quakers.</i>			
Males Born, 13	Females, 12	In all 25	
Males Buried, 6.	Females, 2,	In all 8.	

Buried in the Strangers Burying-Ground, 1
Negroes, 1.

CASUALTIES.

Drowned by Accident in the River, 1.

A D V E R-

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

Several Sorts of Shalloons, Tammies, Broad-Cloths, Druggers, Threads, with Haberdashery and sundry other European Goods, to be sold very cheap, by John Henzey, Merchant, at his Store joining to the Sign of the Scales in Water Street, Philadelphia, who designs to depart hence for Great-Britain in September next. All Persons that have any Accounts depending with him, are desired speedily to come and settle the same.

There are to be sold by Mr. Scot at the Widow Cocker's near Mr. Abraham van Horn's in New-York All Sorts of Medicines, Drugs, &c. for ready Money; and any Person may be here supplied with Lancets for Bleeding, at very reasonable Rates. They are very choice, and lately come from London.

June 19, 1722.

Run away from the Iron-Works near Sasquehannah in Maryland, one John Foulks, a Welshman, and a Joiner and Cabinet-maker by Trade, aged about 28 Years, middle Stature, short sandy Hair and red Beard. He has a new dark coloured Cloth Coat, Waistcoat and Breeches, with Hat Brass Buttons. He has for some Time past followed Sewing. It is supposed he has counterfeited a Pass.

Whoever secures him, and brings him to the Iron works said, or to Mr. John Copton, Merchant in Philadelphia, shall have Two Pistoles Reward, besides what the Law allows.

Witness my Hand,

STEPHEN ONION.

Philad. June 18, 1722.

Run away from Zechariah Hutchins, Dutcher, a Servant Man named Michael Hamlin, an Irish Man, aged 24 Years, of a middle Stature, and has on a Cinnamon coloured Coat and Vest, and long Ozenbrig Breeches, and gray Stockings. He has black Hair and grey Eyes. Twenty Shillings Reward for taking of him, and reasonable Charges.

By me, Zechariah Hutchins.

Run away from the Reverend Mr. Daniel Magill, A. M. at the Head of Elk-River in Maryland, the 17th of June, 1722, a Servant Man named Dennis Mikumultie, about the Age of 19 Years, of a dark swarthy Village, and very short black curling Hair, low Stature. Clothed when he went away with Damask Breeches, a Vest, and a black Broad Cloth Coat well worn, and of a Copper Colour, lined and trim'd with black. He took with him a middle sized sorrel Horse, snipt on the Face and Swish Tail, carrying with him a large Wallet of very fine Linnen, Shoes and black Stockings, with several Papers, which he robbed the House of

Whoever shall take up and secure the said Servant, with the Goods, and bring him and them to his said Master, or send him true Word, shall over and above all Expenses, have Two Pounds current Philadelphia Money.

Given under my own Hand,

Daniel Magill.

Very good Limp-black to be sold by Andrew Bradford and Charles Read in Philadelphia, by Wholesale and Retail, very reasonable. Also two Servant Boys Times to be sold. Enquire of Andrew Bradford.

To be SOLD,

Sundry Sorts of Household Goods. All Persons that are disposed to buy, are desired to apply to Anthony Morris or Isaac Pemberton of the City of Philadelphia; by whom they may be supplied on reasonable Terms.

Cecil County, Maryland, June 15.

Run away from his Master William Cox, at the Head of North-East in Maryland, a Servant Man, named Henry Tull, a Suede, Newcastle County born. A little short Man, having on a Felt Hat, Ozenbrig Shirt, blue Jacket and old Druggert Breeches, with his Hair lately cut off.

Whoever takes him up and secures him, so that his said Master may have him again, shall have a Pistole Reward.

Run away from William Hunt of Bucks County, a Servant Man named Benjamin Hillyard, a Blacksmith aged about 25 Years. Pretty lilly and tall, with a grey Broadcloth Coat, and a brown Home spun Druggert Coat, an Ozenbrig Jacket, Leather Breeches with Glass Buttons, black Stockings with round toed Shoes, wearing a Wig or Cap, having no Hair on. And the said Hillyard hath stolen or taken with him a lilly well set Negro Man, belonging to Samuel Beaks, called Quam, aged about 22 Years, having on a brown short Kersey Coat with Horn Buttons, a fine red-striped Vest and Breeches, grey Stockings, Castor Hat and Garlicks Shirt. Having his Right Hand burnt, between his Fore Finger and Thumb when a Child. Whoever can take up the said Servant Man and Negro, and secure them so that their said Masters may have them and gives notice to their said Masters, shall have Three Pounds current Money paid them, By

Delaware-Falls,
June 17, 1722.

William Hunt, and
Samuel Beaks.

John Hogman, Upholsterer, in Market-Street, Philadelphia leaving off Trade and going for England, will sell what Goods he has very reasonable; consisting chiefly in standing Beds, Feather-Beds, Quilts, Blankets, Stuffs for Curtains, Chairs, Looking-glasses, Couches, &c. All Persons indebted to him are desired to come and make up their Accounts, and those who have any Demand on him may come and settle the same.

For London directly

The Charming Sally Galley, James Gruchy Master, lurchen about Two hundred Tons, having very good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail in three weeks at furthest Two Thirds of her Loading being already on Board.

Any Persons that will ship any Goods, or wants a Passage, may agree with the Master on reasonable Terms at the Coffee-House, or on Board the said Ship at Capt. Richard Anthony's Wharf.

Run away from John Wheldon of this City, a Servant Man named James Swain, alias Smith, a Shoemaker, of a middle Stature, swarthy Complexion, black bushy Hair, if it be not cut off, a big Nose with grey full Eyes, marked with the Small Pox in his Face. The said Servant hath done basely by his said Master, and left him at a Time when he could not help himself. He was some Time since at Mr. Bounds House, Never-sink, in Middle-town, as I was informed. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him, shall be well rewarded by his said Master.

To be Sold on very reasonable Terms,

Two Plantations lying at the Head of Apequinimanch Creek in the County of Newcastle, formerly belonging to Capt. Huls and Wardman, now to the Estate of Sylvester Guland, deceased, joining upon one another, both containing about 700 Acres of very rich well-water'd and timber'd Land, with two very fine large Orchards, a considerable Quantity of Clear Land, a very good New House, Barn, Out-Houses, Fences, &c. If any desire to buy one or both the said Places, let them apply themselves to Ebenezer Empson, Esq; near Brandy-wine-Ferry in Newcastle County, or the Reverend James Anderson in the City of New York, by whom they may be further informed, both as to the Advantages of the said Lands, and the Conditions of Sale.

To be SOLD,

A Lusty tall Negro Man, about Twenty Five Years of Age, and speaks indifferent good English, fit, and has been used to all Sorts of Plantation Work. If any Person has a Mind to purchase him, he will be disposed of at a very reasonable Rate, by Richard Bermingham near Newcastle.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street; and also by William Bradford in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in

THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY July 5th, to THURSDAY July 12th, 1722.

Warsaw, Feb. 3.

P Rince Menzikoff, the Moscovite Ambassador, has acquainted the Senators, that they need not be alarmed at the Motion of his Troops towards this Country, with this Assurance, That if a Detachment of his Forces should march through the Republick, in case some Expedition should be undertaken, they are to pay ready Money for Provisions and other Necessaries.

Stockholm, Feb. 2.

M. Bestuchoff, the Russian Minister, has had a particular Audience of the King. His Commission is not publicly known.

Dantzick, Feb. 3.

We hear from Moscow, that the Arsenal there consists of 1200 Brass Cannon and Mortars. Several Russian Commissaries continue to buy here prodigious Quantities of all Sorts of Corn; so that we are morally certain that some Expedition is in hand.

Madrid, Feb. 19.

'Tis said 10 Men of War are fixing at Cadiz, to attend the Infant Don Carlos to Tuscany, in Order to be educated there.

Copenhagen, April 4.

The Equipage of our Fleet is carried on with the utmost Speed. 4 Ships of the Line are already in a sailing Posture in our Road: The whole Armament is to consist of 20 Men of War, besides Frigates, Gallies and Parahms.

Vienna, April 6.

At the Count de la Torre's Tryal, (for the barbarous Murder mentioned in our last) he was charged with committing the following horrid Fact. Riding out one Day in a Wood with a Friend, he met two Capuchin Fryars, upon which said the Count to his Friend, You shall see me send one of these Fryars to Paradise, the other to Hell: Upon which he set himself to Work in the Manner following; He clap'd his Dagger to the Breast of one, bidding him renounce the Trinity, or he would kill him. The Capuchin readily submitted; then the Count pierced him through and through. He made the like Proposition to the other Fryer, who (seeing the Fate of his Brother) would not consent to the Count's Proposition, and so was killed on the spot. The Count then turning to his Friend, Did not I tell you (said he) that I would send one of these Fryars to Heaven, the other to Hell?

Paris, April 19.

The Count de Morville has received Orders to prepare for his Departure to Cambray. Letters from thence say, That some Conferences are to be held there before the

formal Opening of the Congress; yet 'tis rasked both there and here, that a War seems to be at hand, particularly in Italy, and that Men of War are fixing out in divers Ports both in Spain and this Kingdom; and that several other Powers are providing against a Storm impending.

Hamburgh, April 17.

'Tis now publickly discoursed, That the Alliance with France and Spain is concluded and signed.

Rome, April 10.

We have Advice from Civitta Vecchia, That several Transports, convoyed by two Men of War, have brought to Porto Longone from Catalonia, 2000 Spanish Soldiers, with a large Quantity of Bombs, Grenades and Military Stores; and also 20 very fine Spanish Horses, as a Present from her Catholick Majesty to the Duke of Parma.

Milan, April 11.

'Tis said here, That the Spaniards are about Undertaking something both against Great Britain, and in Italy. There are Books already come out, which contain the Pretensions of the Court of Madrid to the Successions of Tuscany and Parma. 'Tis rumour'd also, That the young Prince Don Carlos, is to take the Title of Infant of Tuscany and marry a French Princess.

Hamburgh, April 19.

The last Petersburg Letters say, That the Naval Armament at that Port is in such Forwardness, that so soon as the Czar arrives there, it will be ready for sailing. It is publickly declared in these Parts, That the Treaties of Alliances between the Czar, Spain and France, are not only concluded, but actually signed.

*From the Paris a la Main, April 15.**Paris, April 15.*

Ten or Twelve Thousand Soldiers are to be employed next Summer, in completing the Canal between Nemours and Montargis, which was begun three Years ago. Men Work Night and Day in repairing the Palace of Versailles, hither it is said the King will not go before the 15th of next Month. An Ordinance of the King for a Reform under the Troops is actually in the Press.

*From the Amsterdam Gazette April 15.**Vienna, March 28.*

Some Letters from Constantinople advise, that the Minister of the Czar confers very frequently with the Grand Vizier and Muffi, and that the Port still goes on with Military Preparations both by Sea and Land, but with what Intent is not declared. Letters from Esperies in Hungary say, Two Spies have been seized there and conveyed to Cassovia, where the Governor has caused them to be laid in Irons and strictly looked after, by reason some Letters of the Rebel Berezini have been found about them.

London

London, April 13.

We hear from Aleppo, that the Arabs not having received the 100000 Ducats which the Grand Seignior promised should be sent them by their Bishaw, have stopped and plundered Part of the Caravan returning from Mecca: Upon which the Bishaw was obliged to come to a Composition, and to lay down 150000 Crowns for its Ranfom. This Carrivan is arrived at Aleppo since, and proves the richest of any that has come thither for these Ten Years past.

It is advised from Switzerland, that the Canton of Zurich has granted to the King of Prussia a Levy of 300 Men, and that it is believed the Canton of Bern will do as much; which, added to what his Majesty will get from the County of Neuchatel, will compleat a Regiment.

Advices from Vienna say, That all the fair Words given by the Ottoman Ministry to the Imperial Resident, *That there ought to be no Umbrage taken at the Porte's Military Preparations* the German Court is determined to put the Hungarian Places in a good Posture of Defence; and it is discourfied, that new Levies will be raised, and sent thither. 'Tis said likewise, that the Troops in Naples and Sicily are to be reinforced.

Martha's Vineyard, June 15.

There is a Sloop of about 25 Tons, short, wide and a flat Bottom, wanting her Mast, Boom, &c. supposed to have been taken and set a drift by the Pyrates, cast on Shore on the Back-side of this Place. There was on Board about 4000 Boards, 30 s. Silver Money, and 18 Pen. wt. of Gold, besides some Strips of Paper, on which was writ the Names of Dan. Hill, Nath. Hall and John Wall.

Ipswich, June 22.

A Shallop of this Place, with two Men in her, viz. Lieutenant Jacob Titton and his Brother Daniel Titton, riding at Anchor at or near Dannis Cove, Six Indians came off in a Canoe's and boarded the said Vessel, and bound the Men Hand and Foot; then two Indians went on Shore, the others were employed in gilling the Shallop. One of the Brothers perceiving a Knife on the Cuddy, roll'd himself to it, and therewith cut himself loose, and then set at Liberty his Brother, and encountered the 4 Indians, and threw them over board, and then sailed to their intended Port. One of the Brothers is dangerously ill of a Wound in his Back.

New York, July 9.

Last Week Schermerhoorn arrived here in a

Sloop from Boston, and Yesterday, William Ellifon in a Sloop from Barbadoes, Bonyot in a Sloop from North Carolina, and Gardner in a Sloop from Rhode Island arrived here.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Abigail, William Jarrat, for Curracoa; Sloop Speedwell, Arn. Schermerhoorn, for Boston.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Mary, James Coden, to Rhode-Island, Sloop Mary, William Beckman, to Boston; Sloop John and Henry, John Ten Eyck, to Curracoa; Brig Lydia, William Williams, to Brittol.

Philadelphia, July 12.

We have heard this Day from Lewis Town, That a Brigantine has been observed to stand in and off our Capes about 2 Leagues Southward, for two or three Days together lately; the Wind being Southerly and blowing an easy Gale. She is supposed to be a Pyrate by most Persons there, having her Main-sail down, her Fore sail clued up, and standing under her Top-sails; being seen by a great many as they were at Harvelt Work, at a Plantation near the Sea-Shore.

Custom-House Philadelphia, July 12.

Entered Inwards.

Brig Abigail, Samuel Hillary, from Rhode-Island.

Entered Outwards .None.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Grace and Elizabeth, John Oliver, for North-Carolina.

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

To be Sold both by Wholesale and Retail for ready Money.

Choice good Madera Wine, Neat and well-flavour'd, by Thomas Denham, near the Meeting House in the Second Street, Philadelphia.

RUN away from William Webb of Kenner Township in Chester County, On the 8th. Instant, a Servant Man named John Willton, aged about 25 Years of a middle Stature, Swarthy Complexion, Short Hair, he has on a prize pea Jacket lined with Red, a striped woolen Jacket, a Cotton and Linnen pair of Drawers, a pair of White Stockings, and a felt Hat. Whoever takes him up and Secures him so that his said Master may have him again shall have Forty Shillings as a Reward and Reasonable Charges.

RUN away on the Twenty Seventh day of June last from James Armitage, Smith near the Welch-Track an Apprentice Boy, between 14 and 15 Years of Age, Named Nathan Gumly having straight fair Hair, full set faced of a fresh Complexion thick well set, having on when he went away a brownish gray Druggist Coat and Waistcoat, the Coat lined with white Flannen and the Westcoat with striped Buckskin Breeches with one button at each knee Yarn Stockings one thread of Black and the other of White, a felt Hat. Whoever takes up the said Boy and Secures him and gives notice thereof to his said Master so that he may have him again shall be well Rewarded for their pains.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street; and also by William Bradford in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in



THE AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY July 12th, to THURSDAY July 19th, 1722.

To the Author of the American Weekly MERCURY.

July 12, 1722.

SIR,

As I conceive our homeward News would be acceptable, and have a Place in your Mercury, as well as the Accounts of foreign Transactions, Leagues, Alliances, and the Course of the Politics of Nations, which perhaps will never affect us in this so distant, rough and woody Parts of the World: So I take this Time to give you a Piece of News, the Publication whereof may be beneficial to us all at one Time or other.

There has been discovered, about three Weeks ago, a Spring of clear Mineral and Medicinal Water, which has already effected something wonderful by its health bringing Virtue, and seems as if a Universal Remedy for all Sickneses, Wounds and Diseases: It creates a good Appetite, Easing the Stomach, and easily purges Stone, and makes others to vomit with Ease, carrying off all Sickneses at the Stomack. In all Cuts, Wounds and Bruises it ministers its salutiferous Quality, by the Patients Bathing, or Washing themselves: and with it.

Some of the Persons benefitted by this Water have accorded it to me themselves, and give a veridical Account of others; particularly, Of a Child who had Lost the Use of its Limbs, which it now restor'd to their pristine State.

A Woman who had languish'd Ten Weeks in grievous Pain in her Shoulder, that it took away the Use of One Arm, and kept her up of Rest Night and Day, is wonderfully help'd by bathing in this Water, so that she can now Use her Arm, freed from most of her Pain, and in a Way of quick Recovery.

A Child who had his Head broke out in Sores all over, is cured in once or twice washing of it.

It has been so effectual in Helping the Sight, that one who before could scarce read large Print without Spectacles, can now read small Print better than he could the large before, only by washing his Eyes with this Water in a Morning at the Spring.

It cured a Boy of a very bad Wound in his Finger, and one of the Fever and Ague, cum multis aliis.

I have not retain'd in my Memory, neither every particular Cure they told me of, nor the Names of every One helped by it; but believe, since they are so many now, that a short Space they will be numberless.

This Spring is very conveniently situated, being not above a Quarter of a Mile from Bristol, in Bucks County, in the King's High Road, and is called for that Reason The KING'S BATH, a Name given it by a good-natured Friend of mine.

I have sent you this Relation not any ways to hinder you from giving us a Summary of the Benefits of that Mineral Water found in the Forest of Wey to the Westward of the City of Philadelphia, for really I wish there were such an efficacy us spring in every Township on this Continent: But only add, That it is the Opinion of a Learned Doctor, (and sure we may credit him when he speaks against his Interest) that this is of the same Nature, mix'd with the same Minerals, and to a greater Degree: In short, he makes this Water equal in Virtue, if not exceeding, the Mineral and Sulphur Waters in France, which are celebrated over all the known World, and visited at a vast Expence by Persons of almost all Nations.

I am incapable, and must leave it to able Practitioners in the Art of Medicine, (whether they are for or not) to define and wrangle in this Topic, and discuss this Point as they can, What Mineral this Water is mix'd with, or bears an Effluvia or Particles of, whence its Virtue comes: Is either Terr'd, or Iron, or sulphur? It is enough for me, and indeed for all, that this Water is so virtuous, such a Universal and Common Nature, that their Ignorance is not to be excus'd, to know by Experience its Goodness.

The Physicians of Bristol have taken some Pains to make this Spring common, and a famous Doctor has given a large Billing Tub, for the common Use and Benefit of all in general who will use it; which by this Time is fixed conveniently for that Purpose, so that the Spring continually empties itself through it.

And now we ought to render Thanks to the Divine Overruling Providence for this Blessing, and not cause that infinite Power to exhale the Virtue from this Spring by our Unwisdoms of it. What Favour can be said more? We have a temperate Climate and a healthy Soil: We have fertile Land to improve and cultivate for the Necessaries of Life: We have rich Mines to employ Ourselves to make us Magnificent, and above all we have Balsamic Springs and Mountains for the Diseas'd and Wounded to drink and bathe in, liberally and spontaneously flowing for our Health and Retirement, an Elixir chymically extracted from the choicest Minerals and Universal Tinctures of Nature, homogeneal, and causing a proper Restitude of our Constitutions towards a perfect State of Health.

I have nothing more to add in its Praise at this Time, and have writte thus much only to invite every unhealthy Person to experience, having no Interest nor Design in it but the Universal Good of all.

The Doctors now no more shall fool us,
By gilded Pills, or narzerine Bolus,
Subst their Help we've found a Spring,
A Sov'reign Cure for every Thing.

Sir, I remain Yours, &c.

Anonymous

Mercur

Having received in our latest News from Great Britain, an Account of the Management for and against the Quakers, in Relation to the Altering the Style of their Solemn Affirmation, we shall insert it here, and continue it till the same is finished.

Westminster, Jan. 17, 1721.

The humble Petition of the London Clergy
against the Quakers Bill :

SHEWETH,

THAT there is a Bill now depending in your Lordship's House, entituled, *An Act for granting the People called Quakers, such Forms of affirmation or Declaration, as may remove the Difficulties which many of them lie under.* Which Bill, should it pass into a Law, as it may, in its Consequences, nearly affect the Property of the Subject in general, so will it in a more especial Manner endanger the legal Maintenance of the Clergy by Tythes: Inasmuch as the People call'd Quakers pretend to deny the Payment of Tythes upon a Principle of Conscience and therefore, as your Petitioners apprehend, may be under strong Inducements to ease their Conscience in that Respect, by violating it in another, when their simple Affirmation, in Behalf of Friends of the same Persuasion, shall pass in all Courts of Justice for legal Evidence

Howev'r the Injuries, that your Petitioners, in their private Rights, may possibly suffer, are, as they ought to be, of small Account with them, in Comparison of the Mischiefs which may rebound to Society from the Indulgence intended; as it seems to imply, that Justice may be duly administred, and Government supported without the Intervention of any solemn Appeal to God, or Witness of the Truth of what is said, by all Persons in Cases of great Importance to the common Welfare: Whereas your Petitioners are firmly persuaded, that an Oath was instituted by God himself, as the surest Bond of Fidelity among Men, and hath been esteemed and found so to be, by the Wisdom and Experience of all Nations, in all Ages

But that which chiefly moves your Petitioners to apply to your Lordships, is, their serious Concern, lest the Minds of good Men should be grieved and wounded, and the Enemies of Christianity triumph, if they shall see such Co-descensions made, by a Christian Legislature to a Set of Men, who renounce the Divine Institutions of Christ, particularly That, by which the Faithful are initiated into his Religion, and denominated Christians; and who cannot, on this Account, according to the

uniform Judgment and Practice of the Catholick Church, be deemed worthy of that sacred Name.

Your Petitioners do moreover crave leave to represent to your Lordships, That, upon the best Information they can gain, the Instances wherein any Quaker hath refused the solemn Affirmation prescribed by an Act in the Seventh and Eighth of William III have, from the passing of that Act to this Day, been exceeding rare; so that there might be Ground to hope, that the continued Use of the said solemn Affirmation would, by Degrees, have cured that People of all those unreasonable Prejudices against an Oath, which the Favour design'd them by their Bill may tend to strengthen and confirm.

And your Petitioners humbly leave it to your Lordships wise Deliberation, whether such an extraordinary Indulgence, granted to a People already (as is conceived) too numerous, may not contribute to multiply their Sect, and tempt Persons to profess themselves Quakers, in order to be exempted from the Obligation of Oaths, and to stand upon a Foot of Privilege, not allowed to the best Christians and Subjects in the Kingdom.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly hope, that these, and other Considerations which may offer themselves to your Lordships great Wisdom, may induce your Lordships not to give your Consent to the passing this Bill into a Law.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Paris, April 13.

The Particulars of the affair relating to Mademoiselle de St Cheron, who lately shot M. Descache at Montpellier, are thus related. This young Gentlewoman's Father was a Captain of Foot in the Regiment of Rochefort, and her Sister of 17 Years of Age being debauched by M. Descache, who was 52 Years old and a Cornet in Asfield's Dagoons, Application was made to him to marry her, which he refused, pretending he had been familiar formerly with her Mother in her younger Days. Mademoiselle de St. Cheron had two Brothers Lieutenants in Brissac's Regiment of Horse, who in the Year 1718 would have obliged M. Descache to restore their Sister's Honour by marrying her, and clear the Reputation of their Mother whom he had calumniated; M. Descache wounded the Elder Brother in the Face with a Pistol, and afterwards from a Window shot dead the younger. The young Gentlewoman overwhelmed with Sorrow to
save

Love & all her Family was dishonoured, hearing that her Brother's Murderer and Sister's Ravisher was at Montpellier, set out thither the 5th of last Month from Gignac, and arrived the same Day at Montpellier. On the 7th she shot M. Desfiche dead with a Pistol, and wrote on the 8th to the Duke Regent, to M. le Blanc Secretary at War, and to an Officer a Friend of hers, informing them of her Action with all its Motives, and desiring Pardon.

The Duke Regent and M. le Blanc received their Letters the 16th of March, and immediately his Royal Highness dispatched Orders to the Lieutenant Criminal of Montpellier, to send up the Informations of the Fact to M. le Blanc, and to suspend the Execution of Justice till further Orders. The Ladies of Montpellier all declare in the Behalf of Mademoiselle de St. Cheron; and two among them voluntarily made themselves Fellow-Prisoners along with her. Madam Sartres, who was related to M. Desfiche, and joins with her Husband in prosecuting this Matter before the Parliament of Toulouse is the only Woman who is not of the Prisoner's Side. The Order for Pardon is expected every Day.

Vienna, April 10.

Letters from Berlin give an Account, that the young Prince of Dessau has murdered the Prince his Elder Brother, which has exceedingly offended the King of Prussia, who it is said has declared, That the young Prince of Dessau shall lose his Life for having committed so vile an Action: The Intercession made to the King by the Old Prince of Dessau, to save his younger Son, has been hitherto unavailable.

The same Day on which the Emperor promised to provide for the Widow and Children of the late Count d'Althan his imperial Majesty appointed for Administrators, the Count Weutzel d'Althan, Comptroller of the Finances, M. de Hartzig, Counsellor at Court, the Count de Stareckchan, second Chancellor of the Court, and the Baron de Blumebach first Chancellor. It is said the Epitaph on the Tomb of the deceased Count d'Althan, the Emperor's great Favourite, is as follows, viz.

*Hic jacet
Magnus Caroli Hephestion,
Qui semper Mecenas,
Nunquam Sejanus fuit.*

New York, July 16.

On the 13th Instant Capt Kipph in the Brig. Hopewell arrived here from Madera. Capt. Linsey came a Passenger with him, who was bound in a Brig. from Hamburgh to Philadelphia, and in March last was cast away in a Storm upon the Island of St. Michael.

On the same Day John Clarke in a Sloop from Lewis upon Delaware, and Yesterday Lawrence in a Sloop from Virginia, arrived.

Entered Outwards

Sloop Jolly John Theobalds Jun Sloop Maryan Ezekiel Bonyort for Boston Sloop George Mathew Wolf for Barbadoes. Sloop Warwick John Vesey for Coracoa, Snow Hamilton Andrew Bisset for London, Sloop William and John, John Greenock, for Virginia; Sloop Hampstead, Tho. Randal for Jamaica.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop William, Nicholas Hinson, to Nevis, Sloop Endeavour, Edward Todd, to Barbadoes; Schooner Thomas and Mary, John Brown, to St Thomas; Sloop Maryan, Ezekiel Bonyort, to Boston.

Philadelphia, July 19.

They write from Boston, That they are like to have an Indian War, and that the Indians have burnt a very good House of Col. Minit's to the Eastward: The Government have sent out 200 Men, under Command of Capt Temple, &c. to reduce them by fair Means if possible. The same Government have appointed Col. Taylor, and 2 others, as Commissioners to treat with the Indians at Albany, in Conjunction with the Governors who design to go thither

We have Advice from Virginia, That a New Governor is daily expected there. And Capt. Peel reports, that he met a large English Ship, supposed to be a Man of War, and a Ketch, standing in towards the Capes of Virginia.

Custom-House Philadelphia, July 19.

Entered Inwards.

Sloop Four Brothers Henry Beeke, from St. Kits; Sloop Anne, An. Peel, from Virginia.

Entered Outwards.

Hoy Delaware, S. Hayman, for N. Carolina, Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Sarah, Will. Spafford, for Barbadoes; Sloop Salamander, Bri. de Haes, for Boston; Ship Hudson Galley, Samuel Hollyman, for Antigua; Ship Mary, Ja. Straton, for London, Hoy Delaware, Sam. Hayman, for N. Carolina

Price Currant at Philadelphia.

Flour, 9s. 6d. to 10s. per C.	Barley, 1s. 8d. to 2s.
White Bread, 15s. per C.	Pale Malt, 2s. 9d.
Middling ditto 11s. to 13s.	Ditto, High-colour'd, 2s. 6d.
Brown ditto 11s. to 12s.	Pork, 45s. per Barrel.
Tobacco, 10s. to 11s.	Beef, 30s. to 32s.
Moscovado Sugar, 25 to 35s.	Pitch, 13s. to 14s.
Turpentine, 9s. to 10s.	Tin, 10s. to 11s.
Rice, 13s. to 14s.	Gun-Powder, 7 l. 10s. to 8 l.
Ginger, 18s. to 20s.	Bohea-Tea 2s to 30s. p. 100
Rum, 3s. to 2s. 4d. p. Gal.	Whalebone, 45 6d. to 2s. 9d.
Melasses, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.	Pipe-Staves, 3 l. per 1000.
Salt, fine 11d. to 18d. per Bush.	Hoghead, ditto, 45 s.
Ditto, Course, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.	Barrel ditto 12s. 6d.
Wheat, 2s. to 3s. 1d.	Pine Boards, 3 l.
Rye, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.	Mad Wine, 19 to 20 p. Pipe
Indian Corn, 20d. to 22d.	

A. E. V. E. R.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Newly Imported, by Way of Maryland;
A Choice Parcel of right good Bohea Tea, being of the very best Sort, called Congou, to be had for ready money at 2s. 6d. per Pound, by John Gopson, Merchant, in the High Street, Philadelphia.

To be Sold, both by Wholesale and Retail, very cheap for ready Money.

Choice good Madera Wine, Neat and well-flavoured, by Thomas Deaham, near the Meeting House in the 8th Street, Philadelphia.

RUN away from William Webb of Kenners Township in Chester County, On the 8th Instant, a Servant Man named John Willson, aged about 25 Years, of a middle Stature, Swarthy Complexion, Short Hair, he has on a frize pea Jacket lined with Red, a striped woollen Jacket, a pair of Linen pair of Drawers a pair of White Stockings, and a felt Hat. Whoever takes him up and Secures him so that his said Master may have him again shall have Five Shillings Reward and Reasonable Charges.

RUN away on the Twenty Seventh day of June last from James Armistage, Smith near the Welch Tract an apprentice, between 15 and 17 Years of Age, named Nathan Gentry having straight fair Hair, full set faced of a fresh Complexion thick well set, having on when he went away a brownish grey Druggert Coat and Waistcoat, the Coat lined with white Flannel, and the Waistcoat with striped Buckskin Breeches with one button at each knee Yarn Stockings one thread of Black and the other of White, a felt Hat. Whoever takes up the said Boy and Secures him and gives notice thereof to his said Master so that he may have him again, shall be well rewarded for their pains.

Several Sorts of Shalloys, Tannies, Broad-Cloths, Druggers, Threads, with Haberdashery and sundry other European Goods, to be sold very cheap, by John Henzey, Merchant, at his Store joining to the Sign of the Scales in Water Street, Philadelphia, who designs to depart hence for Great-Britain in September next. All Persons that have any Accounts depending with him, are desired speedily to come and settle the same.

Caecil County, Maryland, June 15.

RUN away from his Master William Cox, at the Head of North-East in Maryland, a Servant Man, named Henry Cook, a Swede New Castle County born. A little short Man, having on a felt Hat, Ozenbrigg shirt, blue Jacket and old Druggert breeches, with his Hair lately cut off.

Whoever takes him up and secures him, so that his said Master may have him again, shall have a Pistole Reward.

To be S O L D,

Sundry Sorts of Household Goods. All Persons that are disposed to buy, are desired to apply to Anthony Morris or Israel Penberton of the City of Philadelphia; by whom they may be supplied on reasonable Terms.

Philad. June 18, 1722.

RUN away from Zechariah Hatelins, Butcher, a Servant Man named Michael Hamlin, an Irish Man, aged 24 Years, of a middling Stature, and has on a Cianamon coloured Coat and Vest, and long Ozenbrigg Breeches, and grey Stockings. He has black Hair and grey Eyes. Twenty Shillings Reward for taking of him, and reasonable Charges.

By me, Zechariah Hatelins.

RUN away from the Reverend Mr. Daniel Magill, A. M. at the Head of Elk River in Maryland, the 17th of June 1722, a Servant Man named Dennis Makamule, about the Age of 19 Years, of a black swarthy visage, and very short black curling Hair, of a middle Stature. Clothed when he went away with a black Breeches and vest, and a black Broad Cloth Vest, a large double-breasted Broad cloth Coat well

worn, top of a Copper Colour, lined and trimmed with black. He took with him a middle sized Forrel Horse, snipt on the Face and Switch Tail, carrying with him a large Wallet of very fine Linnen, Shnos and black Stockings, with several Papers, which he robbed the House of.

Whoever shall take up and secure the said Servant, with the Goods, and bring him and them to his said Master, or send him sure Word, shall over and above all Expences, have Two Pounds current Philadelphia Money.

Given under my own Hand,

Daniel Magill.

June 12 1722.

RUN away from Robert Tunbrell in Philadelphia, one Richard Harris; a Carpenter, about 30 Years old, of a middle Stature, brown Complexion, having on a dark grey Druggert Coat, strip Breeches and speckled Shirt. He goes lamby or wobling. He has short Hair or a dark Wig. Whoever takes him up and secures him, so that his said Master may have him again, shall have a Pistole Reward.

RUN away from John Wheldon of this City, a Servant Man named James Swain alias Smith, a Shoemaker, of a middle Stature, swarthy Complexion, black bushy Hair, if it be not cut off, a big Nose with grey full Eyes, marked with the Small Pox in his Face. The said Servant hath done basely by his said Master, and left him at a Time when he could not help himself. He was some Time since at Mr. Bounds House, Never-fink, in Middle-town, as I was informed. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him, shall be paid Five Pounds by his said Master.

For London directiv,

THE Charming Sally Galley, James Gruchy Master, Burthen about Two Hundred Tons, having very good Accommodations for Passengers, and will sail in a Weeks Time Two Thirds of her Loading being already on board.

Any Persons that will ship any Goods, or wants a Passage, may agree with the Master on reasonable Terms at the Coffee House, or on board the said Ship at Capt. Richard Anthony's Wharf.

John Hoffman, Upholsterer, in Market-Street, Philadelphia, leaving off Trade and going for England, will sell what Goods he has very reasonable, consisting chiefly in standing Beds, Feather-Beds, Quilts, Blankets, Stuffs for Curtains, Chairs, Looking-glasses, Crucets, &c. All Persons indebted to him are desired to come and make up their Accounts, and those who have any Demand on him may come and settle the same.

RUN away from William Hunt of Bucks County, a Servant Man named Benjamin Hilliard, a Blacksmith, aged about 25 Years. Pretty lilly and tall, with a grey Broadcloth Coat, and a brown Home spun Druggert Coat, Ozenbrigg Jacket, Leather Breeches, with Glass Buttons, black Stockings with round-toed Shnos, wearing a Wig or Cap, having no Hair on. And the said Hilliard hath stolen or taken with him a lilly well-set Negro Man, belonging to Samuel Beaks, called Quam, aged about 20 Years having on a brown short Kersey Coat with Horn-Buttons, a fine red striped Vest and Breeches, grey Stockings, Castor Hat and Garlicks Shirt, having his Right Hand burnt, between his Fore Finger and Thum when a Child. Whoever can take up the said Servant Man and Negro, and secure them so that their said Masters may have them, and gives notice to their said Masters, shall have Three Pounds current Money paid them, By

Delaware-Falls,

June 17, 1722.

William Hunt, and

Samuel Beaks.

Very good Lamp-black to be sold by Andrew Bradford and Charles Read in Philadelphia, by Wholesale and Retail, very reasonable.

Choice good Chocolate, pure Nut, to be sold both by Wholesale and Retail, by Andrew Bradford.



THE AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY July 19th, to THURSDAY July 26th, 1722.

Proceedings in Relation to the Answering of the Quakers Solemn Affirmation continued

January 12, 1721.
Motion being made, That the said Petition be rejected? After Debate, The Question was put, Whether the said Petition shall be rejected?
It was resolved in the Affirmative.



Dissentient.

1. Because the Right of Petitioning, in a legal Manner, to legal Purposes, does, we apprehend, appertain by Law and Usage to the free People of this Realm; and is as essential to the Subject, acting within his due Bounds, as the Liberty of Debate is to the Constitution of Parliament. And this Right, as it extends to the Petitioning even for the Benefit of A. is now in Force, by which the People think themselves aggrieved; so it justifies them yet in more, in representing their humble Sense of any New Law, while it is under the Consideration of Parliament. Nor are the Clergy, we presume, less privileged, in Relation to the Exercise of this Right, than any other of his Majesty's Subjects: Or the contrary, we believe them as worthy of Enjoying it, and as capable of exerting it to wise and good Ends, as any Rank of private Men in the Kingdom.

2. Because the Person rejected is, in our Opinion, proper and inefficient, both as to the Matter and Manner of it, since it barely relates to the peculiar Rights of the Clergy in point of Tythe; and purely expresses their Fears (as we conceive, not altogether groundless) lest the Sect of Quakers already too numerous, should, by this new Indulgence, be greatly multiplied, and lest the Honour of Religion should any way suffer, and the Foundations of Government be shaken by what is intended, both which it is the particular Duty of their Function to uphold and secure. We are not therefore surprised, that it misbecame their Characters, to interpolate on any of these important Points: And the Way in which they have done it, must seem to us free from Exception, till some Passage in their Petition is pitched upon as obnoxious and censured by the House; which as yet hath not been done.

3. Because the Petition suggests a particular Grievance under which the Clergy will suffer by this Act more than any other Order of Men; which as it had never been observed in the Debates on the Bill, it was allowed to deserve the Consideration of the House. And therefore, had there been any other Part of their Petition less unexceptionable (as we apprehend, there is not,) yet we do not think, that it was reasonable to lay aside the whole on that Account, and reject what was acknowledged in

to be considered, for the sake of what was thought improper or illud.

4. Because the Clergy of London are not in general so liberally provided for, but that they have Reason to be watchful in Relation to any Step that may eventually be taken towards diminishing their Maintenance; which we look upon, as not duly proportioned to their Labours, in populous Parishes, and to the various Impositions given them by Infidels and Heretics, Poyson, and Divers Sects of Men dissenting from the Church established by Law, with which this Metropolis is known to abound. And as their Situation gives them near Opportunities of Observing and knowing what may be stirred in Parliament, to the Prejudice of their Order; so we cannot but think that it becomes them to make Use of that Advantage, in Behalf of their distant Brethren, as often as need shall require; especially at a Time when the Representatives of the Clergy are not attending in Convocation, and in a Readiness to exert their known Right of applying to the Legislature on all such Occasions.

5. Because the London Clergy, from whence the Petition came, are, in our Opinion, and have been always esteemed of great Consideration, with respect to their extensive Influence, and their Ability to be serviceable to the State in important Conjunctions. From this Body of Men have proceeded many of the most Eminent Lights of the Church, and Ornaments of the Bishop's Bench, especially since the Revolution; and, in the Reign preceding it, their never to be forgotten Labours put a Stop to the Torrent of Popery, then ready to overflow us. On which, and many other Accounts, we cannot but wish, that the Applications at any Time made to this House by the City-Clergy might be received with Regard and Tenderness; and a more than ordinary Indulgence allowed them, at a Time when so great Favours are about to be bestowed on the professed Oppugners of their Function and Maintenance.

6. Because by Experience we find, That the treating in this Manner, a Petition from any great and considerable Body of Men, is not the best Way to allay the Jealousies, and extinguish the Uneasiness that occasioned it; a very contrary Effect having followed (according to the best of our Observation) from the Rejecting a Petition largely offered by the City of London. And the sooner such Instances are repeated, the more, we fear, a Dissatisfaction of the People will increase, who thinking themselves under Hardships from which they desire to be relieved, may look upon it as a new and yet greater Hardship, not to be heard. And though the modest and dutiful Demeanour of the Clergy should no ways contribute to these Consequences, yet we know not how far this may be the Case, with respect to their Flocks; to whom their Persons and Characters are dear, and who may therefore be induced by the Reverence they bear to their

their Pastors, to express as much Concern on their Account, as they would on their own. For which Reason it was our earnest Desire, that this second, and in our Opinion dangerous Experiment might not have been made.

W Ebor. Weston, Uxbridge, - Scarfsdale, Compton, Bristol, Conningsby, Strafford, Foley, North and Grey, Gower, Trevor, Bingley, St. John de Bletsloe, Guilford, Cowper, Aberdeen, Bathurst, Montjoy, Fr. Roffen.

The Archbishop of York spoke in Behalf of the London-Clergy's Petition, and moved very much that it might be received and read: But the same was opposed by the Lord Viscount Townshend, upon which there ensued a long and warm Debate, that lasted till six in the Evening. The Lord North and Grey, the Earl of Strafford, the Lord Bishop of Rochester, the Earl Coningsby, the Lord Trevor, the Earl Cowper and the Lord Bathurst, supported the Archbishop of York's Motion; but the same was warmly opposed by the Lord Townshend, Earl of Scarborough, Earl of Sunderland, Lord Carteret, Duke of Argyle, Earl of Hay, and the Lord Bishop of Peterborough: And the Question being at last put thereupon, it was carried in the Negative by 60 Voices against 24: Of this last Number were the two Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and the Bishop of Rochester; the rest of the Prelates then present being for rejecting the Petition.

It is also to be observed, that in the Debate the Lord Bishop of Sarum endeavoured to mitigate the Matter, and proposed, That the Petitioners might have leave to withdraw their Petition; but this was opposed by an Earl in a high Station, who said, That a Committee ought to be appointed to enquire into the Authors and Promoters of it; for he looked upon it to be no better than a *L. I. B. E. L.* Another Court Lord took Notice of the irregular Way in which the said Petition was presented to the House; for if it was a Petition of the London-Clergy, it ought to be offered either by the Bishop of that Diocese, or the Archbishop of Canterbury, whereas it was presented by the Archbishop of York, who was Metropolitan of another Province.

The next Day, Jan. 18. the Lords went into a Committee on the Quakers Bill; and after the Reading of the first Clause, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury moved, That the Quakers Affirmation might not be admitted in

Courts of Judicature, but among themselves; and the Lord Archbishop of York moved for a Clause, That the Quakers Affirmation should not go in any Suit at Law for Tythes but after some time Debate, the Question being put thereupon, was carried in the Negative by 52 Voices against 21; and after some further Debate, the Bill was gone through.

The next Day, the Bill was reported, read the 3d Time, and sent back to the House of Commons.

Thus was the Quakers Bill at last carried through great Opposition, which it met with by those who wanted to prove them no Christians especially the Bishop of Rochester; notwithstanding that the Toleration Act allows them to be Christians, and includes them under the general Denomination of Protestant Dissenters. Upon the Granting of this Favour, the Quakers made the following Address.

To GEORGE, King of Great-Britain,
Etc.

*The Humble Address of his Protestant Subjects,
called Quakers, in London.*

Excellent and Renowned Prince,

THE gracious Favour and legal Relief which hath so lately been granted to us, whereby such of our Friends as were subjected to Difficulty, Suffering, or Hinderance in their Business or Civil Concerns, are now made easy, doth lay us under the greatest Sense of Duty and Thankfulness to acknowledge the same.

The Necessity of many of our Brethren, the mutual Desire of Peace and Harmony in all; Reasons in themselves powerful when exercis'd only in Human Affairs, but more so when refer'd to Religious Concerns, were our common Inducement to petition this Relief which the Legislature hath been graciously pleas'd to grant us; and which, after putting up due Praises to Almighty God, highly calls for the Tribute of our humble Thanks to the King, whom we do justly esteem Father of his Country, a Lover of Mankind, and Defender of their Civil and Religious Rights; not only in his own Dominions, but also by a Christian Interposition with other Princes on the Behalf of their oppressed Subjects.

These are Princely Qualities, in themselves amiable, and which must render the King renowned in future as well as present Annals, and give him the glorious Satisfaction, that
herein

herein he hath for Pattern the Father of the Universe, the God of Peace.

Our earnest Petitions to the Almighty are, that thou Great Prince, mayst long enjoy the pleasant Fruit of that Peace thou hast been Instrumental to establish at Home and Abroad, and with Ease and Delight govern a happy, thankful and free People, and by thy Royal Issue transmit those inestimable Blessings to latestt Posterity.

His Majesty's most Gracious Answer.

I Think you for this dutiful Address

I readily gave my dissent to the bill passed in your Favour, being convinced by your past Conduct, that you would make no other than an Honest and a Conscientious Use of this further Indulgence given you.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Turin, April 15.

Two Prisoners of State having lately made their Escape from the Islands of St. Marguerite near Toulon, came in an open Boat to Nizza, having been closely pursued by two armed Barks which were very near them when they run their Boat on Shore. These Persons are of the Families of Bethune and of Conti, the latter being a-kin to the Pope. They immediately sent to the Governor of Nizza, to acquaint him with their Condition and to claim his Protection. He sent them Orders to remain where they were, in a Hut near the Shore, and posted Ten Centinels round it, till this Court shall otherwise dispose of them.

Hague, April 22.

The States of Holland break up their Assembly to day, having dispatched most of the Business they had before them.

It is believed that in a Day or two the Placard concerning the Contagion will be removed for four Months, and that Entry will be allowed for some Merchandise that were prohibited by the said Placard.

Paris, April 22.

The Council of Regency continues to act without the Dukes and Marshals of France, who have absented themselves from it, since the Preference was given to the Cardinals.

Paris, April 25.

It is reported, That the Duke of St. Simon is commissioned to bring the Dukes and Peers again into Council. 'Tis said, that the Pri-

cess of Conti has presented a Petition, desiring to be divorced. A certain Person having a Secret for softening of Iron, and rendering it white like Pewter, has discovered it to M. Amelot, President of the Board of Trade, who after seeing some Experiments, has given it his Approbation: It is said, That a Manufactory of this Sort will be set up in the General Hospital, and that the Poor are to be employed in working there.

About six Weeks ago a Countryman near Grez, in Franche Comte brought to the Cardinal du Bois some Ore from a Mine in that Country, and the Cardinal having caused Tryal to be made of it it is found to be Silver, yielding 4 Ounces out of every Pound. The Countryman was sent back to get more, and having returned this Week with a like Quantity, producing as much Silver as the former, Persons will shortly be sent thither to work upon the same.

New York, July 23.

On the 17th Instant Samuel Lawrence arrived here in a Brigantine from Barbadoes; on the 19th Highinton in a Sloop from Virginia; on the 20th Ridsen in a Sloop from North-Carolina and Butler in a Sloop from Barbadoes, and Yesterday Dirkins in a Sloop from Boston and Rhode Island arrived here.

Entered Outwards.

Brigt. Nassau, Teret Lester, for London.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Abigail, William Jarrat, to Curacao; Sloop Kingfisher, Ebenezer Gardner, Sloop Jolly, John Theobald, Jun. and Pink Lark, John Soley, to Boston; Sloop George, Matthew Wolf, to Barbadoes.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, July 26.

Entered Inwards.

Sloop Little Joseph, Charles Hargrave, taken by Pyrates and returned from Sea.

Entered Outwards.

Ship Neptune, Abraham Vining, for Bristol.

Cleared for Departure. None.

Philadelphia, July 26.

On Sunday the 22d arrived a small Sloop, Jonathan Swain Master, from Cape May, by whom we have Advice, That a Pirate Brigantine and Sloop have been seen cruising on and off both our Capes for above Three Weeks. They several Times sailed up the Bay Ten or Twelve Leagues; and on the 8th Instant brought a large Sloop down with them, which they took up high in the Bay. That Night they anchored in the Bay about a League and Half off the Shore, beat Drums all Night, and seemed to be very full of Men. What Vessels

Vessels they have took we know not, none of the Prisoners being set on Shore.

No Vessel has arrived here since our last, except Capt. Hargrave in the Sloop Little Joseph, who sailed from hence about two Months ago for the Island of St. Christophers, but was taken by the Pyrates three Times and rifled of most of her Cargo, so that she was obliged to return back.

Our Trade is entirely stopped by them, no Vessel daring to go out, and all took that offer to come in.

They were both seen on Thursday last cruising about near their old Station, not fearing Disturbance from the Men of War, who, by dear Experience, we know, love Trading better than Fighting.

We have further Accounts of Cures done by the King's Bath near Bristol, which we have not room to insert now: excepting that, That it has cured a Man afflicted Twenty Years with sore Eyes.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

Newly Imported, by Way of Maryland, Choice Parcel of right good Bohea Tea, being of the very best Sort, called Congu, to be sold for ready Money at 24 s. per Pound, by John Copson, Merchant, in the High-Street, Philadelphia.



There is now published and sold by Andrew Bradford at the Bible in Philadelphia and William Bradford in New York, but the printed Book, calculated for the use of the Publick, entitled, *Constitution of the Office, Duty and Authority of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, Goalers, Coroners, Constables, Jurymen, Overseers of the Poor,*

And also the Office of Clerks of Assize and of the Peace, &c. Collected out of all the Books hitherto written on those Subjects, whether of Common or Statute Law.

To which is added, A Collection out of Sir Matthew Hale's Works concerning the Descent of Lands. The Whole alphabetically digested, under the several Titles, with a Table directed to the ready finding out the proper Matter under those Titles.

Several Sorts of Shillings, Tammies, Broad Cloths, Druggers, Threads, with Haberdashery and many other European Goods, to be sold very cheap, by John Henzey, Merchant, at his Store joining to the Sign of the Scales in Water-Street, Philadelphia, who designs to depart hence for Great-Britain in September next. All Persons that have any Accounts depending with him, are desired speedily to come and settle the same.

To be SOLD, Several Sorts of British Goods. All Persons that are disposed to buy, are desired to apply to Anthony Morris or Israel Pennington of the City of Philadelphia; by whom they may be supplied on reasonable Terms.

John Hausman, Upholsterer, in Market-Street, Philadelphia, saying off Trade and going for England, will sell what Goods he has very reasonable; consisting chiefly in stand-

ing Beds, Feather-Beds, Quilts, Blankets, Stuffs for Curtains, Chairs, Looking glasses, Couches, &c. All Persons indebted to him are desired to come and make up their Accounts, and those who have any Demand on him may come and settle the same.

Very good Lamp-black to be sold by Andrew Bradford and Charles Read in Philadelphia, by Wholesale and Retail, very reasonable.

RUN away from William Webb of Kennet Township in Chester County, On the 8th. Instant, a Servant Man named John Willson, Aged about 25 Years of a middle Stature, Swarthy Complexion, Short Hair, he has on a frize pea Jacket lined with Red, a striped wolen Jacket, a Cotton and Linnen pair of Drawers a pair of White Stockings, and a felt Hat. Whoever takes him up and Secures him so that his said Master may have him again shall have Forty Shillings as a Reward and Reasonable Charges.

RUN away on the Twenty Seventh day of June last from James Arny age 26, Smith near the Welch-Trust an apprentice Boy, between 14 and 15 Years of Age, Named Nathan Cunny having straight fair Hair, full face of a fresh Complexion thick well-set, having on when he went away a brownish gray Druggert Coat and Waistcoat, the Coat lined with white Flannel and the Waistcoat with striped Buckskin breeches with one button at each knee Yarn Stockings one thread of Black and the other of White, a felt Hat. Whoever takes up the said Boy and secures him and gives notice thereof to his said Master so that he may have him again shall be well Rewarded for their pains.

RUN away from the Reverend Mr. Daniel Magill, A.M. at the Head of Elk-River in Maryland, the 17th of June, 1722, a Servant Man named Dennis McManis, about the Age of 19 Years, of a black swarthy Visage, and very short black curling Hair, low Stature. Cloathed when he went away with Damask Breeches and vest, and a black broad Cloth Vest, a large down e-browed Fringed cloth Coat well worn, and of a Copper Colour, lined and lined with Black. He took with him a middle sized ferret Horse, faint on the Face and Switch Tail, carrying with him a large Waller of very fine Linnen, Shoes and black Stockings, with several Papers, which he robbed the House of.

Whoever shall take up and secure the said Servant, with the Goods, and bring him and them to his said Master, or send him sure Word, shall over and above all Expenses, have Two Pounds out of Philadelphia Money.

Given under my own Hand,

Daniel Magill.

RUN away from John Wheldon of this City, a Servant Man named James Swain, alias Smith, a Shoemaker, of a middle Stature, swarthy Complexion, black bushy Hair, if it be not cut off, a big Nose with every of his Eyes marked with the Small Pox in his Face. The said Servant hath done safely by his said Master, and left him at a Time when he could not help himself. He was some Time since at Mr. Bonds House, Never-fink, in Middle-town, as I was informed. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him, shall be paid five Pounds by his said Master.

June 19. 1722.

Here are to be sold by Mr. Scot at the Widow Cocker's near Mr. Abraham van Horn's in New-York All Sorts of Medicines, Drugs, &c. for ready Money; and any Person may be there supplied with Leeches for Bleeding, at very reasonable Rates. They are very choice, and lately come from London.

Choice good Chocolate, pure Nut, to be sold both by Wholesale and Retail, by Andrew Bradford.

Also, a Servant Lad's Time to be disposed of. Enquire of Andrew Bradford.



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY July 26th, to THURSDAY August 2d, 1722.

Constantinople, Feb. 7.

It is generally believed, that the Sultan is grown jealous of the Vizier, because he is so well beloved by the Janizaries, and all the Soldiery; and so some are apt to imagine upon this Account, that it will either prove fatal to him, or else that he will be deposed, and the Bathaw of Egypt, who has been sent for here, will be made Vizier in his Stead.

Boston, July 16.

On the 11th of July arrived here in Capt. John Alder's Sloop from Annapolis Royal, Mr. Newton Collector of his Majesty's Customs for the Province of Nova Scotia, and his Son, Capt. James Blin, and Mr. John Adams, jun. who were taken by the Indians at Passimquada the 12th of June last. Capt. Blin paid for his Ransom about 60 l. In the Evening they made their Escape in a small Shallop, and arrived at Annapolis the 15th. There were some Indians in the Town, which Mr. Newton discovered at his Landing, and immediately acquainted the Hon. John Doucett, Esq; Lieut. Governor. of his being taken, and that he saw some Indians in the Town whereupon the Lieut. Governor ordered out some Troops, who brought into the Garrison 22 Men, Women and Children of the Indians. This, through the Providence of God, has at present prevented a horrid Bliff that was designed in a very few Days, against the Lieut. Governor, and the inhabitants of Annapolis Royal, if they had not been timely notified of the said Plot.

Capt. Blin is since informed, that the Indians after his and the other Gentlemens Escape have taken his other two Shallops racking and Fish; which, if true, is to his Loss the Value of 300 l.

Portsmouth, July 20.

Capt. Gilbert Macphadres arrived from Ireland in about 7 Weeks, and sailed Yesterday for Boston, with upwards of 200 Irish People on board. The Merchant who came with him

is here, and informs us, That the Duke of Ormond, was on Board the Spanish Fleet at Cales, and supposed to be at Sea by that time the Court of England heard of it; upon which General Carpenter was dispatched to Scotland, another into the West of England, and the Earl of Cadogan was forming a Camp in Hyde Park, and before this Ship came away General Macartre was come over to Ireland to fetch three Regiments of Soldiers over to England.

Boston, J. 1, 23.

On the 12th Instant 60 or 70 Indians by Force of arms drove into the Garrison of Fort George 90 odd Souls Men, Women and Children almost naked, mingling them, and afterwards at the Garrison, having first burnt 5 Houses. They wounded one Person in the Thigh with a Ball and after about an Hours Dispute, the Garrison firing several great Guns, Round and Partridge, and small Arms, drove them off. Then they went to killing the Creatures, and about 80 or 90 Cattle and Horses are missing.

A Person who made his Escape from the Indians, saw between 4 and 500 Indians drawn up about a Mile from the said Fort. Capt. Harmon being apprized of these Proceedings of the Indians, embarked on Board a Sloop with near 40 Men, and went up Kennebeck-River, 7 or 8 Miles from Brunswick, to observe the Motions of these Indians; and by the Fires they had made (it being Night) discovered the Place where they were encamped. Capt. Harmon was fully perswaded the Indians had shed Blood, by their Behaviour and the Manner of their Dancing and Rejoycing; which proved too true.

When their uncommon Mirth was over, which was about two of the Clock in the Morning, Capt. Harmon and his Company perceiving the Indians were gone to Rest, by the Fires they had made extinguishing, went on Shore, where they found a Party of them asleep,

Sloop, fell upon them and killed 18 or 20. They, after looking over their slain, found the Hand of a white Man laid upon a Stump, and the Body to which it belonged hard by, which the Indians had most barbarously murdered by cutting his Tongue out, and cutting off his Nose and privy Parts; besides having given him innumerable Stabs and Wounds all over his Body. Capt. Harmon brought off the Body to Brunswick in order to be interr'd, and found it was the Body of Moses Eaton, whose Brother lives there. One of Capt. Harmon's Company (notwithstanding his Care) was left behind, but whether dead or alive is uncertain. The principal Body of the Indians had presently Notice of what had happened by some of the Parties escaping which they fell upon: And in a short time after Capt. Harmon and his Company were got off, they saw the Indians come firing through the Woods after them, and heard them yell and hawl in a most hideous Manner. The Indians that were killed had by them several Quarters of Horses and Neat Cattle, and some Arms which they had taken from the Houses they had burnt.

By a Letter from Albany we are informed, That the French Government at Canada stir up the foreign Indians to come to the Assistance of our Eastern Indians, in Order to cut off the New Settlements to the Eastward.

New York, July 20

No any Vessel arriv'd here since last Post, but Coden in a Sloop from Rhode Island, and Yeaman and Brodhurst in two Sloops from Boston.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Tryal, Francis Vandeyck, fr Philadelphia; Brig. Expedition, Samuel Lawrence, Sloop Hope, Abra. Butler, for Barbadoes; Sloop Mary, Den Lawrence, for Curracon; Sloop Mary, James Coden, for Rhode Island.

for Departure.

Sloop Hamstead, Tho. Randal, to Jamaica; Sloop Tryal, Francis Vandeyck, to Philadelphia; Sloop Warwick, John Vane, to Curracon; Sloop Speedwell, Arn. Schermerhorn, to Boston; Scooner Will. and John, J. Greenock, to Virginia

Philadelphia, Aug 2.

Births Burials and Casualties in the City of Philadelphia, for the Month of July.

	Chu. of England.	Presbyterians.
Males Christned.	2	0
Females Christned,	3	0
Males Buried,	4	0
Females Buried,	2	0
People called Quakers.		
Males Buried, 11	Females, 15	In all 25
Males Buried, 2.	Females, 5.	In all 7.
Baptists buried, 1.		
Buried in the Strangers Burying-Ground, 1.		
Negroes, 3.		

CASUALTIES.

None.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, August 2.

Entered Inwards.

Sloop Bersheba, Samuel Fox, from Antigua.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Four Brothers, Henry Beeke, for St. Christophert.

Cleared for Departure. None.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

A Good House and Lot in Mulberry-street, belonging to Robert Muttard, late of Philadelphia, Carver, is to be sold at publick Vendue, at the said House, on Wednesday the 8th of this Instant August, 1722. at Four a Clock in the Afternoon, by Capt. James Turtle and Sam. Johnston.

TO be sold by the Widow Van Laer in Philadelphia, A Water-Lot containing 40 Feet 0 Inches, on King-Street, and about 250 Feet back from the said Street into the River Delaware; with a large Brick House, Bake-house and Grainery. Likewise a Plantation about 3 Miles from Philadelphia, containing about 200 Acres of Land, with a good Stone Houle, Barn, Stables and other Out-houses; with an Orchard containing 3 Acres, and a considerable Quantity of drained Meadow.

To be SOLD.

A Tract of Land in Derby in the County of Chester, containing 300 Acres, well-water'd and timber'd, with two good Orchards; About 100 Acres of good tresh Corn Land, and about 20 Acres of Meadow, cleared and well fenced, with a very good large Stone Dwelling-Houle, standing near the King's Road, leading to Chester, and about a Mile of Navigable Water, with a good Barn and other Buildings necessary for Husbandry, belonging to Obadiah Bonfall, where any Persons may treat with him for the same.

ON Monday the 6th of August, at the Court House in Philadelphia, will be exposed to Sale by Publick Vendue, A very good Negro W man and her Child, A Boy about 2 Years old, and a Mulatto Boy about 9 Years of Age, for the Term of 22 Years: All lately taken in Execution, By

Owen Roberts, Sheriff.

VERY good Chocolate to be sold by Isaac Lenoir for Twenty Four shillings per Doz. or Twelve Shillings for the Half Doz.

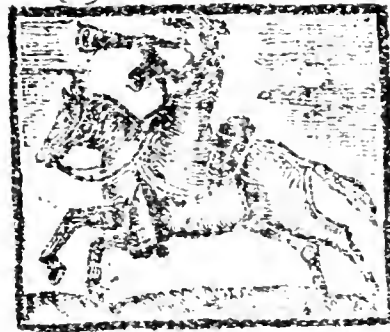
RUN away from Obadiah Prichard, the 9th of July, 1722, of the Head of Bush-River in Baltimore-County, Carpenter, two Servant Men; one named James Gibbs, of a middle stature, ruddy Complexion, his Hair cut off, has a green Jacket and a dark colored Gambler Coat, about 26 Years of Age. He has said he could counterfeit a Pass. The other, one Samuel Laws, a Dyer by Trade, of a middle Stature, well set, brown Complexion, down Look, yellow throat Hair. They have been published before, but not in the publick News. Whosoever shall take up the said Servants, so that their said Master may have them again, giving Notice to Mr. Francis Suron of Philadelphia, Shopkeeper, or to James James, Esq; Justice of the Peace in Newcastle-County, or to the said Obadiah Prichard aforesaid, shall have two Pistoles Reward, and reasonable Charges.

Somerset-County in Maryland, May 24, 1722.

RUN away from Benj. Cottman a Mulatto Slave, aged about 29 Years, called by the Name of Lawrence; a thick, short, well set Man with bushy Hair, thick in his Speech, and speaks Dutch. He spreads very wide at the Knees in his Walking. If any Person can secure the said Slave, so that the Owner may have him again, shall have two Pistoles besides reasonable Charges, paid by me.

Benjamin Cottman.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the second Street; and also by William Bradford in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in



THE AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY August 2d, to THURSDAY August 9th, 1722.

From the Boston Gazette, July 30.

By His Excellency.

SAMUEL SHUTE, Esq., Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New England, &c.

A DECLARATION Against the Eastern Indians.

WHEREAS the Indians, inhabiting the Eastern Parts of this Province, notwithstanding their repeated Submissions to his Majesty's Crown and Government, their publick and solemn Treaties and Engagements entered into with the

Government here established, to demean themselves peaceably and amicably towards his Majesty's good Subjects of this Province; and notwithstanding the kind and good Treatment they have received from this Government, have, for some Years last past, appeared in considerable Numbers, and in an hostile Manner, and given Disturbance to His Majesty's Subjects in the Eastern Parts of this Province, killing their Cattle and threatening Destruction to their Persons and Estates; And in Abuse of the Lenity and Forbearance of the Government, have lately, with the utmost Injustice and Treachery, proceeded to plunder, despoil, and take Captive many of His Majesty's good Subjects, to assault, raze, burn and destroy Vessels upon the Sea-Coast, and Houses and Mills upon the Land, to wound some, and in the most barbarous and cruel Manner to murder others of the Inhabitants of this Province, and in a Way of open Rebellion and Hostility, to make an audacious and furious Assault upon one of his Majesty's Forts, where the King's Colours were flying.

I do therefore, by and with the Advice of his Majesty's Council, hereby Declare and Proclaim the said Eastern Indians, with their Confederates, to be Rebels, Traytors and Enemies to His Majesty King GEORGE, his Crown and Dignity, and that they be henceforth proceeded against as such; willing and requiring all His Majesty's good Subjects, as they shall have Opportunity, to do and execute all Acts of Hostility upon them; hereby also forbidding all His Majesty's Subjects to hold any Correspondence with the said Indians, or to give Aid, Comfort, Succour, or Relief unto them, on Penalty of the Laws in that Case made and provided.

And whereas there may be some of the said Indians, who have not been concerned in the perfidious and barbarous Facts before-mentioned, and may be desirous to

put themselves under the Protection of this Government; so that Justice that the utmost Clemency may be shewn to such, I do hereby grant and allow them to come in, and to offer themselves to the Commanding Officer of the Forces, or to the respective Officer of any Party or Parties in the Service; provided it be within Forty Days from this Time.

And to the Intent that none of our Friend-Indians may be exposed, or any Rebel or Enemy Indians escape on Pretence of being Friends, I do hereby also strictly forbid any of the said Friend-Indians to move out of their Plantations, or such other Places whereto they shall be assigned, or to come into any English Town, or District within the late Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, or the County of York, without special Order in Writing from My self (or being attended with some Englishman as I shall appoint to oversee them) at their Peril, and as they tender their own Safety.

And further, I forbid all the Friend-Indians to hold Communication with, harbour, or conceal any of the said Rebel or Enemy Indians; requiring them to seize, and secure all such that may come among them, and to deliver them up to Justice.

And all Military Commission-Officers are hereby authorized and commanded to put this Declaration and Order in Execution.

Given at the Council-Chamber in Boston, the Twenty Ninth Day of July, in the Eighth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, GEORGE by the Grace of God of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoq; Domini, 1722.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor, by and with the Advice of the Council.

S. SHUTE.

Joshua Willard, Secy.

GOD save the KING.

The abovesaid Declaration was, on Thursday last, published, in the Presence of His Excellency the Governor and His Majesty's Council, attended by the Officers of the Militia, together with a great Number of Gentlemen, Merchants, &c. with loud Huzzas.

Boston, July 30.

On Tuesday last 6 Indians were sent to Town from Dunstable by Col. Tyng, and after being examined before the Governor and Council were committed to Goal.

And on Wednesday 15 more were brought here by Capt. Willard from Lancaster and Groton, taken at Mattuset Hills near Merrimack-River, and after Examination were sent to visit their 6 Friends, where they still continue.

We are informed, that the Eastern Indians have taken upwards of Twenty Fishing Vessels upon our Coast.

New York, August 6.

Last Week Sloop Hamilton, George Sharp, from Nevis, and Sloop George, John Burch, and Sloop Benjamin, Benjamin Conyers, from Bermudos, arrived here, but bring not any News.

His Majesty's Ship Greyhound, Capt. Edw. Smith Commander, sails this Day on a Cruise.

The Snow Hamilton, Capt. Bisset, will sail for London in 12 or 14 Day

We are told, That an empty Sloop, with all her Sails standing, came on Shore last Week at Norwalk in Connecticut Colony; but who she belongs to we do not yet hear; there was nothing on Board but a Bed.

'Tis reported here, That a great Sloop full of Men came up the Sound last Week as high as Stamford, and stood out again, supposed to be a Pirate. We expect several Coasters in from Bolton and Rhode-Island.

His Excellency our Governor intends to set out for Albany the 15th Instant.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Ruby, Peter Low, and Sloop Anne and Catharine, John Fred, for Curacao.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Mary, James Coden, for Rhode-Island, and Sloop Mary, Dennis Lawrence, for Curacao.

Via Boston we have the following News. viz.

London, May 1

This Day the Right Hon. the Lord Townshend and the Hon. Horatio Walpole, Esq; set out for Hanover, and 'tis thought will return before his Majesty goes over.

That on the 10th of May his Majesty's Ship Lime, Capt. Elford Commander, was to sail with Mr. Worsely to his Government of Barbadoes, and that Col. Churchill was to set out for Madrid on special Affairs.

That Thomas Maynard, Esq; is appointed one of the Commissioners of the Customs, in the Room of Din Poultney, Esq; deceased.

London, May 15.

This Day the Duke of Portland set out for Portsmouth, in order to embark for Jamaica.

That the Earl of Cadogan visits the Camp in Hyde Park every Morning, and that 20 Field Pieces and 24 Carriages, pass'd from the Tower to Hyde-Park.

London, May 17.

A Camp is formed on Hunslow Heath.

A Proclamation is ordered, to put the Law in Execution against Papists.

Philadelphia, Aug. 9.

Yesterday in the Afternoon His Excellency Str William Kieth, our Governor, some of his Council, and several other Gentlemen, set out for New York, intending to meet and accompany the Governors of York and Virginia to Albany, in Order to treat with the Indians there.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, August 9.

Entered Inwards.

Ship Mary, Barthol. Vokes, from Madera; Sloop Speedwell David Whitney, and Sloop Blessing, Joseph Evans, from Turks Island.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Bersheba, Samuel Fox, for Barbadoes; Brigantine Arcadia, David Abbot, for South-Carolina; Sloop Anhe, Neill Gray, for Barbadoes

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Four Brothers, Henry Beeke, for St. Christopher's.

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

A Good House and Lot in Mulberry-street, belonging to Robert Mulard, late of Philadelphia, Carver, is to be sold at publick Vendue, at the said House, on Wednesday the 16th of this Instant August, 1722. at Four a Clock in the Afternoon, by Capt. James Tuttle and Sam. Johnson.

TO be sold by the Widow Van Lath in Philadelphia A Water-Lot containing 40 Feet 9 Inches, on King-Street, and about 250 Feet back from the said Street into the River Delaware; with a large Brick House, Bake house and Grainery. Likewise a Plantation about 3 Miles from Philadelphia, containing about 200 Acres of Land, with a good Stone House, Barn, Stables and other Out-houses; with an Orchard containing 3 Acres, and a considerable Quantity of drain'd Meadow.

To be SOLD,

A Tract of Land in Derby in the County of Chester, containing 200 Acres, well-water'd and timber'd, with two good Orchards; About 100 Acres of good fresh Corn Land, and about 20 Acres of Meadow, cleared and well fenced, with a very good large Stone Dwelling-House, standing near the King's Road, leading to Chester, and about a Mile of Navigable Water, with a good Barn and other Buildings necessary for Husbandry, belonging to Obadiah Bonfall, where any Persons may treat with him for the same.

RUN away from Obadiah Prichard, the 9th of July 1722, of the Head of Bush-River in Baltimore-County, Carpenter, two Servant Men; one named James Gibbs, of a middle Stature, ruddy Complexion, his Hair cut off, has a green Jacket and a dark coloured Gambler Coat, about 26 Years of Age. He has said he could counterfeit a Pass. The other, one Samuel Laws, a Dyer by Trade, of a middle Stature, well set, brown Complexion, down Look, yellow short Hair. They have been published before, but not in the publick News. Whosoever shall take up the said Servants, so that their said Master may have them again, giving Notice to Mr. Francis Surton of Philadelphia, Shopkeeper, or to James James, Esq; Justice of the Peace in Newcastle-County, or to the said Obadiah Prichard aforesaid, shall have two Pistoles Reward, and reasonable Charges.

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THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY August 9th, to THURSDAY August 16th, 1722.

Naples, March 31.

THE Knights of Malta in this City have received Orders from the Grand Master to hasten to their Island, where the Emperor has given Leave for Merchandize to be transported from Sicily, in Case the Maltese are attacked by the Turks.

Genoa, April 4.

The Count de Cuenca, who came lately into this City, is set out for Milan. Advices from Barcelona say, That a French Ship in that Port was receiving Spanish Soldiers on Board, in Order to transport them to Cadiz.

Constantinople, April 9.

The Marquis de Bonoc, Ambassador of France, has complained to the Prime Visier, that the Turks in Scio have lately demolished the House of the French Consul, upon a Pretence of its being rendred a Fortrefs: They destroyed at the same time two Churches, built for the Use of the Papists, without Leave from the Porte. 'Tis thought that the Ambassador will obtain due Satisfaction only about the first of these Complaints.

The Persian Ambassador having had Audience of Leave, is upon his Return Home. He has been all along surrounded by several Turks of Distinction, not so much out of Respect to his Person, as to prevent his having an Opportunity of conversing with the Christian Envoys.

London, April 21.

It is no longer doubted, that an Alliance between France, Spain and the Czar is signed; and that a Treaty is in Agitation between the Emperor, King of Poland and the Elector of Savaria.

By Advices from Constantinople, the Plague increases very much there, as well as at Para, which is attributed to the excessive Colds in these Parts. Seven Merchant Ships at the

Mouth of the Black Sea have perished by a violent Storm.

The Secretary of the Moscovite Legation, who served in the same Character at the Congress of Nistat, has told the Count de Horn, first Minister for the Dispatch of foreign Affairs at Stockholm, that the Czar his Matter has resolved to send a solemn Embassy there; and he could assure the Count, that the Instructions of this Ambassador would not be disagreeable to that Court.

London, April 20.

On Friday last died, at their House in Norfolk Street, Dorothy Clark, aged 81, and Grace Clark, aged 75, two Maiden Sisters, who having lived lovingly together for many Years, expired within two Hours of one another, and were both buried last Night at St. Dunstan's Church in Fleetstreet, in one and the same Grave.

St. John's, Newfoundland, July 5

We have been alarm'd for 3 Weeks by a Pyrate Ship and Brig upon the Banks, who have taken several of our Fishing Ships, carried away their best Men, with what Rigging and Ammunition they could get out of them. We hope that the News of our Men of Wars Arrival has frighted them off the Coast; they have been a Cruise in quest of them, but have not been so lucky as to meet them.

About 3 Days ago a Schooner was coming into this Harbour, but as soon as she saw the Commodore's broad Pendant, she immediately stood out again; since which we hear she went to Carboneer (a Place to the Northward of this Harbour) and rifled it, he being a Pyrate of 90 Men. It was very lucky for us, that the Man of War was here, otherwise he would have done us a great deal of Damage. As soon as the News came of her being a Pyrate, our Commodore ordered the Solebay to the Northward in Quest of her. We have not heard yet whether or no he has met with her.

News.

New-York, Aug. 13.

Since last Post Beekman and Dobbs in two Sloops from Boston, Billop in a Sloop from Barbadoes, and Simmons and Rall in 2 Sloops from St. Thomas, arrived here.

On the 9th Instant his Majesty's Ship Enterprize, Capt Yoe, Commander, arrived here from Virginia, in whom came the Honourable Col. Spotswood, Governor of that Place, with divers other Gentlemen; and last Night His Excellency Sir William Keith, Bart. Governor of Pennsylvania, and his Lady arrived here.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Speedwell, Francis Gottier, for St. Thomas; Sloop Hamilton, George Sharpe, for Nevis, and Sloop George, J. Butch, for Jamaica.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Hope, Abraham Butlet, to Barbadoes. Philadelphia, Aug. 16.

We have an Account of the safe Arrival of his Excellency our Governor at New York, and Col. John French, as Commissary on the proper Account of the three lower Counties. On Friday last Andrew Hamilton, Esq; and on Saturday following Richard Hill and Isaac Norris, Esqrs. three of our Governor's Council, appointed by that Honourable Board, with the Approbation of the General Assembly, to attend our Governor to Albany, set out hence to meet him at New-York, to proceed on their Journey.

On Sunday Night last several Indentured Servants and some Inhabitants of this City under Suspicion of Debt, went away in a Fishing-Boat, which they stole for that Purpose.

On Monday Night a young Woman was taken up and committed, under Suspicion of having been deliver'd and murdering her Bastard Child.

Yesterday a Boy about 17, was executed 'at Chester, for setting his Master's House on Fire and wilfully burning three Children in it. We hear, tho' he is so young, he has confess'd his Course of Life to have been bad so long, that he seems to have been prone and practising Villany from his Cradle, in a constant Series of Time to this last. His Speech and Confession being so peculiar, we hope to get in Print.

Entered Inwards.

Sloop Three-Brothers, S. Parker, from Spanish Town; Sloop Neptune, William Swaine, from Rhode-Island; Sloop Benj. S. Burrows, and Little Anne, S. Bicknell, from Jamaica.

Went outwards.

Sloop Vine, W. Whitcher, to Barbadoes; Ship Sarah, Barthol. Vokes, for Madera; Sloop Blessing, J. Evans, to Jamaica; Sloop Speedwell, D. Whitney, to the West-Indies.

Cleared for Departure.

Ship Philadelphia, Tho. Bourne, for Bristol.

How notoriously prejudicial the Practice of some of our Bakers and Pickers of Flour has been to this Province, and what Necessity we have in effectual Law to be put in Execution against such Practices for the Future, our Merchants here have had a too feeling Knowledge and certain Advice of from most Parts of the West-India Islands, and is now attested by the following Certificate, sign'd by some of the Merchants of Jamaica. It is here published to deter others from the like Evil; an Evil which the Persons guilty

of are incapable, as particular Men, to make a suitable or equivalent Satisfaction for, it being a vast Loss and Discredit to the Country in general; and they may be justly charg'd with being the Main Cause of our great Decay of Trade, which will scarcely be retrieved in a long Time.

THE Badness of most of the Flour, imported here from Pennsylvania for some Time past, has been so evident, that not only curious Housekeepers, but also the common Bakers, have entertained such a general Disesteem of all Flour whatever coming from thence, that they are with Difficulty persuaded at any Time to look upon Pennsylvania Flour; And at this Day the best of that Country is sold at 20s. per Barrel in Parcel, and 25s. Retail, while Choice New-York Flour sells daily at 10s. per Barrel more.

Thus the Reputation of a Place once famed for the Best Flour in America, is perfectly lost: Which, what sad Effects it must have on the Trade of that Place, as well as the Necessity of Redressing this Grievance, and restoring Credit to that important Province, we offer to the Consideration of the Legislators thereof.

Kingston, Jamaica,
13th, July, 1722.

Foyatt's and Garbrand,
J. Ihuu Crosby,
Henry Lloyd,
Giles Diston,
Matthias Philip,
Eastwicke and Gale,
Woodcock and Gordon.

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

ON the first Day of September next, at 3 a Clock in the Afternoon, will be exposed to Sale by way of Publick Vendue at the Coffee-house in Philadelphia, The Water-Lot and Brick Dwelling-House, late of Nathan Stanbury, deceased, with the Granery, Baling-House, Stores and Wharf thereunto belonging; containing in Breadth 24 Feet and Half, and extending into the River Delaware 250 Feet from the East Side of the Front Street; bounded on the North with the House and Lot late of John Van Laer deceased, South with the House and Lot now in the Tenure of Robert Owen, Cooper, and West by Delaware or King's-street. The said Lot is clear of the Proprietor's Thirds, and only pays 2s. 6d. Sterk. per Annum Quit-Rent: Which before described Lot was sometime ago taken in Execution, by me, Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia, Dat. this 16th Day of the 6th Mo. 1722. Owen Roberts.

A Tract of Land in the Province of Pennsylvania, un-taken-up, containing 500 Acres, with a very good and indisputable Title, to be Sold by Samuel Robins at the Sun near the Church in Philadelphia.

Made his Escape from the Sloop Benjamin, Samuel Burrows, Master, from Jamaica, as he lay at Marcus Hook, a tall Negro Man named Amara, aged about 45 Years, having a Scar under one of his Paps. He talks very good Portuguese, and pretty good English, bleeds well, and is a good Diver. He jump'd overboard and swam down with the Tide of Ebb, having on only a Pair of Breeches.

Whoever shall apprehend him, and bring him to Mr. Thomas Lawrence, Merchant in Philadelphia, or to Mr. Joseph Lloyd, Merchant in New-York, shall have 3 l. Reward, and all Charges defray'd.

To be Sold,

A Plantation containing 120 Acres of Land, with a small House, Stable, and several other Improvements lately made, about 40 Acres of it fit for Meadow, a considerable Quantity thereof Dirched and Fenced, lying in the Township of Bristol, within about Half a Mile of the famous Medicinal Spring. Those that have a Mind to purchase the same, may apply themselves to Thomas Knight, Jun. at Bensalem in the County of Bucks, or to Elizabeth Teague in Philadelphia.

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THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY August 16th, to THURSDAY August 23th, 1722.

Vienne, April 11.

THE Count de Cifuentes is daily expected here, to make satisfactory Reparations to the Bavarian Minister, for the Affront lately committed against him. The Elector of Bavaria has dispensed with the Count's not making this Satisfaction in Person at Munich, and it is thought will content himself with the Count's Confession already made by Letter containing this Acknowledgement among others, that — *He committed a Mistake in attacking the Elector's Minister.* Another Dispute of this kind lately happened here, between the Venetian Ambassador and the Prince of Salva terra, occasioned by their Coachmen endeavouring to drive before one another into the Palace Court, and gave each other several Lashes with their Whips: The two Noblemen have made their reciprocal Excuses, and are good Friends; but the Grand Marechal of the Court has caused them to be acquainted, that the Privilege and Immunity of the Place being violated through this Proceeding, he therefore demands Satisfaction in the Name of His Imperial Majesty. The Emperor has not only granted Protection to Count Guiccardi, the late Minister from Modena, but has also taken him into his Service, so that he is sheltered from the Pursuits of his Court, and especially from the first Minister Count Salviatico, who would have had him arrested and sent to Modena, out of Jealousy that he embraced the Interests of the Prince and Princess of Modena.

Hague, April 21.

The States of Holland resumed their Session this Day, and will soon take a final Resolution concerning their Province-Affairs, continuing Matters just as they were, and deferring to another Time the Decision of their Contentions, by Reason the Clamour of the Peo-

ple grows louder, on Account of the Receiver General's Office being yet shut up.

The Marquis de Montelone, Ambassador of Spain, has newly presented a Memorial to the States-General, offering, on the Part of the King his Master, 9 Men of War, to join those which the States intend to send into the Mediterranean, against the Corsairs of Barbary: Of which the Marquis had till now made only a Verbal Offer. The City of Amsterdam is fitting out a 6th Frigate, to be added to the other 5 the States are fitting out for this Expedition. The whole, it is said, is not like to be got ready till towards the Middle of next Month.

The Consent of the States of Guelderland, for acknowledging the Czar's new Title, is not yet arrived, but the Deputies of that Province are at present here with the States General, and give Prince Kurakin Hopes it will arrive by the 23d or 24th Instant. That Ambassador gives out, that the Czar will shortly set out for Astracan.

Hague, April 24.

The Office of the Receiver General, which has been shut up since the Month of January last, is again opened, by reason the States of Holland, before the breaking up of their Assembly on the 22d Instant, gave Orders to put in Execution their Resolution for continuing the Hundredth and Half-Hundredth Penny Tax extraordinary, which hitherto they were not able to agree to, through the jarring Interests of the Cities, touching other Domestick Affairs, of which they have now put off the Discussion to another Season.

London, June 2.

They write from Dublin, that a Person has been hang'd there for lifting Men for the Chevalier; and that the regular Forces in Ireland are encamp'd in several distinct Bodies.

Letters from the County of Cork in Ireland take Notice, that abundance of Persons are taken up

up there, some of which are Persons of Distinction, among whom is John Lord Viscount Kingston, who is in Custody of the High Sheriff of the County, upon pretence that his Lordship's Son, who had left that Kingdom sometime since, was concerned in inviting Men for the Service of the Chevalier: A Special Commission is sent to Cork to Try several of them.

New York, Aug. 20.

On the 14th Instant Gilbert Arrived here in a Sloop from Bermuda On the 15 Jacob Phoenix in a Sloop from Jamaica, and the same day the Brigantine Mackworth Isaiah Overy Master arrived in 15 Weeks from Swatzev, in Wales, who has brought a Company of Miners.

On the 17th Peter Badlow in a Sloop from Jamaica. On the 18th, His Majesties Ship Hector, Capt. Brand Commander, from Virginia, and this Morning Young in a Sloop from Jamaica arrived here.

On the 17th Instant his Excellency our Governour, together with Sir William Keith Bart Governour of Pennsylvania, Col. Spotwood Governour of Virginia, with a great Number of Gentlemen, set out from this place for Albany in order to meet and Treat with the Indians.

They write from Boston of the 13th Instant, That an Express was just Arrived there from the Eastward, who says that the Sloops fitted out by Governor Philips met with six Vessels taken by the Indians which they retook and killed 18 of the Indians. the rest got on shore and Escaped, they Scalped the Indians that were taken.

By a Ship from Bristol Arrived at Boston that came out the 7 or 8th of June. They have News that the Earl of Peterborough is Appointed General of all his Majesties Marine Forces.

That his Majesty has Declared he will not go to Hanover this Summer.

That there is a Famine in Barbary.

That the Parliament is further Prorogued to the third of July.

That a Dutch Man of Warr had brought into Dartmouth a Turkish Rover of 10 Guns and 120 Men.

That the Preparations of the Imperialists and Spaniards were such that a New War in Italy seemed unavoidable.

That the Plague is still very Mortal in Mar seilles, Orange, Avignon and Alais.

That the Court has sent 300 Field Pieces from Moscow to be Employed in the Expedition to Astracan.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Benjamin, Benj. Conyers, for Jamaica, and Sloop Friendship, J. Mutlow, for Curacao.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Hope, Abr. Butler; Brig. Expedition, S Lawrence, to Barbadoes; Sloop George, J. Burch to Jamaica; Sloop Speedwell, Francis Cottier, to St. Thomas.

Perth-Amboy, Aug 21

Last Wednesday the Sloop Susanna. Peter Albovy Master, arrived here from Bermados.

Philadelphia, Aug. 23.

We hear from Barbadoes, That the Swallow Man of War is arrived there with two large Pyrate Ships Prizes with only one or two Men left unhang'd; and the Weymouth Man of War is arrived with another large Pyrate Ship; which are said to be so vastly rich that one of the Captain's Share amounts to 100000 l.

The Speech of the Boy hang'd at *Chester* is as follows.

I William Battin, Son of William Battin of White-Parish in Wiltshire in Great-Britain, do think it necessary to leave a few Lines behind me, that the World may in some Measure know something of my past Life, and what ill Use I have made of the Time that God was pleased to bestow upon me in this World.

I had my Education under my Parents, and their Care was much over me; but I dishonoured and rebelled against them, and regarded not their Care for me; and through the Insinuation of the Enemy I neglected their Business, by wandering abroad. So without due Regard to that which is good, I gave up my self to serve the Devil, and to obey his voice by yielding to his Temptations; which were Lying and picking and stealing other Mens Goods. I shall briefly mention some of the gross Actions which I have committed before and after the Time of my running away from my Parents; which was chiefly stealing of other Mens Goods.

The first Thing that I stole was, to the best of my Remembrance, a Whalebone Whip from one *Henry Whites*, next a Cane from my Uncle *John Battin*, next a Knife and Fork from one *Lawrence Tuck*, A Great Coat from a Man in *White-Parish*, and several other Things which were found out by my Parents: For which I was severely chastized by them.

One Day late in the Afternoon I hapned to be at the House of one *John Neves*, there came a Pedlar to ask for Lodging; which was granted to be in the Barn, and I went to show him the Way. After I had stay'd with him a considerable Time, he wanted some Drink, and so asked me, *Whether I could get him any?* I said, *Yes*; then he would give me a Row of Pins. I fetched the Drink and he gave me the Row of Pins; but as he was opening the Cuck to get the Pins, I spied some Money tied up, and took hold of it: He perceived me, and asked, *What I meddled with it for?* After it was dark, I endeavoured to get to the Money again, but could not; however I got a Parcel of Pins, and went away with them as fast as I could, and got home before my Father. Next Morning the Pedlar miss'd the Pins; when my Father came to hear of it, he suspected me, and asked, *What I had done with the Pedlars Pins?* I told my Father, that I knew nothing of them; but he not believing me, told me, *He would ask the Pedlar*; and I knowing my self to be guilty, and that it was likely to be known, made my Escape for several Weeks, for fear of being beaten. This was the first Time of my running away from my Parents; which Practice I afterwards followed during my Stay in England.

It's too tedious to mention every Thing I stole, but that Practice I very much followed, and am more guilty that way than one would imagine a Person of my Age could be; of which I shall give one or two Passages more.

On a Saturday in the Time of my running away, I went to a Barn, where there was a Man a chresting; I asked him, *if he had another Flail?* He told me, *He had*. The Flail being found, I began to work: Then he asked me, *where I had learned to thresh?* I made Answer, *with my Father*. And further I told him, *if he would lend a Silk Handkerchief to wear the next Day, that I would*

work with him until Night. He told me he would. When the Night approached, he desired me to stay in the Barn all Night, and if any came to steal Oats, to acquaint him of it, and he would give me a Silk Handkerchief the next Morning; but no Body came, and to make it appear as if there had, I took a Shovel that was in the Barn and made a Hole in the Oats, and flung them about. The Man came in the Morning, and seeing the Oats so much scattered, asked, *If any body had been there?* For the sake of a Silk Handkerchief I told a Lie, saying, *That my own Uncle, John Baccin, had been there in the Night to steal Oats:* It evidently appeared to the contrary, for which I was apprehended, put into Prison, whipped and set at Liberty again.

The next Thing I stole was a Silver Watch, of the Value of Five Pounds, from one that I intended to serve an Apprenticeship with, and about an Hour after I had stolen it, I sold it to a Man for an English Half Crown; when my intended Master came to understand that I had stolen the Watch, he put me into Prison, and after three Days he took me out again and whipped me very severely: But I took no Warning, and soon found an Opportunity to make my Escape, taking with me a Beaver Hat, a Suit of Clothes and a Shirt; since which he never saw me.

This was the Course of Life which I followed whilst I was in England.

My Father seeing that there was not any Good like to come of me, ordered me to be brought over a Servant into this Province of Pennsylvania. About 7 or 8 Days after the Ship, which brought me over, was safely arrived here, I was sold to one John Hinnam of Concord in Chester County. I had scarcely lived with him three Months before I fell again into my old Practice of stealing and running away; for which Cause, after I had lived with the said Hinnam about one Year, he sold me to Joseph Pyle of Berbel in the said County, with whom I continued in the old Practice of stealing, &c.

And now, as the Words of a divine Person, I give this former Information to satisfy all that desire to know concerning the burning of the said Pyle's House, and his three Children, viz. Robert, aged about 6 Years; Joseph, aged about 4 Years, and Ralph Pyle, aged about 2 Years; which I declare to be the whole Truth.

On Saturday about Sun-set my Master and Mistress went from Home, to the House of *Nathaniel Newlin*, son of *Concord* afore said. About an Hour, or somewhat better, after they were gone, I put their said Children to Bed the two eldest in one and the youngest in another; when I had so done, I took the Candle and went up Stairs to get Apples, near which there lay a great Heap of Flax. Whilst I was taking Apples, it immediately came into my Mind, through the Insinuation and Wile of the Devil, to fire the House, and burn that and the Children together, thinking thereby to have the better Opportunity to run away, from concluding others would imagine my self were also burnt. To accomplish this barbarous and wicked Design, I fired the Flax with the Flame of the Candle; and after it had burnt a little while, my Heart failed, so that I could not offer to make my Escape, believing I should be caught; this made me, whilst the Fire was encreasing, run down Stairs to get Water to quench it. which, as I then thought, I had effectually done, and so went down Stairs and laid my self down by the Fire, to wait for my Mr. and Mrs. coming Home. After I had slept a while a great Noise like the Firing of a Gun awakened me, which made me run up Stairs, where I found the Fire had revived again and the Flames raging through the Roof of the House. I endeavoured to quench it again, but it was beyond my Power so to do: As I came down Stairs, the younger Child got up, I asked him *what made him rise?* He told me, *he wanted his Mummy;* I gave him a Slap with my Hand and put him to Bed again. After I found I could not quench the Fire, I thought of taking the Children out of the House, but the Devil put it into my Mind to leave them to be burnt, I need not care whether they were saved or no. I then ran to the said *Newlin's*,

about a Mile and Half off, to acquaint my Master and Mistress that the House was burning; they presently asked me, *Where the Children were?* I made Answer, hearing them Mourning lest their Children should be in Danger, *that they were out of the House.* Then was I smitten with Terror concerning them, whom I had unmercifully left to be destroyed by Fire, being afraid it was too late to rescue them from it; which indeed it was, to the great Sorrow of their Parents and others.

This Villany I endeavoured to conceal as long as I could: But knowing my self to be guilty of the Blood of these innocent Children, it lay with such heavy Conviction upon my Conscience, that I confessed to the Truth of this Wickedness in Part, being also strongly importuned by several so to do. And since this, I have been guilty of that vile and abominable Sin of Buggery with a Sow.

I have had a fair Tryal, and also received great Favour beyond my Deserving, by being allowed so long Time to crave Forgiveness for my Sins; but I made such bad Use of this Favour, that before my Tryal, at the Time of it, and afterwards, I continued in Obstinacy, and denied the Truth which I had before confess'd, till within these few Days.

My Judges and Jury have done nothing but Justice, and according to their just Sentence of Death pronounced against me, I am brought to this Place of Execution.

I am just now, good People, going to make my Appearance in the other World, where I must give an Account of all the Actions of my past Life. My Sins are so odious and so many, that I can hardly expect Forgiveness or Admittance into the Favour of God.

I greatly desire all Youth may take Example by me, and have a Care how they disobey their Parents; which if I had not done, I should not have been here this Day, nor brought to this untimely End.

I now declare, in the Face of the World, my hearty Abhorrence and Deregation of my Sins; and I trust in God, of his Infinite Mercy, through Jesus Christ who died for me, that he will pardon my Transgressions. I also crave Forgiveness of my Master and Mistress, whom I have greatly injured, by being instrumental to the Death of their poor Children; and of others whom I have offended.

You that are Standers by, I desire your Prayers for me to God, that my Sins may enter before me to Judgment, and that they may not be laid to my Charge.

I yield my Body to this shameful and ignominious Death this 15th Day of August, 1722. being about Seventeen Years of Age, hoping that God will have Mercy upon my poor Soul.
Lord Jesus, receive my Spirit.

This Speech and Confession was taken in Prison by William Davies of Chester, Schoolmaster, in the Presence of Thomas Giffing and John Hughes, signed with the Mark of William Baccin, and read at the Gallows before his Execution.

Custom House, Philadelphia, Aug. 23.

Entered Inwards.

Sloop Digby, Thomas Collins, from Jamaica, Ship Priscilla and Merriam, Capt. Richards, from Milford, but last from Cork.

Entered Outwards. None.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Anne, Neill Gray for Barbadoes.

We have had other Accounts from the West-Indies in Relation to the villanous Way of some Persons of this Province in packing of Flour, which we are obliged to defer till next Week.

We have Advice from Canada, *Via Connecticut*, that 400 French, and a considerable Number of Indians, were preparing to go from thence against Annapolis Royal.

A D.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO be sold by James Martin, at the House of Mr. Thomas Trel in the Front-Street in Philadelphia, Two fine Chells of Drawers and Two Tables, one of Mahogany the other of Spanish Elm; Also very good Sweet Oil in Flasks, Rhenish Tea, and Lime Juice at 18 d. per Gallon, to those who take 5 Gallons, and 15 d. to those who take 20. The said Martin designs to depart this Place in a short Time.

August 16, 1722.

RUN away this Day from Gabriel Still of Shrewsbury in the County of Monmouth in East New-Jersey, Merchant, one Servant Man, named Samuel Harding, a Cooper by Trade. A thick short Man of a black Complexion, a down Look and long black bushy Hair, a very hairy Mole on his Left Cheek, and in very good Apparel. He took away with him a Servant Man belonging to Edward Hardman of the same Township, whose Name is John Williams, aged 21 Years, a very young Look and his Hair cut off; he has a homespun Coat of a greyish Colour, a striped Ticking Vest his Shirt and Breeches very clean, and new Shoes and Stockings. Whoever takes up the said Servants and brings them to their said Masters shall have 40 s. Reward for each, and reasonable Charges, paid by their said Masters,

Gabriel Still,
Edward Hardman

Committed to the Custody of John Hill, Esq; Sheriff of Bucks-County in Pennsylvania, a Young Man (aged by his own Account 22 Years) has on a thick woolen Jacket and a pair under it of Cotton, an Ozenbrigg Shirt and Breeches, and a pretty good Felt Hat, is of a short Stature, Red Hair and sanguine Complexion. He says he belongs to John Garner or Gardner of Clapham-Point on Petapoko-River, about 13 Miles below a Ferry kept by Thomas Hugh.

He says he left his said Master the 27th of December last, and has since with the Sheriff of Newcastle, till he had brought a Warrant there, after which Service he gave him a Note, since which he came to Chester and barged the Boy.

This is to give Publick Notice to the said John Gardner, in order that he may give his said Servant again.

ON the first Day of September next, at 3 a Clock in the Afternoon, will be exposed to Sale by way of Publick Vendue at the Office-house in Philadelphia, The Water-Lot and Brick Dwelling-House, late of Nathan Stanbury, deceased, with the Granery, Baking-House, Stores and Wharf thereunto belonging; containing in Breadth 25 Feet and half, and extending into the River Delaware 250 Feet from the East Side of the Front Street; bounded on the North with the House and Lot late of John Van Laer deceased, South with the House and Lot now in the Tenure of Robert Owen, Cooper, and West by Delaware or King's-Street. The said Lot is clear of the Proprietor's Thirds, and only pays 2 s. 6 d. Sterl. per Annum Quit-Rent: Which before described Lot was sometime ago taken in Execution, by me, Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia. Dat. this 10th Day of the 6th Mo. 1722. Owen Roberts.

A Tract of Land in the Province of Pennsylvania, un-taken-up, containing 500 Acres, with a very good and indisputable Title, to be Sold by Samuel Robins at the Sun near the Church in Philadelphia.

Made his Escape from the Sloop Benjamin, Samuel Barrows, Master, from Jamaica, as she lay at Marcus Hook, a tall Negro Man named Amaro, aged about 45 Years, having a Scar under one of his Paps. He talks very good Portuguese, and pretty good English; bleeds well, and is a good Diver. He jump'd overboard and swam down with the Tide of Ebb, having on only a Pair of Breeches.

Whoever shall apprehend him, and bring him to Mr. Thomas Lawrence, Merchant in Philadelphia, or to Mr. Joseph Lloyd, Merchant in New-York, shall have 3 l. Reward, and all Charges defray'd.

To be Sold,

A Plantation containing 150 Acres of Land, with a Small House, Stable, and several other Improvements lately made, about 40 Acres of it fit for Meadow, a considerable Quantity thereof Ditched and Fenced, lying in the Township of Bristol, within about Half a Mile of the famous Medicinal Spring. Those that have a Mind to purchase the same, may apply themselves to Thomas Knight, Jun. at Bensalem in the County of Bucks, or to Elizabeth Teague in Philadelphia.

To be SOLD,

A Tract of Land in Derby in the County of Chester, containing 300 Acres, well-water'd and timber'd, with two good Orchards; About 100 Acres of good fresh Corn Land, and about 20 Acres of Meadow, cleared and well fenced, with a very good large Stone Dwelling-House, standing near the King's Road, leading to Chester, and about a Mile of Navigable Water, with a good Barn and other Buildings necessary for Husbandry, belonging to Obadiah Bonfall, where any Persons may treat with him for the same.

RUN away from Obadiah Prichard, the 9th of July 1722, of the Head of Bush-River in Baltimore-County, Carpenter, two Servant Men; one named James Gibbs, of a middle Stature, ruddy Complexion, his Hair cut off, has a green Jacket and a dark coloured Gambler Coat, about 25 Years of Age. He has said he could counterfeit a Pass. The other, one Samuel Lums, a Dyer by Trade, of a middle Stature, well set, brown Complexion, down Look, yellow short Hair. They have been published before, but not in the publick News. Whosoever shall take up the said Servants, so that their said Master may have them again, giving Notice to Mr. Francis Sutton of Philadelphia, Shopkeeper, or to James James, Esq; Justice of the Peace in Newcastle-County, or to the said Obadiah Prichard aforesaid, shall have two Pistoles Reward, and reasonable Charges.

VERY good Chocolate to be Sold by Isaac Lenoir, for Twenty Four Shillings per Doz. or Twelve Shillings for the Half Doz.

Somerset-County in Maryland, May 27, 1722.

RUN away from Benj. Cottman a Mulatto Slave, aged about 29 Years, called by the Name of Lawrence; a thick, short, well set Man with bushy Hair, thick in his Speech, and speaks Dutch. He spreads very wide at the Knees in his Walking. If any Person can secure the said Slave, so that the Owner may have him again, shall have two Pistoles besides reasonable Charges, paid by me.

Benjamin Cottman.

TO be sold by the Widow Van Laer in Philadelphia, A Water-Lot containing 40 Feet 9 Inches, on King-Street, and about 250 Feet back from the said Street into the River Delaware; with a large Brick House, Bake-house and Grainery

Newly Imported, by Way of Maryland,

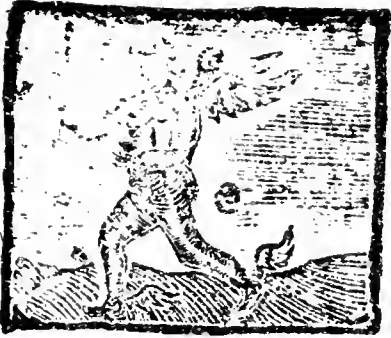
A Choice Parcel of right good Bohea Tea, being of the very best Sort, called Congu, to be sold for ready Money at 24 s. per Pound, by John Copson, Merchant, in the High-Street, Philadelphia.

VERY good Lamp-black to be sold by Andrew Bradford and Charles Read in Philadelphia, by Wholesale and Retail, very reasonable.

Choice good Chocolate, pure Nut, to be Sold both by Wholesale and Retail. Also very good Whalebone, by Andrew Bradford.

Two indentur'd Servants Last Time, for Six Years each, to be disposed of. Enquire of Andrew Bradford.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street; and also by William Bradford in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in.



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY August 23d, to THURSDAY August 30th, 1722.

Paris, April 17.

THE King is so pleased with his going to Versailles, that he wishes all things were instantly ready there for his Residence. At the Time the Members of the French Academy waited upon the Infanta, to pay her their Compliments, M. Mallet, their Chancellor, spake as follows:

Madam,
It seems that an Union between France and Spain confirms the Happiness and Tranquillity of both Kingdoms. The two last Minorities ended by a Marriage of our Kings with two Infanta's, and the Policy of former Kings judged those Alliances advantageous to both Crowns. Since the House of France reigns over one and the other Monarchy, the Ties of Blood, and the general Good of the People, require that this Minority should end by a double Alliance, which should again set an Infanta of Spain on the Throne of France. Our Wishes are accomplished, and if a King young, lovely, and in whom appears the Majesty and Virtues of his Great-Grandfather, be an assured Pre-
sage of your Prosperity and Glory; you are likewise, for us, Madam, an assured Pledge of solid Union between the two Nations. That over which you are now come to reign, has nothing in it strange to you; Its People are, in a Manner, your own natural Subjects and you change Climates only to re-enter your own Country. May you, Madam, be the wise Councils of that illustrious Person, accustomed to form Minds truly Royal, join to the Beauties and Graces you have received of Nature, all the Qualities and all the Virtues necessary to support so eminent a Destiny: And may the French Academy, by celebrating them hereafter, give you fresh Marks of its Zeal and most profound Respect.

London, June 9.

On the 13th of May last, the Ship Gilbert, Othniel Deale Master, from Boston in New-England, on his Passage from South-Carolina for London, was taken in the English Channel by an Algerine of 23 Guns and 400 Men, who took out some of the Ship's Cargo, and all her Men, excepting the Master, a Mate and a Boy, and put on Board the second Captain of the said Algerine, and 13 Men, in order to carry her as a Prize to Algiers; upon which they made the best of their Way for the Coast of Barbary, leaving the Privateer in the Channel. They prosecuted their Voyage for 12 Days, when the Master, by a Stratagem, regained Possession of his Ship, and brought her safe to the River of Thames, with the said 14 Turks on Board.

Canso, in Nova-Scotia, Aug. 2.

His Excellency the Governor having received certain Intelligence, That the Indians were in Arms, and had sur-

prized and taken a great many Vessels belonging to New-England, in the Harbours of his Government, and were cruising, with some of them assisted by the English Prisoners, whom they compelled to serve as Mates; and gave out, that their Intention was, with their whole Force to attack this Place. He assembled all the Masters of Ships and Shoremen, and proposed to them the raising out two armed Sloops, to protect the Fishery and recover the Vessels and Captives: Which being readily agreed to, His Excellency immediately ordered his Drums to be beat for Volunteers, and in Half an Hour's Time got 40 jolly Fellows; and then pitching upon two of the finest Sloops for the Service, put a Detachment of the Garrison with an Officer into each, and Arms and Ammunition for the Volunteers, and appointed Capt. Eliot and Capt. Robinson (two Masters of Ships who voluntarily offered their Service) to command them. All this was done in Half a Day's Time, and they sailed the Day following; but Capt. Eliot out-sailing the other, he stretched along the Coast for 2 or 3 Days in a Fog, when being opposite to a Harbour called We-pague, and in happening to clear a Tale, he discovered some Vessels within, which he concluded to be what he look'd for, and bore down upon them with his Men all close, till coming pretty near, the Indians, who had taken their Post in one of the Vessels, being so in Number, called to the English, Dogs, strike and come to them, for they were taken. Capt. Eliot made Answer, he was coming; and then calling all Hands up, gave an Huzza, and clap'd them on Board, first firing two small Guns, one into the Wigwams among the Squaws, and the other into the Vessel. The Indians made an unexpected Resistance for Half an Hour, in which Time Capt. Eliot received five Shots, till Mr. Broadstreet, who commanded the Soldiers, entered with Grenadoes, and the Volunteers following, most of the Indians jump'd overboard, and were shot in the Water, and those who ran down the Hold, were tore to Pieces with the Grenadoes; five only got on Shore, and scrambled into the Woods, but all of them wounded. One of our Men were shot dead, and several much hurt, particularly the Corporal of the Troops, who had five Swan Shot into him. Capt. Eliot being ill of his Wounds, was obliged to return, Capt. Robinson not being all this Time come up.

He has brought into this Harbour seven retaken Vessels, about 15 Captives all belonging to New England, and 600 Quintals of Fish; with the Heads of two Indian Chiefs.

His Excellency has ordered the same Sloop to sail out again to join Capt. Robinson, the Men being all hearty and forward, and hope to recover all the Vessels and Captives, and to clear the Coast of those Barbarous Wretches this Summer. They had murdered the intire Crews of two of the Vessels the Day before they were attack'd, the rest were reserved to sail the Vessels, in which they intended to transport their Booty to Cape Breton.

Boston, Aug. 20.

In an Act lately made here, to encourage the Prosecution of the Indian and Enemy Rebels, it is enacted, That those who go as Volunteers without Pay or Subsistence, shall receive 100 *l.* for each Scalp of any Male Indian of the Age of 12 or upwards.

To the Volunteers without pay, being subsisted and supplied with Ammunition, the Sum of 60 *l.* for every Male Indian above the Age of 12.

To any Company or Troop, issuing forth upon an Alarm against the Enemy, over and above the established pay, 30 *l.* per Scalp.

To the regular detached Forces, in the Pay of the Government, 15 *l.* for each Scalp; besides very honourable and encouraging Rewards for the Prisoners taken and surrender'd, being Women and Children under Age, &c.

The Rewards and Plunder to be equally shar'd among the Officers and Soldiers proportionably to their Wages. Volunteers to have equal Shares, unless they otherwise agree. And if any Volunteer or detached Soldier shall happen to be wounded or maimed in the Service, he shall be cured at the publick Charge, and during the Continuance of such Wound or Maim, shall be allowed such Stipend or Pension as the General Court shall think fit to order.

Those that go as Volunteers upon the Bounty of 60 per Scalp, shall first have the Allowance of the Governor, or one or more of the Field Officers of some Regiment within this Province, appointed by the Governor for that Purpose. And if any produce any Scalp, nor being the Scalp of an Enemy or Rebel-Indian, with an Intent to deceive, is liable to suffer 3 Months Imprisonment, and forfeit double the Sum which would otherwise have accrued to him for an Enemy or Indian Rebel's.

New York, Aug. 27.

Nothing arrived here since last Post, but Schermerhoorn in a Sloop from Boston, Coden in a Sloop from Rhode Island, and Price in a Sloop from Lewis upon Delaware.

Entered Outwards.

Brigt. Mackworth, Isaiah Overy, for Swansey; Sloop Mary, James Coden, for Rhode-Island; Sloop Speedwell, Arn. Schermerhoorn, for Boston; Sloop Catharine, Matthew Futher for South Carolina; Sloop Catharine and Mary, Cor. Vanscife, for Boston.

Cleared for Departure.

Hamilton Gilley, Andr. Biffer, to London.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30.

We have Information of a considerable Mer-

chant here, who finding what an ill Character our Flour has gained in the West Indies, by the villanous and fraudulent Ways of some Traders, designs to lay out his ready Money in another Province for their Flour, which he has got here by selling his Goods. A Practice, which, if follow'd, must soon ruin all our Trade; and ye. who can blame the Merchant, without they have a mind he should meet with the same ill-fortune and Loss as S. M. and J. A. This is publish'd to deter the Persons guilty from the like Practices, lest they should be publickly exposed. We are in some Hopes, that the Act lately made against shipping off Flour not Merchantable, will retrieve our Character of sending the best Flour to the Islands.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Aug. 23.

Entered Inwards.

Scooner Martha and Mary, John Reeve, from Bermudos; Sloop Salamander, Cor. Empson, from Boston; Sloop Beginning, W. Goddard, from South Carolina.

Entered Outwards.

Ship Priscilla and Merriam, John Richards, for London; Sloop Benjamin, Samuel Berrows, from Jamaica.

Cleared for Departure. None.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30, 1722.

LOST this Morning, in the Market or Chestnut-Street, or in an Alley between those Streets, A Green Purse, containing two Pieces of Gold and 3 Spanish Bits in Silver, to the Value of Twenty Three Shillings and Seven Pence. Whoever takes up the same, and brings it to the Printer hereof, shall be very well satisfied for their Trouble.

TO be sold by James Martin, at the House of Mr. Thomas Trevis in the Front-Street in Philadelphia, Two fine Chests of Drawers and Two Tables, one of Mahogany the other of Spanish Elm; Also very good Sweet Oil in Flasks, Bohea Tea, and Lime Juice at 18 d. per Gallon, to those who take 5 Gallons; and 15 d. to those who take 20. The said Martin designs to depart this Place in a short Time.

August 16, 1722.

RUN away this Day from Gabriel Still of Shrewsbury in the County of Monmouth in East New-Jersey, Merchant, one Servant Man, named Samuel Harding, a Cooper by Trade. A thick short Man of a black Complexion, a down Look and long black bushy Hair, a very hairy Mole on his Left Cheek, and in very good Apparel. He took away with him a Servant Man belonging to Edward Hardman of the same Township, whose Name is John Williams, aged 27 Years, a very young Look and his Hair cut off; he has a handsome Coat of a greyish Colour, a Striped Ticking Vest, his Shirt and Breeches very neat, and new Shoes and Stockings. Whoever takes up the said Servants and brings them to their said Masters, shall have 40 s. Reward for each, and reasonable Charges, paid by their said Masters,

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Edward Hardman;

VERY good Lamp-black to be sold by Andrew Bradford and Charles Read in Philadelphia, by Wholesale and Retail, very reasonable.

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THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY August 30th, to THURSDAY September 6th. 1722.

Vienna, April 8.

ON Easter Eve, the 14th Instant, an extraordinary Council was held by the Emperor's Ministers, at which Prince Eugene was present, on the Subject of the war-like Preparations making by the Turks and Spaniards; and it was resolved to augment immediately the Imperial Forces. It is reported, that the Marquis de Westerlo is to return hither soon from Brussels. Some Advices from Poland say, That the Czar demands that the Protestants there may enjoy perfect Liberty of Worship, and that every thing shall be restored which has been taken from them. It is also reported, That he designs to interest himself in Behalf of the Protestants in Germany.

We have fresh Advices, in the London News-Papers, of the most remarkable Transactions in foreign Parts; some of which are as follows:

London, June 2.

Several light Vessels are fitting out at Astracan, and a great Body of Troops are marching towards that Place, to undertake, as it is reported, the Conquering a large Extent of Land in Tartary, near Bachara and Samarkan, by the Help of some Tartars, who have made Offers of Submission to the Czar on certain Conditions. The Czar's late Minister at Constantinople, M. Diefhof, is returned to Moscow from thence, accompanied by a Turkish Aga, who is sent to compliment the Czar from the Porte, on the Conclusion of the Peace with Sweden.

The Design of this Enterprize of the Czar, is to make himself Master of several Rivers whose Sand is mixed with Gold Dust, in Hopes he will be able to discover some Mines, of which it is said he has received some confused Accounts from the Natives of the Country.

That Prince has ordered at the same time some Frigots and strong Sloops to be fitted out at Archangel, being resolved, as it is said, to discover a Passage by the North to China and the Indies which he hopes to compass in a few Years, being sensible that this must be the Work of Time, and done by Degrees, by making Settlements along the Coast of Tartary. This is a very noble Project, worthy of this Extraordinary Prince, in which we cannot but wish him good Success: For if he can bring it to Execution, it is likely the World will be better satisfied than they have been hitherto, with the Possibility of the Peopling of America from the Coast of Asia.

Since we are now speaking of China, it will not be improper to insert here the following Account that has been transmitted from thence, because the Contents are very remarkable.

Pekin, the Capital of China, Jan. 22.

Upon the 11th of July last, about Sun ten, we felt an Earthquake here, which was of no Consequence till toward Midnight. It continued till 7 of the Clock next Evening, and in several Shocks; the last of which was the most violent, a great Number of Persons were buried under the Ruins of some Temples and other publick Edifices which were thrown down. This Earthquake was afterwards felt, till the 28th of that Month, in the Southern and Eastern Provinces of the Empire; but it did no considerable Damage, excepting in those of Pecheli, Channsi, Honanu and Channan.

On the 14th of August following, the Consternation People were under on Account of the Earthquake, was heightened by an almost total Eclipse of the Sun, which began at 43 Minutes after Ten in the Morning, and lasted till 42 Minutes past One in the Afternoon. Some Days after the Emperor ordered a General Fast for four Days, himself setting the Example. The Fast being ended, his Majesty settled the necessary Funds for repairing the Publick Edifices, and then departed for the Castle he had built at the Foot of one of the Mountains of Tartary, accompanied by the Jesuits Father John Mouraon and Father Dominick Parrenim; and hither the Ladies of his Court, and principal Ministers were permitted to follow him, and to carry all the Season for Hunting the Tygers, now particularly appointed for ridding his Subjects on that Side of those ravenous Creatures, which had ravaged their Habitations for several Years past. Upon the 20th of November, the Emperor returned to Cham-Cham-Yam, a Pleasure-House situate 3 Leagues from this City, to be present at the extraordinary Rejoycings made there eight Days successively, on Occasion of the great Victory gained by one of the Princes his Son, the 14th of that Month, over the Inhabitants of the Kingdom of Great Tibet, which that young Prince hath at last reduced to the Obedience of the Emperor his Father, with most of the Provinces thereto adjoining. Father Francis Cardoso the Jesuit, appointed by the Emperor to make a general Map of all the Provinces of the Empire, is returned hither, after having spent 6 whole Years in surveying the several Parts thereof. Father Killian Stumpf, likewise a Jesuit, and President of the Academy erected here for teaching the Mathematicks, died the 24th of July last, after a languishing Illness of 2 Years; and is succeeded in his Presidency by Father Ignatius Kellerne.

This Article from China contains several remarkable Particulars, and it is hoped the Map of that vast Empire will be communicated to the Publick: For we know very little of it. If there was a good Correspondence between that Emperor and the Czar of Moscovy, and an equal Desire in them to promote Learning, and the Discovery of that vast Tract of Land, included under the general Name

of Tartary, the World will be soon informed, if there is any such Thing as a North-East Passage from Europe to China, the Discovery whereof has been so often attempted, and has cost the Lives of so many brave Sailors.

After this Digression we return to Moscow, to make some Observations on the Designs of the Czar along the Coast of the Caspian Sea. It is certain, according to the Accounts of the most famous Travellers, that several Rivers on that Side, as well as in the other Parts of the World, have some Gold Dust mixed with their Sand; but it does not follow from thence that there are Mines of that precious Metal along those Rivers. The Tagus has been famous for its Gold ever since we have any Account of Spain, and yet we do not hear that any Mine was ever discovered along its Banks. One may say the same thing of the Garumna; that fine River that runs by Bourdeaux, and we may remember that the late King of France was at prodigious Expences, towards the latter End of his Reign, in causing the Bowels of some Pyrenean Mountains to be searched, in Hopes to discover the Mines, from whence the Waters of that River brought those little Particles of Gold.

Perhaps the Czar will be more successful: But whatever it be, I believe he has a more rational Project in View; which is, in my Opinion, to secure such Posts along the Caspian Sea, as may induce the Persians to come into a Treaty with him to take no European Commodities from any other Nation but his own, and to sell their Silks and other Merchandizes only to the Russians, who continue resolved to open a Communication between the Caspian Sea and the Baltick, by Means of the Canals they have made, and are making in several Places, to transport by Water all Sorts of Goods from the Wolga to Petersburg. Time will shew whether this Project will succeed, but however it be, the Execution of it will require an uninterrupted Application for many Years, and will be altogether impossible if the Czar's Successor is not acted by the same Genius. That Prince designs to command that Expedition in Person, and hopes to meet with no great Opposition; though it is very probable, his Neighbours will take Umbrage at his Designs.

They write from Constantinople, That the Persian Ambassador has made some Overtures relating thereto, and that the Turks grow to jealous of his Projects, that they have proposed to the Persian Minister a Treaty of Commerce, which chiefly tends to procure a Prohibition of Trade between the Persians and Moscovy.

The Affairs of Poland continue in the same Condition as by our former, and the Time of the Meeting of the Diet is not yet fixed, nor any Minister named to renew the Peace with Sweden.

Persecution being inseparable from Popery they have begun in Lithuania to persecute those of the Greek or Russian Communion, encouraged thereto by the Success they have had in the Persecution of the Protestants whose Churches they have almost every where seized. The Czar having received Advice of this Violence, has commanded his Minister at Warsaw to require immediate Satisfaction for the same, and declares, that unless that Satisfaction be given within a certain time, he will cause an Hundred Thousand Men to march into Poland and do himself Justice. This Declaration will doubtless stop all further Persecutions of that People, since they know very well the Czar has not made this Menace only *ad Timorem*, but will actually put it in Execution, unless due Reparations are made within the Time limited. This is the only Way to stop the persecuting Genius of the Romanists; and it is highly probable, that if the Designs of the King of Prussia, to make effectual Reprisals, had not been unfortunately diverted, the Grievances of the Protestants had been redressed long before this Time.

We have Advice from Constantinople, That A Persian Ambassador is arrived there, and has had his publick Audiences: His Business is, to return the Compliments made by the Turkish Ambassador sent lately to Persia on the Circumcision of the Grand Seignior's Son, and to cultivate a good Understanding between the two Empires, especially at this Juncture when there is a Rebellion in Persia. The Persians are the more complaisant to the Turks at this time, lest the Grand Seignior should give Succour to the Chief of the Rebels in Persia, on Account of his being of the Mahometan Sect. The Porte has received Advice, that this Rebel has sacked a City called Schamachia, situate on the Caspian Sea and belonging to the King of Persia, where was the chief Settlement of the Moscovites who trade into Persia, and that he has not only plunder'd the Moscovite Merchants of their Effects to the Value of 100000 £ Sterling, but he has also put about 200 of them to the Sword. The Moscovite Resident having complained of this Hostility to the Porte, the Vizier has answered, that he was no Subject nor Friend of the Grand Seignior's, and that the Port had nothing to do with him.

Mogdul Oglou, Son of the late Mustapha Bashaw, who commanded at the Siege of Vienna.

Vienna in the Year 1683, in Quality of Grand Vizier, is embarked on Board a new Man of War, with a new Guard of Janizaries and numerous Attendants, to take Possession of his Post of Bashaw of Damascus.

The last Article relating to Mogdul Oglou is something unaccountable, and a Contradiction to the known Politicks of the Turks. All who know their Course of Policy, know, that in order to keep all the Subjects of the Porte Slaves to the Grand Seignor, they have constantly prevented the Distinction of any Families; insomuch that the Descendants of the Grand Viziers are ranked with the Mob, as well as the rest of the Ottoman Slaves. By these Means they have continued as they were at first, a Multitude of vile People, without any Name or other Distinction than the Places they have in the Army, which are but during Pleasure or Life: whereas it is very probable, their Tyrannical Government would have been suppressed by this Time, if any considerable Families had been raised in that Empire as it has happened in other Countries, some of those Families would have shaken off the Yoke of the Ottoman Empire, and set up for themselves in some of the large Governments of Turkey. Some Bashaws (or Governors of Provinces) have now and then attempted to do it; but being without Relations to support them, they have been either reduced by force of Arms, or tamely submitted their Heads to the Scymiter, in Order to be sent to the Grand Seignor only at his Will. And yet we are now informed, that there are three distinct Families, who value themselves upon Account of their Predecessors and their Alliances with the Grand Seignor, and this Mogdul Oglou is one of them. Whether this unusual Step of raising a Man already great and popular to a Place of Trust, will have any fatal Consequences to that Porte, is only Conjecture; however he is sent upon a dangerous Expedition. The present Bashaw of Damascus having about 6 Years ago rendered himself suspicious or disagreeable to the Porte a Chiaoux was sent according to Custom, with an Order of the Grand Seignor to demand his Head, but the Bashaw caused him to be beheaded, and has served in the same Manner several other Officers sent upon the same Errand, pretending they were Impostors; and has all this while sent punctually to Constantinople the usual Revenue of his Government, pretending that the Grand Seignor has no Officer in his Service more faithful than he is. The Porte foreseeing the Consequence of these Proceedings, gave Commission to the neighbouring Bashaws to take him dead or alive, but he defeated their Troops. This has at last obliged

the Porte to send this Mogdul, a Man of great Reputation, and of a distinguished Family, to reduce this formidable Bashaw of Damascus.

New York, Sept. 3.

Since last Post Gibbs in a Sloop is arrived here from Turks Island; and just now Capt. Bloodworth in the Snow Sea Nymph from the Canaries.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Young Benjamin, Owen Carthy, for Barbadoes; Sloop Eliz. J. Young, for Bermudos.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop William, William Ekison, to North-Carolina; Sloop Unity Samuel Brodhurst; Sloop Catharine and Mary, Cor. Vanseice, to Boston; Sloop Rubie, Peter Low, Sloop Anne and Catharine, Phil Kyley, Sloop Friendship John Mutlow, to Curacao; Sloop Mary, James Coden, to Rhode-Island; Sloop Benjamin, Benjamin Conyars, Sloop Jolly, John Tickell, to Jamaica; and Sloop Elizabeth, Joseph Young, to Bermuda.

Perth Amboy, Sept 4.

On Wednesday last the Sloop William, G. Fraizie, arriv'd from Antigua; on Friday, Sloop John and Catharine, John Tudor, from Barbadoes; and last Night Sloop John and Mary from Barbadoes. *Entered Out,* Sloop Susanna, P. Albovy, for Jamaica, and the John and Catharine, J. Tudor, for N. York.

Philadelphia, Sept 6.

We have the following List from Barbadoes, of those that were taken by the Swallow Man of War for Piracy on the Coast of Africa.

James Skyram, *Captain of the French built Ship,* Peter Sydmore, *Surgeon,* David Symon, *Gunner;* William Magnus, Richard Hanly, Thomas Sutton, Christopher Moody, Valentine Haskplant, *and* William Mackintosh, *Quarter-Masters.*

Hunged in Chains at Cape Coast.

John Stevenson, *hunged in Chains at Winebak.*

James Philips, Robert Johnson *and* James Smith. *Hunged in Chains at Whidaw.*

Joseph Mansfield, *in Chains at Acra.*

Robert Hayes, William Philips *and* John Coleman, *going to blow up the Ship; hunged in Chains at Calabar.*

George Smith, William Davis, William Watts, William Nossiter.

Hunged in Chains to Windward of Cape Coast.

Agar Jacobson, William Ferna, Michael Moore, John Philips, Morris Johnson, James Clements, John Packer, William Petty, Robert Crow, Robert Haws, Joseph Moore, Daniel Harden, John Johnson, Abra. Hacker, William Williams, Robert Buston, Richard Harris, Charles Bunns, Peter Lashly, Anjouys Noster, Peter Devinee, Philip Bill, William Moine, William Williams, John Jossen, Robert Armstrong, Gathber Goss, Benj. Jefferies, William

William Woods, Edward Waters, John Giles,
and John Wade Master of the French Ship.
Hang on Board the Man of War.

Isaac How and William Nofiter, their Pun-
ishment not mentioned in the List.
Twenty were condemned to Work in the Gold
Mines Seven Years in Iron Chains.

Hanged 55, Gold Mines 20. In all 75.

Besides these several died in the Hole at Cape
Coast, a great Number were sent to Lon-
don for Trial, and a great Number were
cleared.

Customs House, Philadelphia, Sept. 6
Entered Inwards.

Sloop Loyal Burnet, Owen Meredith, from
Antigua; Sloop Grace and Elizabeth, John
Oliver, from North Carolina; Sloop Dolphin,
Henry Taylor, from Jamaica; Sloop Sarah
and Mary, William Beeke, from Barbadoes;
Sloop Three Williams, Nathaniel Owen, from
Jamaica.

Entered Outwards.

Schooner Martha and Mary, John Reeve,
for North Carolina

Cleared for Departure.

Ship Sarah, Barthol. Vokes, for Madera;
Sloop Salamander, Charles Hargrave, for Bos-
ton; Sloop Speedwell, David Whitney, for
Jamaica; Sloop Blessing, Joseph Evans, for
Jamaica.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

TO be exp sed to Sale at Burlington, on Monday the
17th of this Instant September, 1722. the House
and Lot now in the Tenure of Thomas Hunlock; with
several other Houses and Lots in the said Town, by Mrs.
Rebeckah Wheeler, Executrix to the Estate of Mr. Robert
Wheeler, deceased.

Philadelphia, Aug. 30, 1722.

LOst this Morning in the Market or Chestnut-Street, or
in an Alley between those Streets, A Green Purse,
containing two Pieces of Gold and 3 Spanish Bits in
Silver, to the Value of Twenty Three Shillings and Seven
Pence. Who ever takes up the same, and brings it to the
Borough-Office, shall be very well satisfied for their Trouble.

TO be sold by James Martin, at the House of Mr. Thomas
Tobin in the Front-Street in Philadelphia, Two
Chests of Drawers and Two Tables, one of Mahogany the o-
ther of Birch Elm Also very good Sweet Oil in French
Bohes Tens, and Lime Juice 18 d. per Gallon, to them who
take 5 Gallons, and 15 d. to those who take 20. The said
Martin designs to depart this Place in a short Time.

au 16. 1722.

RUN away this Day from Gabriel Still of Newark in
the County of Monmouth in East New Jersey, Merchant,
and Servant Man, named Samuel Hodging, a Cooper by Trade,
A black stout Man of a black Complexion, a down Look and
long black bushy Hair, a very hairy Mole on his Left Cheek,

a very good Apparel. He took away with him
Moz belonging to Edward Hardman of Philadelphia
with whose Name is John Williams, aged 22 Years
and his Hair cut off, he has a brownish
Colour a striped Ticking Vest, his Short and Breeches very
new, new Shoes and Stockings. Whoever takes up
Jud S. Hats and brings them to their said Masters, I
have 40s. Reward for each, and reasonable Charges, paid
their said Masters,
Gabriel Still,
Edward Hardman.

Committed to the Custody of John Hill, Esq; Sheriff
Bucks-County in Pennsylvania, a Young Man (aged
his own Account 22 Years) has on a thick wollen Jacket, and
another under it of Cotton, an Ozenbrig Shive and breeches,
and a pretty good Felt Hat, is of a short Stature, Red Hair
and sanguine Complexion. He says he belongs to John Gardner or
Gardiner of Clapham-Point on Petapsko-River, about 13 Miles
below a Ferry kept by one Thomas Hugh.

He says he left his said Master the 27th of December last,
and has lived since with the Sheriff of Newcastle, till he had
hanged a Woman there, after which Service he gave him a
Pair, since which he came to Chester and hanged the Boy.

This is to give Publick Notice to the said John Gardner, in
order that he may have his said Servant again.

A Tract of Land in the Province of Pennsylvania, un-
taken-up, containing 500 Acres, with a very good
and indisputable Title, to be Sold by Samuel Robins at the
sun near the Church in Philadelphia.

Made his Escape from the Sloop Benjamin, Samuel
Burrows, Master, from Jamaica, as the lay at Marcus
Hook, a tall Negro Man named Amara, aged about 35 Years,
having a Scar under one of his Paps. He talks very good
Portuguese, and pretty good English; bleeds well, and is
a good Diver. He jump'd overboard and swam down with
the Tide of Ebb, having on only a Pair of Breeches.

Whoever shall apprehend him, and bring him to Mr.
Thomas Lawrence, Merchant in Philadelphia, or to Mr.
Joseph Lloyd, Merchant in New-York, shall have a Reward,
and all Charges defray'd.

VERY good Chocolate to be Sold by Isaac Lenoir,
for Twenty Four Shillings per Doz. or Twelve Shil-
lings for the Half Doz.

Somerjet-County in Maryland, May 24. 1722.

RUN away from Benj. Cottman a Mulatto-Slave
about 29 Years, called by the Name of Lawrence,
a black, short, well set Man with hoary Hair, much in his
Speech, and speaks Dutch. He spreads verily wide at the
Knees in his Walking. If any Person can locate the said
Slave, so that the Owner may have him again, shall have
two Pistoles besides reasonable Charges, paid by me.

Benjamin Cottman

To be Still.

A Plantation containing 150 Acres of Land, with a
small House, Stable, and several other Improvements
nicely made, about 40 Acres of it fit for mowing, a con-
siderable Quantity thereof Ditched and fenced lying in
the Townshipp of Bristol, within about half a Mile of the
famous medicinal Spring. Those that have a Mind to pur-
chase the same, may apply themselves to Thomas-Knight,
Jun. at Bensalem in the County of Bucks, or to Elizabeth
Tamm in Philadelphia.

VERY good Lamp-black to be sold by Andrew Bradford
and Charles Read in Philadelphia, by Wholesale and
Retail, very reasonable.

CHOICE good Chocolate, pure Nut, to be Sold both by
Wholesale and Retail. Also very good Whisker,
by Andrew Bradford.

Two indentur'd Servant Lads Time, for Six Years each,
to be disposed of. Enquire of Andrew Bradford

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the
Second Street; and also by William Bradford in New-York, where Advertisements are bargain.



THE AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY September 6th, to THURSDAY September 13th, 1722.

Monday July 17,

The Court continues at Paris, where M. de Chavigoy, Envoy Extraordinary of France, is at Compiègne near Aranjaz, and has frequent Audiences of the King and Queen, his said, thro' which M. de Lede's Return to this City, this Morning will be his publick Audience, and court, which during the Congress at Cambray. The Marquis de Lede was accompanied in his Journey from France by his Brother the Chevalier de Lede, a Lieutenant Colonel, who has taken a Resolution to quit France, and will travel thro' his Voyages in the Company of some of his Officers. This Gentleman has distinguished himself in the Army on several Occasions, and especially had the Misfortune of being wounded mortally in the last Expedition against the Moors. The Marquis has endeavour'd to dissuade his Brother from his Purpose to quit, and to think rather upon Matrimony, but in vain; which, his said, has determin'd the Marquis himself to proceed from Paris to Mantua, in Order to be married in his own Country. The King has granted him Leave of Absence for 6 Months.

Leghorn, May 24.

They write from Malta that their Cruizers in two Months time brought in there 12 Barbary Rovers, among them two of Tunis from 36 to 45 Guns, having on Board 617 Infidels; and that the new Works which are adding to the Fortifications at Malta, will make that Town in such a Posture of Defence that they need not fear the Menaces of the Oupman Pette.

Vicand, May 27

On the 23d Instant a Courier arriv'd here from Copenhagen. He is expected to let our Ministry from Stockholm for Copenhagen, and to be succeeded by M. Borekensin in the Envoyship at Sweden. It is reported, that the Grand Duke of Tuscany is resolv'd, without

the Privy of France and Spain, to declare the Electoral Prince of Savaria, for Successor to his Dominions, in Case the Grand Prince should die without Issue.

Vina, June 2.

Some Troubles being apprehended in Italy, this Court has given Orders to settle a Route, for the March of the German Troops that are to go into the Mantuan Territories, and to proceed from thence to Tuscany.

Cambray, June 9

Yesterday the Lord Powarth, Ambassador Plenipotentiary of his Britannick Majesty, celebrated the Anniversary of the King his Master's Birth Day, by a most magnificent Entertainment, with which he treated the Plenipotentiaries, and other chief Persons here of either Sex. Four Tables, with 24 Covers each, were serv'd at Once with the most exquisite Dainties. There were four Courses; the first was serv'd in Silver, the second in Silver gilt, the third in Gold, and the last in the finest of China. The good Order equal'd the Magnificence, and the Manner surpriz'd all that saw it. There was a Pillar, at the Top of which was plac'd a Regal Crown, containing all Sorts of the most delicious Liquors; at the Foot of which were several Figures, each whereof had a small Pipe, through which the Liquors ran. The Desert was wonderfully fine, and above an Hundred Persons were serv'd at once with all Sorts of Fruits and Sweetmeats, without the least Hurry or Disorder.

The Marquis de Lede arriv'd here that Morning, was invited and partook of the Feast.

London, June 9.

Some Dutch Men of War have brought in to Torbay a Turkish Rover of 10 Guns, having on Board 120 Men.

The following Piece of News is an Extract from a Private Letter, the Contents of which are as surprizing as they are creditul.

On Friday the 18th of May last, about 4

In the Afternoon, at Eland in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, they had a Thunder- Shower which raised the Waters so high, and so suddenly, that incredible Damage was done. Rippondon Waters carried away several Mills, and large Quantities of Woolen Manufactures; many Persons were drowned, and several dead Bodies were carried out of their Graves by the Torrent. I am told 200 *l.* will not repair the Damage done by it to the Chappel. Our River has also done much Mischief, 14 or 15 Persons having lost their Lives. A Mill was quite taken away with 3 Men in it; the Bodies of two of them, Father and Son, was taken up in our Township. In another Mill and House which were overwhelmed, of 10 Persons only one escaped, by floating near two Miles down the River upon a Beam. To cut short, represent to your self the following dismal Scene: All manner of Household Goods, whole Roofs of Houses, Trees, dead Bodies, &c. floating on the Water, and many who were in the Morning in good Circumstances, are now destitute of Houses and Goods, nay some of Cloaths, having been forced to throw them off to save their Lives by swimming.

An English Seaman, taken by the Pyrates and detained in the Service 18 Months, came to Town this Week from Oltend, whither he escaped in one of the East India-Ships, and has given the Admiralty and the Directors of our East India Company an Account of the Destruction of a French Pyrate Ship of 500 Men by an English Pyrate. They it seems quarrelled about a Point of Honour, the former giving out that he would reign Master of the Seas, and would neither give nor take Quarter; the English Pyrate hearing of it, was resolved to attack him. After a Fight of 18 Hours, and Abundance of Blood shed, sunk him down right with all the Men. The aforementioned Seaman relates, that he was in the Engagement on Board the English Pyrate.

London, June 12.

Our Merchants have Advice, that the Alentejo Capt. Berryman, was arrived at Maryland in 28 Weeks from Lisbon; but by the tediousness of the Voyage their Provisions were spent, and all the Men but three were starved to Death.

London, June 16.

Major General Syburgh is appointed Governor of Nevis, in the Room of Daniel Smith, Esq; deceased.

This Day His Grace the Duke of Marlborough departed this Life at Windsor-Lodge.

New York, Sept. 10.

On the 7th Instant Lawrence and Ablin arrived here in 2 Sloops from Surrenam, and Vanbrugh in a Sloop from Barbadoes. On the 8th Fred arrived in a Sloop from St. Thomas, and this Morning Clark in a Sloop from N castle.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Mary, William Beekman, to Boston; Sloop Cutwater, John Price, for Lewis upon Delaware; Sloop Elizabeth and Martha, John Gibs, for Curraoa

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop young Benjamin, Owen Carthy, to Barbadoes; Sloop Hamilton, George Sharpe, to Nevis; Brigantine Mackworth, Isaiab Overy, to Swanzey; Sloop Speedwell, Arn. Schermerhorn, to Boston; Sloop Cutwater, John Price, to Lewis upon Delaware.

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.

We have Advice from York-Town in Virginia, That on the 2d Instant arrived there the Ship Happy Return from England, with the New Governor of Virginia's Retinue, who came from thence about the 5th of July, and the Governor himself was to sail the 10th, in the Hanover, accompanied by about 60 Gentlemen. This Vessel gives Advice, that Forces are raising in all Parts of England, and that a Squadron of Men of War have received their sailing Orders for Holland, to take in Forces for Ireland; and that Preparations are making for a War. A Vessel in the Downes gives Advice of 16 Men of War ready to sail at Cadiz, on what Account unknown, and they are raising Men for War in Spain and France.

Custom House, Philadelphia, Sept. 13.

Entered Inwards. None.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Neptune, William Swain, for Rhode-Island.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Grace and Elizabeth, John Oliver, to North Carolina; Sloop Antelope, Samuel Bourdett, for Antigua; Scooner Martha and Mary, John Reeve, to North Carolina.

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

Septem. 12, 1722.

A Tract of Land in Shrewsbury in the County of Monmouth, to be Sold, containing about 117 Acres, with a great Parcel of Meadow and Upland cleared; bounded on the East by the Land of John Clayton, on the North by the Never-finish-River, West by a Highway, and South by W. Bickley and Abr. Brown's Meadow. Lately in the Tenure and Occupation of Nathaniel Milner, Merchant, deceased.

Any Person who has a Mind to purchase, may have an indisputable Title made to it. Enquire of Mr. William Chancellor in Philadelphia, or of Mr. Richard Wright in Burlington.

TO be exposed to Sale at Burlington, on Monday the 17th of this Instant September, 1722. the House and Lot now in the Tenure of Thomas Hunlock; with several other Houses and Lots in the said Town, by Mrs Rebeckah Wheeler, Executrix to the Estate of Mr. Robert Wheeler, deceased.

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THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY September 13th, to THURSDAY September 20th, 1722.

Hamburg, May 8.

Letters from Petersburg say, that the lower Parts of that City are ordered to be raised, to prevent future Damage by Inundation. Advices from Mecklenbourg say, that 12 Prussian Companies of Foot are marched towards the Frontiers of that Dutchy; that the Duke will not listen to the Terms of Accommodation required of him, but uses his utmost Interest to draw an Army of the Russians into his Country, how fatal soever the Consequences be to his Dominions and Subjects. On the other hand, 'tis said the Emperor has given Consent, to have Domitz and other chief Towns taken from the Duke, till he becomes more tractable and quiet.

Brussels, June 4.

An East India Ship is returned to Ostend, having on board 40 l. Weight of Gold Dust: The Capt. reports, That another Ship in his Company was taken by the Pyrates near the Island of Bourbon, who put the Men ashore, except 12 Offenders, who took an Opportunity to kill 50 Pyrates, and being Masters of the Ship again, sailed to Goa.

Hague, June 4.

The Letters from Italy begin to open the Scene which has been so long expected on that Side of the World: for they say, that the Imperial Troops are marching from the Dutchy of Mantua, to fall upon the Duke of Parma, who, they understand, is resolved to come into the Agreement made in a former Convention with France and Spain, for the Succession of his Estates in Favour of the eldest Son of the present Queen of Spain. So we expect in our next Advices to hear, that 20000 Germans are entred into his Territories, by which the Great Duke of Tuscany may see what he has to expect; and they add, that the said Duke is so alarm'd, that he is raising several new Regiments, and taking into his

Pay 2000 Swiss, to put himself into a Posture of Defence. What Measures the Spaniards will take in this Case, we cannot yet see; but 'tis imagined they cannot come time enough to relieve the Duke of Parma. We wait with Impatience to hear, how the French also will act in this Case, the Hereditary Succession of Parma being come thus by Right of Descent to a Branch of the House of Bourbon, the Princess of Parma being now Queen of Spain, as being married to King Philip.

They write from Genoa, That they wait the Issue of an Express sent to Madrid, to solicit that Court to grant, in Case of a War in Italy, a Neutrality for the State or Republick of Genoa, and to represent to his Catholick Majesty, how impossible it is for them to grant final Leave to the Spaniards for their Place of Arms, as has been demanded of them by the Spanish Resident at Genoa; and they are the more uneasy because they hear the Spanish Fleet is arrived on the Coast of Tuscany, and as some say, in the Gulph of Spezzia, where it was fear'd for a while they design'd to land some Forces: But it seems they did not; but making no Stay there, only taking in fresh Water, proceeded to Porto-Longone, where they are since arrived.

Hague, June 8.

Capt. Langfield of the Squadron under Rear Admiral de Grave, took off of Ushant an Algerine Corsair of 14 Guns and 120 Men, with 6 Christian Slaves on Board, which he carried into Cadiz to sell the Turks, and set the Christians on Shore with Liberty.

Boston, Septem. 3.

Capt. Blin at a Harbour to the Eastward has happily relieved 4 Fishing Vessels and their Crews, for which he had paid the Indians their Ransom.

Boston, Sept. 10.

Last Week Capt. Blin arrived from the Eastward, who brought with him 4 of the Indian Rebels,

Rebels, 2 Men and 2 Squaws. He has re-
deem'd about 21 English Captives, and 5 Fish-
ing Vessels. The Captives are gone to their
respective Homes.

We have Advice from Salem, that 2 English
Captive Boys at the Eastward, have lately kill'd
an Enemy Indian, who took them out with
him in a Canoo to go a Fishing. The Indian
had two Guns loaded in the Canoe and a Fish-
ing Shallop coming by, he was a-raid of being
taken, and ordered the Boys to pull up the
Killick. They told him they did not under-
stand pulling up Killicks; upon which the
Indian stepping forward to do it himself, one
of the Boys shot him through the Head, and
tumbled him over board, after which the Shal-
lop took them both in.

The Eastern Post informs us, That a Schooner
is arriv'd at Piscataqua from Cape Sables, the
Master of which reports, that Lieut. Gibson,
with some Forces belonging to Annapolis Royal,
had surprized a Company of Indians on a neck
of Land at Cape Sables, and kill'd 18 of them,
and took two more Prisoners.

New York, Sept. 17.

Richard Hill, Isaac Norris and Andrew Har-
milton, Esqrs. three of the Council for the
Province of Pennsylvania, who were appointed
Commissioners to attend His Excellency Sir
W. Keith, Bart Governor of that Province, to
Albany, on a Treaty with the Indians there,
arriv'd here this Morning, having had an ami-
cable Meeting and Treaty with the said Indians,
and renewed the Covenant-Chain with them,
to the Satisfaction of all Parties. Col. John
French, Commissioner on the same Ser-
vice for the Lower Counties of Pennsylvania,
is also arriv'd; And His Excellency W. Burnet,
Esq; our Governor, Col. Spotswood, Governor
of Virginia, and Sir W. Keith, Governor of
Pennsylvania, are expected here in a Day or two.

On the 14th Instant Capt. Payton, in the
Snow Royal Prince, arriv'd here in 7 Weeks
from Madera, who brings Advice, That three
Days before he sail'd a Ship arriv'd there from
Oporto, with an Account, that the Plague
rag'd violently in France, and that the Con-
tagion had spread itself so near Paris, that it
had put the Inhabitants of that City into the
greatest Conternation imaginable.

That the People in England were so appre-
hensive of the Dinger, that they would not
permit People to pass from one Town to an
other, without they produced a Bill of Health
from the Magistrates of the Town from whence
they came.

Gardner and Brodhurst are arriv'd here in 2

Sloops from Boston, and Cohen in a Sloop
from Rhode-Island.

Capt. Jirrat is just arriv'd from Curacao,
says, A Spanish Privateer and two Pyrates, took
all the Vessels they meet; Two Sloops sail'd
out of Curacao against them duist to at-
tack them.

Capt. Lester in the Brig. Nassau. will sail
for London in 14 Days.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Port Royal, Ichabod Lonic, for Cur-
acao; Sloop Joseph, Elisha Ridden, Sloop
Kingfisher, Ebenezer Gardner, for Boston;
Sloop John and Catharine, John Tuder, for
Barbadoes

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Joseph, Elisha Ridden, to Boston.

Perth-Amboy, Sept. 18.

On the 7th the Schooner Sea-Flower arriv'd
here from Nevis.

Cleared out for Departure.

Sloop Susanna, Peter Albovy Master; for
Jamaica; Sloop Traveller, Martin Tichnor,
for Connecticut; Schooner Sea Horse, James
Browne, for Rhode-Island.

Custom House, Philadelphia, Sept. 20.

Entered Inwards. None.

Entered Outwards. None.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Benjamin, Samuel Borrows, for Ja-
maica; Sloop Bersheba, Samuel Fox, for
Barbadoes.

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

Septem. 14, 1722.

RUN away the 2d of this Instant September, from
Ambrose Barcote of Solebury near Buckingham-
Meeting-House in Bucks-County, Pennsylvania, *Thomas*
Rolfe, He is a short-set middle-ag'd Man, with short red
coloured Hair, and took with him a Fustian Frock, a Stuff
coloured Cloth Coat, two grey Kersey Wastecoats, one Pair
of Buck-skin Breeches and a Pair of Linnen Drawers, and
several Pair of Stockings, all much worn; likewise one
old speckled Shirt and 3 white Ones. He has a small Scar
upon his Lower Lip, and a large Scar upon his upper Lip.

Whomsoever can secure him, and give Notice thereof
to Ambrose Barcote abovesaid, shall have Forty Shillings
Reward and reasonable Charges, paid by

Ambrose Barcote.

Septem. 13, 1722.

A Tract of Land in Shrewsbury in the County of Mont-
mouth, to be Sold, containing about 200 Acres,
with a great Parcel of Meadow and Upland cleared;
bounded on the East by the Land of John Clayton, on the
North by the Never-sinks River, West by a High-way, and
South by W. Bickley and Abr. Brown's Meadow. Lately
in the Tenure and Occupation of Nathaniel Milner, Mec-
chant, deceased.

Any Person who has a Mind to purchase, may have
an indisputable Title made to it. Esquire of Mr. William
Chancellor in Philadelphia, or of Mr. Richard Vetcher in
Burlington.

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THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY September 20th, to THURSDAY September 27th, 1722

Genoa, May 9.

FIVE Transports with Ammunition are arrived here from Barcelona, who sailed in Company with 12 other Vessels for Porto Longone, but were dispersed by a Storm. 'Tis certain that the Spaniards design to render themselves formidable in Italy.

Stockholm, May 9.

An Hundred Swedish Prisoners arrived here a few Days ago from Muscovy: They had a very dangerous Voyage, by reason of the great Quantity of Ice driven by the Currents which they met with in their Passage.

Rome, May 9.

It is said, that one of the principal Obstacles which hinders the Pope from granting the Emperor the Investiture of Naples, is, Because the Bulls of some former Popes expressly forbid, that a King of Naples should be made Emperor; and as it may fall out that one of the Archdutchesses, Daughters or Sisters of the Emperor now reigning, shall hereafter succeed to his Imperial Majesty in that Kingdom, as it happen'd formerly, their Children cannot be elected Emperors without first renouncing Naples, from whence great Troubles may arise in Italy.

London, June 2.

There has lately been discovered without Bishopsgate, a Mass House, with many Trinkets belonging to the same.

Notwithstanding a great Report of the fitting out of a Fleet of 20 Sail and upwards in France, we have an authentick Account, that no more than four Ships of War are equipping in all the Ports of that Kingdom.

It's said, that the Malecontents in these Kingdoms, who give the Government the Trouble of these Encampments, made an Offer to his Catholick Majesty of 300,000 l. for a Body of Spanish Forces, to aid them in their Desigas against the present happy Settle-

ment; but his Catholick Majesty would not hearken to them.

We are assured, the late Duke of Ormonde is still in Spain.

There is a Design of Encamping the whole Body of Guards in Brigades between London and Bristol.

From the 12th to the 25th of last Month there was entred at the Custom-House for Exportation to Holland 8500 Ounces of foreign Silver and 7543 of Gold; and to Rotterdam 11500 Ounces of foreign Silver and 1297 of Gold.

The Demands of the Merchant, for the British Ships and Goods seized in Spain, is but amount to 25 000 l. The Parties concern'd solicit the Treasury for Payment thereof, and not without hopes of succeeding.

Some eminent Tradesmen in the Neighbourhood of London-Bridge took a Fancy, while the Draw-bridge was repairing (all Coaches, Carts and Foot-Passengers being stop'd) to pass a whole Afternoon round an Oval Table, in the Mid-way of the Bridge, and drank several Bowls of Punch, to have it to say some Years hence, that as much thronged as the Bridge is Night and Day, there was a Time when they enjoyed such a Regale upon it without Interruption.

Boston, September 17.

On Friday last 120 Volunteers, commanded by Capt. Westbrook and Capt. White, sailed from hence for the Eastward. They are to call at Piscataqua to take in 50 more, who lay there ready to embark. On Saturday last received Capt. Harmon from the Eastward, by whom we are informed, that the Indian-Rebels to the Number of 7 or 800, did, on Monday last, burn all the Houses at Arrowstick, except the 3 Garrison-Houses and two others. A Party of them several Times attacked the Garrisons, but not without some Loss; among the rest their Priest (who was very active in commanding

manding the Rebels) was seen to fall, and was carried off by some of his Profelytes. Col. Walton and Capt. Harmon marched out of the Garrisons with a Detachment of 80 Men, and engaged the Rebels some time; but finding their Numbers too great for them, they were obliged to retire into the Garrisons. The English had 3 Men kill'd and 3 wounded. The Indians withdrew from Arrowlick on Monday Night, and on Wednesday the Great Guns and Small Arms were heard at Richmond Fort; so that it is concluded they have likewise been attack'd by the Rebels. The same Day a sloop coming down the River with a Number of Men commanded by Lieut. Allen, were fired upon by a Party of Indians on Shore, and had 3 Men wounded, One Stratton the Master of the Sloop, and two of the Soldiers.

New York, Sept. 24.

One Capt. Osborn and Lethered are arrived at Boston from London, the last came out about the Middle of July, by whom we have Advice, that the Beaver from hence arrived at London the last of June; That the Albany Brig. bound hither sailed from Cows in July, and the Britanna, Capt. Read Commander, bound from London to Philadelphia, sailed about the 11th or 12th of the same Month.

The Corps of the Duke of Marlborough was to be interr'd the 2d Day of August. He has left the Marquis of Blandford his Heir, to an Estate of 58,000 l. per Annum.

That his Majesty and the Prince will go for a Week to the West, to review the Forces encamped there.

London, July 13. The Parliament is further prorogued to the 2d of August.

The Plague is still violent at Avignon, not quite abated at Orange; but ceased at Bouffat and Marfeilles.

We have not any Account of any Preparations of War, or any Likelihood of it.

Not any Thing is arrived here since last Post.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Mary, James Coden, for Rhode Island.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Port Royal, Ichabod Lontit, to Curacao; Sloop Mary, William Beekman, to Boston; Sloop Mary and Martha, John Giles, to Curacao.

Custom House, Philadelphia, Sept. 27.

Entered Inwards.

Sloop Lincolnshire, George Slyfield, from Surenam; Sloop Robert and James, Shadlock Rivers, from St. Christophers.

Entered Outwards. None.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Vine, W. Whichat, for Barbados; Sloop Neptune, William Swain, for Rhode Island; Ship Neptune, Abraham Vining, for Brittol.

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

Philadelphia, Sept. 27, 1722.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Joseph Scudder, late of this City, Merchant, deceased, are desired forthwith to come and settle with his Widow and Executrix, and Thomas Lawrence in this City, with Mr. Richard Wright in Burlington by the 1st of November, and with Mr. John Richardson of Christeen, Merchant, at the House of Mr. Read in Newcastle, the 25th Day of October next, precisely, in Order to pay, or give sufficient Security.

Likewise all Persons who have any Demand on the said Estate, are requested to give Notice thereof to the Persons, and at the Places above mentioned.

VERY good Jamaica Rum and Melasses, to be sold by Wholesale at reasonable Rates. Enquire at Mr. Thomas Treffe's in Philadelphia.

Freehold, Sept. 26, 1722.

BROKE out of Monmouth-Goal in East-Jersey, one Edmund Mackandres, aged about 30 Years: A lusty round shouldered Fellow, with dark brown Hair. He is a pale faced Man. And one William Connor, aged about 24 Years. A short thin favoured Man, a little bandy-legged, wears a Wig. And also one John Emans, a well set Man, aged about 30 Years. He has dark brown bushy Hair, a ruddy Complexion, and has a little of the Dutch Accent. Whoever secures them, or any of them, shall have for each Three Pounds, besides reasonable Charges, paid them by the High-Sheriff of the said County.

Sept. 13, 1722.

RUN away from James Heath, at the Head of Sassafras in Maryland, a Negro Man named Jack. He has worked at Carpenters Work. He is a short well-set Fellow, his Nose rising, and has with him a brindled Dog. If any Person can and will secure him, and give Notice to Mr. Charles Read in Philadelphia, Dr. Ryley at Newcastle, or to Mr. Andrew Peterson at Apequinimack, so as he may be conveyed to his said Master, shall not only be well paid for the same, but also have all reasonable Charges allowed and paid by

James Heath,

Sept. 12, 1722.

A Tract of Land in Shrewsbury in the County of Monmouth, to be Sold, containing about 217 Acres, with a great Parcel of Meadow and Upland cleared; Bounded on the East by the Land of John Clayton, on the North by the Never-links-River, West by a Highway, and South by W. Bickley and Abr. Brown's Meadow. Lately in the Tenure and Occupation of Nathaniel Milner, Merchant, deceased.

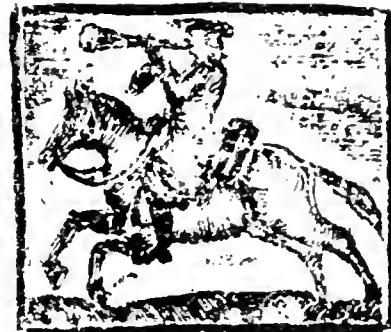
Any Person who has a Mind to purchase, may have an indisputable Title made to it. Enquire of Mr. William Chancellor in Philadelphia, or of Mr. Richard Wright in Burlington.

VERY good Lamp-black to be sold by Andrew Bradford and Charles Read in Philadelphia, by Wholesale and Retail, very reasonable.

CHOICE good Chocolate, pure Nut, to be Sold both by Wholesale and Retail. Also very good Whalebone; by Andrew Bradford.

An indentur'd Servant Lads Time, for Six Years; to be disposed of. Enquire of Andrew Bradford.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street; and also by William Bradford in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in.



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY September 27th, to THURSDAY October 4th, 1722.

Genoa, May 30.

BY a Ship from Barcelona there is Advice, that six Algerine Rovers attempted to land near Malaga, but were repulsed with the Loss of 60 Men, and that three other Corsairs had lately passed through the Straights for the Ocean.

Vienna, June 6

The Investiture of Tuscany and Parma will be conferred on the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, upon Condition that his Father, the Elector, engages, to assist his Imperial Majesty with a certain Number of Men, in case of a new War in Italy.

from the Letter A la-Modo.

Paris, June 20.

The 14th the Deputies of Rheim had Audience of the King, to learn the Dispositions to be made for his approaching Inauguration. The Duke de Noailles is order'd to retire from hence to his Seat within 10 Miles of this City. but the Reason of his Disgrace is not known, About 500 Robbers, which belonged to Carrouch's Gang, are imprisoned here and in the Provinces; and 'tis computed, that above 50 have been broke upon the Wheel and hang'd since he was executed.

Cambray, June 20.

The Ministers who are here have nothing else to do but to divert themselves as well as they can, not knowing when the Congress will be open'd

Breslau, July 12.

The King of Poland arrived here on the 5th and on the 6th set out early for Warsaw. An Accident remarkable enough happen'd to his Majesty within a League of Gorlicz, a Town in his own Dominions. His Postillions to avoid a bad Road, turned into a Field, where the Farmer, who had been manuring it, stop'd them, laid hold of the Reins of the Horses, and threaten'd to hew the Coach Wheels in

Pieces, with an Axe he had in his Hand, if they did not return into the Road; upon which two of his Majesty's Pages who followed the Coach began to abuse the poor Peasant, and the Postillions were going to knock him down, when the King, hearing the Noise, charged his Pages not to hurt a Hair of his Head, order'd him some Money, and bid his Postillions turn off into the High-Road. saying, That the poor Man was in the Right to defend his Property, and that a King had no more Authority than the meanest of his Subjects, to ruin any Body without Cause.

Lisbon, June 23.

Mr. Lumley, the British Envoy Extraordinary, sent an English Man of War on the 20th Instant, commanded by Capt. Purvis, to Coruna, to get Intelligence, as we are told of the late Duke of Ormond, who is said to be in or near that Place, and this Day his Excellency sent Dispatches to Court by the Packet Boat that sailed to Falmouth, which we are inclined to think related to that Person.

On the 18th an English Merchant Ship arrived here from Southampton, the Master of which says, that the Day before an Alger-Corsair of 40 Guns gave Chase to her, but that the Powder on Board the Corsair taking Fire, it blew up into the Air with the whole Crew, except a few of the Men who saved themselves.

London, July 10

On Thursday last two Patents passed the great Seal for W. Wood, Esq; to make Copper Money for the Kingdom of Ireland, and Half-Pence, Pence and Two Pences of fine mix'd Metal, for the Use of his Majesty's Dominions in America, for the Term of 14 Years.

We hear that a French Ship of St. Malo, returning Home from Cork with Butter, Cheese, Hides, &c. took 4 Irish Men on Board as Passengers, who murdered the Master and his Men, threw them into the Sea, carried the Ship

to Offend, sold all her Cargo there, and that having disguised her so as she may not be known, they have brought her into some of our Ports, where Orders have been sent to seize them.

New-York, Octob. 1.

On the 26th past Capt. Sipkins arrived here in a Sloop from Antigua, with Advice, That a Ship was arrived at St. Christophers from London, with a Governor and Inhabitants for the Settling the Island *Santa Cruz*, and that 2 Men of War and another Ship were likewise expected, with more People from England for settling the said Island.

On the 27th ult. Capt. Greenock arrived in a Schooner from Virginia, who says, That about 200 Negroes near the Mouth of Rapahanock River in that Colony, (some of which belonged to Mrs. Churchill) got together in a Body armed, with an Intent, as is said, to fall upon the People when in Church; but they being discovered, made their Escapes into the Woods, only 5 being taken.

Capt. Lester, in the Brig. Nassau, for London, talks of sailing the latter End of this Week, or the Beginning of next.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Unity, S. Brodhurst, for Boston, Sloop Jacob, Jacob Phenix, for Jamaica.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Mary, James Coden, to Rhode Island; Sloop Unity, S. Brodhurst, to Boston. Sloop John and Catharine, John Tudor, to Barbadoes Philadelphia, Octob. 3.

Since our last Bennet arrived from New-Providence, and Capt. Owen in the Ship Hancock from Holland, but last from Cowes, lies in Sight of this Port, having on Board above 120 Palatine Passengers, who are come to settle in this Country, and we are inform'd, that a Vessel with 600 more designs soon for this Port. His latest London News is of the 26th of July, containing nothing very remarkable, all being quiet at Home, and like so to continue.

We have Advice from Canso in Nova-Scotia. That a French Man of War lately arrived from France to Cape Britton, had brought a Present from the Crown of France to the Eastern Indians, who were sent to by the Governor of Britton to come and receive it. Gov. Philips of Annapolis Royal having received the News, order'd Capt. Southwick to lay wait for them in the Gut of Canso; who having lain there 2 or 3 Days with French Colours hoisted, the Indian Messengers came a-long side of him without any Apprehension of Danger, when Capt. Southwick attack'd them, killed 3 and took 2 Prisoners.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Loyal Burnet, T. Stockin, for Jamaica. Cleared for Departure. None

Births, Burials and Casualties in the City of Philadelphia, for the Month of August and September.

	Chv. of England,	Presbyterians.
Males Christned,	4	4
Females Christned,	4	2
Males Buried,	9	2
Females Buried,	5	2

People called Quakers.

Males Born, 20	Females, 18	In all 38
Males Buried, 7.	Females, 4.	In all 11.

Baptists buried, 1.

Buried in the Strangers Burying Ground, 1.

Negroes, 3.

CASUALTIES.

Killed being run over by a Cart, 1.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be Sold by Capt. James Martin.

AT Mr. Thomas Trefle's House in Philadelphia, Two very fine Chests of Drawers and Two Tables, one of Mohogony, the other of Spanish Elm: Also, extraordinary good sweet Oyl at 3 s. 6 d. per Flask, each Flask containing a Quart and Half a Pint over. Bitter-Tea at 1 s. 6 d. per Pound, and good double-distilled Rum in Bottles, at 20 s. per Doz. The said Martin designs to depart from this Place in three Weeks Time.

RUN away the 30th of September 1722. from Philip Taylor, David Danis, Richard Brevin and Thomas Marshall of Chester County in the Province of Pennsylvania, 4 Servant Men; One named William Warrell, aged about 22 Years, pretty tall, fresh coloured, black Hat, brown Hair, brownish Coat and Velt, lined with Shalloon, new Linnen Drawers and old Shoes and Stockings. Another Man named William Beaumont, aged 24 Years, of a middle Stature, black bushy Hair, thin Visage, Pimples on his Cheeks, new felt Hat, dark brown home-spun Coat, Old Leather Breeches, grey Tarn Stocking, and New Shoes. Another Man named John Chapman, old felt Hat, short black Hair, striped Jacket, Linnen Drawers, Oxenbergh Shirt, 2 Pair of Stockings, one old the other new, and a New Pair of Shoes. Another Man, low of Stature, named Edward Cooke, reddish Hair and Beard, new felt Hat, striped Jacket and Breeches, new Tarn Stockings, Shoes going back at the Heels.

Any Person or Persons that can take up and convey the said Servants, or any of them, so that their said Masters may have them again, shall have 30 s. in Hand Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid them by their said respective Masters.

Philadelphia, Septem. 27. 1722.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of John Trefle, late of this City, Merchant, deceased, are desired to draw in to come and settle with his Widow and Executrix, and Thomas Lawrence in this City; With Mr. Rich. Wright in Ludington by the 1st of November, and with Mr. John Richardson of Christen, Merchant, at the House of Mr. Read in Newcastle, the 26th Day of October next precisely, in Order to pay, or give sufficient Security.

Likewise all Persons who have any Demand on the said Estate, are requested to give Notice thereof to the Parties, and at the Places above mentioned.

VERY good Jamaica Rum and Melasses, to be sold by Wholesale at reasonable Rates. Enquire at Mr. Thomas Trefle's in Philadelphia.

VERY good Lamp-black to be sold by Andrew Bradford and Charles Read in Philadelphia, by Wholesale and Retail, very reasonable.



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY October 4th, to THURSDAY October 11th, 1792.

Madrid, June 9.

THE Roads in Galicia are ordered to be repaired forthwith, for the more commodious Passage of the Artillery; and the Spaniards in the Province of Estremadura, who were wont to sell Corn to the Portugueze, are forbid on very severe Penalties to do it in the present Juncture of Affairs. 'Tis said, That a vast Quantity of Wine has been bought up for the Use of the Spanish Troops; from which, and other Military Dispositions, some People prognosticate a New War.

Ratisbon, June 18.

Two Protestants are lately arrived here in a miserable Condition, having been banished from Styria as reputed Hereticks, because they had Bibles and other religious Books in their Houses, and left behind their Wives, Children and Possessions: They report, that there are in Styria above 100 Families, who now detest the Errors of the Roman Church and would gladly return thence if they could obtain Leave from the Duke of Porgia, whose Vassals they are. The Protestants at Manheim are daily disturbed in their Devotion by the Papists, who are exercised in the Use of their Arms in the Church-yard, when the Reformed are exercising their Religious Worship in their Church.

From the Haerlem Courant,
Hamburgh, June 26.

Letters from Moscow give an Account, that the Czar is resolved to execute his intended Expedition against the Persians, which he is sure cannot fail of Success in this favourable Conjunction, and that he is not expected back at his Capital before the End of October next. The Princesses his Daughters, and the Duke of Holstein, were preparing to return to Petersburgh, where Vice Admiral Gordon was preparing to sail with a Squadron of Men of War and Gallies to the East Sea for no other End than to keep the Seamen from Inactivity.

Hague, June 29.

The Lord Whitworth and the Earl of March are still detained here by contrary Winds. They write from Cambray, that the Imperial Plenipotentiaries had received an Express from Vienna, with important Dispatches relating to the so long talked of Congress; and that a Courier from London had passed through Paris, in his Way to Madrid, with Letters for Col. Stanhope, the British Ambassador, and that this Courier is to proceed to Gibraltar.

Madrid, June 29.

Colonel Stanhope the British Minister, is frequently in Conference with our Ministers, and two Days ago he dispatched an Express to his Court; having, they say, found out the Means of adjusting the Differences which have so long prevailed between the two Courts, relating to the Gibraltar Affair; so that the Congress of Cambray will

shortly be open'd, and 'tis said, that an Express has been dispatched to our Plenipotentiaries there with new instructions.

Genoa, June 27.

The Master of one of our Barks from Tabarca, reports, That 4 small Gallies of Malta and Sardinia are cruising in the Seas of Tunis and Biscaye, to hinder the Ships of Barbary from coming out of their Ports, and that three Algerine Pyrates, carrying 60 Guns each, have hoisted sail in order to join those which are already cruising upon the Coasts of Spain.

Vienna, July 1.

Yesterday the Emperor, with Prince Eugene of Savoy, assisted at a Grand Council which was held in the Favourite Palace. Their Imperial Majesties will very shortly set out for Presburg, from whence we learn, that the States of Hungary have consented to every thing which the Emperor asked, especially concerning a Successor, in case his Imperial Majesty should die without Male Issue. They have appointed Commissioners to examine all Religious Differences; and the two Parties are very willing to stand by the Sentence which his Majesty shall pronounce. 'Tis said, That the States are finding out the Means for Raising Money enough to repair the Fortresses of Hungary, and to build Hospitals for wounded Soldiers and Invalids. The Contract of Marriage between the second Archduchess Josephina, and the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, has been signed by the Emperor, and the two Emperresses, and the Count de Toring is shortly to carry it to Musich.

This Day, for the first Time, they put in Execution the new Regulations of the Post-Office, so that the Clergy, and in short every Body who had their Letters Frank, have been obliged to pay Postage.

Dantzick, July 4.

Last Tuesday Colonel Waringhoff returned here from Moscow, and in Company with him a certain Moscow Colonel, who, as 'tis reported, is come to acquaint the Duke of Mecklenburg, that in case he will go and reside at Riga till the End of the Campaign, the Czar of Moscow will furnish him with a Lodging suitable to his Quality, and allow him Eight Thousand Rixdollars a Month.

Venice, July 3.

By a Ship from Corfu we hear, that our Ships continue to cruise against the Pyrates of Barbary, and that the Proveditor General of the Sea made it his whole Study to perfect, with all possible Diligence, the Fortifications and new Works of that Place, and of the whole Island. By other Ships we hear, that the Proveditor-General of Dalmatia still resides at Zara, and that the Turks do not move on that Frontier. The Grand Council of this Republick has named a certain Nobleman to succeed M. Emo in his Embassy of Constantinople.

Our Regency having encreased the Duties upon Rice, Cheese and other Provisions, which are brought from the Milanese, Count Colloredo, Governor General of that Province, has complained of the Innovation to the Emperor; however 'tis hoped that this Difference will have no ill Consequence, but that it will soon be amicably adjusted. The Dove, one of our Men of War, sailed some few Days ago for Corsica, with 70,000 Ducats on Board, and a great Quantity of Provisions and Ammunition.

Paris, July 15.

Some private Letters from Saxony inform us, that just as the King of Poland was upon the Point of setting out from thence for Warsaw, he fell dangerously ill.

Letters from Vienna in Austria assure us, That the Aulick Council had positively resolved the Marriage of the Archduchess the Emperor's Eldest Daughter with the Prince of Lotain, eldest Son to the Duke of that Name: and that the States of Bohemia would give the Inheritance of those Dominions to that Prince after the Emperor's Death.

Private Letters from Venice tell us, that Part of the Ottoman Fleet had appeared upon the Coasts of Italy, which had very much alarmed the Venetians; but the Admiral of this Fleet has assured them, that the Sultan was resolved religiously to observe the Treaty of Passarowitz, and that their Armament ought not to alarm them; which makes People believe, that the Infidels have a Design to attack the Isle of Malta; from whence we hear, that the Great Master, who was once thought out of Danger, is now worse than ever, and past all hopes of Recovery, which probably may facilitate the Design of the Infidels.

From Constantinople we hear, that the Marquis de Bonac, the French Ambassador, has sent back Mr. le Noir, and one of the Interpreters, who came hither with Celebi Mehemet Effendi, because this Interpreter had given the Prime Visier a List of the Presents, which our Court made the Minister whilst he was here, and the Visier has taken all these Presents from him, two Watches excepted, of which he has left him one, and his Son another.

They still talk here of reducing a great Number of our Forces, but as Letters from several Frontier Places of the Kingdom, make mention of Magazines, which they are filling there with Provisions and Ammunition, a great many will not believe, that such a Reduction is intended, at least not yet a while.

Stockholm, July 8

It is now confirmed, that the Contest

which were held last Week, between the Moscovite Minister and our Commissioners, turned all upon the Demand made by that Minister, that the Czar his Master should be acknowledged Emperor of Russia; but he has been answered, that the Court could not come to any Resolution on this Head, without the Knowledge of the States: And it has been insinuated to him at the same time, that the States would not oppose such a thing, in case some Advantage should be offered them for such an Acknowledgment. However, the present Posture of Affairs would not allow them to deny his other Demand, which was, That the Moscovites might come and trade here on the same Terms they did before the late War.

London, July 9.

The Royal African Company have sent a large Quantity of Gold Dust into the Tower, to be Coined into Guineas, which are to be marked with an Elephant.

The Company have 5 Ships which lie laden in the River, and will sail in a Fortnight's Time for their Settlement on the Coast of Guinea.

We have Advice from Jerusalem, That the Arabians have destroyed the City of Jassa, or Joppa, (said to be built by Japhet) which is situated upon the Mediterranean, about 24 Miles from the City of Jerusalem: The Monastery of St. Peter, in which officiated the Monks of the Observance of St. Francis, has been buried in Ruin.

London, July 14.

The Czar's Minister at Stockholm is soliciting the Advancement of his Negotiations, and has lately presented a Memorial to his Swedish Majesty, desiring the Moscovites may have their former Liberty, of carrying their Goods directly from their Ships to their Store-houses, and to sell them in a Weeks Time, either by Wholesale or Retail; which not being permitted to any other Nations, it is thought by most he will not succeed in that Demand.

The Court of Denmark and that of the Czar afford but little since our last, save that the former have ordered a New Fort to be built between Copenhagen and the Island of Amac, the better to defend their Capital towards the Sea.

The East India Company in Holland have taken fresh Alarm, at the current Report of the Erection of a New Company in Flanders, by Virtue of the Emperor's Commission; but they flatter themselves the Offenders suffering of late so much by that Trade will put a Stop to it.

A great Consultation has been lately held at Versailles, in order to fall on some Expedient to put the French East India Company's Affairs on a good Foot. New Taxes having been imposed on the several Provinces, the Parliaments of Britany and Bourdeaux discover much uneasiness thereat.

Affairs at the Court of Madrid stand much as they did.

The Pontiff is very busy in order to make himself necessary, at the present Juncture, both to the Imperial and Spanish Courts, and to secure Italy, especially the Ecclesiastical Dominions, from the War which still seems to threaten them.

The Company of Upholders have provided themselves with 1000 Yards of Velvet against the Funeral of the late Duke of Marlborough; which, we hear, will not be these five Weeks.

We have it confirmed from one of the best Hands in Vienna, that the Charter for the Election of an East-India Company at Ostend, is now actually passed the Imperial Seals, which empowers the said Company to raise, at several Times, as the Directors thereof shall think proper, a Fund of 800,000 l. Sterling; the said Directors to be continued or new chosen as the Company shall think proper, once every Year.

We are likewise assured, that his Imperial Majesty has granted to the said Company a Remission of the 100,000 Pistoles formerly stipulated, to be paid the Emperour for their Charter.

The South Sea Company, in Order to carry on the Greenland Fishery with Vigour, have appointed Mr. Elkin, of Hamburg, (a Gentleman who has been all his Days in that Business) to be the Manager and Director of that Trade.

The Rebellion in Persia has greatly affected our Silk Trade, infomuch that there is a very considerable Advance in the Price of that Commodity in a few Weeks; 'tis said from 18 s. to 25 s. per Pound.

We hear, that Governor Worley, who is preparing with all speed to set out for Barbadoes, has it likewise in Commission to settle Tobago for the Government.

We hear from good Hands, that Mr. Robert Knight was lately seen in Holland, not far from the Hague, attended by his old and faithful Servant the Butler, who was allowed by his Master to come in for about 8000 l. Hush Money, before their Affairs were over-set and detected.

The Commander of a Dutch East India Ship, lately arrived in the Channel, writes. That doubling the Cape in his Return to Europe, in Company with many other Dutch

Ships, a great Storm arose, by which two of them were lost.

Our Paris Letters mention, That the common Hangman of that City received lately such a large Sum of Money for the Pain and Trouble he was at the last Month, in torturing and Executing Robbers, who were Accomplices of the late Cartouche, that he was heard to say, he would not exchange his Employment for the latest Ecclesiastical Benefice.

They say, the Prisons in Paris are yet so full of Cartouch's Gang, that the Tryals of them will not be finished these Two Years, though some are weekly hanged or broke upon the Wheel.

London, July 24.

Six Dutch Men of War at Cadiz were going to join 9 Spanish, to cruise on the Algerines.

The Grand Master of Malta died the 17th ult. and succeeded by Acunha a Portuguese.

London, July 31.

'Tis said from Barbary, That a great Body of Troops had revolted for want of Pay and Provisions, who being joined by many more deserters and Banditti, committed great Disorders, and having chosen a Commander and other Officers, threaten to besiege the King in his Castle of Mequinez.

Last Saturday Morning Capt. Dennis Kelly, and his Wife, Daughter of the Lady Bellew, who is Sister to the Earl of Strafford, were apprehended, together with the Lady Bellew, at their Apartment at the Cockpit, Whitehall, adjoining to the Duke of Roxburg's Office, as they were going to France; and their Goods, which were packed to be sent on Board, were also seized by the King's Messengers, and the Vessel which was to carry them over was likewise stop'd in the River.

Capt. Kelly is put into the Tower; His Papers are of a dangerous Consequence, besides Evidence against him for corrupting the Guards to bring in the Pretender.

An Order is made for all the Officers and Soldiers in England immediately to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, with the Abjuration. 'Tis said 60 of the Foot Guards, most Irish, are in the Conspiracy.

Boston, Octob. 1.

Of the English Prisoners taken by the Indians at Muscongus, they have set three at Liberty, and a fourth has made his Escape. The Indians attacked the Fort at Muscongus the 24th of August, and continued their Attacks for twelve Days, having killed five Men, whom they surprized at some Distance from the Fort.

On the 22d Instant, a Wood Sloop was forced ashore in a Gust of Wind, and stove to Pieces near Nantasket, and three of the Passengers were drowned.

The same Day two Men, who were at work in the Fields at Salmon-Falls, were fired upon by 6 Indians: One of the Men was kill'd and the other made his Escape.

Portsmouth, Sept. 28.

The Indians had like to have taken some Men at Quechecho, but the Berwick and Quechecho Scouts both discovered them as they were creeping towards the Men in the Field, and prevented the intended Mischief, but could not come up with the Indians. The Indians are seen daily on our Frontiers.

New-York, Octob. 8.

Since our last Post arrived here Schermerhorn and Vanclife in two Sloops from Boston, Craig in a Sloop from Antigua, Chamberlain in a Sloop from Rhode Island, and Bodin in a Sloop from Eustatia; neither of them bring any News.

On Friday last about Twelve a Clock at Night, a House full of Tanners Bark, a Smoke House and a Work-house were burnt down, all belonging to Samuel Weaver of this City, Tanner; the Loss is upwards of Two Hundred Pounds, and believed to be done wilfully: Two Persons are committed on Suspicion.

A Sloop arrived this Morning from St. Christophers, says, A Governor, Soldier, People, Guns, &c. are arrived there from England for settling some Island; but are not to open their Orders till some Men of War, with more Soldiers, &c. do arrive from England.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Speedwell, Arn Schermerhorn, for Boston; Sloop Mayflower, W. Chamberlain, for Rhode Island.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Catharine, Matthew Furber, to South Carolina; Brig Nassau, Teret Lester, to London; Sloop Kingfisher, Ebenezer Gardner, to Boston.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Octob. 27.

Entered Inwards.

Sloop Margaret, Joseph Smith, from St. Christophers; Sloop Boneta, Charles Hargrave, from Boston.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Loyal Burnet, Thomas Stockin, for Madera; Sloop Little Anne, Samuel Bicknal,

for Jamaica; Snow Henry, John Parker, for Madera.

Cleared for Departure. None.

ADVERTISEMENTS

A Very handsome Negro Boy, between Twelve and Thirteen Years of Age, to be Sold. Enquire of Andrew Bradford To be Sold by Capt. James Martin.

AT Mr. Thomas Treffe's House in Philadelphia, Two very fine Chests of Drawers and Two Tables, one of Mahogany, the other of Spanish Elm: Also, extraordinary good sweet Oyl at 3 s. 6 d. per Flask, each Flask containing a Quart and Half a Pint over. Bohea-Tea at 27 s. 6 d. per Pound, and good double-distilled Rumi in Bottles, at 20 s. per Doz. The said Martin designs to depart from this Place in three Weeks Time.

RUN away the 30th of September, 1722. from Philip Taylor, David Davis, Richard Bavenston and Thomas Marshall of Cheller-County in the Province of Pennsylvania, 4 Servant Men; One named William Varnell, aged about 23 Years, pretty tall, fresh coloured, black Hat, brown Hair, brownish Coat and Vest, lined with Shalloon, new Linnen Drawers and old Shoes and Stockings. Another Man named William Beaumont, aged 24 Years, of a middle Stature, black bulky Hair, thin Visage, Pimples on his Cheeks, new felt Hat, dark brown home-spun Coat, Old Leather Breeches, grey Turn Stockings and New Shoes. Another Man named John Chapman, old felt Hat, short black Hair, striped Jacket, Linnen Drawers, Ozeberg Shirt, 2 Pair of Stockings, one old the other new, and a New Pair of Shoes. Another Man, low of Stature, named Edward Cooke, reddish Hair and Beard, new felt Hat, striped Jacket and Breeches, new Turn Stockings, Shoes going back at the Heels.

Any Person or Persons that can take up and secure the said Servants, or any of them, so that their said Masters may have them again, shall have 30 s. per Head Reward, and reasonable Charges, paid them by their said respective Masters.

Philadelphia, Septem. 27, 1722.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of Joseph Redman, late of this City, Merchant, deceased, are desired forthwith to come and settle with his Widow and Executrix, and Thomas Lawrence in this City; With Mr. Richard Wright in Burlington by the 1st of November, and with Mr. John Richardson of Christeen, Merchant, at the House of Mr. Read in Newcastle, the 26th Day of October next, precisely, in Order to pay, or give sufficient Security.

Likewise all Persons who have any Demand on the said Estate, are requested to give Notice thereof to the Persons, and at the Places above-mentioned.

Septem. 24, 1722.

RUN away the 2d of this Instant September, from Ambrose Barcroft of Solebury near Buckingham-Meeting-House in Bucks-County, Pennsylvania, Thomas Rolfe, He is a short-lee middle-aged Man, with short sad coloured Hair, and took with him a Russian Frock, a sauff coloured Clerg Coat, two grey Kersey Wastecoats, one Pair of Buck-skin Breeches and a Pair of Linnen Drawers, and several Pair of Stockings, all much wore; likewise one old speckled Shirt and 3 white Ones. He has a small Scar upon his Lower Lip, and a large Scar upon his upper Lip.

Whomsoever can secure him, and give Notice thereof to Ambrose Barcroft abovesaid, shall have Forty Shillings Reward and reasonable Charges, paid by

Ambrose Barcroft.

Very good Lamp-black to be sold by Andrew Bradford and Charles Read in Philadelphia, by Wholesale and Retail, very reasonable.

VERY good Jamaica Rum and Melasses, to be sold by Wholesale at reasonable Rates. Enquire at Mr. Thomas Treffe's in Philadelphia.



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY October 11th, to THURSDAY October 18th. 1722

Constantinople, June 5.

TIS reported that the Sophi of Persia died at Babylon, where he had fled after his Defeat; but the Port has had no News of it, notwithstanding that they have received Dispatches from the Bashaw of that Place, in which he acquaints him, that he has set above 30000 Men on Foot to secure the Frontier Places. They assure us that the Moscovite Minister has informed the Prime Visier, that the Czar having sent an Officer to Meriveys (who has since usurped the Kingdom of Persia) to complain of his Men having plundered several of his Caravans coming from China; that Rebel instead of giving him the Satisfaction he expected, used the Officer very ill, upon which his Czarish Majesty was resolved to take suitable Measures for revenging this Affront; and they tell us, that to this the Visier answered, That his Czarish Majesty might do just what he thought fit. They compute this Lois of the Moscovites at above 5 Million of Rix dollars.

The Bishop of Scio, with 6 Monks of the same Island, and 5 other Inhabitants who were made Slaves, and employed about the Fortifications of this City, have been set at Liberty, in Consideration of a Sum of 35000 Crowns, which they are to pay the Visier and Captain Bashaw.

Hamburg, July 17.

They write from Petersburg, that the Czar is already arrived at Astracan, and that it's likely the People of Usbeck, who live near the Banks of the River Doria, will submit themselves to his Czarish Majesty.

Paris, July 22.

Last Saturday 30 Archers belonging to the Marshalsea brought 22 Rogues into the Prisons of this City, who robbed in a Gang; and the Government has Advice, that there is a

Gang of 400 who commit great Disorders in Picardy, having burnt down two Villages; upon which it is thought, that a Detachment will be sent there to put a Stop to their Robberies.

London, August 2.

We have Advice, that the Rebellion in Persia is carrying on with the utmost Vigour; the King's Army of about 40000 Men having been defeated by 12000 Rebels, under the Command of one Mahmud, Son to the famous Mireveis, who commit unheard of Ravages; having extorted 500 young Virgins from the Armineans of Zulfā, and other rich Plunder.

On the other hand, Sophi Mizza, Son to the deposed King, has the Government committed on him, with full Power from his Father to act against the Rebels, hoping by the powerful Assistance of the Turks and Russians, that his Empire will be again reduced to Obedience.

Some Advices intimate, that the whole Province of Georgia have put themselves under the Protection of the Czar of Moscovy.

They write from Leghorn, that the Turkish Fleet has on Board 20000 regular Troops; that the Infidels took 3 Malteze Gallies at the Entrance of the Channel of Malta, that many other Vessels were run aground on the Coast, to prevent their Crews falling into the Turks Hands; that the Chevalier de Langeron was garrisoned with 1500 Veteran Soldiers in the Castle of the small Island Gozza, to cover the Port of Malta, and that the Squadron of Malteze Gallies continue still at Sicily, not daring to go near Malta for fear of falling into the Enemies Hands.

Capt. Kelley is under Confinement in the Tower, in the same Rooms where the late Lord Derwentwater was, and 2 of the King's Guards are constantly placed at the Door to prevent his Escape. We are assured, that there is ample Proof of High Treason against him.

This

This Day the Parliament met, and was further prorogued to Tuesday the 4th Day of September next.

London, Aug. 4.

We hear by Letters from Paris, that the Fleet of the Grand Seignor, which had entred the Channel of Malta, was again steered off towards the Coast of Italy, without committing any Hostilities, and it is hoped, if the Infidels return again, their Attempts upon that Island will be as unsuccessful as they have hitherto always been, particularly in the Year 1566, when the Grand Sultan Solyman besieged it with a powerful Army for the Space of 4 Months, and took several of the Forts; but was at last forced to retire in great Confusion, after having fired 78000 Cannon Shot, and lost 15000 Soldiers, besides 8000 Seamen. The Island is only 20 Miles long and 10 broad, but the Fortifications are now so strong, it is reckoned almost impregnable.

The Court of France has sent Orders to the Assembly of the Sorbonne, to degrade 100 Doctors of that Faculty, for refusing to sign a Formulary prescribed by that Court; so that the Religious Affairs are in as much Confusion as ever.

On the 6th N S. the Marquis de Sallart won 100000 Livres by riding 36 Leagues in 5 Hours 23 Minutes, performed by riding twice from Paris to Chaulilly, and from Chaulilly to Paris again. They say, He changed Horses 20 Times, and gained the Wager by 27 Minutes; which was the more remarkable because it rained the whole Time.

We hear a Reward of 500 Guineas will be given by the Dutchess Dowager of Marlborough, to any Person who shall compose a Latin Epitaph for his Grace's Monument, to be approved of by Dr. Hare, Dean of Westminster, Dr. Friend, Master of Westminster-School and Dr. Bland, Master of Eaton.

It is reported, that Capt. Kelley has made some considerable Discoveries. Since his Confinement 3 large Chests of Gold and Silver were taken out of the Richmond Sloop, which was designed to carry him to France, and lodged in the Tower; another Chest was also found and sent to Whitehall, which had 17 Locks upon it.

This Morning John Cotton, Sen. Esq; who was in the Preston Rebellion, was seized and his Lodgings near Somerset House, by 5 or 6 of the King's Messengers, together with his forman, Landlady and some others, on Suspicion of treasonable Practices.

The Rev. Mr Patten, formerly Evident a-

gainst the Preston Rebels, had his Pension advanced this Week from 50 to 80 l. per Annum.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Octob. 18

Entered Inwards.

Sloop Paradox, Thomas Carpenter, from Burlington; Scooner Swallow, Joseph Gorham, from Boston; Sloop Thomas and Sarah, Samuel Emmes, from Boston; Snow Sarah, Joseph Prichard from Holland, last from Plymouth; Sloop Benjamin and Mary, Robert Hunter, from New Providence.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Paradox, Thomas Carpenter, for Antigua; Scooner Swallow, Joseph Gorham, for Boston; Sloop Boneta, Charles Hargrave, for Boston; Sloop Endeavour, John Bennet, for New Providence.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Thomas and Sarah, Samuel Emmes, for Christiana; Sloop Three Brothers, Samuel Parker for Spanish Town.

The New York Post is not yet arrived.

ADVERTISEMENTS

Several Sorts of Household Goods and Houses to be sold by Sarah Redman. All People that are indebted in the Estate of Joseph Redman, lately deceased, are desired to come to her at her House, and settle their Accounts and pay them forthwith.

A Very handsome Negro Boy, between Twelve and Thirteen Years of Age, to be sold. Enquire of Andrew Bradford. Run away the 26th Instant from the Copy of Philadelphia, a Servant Man named Joseph Caddles, a Carpenter by Trade, speaks West-County. He is a lively tall Man, aged about 30 Years, wears a striped Cap, a light bob Wig. Had on a half coloured Frock and Jacket, Ouzenbrig Triveters, and blackish Stockings. Who ever secures him, so that his Master may have him again, shall have a Part of Reward.

To be sold by Capt. James Martin.

At Mr. Thomas Tressler's House in Philadelphia, Two very fine Chests of Drawers and Two Tables, one of Mahogany, the other of Spanish Elm: All extraordinary good Green Oak at 3 s. 6 d. per Piece, each Chest containing a Quart and Half of Pine-Tree. Dohea-Tea at 2 s. 6 d. per Pound, and good white distilled Rum in Bottles at 20 s. per Doz. The said Martin designs to depart from this Place in three Weeks Time.

Septem. 14, 1722.

Run away the 21st of this Instant September, from Ambrose Barcroft of Solebury near Buckingham, a breeding-House in Bucks-County, Pennsylvania, Thomas Kolfe. He is a short-set middle-aged Man, with short fair coloured Hair, and took with him a Russian Frock, a Snuff coloured Cloth Coat, two grey Kersey Wastecous, one Pair of Buck-skin Breeches and a Pair of Linen Drawers, and several Pair of Stockings, all much worn, likewise one old speckled Shirt and 3 white Ones. He has a small Scar upon his Lower Lip, and a large Scar on his upper Lip.

Whoever can secure him, and give Notice thereof to Ambrose Barcroft above-said, shall have Forty Shillings Reward and reasonable Charges, paid by

Ambrose Barcroft.

Very good Chocolate to be sold by Andrew Bradford, first in the Second Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street; and also by William Bradford in New-York, where Advertisements are taken as



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY October 18th, to THURSDAY October 25th, 1729.

Hambourgh, July 10.

THE Court of Denmark has summoned all such of the Nobility and others, who adhere to the Interest of the young Duke of Holstein, and are possessed of Estates in that Country, to swear Allegiance to his Danish Majesty upon Penalty of losing all they have there.

Malta, July 7.

Before Abdy Aga, Captain Bashaw of the Ottoman Fleet, left these Seas with his 5 Sublim's to sail for Tunis, he sent our Great Master the following Letter.

" Notice is hereby given to the Magistrates
" and to the Heads of the Isle of Malta, to
" their Chiefs in Sanite, and to all the Chiefs
" of the Nations of the Messias, whether French
" Venetian, or others, that we are expressly
" sent here by the Sultan, Lord of the Uni-
" verse and the Arylum of the World, to de-
" mand all the Slaves, belonging either to pri-
" vate Persons, or to St. John, to the Number
" of 6000 in all, who are under their bad
" Government; that being delivered unto us,
" they may go and present themselves before
" his illustrious and august Throne. And as
" this is his Will and Command, he has taken
" up Arms, and very expressly ordered us to
" give you Notice of this at our Arrival by way
" of Letter: and in Case you should make
" any Difficulty of it, you shall be made to
" repent your Refusal. You are to send your
" Answer to this Letter to us at Tunis.

Moscow, July 13.

Our Advices from Petersburg say, that the Fleet set off from Cronslot a Fortnight ago, consisting of 2 Men of War and 3 or 4 Frigates, which are to be joined by 8 other Ships. Vice Admiral Gordon who commands this Fleet, is not to obey his Instructions till he gets at a certain Distance out at Sea. Capt. Bredal, who had been sent into Spain, France and Hol-

land, is returned hither. Prince Dothorouki is expected here very shortly from Paris, and Count Golofskin from Berlin, that they may both take their Places in the Senate.

Hambourgh, Aug. 11.

The Moscovite Minister, who resides here, has told the other foreign Ministers, that the Czar his Master has assembled near Astracan an Army consisting of 36000 chosen Men, and about twice that Number of Calmugues and Tartars, in order to make Reprisals upon Merchants and the Tartars of Usbeck, on Account of the Injuries which his Subjects have suffered by them; that the Sophi of Persia had concluded an Alliance with the Czar, by Virtue of which the latter was engaged to re-establish the former upon the Throne of Persia, who in return is to yield up to him the whole Province of Georgia, and some of the most considerable Ports of the Caspian Sea; that this Project might easily be put in Execution, and that as soon as his Czarish Majesty should have received Advice, of his Troops having made a Descent upon the Coasts of Persia, he would send them new Orders to advance further; which done, he himself would return to Moscow.

London, August 14.

We hear that the Lady Wentworth hath Notice to quit her Lodgings at the Cockpit, for suffering Capt. Kelley to meet there with his Associates.

'Tis now said, that the Forces in Great-Britain will continue encamped till Christmas.

We hear, that the Queen of Prussia is brought to bed of a Son.

London, Aug. 18.

They talk at Paris, That a Marriage is concluded between the Infant Don Carlos, the 2d Son of the King of Spain, and Mademoiselle Beaujolois, a Daughter of the Duke of Orleans.

The Duke de Charost is declared Governor

to the French King, in the room of the Marechal de Villeroy, whose Disgrace engrosses all the Talk at Versailles, and it seems is owing to his insisting on the Duty of his Place as Governor, not to permit any Person to see his Majesty but in his Presence.

Paris Letters add, that the Plague is much abated in France.

It is said, that some of the most considerable Discoveries of the Conspiracy lately on Foot, are owing to a Correspondence which a Lady of the first Quality of France has held with another great Personage here of the same Sex.

The East India Company are buying up English Goods to send to the East Indies, they having 10 Ships ready to set out shortly for those Parts.

There is a Rumour in Florence, that the Prender is gone from Rome to a certain Country.

New-York, Octob. 15.

Since last Post Riden and Sergent arrived here in two Sloops from Boston, Eustace in the Brig. Eagle from Bristol, Tregoe in a Sloop from Anguilla, and Brown in a Scooner from St. Thomas.

Outward Entries.

Sloop Phoebe and Mary, Richard Norwood, for Curacao; Sloop Freegift, W. Dobbs, for Virginia; Sloop Catharine and Mary, Cor. Vancice, for Boston; Sloop Hopewell, J. Ablin, for Surrenam.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Jacob, Jac. Phenix, to Jamaica; Sloop Speedwell, Arn. Schermerhorn, to Boston.

Perth-Amboy, Octob. 16.

The Sloop Mary, John Stout, Matter, is arrived here this Day from Martinico,

New York, Octob. 21.

On the 19th Instant, Capt. Thomas Smith in the Ship Beaver arrived here from London, who sailed from Gravesend the 17th of August, and from Plymouth the first of September, in whom is come Passengers Col. Hamilton, and Capt. Solgard, to command his Majesty's Ship Greyhound, the Station Ship of this Port, and also Dr. Fisher, and 20 Sailors for the said Ship.

The Ship Sunderland and Samuel for this Port were to sail from London in three Weeks after the Beaver.

Entered Outwards.

Scooner Thomas and Mary, John Brown, for St. Thomas.

Cleared for Departure.

Scooner Mary, Peter Sergent, to Connecticut,

Sloop Freegift, John Nath. Whitefield, to Virginia.

Philadelphia, Octob. 25.

By a Private Letter from the Beaver, we hear, That two Days before they left Plymouth News came from London, that the Bishop of Rochester was committed to the Tower for High Treason, and his Secretary and Papers seized. 'Tis said, this News was in all the publick News Papers.

Custom House, Philadelphia, Octob. 25.

Entered Inwards.

Ship Globe, John Mackay, from Holland, but last from Dover; he has brought in Passengers 120 Palatines, and gives Information of a great Flyboat ready to set out from Holland with 5 or 600 more.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Rebeckah, Joseph Luther, for Antigua; Sloop Little Joseph, Samuel Jacobs, for North-Carolina.

Cleared for Departure.

Scooner Swallow, Joseph Gorham, for Boston; Sloop Boneta, Charles Hargrave, for Boston; Ship Charming Sally, Ja. Gruchy, for London.

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

RUN away the 16th Instant from John Copson of Philadelphia, a Servant Man named Joseph Ceddes, a Carpenter by Trade, speaks West-Country. He is a lusty tall Man, aged about 30 Years, wears a striped Cap, or a light bob Wig. Had on a light coloured Fustian Frock and Jacket, Ozenbrig Trowsers, and blackish Stockings. Whoever secures him, so that his Master may have him again, shall have a Pistole Reward.

RUN away the 30th of September, 1722. from Philip Taylor, David Danis, Richard Ravenson and Thomas Marshall of Chester-County in the Province of Pennsylvania, 4 Servant Men; One named William Varnill, aged about 23 Years, pretty tall, fresh coloured, black Hat, brown Hair, brownish Coat and Vest, lined with Shalloon, new Linnen Drawers and old Shoos and Stockings. Another Man named William Scamont, aged 24 Years, of a middle Stature, black bushy Hair, thin Visage, Pimples on his Cheeks, new felt Hat, dark brown home-spun Coat, Old Leather Breeches, grey Yarn Stockings and New Shoos. Another Man named John Chapman, old felt Hat, short black Hair, striped Jacket, Linnen Drawers, Ozenberg Shirt, 2 Pair of Stockings, one old the other new, and a New Pair of Shoos. Another Man, low of Stature, named Edward Cooke, reddish Hair and Beard, new felt Hat, striped Jacket and Breeches, new Yarn Stockings, Shoos going back at the Heels.

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THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY October 25th, to THURSDAY November 1st, 1722

Gibraltar, July 3.

THE Spaniards being apprehensive that the Plague is broke out in Barbary, have prohibited all Commerce with those Infidels, and the like has been done by our Governor. An English Ship is arrived here from London, William Taylor Master, who relates, that near the Cape of Sr. Vincent, he saw an Algerine Rover of 30 Guns, in great Distress without Masts.

Moscow, July 3.

Three Expresses are arrived here one after another from Afracan, with Advice, that the Sophi of Persia solicits our Emperor's Assistance against the three Persian Princes, who have taken up Arms against the King their Father, and are supported by a prodigious Multitude of Rebels; the Sophi promises his Imperial Majesty not only large sums of Money, but likewise the best Tracts of Land along the Caspian Sea, if he be succoured against his three Sons, who, 'tis said, differ among themselves how to divide the Kingdom.

Milan, July 11.

A Report is spread, that Prince Eugene will be continued Governor-General of all the Emperor's Dominions in Italy, and that his Highness will be allowed 200000 Fiorins a Year.

From the Harlem Courant.

Vienna, July 18

We hear from Constantinople, that the Sultan, after having held a great Council, resolved upon an Impartiality with respect to the present Rebellion, that in all probability the youngest Son of the King or Sophi will be preferred to the Regal Dignity.

Rome, July 18.

This Week the Cardinal Gualtieri was treated at Albano by the Pretender, who will carry there till he hears upon what Errand 4 Spanish Ships are arrived at Civita Vecchia: In the mean Time his Wife and her Son will go to see the Waters of Luca. The Maltese Ambassador having asked Succors of the Pope against the Turks, his Reply was, that it was not consistent with Reason nor Justice to assist that Island, and thereby expose the Ecclesiastical State to Ruin; but that Care should be taken to recommend the present Condition of Malta to all the Roman Catholick Princes.

Vienna, July 25.

An Express from Sicily brings Advice, that several Turkish Men of War had landed at Siracusa about 300

Infidels, to get fresh Water and other Necessaries; upon which the Imperial Commandant, Count Traun, being confident that such a Descent was contrary to the Maritime Laws and Customs, prohibiting the Landing of any Men in a foreign Country without Leave of the Sovereign, did only furnish the Turks with fresh Water: The said Express is sent back with an Order to the aforementioned Commander, to allow Provisions to the Ships of the Selran, with due Precaution, provided they pay ready Money for what they buy. In the mean time a Courier is appointed to go hence to the Emperor's Resident at Constantinople, who is directed to tell the Grand Seignior, that the coming of his armed Ships and Men in another Prince's Dominions, without Leave, is contrary to the Law of Nations, and therefore the Turks ought to forbear for the future Attempts of that Nature. He is likewise enjoined to dissuade the Porte from acting in an hostile manner against Malta, because thereby other Christian Powers will be involved in a War against the Grand Seignior.

Hague, July 28.

Two Deputies are expected here from Hesse-Cassel, to terminate, if possible the Differences which have so long subsisted between the King of Prussia and the Duke of Orange and Nassau, concerning the Inheritance of the late King William. The last Letters from Moscow say, that the Emperor of Russia is firmly determined to prosecute his vast Designs on the side of Persia and Tartary: and it seems this great Prince will endeavour to renew the ancient Monarchy of Greece, wherein he is like to fail. We are assured, that the Cambray Congress will be opened before the 14th of next Month.

Lisbon, July 30.

The Fleet from Phoenabucc, consisting of Thirteen Sail, is safely arrived here, having on board 2 Millions of Crusades, 5000 Chests of Sugar, 6000 Hydies, 4000 Rolls of Tobacco, besides other Effects.

Hamburg, August 2

It is certain that the Muscovite Ships of War at Petersburg and Cronstot are not to sail to the Baltick till farther order from the Czar.

Hamburg, August 4.

The Lutheran Preachers in this City exclaim in the Pulpits against the projected Union of the Lutherans and the Reformed; They have complained against several Burghers, who are wont to resort to the Chapel of the Dutch Resident. The treaty which the King of Prussia has set on Foot for hiring 12000 Men of the Protestant Cantons in Swisserland, is not yet concluded, because the latter insist, that one half of the Money be paid

will be on beforehand, according to an ancient
Maxim, No Money no Stoffers.

Paris, August 8.

It is confirm'd that six Turkish Bataons's
 have landed a great Number of Men in
 Moldavia for the Fortifications in that Island
 being put in a very good Condition of De-
 fence. This Expedition of the Ottomans will
 probably fail of Success: We have likewise
 on Account, that within two Months past
 the Rebels Crizias have taken eleven Cer-
 tains of the Islands.

Venice, August 9.

There is Advice from Scio, that the Latins
 and Greeks in that Island are severely us'd,
 and that the Bishop and Ecclesiasticks, who
 were imprison'd, were oblig'd, to gain their
 Liberty, to pay 70 Purfes of Money, and to
 demolish all their Churches, except one which
 is under the protection of the Emperor of
 Germany.

Brussels, August 10.

The Marquis de Prie having received Or-
 der from the Emperor to restore to the Mar-
 quis de Beretti Landi, the Spanish Plenipo-
 tentiary, the 287 new Lewis d'Ores, which
 were taken and confiscated last Year by the
 Toll Gatherers of the Austrian Netherlands,
 as he went to Cambray. This sum of Money
 was lately delivered to his Excellency, who
 received it with a signal Acknowledgement
 of his Imperial Majesty's regard for him.

Hamburg, August 18.

Letters from Petersburg advice, that an
 Express was arriv'd there from Astracan, with
 Advice, that Part of the Czar's Fleet were
 sail'd thence to the Coast of Persia, and the
 Soldiers on board were to land in 2 Places,
 and afterward to march directly to Derbant.
 The Advices from Petersburg, add, that a
 large Number of Bibles, and Books containing
 the Civil Law, printed in the Russian Lan-
 guage, had been sent thence to Moscow.

Hague, August 20.

They write from Frankfort, that the Ba-
 varian Army will be augmented to 12000
 Men, and that the Recruits to be rais'd
 for the Emperors Service in Germany, will
 amount to near 40000 Men. According to
 our Letters from Hamburg, 21 Muscovite
 Men of War and 6 Frigates, with Soldiers
 on board, are sail'd towards Dantzick.

Brussels, Sept 15.

Our Advices from Cambray say, That the
 Plenipotentiaries there continue to visit and
 hold Conferences touching several Points to be
 discuss'd at the ensuing Congress, which it is
 now presum'd will not be concluded till after
 the French King's Coronation.

Cologne, September 15.

Our Elector proposes to be back again at
 Bonn by the middle of November.

Last Night a Fire broke out with so
 much Fury in the Village of Welling upon the
 Rhine, about two Leagues off that above half
 of the Place was consum'd to Ashes before
 it could be extinguish'd, upon which our
 Magistrates have order'd every Parish to get
 a Fire-Engine like those in Holland.

London, Aug. 25.

Yesterday in the Afternoon, the Right Reve-
 rend Father in God, James Lord Bishop of
 Rochetter and Dean of Westminster, was seiz'd
 and examin'd at Whitehall by a Committee
 of Lords of the Privy-Council, and committed
 close Prisoner to the Tower, upon an Infor-
 mation, 'tis said, of being concern'd in dan-
 gerous Designs to overturn the present Admi-
 nistration of Government; and that several
 Great Persons of Distinction are concern'd
 likewise. His Lordship was at his Deanry in
 Westminster, when two Officers of the Guards
 and two Messengers seiz'd him. At the same
 Time two other Officers and as many Messen-
 gers were dispatch'd to his Palace at Bromley
 in Kent, who, with the Assistance of a Con-
 stable, search'd the House, and brought away
 what Papers they thought proper. He is con-
 fin'd in the Gentleman Goaler's House, and
 none are suffer'd to converse with his Lordship
 in private. 'Tis said, that several Letters of
 his own Hand-writing, though sign'd by ficti-
 tious Names, have been intercepted, by which
 the Government have made some important
 Discoveries.

London, Sept. 11.

A Petition was presented lately in the
 Name of Mrs Merrick, Daughter of the Lord
 Bishop of Rochetter; praying, that she might
 visit her Father under such Restrictions as
 should be thought proper; and that Applica-
 tion has also been made, that Mr. Atterbury,
 only Son of the said Bishop, might be per-
 mitted to visit his Lordship, before he went
 to settle at Oxford; but the same could not
 be obtained.

We hear, 6 or 7 Men of War are order-
 ed to be fitted out for a secret Expedition.

Yesterday Morning Mr. Drummond was
 seized and committed into close Custody.

London, July 26.

The profitable Acquisitions of our Neigh-
 bour Nations, in relation to the Greenland
 Trade, which our South-Sea Company seem
 resolv'd to attempt, is as follows.

The Ships which have been sent to Green-
 land

land upon the Whale Fishery this Year, 1722.

180	Ships from Holland.
32	----- Hamburg.
24	----- Bremen.

276 in all.

Several of these are already returned, and report, That three Holland Ships were lost in the Ice; that the Hamburgers and Bremeners were all safe, and that they had made a very advantageous Fishery, the Number of Whales which they had caught respectively being as follows:

The Hollanders	— 900
The Hamburgers	160
The Bremeners	— 105

In all 1,165 Whales.

By which Account, if the English go on with their Designs, of managing this Branch of Trade, it is easily seen, what Loss and Diminution of Wealth and Power it will be to them, and what a glorious Increase of Riches and Grandeur to the British Empire.

London, Aug. 1.

On Saturday last a Board of Ordnance was held at the Tower, when the Right Honourable the Earl Cadogan made his first Appearance there as Master of the Ordnance, and his Lordship's Patent was read, the Garrison being under Arms that Day.

The Officers of the Custom House have made several successful Seizures of Run Goods particularly of great Quantities of Coffee and Tea.

On Wednesday last the Right Honourable the Lords of the Privy-Council directed the Attorney General to consider of a proper Scheme for establishing a Court of Civil Jurisdiction at Gibraltar.

Next Day the Right Honourable the Lord Londonderry and William Chetwynd, Esq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty, set out for France, as do daily several other Persons of Distinction of both Sexes, to be present at the Coronation of the King of France.

We hear, that on Thursday last a Centinel in the Camp in Hyde Park, and the next Day another on the Parade, were seized upon Account of the Conspiracy; and on Saturday Morning diligent Search was made, for the apprehending of more upon the same Account.

This Day the Books for Subscription for the Circulation of Exchequer Bills were opened at the Bank of England.

London, Aug. 2.

The States of Holland are pressing the several Princes that receive Toll on the Rhine, to appoint a general Conference, in order to

find out effectual Methods, to restore the Navigation of that River, which is dwindled almost to nothing.

The Ships of Holland have now joined the Spanish Squadron in the Mediterranean, it is said they will sail directly to Algier, to make some Attempt on that Nest of Pyrates.

The Court at Madrid has given Orders to fortify Badajos, and other Towns on the Frontiers towards Portugal, and a considerable Train of Artillery is sent to those Places from Cadiz.

Troops are continually marching towards Barcelona, and Detachments are sent to reinforce the Garrisons of the Sea Ports.

It is said, his Catholick Majesty will see the Success of the Cambray Congress before he sends the Infant Don Carlos into Italy.

It has been observed, that the Exports of our Woolen Manufactures have been greater this Summer than for many Years past, which is chiefly attributed to the Continuance of the Plague in France.

Just before the Assizes at Cambridge, a Highwayman set on Mr King a Farmer, between Roston and Cambridge, and was robbing him, when a Butcher coming up, encouraged the Farmer to fight for his Money, who collering the Rogue and struggling with him, both fell from their Horses, and by good Fortune the Farmer on the Highwayman. The Butcher immediately pull'd out his Knife, and whetting it on his Steel, pertwaded the Farmer to take it and cut the Rogues Throat; which he did so effectually that he died on the Spot. The Farmer was tried for the Fact, and brought in guilty of Manslaughter.

London, August 11.

The Trade which the Merchants of the opulent Town of Leeds, in Yorkshire, pushed on with extraordinary Vigour to Boston in New England, and some other Neighbouring Ports, is dwindled away almost to nothing; those Merchants having seldom or never found their Accounts in the Manufactures they have sent to that Part of the World: Which they impute to the ill Management of the People of New-England, rather than to the Failure of any other Essential in a Branch of Commerce. And this has been more particularly a Subject of Complaint this Year, than at any other Time.

New-York, Octob 29.

Since last Post Capt. Maffey arrived here in a Sloop from Jamaica and Hispaniola, Hall in a Schooner from South Carolina, Leonard in a Snow from Cowes, Moersom in a Pink from

Harwich

Harwich with 200 Palatoes taken in at Rotterdam in Holland, Druramey in a Sloop from Martinico, and Cooper in a Sloop from Turks-Island.

Outward Entries.

Sloop Abigail, W. Jirrat, for Surrenam; Snow Sea-Nymph, Joseph Bloodworth, for Bristol; Sloop Success, Peter Bedlow, for Jamaica; Scooner William and Sarah, Alex. Hall, for Rhode Island; Ship Beaver, Thomas Smith, for London.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Catharine and Mary, Cor. Vanstice, to Bolton; Sloop Hopewell, John Ablin, to Surrenam; Sloop Mayflower, William Chamberlain, to Rhode-Island.

Capt. Bloodworth will sail for Bristol the Beginning of next Week, and Capt. Smith for London in about three Weeks.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Novem. 1.

Entered Inwards.

Sloop Sea-flower, Jehosaphat Hollands, from North-Carolina; Ship Pembroke, John Hopkins, from Bristol, who has brought in about 30 Welch and West Country Servants; Sloop Sarah, William Spafford, from Barbadoes; Sloop Principio, Benjamin Haddock, from Maryland, and Sloop Unity, Miles Harden, from Virginia.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Three Williams, Nathaniel Owen, for Virginia; Sloop Sarah and Mary, Stephen Simmons, for Barbadoes.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Paradox, Thomas Carpenter, for Antigua.

Births, Burials and Casualties in the City of Philadelphia, for the Month of October.

	<i>Chu. of England;</i>	<i>Presbyterians.</i>
Males Christned,	4	2
Females Christned,	2	1
Males Buried,	5	1
Females Buried,	0	1

People called Quakers.

Males Born, 13 Females, 15 In all 29
Males Buried, 1. Females, 4. In all 5.

Baptists buried, 0.

Buried in the *Strangers Burying-Ground,* 4.

Negroes, 3.

CASUALTIES.

Drowned accidentally in the River. 2.

General POST OFFICE,

Philadelphia, Novem. 1, 1742.

WHereas Masters of Vessels and Passengers do, upon their Arrival in the several Harbours of North America, deliver many of their Letters and Packets to the Persons they

are directed, instead of the Post Office, to the great Prejudice of His Majesty's Revenue, and contrary to a Clause in the Act of Parliament of the 9th of Queen Anne, which inflicts a Penalty of Five Pounds Sterling for every Letter or Packet delivered contrary therunto.

These are to give Notice, That from henceforward the Clause before mentioned will be put in Execution against such Masters of Vessels and Passengers, as shall not deliver their Letters and Packets to the Post Masters in the several Ports; who have Orders to pay the Bringer a Penny Sterling for every Letter or Packet delivered to them, or which shall be equal therunto in the Currency of the several Governments where such Letters are delivered, according to the Course of Exchange.

And whereas many Letters and Packets are brought by Passengers travelling the Post Roads, and by Masters of Coasting Vessels in North-America, and by them delivered to the Persons they are directed, to the manifest Prejudice of His Majesty's Revenue, and contrary to the before-mentioned Act, which inflicts also a Penalty of Five Pounds Sterling for every Letter or Packet carried and delivered as aforesaid,

These are to forewarn all Persons, That the Post-Office Act will from henceforth be put in Execution against such as shall carry and deliver Letters or Packets in the Manner before-mentioned,

John Lloyd, D. Post-Master General.

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

VERY good English Pease and Spanish Snuff, to be sold by Andrew Bradford.

RUN away from Daniel Durb row of Philadelphia, a Servant Man named Thomas Engly, of a middle stature, thin Visage, has taken with him two Coats of a brown colour, one Duroy, and the other narrow Cloath, a Druggert Wastcoat, a striped Holland Wastcoat and Briches, two pair of Long Linnen Briches, and a pair of Leather Briches a pair of new Shoes stitched abut the quarters. Whoever can take up the said Servant or secure him so that his Master may have him again shall have a Pistole Reward,
Dated Durborow.

Several Sorts of Household Goods and Houses to be sold by Sarah Redman. All People that are indebted to the Estate of Joseph Redman, lately deceased, are desired to come to her at her House, and settle their Accounts and pay them forthwith.

A Very handsome Negro Boy, between Twelve and Thirteen Years of Age, to be sold. Enquire of Andrew Bradford.

VERY good Chocolate to be sold by Andrew Bradford in the Second Street. Philadelphia.

VERY good Lamp-black to be sold by Andrew Bradford and Charles Read in Philadelphia, by Wholesale and Retail, very reasonable.



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY November 1st, to THURSDAY November 8th, 1722

The Speech of His Excellency Sir *William Keith*, Bart. Governour of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, and the Counties of *Newcastle*, *Kent* and *Sussex* upon *Delaware*,

To the Representatives of the Freemen of the said Counties of *Newcastle*, *Kent* and *Sussex*, O^ctob. the 22d, 1722.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

AS my Treaty with the Indians at Albany, which has been lately published, gives you an Opportunity to judge of the Importance of that Service, so it likewise gives me Occasion to acquaint you, That I was in the Management and Conduct of that Business, very faithfully assisted by the Ability and indefatigable Application of your present Speaker, who, at my Request, readily undertook the Fatigue of that Journey, to take Care of and represent the Interest of these Counties, at a Treaty which has rendered the whole People of this Government much more considerable, in the Esteem and Hearts of the Indians, than ever they were at any Time before.

It having pleased God therefore to crown my Endeavours in this Publick Service, even with unexpected Success, it will, I doubt not, occur to the Justice of your Thoughts, That some reasonable Care ought to be taken by the People Representatives, so to express their great Satisfaction with a Service of this kind, that instead of suffering the Officers therein employ'd to be oppress'd with the Burthen of the whole Charge and Expence, they be rather amply rewarded, in such a publick and handsome Manner, as will not only encourage them in the prosecution of their Duty, but others after them to follow their good Examples.

It was indeed in my Thoughts, to have called the last Assembly together before I went to *Spain*, in order to have made some provision for the Expence of that Journey; but when I considered the Inconveniencies that would have attended their coming from their own Homes at that busy Season of the Year, and especially when I reflected on the happy Confidence and perfect good Understanding that was last Year re-established between me and the People, and finding Col. *French* as ready as my self to rely upon the Justice and Gratitude of this Assembly, rather than put the Country, at that Time, to the Trouble and Charge of Calling the Representatives together, I took those Resolutions which have most happily succeeded hitherto, and which, I hope, have given you all the Satisfaction and Content you can desire.

Gentlemen,

It only remains with me to assure you, that I am at this time, with a Heart entirely dispos'd to grant every Thing you can ask of me, for the Happiness and Service of your Country, and to assist you therein to the utmost of my Power.

The Address of the Representatives of the Freemen of *Newcastle*, *Kent* and *Sussex* Counties upon *Delaware*, in Assembly met, this 24th Day of O^ctob. 1722. To His Excellency Sir *William Keith*, Bart. Governour of the said Counties &c. in Answer to His Speech of the 22d Instant.

May it please Your Excellency,

IT is with the greatest Pleasure and Satisfaction, that we unanimously embrace this Opportunity, in our publick Station, to congratulate Your Excellency's happy Return from a long and tedious Journey, which, for the publick Welfare and Peace of those who are so happy to be under your just and mild Administration, you have lately undertaken, and so happily finished and accomplished. Your unwearied Application for our Good, and the happy Consequences and Effect of Your wise and prudent Managements, bespeak and require, in every Circumstance, our highest Gratitude.

We are extremely well pleas'd to hear, That Colonel *John French*, our present Speaker, hath, in the late Treaty, so behaved himself as to gain Your Excellency's Approbation. Those great Abilities and indefatigable Diligence he hath made Use of upon many Publick Occasions, hath ever much endeared him to the People of this Government, and we do not know of any Person amongst us whose Interest we should be more desirous to promote than his: But as our present Circumstances prevent us from answering our Inclinations, and as the Affair of the Treaty was more immediately the Business of *Pennsylvania*, so we can only heartily recommend his Merit to Your Excellency.

We have, according to our Ability, voted Your Excellency an Honourable Support, and in Testimony of our Gratitude for those eminent Services and Your tender Care over us, we have exerted our selves to make an Addition on this Occasion thereto: For as Your Excellency hath always been desirous and ready to grant every Thing we should ask of You for our own Good, so we should be wanting to our selves should we omit any Opportunity of rendering our Highest Gratitude, or neglect our utmost Endeavour to keep up that perfect good Understanding

that was the last Year so entirely established between Your Excellency and the People.

Signed by Order of the House,

JOHN FRENCH, Speaker.

*His Excellency's Speech to the same Assembly,
October 29, 1722.*

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Assembly,

Your Unanimity and Dispatch in the Publick Business this Session has been very acceptable to me, and I thank you for the obliging Manner wherein you have expressed your Satisfaction with my Conduct.

Your Recommendation of Col. French for his good Services, shall have its due Weight with me, and it will always be my Choice to encourage every Man in the Publick Service, who appears to have justly gained the Affections and Good-Will of the People.

Gentlemen,

If any thing should happen in my Absence which may require another Meeting of this Assembly, I desire it may be represented to me at Philadelphia: for, as I am very willing and ready to attend the Service of these Counties, as often as there is any real Occasion for it; so I hope you will wisely improve every Opportunity that is given you, to confirm and promote a sincere Confidence between me and the Representatives of the People.

The Assembly's ANSWER.

May it please Your Excellency,

As what we have done was with the greatest Cheerfulness and Unanimity, so we beg Leave to assure Your Excellency, That Your grateful Acceptance thereof is to us most agreeable.

We shall not fail ever to promote and confirm that happy Agreement between us, so necessary to the Ease of those we represent, nor lose any Opportunity of strengthening and continuing the same.

Signed by Order of the House,

JOHN FRENCH, Speaker.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Stockholm, July 15.

The Dutch Resident has delivered a Memorial to the Court, complaining of a Soldier of the Guards who some Days ago took his Domestick's Hat from his Head, because it was

placed with Silver, alledging it was against the Laws of Sweden for Persons to wear any such; unless they be Officers of the Guards.

Malaga, July 20.

The Spanish Admiral has received Orders from Madrid to sail forthwith for Algiers, and cast Anchor before that Place in order to prevent the coming out, or 8 Ships that were to join the Turkish Squadron designed against Malta; and therefore he advised the Dutch Admiral to go along with him. At length they agreed, that the Dutch Admiral should sail Eastward for Algier, from the Bay of Alchea on the 12th, and the Spanish Admiral Westward on the 18th; so that they might probably take the Algerines if they are already come out.

Gibraltar, July 20.

The Prohibition of Commerce with Barbary continues, though the King of Morocco hath given Assurances to the Fathers of the Monastery at Melilla, and to the Consuls and Merchants at Tetuan, that there are no contagious Dittempers in Barbary. The Merchants have therefore presented a Petition to our Governor, which is dispatched both to London and Madrid. There are 2 English Men of War in our Bay.

As we hear of no Algerine Corsairs, it is thought they are most of them still in Port, on Account of their great Festival of Bayram. But from Saltee we have received the Confirmation of their taking an English Ship bound from Lisbon to Masseran, and not only declared the Vessel to be good Prize, but made Slaves of all the Crew, and put them to the hardest and most servile Work, so that the Peace lately concluded hath proved of very short Duration.

Cadix, July 24.

This Morning the Dutch Man of War, commanded by Capt. Akkerfloot, which hath been resting here, sailed out of this Bay to join the Squadron of his Nation, which we hear is cruising with ours off the Ports of Barbary.

The King's Gallies have sunk a Saltee-Rover near Gibraltar, and that of 33 Men who composed her Crew, 8 were drowned.

Lisbon, July 30.

A Saltee Man is cruising upon the Coast of Algarve, where he has taken one of our Barks.

Milan, Aug. 1.

They write from Turin, that by the Regulations lately made in the Finances, they are now brought upon so good a Foot, that in the Course of the present Year his Sardinian Majesty will be enabled to discharge all his Debts, and maintain an Army of 22000 Men.

Rome,

Rome, August 8.

The Ambassador of Malta has received Advice from Naples, that the Malteze have taken two Turkish Vessels which were cruising along the Coast of that Island, and that the Turkish Sultrana's are sailed for Toulon in Provence, where they are to set on shore the Son of the Grand Seignior, who designs to see the Coronation of the French King.

London, Aug. 11.

On Thursday last, about six in the Evening the Duke of Marlborough was interred in King Henry the 7th's Chappel. The Corps being brought to the West Door of the Abbey, was taken out of the Chariot and rested on a Bier, and all the Officers that carried the Trophies entered in the same Order as in the Procession. The Dean and Sub-Dean of Westminster attending in their Copes, and the whole Choir singing up to the said Chappel, and a Velvet Canopy carried over the Body all the Time, the Knights of the Garter supporting the Pall, and the chief Mourners, Supporters and the Assistants following. The Body was rested in the Chappel with a Canopy over it, and Seats all round for the Mourners. A Scaffold was also built and put in Mourning for a time Anthem to be sung, consisting of 38 Pieces of Musick, and as many Singers being appointed. The Anthem being over, the Body was interred, and Garter King at Arms proclaimed the Deceased's Style as followeth:

Thus it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory Life unto his Mercy, the most High, Mighty and Most Noble Prince, John Churchill, Duke and Earl of Marlborough, Marquis of Blandford, Lord Churchill of Stanbridge in the County of Hertford, Baron of Aymouth in the County of Berwick in Scotland, Prince of the most Holy Roman Empire, Captain General of His Majesty's Forces, Master General of his Ordnance, one of the Lords of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter.

Then the 4 chief Officers belonging to the Deceased broke their white Staves.

London, Septem. 13.

An Account of the Inoculating the Small Pox at Constantinople, by a Turkey Merchant.

OUT of Compassion to the Numbers abused and deluded by the Knavery and Ignorance of some Persons, I am prevailed with to give a true Account of the Manner of Inoculating the Small Pox, as it is practised at Constantinople and other Places in Turkey with constant Success, and without any ill Consequence whatever. I shall sell no Drugs,

nor take Fees, my Design is only to persuade People of the Safety and Reasonableness of this Operation, so that it will be no way my Interest (according to the common Acceptation of the Word) that is, I shall get nothing by it; but the Satisfaction of having done Good to Mankind.

The Matter for Inoculation is always taken from a young Person of a sound Constitution, in the best sort of the Small Pox, when tis a little past the Height. The old Nurse, who is the general Surgeon upon this Occasion, takes it in a Nut-shell, which holds enough to infect Fifty Persons, contrary to the intamous Practice in some Places, where they fill the Blood with such a Quantity of that Matter as often endangers the Life, and never fails of making the Distemper more dangerous and violent than it seems to be: she opens the Arms, and sometimes the Legs, with a small Rin of a Needle, and with the Point of the same Needle takes as much of the Matter as will lie upon it, and mixes it with the same Drop of Blood that follows the small Incision of the Needle. The Wounds are bound up with half a small Nut-shell over each of them, which are taken off in 12. or 10 Hours, as the Inflammation appears more or less disposed to receive the Infection: From that Time the Patient is confined to a warm Chamber, and a low Diet, being utterly forbid the Use of Wine or Flesh-Meat. The Eruption appears generally the 7th or 8th Day. They give no Cordials to heighten the Fever, and leaving Nature to her self, she seldom or never fails of good Success. The Misfortunes that have happened to two Persons that have tried under this Operation in London, I have Reason to believe, were occasioned by the Preparatives given them; which is never done in Turkey.

I believe it is too much to be doubted, whether Purges, or any Disturbance given to Nature, can ever bring the Body into a moderate Temper, which may always be done by an easy Diet and regular Hours. But as I am not a Physician, I will not pretend to dispute with those that are concerning their general Practice in other Distempers; but they must give me leave to tell them from my own Knowledge and Observation, confirmed by every one of our Company that has resided at Constantinople, and several Thousands of those there that have happily undergone this Operation, That Preparations serve only to destroy the Strength of the Body, necessary to throw off the Infection. The miserable Gashes they give People in their Arms may endanger the Lives of them; the vast Quantity of that infectious Matter thrown into these large Wounds, may

possibly

possibly give them the worst Kind of Small Pox, and the Cordials they throw down their Throats may increase the Fever to such a degree as may put an end to their Lives. And some few Experiments made with the Cautions I have honestly given my Country men (with respect to this Innocent and Easy Operation) I doubt not but they will be convinced that the Discovery is one of the greatest Blessings that God Almighty hath bestowed upon Mankind.

New York, November 5.

On the 30th past Capt. Fitch arrived here in the Ship Samuel from London; he left Gravesend the 2d of September, and brings no News.

The same Day Ryley and Ten Eyck arrived in two Sloops from Curacao.

On Saturday last Butler arrived in a Sloop from Barbadoes, and Yesterday Beekman and Carmar arrived in two Sloops from Boston.

Outward Entries.

Brigt. Albany, Isaac Johnson, for Barbadoes; Brigt. Hopewell, John Woodside, for Madera.

Cleared for Departure.

Scooner William and Sarah, Alexander Hall, to Rhode Island.

Philadelphia, Novem. 8

We have News from South-Carolina, That a Storm began there the 9th of Sept. last, which continued in all 5 Days; the Rain was more violent than the Wind, doing considerable Damage to the Corn and Rice, and carried away some Houses and Cattle in the Country. The Water rose upwards of 30 Feet more than usual. Some who came there from Sea the next Day after, received no Damage by it, nor being so violent at Sea as it was on Shore.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Novem 8.

Entered Inwards. None.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Sarah and Mary, Stephen Simmons, for Madera; Sloop Sarah, William Spafford, for Madera.

Cleared for Departure.

Snow Henry, John Stevenson, for Madera; Sloop Endeavour, John Bennet, for New-Providance; Ship London-Hope, John Annis, for London; Sloop Loyal Burnet, Matthew Phillips, for Madera.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

There is preparing for the Press, A Discourse upon *Heb. 13. ver. 17. Obey those who have the Rule over you, and submit your selves unto them; for they watch for your Souls, as those who must give an Account: Shewing, 1st, The Nature of that Obedience and Submission which is here commended, and wherein it doth consist.*

2dly, The Reasonableness of the Duty: For they watch for your Souls. And herein it will appear, what those Men should be, before they can modestly claim this Honour; and that a Distinction of Name, Title and Habit, without inward Purity, Sanctity of Manners and unaffected Holiness, will not entitle them to this Obedience.

And lastly, In Behalf of the Laity of Pennsylvania, it will be proved, That if any Clergyman there has not more Reverence and Submission, paid than is due to him, it is justly chargeable upon himself, and entirely owing to his own Conduct.

Occasioned by an incomprehensible Sermon lately preach'd at Philadelphia, by Parson Recitative; who may have two Guinea's Reward for the said Sermon, and be allowed to make a vast Number of necessary Corrections, and to dash out as many useles Digressions; provided he will not omit any of the Flowers of Eloquence: As, I beseech you Gentlemen suffer me; Not that I would be understood, Sirs, to extol myself, but to magnify my Office; And, as I said before, I beseech you, Gentlemen, to consider; I speak it boldly, Sirs, Obedience to the Clergy is lost, alas, lost! quite lost! With a Redundancy of such Delicacies of Expression, which compos'd a great Part of the Oration.

N. B. In the Appendix to this Book, it will be demanded of the above Preacher, To give the World a Reason, if he can, Why those Excellent Prayers of the Church, for His Majesty, the Prince and the Royal Family, ought not to be read with as much Fervency and Devotion, as the Prayer for the Clergy and the People? And the Author will undertake to prove, That reading the former with a Dispassionate Indifference, Indecent Hastiness and Confus'd Muttering, is scandalous, prophane and irreligious, betrays a Want of Obedience and Loyalty to Superiors, and argues a large Fund of Obstinacy and Ignorance. And lastly, That 'tis most intolerably impudent and absurd, for one who reads the Prayers for the King and His Royal Issue in the Manner above describ'd, and at the same Time to require and preach up the Doctrine of Unlimited Obedience due to himself as a Clergyman.

Thou takes too much upon thee, thou Son of Levi, Num: 16. 17.

By PHILOBANGOR.

VERY good English Pease and Spanish Snuff, to be sold by Andrew Bradford.

RUN away from Daniel Durborow of Philadelphia, a Servant Man named Thomas Bingly, of a middle stature, thin Visage, has taken with him two Coats of a brown colour, one Duroy, and the other narrow Cloath, a Drugget Wastcoat, a striped Holland Wastcoat and Bitches, two pair of long Linnen Breches, and a pair of Leather Bitches a pair of new Shoes stitched about the quarters. Whoever can take up the said Servant or secure him so that his Master may have him again shall have a Pistole Reward,

Daniel Durborow.

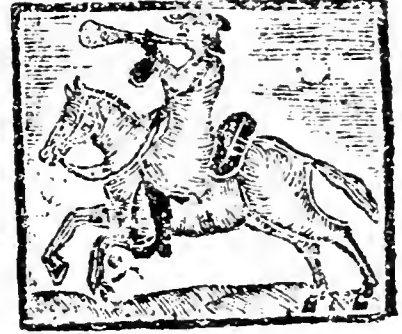
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A Very handsome Negro Boy, between Twelve and Thirteen Years of Age, to be Sold. Enquire of Andrew Bradford.

VERY good Chocolate to be sold by Andrew Bradford in the Second Street, Philadelphia.

VERY good Lamp-black to be sold by Andrew Bradford and Charles Read in Philadelphia, by Wholesale and Retail, very reasonable.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street; and also by William Bradford in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in.



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY November 8th, to THURSDAY November 15th, 1722

Constantinople, July 20.

THE Grand Seignor sent a considerable Body of Troops lately into Persia, with Orders to pass the Euphrates, and endeavour to surprize the City of Sufa; but the Turks found the Place so well provided at their Arrival, that they were not able to withstand the vigorous Sally which the Rebels made upon them; wherefore the Bahaw is determined to lay a formal Siege to that City, and put the Garrison to the Sword. Another Body of Turkish Troops are on the March to join the Russians, and facilitate the Czar's great Enterprize near the River Daria.

Hamburgh, Aug. 18.

According to the Letters we received this Day from Copenhagen, the Danes are uneasy at the Approach of the Russian Fleet which consists of 17 Men of War, the more because it is talk'd there are 12,000 Land Forces on board the same; for which reason 10 Men of War, which lay at Anchor in the Road of Copenhagen, are going to be re-inforced both with Ships and Men.

They write from Petersburg, that an Express had brought Advice, that Part of the Russian Forces had already been transported from Astracan to the Coasts of Persia, with Orders to land at two several Places, and march forthwith to Derbent.

Paris, Aug. 21.

Our young Monarch playing at Ticktack lately with one of his Courtiers, there arose some Difference about a Cast, which after they had argued a while, without being able to agree about it, his Majesty was pleas'd to refer the Matter in Dispute to the Judgment of the Standers by, but they all stood mute; whereupon the King said I find I am in the Wrong since no body speaks. We daily hear Abundance of Things spoken in Commendation of

the old Marechal de Villeroy, and scarce was there ever seen a Courtier who had so many Friends and few Foes as he.

Venice, Aug. 15.

This Day our Doge died, as did last Monday his Brother, Cardinal Georgio Cornaro, Bishop of Padua. They continue here to build several Men of War, notwithstanding all Things remain quiet in the Levant or Dalmatia.

Paris, Septem. 2.

The Chevalier d'Orleans, Grand Prior of France, a natural Son of the Duke Regent, has been appointed to go and Conduct to the Frontier of Spain Mademoiselle de Beaujolois, jointly with the Dutchess de Villars Brancas. The Departure of that Princess will not be so suddain as some said it would, for she tarries here till January next, when she will set out for Barcelona, where she will be met by the Court of Madrid, and after a short stay, the Prince Don Carlos, her intended Spouse, is to embark with her for Italy, and repair to Parma, where they are to be educated together at the Court of the Duke of that Name.

Wednesday last were begun again the Execution of the Carrouchians, a Man was broke on the Wheel, a Woman hanged, another Man whip'd, burnt on the Shoulders with a Flower-de-luce, stood to see the others executed, then was convey'd pack to Goal, in order to his being sent to the Gallies; another Woman was in the like manner whip'd, marked, and after having seen the others executed, was sent to the House of Correction. The next Day a Woman was hanged, and 8 others whipped, marked and sent to the House of Correction; a Man was also whip'd and marked, then sent to the Gallies. It is said, all the Hangmen of the Kingdom are to be summoned, to make a general Execution of them.

London, Aug. 25.

Count Staremberg, the Imperial Ambassador, who accompanied the King at the Review of the

the four Troops of Horse Guards and the two Troops of Horse Grenadiers, on Monday last, who were all new clothed on that Occasion, made a fine Appearance, told His Majesty, that the English Soldiers made a finer Appearance than the German Officers. 'Tis said, each of their Suits cost 45 £.

We are assured by private Letters from Ireland, that there is like to be a very great Dearth in that Country this Year; that their Hay and Corn are totally destroyed, and that they have not had one fair Day since the Beginning of May.

London, Sept. 4.

We hear, the Lord Bishop of Rochester desired Leave that the Reverend Mr. Hawkins, Chaplain to the Tower, might be permitted to read Prayers, and administer the Sacrament to him on Sunday last, but the same was refused by the Commanding Officer at the Tower.

New York, Novem. 11.

This Morning a Sloop from Bermudos is arrived, and gives an Account, That there has been a great Hurricane in the Island of Jamaica, that the Water has overflowed Port Royal Point, and washed down all the Houses except the Jews-Street; That all the Vessels in the Harbour (except one Man of War and one Gunner-Men) drove on shore. There is a great Number of People drowned; some say, Eight Hundred, others that one Thousand are destroyed and about 50 Vessels lost, 4 or 5 of which belonged to this Port. 'Tis said, Port Royal was 5 Feet in Water.

Col. Taylor and the other Gentry (with our Mohocks) are returned from the Eastward, could not meet with any Indians; but found a Letter left for them from a French Priest, which tells them, The Eastern Indians will not have any Peace with them.

New York, November 12.

Since last Post Tree arrived here in a Sloop from the Bay of Honduras, Paymer in a Sloop from North-Carolina; Murlow, Low and Lawrence in three Sloops from Carracca; Jos. Wilson in the Ship Sunderland from London; Lawrence in a Brig from Barbadoes; Clarke in a Sloop from Dublin, Burrows in a Sloop from Honduras, and Hatch in a Sloop from Rhode-Island.

Outward Entries.

Sloop Anne and Catharine, John Fred for St. Thomas; Brig. Eagle, James Eutace, for Madera; Sloop John and Elizabeth, John Reel, for South-Carolina; Sloop William, Samuel Cooper; Sloop Margaret, Peter Simmons;

Sloop Sea flower, Ja. Craig, to Barbadoes; Snow Unity, Robert Leonard, for Carracca.

Cleared for Departure

Snow Sea Nymph, Joseph Bloodworth, to Bristol.

The Ship Beaver will sail for London on Monday next.

Perth-Amboy, Novem. 5,

Last Saturday the Sloop Catharine, Jonathan Woodbury Master, arrived here from Antigua; she was bound for Virginia, blown off the Coast and put in here.

Custom House, Philadelphia, Novem 15.
Entered Inwards.

Sloop Beginning, William Goddard, from North-Carolina; Ship Sarah, John Annis, jun. from London; Snow Britannia, John Read, from London and Madera; Sloop Grace and Elizabeth, John Oliver, from N. Carolina.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Mary, James Brown, for Barbadoes; Ship Globe, John Mackay, for South Carolina; Sloop Lincolnshire, Geo. Slyfield, for Madera; Sloop Sarah and Mary, Isaac Morris, for Barbadoes.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Principio, Benjamin Haddock, for Maryland; Sloop Three Williams, Nathaniel Owen, for Virginia; Sloop Little Joseph, Samuel Jacobs, for North Carolina.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUN away from William Yard of Trenton in West-Jersey the Fifth Day of this Instant November, a Negro Man named Francis Manuel, but commonly called Manuel, of a pretty tall Stature, and speaks indifferent English. He wears a dark coloured home-span Coat, an Ozenbrigg Jacket, old Leather Breeches, Sheep-suffer Stockings, new Shoes and an old Beaver Hat. He pretended formerly to be a Freeman, and had Passes; but he did belong to one John Raymond of Fairfield in New-England, and I brought him off the said Raymond. And the said Negro has told since he has run away, That he had found a Body of Ore for his Master, and that his Master had given him five. Whosoever takes up the said Negro, secures him and brings him to Mr. William Bradford of New-York, or to Mr. William Borge of Philadelphia, or to his said Master at Trenton, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, beside all reasonable Charges, paid by me,

William Yard.

A Very handsome Negro Boy, between Twelve and Thirteen Years of Age, to be Sold. Enquire of Andrew Bradford.

VERY good Chocolate to be sold by Andrew Bradford in the Second Street, Philadelphia.

VERY good Lamp-black to be sold by Andrew Bradford and Charles Read in Philadelphia, by Wholesale and Retail, very reasonable.

VERY good English Pease and Spanish Sauff, to be sold by Andrew Bradford.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street; and also by William Bradford in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in.



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY November 15th, to FRIDAY November 23d, 1722.

An Abstract of a Letter sent to the Author
of the London Journal.

S I R,

THERE is nothing that has done more Mischief to good Conduct, with Regard to the Publick, than the Extreams Men have been apt to run into, in the Heats of their Opposition to one another and there is no Time perhaps in History in which there has been more seen than it is at present among our selves. In the Common Writers, who have of late very much governed the Passions and Passions of Men, there seems to have been a Conspiracy to destroy the right Notions of Things from off the Earth, and to substitute in their Room something which is agreeable to the Retirement and Anger of themselves and others; something that, instead of correcting or abating, is fomenting and encreasing that Ferment upon which it is form'd, and out of which entirely it springs.

There is not a more great or more noble Idea amongst all that have any Relation to Humane Society, than that of a PATRIOT, and of Patriotism. But if one were to judge from much of the Conduct of this last and the former Year, what could one think, but that any thing will do for a Patriot, that is but hot and stiff equally in every Point proposed? It was always doubtful with me, whether to receive such Notice of the Dispositions of my Countrymen with Laughter, or Pity, or Indignation: And therefore sometimes one took Place, and sometimes another.

— — — — — *Ut mihi ipe*

Bilem, saepe jocum vestri movere tumultus.

But I am, I am in Pain for one of the greatest Virtues of the social Life. For what is this but the turning Patriotism into Ridicule, and bringing into Contempt, amongst those that know the World, and the Movements and Vicissitudes of Mens Passions, that *Publick-spirituedness*, which alone, rightly understood, can save us from utter Destruction?

And I am still more in Pain, for the present Deceit upon those who know little or nothing of these Arts and Tricks of Management in the World. When a young Man is first chosen into Parliament, he can be compared to nothing better than to one born into a new World, surrounded with new Objects and new Relations, destitute (in great Measure) of Experience, the Mother of political Wisdom, knowing no Oracle to go to for Direction, but his own young and fresh, and in their own Nature hasty Observations, and Conclusions from them. If he gives himself leave to think at all, and is not abandoned to Insensibility, or wholly ignorant what the Publick, and what his own Interest mean, he cannot but feel some Impression and Weight in the Reflection, that *Every Step he takes, and*

every Vote he is to give, will have some Influence upon the Fate of his Country; and that he can never answer it to his Honour or that Country, if he does not form himself upon the best Model, follow the best Examples, and conduct himself by the best Maxims he can frame from the Observations of others of greater Experience than himself.

In this Temper he comes up with all the Sincerity of unexperienced Youth, and all the Warmth natural to those of that Age, in whatever they propose to themselves as right and good; resolved to love and serve his Country, and struck with the Love of Praise and Glory from that Retolation, he comes up, free from all that Jealousy which is begot by Experience only; and never having had the Experience of being deceived by others, he imagines them as sincere as himself; and he takes that for Reality and Probity of Intention, which is only Practice upon such as humbels, and the *most Management* of good Workmen, so make themselves formidable enough to be courted into what they have so much protested against. What must such a one think or do? He comes with these Dispositions, and he finds the best and most popular Words fix'd upon by Men of no small Vogue and Figure: They have taken Possession of them, and pressed them into their Service; and by the Magick of their Names, accompany'd with Noise and Possiveness, have gained a great Reputation and many Followers: How easy therefore is it, without a great Deal of Thought and Care, for him to be charmed by the Voice of such Oracles; to add himself to the Number of those who consult them, and to imitate their Conduct, that he may have a Share in their Popularity. And how well, perhaps, he may come to think it will sound in his Country, — *Mr. N. — is certainly right, — he opposes every Thing, — he is resolved against — — — he votes every Vote against — — — he follows my Lord — — — and Mr. — — — who are great Patriots, and though — — — yet join with our Friends to save their Country, — — —* As for the old and experienced *Craftsmen*, who know the Force of the Methods they take for their own Purposes, they conduct themselves by their *Wills*, and not by their *Understandings*; and by their *Wills* only they see, and hear, and speak, and act; and it is in vain to apply to any other Faculty about them: But this is the *Bewitchery* which I fear may seize upon the Unexperienced, before repeated *Trials* and long *Use* in such Affairs can have fortified them against it.

What therefore is to be done? What can be done in such a Case, but to take greater Caution, and a greater Degree of Consideration, stand in the Place, and supply the want of long Experience? To be above that mean and abject State of Soul, on each Side, as to speak, or vote, or act, because either — — — or — — — speaks, or votes, or acts thus? If I feel that I love my Country, this is Satisfaction enough to me, if I have a well-form'd Mind, that I am a Patriot in the best Sense: And if I feel this

one

'one Minute's Thought' will convince me, that the sole Point to me is, *what* is proposed, and not by *whom*. If it be good and unexceptionable, it ought to give the more Joy to every honest Mind, that it comes from them who are in Power: And if it comes from others, it still ought to be received and applauded, let all in Power receive or relish it how they please. And the Judgment about it every Man must form for himself, upon the Arguments only made Use of on each Side: And I hope it is no unreasonable Supposition, that every Gentleman, who thinks himself capable of representing his Country, thinks himself capable of Voting: and that, if he thinks himself capable of voting, he thinks himself capable on which Side to do it.

But I must stop for the present; and will take the next Opportunity to prosecute this Subject farther, in order to shew more fully the Marks of the real and pretended Patriot.

I am, S I R.

Your Humble Servant,

BRITANNICUS.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Paris, Septem. 2.

The Agent or Steward of the Carthusian Fryars of this City, who went off lately, was discovered and taken up at Calais, just as he was going to embark for England, with Bills of Exchange to the Value of 200,000 Livres, he was last Sunday brought to this City, and delivered to the Superior of that Convent.

Some Sharpers of this City contrived lately a new Way to get a Croud about them, two of them laid a sham Wager, pursuant to which one undertook to lie on his Back for the Space of three Hours, with his Eyes open towards the Sun, this Scene was acted in the Street called *St. Andres des Artes*, and in an Instant drew an immense Croud of Spectators, whose Pockets, it seems, were as open as the Eyes of the Impostor, for few escaped losing either Money, Watches, Snuff Boxes, &c. Never was Gaming carried on to that Height as it is at present at Versailles: They stake 15,000 Livres a Time, which will make several Families smart a long while. The Duke de Thavannes, who is very intimate at the Duke of Bourbon's, lost the other Day 290,000 Livres to the Marchioness de Livry; but we hear he hath compounded with her for 10,000 Livres a Year. The Marquis de Courtenvaux of the Swiss Guards, lost 600 Louis d'Ors, besides other considerable Losings.

The King will set out for Rheims on the 5th of next Month.

Cologne, Sept. 4.

The French Jockeys are buying up in these Parts abundance of Horses, which are for the Cavalry.

Paris, Sept 9.

As the Vintage is very backward this Year, the Inhabitants of Rheims have petitioned his Majesty, to put off the Ceremony of his Coronation to the 25th of next Month. The Mareschal de Villars is appointed to represent the High-Constable of the Kingdom at the approaching Coronation, and has purchased the Magnificent Apparel wore by the late Constable de Lesdigueré on the like Occasion.

The Brother and Sister in Law of the Steward of the Carthusians with two others, have been taken up and sent to the Bastille on Suspicion of having been Conspirators with him. It seems this Monk was formerly an Officer of Horse, then Abbot, and lastly a Carthusian.

The Cardinal du Bois has refused the Guards offered him, and said, he hoped he should never have Occasion for any.

The Dutch Squadron under Admiral Grave, was the 27th and 28th of July in the Bay of Algiers, and bore up so close to that Place, that he saw behind the Mole 9 Corsairs unrig'd, as also a new Battery of 24 Guns on the Mole, and a new Fort almost finished.

Rejoycings are ordered for three Days successively at Madrid, on Occasion of the Marriage of Don Carlos with the Regent's Fifth Daughter.

The King hath written to the Mareschal de Villars to come to Court, and command the Fort built for his Diversion, telling him, he designs to learn the Art of War of him.

Hague, Sept. 9.

They write from Vienna, that on the 25th and 26th past, such a terrible Storm of Hail happened at Neustad, that 4 or 5 Leagues of the Country, and particularly the Vineyards, were almost ruined. The Stones were almost the Bigness of an Egg.

London, Sept. 1.

'Tis said, that by some Papers found upon the Lord Bishop of Rochester, it appears, that 70000 *l.* have lately been remitted by him to foreign Parts; which he says was for the Use of the Protestant Churches abroad.

We hear from Leicester, that there are 30 Men confined in the Goal of that County, who have owned, that they have been for some Time enlisted to serve the Pretender. Search

is made after Twenty more, against whom an Information is given.

Mr. Walker, a Student of the University of Cambridge, and an extraordinary Judge of the Greek Language, has, for some time past, been at Paris, and other foreign Parts, to inspect some of the most antient Greek Manuscripts of the new Testament, he being concerned with Dr. Bentley in a new Translation of that Book, with which the Town will shortly be obliged.

The Dartmouth East India Ship was cast away the 10th of November last in a Storm at Madrats. It is said she had on board 30,000 *l.* in Bullion, which the Country People plundered.

They write from Norton near Crewkerne, Somerset, that dreadful Thunder and Lightning happened lately there. The People that were ringing were knocked down, and lay as dead for some time; a Stone was broke out of the Tower of near two Hundred Weight, several were moved, and other Damage done. The Ringers being asked, why they continued to ring at such a dreadful Time? replied, It was to drown the Noise of the Thunder.

London, Septem. 4.

This Day se'night at Night, his Majesty lay at the Duke of Bolton's, the next Morning he set out for Salisbury, and as he passed through Basingstoke he ordered 50 Guineas for the Poor of that Town, and between 5 and 6 that Afternoon, viz. on Wednesday, he arrived at Salisbury, being met 6 Miles off of that City by the High Sheriff and his Posse on Horseback with Drums and Trumpets; he was also met at the Gates of the City by the Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder (the last made a very fine Speech to his Majesty, congratulating him on his safe Arrival) the several Companies with their Banners and Formalities, viz. Weavers, Taylors, Shoemakers, Hammermen, joiners, &c. who had also Drums and Trumpets, and was conducted into the City by a vast Concourse of People on Horseback. His Majesty with his Royal Highnets dined that Day and the following at the Bishops Palace, where was provided a magnificent Entertainment at the King's Expence. The King reviewed the Army on Thursday on Salisbury Plain, which consisted of Eleven Regiments, and was on Horseback from 10 in the Morning to 5 in the Afternoon. It was computed there were that Day on the said Plain 30000 Souls. His Majesty gave 100 Guineas to the Poor, and paid the Debts of the insolvent Debtors in the Prison called the Bishops Goal.

On Friday the King went to Winchester, and after a few Hours stay there, proceeded on

his Way to Portsmouth, where he arrived between 4 and 5 in the Afternoon, attended by a great many Persons of Quality, &c. When his Majesty entered the Yard, he was received by Sir John Norris and Sir Charles Wager, Lords of the Admiralty and Members of Parliament for that Place, by several Commissioners of the Navy, and all the Officers of the Yard; his Majesty viewed all the Stores, and afterwards went on Board the Canterbury Man of War. The same Evening his Majesty set out from thence, and on Saturday about 10 at Nigh came back to his Palace at Kensington.

London, Septem. 15.

Letters of a late Date from Scotland advise, that Capt. Mac Neil march'd from Inverness with a Detachment of his Majesty's Forces to disperse a Party of Highlanders belonging to the Earl of Seisforth, who were lying in Ambuscade in a Wood; the said Captain was ordered with a Serjeant, and a Party of 18 Men out of the said Detachment, to clear the Wood of the Highlanders, who let them pass without Molestation; upon which Captain Mac Neil advancing at the Head of his main Body, the Highlanders attack'd them, and in the Fight the Captain received 12 small Shots, upon which he drop'd and was carried off wounded; one of his Men was kill'd and some others wounded: upon which the Highlanders left the said Wood, with a Design to draw his Majesty's Forces to their other Parties, who were lurking on the Hills; the Kings Troops pursued them, little imagining that they had any more but themselves, until a Gentleman came up and told them, that if they advanced any farther they would be all cut to Pieces: Upon this a Council of War was held, where it was resolved to retreat to Inverness.

'Tis reported, that several of the Prebendaries of Weltminster have presented a Memorial, desiring they may have Authority given them to renew Leases, set Fines, and transact all other Capitular Affairs during the Confinement of the Lord Bishop of Rochester, the Dean of that Collegiate Church.

There are Letters which contain the Pretender's being gone Post from Lucca, but it is not known whither. During his Stay there, it is said he kept an open Table of 10 Dishes, and performed the Ceremony of Tasting several Persons for the Evil, putting about their Necks a silver Medal, representing St. Edward on one Side, and on the Reverse three Vessels at Sea.

Letters from Staffordshire bring the welcome News of a fine Harvest there, which was all got in well; tis added, that the Corn, both for Quantity and Quality, exceed their Harvests for several Years past.

It is said, the Lord Bishop of Rochester will be tried at the King's Bench Bar, by a Special Commission of Oyer and Terminer.

Great Quantities of Corn are daily shipping off for Ireland, to supply the great Scarcity there.

Our latest Advices are from the Whitehall Evening-Post, Sept. 27th and 29th, which are as follow:

That the Plague was entirely ceased at Marseilles and most of the Infected Places, and very little of the Distemper remained at Avignon.

That the Provinces of Over, Iffel and Guelderland in Holland, resolved to declare the young Prince of Nassau Orange for their Stadtholder.

That the Right Honourable Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery was taken into Custody, examined and committed to the Tower, as was also the Right Honourable the Lord North and Grey, and one Counsellor Leare, whose Wife was seized coming from France, having about her several Letters, and other Papers of great Consequence.

That it was talked, the Horse Guards would be quartered at the Inns about Westminster during the present Conjunction of Affairs, being to decamp on Monday next.

That Major General Wightman died suddenly at the Bath.

The Infantry are to Hut in Hyde Park, and the Artillery to remain with them.

That the Eldest Son of the Sophi of Persia, had raised a numerous Army; and attacked and defeated the Rebel Meriveis after a desperate Action and much Blood shed, and had obliged him to retire with the Remains of his Army to Hazradara.

That the Czar was building Towns and Fortifications on the Caspian Sea.

That Sir Peter Conyars and Sir Peter Delme were declared by the Sheriffs to have a Majority of Hands to be returned to the Court of Aldermen for the Election of a Lord Mayor of London for the Year ensuing.

New-York, November 19.

Yesterday arrived here Capt. Row in the Snow King George from Bristol, which he left the 6th of October.

This Day Capt. Williams arrived here in the Bright Lydia, and Captain Furse in the Pink Burnet from Bristol.

Outward Entries.

Ship Samuel. Thomas Fitch for London.

Cleared for Departure.

Schooner Thomas and Mary, John Brown, to St. Thomas.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Novem 23.

Entered Inwards.

Ship Betty, John Richmond, from London.

Entered Outwards.

Sloop Dolphin, Henry Taylor, for Barbadoes; Sloop Robert and James, Shadlock Rivers, for St. Christophers.

Cleared for Departure.

Ship Globe, John Mackay, for South-Carolina; Sloop Benjamin and Mary, Robert Hunter, for North-Carolina; Sloop Little Anne, Samuel Bicknall, for Jamaica; Sloop Rebeckah Joseph Lusher, for Antigua.

Our Delay of this Paper hath been occasioned by the New-York Post coming in so late, who waited for the Eastern Post, but in vain.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUN away from Ezekiel Bading of Hempstead on Long-Island, an Indian Man Slave, named Dick, of Middle Stature and of smiling Countenance. He speaks English pretty well, and no other Language. He can read. He has a big Nose, and has white Scratches on his Arm, and a blue spot on the inside of one of his Wrists, a little above his Shirt wrist-bands. He run away about the Beginning of September, and had a home-spun Shirt and a dark coloured Drugget Coat. We have been informed, that he intended to get into Indian Habit. Others tell, that he has said he would go towards New-London and Rhode-Island, and so to Sea.

Whoever can take up the said Indian Man, and secure him, and give Notice to his Master so that he can be had again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, besides reasonable Charges.

RUN away from William Yard of Trenton in West-Jersey; the Fifth Day of this Instant November, a Negro Man named Branch Manuel, but commonly called Manuel, of a pretty tall Stature, and speaks indifferent English. He wears a dark coloured home-spun Coat, an Ozenbrig Jacket, old Leather Breeches, Shoops-ruffet Stockings, new Shoes and an old Beaveret Hat. He pretended formerly to be a Freeman, and had Passes; but he did belong to one John Raymond of Fairfield in New-England, and I bought him of the said Raymond. And the said Negro has told since he has run away, That he had found a Body of Ore for his Master, and that his Master had given him free. Whosoever takes up the said Negro, secures him and brings him to Mr. William Bradford of New-York, or to Mr. William Burge of Philadelphia, or to his said Master at Trenton, shall have Forty Shillings Reward, beside all reasonable Charges, paid by me,

William Yard.

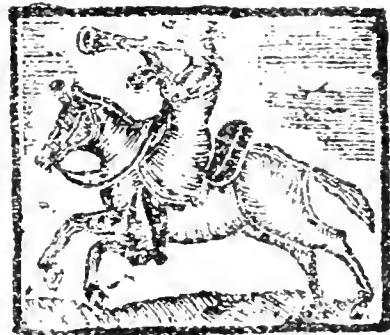
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THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From FRIDAY November 23d, to THURSDAY November 29th, 1782.

Vienna, August 12.

The 8th Instant the Emperor held a Cabinet Council at the Favos. Yesterday he hunted the wild Bear and dined in the Wood. Forty Barques are got ready for bringing hither the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, lately contracted in Marriage with the Archduchess Josephina. On the 6th there fell in the inward Court of the Palace de Favorita such an incredible Number of Locusts, that the Air was darkned with them, and several Persons were employ'd a Day and a Night in clearing away those Insects. It seems they were seen the Day before 2 Leagues off. It is generally supposed they are a Token of some great Sickness.

Paris, Aug. 17.

All our Conversation now turns upon the great Changes expected at Court; namely, that the King is shortly to hold his Bed of Justice, as it is called, at Versailles, wherein his Majesty, as ripe in Judgment, will be declared of Age; the Regent, Lieutenant General and Constable of the Kingdom; the Duke of Chartres Successor in those Offices, upon the Death of his Father; the Duke of Bourbon to have some other great Office; the Duke du Maine to be restored to his Dignities; and the Cardinal de Bois first Minister; in which Case the Parliament is not to go to Versailles in a Body, but by Deputation only.

The Duke de Charost, the King's new Governor, being much younger than the Marshal de Villeroy, stands all the Time his Majesty is at Table; and the young Monarch now helps himself and cuts his own Meat.

Hamburg, Aug. 21.

A Letter from Moscow is handed about here, importing, that the Regency there has received Orders from the Czar at Astracan, to send an Express immediately to Petersburg, to hire a good Number of Masons, Carpenters and o-

ther Handicraftsmen, and send them to Astracan to be employed about the Port and new City which the Czar has caused to be begun upon the River Daria, that it may quickly be in a Condition to serve not only for a Place of Retreat, but also to be a good Barrier against the Insults and Inroads either of the Rebels, or other Persons.

Rome, Sept 16.

The Report of the Pretender's sudden Departure from the Baths at Lucca to Paris, gains much Credit in this Country, and it is supposed he is by this Time arrived there incognito, unless the News of the Imprisonment of a certain Prelate met him on the Road. The Circumstances of this Affair are variously related. Mean time we are assured, that among his Papers, Letters were found of his own Handwriting, shewing that he held a Correspondence with the Enemies of the Government to promote a Conspiracy in favour of the Pretender, that he likewise advanced Money for this Purpose; that he sent him considerable Remittances, as if he had been his Treasurer, and that there are several other Articles laid to his Charge. We are told that hardly any Body endeavours to vindicate, or seems to pity him; and it is said, that by his Insinuations, to say no worse, he was the sole Cause of the Proscription of the late Duke of Ormond.

London, Sept. 15.

The Dispute between the King's Troops and some of the Highland Clans, is not looked upon as of much Importance, or as likely to cause any Uneasiness to the Government on that side; the same being occasioned by the proper Officers going to collect, or as they term it, to uplift the Rents of the Earl of Seaforth's forfeited Estate; upon which the Highlanders were mutinous, as was expected.

The Report of the said Earl of Seaforth's being there at the Head of those Clans, meets with no Credit.

One Mr. Presgrave an eminent Surgeon, and very famous Bone setter, who was buried near the *Bone House* in the great Sanctuary Westminster, the Grave in which he was laid contained little else but mouldered Bones, an Epitaph designed to be put up upon his Monument that is preparing to be erected near the said *Bones*

*From Bone to Bone he travel'd all his Life,
And yet he left, Bone of his Bone, his Wife.
So changing Bones in hopes of Bone much better,
He has lost his Bone, and so the best Bone-setter.*

London, Septem. 28

We hear that on Saturday last Mr. Shippen's House in Norfolk Street (a noted Member of Parliament) was searched by some of the King's Messengers; and it was reported last Night, That the said Gentleman was taken into Custody

On Tuesday last Mr. Fountain, an Occultist, was taken into Custody.

We hear from Italy, that the Spanish Fleet was arrived before Cagliari the chief City of Sardinia, but had not offered any Hostilities; however, it is suspected this Visit was not made out of Friendship

The Prince's Amelia from Virginia, Captain Russell is arrived at Weymouth, having been plundered in her Passage by the Pyrates.

Williamsburgh, Octob. 27.

Yesterday about two in the Afternoon, Col. Spotswood, our late Governor, arrived here, being received with all possible Demonstrations of Joy and Respect: He was met some Miles out of Town by the present Governor and Council (who adjourned that Days Session of the General Court on purpose) and by the Members of this Corporation, and a great Number of the Principal Gentlemen of the Country who were then in Town. From thence he was conducted by a Train of Nine Coaches, and about 200 Gentlemen on Horseback, to the Governor's House where he was saluted with a Discharge of the Cannon; and at Night there were Bonfires, Illuminations and other publick Marks of that Respect and Value which this Country has for a Gentleman, who has so long, and with so much Prudence and Justice, presided in the Administration of this Government.

New York, November 26.

Not any thing arrived here since last Post, but a Ship in a Sloop from Boston.

Outward List

Sloop Peter, Middleton Bilson, for Curacao; Sloop Baret, Allan Jura, for Africa; Sloop Three Brothers Vincent Bodin, for Surinam;

Sloop Catharine, Jonathan Woodberry, for Rhode-Island; Sloop Speedwell, Maletier Hitch, for Rhode-Island; Sloop Huntington, Matthew Gleaves, for Barbadoes; Sloop Success Percint Sparforth, Sloop Antelope, Jos. Clarke, for Jamaica.

Cleared for Departure.

Brigt. Albany, Isaac Johnson, to Barbadoes; Sloop Paebel and Mary, Richard Norwood, to Curacao; Sloop Catharine, Jona. Woodberry, to Rhode-Island; Sloop Success, Peter Bedlow, to Jamaica; Ship Beaver, Tho. Smith, to London, who sails to Morrow.

Custom House, Philadelphia, Novem 29.

Entered Inwards. None.

Entered Outwards.

Ship Sarah, John Annis, jun. for Jamaica; Sloop Grace and Elizabeth, John Oliver, for Boston; Sloop Samuel and Mary, Thomas Handy, for Barbadoes.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Mary, James Brown, for Antigua; Sloop Unity, Miles Hurden, for North Carolina; Sloop Sarah, William Spafford, for Africa; Sloop Grace and Elizabeth, John Oliver, for Boston; Sloop Lincolnshire, George Slyfield, for Madera; Sloop Hopeful Betty, Edward Greenman, for Surinam

For Sale by Inch of Candle,

On Monday next being the 2d of December, at Four a Clock in the Afternoon, at the Coffee-House in Philadelphia, a LOT on Society-Hill, lying between the Front and Second Street, is above 100 Feet in Breadth, and forced in.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUN away from Ezekiel Balding of Hempstead on Long Island one Indian Man Slave, named Dick, of middle stature and of a smiling Countenance. He speaks English pretty well, and no other Language. He can read. He has a big Nose, and has white Scars on his Arm, and a blue spot on the Inside of one of his Wrists, a little above his shirt-wrist-bands. He run away about the Beginning of September, and had a home-spun Shirt and a dark coloured Druggert Coat. We have been informed, that he intended to get into Indian Habit. Others tell, that he has said he would go towards New-London and Rhode Island, and to Sea.

Whoever can take up the said Indian Man, and secure him, and give Notice to his Master so that he can be had again, shall have Three Pounds Reward, besides reasonable Charges.

Very good Lamp-black to be sold by Andrew Bradford and Charles Read in Philadelphia, by Wholesale and Retail, very reasonable.

VERY good English Pease and Spanish Snuff, to be sold by Andrew Bradford.

VERY good Chocolate to be sold by Andrew Bradford in the Second Street, Philadelphia. Also a Servant Boys Time for Six Years.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second Street, and also by William Bradford in New-York, where Advertisements are taken in.



THE
AMERICAN
Weekly Mercury,

From THURSDAY November 29th to TUESDAY December 11th, 1722;

His MAJESTY's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday the 11th of October, 1722,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am sorry to find my self obliged, at the Opening of this Parliament, to acquaint you, That a dangerous Conspiracy has been for some time formed, and is still carrying on against my Person and Government, in Favour of a Popish Pretender.

The Discoveries I have made here, the Informations I have received from my Ministers Abroad, and the Intelligences I have had from the Power in Alliance with me, and indeed from most Parts of Europe, have given me most ample and current Proofs of this wicked Design.

The Conspirators have, by their Emissaries, made the strongest Instances for Assistance from Foreign Powers, but were disappointed in their Expectations: However, confiding in their Numbers, and not discouraged by their former ill Success, they resolved once more, upon their own Strength, to attempt the Subversion of my Government.

To this End they provided considerable Sums of Money, engaged great Numbers of Officers from Abroad, secured large Quantities of Arms and Ammunition, and thought themselves in such Readiness, that had not the Conspiracy been timely discovered, we should without doubt before now have seen the whole Nation, and particularly the City of London, involved in Blood and Contusion.

The Care I have taken has, by the Blessing of God, hitherto prevented the Execution of their malicious Projects. The Troops have been incamped all this Summer; six Regiments (though very necessary for the Security of that Kingdom) have been brought over from Ireland; The States General have given me Assurances that they would keep a considerable Body of Forces in a Readiness to embark on the first Notice of their being wanted here, which was the design of them, being determined not to give my People to any more Expences than what was absolutely necessary for their Peace and Security. Some of the Conspirators have been taken up and secured: Endeavours are used for apprehending others:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Having thus in general laid before you the State of the present Conspiracy, I must leave to your Consideration, what is proper and necessary to be done for the Quiet and Safety of the Kingdom. I cannot but believe, the Hopes and Expectations of our Enemies are very ill-grounded, in flattering themselves that the late Discontents, (occasioned by private Losses and Misfortunes) however industriously

and maliciously tomented, are turned into a Disaffection and Spirit of Rebellion.

Had I, since my Accession to the Throne, ever attempted any Invasion in our Established Religion; had I, in any one Instance, invaded the Liberty and Property of my Subjects, I should less wonder at any Endeavours to alienate the Affections of my People, and draw them into Measures that can end in nothing but their own Destruction: But to hope to persuade a free People, in full Enjoyment of all that's dear and valuable to them; to exchange Freedom for Slavery, the Protestant Religion for Popery, and to sacrifice at once the Price of so much Blood and Treasure as have been spent in our present Establishment; seems an Infatuation which cannot be accounted for. But however vain and unsuccessful these desperate Projects may prove in the End, they have at present so far the desired Effect; as to create Uneasiness and Diffidence in the Minds of my People; which our Enemies labour to improve to their own Advantage; by framing Plots: They depreciate all Property that is vested in the Publick Funds, and then complain of the low State of Credit; They make an Increase of the National Expences necessary; and then clamour at the Burden of Taxes; and endeavour to impute to my Government all the Grievances, the Mischiefs and Calamities, which they alone create and occasion.

I wish for nothing more than to see the Publick Expences lessened, and the great National Debt put in a Method of being gradually reduced and discharged, with a strict Regard to Parliamentary Faith: And a more favourable Opportunity could never have been hoped for than the State of profound Peace which we now enjoy with all our Neighbours. But Publick Credit will always languish under daily Alarms and Apprehensions of Publick Danger; and, as the Enemies of our Peace have been able to bring this immediate Mischiefs upon us, nothing can prevent them from continuing to subject the Nation to new and constant Difficulties and Distresses, but the Wisdom, Zeal and vigorous Resolution of this Parliament.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the Account to be made up and laid before you, of the extraordinary Charge that has been incurred this Summer, for the Defence and Safety of the Kingdom, and I have been particularly careful, not to direct any Expence to be made greater or sooner than was absolutely necessary. I have likewise ordered Estimates to be prepared and laid before you, for the Service of the Year ensuing: And I hope the further Provisions which the Reasonable Practice of our Enemies have made necessary for our Common Safety, may be ordered with such Frugality, as very little to exceed the Supplies of the last Year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I need not tell you of what infinite Concern it is to

the Peace and Tranquility of the Kingdom, that this Parliament should, upon this Occasion, exert themselves with a more than ordinary Zeal and Vigour: An entire Unity among all that sincerely wish well to the present Establishment, is now become absolutely necessary. Our Enemies have too long taken Advantages from your Differences and Dissentions: Let it be known, that the Spirit of Popery, which betides nothing but Confusion to the Civil and Religious Rights of a Protestant Church and Kingdom; (however abandoned some few may be, in Despite of all Obligations Divine and Humane) has not so far possess'd my People as to make them ripe for such a fatal Change. Let the World see, that the general Disposition of the Nation is no Invitation to a foreign Power to invade us, nor Encouragement to Domestick Enemies to kindle a Civil War in the Bowels of the Kingdom. Your own Interest and Welfare calls upon you to defend your selves: I shall wholly rely upon the Divine Protection, the Support of my Parliament, and the Affections of my People; which I shall endeavour to preserve by steadily adhering to the Constitution in Church and State, and by contending to make the Laws of my Realms the ruled Measure of all my Actions.

The preceding Speech of His Majesty is printed from a Manuscript Copy, brought by a Merchant from Maryland, who came there in a large Ship, and had a very quick Passage from Holland, but last from England, with about 260 Palatines on Board, design'd for this Port of Philadelphia. He also informs us, that 2 Ships more are expected in here this Winter from thence.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Moscow, August 21.

Major General Henning has received Letters dated a Fortnight since from our Emperor, which left him then aboard his Fleet in the Caspian Sea, 130 Lgs. from Astracan, making a Voyage in very good Health to Terky. The Infantry was also put on board, and the Horse were marching thither by Land.-- His Majesty has forbid all the Officers and Soldiers to eat any Food under severe Penalties, and they have all cut off their Hair to preserve their Health. Some Hundreds of young Tartars are sent thither to learn all sorts of Callings.

Terky lies S. W. from Astracan, and is the Capital City of Circassian Tartary, and the last Frontier Place the Czar has toward the Cas-

pian Sea, from which it stands about a League, and with which it has Communication by a Branch of the River Bustru. In the Holstein Ambassadors Time here was a Garrison of 20000 Men, 500 of which were for the Guard of the Tartar Prince who resides here, and the Czar has made some Fortifications of Earth after the modern Way mounted with Cannon.

The Count de Bruce, who is the Czar's Master General of the Ordnance, has sent a great Convoy of all Sorts of Amunition to Astracan, and his Ministry has made a fresh Remittance thither of Half a Million of Rubles, which is 200,000 l. English Money.

Hague, Septem. 9.

They write from Brussels, that the Marquis de Prie (if he has not already done it) is speedily to notify to the chief Towns of the Austrian Netherlands, the Patents which the Emperor has granted for the Erecting a Company at Ostend to trade to China, and that the Clergy in particular are so fond of the Project, that they offer to furnish half of the Capital Stock to hinder Foreigners from having any Share of it.

Hambourgh, Septem. 8.

This Day a Report was spread upon 'Change, that there had been a violent Battle lately fought in Georgia, between the Forces of the Czar and the Persians, or Tartars, commanded by Meriweis, and that the latter had the Advantage over the Russians; but this merits Confirmation: For the Moscovite Minister who resides here has as yet received no Account of it. They write from the Duchy of Mecklenburg, that a Party of 30 Men, belonging to the Forces of the Imperial Commission, had been attacked near Swerin, by 50 Men belonging to the Garrison of that Place, and that there had been several Men killed and wounded on both Sides.

Paris, Sept. 16.

The Venetian Ambassadors are making the necessary Preparations for their Publick Entry next Sunday, with most magnificent Equipages and sumptuous Retinues.

They assure us, that a Marriage is concluded between the Prince de Turenne, eldest Son to the Duke de Bouillon, and Mademoiselle de Lambert, Daughter to the Prince de Lambert of the House of Lorrain.

London, Sept. 29.

'Tis said, that the Country of Georgia has declared for the Czar. His Troops that are now landed there, did not land in that Part they first proposed. 'Tis Thought his Czarish

M.

Majesty's Design is to get Possession of the River Daria, famous for its Golden Sand, and by that Means establish a Commerce with the Great Mogul; and that if he fails in this, he will endeavour to conquer some strong Harbours on the West Side of the Caspian Sea, to which he claims a Right.

There are 12 Russian Men of War and 17 Gallies, with two Months Provisions on Board, in the Eastern Sea.

'Tis said, that Mr. Egerton, a Quaker, who has lived many Years in Barbadoes, is lately gone over to the Island of St. Vincent, being appointed by his Grace the Duke of Montaguë, Ambassador to the Indians in that Island.

Yesterday about three in the Morning, three State Prisoners found Means to escape from the House of Mr. Crawford, a Messenger in Manchester-Court, near the Thames, by tying the Blankets and Sheets together, and descending by them from a Garrat Window. One of them got upon the Wall of a Neighbouring Garden, adjoining to the Thames, and not knowing the Tide was high, leaped down into the Thames and was drowned: He was taken up some Hours after under the Privy Garden, and proves to be one Nino, a young Irish Priest, who was seized about three Weeks since going for France.

They write from Constantinople, that the last Advices they have received from the Bashaw, who commands the Turks Forces in the Camp near Susa, inform them, that hitherto he could not make himself Master of that Place, by reason that the Rebel Garrison was very numerous, but having already began to bombard it, he hoped to be master of it in a short time; after which he would besiege Erkanen. The Town of Susa was formerly the Metropolis of Persia, as it still is of Chulistan, and is situated upon the River Tiritiri, or Charon, about 60 Leagues towards the East of Bagdad. The same Bashaw adds, that the Towns of Servan and Derbent, upon the Caspian Sea, having refused to submit themselves to the Rebels, their Chief, Miriweis, had ravaged their two Places, and put all the Inhabitants to the Sword whom he found under Arms. This Leader being informed, that the Czar designed to make himself master of the River Dofia, he had sent a numerous Army that way, with express Orders to guard all the Passes to, and the formidable Places of that River, and to repulse whoever should offer to come forwards. 'Tis reported, that the Sophi of Persia is now at Bagdad, and that he has promised the Sultan great Advantages, in case he would assist him in

regaining his Throne: To which they add, that his Highness intends to go incognito, and meet him upon the Frontiers of that Kingdom.

Most of the petty Diets in the Kingdom of Poland have been the Theatres of Contusion and Uproar. They were so hot at Lublin that they fell to Blows, so that they broke up; and the Dominicans, after shutting up their Church, protested they would never suffer a Diet to meet there again. Blows were also given on both sides in the Diet of Siradia, where the strongest beat the others out of the Church. There have been Heads broke too at Lenkzi, only they had the manners not to fight in the Church. The Diets of Podlechia, Lewinesk, Mirsch, Chelm and Prosjofick are likewise broke up in a tumultuous manner, and we are told that those of Brzok and Grodna in Lithuania have been as mad as the rest. Three Jews of Wisigrod are brought Prisoners to Warsaw for Coining Money.

Letters from Ratisbon import, that the Count Wieser Lord of Siegelsback, where there are above 500 Calvinists, oppresses them every Day more and more.

Philadelphia, Decem. 11,

After we have staid thus long for the York Post, we are oblig'd to publish this without him.

We are informed by the Speech of Samuel Shute, Esq; Governor of New-England, That the Copies of the Governor of Canada, Mons. Vaudrevil's Letters have been laid before His Majesty; and that 'tis hoped in a short time effectual Care will be taken to prevent the French Governors for the future from assisting the Eastern Indians; whereby a stop may be put to the present War.

The Indian Delagates, with Col. Taft, Mr. Secr. Willard and Col. Stoddard who accompanied them, are arrived in that Province from the Eastward. The Message they were sent upon was, To speak with the Eastern Indians, and to demand why they had so ill treated their Brethren the English. All the Treaties that have been made with the Indians were carried with them, as also the Original Deeds of purchased Lands, that they should be read and explained; that so all Things might appear to the Delagates of the 6 Nations in a proper and clear Light. After their Arrival in Casco Bay, one of the Delagates with some Persons to accompany him, went to Norridgawock and staid 4 Days, where no Indians were to be found; but there was an insolent Letter affixed to the Indian Church, written in French by Kalle the Jesuit, Copy of

of which translated into English, speaks as follows :

ENGLISHMEN,

I That am of Norridgewock have some Thoughts that thou wilt come and burn our Church, and our Father's House, for to revenge thy self without Cause: For the Houses I have burnt of thine, 'twas thou that didst force me to it. Why didst thou build them upon my Land without my Consent? I have not burnt any thing yet but what was upon my Land. Thou mayst burn it because thou knowest I am not there, such is thy Generosity; for if I were there assuredly thou shouldst not burn it, although thou shouldst come with the Number of many Hundred Men. It is ill built, because you English don't work well. It is not finished, although five or six Englishmen wrought there during the Space of four Years, and the Undertaker (who is a grand Chear) has been paid in Advance for to finish it. I tell thee nevertheless, that if thou dost burn it out of Revenge, upon my Land, thou mayst depend upon it I will revenge my self, and that upon thy Land, in such a manner which shall be more sensible and more disadvantageous to thee: For one of thy Meeting Houses or Temples is of more Value without Comparison than our Church; and I shall not be satisfied to burn one or two, but many: I know where they are, and the Effect will make thee know I shall be as good as my Word. This shall absolutely be done sooner or later; for the War does but just begin. But if thou wouldst know when it will finish, I tell thee that it will not have an End but with the World. If thou canst not be driven out before I die, our Children and Nephews shall continue it till that Time, without they be able to enjoy it peaceably. This is what I say to thee, who art of Norridgewock, in the Name of all

The Nations.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Decem 11.
Entered Inwards.

Sloop Endeavour, Charles Hargrave, from Boston.

Entered Outwards.

Ship Betty, John Richmond, for Madera; Snow Britannia, for Madera.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Sarah and Mary, Isaac Morris, for Barbadoes. Sloop Digby, Thomas Collins, for Jamaica. Ship Priscilla and Merriam, John Richards, to London; Sloop Robert and James, Shadlock Rivers, for St. Christophers; Sloop Mary and Sarah, Stephen Simmons, for Madera; Brig. Adventure, William Annis,

for Jamaica; Brig. Endeavour, Samuel Hillary, for Christiana; Sloop Samuel and Mary, The. Handy, for Bermudos.

N. B. This Paper No. 156. is the last Paper of the 3d Year. Those who are in Arrear are desired to make a speedy Payment at the Place of their first Subscription. If the Subscription for this Paper is not paid more punctually, it will oblige the Printer hereof to drop this Undertaking in a short Time; some Persons not having paid one Farthing since the first.

Births, Burials and Casualties in the City of Philadelphia, for the Month of November.

	Chu. of England	Presbyterians
Males Christned,	2	2
Females Christned,	3	1
Males Buried,	5	1
Females Buried,	2	1
People called Quakers.		
Males Born, 4.	Females, 9.	In all 13
Males Buried, 3.	Females, 1.	In all 4
Baptists buried, 0.		
Buried in the Strangers Burying-Ground, 0.		
Negroes, 2.		

Price Current at Philadelphia.

Flour, 8s. to 8s. 3d. per C.	Barley, 1s. 8d. to 2s.
White Bread, 15 s. per C.	Pale Malt, 2s. 9d.
Middling, ditto 12 s. to 13s.	Ditto, High-colour'd, 2s. 6d.
Brown, ditto 11s. to 12s.	
Tobacco, 10s. to 11 s.	Pork, 45 s. per Barrel.
Moscovado Sugar, 35 to 40s.	Beef, 30 s. to 32s.
Turpentine, 9 s. to 10 s.	Pitch, 13s. to 14s.
Rice, 13 s. to 14 s.	Tar, 10s. to 11s.
Ginger, 18 s. to 20 s.	Gun-Powder, 7 l. 10s. to 8 l.
Rum, 3s. 9d. to 4s. p. Gal.	Bohea-Tea, 25 to 30s. p. Pic.
Melasses, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.	Whalebone, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.
Salt, fine ood. to ood. per Bush.	Pipe-Staves, 3 l. per Thous.
Ditto, Course, 18d. to 2 od.	Hogshead, ditto, 45 s.
Wheat, 2s. 8d. to	Barrel, ditto, 22s. 6d.
Rye 2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.	Pine Boards, 3 l.
Indian Corn, 20d. to 22d.	Mad. Wine, 19 to 22 l. p. Pic.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUN away from Ezekiel Balding of Hempstead on Long-Island, one Indian Man Slave, named Dick, of Middle Stature and of a smiling Countenance. He speaks English pretty well, and no other Language. He can read. He has a big Nose, and has white Scratches on his Arm, and a blue spot on the Inside of one of his Wrists, a little above his Shirt wrist-bands. He run away about the Beginning of September, and had a home-spun Shirt and a dark coloured Dragger Coat. We have been informed, that he intended to get into Indian Habit. Others tell, that he has said he would go towards New-London and Rhode-Island, and so to Sea.

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THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From TUESDAY December 11th to TUESDAY December 18th, 1722:

Lisbon, Aug 13.

THE King being informed, That there were arrived in our Port three Ambassadors from King Teocauto Fulanek, one of the most potent Princes in the Isle of St. Lawrence, or Madagascar, sent Don John de Seixas, a Knight of the Order of Christ on Board their Ship, and having brought them on shore, he carried them in the King's Coach to the Apartment which was prepared for them in the Profess House of the Jesuits of St. Roock; and there they are magnificently entertained at the Kings Expence, all such time as they shall be admitted to a publick Audience of his Majesty, which they say, will be this Week: And they assure us, that they come to make some Proposals very advantageous to this Kingdom.

Letters from Lagos in the Kingdom of the Algaroes of Portugal, inform us, that a Bark and a Brigantine well armed, when sailed out of the Port of Faro, to cruise between Cabo Marino and Cape St. Vincent, had discovered off of Cape St. Vincent a Vessel, which they knew to be a Moorish Pirate, which they pursued as high as Albufeira, where the Bark joined her, and was received with 7 Volleys of their Guns and Patereroes; when the Brigantine came up they fired briskly on both sides: But after an Hour's violent Combat the Pirate yielded, and then she was a Caravel of 4 Guns and ten Patereroes with 40 Men on board, of whom 5 were killed, 12 wounded, and the rest made Slaves. The Portuguese lost never a Man in the Combat, they had indeed some wounded, but not one of them dangerously; and our two Ships have carried this Prize with all the Slaves into the Bay of Lagos.

Naples, Aug. 25.

Our last Advices from Sicily say, That the French Tartan, which by Order of the Government had been stopped at Trapani, having on Board the Wife of Janum Coggia, with almost all his Effects, and 18 Christian Slaves, who had run away with her, whilst their Master was ashore at Tunis, has been released, and its Cargo delivered to the Capigi, who came hither to reclaim it, all but the Wife of the said Janum Coggia, and the above mentioned 18 Christian Slaves. The ready Money restored to the said Capigi, consisting of 39,000 Sequins, 9,000 Portuguese Crusadoes, 42,000 Pieces of Eight, and 7,000 Pistoles. This Capigi is set out in order to return to Constantinople, after having left the Wife of Janum Coggia 3,000 Sequins, 500 Pistoles, and all her Cloaths and Jewels. She refused to return to her Husband in Turkey because she was a Christian, born at Napoli di Romania, and she is since married to one of the Slaves who made his Escape with her, a Native of Leghorn; the rest

of the Slaves are returned to their respective Homes well clothed, and with a pretty handsome Booty.

Rome, Aug 29.

We hear, that his Catholick Majesty has paid the Bank of Genoa the Sum of 500,000 Crowns, and at the same Time reclaimed the Isle of Corsica, which by his Predecessors had been given the Genoese as a Pledge for this Payment. Three Canons of Port-Mahon in the Island of Minorca, are lately arrived here to complain to the Pope of the English Commander of that Place; and this Pontiff promised them, that he would write to the Emperor to desire him to use his Interest with the Court of London in their Favour, that their Grievances might be redressed.

From Ancona they write, that the Gallies of Malta had taken three little Barbary Vessels in Sight of 5 Turkish Gallies.

The Holy Cardinal Acquaviva had audience of the Pope, and they tell us, That he offered his Holiness, in the King of Spains Name, to send a Fleet next Year to the Assistance of the Maltese, and even of the Ecclesiastick Dominions, in case the Turks should attack them.

The Pope does not now seem uneasy at the French Forces having entered Avignon; and his Holiness owns, that it is impossible that any Troops should observe a stricter Discipline, or show a greater Regard to his Sovereignty.

Genoa, Aug. 29.

It is reported, That the Ottoman Fleet, which had returned into the Channel of Malta; had landed some Thousand Janissaries on the little Island of Gozzo.

Venice, Sept. 4.

Our last Advices from Constantinople say, That the Persian Rebels make a vast Progress towards the Caspian Sea; whilst several large Provinces have declared themselves in Favour of the Czar of Moscovy; who makes himself very formidable.

Versailles, Septem. 18.

The King's Regiment of Foot, which is shortly to begin the Attack of a Fort, which for that Purpose has been built between the Village of Montreuil, and the great Avenue of this Castle, marched on the 12th Instant to the Camp of Porche Fontaine, where the King stood to see them arrive, and his Majesty examined very carefully, Whether the Soldiers Tents, &c. were pitched upon the same Lines as had the Day before been marked out by his Orders.

On the 16th the King went to the Camp again, where he reviewed the Regiments, and having rode at the Head

of the Battalions, and through the Ranks his Majesty exercised the Soldiers

New York, Decemb. 3.

Nothing arrived here since last Post but His Majesty's Ship Greyhound from South-Carolina and Gothier from St. Thomas.

Outward Entries

Sloop Dolphin, John Painter, for Port Lewis, Sloop Hannah, Burger Sipkins, for Bermudos, Sloop Warwick, John Vesey, for Jamaica.

Cleared for Departure

Sloop John and Elizabeth, John Rall, to South-Carolina; Sloop Anne and Catharine, John Fred, to St. Thomas; Sloop Speedwel, Meletier Hatch, to Rhode Island; Sloop Margaret, Peter Simmons, Sloop Sea-flower, Jam. Craig, Sloop William, Samuel Cooper, to Barbadoes; Sloop Dolphin, John Paynter, to Port-Lewis

New-York, December 10.

Last Week Vinsice and Schermerhorn arrived here in 2 Sloops from Boston, and Wolf in a Brig. from Barbadoes, last from Philadelphia on Sunday Night Tickle in a sloop from Jamaica,

Outward Entries.

Ship King George Galley, J. Larrance, for Jamaica; The Royal Prince Galley, S. Payton, for Madera; sloop Barbadoes Packer, John Vanbrugh, for Barbadoes; sloop Catharine and Mary, Henry Rowe, for Maryland; Brig Lydia, William Williams, for Bristol; slooper Seaflower, Christ. Fell for Virginia.

Cleared for Departure.

Brig Hopewell, John Woodside to Madera, Sloop Three Brothers, Vincent Bodin, to Surinam; Sloop Hannah, Burger Sipkins to Bermudos; Sloop Huntington, Matthew Gleaves to Barbadoes; Sloop Success, Per. Spafforth, to Jamaica; Sloop Peter, Middleton Billop, to Curracoa; Ship Samuel, T. Fitch, to London

On Saturday Night, in 12 Fathom Water, White left a Brig from Ireland, with about 100 Servants on board, bound in hither and designing for New London, who were in great want of Provisions

A Sloop of Philadelphia, H. Combs Master, was lost in the Storm and one Man drowned; the Mate died on board Tickle, two Men and a boy belonging to Combs came Passengers.

Philadelphia, Decemb. 17.

We have taken the following surprizing Accounts from the Jamaica Courant, of the 12th of September.

Kingston, Septem. 3.

Last Tuesday we had here a violent Hurricane. It began at Eight in the Morning, and continued till Ten at Night; the height of it was from Eleven at Noon till One, during

which time it rained very hard and the Wind often shifted; near one Half of the Houses are thrown down, or shattered to such a Degree that they are irreparable, and few or none have escaped without some Damage: Infomuch that the Town appears in a ruinous Condition; several People are wounded, but we hear of but three who have lost their Lives.

The Wharfs are all destroyed, and most of the Sugars and other Commodities that were there are washed away.

The most melancholy Account is from the Shipping, of 26 Top-sail Vessels and 10 Sloops that were in the Harbour, no more than ten are seen, and but five or six of them are repairable.

From Liguania we hear, that most of their Works and Houses are blown down, and a Plantation entirely destroyed by a vast Quantity of Sand being washed into it.

We likewise hear, they have received great Damage at St. Mary's, Wagwater, St. David's and St. Thomas's in the East; but we have not the Particulars. We are informed the Hurricane began at some of those Places at seven the Night before, and the Damage they received was between that time and eight the next Morning, when its Violence abated.

St. Jago de la Vega, Sept. 3

We have received considerable Damage in our Buildings by the late Hurricane, particularly the King's House and Secretary's Office; but we hear of very few that are any ways hurt in their Persons. It is remarkable, that those Houses which were built by the Spaniards sustained very little Damage, though it is now 67 Years since the Conquest of the Island, and consequently those Buildings are of much older Date. From whence we may reasonably conclude, that they had met with Accidents of a like Nature, that put them upon that manner of Building.

We have an Account from Old Harbour, that the Houses and People there are all destroyed except two, and that most of their Works and Houses at the Plantations are thrown down. They have likewise suffered very much at Sixteen-Mile-Walk and St. Thomas's in the Vale.

Yesterday his Excellency sat in Council, and published a Proclamation for the Preservation of the Goods and Effects that were taken up, &c.

Port-Royal, Sept. 5:

The dreadful Hurricane we had here the 28th of last Month, we were under Apprehensions of the Day before, from the Weather appearing

appearing very unsettled and the Wind often shifting. But the most surprizing Circumstance, which put us under the greatest Consternation, was the prodigious swell of the Sea, throwing up several Hundred Tons of Stones and Rocks of a large size over the Wall at the Eastward Part of the Town, though at the same time there was very little or no wind. In the Night there was some Rain, Thunder and Lightning, which we were in hopes would have cleared the Air; but before morning the Town was over-flowed with water, occasioned by the Continuance of the swell of the Sea; about Eight it began to blow with great Violence at North East, and continued till ten at Night; during which time it rained very hard, and the Wind often shifted; but the extrem Part was from Eleven at Noon till One, when the water was about 5 Feet high all over the Town, and we expected every moment to be destroyed: About three in the Afternoon the wind abated by Degrees, and the waters fell away; but a more melancholy Prospect scarce ever was seen, and is not to be described, the streets being covered with Ruins of Houses, wrecks of Boats and Vessels, and great Numbers of dead Bodies. The Inhabitants that were preserved are reduced to great Extremity for want of water, Provisions and other Necessaries, which were mostly destroyed: insomuch that a great many must have perished had it not been for the Assistance of his Majesty's Ships that rid out the Storm.

Fort Charles has suffered very much, and the East End sunk several Feet, most of the Cannon dismounted, and some washed into the Sea. The Church and the Row of Houses to the Eastward of the Town, are washed away, insomuch that there is very little Appearance of any Buildings. The Damage is so considerable that it cannot be computed. The Magistrates were very diligent on this unhappy Occasion in burying the dead Bodies, and preventing Provisions being sold at higher Rates than they were at before this fearful Storm.

His Majesty's Ships the Faulkland, Comodore Harris, Swallow Capt. Ogle, Weymouth Capt. Herdman, and Happy Capt. Lawes, lost all their Masts. The Duke of York Capt. Sanders of London cut away near Green bay, the master and men, except three, drowned. The Christabel, Capt. Griffin of London drove ashore and broke her back, the men and Part of the Cargo saved. The King William, Capt. Ruddock of Bristol stranded, the men and Part of the Cargo saved. The Frederick Captain Good of Bristol stranded, the men

saved. The Robert and Henry of Bristol Captain Jones, stranded, men saved Cargo lost. The Kingston Capt. Masters in the service of the South-Sea Company, with 200 Negroes on board foundered, the master and most of the men and Negroes drowned. The Onflow, and another of the Prizes taken by the Swallow on the Coast of Guinea from the Pirates are lost; the other called the Ranger rid out the storm, after cutting away her masts; 14 Sloops, most of them belonging to the Island, are lost.

Kingston, Sept. 10.

We hear from St. Anne's, they have had the Hurricane in as violent a Degree there, as on this Side of the Island, and have suffered as much in their Buildings and Plantations; The Froze Frigate of London, Capt. Hington drove ashore and is lost, the Men are all saved. The Berthua, Capt. Fry drove ashore, but got off the next Day, and sails in a few Days for London. The Catharine Capt. Burnett in the Service of the Country, we are informed got into Davis's Cove, and rid out the storm.

This Calamity we find to be general throughout the Island, though some Parishes have suffered in a greater Degree than others; St. Thomas's in the East and St. Mary's have sustained the least Damage, and Port Royal the most in all Respects.

A List of the Ships that were in the Harbour, and the Damage they sustained in the Hurricane; Those that are marked with a Star are since come up.

Of London.

The Brown, Captain Myers drove a shore near the Mouth of Rio Cobre, and expected to be got off.

The Whidaw Captain Dags, drove on the middle Ground and stranded, Men and Cargo saved.

* Don Carolus, Capt. Nickins, cut away her masts and rid out the storm.

* Portland Capt. Lubbock, cut away her masts and rid out the Storm.

Elizabeth, Captain Shape overfet: Men all lost.

Prophet Elias stranded, Men and Cargo all saved.

Ferrer's Galley Captain Aubin stranded, near Passage Fort, Men and Cargo saved.

Budgport, Captain Way, stranded on the middle Ground, Men and Cargo saved.

* Dove-Galley Captain Onely, cut away her masts and rid out the Storm,

Neptune Captain Hill stranded, men saved, Snow George, Capt Thompson stranded, Men saved

Dennis

The Dennis, Capt. Loane, lost her Masts, drove ashore, and since got off.

The Adventure, Capt. Easterfon, overfet, Men all lost.

The Princess Amelia, Capt. Perry of Virginia, drove a shore near Hunts Bay, expected to be got off.

Of Bristol.

The Kingston, Capt. Thomas, drove ashore near Paffage Fort. Expected to be got off.

The Hartford, Capt. Lillie, cut away her Masts, drove over the middle Ground, rid out the Storm, since sunk, Men saved, Cargo all lost.

The Charles, Capt. Martin, drove over to Green Bay. 100 Yards on dry Land.

The Milford, Capt. Key, overfet, Men all saved.

The Lifton, Capt. Tate, stranded, the Men and Part of the Cargo saved.

The Richard and Mary, Capt. Beal, drove ashore and stranded. Men saved.

The Pennsylvania Merchant, Capt. Gordon, drove a shore and stranded. Men saved.

The Dover Galley, Capt. Harris, drove a shore and stranded. Men saved.

The Dove, Capt. Scot, stranded. Men and Part of the Cargo saved.

Of Liverpool.

The Greyhound, Captain Coppel, drove on dry Land, the Men all lost.

The Mary, Capt. Fletcher, stranded, the Men and Cargo saved.

The Hannah and Sarah, Captain Kerfoot, drove a shore, expected to get off.

The William and Betty, Capt. Smith, drove ashore and stranded, the men saved.

The William Snow, Capt. Baillie, stranded, the Men saved.

There were likewise in our Harbour Ten Sloops belonging to the Wind, 7 of which are lost, and 3 drove among the Mangroves, into a Shoals.

Coffee-House, Philadelphia, Decem 18.

Entered Inwards.

Ship Hudson Galley, Nathaniel Longe, and Sloop Endeavour, William Wallace, from Antigua; Brigantine Dove, Harry Norwood, from London and Madera.

Entered Outwards.

Ship Pembroke, John Hopkins, for Barbadoes.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Dolphin, Henry Taylor, for Barba-

does; Snow Britannia, John Rand, for Jamaica; Ship Betty, John Richmond, for Madera.

Price Current at Philadelphia.

Flour, 8s. 3d. to 8s. 6d. per C.	Barley, 1s. 2d. to 2s.
White Bread, 15s. per C.	Pale Malt, 2s. 9d.
Middling, ditto 12s. to 13s.	Ditto, High colour'd, 2s. 6d.
Brown, ditto 11s. to 12s.	Pork, 4s. per Barrel.
Tobacco, 10s. to 11s.	Bacon, 30s. to 32s.
Moscovado Sugar, 3s. to 3os.	Turpentine, 9s. to 10s.
Turpentine, 9s. to 10s.	Rice, 13s. to 14s.
Rice, 13s. to 14s.	Ginger, 18s. to 20s.
Ginger, 18s. to 20s.	Rum, 3s. 9d. to 4s. p. Gal.
Rum, 3s. 9d. to 4s. p. Gal.	Melasses, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.
Melasses, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.	Salt, fine, 12s. per Bush.
Salt, fine, 12s. per Bush.	Ditto, Coarse, 18d. to 20d.
Ditto, Coarse, 18d. to 20d.	Wheat, 2s. 8d. to 3s.
Wheat, 2s. 8d. to 3s.	Rye, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.
Rye, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.	Indian Corn, 20d. to 22d.
Indian Corn, 20d. to 22d.	

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Thomas Denham to his good Country Friends adviſeth, That he hath ſome likely Ser- vants to diſpoſe of.

Philadelphia, Decem. 18, 1722.

There are to give Notice,

That One Hundred Palanques will be diſpoſed of for Five Years each, any one paying their Paſſage-Money at Ten Shillings per Head. If any of their Friends the Dutch at Conestogoe, have a mind to have or clear any of them, the ſhip lies in Elk-River, which is nearer to them than Philadelphia; but in about a Fortnight's Time they will leave the ſhip and come to this Port of Philadelphia,

Run away from William Hunt at the Falls-Ferry in Bucks-County, a ſervant Man named David Rives, aged about Twenty Years, fair Hair, freſh Countenance, wears an old Felt Hat, or woollen Cap, a ſpeckled ſhirt, & dark coloured Sailors Jacket lined with blue, coarſe Kerſey black and white Yarn ſtockings, round toed ſhoes, ſpeaks Weſt Country, by Occupation a Farmer. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings or ſends him to his ſaid Maſter, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward, with reaſonable Charges, paid by me

William Hunt.

Run away from his Maſter William Hays of Philadel- phia, Shipwright, Andrew Keys an Iriſh Man, ſhort ſtature, dark brown Hair ſomewhat curling, aged about 25 Years by Appearance, and round ſtuff. Who- ever ſhall diſcover and take him, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Thirty ſhillings and rea- ſonable Charges, paid by me

William Hays

Very good Lamp-black to be ſold by Andrew Wood and Charles Reed in Philadelphia, by Wholesale or Retail, very reaſonable.

Very good Engliſh Paper and Spaniſh Saff to be ſold by Andrew Wood,



THE
AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From TUESDAY December 28th to WEDNESDAY December 26th, 1722

Vienna, Septem. 5.

Yesterday the Court diverted itself a Stag Hunting, and dined at the Castle of Eberstorff. This Day the Cardinal de Saxe-Zeits sets out for Presburg, in order to endeavour to remove those Obstacles, which hinder the Conclusion of the Diet of Hungary. The Electoral Prince of Bavaria is expected here the 28th Instant, and 'tis thought that his Nuptials will be celebrated the 8th of next Month. The Priest d'Avellino's Archdeacon, who had been at Liberty, after having cleared himself of those Things of which he had been accused by Capt. Guida, has been made Apostolical Prothonotary, and that Captain having been informed, that he was to be publicly whip'd, and afterwards banished, cut his own Throat in Prison. His Imperial Majesty has again written to the Elector Palatine, and, in very express Terms, exhorted him to give a speedy and entire Satisfaction to all his Protestant Subjects, upon Account of all their Grievances since the Peace of Baden.

Ratisbon, Septem. 7.

The Farmer who formerly lived in the Country of Wintzback, and who had been committed Prisoner to the Goal of Lintz, for having abandoned the Roman Catholick Faith, and embraced the Protestant Religion. has, with his Wife, been set at Liberty, as mentioned in our last; but their two Children, who are very young, have been put under the Care of a Tutor, who is to instruct them till such times as they shall have reached to Years of Discretion. From the Palatinate we are informed, that the Elector Palatine's last Decree, bearing Date the 13th of July, had at length been made publick, by which his Electoral Highness enjoined, That all the Grievances of the Protestants, which had not hitherto been redressed, should be so cut of hand.

Venice, Sept. 14.

Private Letters from Dalmatia say, that the Ottoman Porte had sent a Bashaw, and a Capiggi to Dalcigno, with Orders to strangle the Captains of some Tarrars, who had been a plundering in the Emperor's Dominions, and had also committed some Acts of Hostility against the Ships of Legna; but three of these Captains, afraid of what was designed against them, made their Escape, and timely retreated in Barbary.

Paris, Septem. 16.

We are informed, that the Cardinal de Polignac, who retired to his Abby of Anchin, with an intent to take Priest's Orders, has celebrated his first Mass there, having been ordained by the Bishop of Arris.

The Count de Kion has sold the Government of Coignon to the Duke de Richlieu, who will shortly set out in order to go take Possession of it, and from thence he'll proceed to his Seat at Richlieu, and he takes all his Musick with him.

Last Saturday they pack'd up Cloaths to the Value of 1,800,000 Livres, which were made here by the Count d'Albert's Orders, for the Wedding of the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, and at the Gobelins they are now making an End of a fine Coach, which, both for its Painting and carved Work, will be one of the most magnificent that ever was seen.

Versailles, Sept. 18.

It was resolved here in Council last Week, that for the future the Ambassadors should have their Audiences the Wednesdays; instead of the Tuesdays, upon Account of their being a Council of Conscience held every Tuesday for the future

The Assembly of the Nobility of Champagne, who always sent a Deputation to congratulate the Kings of France upon their Coronation, are to send no Deputies to his present Majesty's, the Ministry having thought fit to suppress that Ceremony, as well as that of the

the 100 Gentlemen Pensioners. The Canopy of State made Use of at the Coronation of Henry the III. who instituted the Order of the Holy Ghost, has been sent to Rheims; and the King is to make Use of it at the first Chapter of that Order, which is to be held there the very next Day after his Coronation.

There is no Day positively fixed for the King's setting out for Rheims, but it has been resolved, that at his Return he shall lie at Chautilly, where his Royal Highness is making great Preparations for entertaining his Majesty and the whole Court very splendidly. It has not yet been resolved, whether the King will spend the Winter here or at Paris.

Paris, Septem. 19.

The Duke of Noailles has leave given him to go to any Part of the Kingdom he shall think fit, provided he does not come within 50 Leagues of this City.

Hamburg, Septem. 29.

Tis said, That this Day our Merchants had Advice from Russia, that there has been a sharp Engagement on the other Side the Caspian Sea, between the Czar's Troops and the Persian Rebels, and that the former were worsted. On the other hand it is given out, That the Moscovites had landed successfully, at a Place called Terku, and proposed to reduce the Province of Georgia, notwithstanding the Natives are forbid to join, or furnish Necessaries to the Russians, on Pain of having their Houses burnt, and themselves with their Families imprisoned for Life; yet another Account says, that the Georgians have already put themselves under the Protection of the Czar. Advices differing thus, we know not which to credit.

London, Septem. 14.

We are informed, that the Earl of Godolphin will be created a Duke

And that Orders are given for bringing more Troops from Ireland.

The Gentlemen who informed Capt. MacNeil of the Dispositions of the Highlanders, assured him, that their Number consisted of 200 Men, with the Earl of Seiforth at the Head of them.

A Centinel is placed on Capt. Drummond in the Custody of Mr. Crawford the Messenger.

London, Septem. 29.

We have Advice from Berlin, That a very great Person of Prussia had a Law-Suit with his second Brother, and not being willing to

wait the Issue, killed his Brother; & that his Greatness would protect him from the Punishment for so inhuman a Murder; the General of the King's Forces interceded in his Behalf, but was told by his Prussian Majesty, he should die; and to stop all Intercession on his Behalf, his Majesty ordered him to be executed; which was done accordingly, by severing his Head from his Body.

Letters from Berlin add, That the King of Prussia has lately published there two Edicts, one of which forbids the Jews to marry, without previous Leave from what is called the Recruten College.

Philadelphia, Decemb. 26.

The New York Post designs to perform his Stage for this Winter-Quarter only once a Fortnight; so that now every other Paper, during that Time, will contain the material Advices he brings.

Custom-House, Philadelphia, Decem. 26.

Entered Inwards.

Sloop Four Brothers, Henry Beeke, from St. Christophers.

Entered Outwards.

Ship Hudson-Galley, Nathaniel Long, for Antigua.

Cleared for Departure.

Sloop Endeavour, Charles Hargrave, for Boston.

ADVERTISEMENT S.

THomas Denham to his good Country Friends adviseth, That he hath some likely Servants to dispose of

Philadelphia, Decem. 18, 1722.

These are to give Notice,

THat One Hundred Palatines will be disposed of for Five Years each, any one paying their Passage-Money at Ten Pounds per Head. If any of their Friends the Dutch at Conestogoe, have a mind to have or clear any of them, the ship lies in Elk-River, which is nearer to them than Philadelphia; but in about a Fortnight's Time they will leave the ship and come to this Port of Philadelphia,

RUN away from William Hunt at the Falls-Ferry in Bucks-County, a servant Man named David Rives, aged about Twenty Years, fair Hair, fresh Countenance, wears an old Felt Hat, or woolen Cap, a speckled shirt, a dark coloured Sailors Jacket lined with blue, coarse Kersey black and white Yarn stockings, round soed shoes, speaks West Country, by Occupation a Farmer. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings or sends him to his said Master, shall have a Pistole Reward, with reasonable Charges, paid by me

William Hunt

VERY good English Pease and Spanish Snuff, to be sold by Andrew Bradford.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by Andrew Bradford, at the BIBLE in the Second street; and also by William Bradford in New-York, where Advertisements are taken.



THE AMERICAN

Weekly Mercury,

From TUESDAY December 26th to TUESDAY January 1st, 1722.

An Abstract of Mr. Maffey's Sermon against Inoculation of the Small Pox.

SIR,

THIS last Sermon was preached on the 21st of July, 1722. at St. Andrew's Hall, where our Reverend Declamator, no doubt, inspired by the Spirit of the Inoculator of the Place, resolv'd to have a long Controversion about the Devil; and thereupon chose for the Subject-Matter of his Discourse, *Job 11. 7. So went Satan forth from the Presence of the Lord, and smote Job with sore Sores, from the Sole of his Foot unto his Crown.*

After the Introduction, relating to God's permitting the Enemy of Mankind to tempt the Faith and Patience of Holy Job, Mr. Maffey comes to his Text, and goes on as follows:

The Silence of Scripture has given Interpreters Occasion of guessing at the Distemper which the Devil here inflicted upon Job: But among them all, it appears not certainly what it was. I will therefore desire to give an Opinion, equally I think true, with any that hath yet been taken Notice of: it is this, That the Devil by some venereal Infection into the Body of Job, might raise his Blood to such a Ferment, as threw out a Confluence of inflammatory Humors all over him, from Head to Foot: That is, his Distemper might be what is now incident to most Men, and perhaps conveyed to him by some such way as that of Inoculation.

I do not pretend to see what can be advanced to invalidate this supposition, which I look upon to be as sensible as any that is extant about this Matter; having this additional Advantage, that the Scene of Action lies in those Parts of the World whence this Practice is confessedly derived.

Then Mr. Maffey, who seems as privy to the Devil's Designs, as if he had been of his Cabinet Council, proceeds in this manner:

The Tempter's Aim was still the same as before; to make his Patient let go his Integrity, throw off his Dependance upon Almighty God, and renounce that Allegiance which is justly due to him, as Creator and Governor of the World, &c.

How in all these Designs the Devil was disappointed, it may be well worth our Pains to enquire: In order to do this, it is not at all improbable to suppose that the Holy Man might duly consider these two Points.

First, For what Causes Diseases are sent amongst Mankind.

Secondly, What it is that has the Power of inflicting them.

Let us then accompany him in the first Place, in finding

out the Causes why Diseases are sent amongst Mankind. I take them to be principally two: Either for the Tryal of our Faith, or for the Punishment of our Sins.

There is nothing, generally speaking, that a Man is so ignorant of as himself, nor so apt to be deceived in: His Love and Aversion are chiefly complexional, and not so often as they should be grounded upon rational Motives. I believe I may venture to affirm, that the Religion of the greatest Part of Mankind is perfectly accidental, according to the Country they happen to be born in: Men carry their Religious Profession, as the Children of Ephraim did Bows and Arrows, which they knew not how to use in the Day of Battle. The Day of Battle, in a religious sense, is, when any Afflictions overtake us, which in the most ordinary way come upon us in diverse Diseases and sundry Kinds of Death. When God thus pleases to visit a sincere Professor, he marks him out for an Example for the rest of Mankind to imitate, &c.

Secondly, Diseases are sent, it not for the Tryal of our Faith, for the Punishment of our Sins.

Bad as the World is, it would still be worse, if the Wickedness of Mankind should be so successful as to meet with no more Rebuke than it would willingly suffer. But Sin, as it is always the deserving, so it is often the procuring Cause of Afflictions in this Life, as appears from our Saviour's Admonition to the Man in St. John, whom he had lately healed; *Sin no more (says he) lest a worse thing come unto thee:* And he had already been punished with a bodily Infirmary Thirty eight Years together. St. Paul also gives the profane Behaviour of his Corinthians as a Reason why many of them were weak and sickly. After these Patterns our Church advises those who languish upon the Bed of Sickness, to examine themselves for what Cause this Evil is come upon them. For it, as the Scripture asserts, *God doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the Children of Men;* that is, afflict Men merely for the sake of correcting them, nor take Pleasure in their Sufferings as such; it will follow, that to one of our aforementioned Reasons, viz. Either the Tryal of our Faith, or Punishment of our Sins, all his Visitations are to be attributed.

Some Sins it pleases God to strike immediately, in a more remarkable Manner, as he did Herod, while others do naturally, and by Degrees, advance to the Punishment they deserve: Thus habitual Drunkenness and Adultery, will ruin Health and impair Estates, and induce a disempowered Old Age, as the natural Consequence of a riotous youthful One. This also gives us to consider, That Diseases are not only judiciously inflicted for past Offences, but graciously also designed to prevent future: And a little Recollection will tell a Man, whether he has not often been kept virtuous through Fear of the Consequence, even when Inclination has gotten the better of his Duty. Hence some are made Honest for fear of a Prison

Prison, others continue Chaste for fear of Infatuation; a great many are Just for fear of losing their Character, and no doubt several are Religious, more out of fear of going to Hell than anything else. So that we see the worst of Evils have their Use, and in this Sense, and by proper Reflection, we may make a Moral of the Devil himself.

Should all Restraints of this Sort be taken away, were there no fear of Punishment in this Life, nor belief of any in the next; should Iniquity and Reputation be join'd together, and Health be Handmaid to Uncleanness; we may conjecture from present Disorders, how mightily they would encrease, and irremovably be established; so that we have good Reason to bless and praise Almighty God for the wholesome Severities ordained for Offenders, without which, the World would be a much more uncomfortable Place to live in, than it is at present. And this brings me to the second Consideration, which is,

Secondly, Who it is that hath the Power of inflicting Diseases upon us.

Our Text indeed ascribes Job's Distemper to the Power of the Devil; but the foregoing Verse shews that Power to have been delegated to him, and limited by Almighty God, who alone being Omnipotent, the Powers that be, whether Natural or Political, must all be derived from him. 'Tis true, he has communicated several parts of his Sovereignty to the Sons of Men, but still the Exercise of it will ultimately be resolved into his Permission. And it is as true, that there are several Branches of Authority, which he has reserved to himself, in displaying of which he acts upon Prerogative, and without human Intervention. I chuse to instance in the Infliction of Diseases, which I will attempt to prove are utterly unlawful to be inflicted, by any who profess themselves Christians. Indeed where the Doctrines of Salvation are not known, and a regular Dependance upon Providence is postponed to the absurd Belief of a Fatality, there it is no wonder to see Men give into impious or unreasonable Practices; But in a Country where better Principles are established, where God's Government of the World is for the most Part undisputed, and slavish implicit Belief happily superseded by rational Enquiries; in such a Place, methinks, Men cannot easily be reconcil'd to a Practice, which abuses their Understanding, as well as insults their Religion; and if the received Notions of God's Providence be just, has its Foundation in Ignorance, and must be maintain'd (if at all) by Presumption.

The Holy Scriptures give us frequent Instances of God's giving Power unto Men to heal Diseases; and by his Blessing a Power is

still continued: But that ~~any~~ was ever granted to inflict Diseases, will I think hardly appear; unless in the Case of Moses with the Egyptians, and Elisha, with his Servant Gehazi: But both these Cases were miraculous, and of God's own immediate Appointment, to vindicate the Honour of his Servants the Prophets, and for the Punishment of Sacrilege and Idolatry, and cannot be drawn into Precedent by any not invested with the same Character and Authority. Men may, and have invented Wracks and Tortures for each other, but no Man, let his Crimes be what they will, was ever yet condemned to an immediate Sicknes, or sentenced to lie languishing in a Fever, for want of a sufficient Authority, which no body but a present Set of *adventurous Practitioners* have of late pretended to assume.

It will easily be granted therefore, that such a Procedure, for want of a competent Authority, is unlawful; That if Diseases, as before-mentioned, are sent unto us for the Tryal of our Faith, or the Punishment of our Sins, He alone to whom our Faith must approve itself, and our Sins are manifest, has properly the Power of inflicting them.

Remembering then our Text, I shall not scruple to call that a *Diabolical Operation*, which usurps an Authority founded neither in the Laws of Nature or Religion, which tends in this Case to anticipate and banish Providence out of the World, and promotes the Increase of Vice and Immorality.

That a modern Practice has a direct Tendency to all this, I offer the following Considerations to evince.

1. *A Natural or Physical Power does not always infer a moral One*: That is to say, a Man cannot lawfully do every thing that is in his Power to do. Thus we abstain from Acts of Injustice and Oppression, although they may be gainful to our selves, out of Regard to *Morals*, notwithstanding they lie within the Compass of our Abilities. Thus the Apostle adviseth us, *Not to let our Good be evil spoken of*; that is, not to do any unwarrantable Action for the sake of any subsequent Benefit: Because the End, however good intentionally, can never justify in Law, nor sanctify in Religion, the use of Means that are bad, to come at it: But on the contrary, the Use of bad Means designedly, corrupts the Morality of the intended Good: For to make an Action good, it is necessary that all its Parts be lawful, innocent and good also; whereas the Depravity of any one is sufficient to denominate that whole Action Evil: Now the Apostle forbids us to do Evil, though Good should come of it, upon Pain of Damnation, which absolutely

lurely prohibits all unjustifiable Arts and Practices, be the Event never so beneficial and desirable; so that although we have a Power to give a Man a Defense, that is, though we know the Way how it may be done; since a bare Power or Knowledge does not infer the Morality of so doing; till that is ascertained, we ought to forbear all Experiments of that kind. For even Uncertainty or Doubting in moral or religious Cases, lays a positive, or at least a prudent Restraint upon Practice, because, as the Apostle says, *Whatsoever is not of Faith, is Sin.*

The Remainder of this abstracted Sermon will follow in one of our next Papers for Connexion of the Sense of which Discourse, recourse must be had to this preceding Part.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the Calatrava, Sept. 8.

Religious Affairs still continue in the same Condition in this Country; mean while our Court, we heard by Letters at Schwartziegen, has received an Express from that of Vienna, with very important Dispatches relating to this Affair, upon which our Elector immediately held a secret Council, but they make such a secret of their Debates and Resolution, that as yet we can discover nothing of them.

Dresden, Sept. 7.

Two Days ago the Royal and Electoral Princess was brought to bed of a Son.

Brussels, Sept. 10.

The National Troops of the United Netherlands will be put on the same foot with those of the Regular Forces. The Fund for setting an East-India Company in these Parts will amount to Ten Millions of Florins. Notwithstanding an Order is arrived from Vienna, to send the Passports formerly granted to particular Traders to Mocha, Bengal and China, yet they are equipping several Ships at Ostend, which are to put to sea before that Company can be fully established. This Court hath desired them to deliver up forthwith those Passports for the Publick Good, that is to say, in Favour of the aforementioned Company, but they seem unwilling to comply as yet, having paid very dear for their Licences.

Brussels, Septem. 17.

We have Advice from Ostend, that an East-India Ship is lately arrived there from Surat,

and another from Bengal was expected, having been detained and visited on the Coast of England, to see whether any Englishmen were on board, contrary to the Order of the King of Great Britain.

Hanover, Septem. 18.

An Alliance is on foot between the Kings of Great Britain, Sweden and Denmark.

Hague, Septem. 21.

Our Squadron which has been cruising this Summer against the Barbary Corsairs, is expected Home next Month. Last Saturday Mr. Bortolon Envoy Extraordinary arrived here from London.

London, Sept. 3.

We hear that Orders have been lately given for strengthening the Fortifications of Plymouth.

The South-Sea Company have lately imported from Cadiz 260,000 Boards of India.

We hear that there will be a Court of Directors of the South Sea Company on Thursday next, when they will appoint a General Court to consider of carrying on the Greenland Trade.

London, Sept. 17.

Letters from Vienna advise, that Prince Eugene shortly expects the noble Legacy left him by the Duke of Marlborough, viz. 4000 Guineas, a Sword set with Diamonds, and the Picture of the late Emperor Joseph of a great Value.

New York, Decemb. 24.

Last Week the Sunderland failed for London, and this Day the Lydia Brigantine, Wil. Masters for Bristol. Yesterday was Fortnight a Brigantine from Ireland, one Holmes Master, with about 100 Passengers and Servants, bound for New London, run ashore at Manasquan, about 14 or 15 Miles from Sandy hook, the People were all saved, but the Vessel lost.

Also a Brigantine bound from Antegua to New-haven one Tammago Master, Run ashore on the South side of Long Island. She was Laden with Salt and Rum, &c. It is supposed the Vessel will not be got off again.

Since last Post, Whitfield Arrived here in a Sloop from Virginia, Clarke in a Sloop from New-Castle, Robinson and Hodfoli in two Sloops from Rhode Island and Capt. Cupitt in a Ship from Rotterdam and Plymouth.

Outward Entries

Sloop Rubie, Peter Low, and Sloop Beramuda, Barabas Tithill, for Curacao.

Cleared

Cleared for Departure

Ship *Sunderland* Frigate, Joseph Wilson, to London; Schooner *Sea Flower*, Christopher Fell, to Virginia; Brig *Eagle*, James Euttace, and Ship *Royal Prince* Galley, Samuel Payton, to Madeira; Sloop *Warwack*, John Vesey, Sloop *Antelope*, Joseph Clarke, to Jamaica; Sloop *Abigail*, William Jarrat, to Surrenam; Sloop *Burnet*, Allan Jarrat, to the Coast of Africa; Brig *Lyddy*, William Williams, to Bristol; Sloop *Unity*, Robert Leonard, to Curracoa; Ship *Catherine and Mary*, Henry Rowe, to Maryland; Sloop *Barbadoes - Packet*, John Vambrough, to Barbadoes.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1.

We hear the *Snow* said to be bound here from Holland is safe arrived at the Port of New York, with their *Palatine* Passengers on Board.

Our Assembly is now sitting, and the People have great Expectations that they will happily find some Way to facilitate and set on foot a current Trade amongst our Iseles.

The Weather is yet very moderate and our River open, yet notwithstanding that no Vessel has either Entered Inwards or Outwards this Week.

Births, Burials and Casualties in the City of Philadelphia, for the Month of November.

	<i>Chu. of England.</i>	<i>Presbyterians.</i>	
Males Christned,	3	1	
Females Christned,	1	3	
Males Buried,	2	2	
Females Buried,	2	1	
	<i>People called Quakers.</i>		
Males Born, 9	Females, 11	In all	20
Males Buried, 1.	Females, 3.	In all	4.
	<i>Baptists buried, 2.</i>		
	<i>Buried in the Strangers Burying-Ground, 3.</i>		
	<i>Negroes,</i>	0.	

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Publick Notice is hereby given,

That in or about the Month of August Anno, 1721 George Frazer then Master of the sloop *William* lying at Anchor at Amboy in New-Jersey, having one of his Men Run away who had received a Months pay, William Cox of the County of Middlesex, (who was part owner of said sloop) advised the said Master to leave a Power of Attorney to find the said sailor, if he could be found. Whereupon the said George Frazer being then just weighing Anchor in order to sail, had not time to make a Letter of Attorney, but signed to a blank sheet of Paper with two Wernesles to it, to wit, Henry Longfield and Jacob Hleton, in order for the said William Cox to write a Letter of Attorney above it, to Impower him to sue the said Sailor that was Run away. Upon the Return of the said sloop, the said Frazer demanded his blank sheet of Paper or Power of Attorney, but the said Cox

put him off, pretending he could not find it, some time after he told him he had seen it among his Papers, and now again says he has lost it. These are therefore to give Notice, that if any Person have found the said Paper (and not received it from the said William Cox) and will bring it to the said George Frazer or to Mr. Andrew Johnson in Amboy, they shall be very well Rewarded for the same. These are also to advise and forewarn all Persons that they be carefull not to pay obedience to any Power of Attorney that the said William Cox may produce to recover any Debts &c. due to the said Frazer, and that if the said William Cox should offer to sell or dispose of any Land or part of Vessel or Vessels, belonging to the said George Frazer, that they desist buying of him the said Cox, he having no Power so to do, nor has he any Bill or Bond or other Paper of the said George Frasers, but only the Blank sheet of Paper above-mentioned, to which there are as Wernesles, Henry Longfield and Jacob Hleton, as above-mentioned. And it is to be hoped the said William Cox will not make any ill use of the said blank sheet of Paper altho' he does not deliver it up, nor give any Release or Acquittance of or for the same, upon earnest application to him for such Release or Acquittance.

Lately imported from Peru, a Choice Parcel of Jesuits Bark, To be sold by Joseph Haynes at the Corner or Pearl Street in New York, at 12 s. 6 d. per Pound.

RUN away from Samuel Dennis Jun. of Shrewsbury in Monmouth County, the 18 of December 1722, A Servant Man named James M'Curdy, aged about 22 Years, He came from Ireland in the Vessel that was Cast away the 9th of this Month at Mannissquan, He is of a low Stature Indiferent thick set, Speaks English and Irish, he can Read and Write, He has with him some Books, two or three Shirts, a large felt Hat, an old Yellowish Wig, black short hair, of a pal Complexion, a thread-bare blew Coat the Button holes bound, a Cinnamon coloured Vest, an old pair of Leather Breeches, Sheeps coloured black Stockings with several holes in them, and an old pair of round Toe Shoes. Whosoever can take up the said servant or secure him so that his Master may have him again shall have a Pistole Reward besides reasonable Charges.

Thomas Denham to his good Country Friends adviseth, That he hath some likely Servants to dispose of.

ALL Persons who had any Accounts depending with Jonathan Dickinson, late of Philadelphia, Merchant, at the Time of his Deceale, are desired to bring them to the House of James Logan, where Attendance will be given on the third and sixth Days of the Week, from the Hour of 9 in the morning till 12, and from 2 to 5 in the Afternoon, in order to adjust the same. And such as are indebted to his Estate are desired to provide the pay without further Trouble, that Money may be raised to pay the Creditors.

RUN away from William Hunt at the Falls-Ferry in Bucks-County, a servant Man named David Rives, aged about Twenty Years, fair Hair, fresh Countenance, wears an old Felt Hat, or woollen Cap, a speckled shirt, a dark coloured Sailors Jacket lined with blue, coarse Kersey black and white Yarn stockings, round roed shoes, speaks West Country, by Occupation a Farmer. Whoever takes up the said servant, and brings or sends him to his said Master, shall have a Pistole Reward, with reasonable Charges, paid by me

William Hunt.

VERY good Spanish Snuff, in Pound; half Pound and quarter Pound Canisters, to be sold by Andrew Bradford, at the Bible in the second street.

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