

L O N D O N.

Sept. 19. The Emperor of Germany and the King of Sweden are expected here next Spring. It is said that Mr. Harne will very soon be employed for by the Crown, and at present he is quartered upon Durham to live in Clover.

The Spaniards, it is said, are already preparing Memorials against the Establishment which our Court intends making on the delightful Borders of the Mississippi, as if we have not a Right to act as we please upon our own Dominions, and must content the finest American Territory we possess an absolute Defeat for Fear of disoblising his Catholic Majesty.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, Sept. 1.

"The Emperor received a few days before his departure for Hungary, a very extraordinary present from the Pope; namely, a large bottle of vulnerary water, which hath the property of infamly stopping every species of bleeding, even those which are caused by the rupture of any arteries or large vessels; a great number of experiments have proved its efficacy. An unfortunate man at Rome condemned to be hanged, had purchased his life by giving the receipt for making it. The Emperor who had heard this water spoken of, would have a small quantity of it; and the Pope hath sent him some of the water and the secret. It is highly extolled as a great resource for the use of the armies."

Extract of a Letter from France.

"The misery of this kingdom is inconceivable. The face of the wretched people is ground with taxes, while they have not bread to eat. The Parliaments are destroyed and exiled. The most respectable men in France are torn from their connections, and immured in dungeons, or pent up in little cuts and hovels, where there is hardly any necessary of life to be got for love or money.—Our rulers seem willing to try how much human nature will suffer. We see not the Dauphin such a poor priest ridden simpleton, did not his weakness threaten us with greater calamities than those which we endure, I believe a revolution would, ere now, have been attempted. But we are hopeless. Providence has abandoned us to distress and slavery."

Sept. 19. By a Gentleman who arrived last Monday from Paris, we have Advice, that the E— of S— is ridiculed and laughed at in all public Conversations in that City, for his Weakness in shewing the French Ambassador, and other Frenchmen, the several Dockyards, &c. which have enabled them to give a better Account of the State of our Navy than the English themselves can. He further says, that they have got a Drawing of the late Conflagration at Portsmouth Dock-yard, and another of the State it is in the Beginning of last July.

The Duke of Grafton owes his Return to Office, to his Reconciliation with Lady Gower (the famous Lady Susan Stewart) who is as remarkable for her Intrigue and Politics at the British Court, as Madam Darre is at the French.

It is said that if the Lord Chancellor resigns, he will have a Pension of 3000l. per Annum. Is it any Wonder, from the Number of our Pensioners, that England is so burthened with all kinds of Taxes and Impositions?

There is now living in King-Breet, Soho, one Mrs. LaFoe, Baker, (Widow of the late Mr. LaFoe, who is a seventeenth daughter,) her sixteen sisters and seven brothers (all by the same father and mother) are likewise all alive and well.

A Correspondent observes, that all the remaining Disputes between England and her Colonies might be finally settled by a general Act of Oblivion. The People of England talk highly of their favored Rights and Liberties.—The Romans did the same when they were in an actual State of Slavery.

So great is the distress and apprehensions of the ministerial leaders at present, that they are in continual expectation of numbers of their gang deserting them: one of their principal associates, a Staffordshire man, well known for his attachment to the public cause, said a few days ago, to an acquaintance who was supplicating a favour, "If you will do one thing for me, I'll complete your request three-fold.—You may command me, said the other.—"Then when I awake to-morrow morning, let me find myself at February or March 1772, and the departments of the Ministry filled as they are at present."

N E W - Y O R K. November 14.

The General Assembly of Connecticut, in their last Session, which ended the first instant, among other business, have passed Acts for the following purposes, viz.

For emitting 12,000l. without Interest, to supply the Treasury.

An Act, laying a Duty upon all Goods, in proportion to the Quantity, purchased in any of the Neighbouring Colonies. This Duty is not very high, and is to be rated from the genuine Invoices, which the Owners of the Goods, are obliged to produce, or to be subject to the Duty on 1000l. for every Fairure.

It is expressly declared that the following may be inserted in all the public prints in New England, as a piece of very agreeable recollection to all who wish to be the cause of Good among the Indians.

Dartmouth College, in Hanover, O.S. 10. 1771.

THE Rev'd Doctor Wheelock, having the surprising felicity of Heaven upon his unwearyed endeavours, has now finally effected his great and arduous undertaking to settle and accommodate his Indian school and college in a howling wilderness, that he may bear the faithful promise, in a little time, to be able to support an hundred Indian and English youth upon charity, and all with a view to the fifth and grand object of the Institution, viz. the spreading the blessed gospel of the Redeemer among the heathen.

This Institute hitherto proves most favourable and friendly to the souls of the youth, who are thereby free from a thousand vices, temptations and dissolvments, which were, and would have been unavoidable, if this seminary had continued where it was, or been fixed in any populous town in the land. And he hopes, in the all-wise Governor and assessor of all things that he will mercifully pardon him, while he has been removing and building, to accommodate and settle so large a number in the wilderness; yet he hopes, in a very short time, to have convenient studies in the buildings, which are now near finished, for a large number of students; and as accordingly tried by his millitance, the Rev'd Mr. Avery, who he has been sent to college with the Rev. Mr. Kirkland at Oneida, and Mr. Deen, a member of this college, for twenty boys, of the six nations, if they may be obtained; and is seeking for proper agents to settle a many more from the northern tribes, who are now in a number desirous of an education.

And as the honorable board in Boston have with great cheerfulness and a laudable generosity, lately undertaken to support the Rev'd Mr. Kirkland in his mission; he is hoped they will also support his worthy colleague, the Rev'd Mr. Avery, in the same field; and he has been sent to college with the Rev. Mr. Patten, to southern, and very remote and numerous tribes, as soon as the season will permit, next spring, under the direction and conduct of the Rev'd Mr. Brainerd, it is also hoped, that the honorable board in Boston, or some others who have energy in their hands, would be so interested in the welfare of the Indians, and that they will be so boiling of one against another, nor any undermining or unmanly plottings or endeavours of one party, to overthrow, discredit or obstruct another, in the prosecution of the same glorious cause.

The Rev. Mr. Patten, in the same service, and hopes there will be no more occasion of complaint of money, in any public fund, or more private store, lying unimproved, for want of proper agents to spend it in this glorious cause. And it is much to be desired and hoped, that all parties will agree and unite in this great and interesting cause of the redemption, and that there will be no boiling of one against another, nor any undermining or unmanly plottings or endeavours of one party, to overthrow, discredit or obstruct another, in the prosecution of the same glorious cause.

The *Times*, which now engage the Attention of the political Writers, is Governor H—'s Independence for his Support on the People over whom his prejudices, and the intended Prosecution of the Printer of the *Masses*, Spy for publishing it, with a Denial of the Governor's Jurisdiction. For the Information of our Readers, in these Particulars, the following Extracts are made.

From the MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE, Nov. 22.

THE Writer whosigns Mucius) now a Candidate for exaltation) absolutely denies the Authority of the Governor, and while the minds of the people are warm upon the Question of the Act of Religion, proposes this as a proper Time to punish him as an Usurper.—Another Writer more modestly affirms that "The King may nominate and appoint but not pay" the Governor, and that "for his Support he must stipulate with the People, and until he does he is no legal Governor."

That the People may have a just Idea of the Matter, who supposes that is taken from the Charter, it might be useful to answer the following Questions with clearness and decency.

1st. Does the Charter provide for the support of the Governor or does the King covenant therein not to pay him?

2^{ly}. Was it not always in the Governor's Power to refuse his Assent to Laws until his Grant had passed?

3^{ly}. Has not the King a constitutional right to appoint a Gentleman of an independent fortune the Governor?

4^{ly}. Might not such an one be found who would accept the Government without any Salary?

5^{ly}. Should we have a greater Check upon such a Governor than we have upon one who received a certain sum of Money yearly from Home?

6^{ly}. If not where is the Benefit of contending and muttering? EQUITAS.

The two following Pieces are Extracts from the Boston Gazette, Nov. 25.

Messieurs EDEN & GILL.

MUCIUS SCÆVOLA, a writer whom I very much admire, tells us, "A Massachusetts Governor the King by Compact may nominate and appoint, but not pay: For his support he must stipulate with the people, and until he does, he is no legal Governor; without this, if he undertakes to rule, he is a USURPER."—These fen-

timents have given great disgust to the Governor and Council, and the publisher, it is said, is to be prosecuted: But if he has spoken the words of truth and sobriety, why should he be punished? Is there any man in the community that can procure harm in a process of law, to him who speaks necessary and important truths? If there be such a man, mark him for a Tyrant. Is there any man whose public conduct will not bear the scrutiny of truth? he is a Traitor, and it is high time he was pointed out.

I have upon this occasion looked into the Charter of the province, in which the CONTRACT between the King and the people is contain'd, and I find not a single word about the King's paying his Governor. If therefore the Charter is altogether silent about it, Mucius is certainly to be justified in saying that by the compact the King may not pay him; that is, there is nothing in the Charter to warrant it.—Let us consider the matter a little. Did not our ancestors, when they accepted this Charter, understand that they had contracted for a free government? And did not the King by his part intend that it should be so? Was it not understood, that by this contract every power of government was to be under a check adequate to the importance of it, without which, according to the best reasoners on government, and the experience of mankind in all ages of the world, that power must be a tyranny? Undoubtedly it was the case, of both parties in the contract, that the government to be erected by the Charter, should be a free government, and that every power of it should be properly controul'd in order to constitute it so. I would then ask, what weight remains in the feeble of the democratic part of the constitution to check the monarchick in the hands of the governor, if the king has not only an uncontrollable power to nominate and appoint a governor, but may pay him too? If any one will point out to me a sufficient weight to balance the scale, I will differ from Mucius: But until that is done, I must be of his mind, that the king has no right to pay his governor: "For that, he must stipulate with the people"; otherwise our civil constitution is rendered materially different from what the contracting parties intended it should be, viz. a free constitution.

I beg leave to make a supposition; If his Holiness the Pope, for the sake of once more having a Catholic King seated on the British throne, should make him a present yearly of eight hundred thousand pounds sterling, for the support of himself and his household, it would be a great saving indeed to the nation; but would the people, think you, consent to it because of that saving? Should we not hear the faithful Commons objecting to it as an innovation big with danger to the rights and liberties of the nation? I believe it would be vain to flatter them that their constituents would be eas'd of the burden of a tax upon their polls and estates, by means which would render their state thus independent of them, and place him in a kind of absolute dependence, for his support, upon another, who had especially for a long course of years, tried every art and machination to overthrow their constitution in church and state.—Would not the people justly think there would be danger that such a king thus dependent on the pope, and oblig'd by him, would be as subservient to the predommonions of his Holiness, or his Legate in his name, as a certain provincial governor, you know, has been to the instructions of a minister of state, upon the bare prospect of his being made independent of the people for his support.

COTTON MATHER.

The Piece, of which the following is a Part, is directed "To the Man whom Conscience forbids to ally his Governor."

GIVE me leave, Sir, to imagine your undebauched heart [once] glowing towards your countrymen and the feelings of a christian, and judgment of a man. What rapture would have returned upon your mind from considering yourself in league with the Deity, an instrument in his hand, to diffuse his blessings impartially among his people? A virtuous habit, would have preserved a humane sympathy with every sensitive being within your knowledge.

Are riches the desire of your eyes? In the right hand of wisdom and virtue are riches, yes, durable riches, and pleasures for evermore.—Does power inflame your ambition? Consider you can be but a subordinate ruler, you must please a master, or be at least "dismiss'd and punished", let the denunciation seem as gratifying to you as it will; and who so great, so powerful or honourable a master as the King of Kings, who requires you on pain of his highest displeasure, to govern this great people as one that must give an account? The man's

benefit, is as much the darling of heaven as the best courtier—Is honour (a good name) better to you than silver? You cannot certainly expect more of this, from entailing to yourself the reputation of having the principal hand in subverting the constitution of your country—Is a good conscience a most cordial consolation through life, and a comforting ray to the soul, when, sublimary things receding, the DIVINITY enlarges upon the soul? This is only to be maintained in doing unto others, as by change of circumstance you would prefer them to do unto you.

One would think that a people who in seven years had been declared controllable in every action, taxable, i. e. deprivable of every farthing, liable to the disposition of an indefinite number of revenue officers, invested with such powers as destroy utterly the notion of a man's house being his castle, and this so augmented by the virtue of those balances, which so to the constitution, called every man's life to all the wanton exertions of a prebendary in the hands of a ministerial power, and that every man's estate being the property of the crown, and that every man's property in the dominion, and garnishing it with troops utterly independent of the will of the province; to the virtual, absolute participation of that legislative to act with any efficacy, for the protection of the rights of their constituents: one I say would have thought that such a people allowed to be sensible enough, in all the foregoing trials of temper, would have hadly been wakened, with an entire invasion of every remaining security they have a Caracalla or a Diocletian of Sicily could wish to deprive them of at once. Perhaps one oppression will make a wise man see, what must be the outrage and despair of a people over whom the coercive power is absolute; whose grievances may be multiplied by millions, and even the most fundamental of them cannot be so much as enquired into without exposing a wretched citizen to the unconstitutional hardship of suffering a persecution in the Star-Chamber mode of procuring by information, and even then deprived of counsel for his defence.

Your party gives out that you have not a fair chance if a bill is presented to a grand jury, having the assent of these sort of people to the Chamber law of libels, which holds the true representation of the villainy of any ruler to be a crime, and that the grand jury is under the government itself. Had you compared small things with great, you might have been abashed to have attacked the press for telling you in a pretty indeterminate hypothetical way, what all the world believes true to a tittle.

The case between Mucius and you is as short and plain as an honest man could wish. Should it be determined by a grand and petty jury of this county, that you are a governor nominated and appointed, only, by the King, and such a one as holds no powers inconsistent with the liberty and security of men entitled to all the privileges of natural born subjects of Great-Britain, they will undoubtedly find him guilty of writing and publishing a false, scandalous and seditious libel against you. But on the contrary, should they in conscience believe you are in possession of an independency unknown even to your master; and that independency affirmed in downright opposition to the will of the people you govern, & exactly reverse of their and your condition; i. e. that whereas your constitutional condition is that of a servant, your assumed one is that of an uncontrollable despot, they will be hard set to find the falsehood.

All men of sense must be convinced of the baseness of your cause when you discover a reluctance to leave it to the legal determination of an impartial grand jury. If you deny they are impartial, the implication is strong against you, that you are driving measures alarming to the whole community; and such as warriors ought to be rewarded rather than punished for exposing to every one. They know that a free Press can never hurt an honest man; and I presume the secretion of the crimes of a traitor or usurper from the knowledge of the public, will not yet become a public engagement.

HYPERION.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY, Nov. 22. *Wednesday Evening Nov. 20.*

Mr. THOMAS, I HAVE just received the following paper, by the hands of a deputy sheriff, which I am addressed to lay before the public for their contemplation. I know not the design of it, nor what it is like to me rather than to any body else. Your publishing it, therefore, in your next paper will oblige your humble servant,

J. GREENLEAF.

"Province of Massachusetts Bay. To Joseph Greenleaf of Boston, in said Province, Esq. YOU are required to appear before the Governor and Council, at the Council chamber in Boston, on Tuesday the tenth day of December next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, then and there to be examined touching a certain paper called The Massachusetts Spy, published the fourteenth day of November, 1771; whereof you are not to fail at your peril.

"Dated at Boston, the 16th day of November, 1771. By Order of the Governor, with the advice of the Council. THOMAS FLUCKER, Secy."

B O S T O N

FRIDAY, November 22.

Capt. Abraham Whipple, who left Hispaniola the 10th Ut, informs that a little before he sailed, a shock of an Earthquake threw down the tower at Cape-Francois, but that not much other damage was sustained by it: also that upwards of 30 people in a day, for several weeks, had been buried at the Cape, who had died of a Fever.

Yesterday sailed for LONDON, the ship HALEY, Capt. James Scott, in whom went Passenger Mr. Bowyer, of Narragansett.

Also sailed Capt. Chambers for London, in whom went Passengers, Mr. Joseph Demott, Merchant. And Thomas Irving, Esq; Inspector of Exports and Imports for the Port of Boston.

MONDAY, Nov 25.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this Town, dated Sept. 25. 1771. The Commissary of Virginia is now here with a View of prosecuting the Scheme of an American Episcopate.—You will consider, Sir, in your Wisdom whether any Measure, on your Side, may contribute to counteract this dangerous Innovation.—Regarding it as threatening the Subversion both of our civil and religious Liberties, it shall meet with all the Opposition in my Power.

A Whalman arrived at New-London from Davis's Straights, informs, that on the 23^d of June last, a Dutch whaling Ship of 500 Tons, was destroyed there by means of an Island of Ice, which she was near speaking from the Top and falling upon her, but the People were taken up and saved by a Fleet in Company.

Samuel Abbot,

And COMPANY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, HEREBY inform their Customers, and others, that they have imported by Capt. Braown from LONDON,

A Further Supply of English and India GOODS, suitable for the Season, which they are determined to sell by Wholesale very cheap, at their Store the Head of Green's Wharf, near the East End of Faneuil-Hall Market, BOSTON.—Also, Cutlery Ware, Window Glafs of Taylor's make, Lead, Shot, best French Indigo, &c.

John Grozart

Begs Leave to acquaint the Public, That he has imported, in the last Ships from GLASGOW and LONDON, an Assortment of Scotch and English Goods, which he is determined to sell very cheap (for Cash only) either by Wholesale or Retail, at his Shop in NEWBURY-PORT, lately improved by Mr. Moses Little:—Amongst his Assortment are the following Articles, more immediately suitable for this Season, viz.

BROAD Cloths, Bath Costings, Baizes; low priced, middling and superfine Prints; Camblets and Cambletons, (Cambletons as low as 8s. O. Ten per Yard) Calamancoes, Tammies, Flourants, Shalloons, Poplins, Sattin, plain and flowered Moad, Men's worsted and yarn Stockings, Kilmarnock and other Caps, Linen, linen & cotton Checks, linen and cotton check'd Handkerchiefs, a few Pieces of very neat cotton & linen Checks for Aprons; plain, flowered, flowered and spotted Lawns; lawn Aprons, breeches patterns, black Eveninglaffing, muslin and silk Gauzes, gauze Aprons, coarse and fine Bed-tick, cotton Counterpanes, with almost every other Article for common Use.

N. B. Some of the above-mentioned Lawns and Gauzes are perhaps the most genteel of any ever imported into North-America.

Custom-House, BOSTON, Nov. 23.—*Entered In* Levitt from Carlo's Walker, Susanna; Collins, Mouat, and Ingersoll, Newfoundland; Davis and Laha, Halifax; Smith and Eldridge, Cape Nicholas; Boscawen, Maryland; M'Leod and Batten, Elizabeth; Sedley, Suzanne and St. Martin's; Shaw, St. Lucia and Cape Nicholas; Rogers, Philadelphia; Smith, T'risland; and Welton, Guadalupe.

S A I E M, November 25. It is hereby informed, that Mr. William J. Esq; of Canterbury, in Committee, during the last Session, at 19 Tent of 11th of 3 darts & 10 Rods of Grand Cutlery-House, Port of Salem & Marblehead, Nov. 25.

INWARD ENTRIES

Flooy Sally, Thacher,	Maryland
Schooner Nancy, Goss,	South Carolina
Schooner Britannia, Johnson,	Philadelphia
Schooner Charming John, Galt,	Dominica & St. Martin's
Schooner Kingsfish, Lambert,	St. Nicholas
King Greyhound, Mifery,	Madira
Schooner Cyero, Dodge,	St. Nichola
Schooner Fisher, Ingersoll,	Ditto
King Fourth, Curran,	Opoto
Schooner Polly, Sawyer,	Alicant
Schooner White, Puff,	Ditto
King First Trader, Lambert,	St. Nichola
Ship Valiant, Scudder,	Cast's
Schooner Betty, Deane,	Latton

OUTWARD BOUND

Schooner Speedwell, Galt,	West-Indies
Schooner Neptune, Cleveland,	Ditto
Schooner True Briton, Letch,	Ditto
Ship Endeavour, Williams,	St. Nicholas
Schooner Sally, Needles,	St. Nicholas
Schooner Niagara, Dodge,	Ditto
Schooner General Wolfe, Pierce,	Ditto
Schooner William, Williams,	Virginia
Schooner Elizabeth, Henick,	Maryland
Schooner Britannia, Goss,	West-Indies
Schooner Lake, Obez,	Maryland
Schooner William, Cox,	Virginia
Schooner Dolphin, Henick,	Virginia
Schooner Tryal, Smith,	South-Carolina
Schooner Polly, Symonds,	Virginia
Schooner Betty, Langley,	Ditto
Schooner William, Thomas, Obez,	Ditto
Schooner Hawk, Potter,	Ditto
Schooner Polly, Veray,	West-Indies
Schooner Eagle, O'Brien,	Virginia
Schooner Thetis, Thilink,	West-Indies
Schooner Mary, Bateman,	North-Carolina
Schooner Molly, Goss,	Virginia
Schooner Swallow, Lovitt,	Ditto
Schooner Peter, Davis,	North Carolina
Schooner Peter, Cox,	South-Carolina

CLEARED OUT

Schooner Leopard, Milla,	Maryland
Brig Conway, Bowditch,	South-Carolina
Schooner King David, Hill,	Virginia
Schooner Benjamin, Raymond,	Madira
Schooner Dolphin, Henick,	Ditto
Schooner Swallow, Steady,	Ditto
Schooner Fame, Stanwood,	Ditto
Schooner William and Thomas, Obez,	Maryland
Schooner Peter, Cox,	Ditto
Schooner Betty, Ross,	Ditto
Brig Young Phoenix, Lee,	Ditto
Schooner Samuel, Lewis,	West-Indies
Schooner Abner, Galt,	Ditto
Schooner Success, Jordan,	Ditto
Schooner Eagle, Odell,	Ditto
Schooner Catherine, Ediz,	Ditto
Schooner Polly, Hedges,	Ditto
Schooner William, Willing,	Ditto
Schooner Voltant, Lovitt,	Ditto
Schooner Molly, Morgan,	Ditto
Schooner Success, Cox,	Ditto
Schooner Betty, Reed,	Madira
Schooner Polly, Leech,	Maryland
Schooner Polly and Betty, Pearson,	West Indies
Schooner Elizabeth, Henick,	Ditto
Schooner Lake, Obez,	Maryland
Sloop Yarnmouth, Hibbard,	Ditto
Schooner Tryall, Smith,	South Carolina

JUST OPENED, and to be Sold by

Samuel Cottnam,

At his Shop in SALEM, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF IRISH LINENS, Extremely cheap, (for Cash only) being a Consignment direct from IRELAND, where they were purchased at the very best Markets, with ready Money.—Any Shopkeepers, who incline to take a small Assortment for Sale, shall be supplied at Eleven for One, which will turn out much lower than they could import them from England.—Also, Crapes, Griseets, Poplins, Missinets, Camblets, Baizes, Lamblinks for Surtouts, figured Sattins and sprigg'd Sarset for Cloaks, & most other Articles suitable to the Season, as usual, at said Shop; as also a few Capuchin Silks, black and scarlet, at the sterling Cost, &c. &c.

Drove out from Marblehead Harbour, a Fishing CANOE. Whoever has taken her up, and will inform the Printer hereof where she is, shall be rewarded.

Samuel Flagg

Three Doors below the Town-House in SALEM, HAS FOR SALE,

A VERY good Assortment of EUROPEAN GOODS, suitable for the Season. ALSO, A Complete Assortment of Hosiery, just imported from the Makers in London;—All which he is determined to sell at the lowest Prices for Cash, and his own personal Attendance constantly given.