

The PENNSYLVANIA

GAZETTE.

Containing the Freshest Ad-

vices, Foreign and Domestick.



The SPEECH of his Excellency

WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Esq; To the Great and General Court or Assembly of the Province of the Middlesex Bay, in New-England, March 23. 1754.

HAVING received in the Name of the Court some Dispatches, which nearly concern the Welfare of the Province; I thought it necessary to require a general Attendance of the Members of both Houses at this Meeting of the Assembly, that the Matters contain'd in them may have as full and free a Consideration, as the Importance of them seems to demand.

By Accounts sent from Fort Duquesne, and Dedications made before me and His Majesty's Council, by two of the Indians at Frontenac, upon the River Kennebec, I am inform'd, that in the Summer before last a considerable Number of French settled themselves in a noted Carrying-Place, made Use of by the several Indian Tribes inhabiting that Part of the Country, in their Paths to and from Canada, which separates the Head of the said River from that of the River Kennebec, which falls into the great River St. Lawrence, at Four Miles and a Half above the City of Quebec.

And I have received further Intelligence, that the French are settling very thick for 25 Miles on each Side of the said River Kennebec, at about 30 Miles Distance above the Mouth of it, and in the Mid-way between the River St. Lawrence and the aforementioned Carrying-Place; And the Captain of Richard Fort in his Letter, dated 23d of last January, informs me, "That the Narragansett Indians have declared to him, " That they had given the new French Settlers upon the Carrying-Place, Liberty to hunt any where in that Country, as a Recompence for the great Service they will be " to do them, in a Time of War with the English, by supplying " them with Provisions and Military Stores."

The same Officers further acquaint me, in another Letter, dated February the 17th, That several Indians of the said Narragansett, and some of the Pequot Tribe, amounting, together with the Narragansett Indians, to Sixty effective Men, besides Boys, capable of bearing Arms, were then lately arrived in the Neighborhood of the Fort under his Command: And that they are settled there on Pretence of writing a joint Letter to me, as they have done, yet he had Reason to suspect from their haughty Insolent Behaviour, the repeated open Threats of some of them, and the private Warnings from others, that as soon as the Rivers should be free from Ice, they would commit Hostilities against the English, upon that and neighbouring Rivers; in which they estimate, they are to be assisted by a Number of French from Canada, as they like Indians: And in another Letter, dated the 20th of March, he acquaints me, that the French Priest, Missionary to the Indians of the River Kennebec, appeared to him to be excessively angry to see the Indians to prevent our Settlements from being extended higher up it; so far them as was possible with the English; and disposes them to a War with them this Spring.

Most of their Accounts are confirm'd by the Dedications of the before-mentioned Indians at Frontenac, with the additional Circumstances, that the French Priest had been very impudently after James Eschbeck Families in that Settlement; and used Endeavour to draw off some of the Inhabitants into the Service of the French; particularly in building a Chapel and a Dwelling-House for himself upon that River, about three or four Miles above Caspian, and at the Distance of 24 Miles from Frontenac; and been very industrious to persuade them that it was within the French Territories: And the Indians have further declared, that they have been inflamed by the Governor of Canada to hinder the English from settling upon any Part of the River; which is strongly confirm'd by a Deposition of Cape Lisieuz, made in August.

Upon this Occasion, Gentlemen, I first as soon as might be, with the Advice of His Majesty's Council, the necessary Reinforcements of Men and Stores to all the Eastern Parts; I then Commissioned for raising six Independent Companies in the Townships and Districts next adjacent to them, with Orders for the Officers and Soldiers to hold themselves in constant Readiness to march upon any Alarm, to the Support of any neighbouring Fort or Settlement which may be attack'd; to retort all the Injury in their Return; and in case that they should find that the Narragansett Indians have committed Hostilities, to seek up their Villages and Settlements upon Kennebec, and to kill or capture all they can meet with of those Tribes: I likewise ordered an Officer, commission'd by me for that Purpose, to proceed by the first Opportunity to the upper'd Place of the new French Settlement, in order to discover the Certainty and Circumstances of it; and to require the French Commandant to retire and withdraw the People under his Command from that Spot, as being under His Majesty's Dominion, and within the Limits of this Government.

And I doubt not, Gentlemen, from your distinguished Zeal for the Defense of His Majesty's Territories, and the Protection of his Subjects within this Government upon all Occasions, but that you will be desirous to comply with that Request, and you will make sufficient Provision for enabling me to compel them with the arm'd Force of the Province, to free it from their Inroads.

The Council, Gentlemen, which you express'd in your Messages to me at our Meeting in Duquesne last, upon your Apprehensions of the imminent Danger, which the Province was in, from the French having settle'd themselves upon the River of St. John, did to our Borders, leaves me no Room to doubt of your being sensible of the fatal Consequences in the greatest that will attend Inroads of this kind, which it seems plain they are now pushing into the River of the Province (as the General Court in a Vote pass'd the 15th of January, 1754, justly calls the River Kennebec) unless they are timely stopp'd.

But it may not be improper for me to observe to you in particular, that it appears from an Extract which I have lately caus'd to be made of some original Letters taken among Father Bull's Papers at breaking up the Indian Settlement at Narragansett in 1734, and which pass'd between him, Father Lesauvais, Priest of the Pequot Tribe, and Father La Chapelle, Superior of the Jesuits at Quebec, during the Indian War in the Years 1723 and 1724; That the Head of Kennebec River, near which the Indians have declared the French have made a New Settlement, was the Centre of most of the Tribes then at War with us, and the general Rendezvous of all that came to the Eastern Parts: The Heron, the Esopus of the Falls of St.

Lewis, the Tribe of St. Francis (or Abenagonsians) and the Indians of the Sagoyes (as the French call them) of Sturacom on the one Hand, used to assemble with the Narragansett here, from their several Settlements, and the Pequot from their River, on the other: Here they held their Consultations, and from hence issued out in Parties united or separate, as best suited them, against the English; either they retired after Attacks, and brought their Wounded for Relief; and here, if they met with Provisions, they set 'em well; if not, they suffer'd greatly for Want of them.

It appears further from these Letters, that the several French Missions chiefly conducted and managed this War; that they had the Care of supplying the Indians with the necessary Provisions and Stores for carrying it on; were employed to make them persevere in it, and to push them on to their hostile Enterprises; that they transmitted Accounts of their Proceedings to the Government of Canada thro' the Hands of the Superior of the Jesuits at Quebec, thro' which likewise they received their Directions from thence; as the Governor of Canada seems to have done so, upon this Occasion, from the Court of France.

And I would further observe, that this Route affords the French a shorter Passage for making Descents from Quebec upon this Province, and deluging the whole Province of Maine, with the King's Woods there, and in the Government of New-Hampshire, than any other whatever from Canada.

These Advantages, which the Possession of this River would give the French over the Province, make it easy to account for their constant Endeavour ever since the Treaty of Ryswick, at which it was determin'd in the most solemn Manner, between the two Crowns, that the River Penobscot or Penobscot, was the Boundary between New-England and Acadia or Nova-Scotia, to extend the Limits by Chain upon all Occasions (as in Fact they have done) to the Eastern Side of the River Kennebec; tho' they never attempted, until within these few Years, to pass over the River St. Lawrence, within the Extent of this Province.

I am inform'd it is entirely for me, Gentlemen, to say any Thing more to show how necessary for the Safety of this Government it is, that we should secure to ourselves the Possession of this important River against the Inroads of the French without Delay; And I think, the present Situation of Affairs in that Country most convinces you, how vain a Scheme it would now be to have your sole Dependence for gaining this Point upon making annual Parties to Indians, who appear to have enter'd into an offensive Alliance with the French against you; and have thro' various Marks of a Disposition to put the River into their Power.

How distant are such Proceedings from those of the French? Which we have been seeing in vain to a few Indians for their Permission to settle Lands within the undoubted Limits of this Province, and which themselves can't deny to have been purchased of their Ancestors; and have in Effect promis'd them a yearly Tribute to restrain them from committing Acts of Hostility against us; the French have march'd Armies into distant Countries of numerous and powerful Tribes, which without any Colour of Right they have invaded; They have forbid them to make further Grants of any of their Lands to the English, and have built, and are still building strong Forts, with an arrow'd Lanet to drive them off from the Lands already granted to them, and to exclude them from all Commerce with those Indians, whom they have threaten'd with Destruction, if they shall presume to interfere in their Favour.

It is Time, Gentlemen, for you to desist from having your chief Dependence upon temporary Expedients, which seem rather to have surpris'd the Government to the Content of the Indians, than to have consolidated their Friendship to it; and to take Council in Part from the Policy of our Neighbours.

Vigorous Measures against the French, in case they shall refuse to quit His Majesty's Territories within this Government, without being compelld to it by Force; building a strong Fort near the Head of the River Kennebec, above the Settlements of the Narragansett Indians, and pushing on our Settlements upon it, in a defensible Manner, would effectually rid the Province of the Inroads of the French, and either hold the latter in due Dependence upon us, or oblige them to abandon the River.

And further, by making ourselves, through this Means, Masters of the Point, which was the general Place of Rendezvous during the Indian War in 1723 and 1724, of all the Tribes engaged in it, both in their Interactions and Returns, we should have it in our Power to curb all such Indians for the future; and in a great Measure prevent them from attempting to make Depositions in our exposed Settlements.

I must farther observe to you upon this Occasion, Gentlemen, how dangerous it is to make feeble Preparations for removing the French from it.

How imprudent was it at first, to have put a Stop to their Proceedings, in building their Fort at Orons Point? And you can't but remember, what mischievous Effects the Neglect to do that in the Beginning, were felt by this and the Province of New-York, in the Ravages which they suffer'd from thence during the late War.

A short Delay in dissuaging them from their Inroads upon the River Kennebec, might give them an Opportunity of making themselves Masters of that River likewise, in the End; and in that Case we may expect soon to see another Fort built by them: Nor the Mouth of it, and the French in Possession of all the best Cash, between that and the River St. John.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Heads of Representatives, I hope you will proceed in the Consideration of these Matters with that Unity and Dispatch which his Majesty's Service and the Safety of the Province requires; And that you, Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, will make the necessary Supplies. GAVIN DOUGLASS, March 23, 1754. W. SHIRLEY.

The SPEECH of his Excellency JONATHAN BELCHER, Esq; Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of Nova Carolina, or New-Jersey, and Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. in the Council and General Assembly of the said Province.

ALTHOUGH I am sensible it is a duty assign'd, yet His Majesty's royal Orders, have made it absolutely necessary to call you together at this Time; and I have directed the Secretary,

to lay before you the following Letters: One from the Right Honorable the Earl of Holderness, one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated Windsor, August 25, 1753: And another from the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, dated Windsor, September 15, 1755. The first Letter you will see, relates to any hostile Attempts or Inroads which should be made on the Limits of the King's Dominions. And the other respects an Interview that is to be held, the Middle of June next, with the Chiefs of the Six Nations at Albany.

I have also ordered to be communicated to you, three Letters from the Honorable Mr. Dinwiddie, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Territory and Dominion of Virginia; which give you the Particulars of the Invasion and Depredations made by a Body of French and Indians, on the King's Lands; and of the cruel Barbarities and Murders committed by them, on His good Subjects; and all done in Violation of the Treaties of Peace, made between His British Majesty and the French King.

I shall send, with the other Letters mentioned, One from his Excellency Mr. Shirley, Governor of His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New-England; Another from the Honorable Mr. De Lanoy, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Colony of New-York.

By these two Letters, you will find the unjust Attempts the French are making upon the King's Territories in New-England; and that they seem to be laying Schemes for a general Destruction and Ruin of the English Provinces on this Continent: As also, the great Necessity of our joining with the other Colonies, in sending Commissioners to Albany in June next, there to confult the most prudent Measures for halting and confirming the Six Nations in the English Interest. Yet, if, upon the Whole, these become a strict Union among all His Majesty's Colonies, we may reasonably hope (with the Help of God) the Designs of the French will soon be rendered vain and abortive; which at present so nearly affect the Honour and Interest of the Crown of Great Britain, as well as the future Peace and Welfare of this, and the neighbouring Provinces; I therefore earnestly recommend to you my deliberate and mature Considerations these extraordinary Proceedings; and then I shall not doubt your doing every Thing in your Power, in Aid and Assistance with the Rest of the English Colonies: I say, I hope you will cheerfully unite with them, to ward off from yourselves and your Provinces, the fatal Consequences that must attend the present unjustifiable Violences and Injuries of the French (in Conjunction with the Indians) And on this Occasion it is with Pleasure, Gentlemen, that I mention to you, the Zeal and Alacrity, with which many of our Neighbours have already exerted themselves, for the King's Honour and Interest, and in Compassion to their Fellow-Subjects, on this uncommon Emergency. And your assisting the King's just Expectations in their important Affairs, you may depend, will greatly recommend you to the Royal Grace and Favour. Gentlemen,

You will, according to your wonted Care, make inquiry into any temporary Laws that are enacted, and that ought to be revis'd.

Consent of the General Assembly. As the Provision made in your last Session, for the Support of the Government, expires the next Month; I shall not doubt your now doing what may be necessary for maintaining the Honour and Justice of the Province.

Gentlemen of the Council, and of the General Assembly, I believe you will consider of any Thing you may think further needed to be done at this Session, for His Majesty's Service, and for the Welfare of the good People; and, on your laying it before me, you may be assur'd, I shall heartily enter with you therein. Elizabeth-Town, April 25, 1754. J. BELCHER.

Resolved, Feb. 8. Our Parliament's Act of the 23rd of January, was revolv'd upon the Senate and the Peers of the said Kingdom, by the Senate advised, and the Peers refused to obey the same, which order'd them to administer the Sacrament to a sick Lady. The Prince of the Carrolina, who had refus'd to perform a Funeral Service for the late M. DuRoi, was call'd for Justice. The Bishop of Dax, desiring the Consensus of the Assembly, return'd in Ropes, a little Train in his Discharge. However, the Informations demand'd by the Parliament having been made, they were return'd Yesterday; and this Day all the Chambers being assembled the following Information, and also several Petitions, were from the Relations of the late M. DuRoi, and the other from the sick Lady, demanding an Execution of the same already issued by the Parliament. To-morrow, 'tis expected, will present some important Resolutions.

Feb. 10. The first Infant M. Caplan, Northern-Law of M. de St. Michel, Lieutenant General in the Battalion of Marquis, was call'd for Justice, as well as M. de Marquis in the King's Attorney-general in this Parliament, an Act of the Council of State, ordering the Profection against M. de St. Michel to be suspens'd, and the Matters therein to be sent to the Council. This Act was revolv'd by M. Caplan alone, as an Officer or Tipstaff would be present upon it. The Attorney-general refus'd to receive it, and made a Report of the Matter to the Parliament; upon which, all the Chambers being assembled Yesterday, came the following Resolutions:

"That the Collaboration of the 19th of January last shall be annul'd; and in this End Dispute shall require force to be made to the King, in order to carry him the most humble and most respectful Remonstrances agreed upon in the said Deliberation; and likewise to request in the said Lord the King, in the strongest Manner, that his Parliament would render themselves guilty of a Violation of the Laws of which by their Statutes they are the Dependants, if they shall any Difference in an Act that would the respectable Marks of his Authority, and has all the Characteristics of being servile; that the said Act overturn all Judicial Order, and the Rules of Subordination and Obedience, that constitute the Safety of the State, &c. &c."

"And the said Lord the King shall be most heartily recommend to provide for the Maintenance of his Parliament's Authority and Dignity, who cannot with Honour exercise their Functions, if they do not shew the Revocation of the said Act, the Return of their Attorney-general to his Functions, and the Execution of their Decree against the said St. Michel."

The first President has been oblig'd to quit his Post at the Head of the Department, and has pleas'd to do so with the King's Leave for a

To be Intendant of the Province, to assist to assist without Penalties from Court.

Buffalo, Feb. 25. The Measures taken by the Government to make the Commerce of this Province flourish, as well as can be expected: Ships from the Ports of France and Spain have not only come up directly to Oyster, but a vessel has also sailed from there for Cadiz, freighted with Lard, Tallow, Tallow, and other Manufactures of the Country.

NEW-YORK, May 6.

We hear from Augusta (via South Carolina) that a Vessel of War belonging to his Catholic Majesty, was just arrived there from the Havannah, the Captain whereof reported, that several armed Vessels, with Men and Ammunition, were sailed from there, with a Design to attack the Mosquito-Shore. The above News may be depended on, as we have it from good Authority.

The General Assembly of Boston have passed an Act for levying of Soldiers for the better Security of his Majesty's Subjects inhabiting the Eastern Frontier of that Province, from any Attempts that may be made by the Indians on that Quarter; and his Excellency Governor Shirley has issued a Proclamation to encourage the enlisting of Volunteers for that Service.

Last Week another Service was made by George Harrison, Esq; of Bedford 20 and 40 £. of Counterfeit English Halfpence.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

Friday last an Express arrived here from Major Washington, with Advice, that Mr. Ward, Esq; of Capt. Trent's Company, was compelled to surrender his small Fort in the Woods of Monongahela to the French, on the 17th Inst; who fell down from French with a Host of 1500 Battos and Cannon, amounting to 2000 Men, and 25 Pieces of Artillery, which they planted against the Fort; and Mr. Ward having but 40 Men, and no Cannon to make a proper Defence, was obliged to surrender on Summons, capitulating to march out with their Arms, &c. and they had accordingly joined Major Washington, who was advised with three Companies of the Virginia Forces, as far as the New Stone over the Alleghany Mountains, where the Militia were employed in clearing a Road for the Cannon, which were every Day expected with Col. Fry, and the Remainder of the Regiment.

—We hear further, that some few of the English Traders on the Ohio stopped, but no supposed the great Part are taken with their Goods, and Goods, to the Amount of near 20,00000. The Indian Chiefs, however, have dispersed 400 Men to Pennsylvania, and Virginia, desiring that the English would not be discouraged, but send out their Warriors to join them, and drive the French out of the Country before they fortify; otherwise the Trade will be lost, and to their great Grievance, an annual separation made between the Indians and their Brethren the English.

The Journal says, that before the French that came down from Pennsylvania, another Body of near 500, is coming up the Ohio; and that 600 French Indians, of the Chickasaw and Onawago, are coming down the River, from the Lake, to join them; and many more French are expected from Canada: the Design being to establish themselves, settle their Indians, and build Forts just in the Back of our Settlements in all our Colonies; from which Ports, as they did from Oronoe Point, they may send out their Parties to kill and scalp the Inhabitants, and then the Frontier Counties. Accordingly we hear, that the Back Settlers in Virginia, are so terrified by the Murdering and Stealing of the Family of Water, and the Taking of this Fort, that they begin already to abandon their Plantations, and remove to Places of more Safety.

—The Confusion of the French in this Undertaking seems well provided in the present distressed State of the British Colonies, and the extreme Difficulty of bringing so many distant Governments and Settlements to agree in any speedy and efficient Measures for the common Defence and Security; which our Enemies have the very great Advantage of being under one Direction, with one Council, and one Purse. Hence, and from the great Distance of Britain, they presume that they may with Impunity violate the most solemn Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns, kill, seize and imprison our Traders, and confine their Effects in Prison; (as they have done for several Years past) murder and seize our Farmers, with their Wives and Children, and take an easy Possession of such Parts of the British Territory as they find most convenient for them; which if they are permitted to do, will end in the Destruction of the British Trade and Plantations in America.

By Captain Rankin, in six Weeks from Liverpool, we are informed, that Captain Magee sailed two Weeks before him for the Place: And that a Vessel, belonging to Liverpool, sailed at the same Time with him for this Port.

Yesterday the Ship Friendship, Capt. Wright, arrived here from the Spanish Main, in a very lousy Condition, who informs us, that when he was in the Harbour of Guaya, in the Province of Santa Martha, a violent Gale of Wind sprang up, at North-east, on the 15th of March, which forced him out to Sea, with the Loss of four Anchors and Cables: That from Time after he endeavored to regain the Port of Guaya; but the Wind still continuing to blow very hard, together with a strong Landward Current, found it impossible to get back, and so proceeded for Philadelphia: And that in coming through the Gulf of Florida, on the 17th of April, he struck on a Reef of Rocks, called the Mariners, where, to lighten the Vessel, he was obliged to throw overboard some Tons of Wood, by which the Ship was got off; and was then under a Necessity of casting away his Anchor, to prevent her falling back on the same Rocks. While he was in Distress, Captain Church, of Rhode-Island, dove in Sight, and came to his Assistance; he star'd him on Anchor, paid by him two Days, and assist'd in his Progress, if there had been Occasion, and to do him any Service in his Power.

Captain Landsdale, from Jamaica, on the 27th of last Month, in Lat. 25. 22 North, 50 Leagues to the Eastward of Sandy Hook, spoke with the William and Mary, bound to London from New-York.

The Managers of the Lottery for erecting a School-house for the Benefit of the Poor of the Dutch Reform'd Congregation, commonly call'd the Calvinists, in Philadelphia, hereby give Notice, that the Drawing will certainly begin the Twentieth Instant, at the Place mention'd in the Scheme or Bill Lottery.

A LIST OF LETTERS in the Post Office in Third-Street, Philadelphia (not before advertised.)

A	George Adams, N. Castle Co. Phil.	James Knox, Phil.	Post-Boat
	John Adams, do.	Edw. Kerr, do.	Phil.
B	Edw. Ball, do.	David Leitch, do.	do.
	Capt. George Briggs, do.	Elizabeth Lipscomb, do.	do.
	John Bevan, do.	Sarah Livingston, do.	Prepost.
	Daniel Bennett, do.	James Love, do.	Clap. Co.
	Moses Brinton, do.	Thomas Lint, do.	do.
	James Beise, do.	John Melly, do.	do.
	John Bailey, Haddonfield.	Janet M'Farland, do.	Farth Br.
		John Maxwell, do.	Phil.
C	Caleb Cowpland, jun. do.	Morgan Morgan, do.	do.
	John Collins, do.	Walton Marsh, do.	do.
	John Campbell, Copper Mine.	Nathaniel Mathewes, do.	do.
	John Collins, do.	Griffith Minshall, do.	Winning.
	John Cooper, do.	Phil. N.	do.
	Isaiah Coyle, do.	John Nicholson, do.	Shackley.
	William Conyngham, do.	Elizabeth Northy, do.	Penning.
		Mary Nelson, do.	Phil.
D	Sarah Daddington, do.	do. P.	do.
	Deacon Drummond, do.	Adam and Deacon Paines, do.	do.
	Thomas Downing, do.	James Parkinson, do.	do.
		do. R.	do.
E	Zelannah Edwards, do.	William Rich, do.	do.
		do. S.	do.
F	Richard Foster, do.	Richard Smith, do.	do.
	Jean Fortescue, do.	John Smith, do.	do.
	Mary Finch, do.	Cap. Salter, do.	do.
		Alexander Slater, do.	do.
G	Peter Gambley, do.	John Shannon, do.	Cape May.
		Jacob Spicer, do.	do.
H	Robert Hindlewood, do.	John Stapler, do.	Winning.
	William Haxton, do.	Thomas Stitzgerer, do.	Clap. Co.
	Mrs. Honourwood, do.	Richard Sanderson, do.	do.
	Edward Howell, West Trade.	do. T.	do.
	John Hugblon, do.	Mr. Troot, do.	do.
I		do. W.	do.
J	Michael Jeffery, do.	George Webb, and Son, do.	Phil.
	John Jermon, do.	do. Y.	do.
	William Jeffery, do.	Winning, Robert Young, do.	do.

Price current of the following Goods in Philadelphia.
 Flour 17s. 6d. Wheat 4s. 8d. Indian Corn 2s. 4d. Ship-bread 16s.
 Middling Ditto 22s. White Bisket 2s. 2d. Beef 60s. Pork 60s.
 Pipe Staves 7s. 10s. Barrel Staves 7s. 4s. Hogghead Staves 4s. 7d.
 Malaga Wine 7s. West-India Rum 3s. 3d. New-England
 Ditto 2s. 5d. Pennsylvania Ditto 2s. 6d. Molasses 2s.
 57s. 6d. Meliss 2s. 12. Salt 1s. 6d. Tobacco 20s. Penn-
 sylvania Leaf Sugar 13d. Powder 7s. 10. Hemp 4d.
 CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, INWARD ENTRIES,
 Snow George, William Quay from Barbados.
 Brig Rebecca, Daniel England, from Ditto.
 Brig John and Richard, Thomas Calvert from Ditto.
 Ship Charming Polly, William Morell from Ditto.
 Snow Melisent, John Cotton from Ditto.
 Brig Melly, Hugh Strwart from Jamaica.
 Schooner Molly and Hannah, James Campbell from Bolton.
 Brig Friendship, Thomas Power from Bermuda.
 Sloop Speedwell, Fortunatus Sheermain from R. Island.
 Ship Friendship, Hugh Wright from S. Martha.
 Ship Ariana, Alexander Kennedy, from Londonderry.
 OUTWARDS: Ship Myrella, William Marford for London.
 Snow Prince George, Benjamin Rawie for W. Indies.
 Schooner Abigail, Theophilus Cotton for Boston.
 Sloop Hamlet, William Barland for S. Carolina.
 Snow Anne, John Sobbold for Madeira.
 Sloop Betty, Samuel Loring for Providence.
 Snow Nancy, Samuel Appowen for W. Indies.
 CLEARERS: Brig Cumberland, John Lowrey to Jamaica.
 Snow Pally, Ceny Edwards to Ditto.
 Brig Shirley, Thomas Moore to Lisbon.
 Sloop Roza, John Clark to New-York.
 Snow Betty, Matthew Deffen to Madeira.
 Sloop Speedwell, Clark Sherman to R. Island.

Just published, and to be sold by the Princes Printing (Price 6d.)
THE VOTES of the last Session of Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania.

To be sold, by REED and FURMAN, in Trenton, a likely healthy Negro man, about 24 years of age, has been brought up to country Business; the purchaser may have a reasonable time for payment.

Also to be sold by William Douglas, about 4 miles from Allentown, two likely young Negro men, who have been brought up to country Business, and a Dutch servant girl's time, who has about four years and a half to serve. Any Person inclining to buy any of the above mentioned Persons, may know the terms by applying to either of the owners.

To be SOLD, or LETT,
 A House and lot or piece of ground in the City of Philadelphia, containing in breadth upon High-Street fifteen feet and inch, and in length or depth three hundred and forty, bounded northward with the said High-Street, outward with John Ogden's lot, southward with the back ends of Chestnut-Street lot, and westward with the lot of Marcus Kuhl. Enquire of HANNAH PEARSON, living in said house, or THOMAS SAY, in Second-Street, and know further.

N.B. The said Say has sundry sorts of medicines to sell.

Just imported in the last ship from London, and to be sold very cheap for ready money or short credit, by

WILLIAM CLAMPFFER,
 At his Store in Second-Street,
A NEAR ASSORTMENT OF EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS.

Just imported in the last vessel from Liverpool, and is to be sold by **EDWARD PENNINGTON.**
 At his Store, next door to Edward Carroll's, in Water-Street.
A Large assortment of Irish Linens, and various other choice Goods, which may be also had till in jars, fine salt, white first and second sugar, with sundry other sorts of goods.
 All persons inclin'd to the said Edward Pennington (whether Debit or Credit) are desired to discharge the same.

DANIEL BENEZET is removed from his House in Front-Street, to a House in Arch-Street, between Front and Second-Street, near the George Tavern, where he hath to sell a neat Assortment of European and East-India Goods.
 The 7 Mo.

The members of the **United Literary Company of Philadelphia**, are desired to meet on the 16th Inst. at the Library-room, in Second-Street, to choose a Treasurer, a Trustee, and a Clerk, and to make their ninth annual payment. By order of the Directors,
JAMES CHATTIN, Clerk.

The **Royal Patent MEDICINAL POWERS, or SNUFF**, which is well prov'd, and known to have cur'd many Thousand in most Difficulties incident to Human Nature, is, by Appointment of the Patent and Company, to be sold by **CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL,** at the Golden Ball, in Chestnut-Street, who is their only Agent to vend the same, and no other, in Philadelphia.

This excellent medicine operates on the head as a purgative, on the stomach and lungs as a dissolvent, and on the blood and veins, as an astringent.

By its operation on the head, dissipation of vapours, and warm stimulative quality, it effectually cures recent lunacies, dizziness and apoplexies, deafness, and all loss of eyes; breaks and carries off Impediments and obstructions inwardly or externally, quickens the spirits, and awakens them from a lethargic state; has a very good effect in all chronic cases, carries off the Stone and gravel, and the cataract; brings away the polypus in the nose, cures fits, agues, and all pains in the head and gums in a few minutes, or a very little time, without drawing tooth or flump.

By its power on the stomach and lungs, &c. it greatly dissolves congealed matter; and by the channel of the nose, by Sweat, urine, infallibly carries off every kind of putrefaction, and thus removing all obstructions or oppressions on the breast, stomach or lungs, it evacuates the Asthma, catarrh and plethoric; restores to the stomach and nerves their genial tone and Action, and thereby annihilates all hysterical disorders.

By its effluvia, astringent and purging quality, it clarifies the blood and veins; it will bring away any coagul'd, and sometimes slight quantities of other impure blood, but it is never attended with bad consequences, as it is part of the cure; restores the joints to their pulchre state, cures the scurvy, evil, leprosy humours, and pelticular fevers, banishes all relics of former infirmities, and unobtainable physicking, and re-establishes the whole animal economy in all their natural Functions, and a cure must ensue.

In singular use and excellence consists in being pleasant in the taking, happy in the operation, and morally certain in the cure. It blinds no business, sitting or drinking, &c.

In a word, as all disorders affect the head principally or eventually, so is the nose profundly to be the proper channel, through which all humors physick should pass; and however singular this may appear, we humbly apprehend it capable of anatomical demonstration, as well as experimental proof; and we think it oblig'd to any anatomist or physician, to show why all this may not be as well effected by the channel of the nose, as by that of the mouth; because, if there is any difference, we humbly apprehend it to be consequent of some modern discovery. And we further challenge them to show any medicine, or course of medicines, that will cure in general cases with equal safety and dispatch, as the **ROYAL PATENT MEDICINAL POWERS, or SNUFF.**

N.B. It has been imagin'd by some, that it cold or had weather this medicine is liable to give cold, because a very little stoppage sometimes is in the passage to the nostril, which is only the disorder's working off; but in moving about in bedsheets, it is clear that passage continually by its discharge, and on our faithful word no cold can be catch'd, or ever has, by this medicine, but quite otherwise, as we can plainly see, that to this affection; and that it cures the greatest colds, and the tribe of disorders they bring with them, in the worst of weather; therefore it is of great service in the winter, as it absolutely cures the asthma, plethoric, &c. giving immediate relief, if ever so bad; equalizes and imporesses immediately cur'd. If we have fall'd in any case, we are ready to finish all such cases in London, or any other place.

SAMUEL MAYOR, Dispensary,
CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL
 continues to sell Burlington's balsam of life, Balm of Mecca, British oil, Duff's elixer, Solomon's chain, liquor's grand elixer, Moser's female pills, Lector's pills, Swiss pills, Bernier's drops, Schenker's fever powder, and liquid pills, Glister's cordial, right French Hungary and Lovers water with great variety of drugs, medicines, essences, &c. with oils and colours for painting, varnishing and japanning, cinnamon, cloves, mace, and West-India's essences, and retail, as usual, at the lowest rates.
 He gives the best price for feathers and bee-wax.

Imported in the last Ship Consino, Stephen Belmont's warehouse, and the Ship Myrella, William Marford, from London, and to be sold cheap, for ready money or short credit, by
JAMES MCULLOUGH,
 At his Store in Front-Street, where Mr. Lewis Levy and Frank's formerly lived, and Mr. George Moffin lately removed from.

Silk-cloth, No. 1 to 7, FF gun powder, glass'd and voglain'd, 3s. 8, 10, 12, and 20s. each; shot; diamonds, tammies, cinnamon, silk veneerings, yd. wd. cords, flower'd lattins, an assortment of Scotch thread, yd. and y-Stra Ilom checks, ditto cordons, cotton bellandis, dy'd fullans, cotton tick fetts, kush, black and white half all penans, cloth and light colour'd sewing silk, assortment of ribbons, frizils, pins and taze, warrant hair hats, brown buckram, primed lises, light and purple ground, flaring lises, superfine fingerings, silk and hair bottoms, faxa, China back tufferies, cloth colour'd ditto, Scotch handkerchiefs, silk ditto, put paper, painted paper and cloths, 6 1/2 mdia, all-wide ditto, yard-wide ditto, childrens pumps, westons shoes, demy combats, emy 1/2 sole's clear laces, tanders, tandem galls, long laces, Campbell's handkerchiefs, prince's laces, Flannet's best-ticks, Dutch gutties, sewing wax, snuff boxes, nose-bags, tickling-gurges, brushes, childrens painted hats, toms and women's ditto, double and sing-a-silk caps, Turkey oil laces, assortment of Irish linen, clothing diaper, all-wide black perline, striped ditto, birdseye, coppers and silens, yard-wide tanjabs, cotton remains, plain and flower'd handkerchiefs, tea and cinnamon, y-gr. linen checks, pepper, assortment of pepper, iron manage-ry, and sundry other goods suitable for the season.

Imported in the last ship from London, and to be sold by
JOSEPH MORRIS,
 At his Store, next door to Market Street, at the corner of Black-

WESTON's best Snuff, and a great choice of English and India goods, very suitable for the season. These



We hear that the General Assembly of this Province have voted the Sum of Ten Thousand Pounds to be given to the King's Use at this Time; and also Five Hundred Pounds, to be given in Behalf of this Province, as a Present to the Indians of the Six Nations at the Treaty proposed to be held at Albany in June next.

Captain Cotton, from Barbados, advises, that off of Guadaloupe he was boarded by a French Guard de Coast, who, after asking him some Questions, and trying his Rum, Sugar, &c. left him, and went on board Capt. Lowther, of and for this Place from the same Island, of whom there is no Account since.

The Captains Retif, Litch, Cookson, and Waples, from this Port; a Vessel from Wilmington, and one from Salem, are arriv'd at Barbados.

Tuesday last the Ship Ariana, Capt. Kennedy, arriv'd here from Londonderry, by whom there is Advice, that Capt. Smith, in the Berryshire, from New-York, was arriv'd there, and had met with stormy Weather on his Passage, in which he lost his Boatboard, and was oblig'd to throw overboard Part of his Cargo: That in Lat. 26 N. he (Smith) took up all that were left of the People of the Ship Diligence, William Dixon Master, bound to Whitehaven from Choptank in Maryland, viz. The Captain, Mate, Supercargo, one Forthmasher, and two Boys; the rest, seven in Number, being drown'd; which Ship, after being four Weeks at Sea, lost her Masts in a Gale of Wind, had every Thing swept off of her Decks, and when met with by the Devoutheuse there was four Feet Water in her Hold; so that it was supposed the mast was sunk soon after they left her. The Hands were quite worn out with Fatigue, having been eight Weeks in a most dismal Condition; and the Supercargo was to be sent, that he did 31 Days before Capt. Smith got in.

Capt. Kennedy, about 200 Leagues to the Eastward of our Cape, met with a terrible Storm at Well and by South, and shipped a Sea; by which he lost all his Masts, had his Boat stove to Pieces, his Cabin, and every Thing on Deck, waf'd overboard, and his Ballast falling, the Vessel lay down on her Side, and continued in that Condition for several Hours, till they got the Ballast shifted again, when she righted. They then got up Jury-masts, and pieces their Sails and Rigging in the best Manner they could, and got safe in, without the Loss of any of their Men.