

PROVIDENCE AND COUNTRY GAZETTE; JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices,

both Foreign and Domestic.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1765.

[Vol. III.]

An Historical Account of the PLANTING and GROWTH of PROVIDENCE, interspersed with many interesting Particulars respecting the Origin, &c. of the neighbouring Colonies, and adjacent Towns, continued from No. 118.

GOD ALMIGHTY, in the early Age of the World, confounded the Language of Mankind, while they remained in the Plains of Shinar, and by that Means caused them to disperse and People the whole Earth; so in the Times I am writing of, he seems to have permitted Discord, Contentions, and the most unforgiving Temper of Mind, to prevail universally among the People, and to have made it a Means of planting most Parts of *New-England*. When we look back upon these People, who were Men of strong natural Powers, and many of them had much Learning; had lately left their Native Country, and all its Delights, forsook all for CHRIST'S Sake and the Gospel, and removed into a Wilderness; were poor, were laborious, were pious sincere Christians; were devout and zealous to a Fault; supported the most unblameable moral Character of any People, in any Age or Country; when after all this, and much more that might be truly said in their Favor, to see them writing one another without Reserve, for meer Wrangling; to view them pursuing each other to Banishment, and even to Death, as though they had dissembled every social Engagement, and cut asunder every tender Tie, and were abandoned to furious Madness, and unrelenting Cruelty,—what shall we say?—What can we think?—We can only deplore the miserable Imperfections of Human Nature, and stand amazed at the stupendous Mischances of the best of Men!

The Matters in Dispute, and which were the Ground of all these mighty Contentions, and keen Animosities, consisted chiefly in fine-spun Subtilties, and useless metaphysical Niceties; from the Knowledge, Belief, or Disbelief of which, Mankind could be made neither wiser or better. Indeed, in what Manner our religious Ideas ought to be ranged, that is, which ought properly to precede, and which follow, was the principal Point in Dispute: And this grand unintelligible Question, raised such Contentions, and bred such Uselessness in the Churches in the *Masachusetts* Colony, that many of considerable Note, for Piety, for Estate and Family, and for Usefulness, came to a Determination to remove once more into the Wilderness, quite out of, and beyond the Limits claimed by any of the Colonies yet settled. The principal of these was *William Coddington*, Esq; the Father of *Rhode-Island*; he was a Gentleman of Family, and of a competent Fortune, was chosen an Assistant of the *Masachusetts* Colony, while they were in *England*, and came over to *America* with the Governor, the Charter, and the Colony, in 1630, settled at *Dorset*, and was one of its first and most considerable Merchants. Mr. *John Clark* was another a Man of sound Understanding, sufficient Knowledge, and much Usefulness; who was afterwards this Colony's Agent in *England*, and procured its present Charter; he gathered, and was Minister of the First Baptist Church at *Rhode-Island*.—Those who joined with them in this Resolution to remove, were *William Hutchinson*, *John Coggeshall*, *William Affenburgh*, *Samuel Willcox*, *John Porter*, *John Sanford*, *Edward Burdett*, *Thomas Swanwick*, *William Dyer*, *William Erskine*, *Philip Sherburne*, *John Walker*, *Richard Gardner*, *William Basilton*, *Edward Hutchinson*, jun. and *Henry Ball*.

These having resolved to remove, sent Mr. *John Clark*, and another with him, to *Providence*, to advise with Mr. *Williams* on the Business, and to be informed where they might find a convenient Place to make their new Settlement. Mr. *Williams* recommended two Places to their Consideration, one by the *Indians* called *Socoman*, being the Lands in and about the present Town of *Warren*; the other, the Island called *Aquinet*,

now *Rhode Island*: But as they were determined to go out of every other Jurisdiction, that they might, if possible, avoid future Controversies, and were in Doubt whether these Lands were not within the Claim of *Plymouth* Colony; for clearing up that Doubt, Mr. *Williams* accompanied Mr. *Clark* to *Plymouth*, where they were informed, that *Socoman* was within, and esteemed as the very Ground of that Colony; but that they had no Claim to *Aquinet*, and advised them to settle there, where they should be esteemed and treated as Friends and Neighbours. Upon that Island they therefore now determined to sit down, if they could procure it of the *Indians*; and in order to do that, they prevailed on Mr. *Williams* to apply to the *Narragansett* Sachem in their Behalf, and, if possible, make a Purchase of the said Island for them. The King, or Sachem of the *Narragansett* *Indians*, at this Time, and perhaps a Year or two before, was the young *Ahantonno*; *Cavanais*, his Uncle, having had the Government of the Kingdom, and Guardianship of the young Prince, during his Minority, had, when he came to an Age fit to govern, delivered the regal Authority into the Hands of this his Nephew. To him, therefore, did Mr. *Williams* now make Application, for the Purchase of *Rhode-Island* for his Friends; and at length prevailed with him to make a Grant of that whole Island to Mr. *Coddington*, Mr. *Clark*, and their Associates.—The Sachem's Deed, or Grant, was signed the 24th Day of March 1633, Old Style.

The *Indians* seem not to have been induced to part with this Island, so much in Consideration of any Price that was paid them for it, as out of the great Love and Regard they bore to Mr. *Williams*, as appears from the Account he has left of this Transaction, in his own Hand Writing.—“It was not Price or Money that could have purchased *Rhode-Island*, but ‘twas obtained by Love, that Love and Favor which that honored Gentleman Sir *Henry Vane*, and myself, had with the great Sachem *Ahantonno*, about the League which I procured, between the *Masachusetts*'s *English* and the *Narragansett*, in ‘*Pegus* War.’—“For the *Indians* were very shy and jealous of selling the Lands to any, and chose rather to make a Grant (or Gift) of them to such as they affected.”

HAVING thus fairly acquired a just Title to the finest Island that is on the whole Sea Coasts of the Northern *British* Colonies, as well for its Form and Situation, as its fertile Soil, and beautiful Bays, capacious safe Harbors, temperate Climate, and healthful Air, they immediately began a Settlement at the Northern Part of the Island, opposite to *Mount Hope*, and near a Cove with a narrow Entrance, which they esteemed to be a good Harbor, and from which, it is probable, they named the Place *Providence*.—Here they incorporated themselves into a Kind of Body Politic, and chose Mr. *Coddington* to be their Judge and chief Magistrate. This was the Beginning of the second Town in the Colony of *Rhode-Island*; and in the same Year, considerable Numbers from several Towns in the *Masachusetts*, came and joined with them; and so much were they increased, within the Course of this whole Year, that in the fore Part of the next, they separated; and a Part of them removed toward the South-western End of the Island, where the Bay forms as it were a Cresent into the Land, and a small Island stretching its Length, between the two Head-Lands, leaves at each End a convenient Entrance into a safe and beautiful Harbor. On the Shores of this Harbor they now began a new Settlement; and as they had named that at the other End of the Island *Providence*, from the narrow Entrance of the Harbor; so having found here another safe Harbor, or Port, they, for that Reason, named this Place *New-Port*. This Town thus began in the Year 1639, was the Third, in Order of Time, planted in the Colony; but the exceeding Fertility of its Lands, its fine Situation, the Convenience of its Harbor, and affluent Circumstances of its first Inhabitants, all contributed to make it increase faster than any of the other, and to become, in a few Years, the most considerable Town in, and the Metropolis of the Colony.—Justice requires that I should here, once for the Whole, acknowledge, that I have borrowed a great Part

of this Account of the first Settlement of *Rhode-Island*, and some few other Articles, made Use of in the Course of these Papers, from the *Century Sermon* of the late ingenious and worthy Mr. *John Callender*.

FOUR Years after the first coming to *Providence*, a Settlement was begun at a Place about five Miles Southward from it, called by the *Indians* *Pawtucket*, where a fine fresh River, known by the same Name, falls into the *Narragansett* Bay, and within the Purchase Mr. *Williams* had made of the *Indians*.—This Settlement was made by *William Arnold*, *William Carpenter*, *Zachariah Rhodes*, and *William Harris*, who all removed from *Providence* thither, and seem to be induced to make this Remove for the Sake of the fine natural Meadows that were on both Sides of the aforesaid River.—And here still remains a numerous Posterity from each of these four first Planters.

THE next Plantation, begun within this Colony, was at a Place by the *Indians* called *Sbawomitan* now known by the Name of *Warwick*. Here a Purchase was made of a Tract of Land, bounding Northerly on *Providence* Purchase, and to extend about four Miles and an Half, South, and Twenty Miles West. This Purchase was made in the Beginning of the Year 1643, of *Ahantonno*, by *Randal Holton*, *John Wickes*, *Samuel Gerrard*, *John Greene*, *Francis Weston*, *Richard Waterman*, *John Warner*, *Richard Gardner*, *Samuel Sisson*, *Robert Potter*, and *William Woodale*. The Settlement at this Place, was begun, as I have good Reason to believe, a Year or two earlier than this Purchase of *Ahantonno*; and these Lands being first purchased of *Ponhars*, a petty Sachem, who, with his Tribe, were the Possessors of it, and this Purchase afterward assented to, and confirmed by *Ahantonno*, the principal Sachem. Be this as it will, this was the Beginning of the fourth Town in the Colony, planted by People Half from *Providence*, one from *Rhode-Island*, and the Rest, perhaps, *New-comers*.

[To be continued.]

Extracts from the BRITISH PRINTS, brought by the HARBOR PACKET-BOAT, which arrived at NEW-YORK on the 16th Ul. in 3 Weeks and 6 Days from YALMOUTH, viz.

LONDON, October 29.

WE are told, the several Councils lately held, were to read over the memorial of Prussia, Austria, and France, which have been presented by their respective ministers.

And it is said, that Prussia desires assistance against Austria and France, in case of new troubles, which she is apprehensive of from their jealousy of his influence in Poland; and that a strong memorial was also presented to the states of Holland, requesting the same; and to have immediate answers to both.

And on the other hand it is said, Austria and France, in their memorials, complain heavily against Prussia and Russia, and insist on knowing what part England intends to take in the new troubles that threaten Europe.

In answer to which, we are informed, that they were given to understand, that Great-Britain would no ways interfere in the affairs of Poland, as the Poles certainly had a right to choose their own King; and that if they had a mind to go to war, they might fight it out among themselves, which answer, if perceived in it, is thought, will preserve the peace of Europe; for if we would pay either side, the Germans would soon find an enemy.

It is said there is more money now in the bank than has been known for many years, occasioned by the owners of it waiting for a new Loan.

Extract of a letter from *Amberg*.
“Some late mysterious movements of his Prussian Majesty occasion no small speculation among the politicians here. He is a friend to Poland, in amity with Russia, in league with Vienna, and in friendship with France. How to reconcile the two former with his Majesty's strong attachment to the Ottoman Porte, or the latter with his obligations to Great-Britain, may perhaps appear a mystery which time only can unravel.”

Extra of a letter from an English Gentleman now residing at Kilmorby, to his friend at London.

"The country of Scotland is improving in every necessary convenience, and even luxury of life, with amazing rapidity. The daily progress of improvement is visible & fine, the time I came to it, the change for the better has been very considerable. In this city, they have at last fixed on the proper method of effectually promoting the cultivation of sciences and arts, by the institution of Societies. Three of these have been founded within these three years, and conducted with great expedition, unanimity, and success. The last was for the importation of American seeds. You know, I presume, that these Societies have already settled here a teacher of the English language, and have erected a manège, where the rising part of education is properly taught.

"If there be any justice in the reproach of barrenness, so generally thrown on this country, I must think it far more imputable to the inhabitants than to the soil; wherever this is properly cultivated, it yields a very ample increase. Agriculture seems indeed to have been hitherto but little attended to by the generality of the Scots; but now, I can assure you, it begins to gain that great attention which it merits; and from those too who are alone capable of conceiving and executing plans for its real and permanent improvement. I mean the gentlemen of this country, who apply to husbandry with a very general and laudable assiduity.

"Our university has lately received a considerable addition, by the appointment of Mr. Kuffel to the profession of natural philosophy; the former professor, Mr. Ferguson, being removed to that of moral philosophy. We expect too some important changes in the profession of Medicine. These, with the appointment of Dr. Blair to the Chair of Rhetoric, and Dr. Robertson to the Principalship, both which functions they fill with uncommon applause, make this unquestionably, in many respects, the best university in Europe. You may believe, at least, that I am persuaded of it, by my pressing so much of my time in this place.

"I am, &c.

Extract of a letter from Bruffin, Sept. 28.

"Paris is not the only place which the English resort to; this city comes in for a share of their favours. We reckon there are above 400 persons of fashion, English, here at this time, who all spend their money generously, and live elegantly. The English hotel is so full, that within these few days above a dozen equipages were obliged to be dismissed, because they had not room to enter them."

Extract of a letter from Prague, Aug. 11.

"There has been a few weeks ago, a remarkable duel fought here between two Irish officers in the imperial service. The affair was as follows: Captain Sullivan, who belongs to a regiment quartered in Italy, came to this city on a visit to see his friends; Lieut. O'Kelly, of Kinney's regiment, with whom he was very intimate, made Sullivan an offer of accommodating him in his own apartment during his stay, which was accepted. O'Kelly being invited to dine with the grand Burgrave, took Sullivan in his hand, as his friend, but at this entertainment O'Kelly being placed at the right hand (the seat of honor) Sullivan took great offence that an inferior officer should be seated above him: He said little about it till some time after, when O'Kelly being invited to dine with count Clarion, and again taking Sullivan with him, it happened the same as before, for O'Kelly was universally well received and respected. Sullivan being now highly piqued; insulted O'Kelly, charging him with taking him to dinners on purpose that he might be affronted; and one word bringing on another, it came to a great length, that Sullivan drawing O'Kelly was obliged to do the same; and calling to G—d to witness the necessity he was under of doing it, Sullivan cried out in a rage, *blud and w—ds, who do you think will fight you when you call THAT man to your aid.* They then made several passes but were soon parted by the guard. Meeting a few nights afterwards at the play-house, Sullivan again insisted on fighting, when both of them retiring into a back yard, they fought for some time almost in the dark, having only the small portion of light which the stars afforded. O'Kelly was wounded in the breast and wrist, and soon afterwards his sword broke, but not knowing it, he made a pass at Sullivan, and struck him on the breast with the now blunt point; perceiving the accident, he asked Sullivan to let him fetch another sword, which was agreed to; but O'Kelly now finding his wounds bleed apace, told it to his antagonist, who running up to him, said, Dear O'Kelly, I hope you are not killed; and taking him in his arms, he carried him to a surgeon hard by to be dressed. O'Kelly soon recovered, and the affair being made up, Sullivan set off for Italy, to join his regiment."

October 31. A correspondent feeds us word, that the reading the account of a duel in our paper of the 20th inst. between two Irish gentlemen, brought to his mind the following: Sir Daniel

O'Carrol, an Irish baronet, in the reign of Queen Anne, having left the Spanish service, in which he commanded a troop of horse, and which he brought over with him some time after, met with Sir Harry O'Neal, his countryman, in the Spanish service, who upbraided him with the treachery of his conduct on which a challenge was given by Sir Daniel, and in the encounter Sir Harry was run through the body: On Sir Daniel's perceiving it, he roared, and taking his friend by the hand, said, "Dear Sir Harry, if you are dead, bleed, ——— To which Sir Harry answered, "Not dead, but *spitcotted* by G—d."

A young fellow of the city of Bristol, being in London lately, was out of curiosity, led to see the Lunatics confined in bedlam: His first approach was to the cell of a poor man, to whom he addressed himself thus: "Soho! what brings thee here?" The miserable object remaining silent, he repeated his question, and was answered only by a languishing look, which so enraged the visitant, that he immediately spit in his face through the grate; this caused him to twist gape his face with a wisp of straw, and raising his drooping head; he made him this calm, false, and sensible reply; "Because God, Sir, deprived me of that blessing which you never enjoyed."

A few Days ago, one Griffith, a Welch flook-maker in Smithfield, thro' a bravado of drunken heroism, held one of his fingers in the blaze of a candle, till it was burnt to the bone: the consequence of which will in all probability be the loss of his arm, as the part began to mortify next morning.

Nov. 3. We hear that Messrs. Jackson and Wilson, the fortunate discoverers of the qualities of the plants whose juices turn deal shavings into gold have resolved, at present, not to ship the plant, or any of its effects, as they at first proposed; being determined first to try an experiment on themselves, by two months smothering in a bath filled with the juice of the plant; by which time, they judge their bodies will be reduced so small as to enable them to creep into two ounce phials, when they are to prepare a scheme to pay off the national debt, which scheme, we hear, is to be exhibited by themselves in the phial, to a grand assembly, next February, in the patronage of the great genius who some years ago jumped into the quart bottle, and afterwards down his own throat.

It is farther said, the silver-smith who made the experiment is to be made master of the company of gold-smiths, to be established on this happy occasion.

It is said, that a Scheme is now under Consideration for lessening the National Debt by an Annuity Lottery. The Tickets are to be 100 l. each, to be purchased at Par at the Bank for a limited time, thereby to hinder the evil effects of Alley-Jobbing: The Banks are to be an Annuity of three per cent. for the life of the Owner. Eight per cent. interest to be allowed upon the whole sum to be raised, three per cent. of which to be for the Banks as above; and from the other Five &c. to be deducted, and the remainder to be divided in Prizes.

Nov. 10. It is reported that a great sum has been offered to the rest of a certain great statesman for the copies of some of his papers; and that great sums have also been offered heretofore to part with them.

Last Saturday died, in Long's-court, St. Martin's-street, Leicester-Fields, Mr. Aaron Bartholomew Treachant, of Virginia, who had the care of the Cherokee Indians now in town.

Samples of cinnamon, gum copal, wild mace, and cassia, the growth of St. Vincent, in the West-Indies, have been lately imported, which is said to equal the best from the East-Indies.

The transports are yet detained at Spithead, the wind being very boisterous and foul. — There is an account of a French 54 gun ship being gone upon the coast of Guinea, to effect a settlement somewhere near Gambia. — That the Edgar man of war, of 60 guns, has been lying their six weeks in Plymouth sound, waiting only for sailing orders, 'tis said she is going comodore upon the coast of Guinea, and there are great numbers of young gentlemen upon preferment going in her.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Oct. 20.

"It is now whispered, that the late embarrasements to Cayenne in the West-Indies, are not more with a view to the better cultivation of that island than to effect a French settlement in the Gulf of Darien, near the Isthmus."

We are informed a young West Indian of fortune lost no less than seven thousand Guineas at the late Newmarket races, by bets on the Duke of Grafton's Antonius.

We are credibly informed the Merchants of the three American Colonies, New-England, Pennsylvania and New-York, by the late mail, have remonstrated to the Ministry, in very moving terms, against the cruel and illegal proceedings of the French Governors in the West-Indies, on account of their behaviour to such British subjects as have the misfortune, either through stress of weather,

or other revolutionary causes, to approach their coast; in which case confiscation and imprisonment ensue. It is said this petition, couched in the best terms, with occasion such a fleet to be constantly kept cruising in the West-Indies, that shall not only revenge the past, but prevent the future insult to the honour of his Majesty's subjects in that part of the world.

Advices from Genoa the 6th ult. import, that the government hath ordered a tribunal to be established in Corsica, the seat of which is to be fixed at Badia, and is to respect the Republic: from whence is concluded that the commanding of the French troops will precede at this tribunal, and will have a Vice-generat under him.

Several Gardiners and Husbandmen have, within these few Days, engaged themselves to go to New-York, where great encouragement is given them.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint ——— Gates, Esq; to be a Major in the 60th or Royal American regiment of foot, in the room of Major Mackey, deceased.

If our colonies, from any dissent or any restraints that have been laid on their commerce, should take it in their heads to raise strength themselves, all such goods and manufactures as they are wont to be supplied with from England. Of what use or benefit will they be to that Kingdom? This would be a multi-verse blow to our trade and commerce, and therefore it is hoped, soon remedy will be immediately found out and applied.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Oct. 30.

"A great number of orders are come over to this Kingdom for butter, in particular for the port of London, yet the prices do not rise, which shews we have plenty of butter in cash, the last market day, at Cork, sold for 29s. Irish, the said ditto, in full bond, 3s ditto, in cash, English, 20s. which is less than three pence per lb. Irish; and at Limerick it sold in large casks for 30s. per cwt. so that you will have it on your side of the water very good and cheap, if some particulars do not, as they formerly did, viz. rank Scotch thinking butter for Irish."

They write from Londonderry in Ireland, that the merchants there are going to put up two whole length Pictures of the Right Hon. the lord chief Justice Pratt, and Mr. Pitt, in the gallery of that royal city.

His Highness Prince William (next brother to the Duke of York) will soon be created Duke of Lancaster, and have his Household settled.

We are informed, that the Lord Mayor elect being a widower, his youngest daughter will receive the honours.

A Gentleman arrived a few days ago from Lille in Flanders, whose veracity is indubitable, says, that he saw there a Frenchman exhibit a collection of sparrows, which little animals actually danced country and figure dances with great propriety and regularity.

Nov. 11. It is now said, in order to prevent impositions and needless expence, no future Indian chief or black, from Africa or America, will be countenanced in London, who do not bring over proper certificates, signed by their nation, and back'd by the British Governor, testifying forth the reasons of their expedition; and whatever Captain, either in the navy or merchant's service, importing such, without such vouchers, will be liable for the expence.

Several hundred Tons of Irish provisions have been contracted for at Cork, by order of the King of Portugal, for victualling some of his Majesty's ships, which are now fitting out for sea. [It is thought this occasioned the Linchargo to be laid on at that Place, as it was conjectured they were assigned for France.]

They write from Corfica, that several Officers of the Malcontents, seduced by Motives of Gain, formed a Resolution to massacre Pascal Paoli, who is now arrived at 80 years of Age. They were assembled at a Public House to concert Measures for the Execution of their Design, where they let drop some unguarded Expressions, which escaped in the Warmth of their Debates, and which were overheard by the Master of the House, who gave Information thereof. The Conspirators were arrested, and carried before Paoli, who addressed himself to them thus: "Gentlemen, although you proposed to take away my Life, which gives me a lawful Power over you, I will not take this Advantage. Return then in Peace, and examine from this Moment, whether I deserve your Enmity. I am ready to submit, if you send a single Article to lay to my Charge." The Officers in Confusion confessed their Crime, shewed a sincere Repentance, acknowledged they were corrupted to the undertaking this base Purse, but without naming their Employers. Paoli displayed farther Magnanimity in not pressing them to a Discovery. A rare Example of Moderation, which will be more admired than imitated.

Letters from Warsaw, of the 8th ult. relate the following Particulars of the late sudden irruption of the Prussian Hussars in Great Poland, as authentic, viz. Capt. Pernelli, who commanded the 1st Detachment, rushed unexpectedly, with his Men

Spored in Hand, into the Lands of Prince Sule-
 Re-24, General in the Service of the Empress
 Queen, dismissed his Guard at Zdony, and took
 away with Persons they thought proper: In the
 name of those other small Parties of Hussars polikized
 transcripts of the Avenues of Kolobka, d'Oulow,
 Znanowicz, and the adjacent Villages; from
 whence they carried off by Force, M. Kolchenbater
 Comandary of Otten with a Number of Burghers,
 and other Inhabitants, who were born indeed in
 Silesia, but had been settled in Poland many
 Years; and all went without paying any Defence
 to Age or Rank. These Detachments, from after
 the above Transactions returned from Great Poland.

In consequence of a memorial being the 9th
 instant, presented to his Majesty by the Right
 Hon. Lord Egmont, in the name of the Right
 Hon. Board of Annals, setting forth the great
 utility of engraving the ancient artificers
 in his Majesty's yards; praying at the same
 time, that some Provision might be made for
 that his Majesty was most graciously pleased
 in his goodness to promise to good work, by
 directing, that a statute to the form proposed by
 the said memorial, should be made, by which
 the said artificers, should be rewarded for their
 past services, be entitled to a pension of
 twenty pounds per annum. An order for which
 was sent on Thursday last to all his Majesty's
 yards, where it was diffused a general joy
 and satisfaction.

Out of forty-seven fergoons mates who went
 out in the Havana expedition, only two have fur-
 vived to return to England.---So fatal was that
 climate.

Most of the Journey-men Taylors, said to have
 engaged themselves for Germany, and the contin-
 ent, we are now informed, are going to embark
 for the new settlements in the West-Indies. Two
 Dollars per Day is the common Wage for a good
 Hand at the Grenadades.

The last Accounts from Genoa advise, that the
 Carlean Malcontents are preparing to dispute
 the debarking of the French Troops.

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina) Dec. 7.
 We hear the sum of 10,000 sterling will be
 granted next sessions of parliament, to each of the
 provinces of Carolina, Georgia, and the two
 Floridas, to be applied for the better encourage-
 ment of the growth and culture of saw silk in
 America; the government being determined to
 maintain, if possible, the balance of this valuable
 manufacture in our hands.

The number of new settlers who have had war-
 rants for land granted them in this province for
 ten months past, amounts to upwards of 370.

WILLIAMSBURG, (Virginia) Dec. 14.
 A Motion to be considered at one of the striking
 accidents that will prevent the remembrance of the
 year 1703, down to the latest posterity.

It has been a practice, all the time out of mind,
 with traders and planters in this colony, to
 remove by water from one port or district to ano-
 ther, effects (that cannot be comprehended within
 the forbidding words of a fraudulent or contra-
 band trade) without calling at the Office of the
 port from whence or to which they transport the
 goods for proper permits; but from a recent,
 notable instance, it seems to be necessary to ad-
 vance all traders and others, that every commodity
 found under such a circumstance will be seized,
 by authority derived from the Parliament for that
 purpose, however delaying and expensive such a
 measure may prove to the honest man who gets his
 bread by oysters or oyster shells, or that trades
 only in commodities not subject to any duty by
 any law whatever, or to the planter that removes
 things of his own growth from one plantation to
 another, situated on different rivers or districts.
 They all will, it is hoped, be thankful for this
 caution, and with duty submit, as children do to
 rods exercised by cruel and inconsiderate pa-
 rents. Time, which has brought many (once)
 unlikely things to pass, may mature every little
 state of infancy into a robust and more manly con-
 dition; and then perhaps some parents will judge
 it convenient to relax into a more natural family
 connexion, for it is of divine truth, that king-
 doms divided against themselves cannot stand;
 and in the histories of Imperial travels, we read
 that cruelty and severity have produced their fe-
 leral evils, as well as luxury. The honest ad-
 monition of one who is,

Et patrie et patria factis servamus.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.
 The Brig Monckton, Capt. Buon, that drove
 off of Dunk's Bar, is a shore lower down off of
 Fortescue's Island, where, it is feared, the ship
 will likewise be lost; Part of the Cargo, it is hoped,
 may be saved.

The Schooner Polly, Capt. Avery, from North-
 Carolina, that was left in the Ice below the Mouth
 of Colahan's Creek, drifted down to the Cape,
 where she was boarded by some of our Pilots, and
 fitted up for service.

NEW-YORK, January 21.
 At the General Assizes held here last Week for
 the City and County of New-York, Dennis Hall,
 and Mary Yates, were tried, convicted and con-
 demned to be hanged on Friday the Eighth of
 February, for picking of Pockets.

BOSTON, January 23.
 Thursday last the General Assembly made
 Choice of Richard Jackson, Jun. Esq. of London,
 Agent for this Province, in the Room of Jasper
 Mauduit, Esq. who has resigned.

Last Friday in the Afternoon Capt. Arthur
 Savage, of this Town, being at the Office of
 Benjamin Kent, Esq. Attorney at Law, suddenly
 dropt down dead, without speaking a Word.

We hear Capt. Cochran in a Brig from this
 Place, bound to South-Carolina, foundered off
 Cape Hatteras, the Mazer and Hands got safe to
 North-Carolina.

They write from Newport, that great Quan-
 tities of the Cargo of the Sloop Don Carlos,
 Captain Joseph Cozzens, of that Place, consisting
 chiefly of Flax-Seed and Rum, have driven ashore
 on Long-Island, where that Vessel was lately lost.
 She had a valuable Cargo, and about 120 l. ster-
 ling in Specie on board, belonging to Gentlemen
 of that Town--The People, being fix in Num-
 ber, all perished, viz. the Master, Robert Cozzens,
 Mate, one Mr. Dickinson, Passenger, late a
 Middleman of the Middleton Man of War, an
 Apprentice Lad, an Indian and a Negro.--Capt.
 Cozzens was a Person highly respected, and con-
 sequently his Death greatly lamented; and it be-
 ing attended with the Loss of so many others, as
 well a considerable Interest, renders it a very af-
 fecting Misfortune.

PROVIDENCE, February 2.

The Brig lately wreck'd on Block-Island, ap-
 pears to be the Golden Grove, Robert Chitty,
 Master, belonging to Newcastle, and was bound
 from Cape to Halifax, laden with Provisions for
 the Use of His Majesty's Troops in that Quarter.
 Great Part of her Cargo, we hear, is saved.

Ninety-one Virginians, and One Hundred and
 Sixteen Pennsylvania's, Prisoners, Men, Women,
 and Children, taken Captive by the Indians, were
 delivered to the Hon. Col. Bouquet, by the Mil-
 ponds, Delaware, Shawanoe, Wyandotte, and
 Moncktons, at Tuscarawas and Mankungum, in
 November 1764.

A few Nights ago, as Mr. John Blackmar,
 one of the Under Sheriffs for this County, was
 going from hence to his House in Scituate, he
 was attacked, about 10 o'Clock, before he had
 proceeded one Mile, by a single Foot Pad, who
 suddenly seizing the Bridle of his Horse, with a
 Threat demanded his Money: On this Mr. Blackmar
 made several strokes at him with the Butt
 End of his Whip, the tail of which brought him
 to the Ground, and he was instantly dismounted
 with intent to secure him; but the Fellow recover-
 ing himself before he could get hold of him,
 made a precipitate Retreat out of the Road, over
 Fences and Snow Banks, where a Pursuit with a
 Horse was impracticable; and thereby this Vil-
 lain escaped.

C. S. Sturdy, Seven o'Clock, P. M.—The
 Western and Southern Mills not arrived.

To the Printer of the Providence Gazette, &c.
 S. R.

By giving the following Matters of Fact a Place
 in your polite Papers, you may put some among us upon
 THINKING; so necessary at all Times, but more especially
 during the important Transactions of the ap-
 proaching Session. Yours, &c. *****

The Hero indeed!

MONSIEUR FENWICK, the French Minister,
 having an account of great Importance to
 transmit in the British Court, (in the Reign of
 King Charles II.) desired to enter into a particu-
 lar Friendship with the Earl of Clarendon; and to
 make all good the better, made him an Offer
 of Ten Thousand pounds Sterling, assuring him that
 the same handsome Present should be renewed to
 him every Year.—The Earl of Clarendon an-
 swer'd, "he served a great and bountiful Master,
 who knew well how to support and reward his
 Servants;" and rejected the Motion with great
 Indignation.—Some after, the Earl waited upon
 the King, and acquainted him with the important
 Affairs, and then very honestly told him what a
 vast Sum of Money he had been offer'd by the
 French Minister. The King ask'd him, why he
 did not take it? And advis'd him by all Means to
 accept of it.—"What," says the Earl, "have you a
 Mind that I should betray my P. The King answer'd, "I
 know Nothing can tempt you to betray me.—Then,
 says he, you know me better than I do myself.—For
 (added he) if I take this Money I shall find the
 Sweet of it, and then justly to have it continued to
 me by deservin' it."
 N. B. Reader, art thou embarr'd, pro or con
 in Paris Affairs?—Then, not only think and ap-
 prove of this Story, but go and use it wisely.

TO BE SOLD, BY
ALEXANDER BLACK,
 AND
ARCHIBALD STEWART,

Near the West end of the Great Bridge,
 in PROVIDENCE:

A good assortment of checks;

Irish lincens; tanned bollands; garlis; dowlas;
 cambricks; lawns; silk and thread gauze;
 chintz and callico; black affray; wide and nar-
 row Persian; black and pink-colour'd pelorg
 fatin; figured mode for capuchins; large black
 Barcelona and other silk handkerchiefs; meaz
 silk cravats; lincen handkerchiefs; silk and wor-
 lediments; knee garters; sewing silk; coloured
 threads; &c. Striped and plain cambricks; tartan
 plaids; broad cloths; thickets; cotton velvets;
 silk duto; mens and womens worlans; cotton
 cloth; shalloons; tammys; buttons; mo-
 hair and twill; slue duffis; ozanabigs; felt and
 calbor hats; nails and brads; desk furniture;
 double and single spring locks; shoe buckles;
 cafe, jack and pen knives; pewer; frving pans;
 saw-mill, cross-cut, and hand-saw files; rasps;
 plain iron; English steel; wood carvers; gimlets;
 shoe hammers, awls, and tacks; red wax; judi-
 go; brimstone; chalk; powder and shot; good
 cotton wool; raisins of the sun; pepper and
 spices of all sorts; bibles, testaments, spelling-
 books, psalters, and primers; West-India and
 New-England rum; sugar and molasses; tea,
 coffee, and chocolate; with a variety of other ar-
 ticles not here inferred.—Also, choice butter,
 by the Sixtin or smaller quantity; caecic and
 Bristol beer in bottles.

N. B. The above goods will be sold only for
 cash, or pay that may suit, and at the lowest
 prices.

Said BLACK and STEWART once more
 request all Persons indebted to them, especially
 those whose engagements are elapsed, to make
 immediate payment, or other adequate satisfac-
 tion; and it is hoped that all such will comply with
 this reasonable demand.—But should any neglect,
 they may expect to meet with trouble, which
 honor and generosity may not prevent.
 Providence, Feb. 2, 1765.

PROVIDENCE, February 2, 1765.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate,
 of BENJAMIN CARY, jun. late
 of PROVIDENCE, deceased, are de-
 sired to make immediate Payment, to us
 the Subscribers, Administrators on said
 Estate, and those who have any Demands,
 are also desired to bring them in, that
 they may receive Satisfaction.

BENJAMIN CARY,
BENONI PEARCE.

TO BE SOLD, CHEAP FOR CASH,
 AT THE
POST-OFFICE,

(Opposite the Church) in PROVIDENCE;
 A new Collection of Books, &c.

Amongst which are the following, viz.
 BIBLES, Testaments, and Common Prayer
 Books. The Spectator, 8 Vols. Guardian,
 2 Vols. Preceptor, 2 Vols. Keyler's Travels,
 4 Vols. Derham's Astro and Physico Theo-
 logy. Martin's Philofofia Britannica, 2 Vols.
 Hand Maid to the Arts, 2 Vols. History of an
 Orphan, 4 Vols. Apophthegms of the Ancients,
 2 Vols. Almoraz and Hamet, an Oriental Tale,
 2 Vols. Pamela, 4 Vols. Adventures of a
 Guinea, 2 Vols. Telemachus. Anson's Voyage,
 with elegant CUTS. The Complete Jurym-
 an. Universal Gazetteer. Jenks's Meditations,
 2 Vols. The Family Instructor, 2 Vols. Hearty's
 Communicant Companion. Henry on the Plea-
 sures of Religion. Doddridge's Rise and Pro-
 gress of Religion in the Soul. Doddridge on
 Education, and his Sermon to young People.
 Pommet's Poems. Watts's Lyric Poems and
 Hymns. Hervey's Meditations. Pilgrim's Pro-
 gress. Allen's Alarm. Religious Courtship.
 Tate and Brady's Psalms. Love's Surveying.
 Small Account Books, and Patchwork Pocket
 Cases. Gunter's Scales. Almanacks for 1765;
 —with sundry instructive Pamphlets; amongst
 which are a few of Mr. Dickinson's Dialogue, &c.
 on the Divine Right of Infant Baptism, with
 Mr. Gill's Objections against it, the Rev. Mr. Clark's
 Defence thereof, in Answer to Dr. Gill, and the
 Doctor's Reply thereto: Also, the Rev. Mr.
 Backus's Discourses, and his Letter to the Rev.
 Mr. Lord, of Norwich, containing Remarks on
 his Writings in Favor of Infant-Baptism, and
 sundry other Matters respecting the Church and
 Ministry.

To the PRINTER of St. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.

SIR, To see with one's own Eyes, is perhaps the worst Direction a Man can go by in the political World, as he is pretty sure of travelling alone by that Means, and may possibly hit his Nose against a Post into the Bargain.

Notwithstanding which, I cannot but be so singular as to feel with Indignation on the outrageous Violence of Party Scribblers, on both Sides, for many Months past: Of Scribblers, I say, for I am far from imagining the Leading Men, in general, of either Side, are disposed to give their Sanction to the Abuse that is so liberally bestowed on their Opponents. It is a well known Fact, that Mr. Pitt never descended to look into a single political Pamphlet, except the 45th N. Briton; and that merely because he perceived it likely to become an Object of parliamentary Debate. Now I mention that Gentleman, I must take the Liberty of saying, that I believe him to be the most able, upright, and spirited Minister, that ever graced the Annals of our Country, and that the very Sound of his Name

Has struck more Terror to the Soul of France Than could the Subjunctive of ten thousand Soldiers, All amid in Proof, and led by

But at the same Time, to keep up the Character of Impartiality, I most firmly believe that his Spirit, on some Occasions, went too far; and that had his expensive Administration continued the War some Time longer, we might have cried out with King Pyrrhus, "Such another Victory, and we are undone!" Let us even suppose, that by refusing the Terms on which the late Peace was concluded, we might, after fighting two Years more, have reduced our Enemies so low, that they would have acquiesced in our keeping the two Sugar Islands. It appears, to a Denonstration, that the necessary Expence of continuing the War on the old Plan for that Time, would have amounted to more than the Fee-Simple of the Sugar Islands put together. This, perhaps, may be considering the Matter too much in Counting-House Light, for the Taste of a great Minister, but is not a jot the less true on that Score. A Point, where the whole is at Stake, cannot be examined in too many Views. Even our Thinkers, Taylors and Coblers are Politicians, and the first to roar for War; as they would be the first to roar against the additional Halfpence on their Pot of Rhenish, when that War had made the levying it necessary. It may be affirmed therefore, though by refusing the offered Terms we might possibly have made a more brilliant Treaty, it would not have been so durable as it is now likely to prove; and, in our Situation, the latter is by far the more essential of the two. I hope we may conclude, notwithstanding the Assertions of our Politic-mongers to the contrary, that the French arc by no Means disposed to break with us; and I think every Man who wishes a Rupture (till our Circumstances are better able to support it) an Enemy to his Country in the worst Degree.

In short, Mr. Baldwin, I can only receive one Advantage that can accrue from those outrageous Exclamations; that the French, conscious of a strong Party here, ready to take all Advantages to claim us upon any Infractions of the Peace, may possibly be more cautious how they give Occasion for Complaint; for I am firmly persuaded, that Court is in itself not disposed to quarrel with us. Whatever ill-blood there may be in another Quarter, it is to be hoped, they, who have more Interest in that Ministry than ourselves, will, for their own Sakes, prevent its breaking out.

I am, Sir, Your constant Reader. O. Y.

To the PRINTER, &c.

IT was, a few Years ago, the Pride of this Nation to boast of its internal Peace. The Head of the Body politic managed so agreeably, that there were no Factions, no Parties, no disturbance of public Tranquillity, to clog the Wheels of Government, and to favor the Intrigues and Interest of our Enemies. Every Heart united to strengthen the State, and to support the Measures of the Court; and their Councils were crowned with Victories, Conquests, and Glory.

But "Times are changed, and we are changed in them." We have undergone a national Metamorphosis. Deprived of that Head, to whose Wisdom and Conduct so great Things are ascribed, the Nation is degenerate into Faction, and divided into Parties. We hear no longer the Voice of Triumph and Victory. Power, and the

Means of acquiring and of keeping it, seem to be the only Study of the Great: While our natural Enemies, whom we so lately reinitiated in that Power and Strength our Arms had taken from them, are contriving every Artifice to defeat our small Advantages referred by Treaty, and have already dared to act in what they would deem an hostile Manner in us.

This Conduct of those charged with the Management of the national Interest, and the disagreeable Effects of our internal Divisions, have started a Question amongst some, whose Loyalty has never been impeached, and whose Love for their Country will never suffer them to join in any Measures dangerous to its Constitution; "Whether a good Member of the Common-Wealth may remain neuter, when he sees his Country divided by Factions or Parties?"

In answer to this Question, I will ask another, "What would become of a Common-Wealth, should every good Citizen, and virtuous Man, withdraw himself in Time of Danger; quit the Business of his Country, and meddle neither Way when civil Discord rages, and when his Fellow-Subjects are divided into strong and powerful Factions?" The very Idea we have of good and virtuous, is sufficient to resolve the Question. Such a one ought to use his Endeavours to calm Tumults, to reconcile Differences, and to persuade the People to sacrifice some Reclamations to their Country's Safety, and to remonstrate against bad Measures, that have given Occasion for universal Discontent and Dislike. But if the Passions of either Party be wound up to such a Pitch as not to listen to the Dictates of Reason, or their Minds so corrupted, as not to bear the Application of any Remedy, a good Patriot cannot justify himself upon the Principles of Duty to his King and Country, by keeping out of the Storm, and not joining himself to either of the contending Parties.

Let him read the Law in this Cafe made and provided by Solon the Athenian, which, marked them with Infamy, who pretended to stand neuter in any civil Sedition. And Plutarch lays it down as an indispensable Duty, That private Men are not to regard their own Affairs, nor the Security of their own Persons, so as to abandon their Concern and Love for their Country; nor so to conduct themselves, as to wait an Opportunity of joining, without Danger, with the Party that should remain victorious: For, if the best Men should refuse to consult their own Quiet, as to quit the Service of their Country, because it happens to be divided, they deliver over the Administration of national Affairs into Hands that will never seek its Peace, nor promote its Interest.

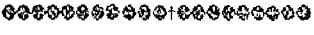
To the PRINTER.

THE Importance of the colonies to Great-Britain needs no explanation; and I make no doubt the public will readily agree, that they are not now to be considered in the infant state they were half a century past: a late instance gives us a striking proof of what consequence they now think themselves, and what we may hereafter expect from them. I must refer you to a pamphlet, that has been lately distributed at the coffee-houses for perusal, complaining of the resolutions of late taken, for laying a small, though first tax on themselves, for their own safety. The said pamphlet did not make on me any impressions in their favor, except only in their saying it was done without their having any part in doing it. It is evident from several Citations therein, that they think themselves invested with a legislative authority, and the liberty granted them for making sumptuary laws is alone sufficient, without being at all regulated by its parent and preserver.

It must be acknowledged, that from the present unconnected situation of the colonies with Great-Britain, there is some colour for dissatisfaction; as it is most certainly the natural and invaluable right of every British Subject (however remote) that no money shall be levied by any other authority than their own; of which privilege, after their present situation, they are entirely deprived.

I therefore do apprehend it worth the consideration of the ministry, whether it would not be for the interest of the body politic tamely to prevent an evil, that may not hereafter be so easily remedied; by uniting them to the legislature at home, and admitting a proper number of representatives from each colony to have seats in an House of Commons. By this means their principal men will be kept where they ought to be (near the fountain of government) as the same time be pleased, and their property be circulated, by their own consent, from thence to this side of the water. Their present Assemblies (which are now considered by themselves as Parliaments) will then be useful to them, as was first intended, in the same manner as are our incorporated cities;

they will then have no room to complain of bearing a part of the burthen with its parent, now they are arrived to manhood, and, I will venture to add, are in their full strength and vigor. BRITANNICUS.



WINDHAM, January 17, 1765. WHEREAS there was a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Susquehanna Purchase, and also of the First and Second Delaware Companies, held at Windham on the sixteenth Day of January Inst. and, for several Reasons, was adjourned to the twenty-fourth Day of April next:—These are therefore to give Notice to all Persons concerned therein, to attend said Meeting, if they see Cause, on the twenty-fourth Day of April next, at the Court-House in Windham aforesaid.

Elisabeth Dyer, Jedediah Elderdin, John Smith, Samuel Gray, } Susquehanna Committee.

John Curtis, Jacob Fitch, Isaac Tracy, Elijah Tracy, } Delaware Committee.

Stolen or strayed from

the Barn of the Subscriber, in Cumberland, on the Night of the 17th Instant, a dark brown Mare, with a small white Strip on her Forehead, 14 Hands high, and about 5 Years old: She is a handsome high courag'd Creature, and mostly inclinable to pace.---It being pretty evident that said Mare was stolen, whoever apprehends the Thief, so that she may be recover'd, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS Reward, or TWO DOLLARS for the Mare alone, with the Payment of all reasonable Charges, from MOSES WHIPPLE.

January 19, 1765.

To be SOLD, or LET, A Handsome and very convenient Two-Story Dwelling-House, in good Repair, and finished off in a neat Manner, situated in a good Place for mercantile or other Business, at the North End of the Town of PROVIDENCE, fronting two Streets, near Capt. JOSEPH OLNEY'S:—It has an excellent Cellar, two commodious Shops, with a small Garden adjoining, whereon stands a large Store, Stable, Wood-House, and Chaise-House; and possesses many other Advantages.---Any Person desirous to purchase or hire, may apply to NATHANIEL BALCH, living in the Premises.

Said BALCH has to sell, at a reasonable Rate, choice Florence Oil, in Flasks, Kippen's best Snuff, and good Tea, and Coffee.---ALSO,

A Parcel of Beaver, Calfs, and Felt HATS, of his own Make.

N. B. All Persons indebted to said BALCH, are requested to pay him without Delay.

WANTED,

A Quantity of good white Oak Hoghead and Barrel Staves, and square-edged Oak Boards and Plank, by JOSEPH and WILLIAM RUSSELL, in PROVIDENCE.

January 19, 1765.