

erice; and it is generally believed he is making preparations to come against us; but some think otherwise, and that he is only fortifying at St. John's, to prevent any incursions from us. Doubtless a short time will discover which of these is the truth. We have certain intelligence, that Guy Johnson is making all the interest possible to raise the Indians about the Lakes, and Oswego, against us.

#### SAVANNAH (Georgia) August 2.

On Tuesday the 25th ult. an armed sloop sailed from Augustine for Virginia, having on board a company of the 14th regiment, under the command of Capt. Leslie. Capt. Blacket and ensign Wools at the same time went passengers in a schooner bound to New-Providence, in order to join the company stationed in the Bahamas, which is likewise ordered to Virginia.

Last week arrived at Tybee, from Greenock, but last from New-York, the snow Chrissie, Capt. Riley, having dry goods on board, imported contrary to the resolutions of the provincial congress, it is ordered that she depart this province.

The schooner Harriet, Peter Bachop, master, arrived here last Friday from St. Augustine, with provisions on board, but was ordered by the committee to leave this port.

#### Cologne (Germany) April 28.

The king of Prussia hath written a letter to the magistracy of this place, expressing his surprise that the elector of Cologne, in consequence of a convention with Holland, should by any unjustifiable extension of what are called staple rights interfere with the navigation in the Lower Rhine. Boats are not permitted to pass the town of Cologne, with ut being liable to be searched and unladed, and all vessels from Holland are strictly prohibited from unlading their cargoes at any place between Holland and Cologne; they are also obliged to vend their commodities to the inhabitants of Cologne only within three days of their arrival; an exorbitant exactation of duties is also levied, whereby the boatmen are deprived of their customary freight. His Prussian majesty, after complaining in high terms of these infractions, demands that the evils may be rectified, if he should be obliged to have recourse to further methods to protect the rights, privileges and commerce of his subjects.

#### LONDON May 20.

A plan is in agitation for building a magnificent, capacious house of commons, and a bill will be brought in for that purpose early in the next session.

The following is the bill brought into the house of lords on Wednesday last, by lord Camden, for the repeal of the Quebec act.

*A Bill to repeal an act to be in the last session of the last Parliament, entitled "An Act for making more effectual provision for the government of the province of Quebec in North America."*

WHEREAS an act was passed in the last session of parliament, intitl'd "An Act for making more effectual provision of Quebec, in North-America." And whereas the said act, contrary to the example of all former times, and to the faith of his majesty's proclamation issued in the year 1763, by establishing an arbitrary government in the said province. And whereas the said act, by permitting both the clergy and laity there to hold offices and benefices, without taking the oath of supremacy, and by granting to the Popish clergy in the said province, the enjoyment of their accustomed dues and rights, has entirely stopt the growth and propagation of the protestant religion, and in the room thereof has established the religion of the church of Rome in the said province for ever. And whereas the said act, by enlarging the boundaries of the said province, and making the legislature therof co-extensive with the same, may put the Indian trade among other things, under the sole management of that legislature, as in truth appears to have been already done, by the instructions lately given to general Carlton, by which that trait which had before been freely carried on by all his majesty's subjects in North-America without restriction, is now confined to one nation; the said legislature may think fit to do so, and thereby the rights of his majesty's subjects in North-America invaded; and as the said act, the said other nations are excluded from having any in-

tercourse or correspondence whatsoever with the Indian nations of that said country, which would necessarily give rise to unnatural divisions, and end in civil wars betwixt his majesty's subjects of the old country, and the inhabitants of the new province of Quebec. Therefore, please your most excellent majesty, to be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the first day of January next, the above mentioned act, and the several parts and clauses therein contained, shall be, and is, and shall remain void and made void to all intents and purposes.

They write from Paris, that it is intended to form a society for carrying on a trade to the Levant; the management of it will be given to some of the principal factors; the king is to furnish the ships, and the management is to pay off them, and bear all the expenses of sovereignty in the several villages and islands along the coast of Cognac, Languedoc, Lorraine, and the islands of France, Bourges, &c.

The disturbances which have lately happened appear more than ever, serious, to those received from that kingdom, to have been very great to embat the administration, impelled by the people into their present course, it is evident that they are not in want of corn, but that they are not to be found where; and it is likewise to be observed, that we must note that wherever the disturbances are, they are not from want of money, or of men, but from want from whence it is inferred, that the people are impelled to raise a riot.

Secret orders are sent to the governors of Minorca and Minorca to be strictly watched against, and to continue the same military discipline of war.

The real question between Great Britain and her colonies at present is not whether the Americans submit to Britain, or Britain to the Americans; but whether it is safe for Britain to bring it to a conflict. It is a fact however, that Americans behaved like dutiful and obedient subjects; and the mother country the same. And it is absolutely certain that the American cordiality would have been continued, had it not been for the opprobrium heaped on them by the authentics sentence even on revolution principles; jolly then may every good subject, be it known, whether to the prosperity and happiness of the Americans, execute that blustering hand, which has hearts which first kindled the coal of liberty in us, and brought it to a flame; which is a fuel for the world in a to determine whether it will relax, or the other tumult will prevail. A few subsequent examples in history of colonies more powerful than the mother country, have shown that that be, who accelerates?

Though Voltaire be not deemed orthodox in France, yet the spirit of political philosophy finds its home in him, in one of his letters written to the late Mr. Chatterfield several years since. It is for you to judge of it, on our present situation, that we can do by giving an extract from it, for the entertainment of our readers: "Your spot (meaning England) has paid its meridian luxury has taken more than its due wealth got from the poor of a wretched humanity; he has chang'd the bulwark of the English continent, your house of commons who have sold you down the kingdom, never were taught the right of self-government, or what is worse, is unable to perceive it. I have which I find is very dear in England, you not better till taxes on the inhabitants are laid to agree that it happen till our nation's debt is reduced. The rest of Europe, I am afraid, have it in their power to put that design into effect. If I was master of the world, I soon find the panoply road. In the mean time, it is to transmigrate and hunt me, I can tell you well, that I will give an asylum for all you that are become a sort of indigent people; and I think a few thousand I discover Britain to have for its inhabitants only two sorts of animals, viz. typhus and leprosy."