

make amends for its having been kept back so long, by its superior excellence, when it does come. Lest, however, even this should not be sufficient, let me have leave to propose to you a case, of no inconsiderable moment to the people of Maryland, to which this objection, at least, of its being anonymous cannot be made. "We have, in this province, *sub a Thing* as made. "The lower house of assembly: how and when was "this Thing propagated?" By the act of assembly, 1716, Ch. XI. Under this law, and its supplements, the freemen of Maryland have elected their delegates, and these delegates, so elected, have, in their department, concurred in the framing of every law, that has since been enacted.—If the acts in 1715 be not in force, many important and valuable publick, as well as private, acts are lost, and infinite confusion in property must ensue. But what are all these, in comparison with the importance of the act before us, which, if null and void, invalidates every subsequent act, and leaves us lawless. And yet the acts of this session stand under the same predicament with the act of 1701-2. The writs of election issued in 1714, in the name of George the first, testified by Governor Hart. There was a *demise* in 1715. Notwithstanding which, the same delegates, without any fresh writ of election and summons, met the same Governor Hart in 1716, then acting under Lord Baltimore's commission. Query. Are the acts of this session of assembly, laws or not?

I am, gentlemen, yours &c.

JONATHAN BOUCHER.

P A R M A, Jan. 16.

THE last letters from Spain mention a dangerous revolution having happened at Madrid; but this wants further confirmation.

His Catholic Majesty has at last consented that the Jesuits shall be reduced to congregations, as the fathers of the oratory are.

WARSAW, Jan. 29. It is said that 18,000 Prussians, who were on the frontiers of Silesia, have received orders to approach the environs of this capital, with 24 pieces of cannon. They write from Warmia, that besides the 200,000 florins contribution already demanded by the Prussians, they exact 400,000 more. The inhabitants of Polish Prussia are ordered to transport their effects either to Koningberg or Berlin, and this order is said even to comprehend the inhabitants of the provinces within the Prussian line.

L O N D O N, Feb. 1.

Last night a courier arrived at St. James's with some dispatches, said to be of the greatest importance, from the Lords of the Regency of the Electorate of Hanover.

Feb. 6. It is said that a new mode of granting lands in America is under consideration, which will be more advantageous to the crown than the present system; and that six-pence per acre will be demanded for the fee simple of all the lands which shall hereafter be parcelled out to applicants in this kingdom. It is further said, that no more American lands will be granted till the above measure is either adopted, or laid aside.

Feb. 9. Advices from Stockholm mention his Swedish Majesty's having publicly set forth his claims to the kingdom of Norway.

Feb. 11. We hear from Paris, that the King has taken a surprising turn; and seems at present to find his greatest pleasure in politics: he has quitted the bosom of Madam Barre for the cabinet; and, feeble as he is, never fails of assisting at all the councils. Some say that this is in consequence of the present disposition of the three powers, who are now about to make a division of the kingdom of Poland; and that, if possible, he is determined to frustrate their cruel and ambitious designs. For this purpose he is endeavouring to engage the Kings of Great-Britain and Spain to join him, and oppose these usurpers. A messenger is said to be arrived at the French Ambassador's in Great-George-street from Paris, on the above important business. Should Great-Britain and Spain acquiesce to Lewis's scheme, which is not improbable, it is very likely we shall see Europe in arms in less than three months.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, January 29.

"A report is very prevalent here, that his Imperial Majesty, the Empress of Russia, and the Prussian Monarch, are to have an interview in a few months time, in order to settle their respective claims on Poland. Great hopes are formed from this meeting; it is expected that the miseries of that unfortunate kingdom will then find an end. It is said that the King of Poland will be taken under the protection of the Emperor."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, February 5.

"According to the last letters from Warsaw, the troops of the three powers concerned in the partition of Poland, continue to approach nearer and nearer towards that city. The Prussians are but seven miles from thence, and they have a large body of troops dispersed about Great Poland."

Some letters of good authority have been received at the Hague, intimating that the negotiations at Bucharest advance so favourably, that there is no doubt of a peace being concluded between the Russians and Turks, before the expiration of the armistice.

Extract of a letter from Paris says, "We expect every day to hear the declarations of our court publicly in favour of the Porte. Several regiments are embarking at Toulon, which we are now certainly informed are designed for the Levant."

It is said a gentleman of great mercantile knowledge has prepared a plan, which is intended to be laid before the Parliament for the better and more lucrative

commercial union of Great-Britain and her American Colonies.

The *Industry, Savage*, from Philadelphia to Drogheda, was lost on that coast the 17th ult. at night, and several of the hands perished.

Feb. 15. We hear it has been signified in our last dispatches to the Court of Versailles, relative to the behaviour of the French at Newfoundland, that from henceforth no French ships of war will be permitted to approach our American coasts within a certain distance, on pain of being on their seizure declared legal prizes. One small frigate will, it is said, be allowed them to superintend their fishery, but no more.

Feb. 17. The ten years truce, which our profound statesman, Lord North, from his wonderful knowledge, sagacity and penetration into the affairs and intentions of the powers of Europe, lately promised us, will, there is too much reason to apprehend, be broken before ten months more are expired. The storm is gathering so thick and fast, that it must soon break over our heads. The northern powers, Russia, Sweden and Denmark, are increasing their forces so rapidly, as plainly shews a war is not far off; and should a war commence between those Princes, England must be drawn into the quarrel, let our pacific minister do what he can. The powers, who have parcelled out Poland, amongst themselves, will most probably soon go together by the ears about the division of the bear's skin. The peace between the Turks and Russians is, by no means, in that forwardness as we have been made to believe; on the contrary, it is certain, that the Grand Signior is taking every method of augmenting his army, and that a very great number of French officers have lately engaged in his service; and in Spain there are such great military preparations making, as declare that crown to be on the very eve of denouncing war. Let any man consider these circumstances, and say, whether Lord North's assurance of ten years peace is likely to be fulfilled? Indeed it may be said, that Lord North's prophetic declaration hath already been broken, for this kingdom hath actually begun a war with the poor innocent Caribbs at the island of St. Vincent; and though such a pitiful, cruel and shameful war may be ridiculed and looked upon as nothing at all, yet it will probably cost this nation some thousand lives, and a million of money.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, February 14.

"On Friday the news arrived here of the addition of two shillings being granted to the half-pay of the captains of men of war, on which occasion the bells were immediately set ringing, and the captains met at the George inn, where they had a most elegant dinner on account of the joyful news."

Feb. 20. Yesterday Mr. Fuller, according to order, brought in a bill to remedy the abuses arising from foreigners becoming part-owners in vessels trading to Asia, Africa, and America, which was read the first time and ordered to be read a second time.

St. James's, Feb. 25. Last night the ceremony of christening of the young prince was performed in the great council chamber by his grace the archbishop of Canterbury. His Royal Highness was named Augustus Frederick.

Feb. 27. Mr. Mackworth reported his motion of Wednesday, relative to an act which, by its present construction, prevents the hats imported from Great-Britain into any of his Majesty's American colonies, being sent to any other from the place where they were first landed. He said he had closely enquired into the necessity of what he now intended to propose; and was more and more convinced of its propriety; that the principal persons concerned in that manufacture had been consulted; and that if the house would agree to appoint a committee, the principal manufacturers in that branch had already consented to attend, in order to prove to the committee, the imminent inconveniences that must accrue to the trade in general, if the act adverted to was not amended, or properly explained. A committee was accordingly appointed to explain and amend an act of the 6th of present Majesty, a clause in which prohibits the sending of hats from one colony in America to another; and Mr. Mackworth, Mr. Trecothick, the Lord Mayor, Mr. Prescott, and Mr. Rose Fuller, were accordingly appointed of the said committee.

Great damage was done to the shipping in the Thames on Thursday night and yesterday morning by the high winds: from Greenwich to London bridge but few ships escaped; some were dismasted, others lost their bowsprits and rudders, several corn vessels and colliers were sunk, the greatest part driven from their moorings were forced against each other, and much damaged, many were drove on shore, but it is hoped they will be got off. We hear some lives were lost in endeavouring to secure the ships at their moorings. Many small boats were dashed to pieces by the ships being driven upon them as they lay at the landing-places. Among the ships driven on shore, are the following, viz. the *Heart of Oak*, Capt. Gunn, from South-Carolina; the *Lunn and Lloyd*, Capt. Nicks, from Virginia; the *Earl of Dunmore*, Capt. Lawrence; the *Duchess of Gordon*, Capt. Wynn, in the New-York trade; the *Anna Maria*, Capt. Pringle; and the *Gracia Planter*, Capt. Robertson, both in the West-India trade.

March 1. Expresses are come from Germany of a very serious nature: the King of Prussia is in motion, and has publicly declared his inclinations towards Hanover.

Orders are sent to Woolwich for a detachment of the royal regiment of artillery to be in readiness to embark for North-America, to relieve a party of the said regiment on that station.

March 2. By authentic letters from Turin, which arrived yesterday, we are assured of the death of Charles Emmanuel III. King of Sardinia and Duke of Savoy, who departed this life about ten days since in the seventy-second year of his age. He was the sele-

brated victor Amadeus, and acceded to the throne, upon the resignation of his father, in Sept. 1736.

Letters of Jan. 31, 1773, from Capt. Briscoe, of the *Acorn*; to his owners at Liverpool, mention, that she sailed from Carolina, Dec. 11, and on the 25th met with a violent gale; on the 26th, at five in the morning, a high sea washed overboard Robert Gibson, of Portyerry; Jan. 17, 1773, in the evening, made the land on the west of Ireland, in a severe gale, with a very high sea, hail and snow, wind S. by W. and S. S. W. being imbayed, was drove on the rocks in Ballydonegan bay, about three in the morning, and at day-light was surrounded by a thousand of the people out of the mountains, who in less than six hours destroyed both vessel and cargo, nor would suffer the crew to save a single necessary, and even threatened the lives of those who complained; one boy went overboard and was lost. The crew, after staying till she was destroyed, without being able to save any thing, begged their way to Cork, where they remain all well, expecting a passage home.

Lord Bellamont is relapsed, and so dangerously ill that it is feared he cannot recover.

March 4. A report prevails that a British Squadron, consisting of six ships of the line and two frigates, will make its appearance in the Baltic before the first of June.

March 5. A person just arrived from Holland says, there is great talk there of sending out 4000 land forces with all expedition to reinforce the Dutch colony of Surinam.

A N N A P O L I S, April 29.

We are informed that his Excellency Robert Eden, Esq; our late Governor, has received a new commission under the Right Honourable Henry Harford, Esq; appointing and continuing him Governor of this Province.

We are also further informed that his Excellency has this Day issued Proclamations to the several Counties, notifying his appointment, and declaring the General Assembly to be dissolved.—New commissions are also issued to the provincial magistrates, the several county Justices and Sheriffs.

It is said that writs of election also are issued and that a new assembly will be convened as early as possible.

On Saturday last Capt. Christie arrived in Patuxent and Capt. Greig in Patowmack, both from London; and on Tuesday the Annapolis, Capt. Eden, came into this Harbour from the same Port.

Upper-Marlborough, April 26, 1773.

HAVING applied by myself, and others, more than seven years to Mr. S. West for his account against me, but all without it's desired effect, and being not only desirous of paying my just debts, but of recovering what may be justly due to me, without going into a court of justice, for law is not my element any more than physic, though it may be of other folks. I cannot conceive why my request, which I think both fair and like a merchant (though I may be wrong) should be refused me. I ask not said West to give himself the trouble to write any thing about the matter, any farther than to state said account just as it should be. There is no occasion for any QUERIES, it is a very disagreeable task for me to be calling upon the above West, in this publick manner, to furnish me with his accounts for sundry dealings with him since the year 1760, in order to have a fair and final settlement, Mr. West, every body knows, for I will venture to say no creature is more thoroughly known than Mr. West, will not plead want of capacity. I am particularly urged to press Mr. West to come to a settlement, in consideration of my having a young and numerous family, which I would not choose to leave involved in those distresses that too commonly attend the making up estates, What then can Mr. West, I ask both him, and the impartial world; mean or intend by refusing to settle his just accounts with

JUDSON COOLIDGE?

April 14, 1773.

To be sold by way of publick vendue, on Tuesday the first day of June next, at the house of Joseph Belt, in George Town, to begin about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

ABOUT three hundred acres of land, lying just below Rock-Creek church, a remarkable pleasant situation and very convenient to trade, being within three miles of George-Town, and four off Bladenburgh; there are four plantations on the land, rented from year to year.—There will be also sold between ninety and a hundred acres of land, on Rock-Creek, about four miles from George-Town, whereon is a good mill seat, as also a very fine mill seat on Capt. John's run, and two very valuable lots in the addition to George-Town; any time that may be thought convenient will be given the purchasers for one half the money, on giving bond with security and paying interest, to

JAMES WHITE.

April 14, 1773.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to leave this province the next ensuing summer; all persons indebted to him, are desired with all convenient speed, to come and pay their respective ballances, and they that have any demands against him, are desired to bring in their accounts legally proved, and they shall be immediately paid by

DAVID WOOD.