

Such occasion, to punish such offender: And that any such person to be so appointed, that shall refuse to obey such magistrate, or other officer, shall for every ten shillings current money, to be applied as aforesaid; for which fine, the magistrate or other officer, shall and may give judgment, and award execution against such offender; and that where the offenders shall be freeholders, or other reputable persons, and shall not have money to pay the aforesaid fines, the magistrates, or other officer, shall be, and are by this act, required to certify all such convictions to the several county clerks, where the offence shall be committed, who shall every November court, make out lists thereof with the county levy, to the several sheriffs, under the county seal; by virtue whereof, the sheriffs shall and may levy the same in money, or tobacco at one penny per pound, by way of execution, as other public dues are to be levied.

Provided always, That no offender shall receive above three-nine lashes, or be kept in the stocks above three days, upon any one conviction.

And be it enacted, That every magistrate, or other officer, appointed to put this act in execution, and being guilty of himself of cursing, swearing, or contumaciousness, or omitting to punish others according to law, shall for every such offence or omission, and conviction thereof, in manner aforesaid, be or any other magistrate or officer aforesaid, forfeit the third part of his salary; to be levied and applied as aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That if any offender shall revile or abuse any magistrate, or other officer, putting this act in execution, the offender shall be obliged to give good security, (to the sum of five pounds current money) for his good behaviour for the space of three months, and in default thereof to suffer one month's imprisonment, without bail or mainprize.

And be it enacted, That if any magistrate, or other person putting this act in execution, shall be assaulted or abused by the officer, or any other, that the party grieved, if he brings an action of assault and battery, shall and may recover treble damages and full costs.

And be it enacted, That if any person shall be sued or prosecuted for any thing to be done in execution of this act, the defendant may plead the general issue, and give in evidence, and the special matter in evidence; and if verdict shall be found for the defendant, or the plaintiff be nonsuit, or discontinue his action, the defendant shall have and recover treble costs.

And be it enacted, That no person whatsoever, shall work, or do any bodily labour on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, and that no person, having children, servants or slaves, shall command, or willingly or unwillingly suffer any of them to do any manner of work or labour on the Lord's day, (work of necessity and charity always excepted) nor shall suffer or permit any children, servants or slaves, to profane the Lord's day, by gaming, fishing, fowling, hunting, or unlawful pastimes or recreations: And that every person transgressing this act, and being thereof convicted, by the oath of one sufficient witness, or confession of the party before a single magistrate, shall forfeit two hundred pounds of tobacco to be levied and applied as aforesaid.

And be it likewise enacted, That no house-keeper shall sell any strong liquor on Sunday, (except in cases of absolute necessity) or suffer any drunkenness, gaming, or unlawful sports or recreations, in his or her house, on pain of forfeiting two thousand pounds of tobacco to his lordship, one half to the use aforesaid, and the other half to him that will sue for the same; to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, wherein no essoin, protection or wager of law shall be allowed.

And be it enacted, That every parish clerk within this province, shall procure a copy of this act, which the county clerks are hereby required to suffer the parish clerks to take, without fee or reward, for which he shall be allowed in the parish fifty pounds of tobacco; and that at the same shall be read four times a year, viz. on some Sunday in March, in June, in September, and in December, by every minister within this province, in their respective parish churches, between divine service and sermon, on pain of forfeiting one thousand pounds of tobacco for every omission, one half to the lord proprietor, for the use aforesaid, and the other half to him that will sue for the same; to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, wherein no essoin, protection or wager of law to be allowed.

Provided always, and be it enacted, That all informations for blasphemy and sabbath breaking, shall be made within one month after the fact; and that all prosecutions and informations for swearing, cursing, drunkenness, and omission to punish the same, shall be made within ten days after the fact; and that all prosecutions for not reading this act, and for selling liquors, and suffering drunkenness and gaming on the sabbath day, shall be commenced within six months after such omission, and not after.

And be it further enacted, by the authority, advice and consent aforesaid, That one act made at a session of assembly, begun and held at the port of Annapolis, the first day of July, Anno Domini sixteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled, *An act for sanctifying and keeping holy the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday;* and also one other act of assembly, made at a session of assembly, begun and held at the city

of Annapolis, the twenty-sixth day of April one thousand seven hundred and fifteen, entitled, *in aid for the punishment of blasphemy, profane swearing, cursing and drunkenness,* be, and are hereby repealed and made void.

Provided, That all prosecutions already begun, for any breach of the former laws, or any judgment rendered, shall not be defeated or altered by this act; but that the several courts and magistrates may proceed to hear and determine the same to judgment, award execution, and on all former judgments rendered as aforesaid, as fully and amply as heretofore they might have done, the repeal of the said acts to the contrary notwithstanding.

N A P L E S, August 30.

OUR last accounts from Messina are very good; the valley called Demona, which was quite without corn, has, by the parental care of the king, been so fully supplied as to have that useful article at a reasonable price. During the last month, a rich Portuguese and several other persons have established themselves at Messina from Tripoli, and twelve Jews are also arrived here, with two catholics. The senate have assigned a quarter for the Hebrews, and those who dare to offend them, will, by a late ordinance, be severely punished. These Israelites say, that many of their nation will come, and establish themselves at Messina. One of the Jew families, of the name of Colucci, has already imported some merchandise into the warehouses at Messina. Thus it is hoped, if it pleases God to protect that country from any more earthquakes, trade may in time revive, and render it flourishing again.

R O M E, October 12.

The earthquake felt here the second instant, was repeated the ninth at four in the morning, with infinitely greater force. Most of the inhabitants of the city being awaked at the same moment, they fled in the utmost consternation from their houses, lest they should be buried under their ruins. At Narai, Terni, and Spoleto, several buildings were thrown down, and a number of people were buried in the ruins. The pope has ordered prayers for averting a repetition of this calamity, and all public diversions are suspended.

L O N D O N, November 4.

A letter from Leghorn, by way of France, has the following article: "The Barbarians grow more daring every day than ever they were before; they cruise now within gun shot of our harbour, and the other day took a Danish ship, bound to this port, within sight of the people on shore; one of our frigates, just come into the harbour, slipped her cables, and put to sea, and in two hours came up with her, when an engagement ensued, and the third broadside sunk the corsair, retook the Danish ship, and brought her in here. For this piece of bravery, the grand duke of Tuscany has handsomely rewarded the captain and crew of the frigate."

A letter from Constantinople says, "The ramazan ended the 6th inst. and the commencement of the beiram (the carnival of the Turks) was announced by the discharge of the artillery of the seraglio, the castles, and those of the city. The grand vizier received the congratulations of the court on the birth of a son. There has been a succession of feasts. By the institution of the beiram, Mahomet probably intended to make some amends to his followers for the severities enjoined them during the ramazan. No ministerial revolution has taken place on the occasion. The politicians were much disappointed, as a change of administration generally happens at such a time."

Nov. 7 The importance of the liberty of the Germanic body to the interests of Great Britain, is too obvious to need explanation; and the blood and treasure of this country cannot be better employed, than in presenting the aspiring house of Austria from becoming formidable to our first friends and ancient allies, the illustrious house of Bourbon.

Nov. 9 General Sir Augustus Elliot, K. B. is commanded home immediately from Gibraltar, and lieutenant general Rainsford is about to embark, in order to take the command of that fortress as lieutenant-governor thereof.

A letter from Marseilles says, that a ship of 300 tons, called the Count Dillon, richly laden, bound from that port to Cadiz, was chased three hours by a Barbary corsair; the captain finding he was in danger of being taken, crowded all his sail, and ran under the guns of Gibraltar; that governor Elliot received the French captain very politely, and sent a convoy with him to see him safe to Cadiz. The letter says, that the merchants whose property was on board, have sent a letter of thanks to governor Elliot, for taking the ship under his protection, and for the care he took afterwards to prevent its being taken.

The arrears of the French king are not a proof of any defect in the British government. They are, however, a very conspicuous proof of the high opinion which the French entertain of the success of our manufacturers and traders. The French observe, that they are again in the act of enriching us by their industry and enterprise; and they think it their duty to oppose their success by every means that comes within their reach. The prosperity of Britain would be the ruin of France.

B O S T O N, January 5.

A sage American, on being asked by his son, when he thought America would be a great people? replied, when they are a virtuous people. And when, continues the son, do you think they will become a rich people? when they become an honest people. And when shall America be respected by the nations of Europe? when, replied the sage, they pay more attention to their public faith, and less attention to trifles. However simple the above answers may appear, they are truths in which the interest of America is greatly concerned.

N E W - L O N D O N, December 23.

It is said to be the intention of the British ministry (says a Jamaica paper) to deliver up the posts on the lakes, ceded to the Americans, by the treaty of peace, as soon as others can be erected within the British boundaries. For the purpose, a number of engineers and artificers have lately embarked for Canada; but as the construction of a chain of forts, necessary to prevent an extensive line of communication, along the frontiers, and effectually to protect the commerce with the Indians, must be a work of time, the Americans cannot this year, nor probably the next, expect to reap much benefit from the fur trade, which these posts at present command. From the predatory inroads of the Indians on the back settlements of the United States in general, there is every reason to believe that they will continue to attack them to their ancient allies, and that the British traders will still engross that lucrative branch of traffic.

N E W - Y O R K, January 12.

A curious anecdote—A gentleman from N. Hampshire, now in this city, informs us, as a fact, that there is now living in that state, a woman who was lately delivered of her fourth pair of twins in six years! viz. four girls and four boys, who are all living, thirty children.

It must be pleasing to the friends of America, to be informed that in consequence of the prohibition of books being imported into the state of Pennsylvania, an impression of 25,000 of the New Testament, will shortly be struck off at Philadelphia, hitherto furnished by other countries.

A great clamour is now raised in New-Jersey about an impression of paper-money. Their papers teem with productions for and against it, and petitions are industriously circulated by each party to carry their point; however a majority appear to be for it, which not only entitles them to the notice of the legislature, but an absolute claim to a compliance with their requisition.

An ingenious author gives us the character of Kamhi, a late emperor of China, who was particularly celebrated for his curiosity, his raring passion being a strong thirst after knowledge; among other instances of which, there happened one which was whimsical enough: he had a mind to know what it was to be drunk, and for that reason ordered a nobleman (mandarin) who had a very strong head, to sit down and drink with him. The liquor they chose was Canary, and in the space of a couple of hours the emperor grew dead drunk, and fell into a profound sleep. When the mandarin, who continued perfectly sober, saw this, he retired out of the room, and sent for some of the chiefs of the eunuchs, to whom he addressed himself in words to this purpose:—"My friends, whatever a monarch does is no light matter. Our master is now, but too well pleased with the juice of the grape, he commended it at every glass, and expressed himself in raptures when he had well nigh got his dose. Consider with yourselves that he is already capricious, and somewhat addicted to cruelty, how insupportable he will grow, if once he becomes a drunkard. Take my advice therefore, load me instantly with chains, and thrust me into a dungeon. When the emperor wakes and inquires for me, tell him it was done by his order, and leave the rest to me."—The eunuchs approved of this scheme, and instantly put it into execution.

As soon as the emperor came to himself, and perceived he was alone, he inquired for the mandarin; and being told he was in a dungeon loaded with irons, and that they had sent for an executioner to put him to death, by his majesty's orders. He was amazed, and began to reflect within himself what it was that had thus provoked him. Being able to recollect nothing, he gave directions that the mandarin should be sent for, who came into his presence with irons on his hands and feet, and with a dejected countenance, throwing himself at the emperor's feet, requested that he might at least know his offence; upon that his irons were taken off, and the company withdrawing, the emperor told him plainly, that he remembered nothing of the matter; but that his head ached extremely, and that how well soever he liked the taste of wine, he would never drink above three glasses a day of a liquor prejudicial alike to the mind and to the body; which resolution he ever after maintained.

Accounts from Broad-bay, on the eastern-shore, mention, that captain Timothy Kimball, in a schooner, in coming out of the harbour, ran on a ledge of rocks, a short time since, and was lost, and all on board perished.

A number of vessels have lately arrived at Martha's Vineyard, from Europe and other parts, among which are, a ship from France, and another from St. Ubes, Portugal.