

IV. No unmanufactured tobacco shall be entitled to a drawback, but in the casks in which the same were imported and exported, from the port of importation, without alteration of package, except for sample.

V. Every casket and bill, received by the searchers in order to examine unmanufactured tobacco for exportation, shall be endorsed with the mark, and number, put upon every hogshead at landing, and weight thereof at importation, together with the mark and number put on, and weight at exportation; any fraud herein to be a forfeiture of

VI. Every importer selling, delivering, or taking to himself, in order to manufacture, any tobacco otherwise, than for immediate exportation, shall within            days after such delivering, &c. give an account thereof at the proper office in the port where he resides, which account shall be signed by himself, and the buyer, receiver, or manufacturer of the said tobacco, and contain the marks, numbers, and weights, of each kind, as if delivered for exportation; which weight when delivered, shall then be wrote off some of the entries made at importation, on every different ship by which every particular hogshead of the said tobacco were imported; penalty for omitting to give this account, or giving fraudulent accounts, to be a forfeiture of the value of the goods to each party. And in case the said tobacco, so sold or delivered, is to be exported after the same is manufactured, it shall then be declared, and when exported the identity of such manufacture, shall be proved by the exporter thereof.

VII. Every landwaiter, searcher, or other officer in Great Britain, shall once in every month, send to the            in the Port of London, a copy of all transactions by them done in relation to tobacco, which officer in the port of London, shall keep an exact account of all the marks, numbers, and weights of all tobacco, imported, exported, and of every other transaction, transmitted to him, relating to tobacco.

*Extract of a Letter from Stockholm, March 20.*

“Baron Rhode, envoy extraordinary from the king of Prussia, has declared to our ministry, that his Prussian majesty will punctually perform his engagements with this crown, as soon as Russia shall commence hostilities against us. According to treaty, Prussia is bound to furnish 6000 foot and 3000 horse, with a suitable train of artillery. The succours which France is also obliged to furnish to Sweden, are to consist of ships of war and land forces. But as more succours may not be sufficient to put us in a condition to cope with Russia, there is a clause in the treaties, importing, that farther assistance shall be given, as occasion may require. According to a list of our forces, which is about, and is said, to be very exact, they consist of 54,000 men, all well disciplined: A breakfast indeed to the forces of our overgrown neighbour; but with the assistance of France and Prussia, and a diversion on the side of the Ukrain and Hurgary, we hope to cut out work enough for the Russians.”

The proclamation issued by the states general for a fast on the 25th of March, has these remarkable words in the preamble, viz. “Whereas the states are not intirely without disquietude on the subject of the late peace, on account of it's not being so firmly established as that they can absolutely depend on its lasting, especially when they reflect on the situation of affairs in the North, which are still very far from being adjusted in the Manner to be wished, and which would not fail, if unhappily they should come to a rupture, to embroil the state in a new war; for these causes, &c. &c.”

March 18. From Lisbon they write, that the equivalent which the Portugueze have obtained from Spain for the town of Sacramento upon the river la Plata in America, now ceded to them by the crown of Spain, is an annual ship to trade to Buenos Ayres; that their king having broke off all commerce with ascountiers, is wholly employed in his devotions; and that father Gopard continues to manage all the affairs of that kingdom, with an authority, of which the annals of Portugal can truly furnish an example.

April 5. We are informed from Andover in Hampshire, that on Saturday the 31st of March last, a sample of seed was brought to the market which fell from the clouds in a storm of rain the same week, at a village call'd Endford near Amisbury. It is like hempseed in form, but larger and of several colours and tastes. A seed being boiled in water, swelled prettily, and being open'd, produced a fine flour like that of wheat. A gentleman in that neighbourhood has gathered a bushel, in order to sow.

*Extract of a private Letter from Lisbon, March 7.*

I must not conclude without informing you of a very unfair proceeding of the Portugueze, in regard to capt. Veal, of the Queen of Portugal, employed in this trade. — Some time ago this gentleman carried over to England a very rich cargo: I mean a knot of Jews, who had feather'd their nests here, and thought it time to withdraw with the fruits of their industry. But it seems those Jews were good Christians, or good Catholics, as many profess to be, for the sake of making their fortunes in this country: So that by their flight, those *Lotuffs* [the Inquisition] whole origin is, doubtless, from the *bottomless Pit*, have been deprived of a good fat prey; for a Jewish convert, if he becomes rich, has all his words and actions watch'd by the informers and familiars of that infernal tribunal, that they may find occasion to take them into their clutches, from whence he never gets loose without the loss of goods or life, or both. So that you need not be surprized when I tell you that poor capt. Veal, upon his return hither, has been clapp'd up in prison, for no other reason, that I can learn, than that he was instrumental in balking the expectations of the holy office; a crime for which others have suffer'd before him; whenever those *satanical Harpies* could come at the knowledge of it, and had an opportunity to wreak their revenge. After going through some forms of law, he may get his liberty, but never any satisfaction for loss of time and expences, &c.

*ALGIER S, February 21.*

About a fortnight ago a Portugueze ship, of 34 guns, bound from Oporto to Brazil, was brought into this harbour. Her crew consisted of 34 hands, who made so obstinate and brave a defence, that only four of them have survived it. She had besides 110 passengers among whom are three priests, and six women, who have all been made slaves. Several other prizes have been brought in since. The Divan has ordered the magazines to be filled, being still apprehensive that Spain may attempt something against this state.

*Ratisbon, March 31.* The elector of Bavaria has issued orders for compleating his regular troops, and exercising the militia. The former consists of about 18,000 men, and the latter are near 30,000 strong.

*Petersburg, March 13.* We expect to see in the month of May, near 70,000 men encamped in the conquered provinces, divided into three bodies, but all under the direction of field-marshal Count Lacy. This is scarcely one fourth part of the regular troops which the emperors has on foot; for by ordering only one-half of the regiments to march, her imperial majesty may, in the space of three months, bring into the field an army of 160,000 men. Including the irregular troops, she has upwards of 500,000 men at command, because the kans or chiefs of the Cossacks and Camucks are obliged to double their contingents within a certain term after notice given them.

March 20. By an extract of a letter from Barbadoes, we learn, that Capt. Picket was arrived from the coast of Africa, and declares, that unless the parliament does soon settle the African trade, it will be lost in a few years; for that he left twenty French vessels, and but one English ship, on the coast.

*Paris, March 17.* The last letters from the marquis de Mirepoix, brought the answer of the British ministry to his representations concerning the obstructions which the king's subjects have met with from the English in trading on the African coast. His answer imports, That the court was surprized that the ministry of Versailles should demand satisfaction for the affair in question: That if the English vessels had fired on the French, it was to keep them off from their settlements, where they wanted to trade: And that as Spain claims an exclusive trade to Mexico, Portugal to Brazil, the Dutch to Java, and elsewhere; Great Britain on her part claimed an exclusive trade to Africa, where she has many forts and settlements, which she is determin'd to support with vigour, &c.

*Edinburgh, Feb. 19.* By a letter from Stranarar in Galloway we are informed, that a ship from Spain, belonging to England, laden with wine, fruit, &c. having a considerable sum of money (pieces of eight) on board, was lately cast on shore at Kirkmedden, within twelve miles of that place: As soon as she struck ground the crew deserted her, and brought ashore some bags, bursting, and part they sold to the country people at an under value. Next day they went to sea, without any person on board, upon which two boats follow'd after, and brought her into the bay near Sir William Maxwell of Monteth's house, who sent for the crew and acquainted them with what had happened. The master is very young, and the