

and kept on such Days and Times whereon the same shall respectively happen or fall, according to the happening or falling of the said Feast of Easter, or such other Movable Feasts, as aforesaid, to be computed according to the said New Calendar, Tables, and Rules.

And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the several Meetings of the Court of Session, and Terms fixed for the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, and the holding and keeping of all Markets, Fairs, and Marts, whether for the Sale of Goods or Cattle, or for the hiring of Servants, or for any other Purpose, which are either fixed to certain Nominal Days of the Month, or depending upon the Beginning or any certain Day of any Month, and all Courts incident or belonging to, or usually holden or kept with any such Fairs or Marts, fixed to such certain Times as aforesaid, shall not, from and after the said second Day of September, be continued upon, or according to the Nominal Days of the Month, or the Time of the Beginning of any Month, to be computed according to the said new Calendar; but that from and after the said second Day of September, the said Courts of Session and Exchequer, and all such Markets, Fairs, and Marts, as aforesaid, and all Courts incident or belonging thereto, shall be holden and kept upon, or according to the same Natural Days, upon or according to which the same should have been so kept or holden, in case this Act had not been made; that is to say, Eleven Days later than the same would have happened, according to the Nominal Days of the said New Supputation of Time, by which the Commencement of each Month, and the Nominal Days thereof, are anticipated or brought forward, by the Space of Eleven Days; any Thing in this Act contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And whereas, according to divers Customs, Prescriptions, and Usages, in certain Places within this Kingdom, certain Lands and Grounds are, on particular Nominal Days and Times in the Year, to be opened for Common of Pasture, and other Purposes; and at other Times, the Owners and Occupiers of such Lands and Grounds have a Right to inclose or shut up the same, for their own private Use; and there is in many other Instances a temporary and distinct Property and Right vested in different Persons in and to many such Lands and Grounds, according to certain Nominal Days and Times in the Year: And whereas the anticipating or bringing forward the said Nominal Days and Times, by the Space of Eleven Days, according to the said new Method of Supputation, might be attended with many Inconveniencies:

Be it therefore further Declared, Provided, and Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to accelerate or anticipate the Days or Times for the opening, inclosing, or shutting up any such Lands or Grounds as aforesaid, or the Days or Times on which any such temporary or distinct Property or Right in or to any such Lands or Grounds as aforesaid is to commence; but that all such Lands and Grounds as aforesaid shall, from and after the said second Day of September, be, from Time to Time respectively opened, inclosed, or shut up, and such temporary and distinct Property and Right in and to such Lands and Grounds as aforesaid, shall commence and begin upon the same Natural Days and Times on which the same should have been so respectively opened, inclosed, or shut up, or would have commenced or begun, in case this Act had not been made; that is to say, eleven Days later than the same would have happened, according to the said New Account and Supputation of Time, so to begin on the said fourteenth Day of September, as aforesaid.

Provided also, and it is hereby further Declared and Enacted, That nothing in this present Act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to accelerate or anticipate the Time of Payment of any Rent or Rents, Annuity or Annuities, or Sum or Sums of Money whatsoever, which shall become payable by Virtue or in Consequence of any Custom, Usage, Lease, Deed, Writing, Bond, Note, Contract, or other Agreement whatsoever, now subsisting, or which shall be made, signed, sealed, or entered into, at any Time before the said fourteenth Day of September, or to accelerate the Payment of, or increase the Interest of any such Sum of Money which shall become payable as aforesaid; or to accelerate the Time of the Delivery of any Goods, Chattels, Wares, Merchandize, or other Things whatsoever; or the Time of the

Commencement, Expiration, or Determination of any Lease or Demise of any Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, or of any other Contract or Agreement whatsoever; or of the accepting, surrendering, or delivering up the Possession of any such Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments; or the Commencement, Expiration, or Determination of any Annuity or Rent; or of any Grant for any Term of Years, of what Nature or Kind soever, by Virtue or in Consequence of any such Deed, Writing, Contract, or Agreement; or the Time of the attaining the Age of One and twenty Years, or any other Age requisite by any Law, Custom, or Usage, Deed, Will, or Writing whatsoever, for the doing any Act, or for any other Purpose whatsoever, by any Person or Persons now born, or who shall be born before the said fourteenth Day of September, or the Time of the Expiration or Determination of any Apprenticeship, or other Service, by Virtue of any Indenture, or of any Articles under Seal, or by Reason of any simple Contract or Hiring whatsoever; but that all and every such Rent and Rents, Annuity and Annuities, Sum and Sums of Money, and the Interest thereof, shall remain and continue to be due and payable; and the Delivery of such Goods and Chattels, Wares and Merchandize, shall be made; and the said Leases and Demises of all such Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, and the said Contracts and Agreements, shall be deemed to commence, expire, and determine; and the said Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments shall be accepted, surrendered, and delivered up; and the said Rents, and Annuities, and Grants for any Term of Years, shall commence, cease and determine, at and upon the same respective Natural Days and Times, as the same should and ought to have been payable or made, or would have happened, in case this Act had not been made; and that no further or other Sum shall be paid or payable for the Interest of any Sum of Money whatsoever, than such Interest shall amount unto, for the true Number of Natural Days for which the Principal Sum bearing such Interest shall continue due and unpaid; and that no Person or Persons whatsoever shall be deemed or taken to have attained the said Age of One and twenty Years, or any other such Age, as aforesaid, or to have completed the Time of any such Service, as aforesaid, until the full Number of Years and Days shall be elapsed on which such Person or Persons respectively would have attained such Age, or would have completed the Time of such Service, as aforesaid, in case this Act had not been made; any Thing herein before contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

H A G U E, August 31.

THE following is an Extract of a Letter from Madrid, dated August 20. "People have for a long Time past, talked as though a good Understanding between this Court and that of Great Britain would never be perfectly well established till the latter should consent to restore Gibraltar to Spain. Our Ministers have very often insinuated this to those of his Britannic Majesty, as well here as at London; but these last have always hitherto turned a deaf Ear thereto. It nevertheless now looks as though there were some Change in this Respect, and that Mr. Keene had received instructions relative thereto. It cannot be said what they precisely are, but People of the justest Way of Thinking here are generally persuaded, that, without this Restitution, the English will never obtain such a free Navigation to the West Indies as they are desirous of, notwithstanding the great Abilities of Mr. Keene, and the Pains which he takes to cause the Negotiation to succeed with which he is charged." Though 'tis much doubted here whether the Court of Great Britain will ever restore Gibraltar, yet there may, possibly, be some Foundation for the above recited Letter from Madrid; if any Dependence may be had on some received from another Place, importing, that Spain is upon the Point of entering into a strict Alliance with the Courts of Vienna and London; that those of Naples and Parma will likewise accede thereto; and that it is not doubted but the King of Sardinia will do the like. These Letters add, that France is far from being in the same Esteem and Credit at the Court of Madrid as heretofore.

Extract of a Letter from Rome, August 8.

Besides the great Damages that were sustained at Nocera, through the Earthquake that happened on the 26th of July last, the City of Gualda, (not to mention some of the other Places near it) suffered extremely by that fatal Accident: All their

Steeple, two only excepted, were totally demolished; the Convents of St. Francis and St. Augustine were almost laid in Ruins, two Nunneries were render'd altogether unfit to be inhabited; and in short, two thirds of the whole City were absolutely destroyed. Ten Persons have been since dug out of the Rubbish, and there are several others missing. All the Inhabitants were glad to fly for Safety into the open Fields, and to make themselves what Conveniences they could, in that Extremity, for their Repose a Nights. As they were soon, however, destitute of Provisions, the City of Nocera, notwithstanding their own calamitous Condition, sent two Deputies with proper Relief for their poor disconsolate Neighbours. The Prioral Palace, the Secretary's Office, &c. all fell in directly, and their Papers were irrecoverably lost in the Rubbish. In short, there are at present but very few Houses standing in all Gualda, and those that remain seem in a very tottering Condition. Their Misfortunes are indeed already very deplorable, but their Fears are notwithstanding far from being over. The Inhabitants are still under as great a Pannic as before, since their Ears are continually affected with a rumbling Noise in the adjacent Mountains; and sometimes they are terrified with Cracks, as loud as the Discharge of so many Muskets. Thanks to Providence! we have felt the Shocks of it, without any considerable Damage done in any Part of our City."

L O N D O N, August 19.

Extract of a Letter from CORNWALL, June 20. LAST Thursday, the 17th Instant, about Noon, in a violent Storm at South, a Brigantine from London for Penzance, with a valuable Cargo, was driven ashore near the Port of Loo in this County. The Men unhappily took to their Boat too soon, and perished, every Soul, in a few Minutes. The Surveyor of the Customs and assistant Officers endeavoured to secure the Cargo and Materials of the Ship for the Claimants. But the Persons (their Townsmen and Neighbours) whom they would have appointed as a Guard to keep off the Country from the Wreck and who would have been well rewarded for their Trouble, thought it more gainful to rob for themselves than to save for the Proprietors: They entered into an iniquitous Confederacy, and with other Villains secured a good Quantity of valuable Effects. The Shore was soon crowded with a Multitude of People from the Towns, Villages, and Parishes adjacent, and every one laid violent Hands on whatever he could meet with. The Officers dared not, without manifest Danger of their Lives, make any Opposition to these tumultuous and outrageous Proceedings; more especially, as spirituous Liquors were Part of the Cargo. It is a Pity, that the Country Gentry do not exert themselves on these Occasions. Their Presence, Reproof, and Menaces would carry some Weight.

I was a melancholy Spectator of this dismal Scene. But I held my Tongue and spake nothing. I refrained even from good Words: But it was Pain to me: My Heart was hot within me. To dissuade, would be vain; to upbraid, would provoke; to threaten, would be dangerous. I knew not which was greater, my Grief or my Indignation; Grief—to see a fine Vessel, richly freighted, dashed against the Rocks, and my Fellow Mortals plunged by the merciless Waves into sudden, untimely, and perhaps unprovided Death; Indignation—to behold my Fellow Christians (if they may be called Christians) express in their Countenances a ghastly Joy at this awful Calamity, and fall on the Spoil, like hungry Tygers on their Prey, with brutal Violence and insatiate Greediness. Men and Women ran eagerly to plunder, and carried off, not only on their Shoulders, but, surprizing Impudence, hard'n'd Villainy! Even on Drays and Horses, the Goods and Materials, as unconcerned and bold, as if they had bought them at a Price. Even Children were proud to stagger under the Burden of a painted Board. So soon are they initiated by their wicked Parents (bless'd Education!) into the Art and Science of Thievery and Pillage, and their tender Minds insatiate with the Love of Plunder! I cannot but think, that the brutal Behaviour of the meaner Sort of our People is in a good Measure owing to the pernicious Practice of Smuggling. They are so used to Night Work, habituated to a Defiance of Authority, and Contempt of the Law, and generally more or less so inflamed with spirituous Liquors, that they are ever ready to perpetrate any Villainy, that their violent Temper or Love of Lucre shall prompt them to.

I cannot forbear mentioning one Thing I took Notice of, which gave me much Concern. Some reputable Farmers and Tradesmen, in other Respects of insufferable Behaviour, and in so easy Circumstances as to be above the Temptations to which the poorer

are exposed, were at a greedy of the Spoil, as the Country. Such Perjury had Principles, as this Paper shall happen these Men, let me beg their Hands on their they have done as the other, if their Barns are by a Storm, or their Rooms on Fire, they wish that their Neighbours their Distress, should be Corn, &c. for their own not but condemn such and unchristian in other They are the Men.

The amazing Insufferable Hearts of some Sailors unnoticed and unaccounted the Sea in Ships, and Waters, should of all to engage in such inhuman more busy on this melancholy remind them, that the and righteous. And the wine Judgments repay

Extract of a Letter "On Friday a Court his Majesty's Ship the President, on a Sailor, and disobeying Committed to have twenty and Sloop in Commission Extract of a Letter "As several of you acquainted with the M whipt from Ship to Sine will not be Dis the Person mentioned

"On Monday a Signal was made from Admiral Hawke's Ship ing a blue Pendant was for a Boat from with a Lieutenant at each, to attend the A o'Clock the Prisoner march, and put on both Waistcoat and Shirt Pole fixed to some which the Marshal, the Sentence executed Drummer; then the was read.

When that was over stood ready with a ten Lashes on his back of the Boats shot a he in Tow; the Boats. Ship, the Drum beat Cuckolds, &c. In from Ship to Ship, was read, and he re Lashes, the Drum being one Ship till they came along Side each call'd on Deck to see had suffer'd at each two Hours, some lying he was put on board Tuesday Morning he Lashes, and in the fore. He received in being Eleven Ships in standing he was very winch or cry Ob!

Extract of a Letter "The present Circumstances indicate to us an ap The People of Speculation know, whether the S between Russia and between Great Britain judges according to the all agree, that a War one as will become general The Advices which inordinate, that, though Appearance of a Peace seems to be a secret principal Powers in these Advices at the shall see Extraordinary proaching Diet of the the Articles which will cover, whether the Peace in respect to the De justly founded. Th