rd Snowden.

March 1, 1753. aving erected and fells RUM Continent, at Two allon, by the Hog-sloles weighing four 7s. Mill'd Dollars vania Money equal fon wanting Copper or Copper Worms, lings and Six Pence cock Bigger.

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ere is a Vaucen Anne's County himself a Member capable of teaching hmetic, and good tors of faid School, gement as the Law pport them in.

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nd eighty-seled Pool's Delight, ar the main Road, Town, whereon is ser finall Improveid will make choice prings, and is well Stock. for Terms apply

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barles-street; a moderate fter for ConTHE

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

Containing the freshest Advices foreign and domestic.

THURSDAY, May 17, 1753.

The Duke of Newcastle's Letter, by his Majesty's Order, to Menseur Michell, the King of Prusta's Secretary of the Embassy, in Answer to the Memorial, and other Papers, deliver'd by Monsieur Michell, to the Duke of Newcastle, on the 23d of November, and 13th of December last.

Whiteball, Feb. 8, 1753. SIR.

LOST no Time in laying before the King, the Memorial which you delivered to me on the 23d of November last, with the Papers

that accompanied it.

His Majefly found the Contents of it so extraordinary, that he would not return an Answer extraordinary, that he would not return an Answer to it, or take any Resolution upon it, 'til he had caused both the Memorial, and the Exposition dea Motifi, &c. which you put into my Hands soon after, by Way of Justification of what had passed at Berlin, to be maturely considered; and 'til his Majesty should thereby he enabled to set the Proceedings of the Courts of Admiralty here, in their true Light; to the End that his Prussian Majesty, and the whole World, might be rightly informed of the Regularity of their Condact; in which they appear, to have sollowed the only Method, which has ever been practised by Nations, where Disputes appear, to nave followed the only Method, which has eyer been practifed by Nations, where Difputes of this Nature could happen; and strictly to have conformed themselves to the Law of Nations, universally allowed to be the only Rule, in such Cases, when there is nothing sipulated to the contrary, by particular Treaties between the Parties concerned.

The Examination, and the full Knowlege of the Facts refulting from it, will shew, so clearly, the Irregularity of the Proceedings of those Persons, to whom this Affair was referred at Berlin; that it is not doubted, from his Prussian Majesty's Justice and Discernment, but that he will be convinced thereof, and will revoke the Detention of the Sums affigned upon Silesia; the Payment of which, his Prussan Majesty engaged to the Empress Queen to take upon himself, and of which the Reimburse.

to take upon himself, and of which the Reimbursement was an express Article in the Treaties, by which the Cession of that Duchy was made.

I, therefore, have the King's Orders to send you the Report, made to his Majisty, upon the Papers abovementioned, by Sir George Lee, Judge of the Prerogative Court; Doctor Paul, his Majesty's Advocate General in the Courts of Civil Law; Sir Dudley Ryder, and Mr. Murray, his Majesty's Attorney and Sollicitor General. This Report is sounded on the Principles of the Law of Nations, received and acknowleved by Authorities Nations, received and acknowleged by Authorities of the greatest Weight, in all Countries; so that his Majesty does not doubt, but that it will have the Effect desired.

the Effect desired.

The Points upon which this whole Affair turns, and which are decisive, are,

First, That Affairs of this Kind are, and can be, cognizable, only in the Courts belonging to that Power, where the Seizune is made; and, confequently, that the ereding foreign Courts, or Jurisdictions, elsewhere, to take Cogoizance thereof, is contrary to the known Practice of all Nations, in the like Cases; and, therefore, a Proceeding which none can admit. which none can admit.

Secondly, That those Courts, which are generally filed Courts of Admiralty, and which include both the inferior Conrts, and the Courts of Appeal, al-ways decide according to the universal Law, of Nations only; except in those Cases, where there are particular Treaties between the Powers concerned, which have altered the Dispositions of the

Law of Nations, or deviate from them.

Thirdly, That the Decisions, in the Cales complained of, appear, by the inclosed Report, to have been made lingly, upon the Rule prescribed by the Law of Nations; which Rule is clearly established, by the constant Practice of other Nations, and by the Authority of the greatest Men.

Feurthly, That, in the Case in Question, there

cannot even be pretended to be any Treaty, that has altered this Rule, or by Virtue of which, the Parties could claim any Privileges, which the Law of Nations does not allow them.

Fiftbly, That as, in the present Case, no just Grievance can be alleged, nor the least Reason given, for saying, That Justice has been denied, given, for faying, That Justice has been denied, when regularly demanded; and as, in most of the Cases complained of, it was the Complainants themselves, who neglected the only proper Means of procuring it; there cannot, consequently, be any just Cause, or Foundation, for Reprizals.

Sixthly, That, even though Reprizals might be justified by the known and general Rules of the Law of Nations; it appears, by the Report, and indeed from Considerations, which must occur to every Body, that Sums, due to the King's Subjects

every Body, that Sums, due to the King's Subjects by the Empress Queen, and assigned by her upon Silefia; of which Sums his Prussian Majesty took upon himself the Payment, both by the Treaty of Breslau, and by that of Dreslan, in Confideration of the Cession of that Country, and which, by Virtue of that very Cession, ought to have been fully, and absolutely discharged, in the Year 1745, that is to say, one Year before any of the Facts complained of did happen; could not, either in Justice or Reason, or according to what is the constant Practice between all the most respectiable.

Powers, be feized, or flopt, by Way of Reprizals.

The feveral Facts, which are particularly mentioned above, are so clearly stated, and proved, in the inclosed Report, that I shall not repeat the particular Reasons and Authorities alleged in Suppart of them, and in Justification of the Conduct and Proceedings in Question. The King is per-fuaded that these Realons will be sufficient also to determine the Judgment of all impartial People, in the present Case.

It is material to observe, upon this Subject, that this Debt on Silefia, was contracted by the late Emperor Charles the Sixth; who engaged not on-ly to fulfil the Conditions expressed in the Contract, but even to give the Creditors such further Securi ty, as they might afterwards reasonably ask. This Condition had been very ill performed by a Transfer of the Debt, which had put it in the Power of a third Person to seize, and consistent it.

You will not be furprized, Sir, that, in an Afrou win not be intriled, sir, that, in an Article, which has so greatly alarmed the whole Nation, who are intitled to that Protection, which his Majesty cannot dispense with himself from granting; the King has taken Time, to have Things examined to the Bottom; and that his Majesty field, himself, chiled himself, so adhere jesty finds himself obliged, by the Facts, to adhere to the Justice and Legality, of what has been done in his Courts, and not to admit the irregular Pro-ceedings, which have been carried on elsewhere.

The late War furnished many Instances, which ought to have convinced all Europe, how scrupulously the Courts here do Justice, upon such Occasions. They did not even avail themselves of an open War, to seize, or detain, the Effects of the Enemy, when it appeared that those Effects were taken wrongfully before the War. This Circum stance must do Honour to their Proceedings; and will at the same Time, shew, that it was as little necessary as proper, to have Recourse elsewhere to

necessary as proper, to have Recourse elsewhere to Proceedings, entirely new, and unusual.

The King is fully persuaded, that what has passed at Berlin, has been occasioned, singly, by the ill grounded Informations, which his Prussian Majesty has received of these Affairs: And does not at all doubt, but that, when his Prussian Majesty shall see them in their true Light, his natural Disposition to Justice and Equity will induce him, immediately to rectify the Steps, which have been occasioned by those Informations; and to complete the Payment of the Debt charged on the Duchy of the Payment of the Jebs charged on the Silefia, according to his Engagements for that Pur-pole. I am, with much Confideration.

Sir, your most obedient bumble Servant, HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

CADIZ, January 8.

HE Chamber of Commerce has received Advice, that the three Register Ships, the Brilliant, the Noire Dame du Rosaire, and the Triumphant, lest the Havannah the 28 h of October last to return to Europe; but in passing the Bahama Channel, the Triumphant had the Misfortune to strike against a Rock, but being near the Coass, the Crew got ashore, and saved the Money, and most of the valuable Effects that were on board. The Arrival of the other two is impatiently expected, the Cargoes being valued at 4,000,000 of Piastres.

L O N D O N.

Extraß of a Letter from Amsterdam, dated

"The Empress of Russia is very warmly solicited by the King of Sweden to consent to a Negotiation being set on Foot for restoring a perfect Harmony and Friendship between the Courts of Percellurg and Resident but her Imperial Maiste Petersburg and Berlin; but her Imperial Majesly discovers a remarkable Coldness in this Affair. That Princes is so sensibly picqued against the King of Prussia, that his Swedish Majesty will find it a Matter of much Difficulty to restore a good Understanding between the two Crowns. Her Imperial Majesty is, on the other Hand, very solicitous to obtain the King of Poland's Accession to the Alliance of the North, in order to consolidate the Measures concerted between the Courts of Vi-enca, Petersburg, and Hanover.

"The Negotiations of the Magistrates of Dant-

zick at Hanover for a Loan of 500,000 Florins is drawn greatly into Length, on account of some Differences in settling the Rate of Interest. The Regents of Hanover will not advance the Morey under Five per Cent, and the Dantzickers will give but Four. They fay they can have at Berlin, as much Money as they want, at somewhat less than Three and a half. But the People of Hanover know well, that if they could have a Million in that City at two per Cent, the Magistrates at Dantzick will never chuse to have for their Creditor a Prince whose Neighbourhood often gives

them very uneasy Apprehendions."

Jan. 16. They write from Lewis in Suffex, that they have an Account of nine or ten Vessels,

being aftere near Beachy, and Shoreham.

By a Letter from Dartmouth, dated the 12th Instant, we learn, that they had very stormy Weather on that Coast, and that three Vessels were wrecked between that Port and Plymouth; one a Schooner for London, for Fyall, laden with Fruit, which beat to Pieces at the Start Point, and the Mars and Coast one had been to Pieces at the Point. Mate only faved; one beat to Pieces at the Proul, and all the Caew perified; some Pipes of Wine drove aftore from her: The other was loft in Brigbury Bay, a Galliot Hoy, from Cherante for Hamburgh, with Wine and Brandy, but the People are all faved, and Part of the Cargo. The

Ship bulged.

The Union, Jones, from Limerick, for London, is lost off Beachy, the Master and two Men mil-

The Johanna Therefa, Strobin, from Hamburgh for Cadiz, is lost off Portland, the Master and five of the Crew drown'd.

We hear that the Samuel, Killekelly, from St. Kitts for London, is ashore near! Hurst Castle, near the life of Wight, and like to be lost.

The King of Prussia, Capt. Long, for Hamburgh, from Bourdeaux, laden with Wine, &c. is ashore off Kimridge, near Pool; Part of the Cargo will be saved. A Sloop is lost near the same Plass, with Brandy, and three of her People drowned.

They write from Pool, the 13th, that the Ar-

They write from Pool, the 13th, that the Argyle, Capt. Cole, lately ran after, is fince beat to Peices, and the Chief of her Cargo destroyed.

A Brigantine and Sloop are loft in Dunftone Bay, and the People drowned. Part of the Cargo drove ashore from the Wreck, being cheisly Gro-

Jan. 18. On Wednesday Night the William