

Be it therefore enacted, That whenever any vacant Land, not exceeding the Quantity of Fifty Acres, in any one Place, shall be hereafter discovered, the Person or Persons, to whose Land the said Vacancy joins, shall have the Pre-emption of such Vacancy; provided always, that if such Person or Persons, or some one of them, to whose Land such Vacancy shall adjoin, do not survey and take up the same within Twelve Months after Discovery and Notice thereof given to him or them, then it shall and may be lawful for any other Person to survey and take up the same; provided also, that when such vacant Land, so as aforesaid discovered, shall be contiguous to the Lands of any Minor or Minors, then Notice thereof shall be given to his or her or their Guardian, who shall, and is hereby required to take up and secure such Land, for, and in the Name of such Minor or Minors; and if the Profits of the Estate, over and above the Maintenance of such Minor or Minors, will not be sufficient to reimburse such Guardian for the Expence of taking up and securing such vacant Land, the said Minor or Minors shall be liable to his, her, or their Guardian therefor, when he, she or they shall arrive at full Age, any Thing beforementioned in this, or any other Act of Assembly, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And whereas when Lands shall be hereafter surveyed and laid down, with Allowance for Variation, according to the Directions in this Act, it may be found that Houses, Fences, or other Improvements, will be left out of one Survey and included within the Lines of some other Tract, or taken by an elder Tract from a younger, or be left upon vacant Land, and it may be thought grievous to dispossess Persons of such Improvements made upon Lands to which they thought they had legal Title; for Prevention whereof,

Be it enacted, by the Authority, Advice and Consent aforesaid, That in all Cases, where it shall appear that by Means of the Allowance for Variation given by this Act, the Houses, or other Improvements that are upon any Tract or Parcel of Land, are left out of the Lines thereof and included within the Lines of any other Tract, or shall be taken by an elder Tract from a younger, the Person or Persons, out of the Lines of whose Land such Houses and Improvements are excluded, or who shall hold the younger Survey, from which an elder Survey shall take as aforesaid, shall have Liberty to remove the same; and if the Improvements so excluded, left out or taken away, shall consist of an House or Houses, in which the Person or Persons holding the same, or his, her or their Tenant or Tenants, doth, or do usually dwell, or any other valuable House that cannot easily be removed, the Owner or Owners of such Dwelling-House, or other valuable Houses, shall have and hold all that Part of such Tract of Land, which would otherwise be taken away by the Allowance for Variation, by the same Title that he hath in and to his other Land, out of which it shall be taken, he paying to the Person or Persons, within the Lines of whose Lands such Dwelling-House or Houses may be included, a reasonable Price for such Land, exclusive of said House or Houses; and in Case Diversity of Sentiment should arise between the Owners of such neighbouring Tracts, about the reasonable Value of such Land,

Be it enacted, That in all such Cases it shall and may be lawful, for the Person or Persons in Possession, to name Six Arbitrators out of the most respectable Inhabitants in that Part of the County where the Lands lie, not of Kin to either of those who may be interested; out of which, Three shall or may be struck by the Person or Persons into whose Survey the same Land and Improvements would fall, and such Arbitrators so struck as aforesaid, shall finally settle and adjust such Difference as aforesaid, and set a Price on the Lands, exclusive of Improvements aforesaid: Upon Payment of Tender, and Refusal whereof, the Possessor of such Lands shall, by Force and Virtue of this Act, be seized of and entitled unto the same Estate therein, as he, she or they, may have in his, her or their Land, out of which the same shall be so taken.

And be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That in Case any Tract, or Part of a Tract of Land, shall, by Means of the Allowance given by this Act for Variation, become vacant, the Person or Persons, to whom the same belonged, or within whose Lines it was included, according to the Direction of the Needle before such Allowance given, shall have

the Preemption thereof, without being obliged to pay for the Buildings, or other Improvements that may be found thereon; provided always, that if such Person or Persons, do not survey and take up such Vacancy within Twelve Months after Discovery and Notice given to him or them thereof, that then it shall and may be lawful for any other Person to survey and take up the same; provided always, that wherever such immovable Improvements, as aforesaid, which shall happen to be taken into any other Survey, or be left upon vacant Land as aforesaid, shall be the Right of a Minor or Minors, the legal Guardian of such Minor or Minors shall pay the Value of the Land as aforesaid, or take up and secure the same, as the Case may happen, on Behalf of the said Minor; and if the Profits of the said Minor's Estate, over and above the Maintenance of such Minor or Minors, will not be sufficient to reimburse such Payment or Expences of taking up and securing such Land, the said Minor or Minors shall be liable to his, her or their Guardian therefor, when he, she or they, shall arrive at full Age, any Thing herein before contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

By the LOWER HOUSE of ASSEMBLY, 31st October 1770.

Read the Second Time, and referred for Consideration on the Second Tuesday of next Session of Assembly. Signed by Order, JOHN DUCKETT, Cl. Lo. Ho.

T U N I S, August 13.

ON the 21st of June the French Admiral arrived in this Bay, with a Squadron of Two Ships of the Line, Three Frigates, Two Barks, and Two Bombs; with several Row Gallies belonging to Malta, and under the Grand Master's Colours. After treating several Days with the Bey, without receiving the Satisfaction demanded, the Admiral ordered all the French Merchants, who still remained ashore, to repair on board; and, on their Application to the Bey for Permission, it was immediately granted. Accordingly, having registered all the Goods and Effects remaining in their Houses and Magazines, and sealed their Doors, they all embarked without the least Insult from the Populace. On the 26th of June the Admiral denounced War against this Regency; and on the 28th, the whole Squadron sailed for Bizerta, except One Frigate and Two Row Gallies, which were left to block up this Port, and to prevent all Ships, of whatever Nation, from coming in. On the 3d of July, they commenced their Operations at Bizerta, by bombarding that City. The Bey did not make any publick Declaration of War, but kept the French Colours flying on the Consular House until the 5th of July, Two Days after the Bombardment commenced at Bizerta; when he gave Orders to strike the Colours, and to take down the Flag-Staff, which was done with great Decency. From Bizerta the Squadron proceeded to Sufa, which Place they are now bombarding. They go on very slowly with their Operations. It is said they will go from Sufa to Menester, and from thence to Portafarina, and leave the Goleta Castle, at the Harbour of Tunis, for the last Stroke.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 7. The following is an Extract of a private Letter from Count Tottleben, dated from Cotatis the 27th of July: "After I had overcome the most unthought-of Plots and Treacheries, and had brought the Body of Men intrusted to my Care by the Empress, even by Force, together, out of the Mountains of Caucasus, and from Teflis to Russia, I had the good Fortune not only to take all Georgia and its Fortresses, Annaleri, Tchet, Ismpole, Goresuram, and Alexis from the Deceiver Heraclius, and lodged Imperial Troops in Teflis, but have also plundered the Turkish Fortresses of Scheripp, Bagdad, and Cotatis, all of which were well provided with Artillery, and have made the Three Commanding Bashaws, with as many Agas and Garrison, Prisoners of War. The Czar Salomon, Isaacben, the Patriarch, and all the Inhabitants of this extensive Dominion, as also Georgia, have taken the Oath of Fidelity and Subjection to her Imperial Majesty. I have now but Three short Days Journey to go to proclaim the glorious Name of my illustrious Sovereign in the Black-Sea."

PARIS, Sept. 17. The following is a Copy of a Letter received here from Corsica, Sept. 21: "It is very true that Count Marbeuf's Expedition, at the Head of 5000 Men, tended only to take Twelve of the Rebels, who were hanged. The Intemperateness of the Weather caused a Sickness among our Troops, and we were obliged to retire; so that we are in continual Fear, as we cannot go out of our walled Cities without running the Hazard of being murdered. These Mountaineers have spread themselves over the Fields, and kill all the French they catch. Their Number however is not near that of our Troops, but they are favoured by their other Countrymen; and unless they are one and all brought to France, and so regenerate the Island, it is to be feared that these Mountaineers will dispossess us the first War. For Example, do you think we can afford 25 or 30 Battalions to be sent here, which would be absolutely necessary to keep those Savage People in Subjection."

September 24. The Parliament of Besancon, is sent for to Court by Deputation, and ordered, as well as that of Bourdeaux, to bring with them their Registers, that all that hath been mischievous in them, against the Arres of Council, and the Duke d'Aiguillon, may be erased in the King's Presence.

L O N D O N

Sept. 25. Some Letters from Genoa mention a Report prevailing there, that the Senate are actually upon the Point of coming to an open Rupture with Austria; the Bone of Contention being some Disputes relating to the total Sale of Corsica.

We hear that it is now fixed that the Earl of Rochford is to succeed Lord Townsend as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and also (in order to appease the People, who are generally displeas'd at the late unpopular Step of proroguing the Parliament) the Parliament shall sit the ensuing Winter, and the Sessions be opened with a most gracious and conciliating Speech from the new Viceroy.

Sept. 27. The Commander of the Favourite Ship of War from Falkland Islands, has, we hear, been introduced to his Majesty, and honoured with a private Conference.

A spirited Memorial is dispatched to the Court of Spain, demanding their immediate Evacuation of the Falkland Islands.

The Spanish Ambassador says, the Officer at Falkland Island has done what has happened of his own Head, and that his Court knew not a Tittle about it. This should rather seem to be the Answer of a French Ambassador.—We might expect such a One from such a Court.

It is reported, that Lord North waited upon the Earl of Chatham a few Days since, at his Lordship's Seat at Hayes, but upon what Business is a profound Secret.

It is reported (we hope without Foundation) that the Plague rages with some Violence in the Island of Minorca.

Sept. 28. Two Bets are actually laid (One by Lord S—) that before the End of Ten Days the Spanish Ambassador will terminate Disputes—by setting off from London for the Catholic Court at Midnight.

Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, Expresses arrived here from Paris, at the French Minister's, in Consequence of which, it is said, Preparations are making for his speedy Departure, which causes much Speculation.

Oct. 2. We hear that a great Personage, notwithstanding his favourite Prepossession in Favour of Peace, has publicly declared, that the Answer of the Spanish Court is not in every respect satisfactory, a Declaration of War shall immediately assert the Honour of his Crown, and the Rights of his People.

We hear from Gibraltar, that several British Seamen, and Ship-Carpenters, had quitted the Spanish Service, and were arrived there in order to go on board their own Ships of War, under the Command of Commodore Proby.

Oct. 4. We are informed that One of our Frigates, which was at Falklands Isles when the Spaniards took Possession of it, was sunk by the Spanish Ordnance.

The First Lieutenant of the above Ship is said to have been brought over in the Favourite Sloop, lately arrived, and has been forbid by a certain Board to whom he made his Report, to speak further on the Subject.

The Russian Squadron has taken Eight Vessels, escorted by Four Ships from Cairo, and richly laden with Tribute from Syria and Egypt. Several more Ships from the Ports of Asia and Africa, being ignorant of the Destruction of the Ottoman Fleet, have likewise fallen into the Hands of the Russians. The Contributions, which the Russians require of the conquered Isles, are immense. The first of Metelin alone has already paid 150,000 Piastres.

Letters from Dublin mention, that Orders have been received there from England, for recruiting the Land Forces on that Establishment to their full Complement of Men.

It is said Orders have been sent to the Commanding Officer in the Mediterranean, to send a Frigate to cruise off the Harbour of Toulon, to watch the Motions of the French there.

Lord Hillsborough, on Saturday last, at a Nobleman's Table, publicly offered a wager of 1000 Guineas to 500, we should not have a War between With France or Spain, these Six Months.

On Monday, a Press-Gang, went to Mr. Hawkins's, an eminent Brewer in Long-Lane, Smithfield, and attempted to take some of his Men, on which they all rose, conquered the Sailors by Bravado, and hung the Lieutenant into the Horse-Road.

Last Week Mr. Moore publicly exhibited his new constructed Plough. The Advantage was more than Two to One against the common Plough. He ploughed the same Quantity of Ground with One Horse in Three Minutes, which with the common Plough and Two Horses, they were more than Five Minutes in working, and the Horses strained considerably more with the latter than with the former. It was then again tried with Two Horses, when they did but play with the Plough, and executed the same Space of Ground in Two Minutes and a Half: So that it evidently appears, One Horse will be able to work in a light Soil, and in strong Land Two will be sufficient.

Letters from France mention, that in the Country about St. Quintin, a Troop of Banditti put whole Villages under Contribution, and reduced to Ashes the Houses and Effects of such as refused to submit to their Demands.

A noble Peer, of the first Character and Distinction, who is of the Cabinet, and whose Information is as good, and his Experience in Politics as great, as any Man's in this Kingdom, offered, the other Day, in a very publick Company, that if any one would lay him down 100 Guineas, he would give him 1000 if there was a War between us and Spain or France within the Compass of Two Years.

A Letter received on Tuesday by a Merchant of this City brought by the Elizabeth, Capt. Preswick, who is arrived in the River from Petersburg, gives the following Account; That several Line of Battle Ships; lately built upon a new Construction, have taken in their Stores for Nine Months, being destined for the Black Sea, and have got on board their Complement of Men, amongst which are many Foreigners, who have entered

Volunteers
Army
Matters m
Spain, & it
the War
This Mo
de halba
the Subje
Midd
It is. O
lately sent
thru
On Mon
from the A
the Minis
They w
lady, the G
Leicester, I
agree in th
ly, plenty
Shaves ex
many Year
Ports
parted, has
for settling
sill, his L
Peers, at t
Oct. 1. F
Iland. T
Court Ma
Liverp
arrived he
Port Tow
an Accoun
men belon
to man th
confided o
not declar
N E
Extract of
— Th
Answer to
fore, there
are to have
W I L
The Re
ed, we he
in order t
Nations of
on has ord
to that Pl
P H
Ext
" Ther
with Spain
War. Y
or Three
land Islan
have dip
having lat
nifty had
into Com
and sever
greatest E
for Seame
The spirit
Sword, in
cannot fa
Submissio
Behaviour
" It is
only been
also Pay
Charges o
I hope I
even by
the Ultim
being dai
A
From
chant, C
cand; E
Latham,
Industry,
Miller, a
pool.
Erom
Naggy
Frog; D
A
" Ad
TO
I send you
beated
quitted
and, in
NEX
Of
ced to E
the form
the Com
the Bound
they cast
at prefer
longer.
most ala
quence t
banchery
Persons
attended
ancient
tution of
too often
perniculou