

or bread, when the harvest in the south of France will, in all likelihood, soon relieve them. For though it be true, that the crops failed them last year, it is as notorious that France was, before that accident, in a capacity of exporting of great quantities of corn, and underselling us in the Spanish and Portuguese markets, but the very year before: And therefore it is presumed that a peace, at present, when France is not only superior in the field; not distressed for money, capable, under GOD's blessing, to supply their want of bread, by their own approaching harvest; and, I must add, what no body can deny, flushed with victory, and in possession of, or capable of seizing upon all the strong holds in Flanders, Brabant, and the Netherlands, &c. is most advantageous to us. An' but it is replied; it can never be that the French, who are such able politicians and negotiators, should ever agree to a peace, by which they are sure to lose.—They must have some secret snare to draw us into.—Now, for once, I will turn politician, and, perhaps, may be right in my conjecture, having had an example of the like nature in Queen Anne's reign: The duke of Marlborough was named by the new ministers of that queen. But while he was gathering laurels at the head of her Army, there was no possibility of wronging him in the esteem of his royal Mistress; therefore they, tho' flushed with victory, wanted neither men, money, nor bread; had beaten the French king out of all his strong holds, and reduced his subjects to the very last extremity, resolved to grant him a peace upon his own terms, that they might have an opportunity to expand the army, and disgrace the duke.—These are stubborn facts; and, I think, perfectly copied by the present French ministry. Here is M. Saxe, and M. Louventot, both Protestants, hated by them; but so long as they meet with success in the field, these ministers maintain their ground in the royal favour, against all their cabinet enemies. Therefore, as nothing but the rendering them useless, can forward their disgrace, and nothing but a peace is able to render them useless, the French ministers are resolved upon a peace almost upon any terms. Thus, I presume, they propose peace, thro' envy of the king's favourites, and not through necessity.—We rather think, the proper execution, lately, of our NAVAL FORCE, has been the principal reason.

July 16. According to some advices, it depends entirely upon the king's good pleasure, whether and how far, the Russian Auxiliaries are to advance, not only their sovereign, but the states general, who pay a part towards their subsidy, having referred that matter altogether to his majesty's wisdom; and as, notwithstanding the continued march of those troops, there appears to be the greatest harmony betwixt their Britannick & Prussian majesties, there is no room to believe the report, that the latter has expressed his dislike of the continuance of this march, which will put the allies in a condition to take the field again with advantage, in case any unforeseen difficulty should interrupt the great work of peace.

There is a report that his royal highness the duke of Cumberland will be appointed lord high Admiral of England.

Extract of a letter from Aix la Chapelle, July 19.

“The marquis de Soto Major was this afternoon with count St. Severin, and those two ministers had a conference betwixt themselves of two hours; after which they repaired to the Town-house, where the other plenipotentiaries were assembled, and where four material points were regulated. One of these points was, in what manner the armies should retire out of the Low-Countries; and this is agreed to be upon the same footing as the imperial troop shall retire out of the territories of the Genoeze, and the duchies of Modena, Parma, Placentia, and Gu. stalla: So that the evacuation of the Austrian Netherlands must depend upon the advice of what has been done in Italy.”

July 20 His grace the duke of Newcastle has wrote the following letter from Hanover to admiral Byng, commander of the English squadron in the Mediterranean.

SIR,

“The king of Spain and the republic of Genoa having acceded in form to the preliminaries signed at Aix la-Chapelle, on the 30th of April N. S. it is agreed that all hostilities shall immediately cease in Italy. I have orders to inform you, that the king's intention is, that as soon as you receive this letter, you send orders to the commanders of all his majesty's ships in the Mediterranean not to commit any more hostilities against the subjects of France, Spain and Genoa. You will soon receive orders from the lords commissioners of the admiralty to return to England, or at least to send thither the greatest part of his majesty's squadron under your command. I have subjoined, by the king's order, the copy of a declaration signed the 8th of July, N. S. by lord Sandwich and the ministers of

France and Holland at Aix la Chapelle. My orders also are, that the king desires you would conform exactly to the tenor of the declaration, as it regards the Squadron you command, I am, &c. (Signed)

Hanover, July 11.

HOLLIS NEWCASTLE.

July 21. Yesterday a messenger was dispatched from the secretary's office to the court of France, being the first sent thither since the commencement of the war.

It is confidently reported, that peace will be proclaimed with France and Spain on tuesday, the 11th of October next, being the day of his majesty's coronation.

July 2. We have an account from Copenhagen, that the watch maker, who is said to have found out the perpetual motion, has published an account of his discovery, in which he positively asserts, that it may be applied to all kind of time keepers whatever, in such a manner as to render their motions just and equal, as well as lasting, so long as the friction of the metals, or which they are composed, will permit; he farther affirms that they may be applied to pumps, in such a manner as to raise water to any given height, to clear leaky ships when they would otherwise sink in a few minutes, and to drain mines, morasses, or inundations, with great speed, at a very small expence. He adds likewise, that they may be applied to engines for raising of coals or metals out of mines, to saw-mills, corn mills, &c. and to many other purposes. He proposes to go very soon to Hamburg, in order to exhibit a clock which he has constructed upon this new principle.

July 4. Letters from Hanover represent the court there as very splendid and gay, and assure us that the good understanding betwixt their Britannick and Prussian majesties appears daily to increase. Upon this happy re union are founded the most probable hopes of a protestant confederacy, at the head of which those two Monarchs must naturally stand: And if the Russians, who are of the Greek's church, should join the protestants of the church of England, Calvin's reformation, and the confession of Augsburgh, against the Romanists, perhaps they would form the strongest party in the general division of Christendom.

July 12. They write from Hanover, that the duke of Newcastle wants upon the king every morning in his closet, and there dispatches such business as relates to the interests of Great Britain in the grand work of peace. They also tell us, that certain difficulties which were started, concerning the term for restoring the conquests made, in the East Indies, have been removed to the satisfaction of his majesty; and that it is agreed they shall be restored in the condition they shall be found six months after the signing of the preliminaries.

July 28. We are well assured, by private letters from Hanover, that the definitive treaty was actually settled by the respective ministers at Aix-la-Chapelle, when the last letters came from thence, and only waited the arrival of sir Thomas Robinson from Vienna, who was settling with that court the proper methods of receiving the conquered places from the French, in order to the congress's being open for one day only, for the ministers signing the same in form.

And we are likewise well assured, that the maritime powers have actually discharged all the Russian forces in their pay, and that an order had been dispatch'd from Hanover for their instantly marching back again into their own country with all possible diligence.

ANNAPOLIS,

Last Thursday being the anniversary for the Election of a Mayor for this City, the Worshipful John Rost, Esq; was accordingly Chosen and Sworn into that Office.

Last Week died in Calvert County, Mr. John Brome, one of the worthy Representatives for that County.

The General Assembly of this Province, which stood prorogued to the 11th Instant, is, by his Excellency's Proclamation, further Prorogued to the 12th of next Month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

(And to be sold by the Printer hereof.)

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the Lower House of Assembly, at their last Session.

ANY single Man capable of over-looking a number of Hands, who understands the management of Tobacco, and can be well recommended, may meet with a suitable Encouragement by applying to the Subscriber in St. Mary's County, or at Annapolis next Provincial Court.

Geo. PLAYE.