

set at liberty. And, on the other hand, all the Algerine, Tunisian, and Tripolitan slaves, who worked in the Tuscan galleys, in the same capacity, have been discharged.

Turin, Jan. 21. The convention signed at Nice on the 21st ult. having put a final determination to all the obstructions in regard to the evacuations, his majesty proposes, as soon as they are put in execution, not only to make a reform in his troops, and in the militia, but likewise to reduce all the expences of the state, as far as shall be thought requisite, and consistent with common prudence. By these measures, and some others consequent thereupon, 'tis hoped, that in a few years the finances of that estate may be established on a very good footing.

His majesty being sensibly affected, and highly concerned at the ill situation of the inhabitants of Savoy, and the county of Nice, on account of the late war, and the troops that have been quartered upon them, has been graciously pleas'd, for the space of four years, to grant them a considerable deduction in the several rents, duties and services, which before they usually paid to the crown.

Vienna, Feb. 1. The empress queen proposes to embrace the opportunity of the present establishment of the public peace, in order to enter upon new measures, that may prove very advantageous to the subjects of her hereditary states; for which purpose, she is determin'd to borrow the sum of 1,500,000 florins of some of the cities of the empire, at 4 per cent. interest.

Hamburgh, Feb. 7. The cold has been so excessive this year in Lapland, and in the other northern provinces of the kingdom of Sweden, that great numbers of people have perished thereby, notwithstanding their being to much accustomed to rigorous seasons. They were likewise oblig'd from the severity of the weather, to suspend the works carried on in Finland, in order to put the frontiers in a good posture of defence. It is added, that the bears and wolves have been forced from their retreats, and have done a great deal of mischief in the country, and in the villages; upon which orders had been given for two or three thousand peasants to hunt them, in order to put an end to so dreadful a calamity.

L O N D O N.

January 28. It is currently reported, that a scheme is under consideration of the king and council, for supporting at present, and for the future, all disbanded soldiers and seamen, and making them of advantage to the kingdom.

Feb. 20. They write from Paris, that a treaty is on the tapis between the French and Prussian courts, whereby the former is to furnish his Prussian majesty with a body of 40,000 men, under the denomination of auxiliaries; that so the *Definitive Treaty* may not be broken, if possible, by the new terrific farce going to be acted on the theatre of Europe.

We learn from Madrid, that some new regulations are on the anvil, whereby the French are to reap great advantages from their trade with Spain; and that his Catholic majesty has sent orders for buying up ships in foreign parts for his service.

From Dantzick we have a confirmation of the foregoing intelligence; the Spanish ambassador at the Polish court having actually contracted with some merchants of that city for fifteen float frigates, to be deliver'd within a certain term, and advanced them 100,000 crowns in part of account.

Feb. 21. We have advice from Paris, that great quantities of tools for breaking up ground, together with military stores, engineers, and workmen, have been ordered to embark in the beginning of the month of March, for Cape-Breton; his most Christian majesty being resolv'd to render the principal fortresses of that island, if art or expence can do it, absolutely impregnable.

Feb. 25. We hear that the right hon. Sir Peter Warres, Sir Edward Hawke, and Edward Vernon, Esq; will soon be treated peers of Great-Britain.

March 3. We hear that an ambassador will be shortly sent from hence to the emperor of Morocco, in order to renew the treaties that subsist'd with his predecessors, and to procure the discharge of all the British subjects that are now captives in his dominions. Application will also be made to prevent the liberties sometimes taken with vessels of little or no force, on account of some pretended errors in passes, or such other frivolous concerns, for the sake of obtaining presents.

Extract of a letter from a person of credit at Aix-la-Chapelle, dated January, 18.

"M. du Theil at length quitted this city with an intention to go to *Vesailles*; but he met with orders upon the road which oblig'd him to return to *Brussels*, where he pass'd some days; during which time this ambassador was left by the

count de St. Severin, he and count Caunitz took the opportunity of seeing one another frequently, and conferring together, as well concerning the evacuations of *Italy*, as about the affairs of the *Low-Countries*. Count Caunitz in some of these, set forth the indispensable necessity of re-establishing the free navigation of the *Schelde*, to the end that the subjects of the emperors might reap the benefit thereof, and might in time recover from the misfortunes of the war, without becoming a charge to the hereditary countries of her imperial majesty. To this M. du Theil answer'd, you cannot but perceive, Sir, that if the court of *France* had been as desirous of thwarting that of *Vienna* in this point, as in many others, it would not have waited till this time to have done it. You cannot fall of knowing how sedulously we have managed the interest of your court, in scrupulously avoiding to touch upon any thing, in the definitive treaty, which might put the Dutch upon demanding explications, and which would have ended in nothing less than the overthrowing, or at least regarding the conclusion of a peace; so necessary for every body; and which, by the interpretations, clauses and reservations that the maritime powers might possibly have required, and particularly the states-general, would have occasion'd the *Low-Countries* to have supported the burthen for a much longer time, without perhaps, being ever able to throw it off. The ancient barrier, or a new one, would have become an obligatory thing, and his majesty could not have helped causing the strong places of the emperors to have been deliver'd up to the Dutch troops for forming it. The navigation of the *Schelde* would have remain'd upon the ancient footing, as well as the tariff, which the Court of *Vienna* is desirous of having abolished. If the king, added M. du Theil, has not been favourable to the emperors during the war, be assur'd that he has tacitly declar'd for her by the peace, and that the two courts will in time be as strictly united by interest and friendship, as they have appear'd to the public to be disinited. In the mean time, the conduct which my court has observ'd, and still observes, in respect to yours, proves sufficiently, that the king leaves the emperors at entire liberty to use the Dutch as prudence, her interest, and the welfare of her subjects require. It would, replied count Kaunitz, be an agreeable surprize to me, to see perfect harmony established between your court and mine, and that things would in the end turn out to the satisfaction of my august emperors."

A N N A P O L I S.

Last Friday died, at his Plantation on *Patazzer River*, in this County, after a lingering Indisposition, by which he was quite emaciated, in the 65th Year of his Age, Mr. *Thomas Jobson*, formerly an Inhabitant and one of the Common Council men of this City; and for near 30 Years successively was chosen Serjeant at Arms to the Hon. Lower House of Assembly. By his Care and Industry he acquired a plentiful Living; always lived in Peace and Friendship with his Neighbours, and was left the Character of an honest Man.

This Day the General Assembly met here, pursuant to his Excellency's Prorogation. His Excellency opened the Session with the following Speech; viz.

Gentlemen of the Lower House of Assembly,

As you thought proper at our last Meeting to depart from the usual Method of presenting your Clerk to the Governor for Approbation, a short Recel became necessary, that nothing might be precipitated in an Affair, that you apprehended concern'd your Privileges, which you may be assur'd I shall always think myself oblig'd to maintain with the same Zeal, as if I was a Member of your House: And I make no Doubt, that you will have the same Regard for the just Rights of the Crown, which are established for no other End but the Happiness of the People.

And indeed every good *Englishman* must be pleas'd to think, that by the *British* Constitution the Liberties of the People and Prerogative of the Crown are ascertain'd by such just and known Bounds, as mutually to support each other, and prevent the Confusion that might otherwise follow an unreasonable Desire of Power, in whatever Part of the Legislature it happens to take Place.

You must be sensible that the Clerk of the House of Commons holds his Place by an Appointment from the King, and that the Power of making all Officers within this Province is delegated by the Royal Charter to his Lordship, and consequently that the Power of appointing a Clerk to the Lower House of Assembly must be allow'd to be vested in the Lord Proprietor, unless the Representatives of this Province should be suppos'd to have a greater Authority in this Matter than the Representatives of *Great-Britain*.