

THE  
**MARYLAND GAZETTE,**

No. 313.

*Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1751.

NEUFCHATEL, November 5.

**W**HILST we thought ourselves pretty safe from the Ravages of the Seyon, and every Thing was preparing for the Opening of our Fair, a new Inundation, much like what we suffered about six Weeks ago, has reduced us again to a deplorable Condition. That dangerous Rivulet the Seyon swelled to such a Degree the 3d Instant, by a warm Rain which melted the Snow in the adjacent Mountains, that the same Evening it overflowed entirely the Street, of the Mills. Towards Midnight the Alarm redoubled, occasioned by the dreadful Noise with which that Brook swept away Beams, Trees, Stores and Gravel. The Merchants and Tradefmen of the Town, and such as came from other Places on account of the Fair, were wholly employed all the rest of the Night in securing themselves and their Goods. Yesterday Morning the Waters were so much increased, that the Hospital Street and Mill Street looked like a Lake ruffled by a Tempest. The Waters after filling all the Ground Floors in those two streets, began to cut again in large Bubbles, and flowed with great Rapidty from the Mills, as far as the Market Cross. The Inhabitants of those Houses escaped by Ladders out of the first Stories, in Boats that plied continually to receive them. Yesterday about Five in the Afternoon the Waters abated a little, but our fears are not yet abated, because the Bed of the Seyon being cumbered with Timber and other Rubbish, brought down by the Torrent from the Mountains, if we should be visited by such another shower of Rain, as that which has occasioned our present Disaster, the whole Town would be in Danger of being drowned.

Paris, November 23. A few Days ago we received the disagreeable News, that the City of Biiboa in Auvergne had received incredible Damages by the Overflowing of the River Jehochet, which runs through the said City. It rose on a sudden by a frightful Storm of Rain which fell amongst the Mountains about two Leagues off. The Inundation was so terrible, that all the Houses of the Lower Town were carried away; and happily the Bridges, tho' new, were not enough to resist the Impetuosity of the Torrent: If they had, the Upper Town must have undergone the same Fate with the Lower. Most of the Inhabitants of this unfortunate City are by this Accident reduced to Poverty.

L O N D O N.

November 20. We hear that the State of the Navy is as follows; viz. 57 Ships and Sloops in Commission; 12 of which are Guard Ships; the rest stationed in the Changel, and the West Indies, 17 building in his Majesty's Yards, 18 broke and sold, and the Remainder laid up in Docks, as unfit for service, 'till an Order for their being refitted.

November 25. Tho' it has been doubted by many, whether the Report of the King of Prussia's receiving a Subsidy of Millions of Livres from the French Court, be true; yet some who have taken the Matter into Consideration, ask, from whence the King of Prussia draws the necessary Resources for maintaining an Army of 140,000 Men; when his Father and Grandfather, with all the Subsidies, and other Revenues, which it was well known they enjoyed, and without being at extraordinary Expences which are now laid out in Diversions, could never maintain above one third Part of that Number of Troops.

December 1. We hear that his Majesty has been pleased to grant a Pension of 3000 l. a Year to the Right Hon. the Earl Harrington, during his natural Life.

December 2. Yesterday Morning about Nine o' Clock, a

Gravesend Passage-Boat was unhappily run-down by a French Trader, in Blackwall Reach; by which Accident twenty nine of the Passengers were drowned, and ten or eleven were saved by Boats.

They write from Newcastle, that Tuesday was Fortnight, in a violent Hurricane, the Little John, Capt. Wilson, laden with Plank from Dantzick to Hull, was cast away on Bomber Rocks, a little North of Alemouth; and that the Captain and all the Crew (except the Mate) were drowned.

December 29. We hear that his Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. the Earl of Hyndford, and the Right Hon. the Lord Anson, to be Lords of the Most Honourable Privy Council.

December 29. Advices from Turin assure us, that the King of Sardinia is resolved to take an exact Account of the Revenues of the Clergy in his Dominions, in order to make them contribute more towards the Support of the State than they have hitherto done.

Letters from Hamburgh assure us, that a certain Court is so much displeas'd with the Project of crowning the Arch Duke Joseph King of Hungary, as to threaten to protest against it; that two of the oldest Field Marshals in Europe, Count Lacy and Count Seckendorff, are at the Point of Death: And that a very curious Memorial has been lately published there, to prove that a North-East Passage to the Indies, is both certain and practicable.

L O N D O N, December 25.

This Day arrived a Mail from Holland, which brings us the following Copy of the DEFINITIVE CONVENTION, between the Kings of Great Britain and Spain.

**H**IS Majesty the King of Spain, and his Majesty the King of Great Britain, having expressed an equal Desire to adjust the disputable Points, which at the Signature of the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle remained unsettled, with Regard to their respective Pretensions, and to the Commerce of their Subjects; and their said Majesties being willing to terminate all Things thereto relating by a friendly Compensation, for that Effect authorized their Ministers Plenipotentiary (Don Joseph de Carvajal de Lencastre, and Benjamin Keene), who, in Consequence of their Instructions, have agreed on the following Articles:

I. His Britannic Majesty cedes to his Catholic Majesty his Right of Enjoyment of the Assiento of Negroes, and of the annual Ship, during the four Years stipulated by the 16th Article of the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle.

II. His Britannic Majesty, for a Compensation 100,000 l. Sterling, which his Catholic Majesty promises and engages to pay at Madrid, or London, to the Royal Assiento Company, within the Term of three Months or sooner, from the Day of the Signature of this Treaty, cedes to his Catholic Majesty all that might be due to the said Company in any Manner, on Account of said Assiento, inasmuch that this Compensation shall be esteemed and regarded as a full and entire Satisfaction on the Part of his Catholic Majesty, and shall extinguish for the Present, for the Future, and for Ever, all Rights, Pretensions, or Demands, which might be formed in Consequence of the said Assiento or annual Ship directly or indirectly, either on the Part of his Britannic Majesty, or on the Part of the Company.

III. The Catholic King cedes to his Britannic Majesty all that he might demand, in Consequence of the said Assiento and annual Ship, as well with regard to the Articles already liquidated, as those which might be easy or difficult to liquidate, so that neither on one Side nor the other, is ever the least mention to be made thereon.

IV. His