

Maintenance of a certain Number of Midwives, properly skilled in an Art which is greatly neglected in that Country.

Vienna, July 17. A very important Treaty, that has been for some Time on the Carpet, is on the Point of being concluded; but it is said that the Articles will not be made public, till towards the Month of November.

Her Imperial Majesty has established a Fund called, The Storm and Fire Chest, for the Relief of those who shall be reduced to Poverty by either of those Misfortunes, and out of it are to be relieved the Sufferers by the Fire at Prague, whether Jews or Christians.

Stockholm, July 18. According to the last Dispatches from Abo, our Commissaries and those of Russia cannot agree about certain Districts in the Dutchy of Friesland, which both Courts pretend a Right to.

Gibraltar, June 28. We are informed by our last Advices from Tunis, that the Corsairs of that Place have proved very unsuccessful in their late Cruizes against the Ships of the Christian Powers, having taken but very few Prizes, and consequently made but few Slaves.

Dublin, July 9. As the Case in Relation to the Sale of a Prize Ship, which was decided in the Exchequer last Friday, was somewhat remarkable; the following State of it is published for the Information of our Readers: This Ship (the Mary of Dublin) was taken from the French last War by one of his Majesty's Ships, and brought into Kinsale, where it was condemned as a lawful Prize: the Captors impowered Mr. Tom to dispose of it, which he did to Messieurs Laughton and Carleton of Cork, who assigned it to their Correspondents in Dublin, where it was again sold to Messieurs Fly and Pemberton, of this City, from whom, as it was discovered to be originally an English Ship, the Property of Mr. Allen, of Norfolk, it was recovered on paying the usual Salvage; on which the last Purchaser was obliged to apply to the second for Restitution, the second to the first, and the first to the Captors, from whom Damages were recovered.

L O N D O N.

July 16. We see from what has happened in Virginia, how necessary it is to have an active and actual Militia, for they by no Means want a nominal One, to which every Person in the Colony is obliged to resort: But this answers no great End. Whereas the having some competent Garrisons in good Forts, on the Frontier, and a flying Camp of both Foot and Horse, on constant Duty, might answer many useful Purposes.

The great Objection to this is, that so many Men would be taken from their Labour; which would be prejudicial to themselves and the Colony. But with regard to themselves, while in the public Service, they ought to be subsisted by the Public, and at the End of a proper Period, rewarded with such a competent Grant of Land, which, with their own Industry, may enable them to live easily the Remainder of their Days. In twenty or thirty Years, by this Method, some Thousands of good Troops might, with Facility, be established in Virginia.

In respect to the Colony, this would be highly advantageous: It would render those of their Youth, who have restless roving Dispositions, useful to the Community, and cure them of their Foibles. It would be a Means of keeping the Indian Nations steady to our Interest by knowing at any Time, where to seek Protection. Lastly, it would quicken the Industry of the Planters in general, by rendering them secure, and removing all Apprehensions of Negroes rising, or foreign Invasions. To excite People to become rich, what Motive so strong, as to make them sensible they are safe.

July 24. Since the late Peace, large Swarms of Germans are seen coming down the Rhine, in Search of new Habitations. The Number of German Families which have, since the End of last Winter, arrived in the Port of Cologne, is computed to be near Three Thousand; and as many more are preparing to follow. The King of Prussia, through whose Dominions these Emigrations are made, has offered the People the same Advantages which they are seeking in other Countries. They have however declined this Offer, and he in Return has refused them Passage, not being willing to suffer his Neighbours to lose what he cannot gain. This Regulation, however, has produced no other Effect than to turn the Evacuation into another Channel; from Bois le Duc by Water to Amsterdam, and thence to England and America. But perhaps it would be good Policy in other States to concur with the King of Prussia, in stopping their Progress; for it has been observed, that tho' they are driven from their own Country by an intolerable

Oppression, which leaves them scarce one Day in seven for themselves, yet they do not mingle with the Natives under a milder Government; but, in our Settlements in America, keep themselves a distinct People; and by their Numbers become dangerous Competitors for Superiority, at which they have aimed more than once.

August 1. Letters from Sicily advise, that the Eruptions of Mount Aetna have been so terrible and so frequent in the Month of June last, that all the Fields, Gardens, &c. for upwards of three Leagues, around that Mountain, have been destroyed; and that they have likewise had divers Shocks of Earthquakes in that Island, some of which were so violent, that two Villages have been swallowed up.

August 2. Letters from Modena abound with Encomiums on the Duke their Sovereign for the Wisdom of his Government. Trade lifts up its drooping Head, and begins to flourish by the setting up of divers Silk Manufactories and other Fabrics in the principal Towns of that Dutchy. All the Regiments, both Horse and Foot, are compleat. And his Serene Highness has filled up all the vacant Posts in his Army. They also talk of some new Arrangements in the Ministry, for the better Management of foreign and domestic Affairs.

They write from Lisbon, that the two Ships which were lately sent with warlike Stores to Magazam, are arrived in the Tagus, and have brought Advice of a new Engagement between the Garrison of that Place and the Moors, in which two of the principal Commanders of the latter were killed on the Spot, and several other Officers made Prisoners.

They write from Brussels, that they are in greater Hopes than ever of seeing the perplexed Affairs of the Tariff and Barrier settled to the Satisfaction of all the Parties concerned, the Dispatches on those Subjects, by the last Couriers from Vienna, being extremely favourable.

August 2. It has been rightly observed, that we ought always to be jealous of the French, in Time of Peace as well as War; for they have always done us more Harm in Time of Peace, than they could in Time of War. We ought to be jealous of them on many Accounts, and, among others, because they have, by high Duties, in a Manner prohibited every Thing of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture, of this Country, except our Corn and our Wool, which they find necessary for the Support of their Poor and their Manufactures; and our Salt Provisions, which they find necessary for the Support of their Navigation, and Colonies.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, dated July 18.

The Affair which gave Rise to the Idea of a Plot to destroy the Stadtholderian Family, did not happen in Friesland, as has been published, but in North Holland, and was nothing more than a particular Dispute about Territory, wherein a Magistrate of the Country, who, by the bye, was very much hated, had found Means, by a false Report, to interest her Royal Highness in the Matter of Dispute. This Magistrate, whose Name is Blyenberg, had caused a triumphal Arch to be erected, in order to honour the Passage of the Family, but upon Lord which did not belong to his District: The Schout of the Place to which it did belong, not being consulted, complained of the Trespass, and the Peasants committed the Disorder, by demolishing, in a great Measure, the triumphal Arch, rather to affront and insult this Blyenberg than out of Disrespect to the Stadtholder, and her Royal Highness. Blyenberg, however, represented the Case to the Princess Governante as a Design upon the Life of herself, and her illustrious Family: Whereupon her Royal Highness naturally gave Orders to enquire into this Business, and in Consequence thereof, the Advertisement was published in the Gazette, promising One Hundred Ducats to any one who would discover the Authors of these Disorders.

August 3. The Accounts from Warsaw are full of Commendations of his Polish Majesty, for his Endeavours in reconciling the Differences that have arisen between several of the principal Families in Poland. Whilst these Feuds continue no Business can be done in the Diet, there being a perpetual Opposition from that Party which thinks itself least favoured by the Crown. To such a Height of Unhappiness is that Kingdom arrived through the unbounded Liberty of the Nobles, who look upon the lower Sort of People as Slaves, having the Power of Life and Death over their Tenants.

Our Correspondents at Vienna acquaint us, that the celestial and terrestrial Globes lately finished for their Imperial Majesties, by J. G. Neffel, have been put up in the Library of the Court; and being universally admired, he has been honoured with the Title of Imperial Mechanist, a large Gold Medal which he is to wear upon his Breast, and a yearly Pension.

The Master of a Vessel arrived at Cork from St. Lucar, reports that the Plague rages on the Coast of Barbary, from whence the Inhabitants are daily retiring to escape its dreadful Effects.

August 6. It is intimated in Advices from Paris, that the Ministry intend to pursue their Schemes in North-America, and at the same Time receive very civilly whatever Representations may be made on this Head by the British Court: That if they succeed, they will make it appear France has a Right to build Forts on the River Ohio; and along the Back of all our Northern Colonies: And if they miscarry, they need but own they were under a Mistake with regard to the Boundaries between the two Crowns in that Part of the World; and for all Things will be made easy, as this is not a very proper Juncture for carrying Matters to Extremities.

They write from Florence, that they cannot help being uneasy at the Situation of Affairs in Italy, especially as the King of the Two Sicilies has actually above fifty Thousand Men on Foot, and it is yet uncertain how great a Force may be employed; for they seem to lay no Stress on the Court of Madrid's affecting to be dissatisfied with his Sicilian Majesty's refusing to acquiesce in the Arrangement of the Treaty of Aix la Chapelle, with Respect to the Disposal of Naples and Sicily, and the Dutchies of Parma, Placentia and Guastalla, after the Decease of his present Catholic Majesty.

August 7. It is certain the Want of heavy Artillery was the only Reason the Malecontents made no Attempts upon Baria, when it was in a Manner blockaded by them, during which the Inhabitants of the Suburbs suffered greatly.

August 10. The Small (or Whale) Fishery having afforded great Satisfaction to the Nation gradually as the Ships have returned from Greenland; it is with no small Pleasure we can assure the Public, that the Great (or Herring) Fishery, off Shetland, has proved much more successful than is generally imagined; of which they will probably have Particulars in a few Days. The Whale Ships fish for different Owners, and return from the Fishing to the several Ports they are fitted out from, which gives us frequent Opportunities of informing our Readers of their Success: But the Fleet of Herring Busses, fish off Shetland, from one stated Time, till the Shoals move Southwards, which is about the Middle of August, when the Busses, after following them, return to the Port they sailed from, in order to change their Nets, and to proceed on the Yarmouth or latter Fishery; so that till their said Return we can only gather our Intelligence from Ships which come thro' the Fleet.

On the 11th ult. died in the Hospital for Invalids, at Berlin, aged 71, Simon Schulz, a Native of Thorn, the Circumstances of whose Life are pretty extraordinary. Being enlisted in the Swedish Service, in the Beginning of this Century, he was present at all the different Attacks, Sieges, and pitched Battles of Charles the XII. in Livonia, Saxony, and Poland. He was one of the Party that attended the Execution of the unfortunate General Patkul: He assisted at the memorable Battle of Pultowa; and was one of three Hundred Swedes, who, after their Defeat on that Occasion, swam over the Niepar, and followed the King to Bender, where he continued during that Prince's Stay in Turkey. In November, 1715, soon after the King's Arrival at Stralsund, he likewise came there: Having been made a Prisoner of War at the Surrender of that Fortress, he enlisted among the Prussian Troops, and made the late Campaigns in Silesia and Bohemia. In fine, in the Year 1748, after Fifty-one Years Service, this subaltern Hero went into the Hospital at Berlin, where he lately died.

The Ship Prince of Wales has brought from Greenland the entire Head and Horn of a Sea-unicorn; the Horn is about seven Feet long, beautifully wreathed and twisted. The Animal itself was found floating in the Sea, the Body almost consumed by Sharks.

Letters from Port l' Orient, inform us, that the Thirteen Cantons, lately arrived from Pondicherry, has brought a very circumstantial Account of the State of Affairs on the Coast of Coromandel, and of the Consequences of the Battle in September last, between the Forces of the English and French India Companies, but they have not yet thought fit to oblige the Public with any Particulars of that curious Account.

August 10. Some private Letters from Turin intimate, that Things is at a great Crisis in Italy; that the King of the Two Sicilies is, not only recussing but augmenting his Forces, without any visible Cause; that it is strongly reported the Republic of Genoa have met with a Purchaser for Corsica; and that the Court of Rome has, at the Request of his Sardinian Majesty, caused a Pilgrim

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August 14. His point John Reynold and Governor in Georgia, in Am

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