

plans for hastening the building of a great many gallees actually on the stocks, and we are likewise hard at work in fitting out the men of war.

Prague, March 11. A camp has just been marked out at Bohem's Brod, within four leagues of this city, for the Imperial troops. The regiments that are to form this camp, are already provided with field artillery, and all other things necessary for the purpose, and are ordered to begin their march towards the latter end of this month.

Dusseldorf, March 21. The Prussian officers that were recruiting in this country, and other parts of the empire, have received orders to join their respective regiments as soon as possible. And we hear from Wesel, that part of the garrison of that town is ordered to be in readiness to march on the first notice.

L O N D O N

March 4. By a private letter from Vienna, dated February the 27th, we learn, that they have received advice from Hungary, of a most violent storm that happened there lately, accompanied with the most piercing cold; both of which were succeeded by so violent an earthquake in the neighbourhood of Stutweissenburg, as render'd the castle of Palotta, situated on the adjacent mountain, together with the tower lately built, and three large houses, into a heap of ruins. These letters likewise add, that the locusts have appeared again in the neighbourhood of Keschmehl in Hungary, where they have already buried 16 bushels, which fills the inhabitants with the apprehension of their doing more mischief next summer than they did the last; notwithstanding they have taken all the precautions possible to prevent it, by destroying their eggs.

March 9. It is reported at Paris, that the young Chevalier has quitted Avignon, and is gone to Poland; in order to take possession of some estates of the Sobieski family; and that it is believed he will endeavour to find a suitable marriage in that kingdom.

March 11. The last letters from Vienna speak of the war in the North, as an event not only probable, but on the point of breaking out. The same letters say, that they had received with very great surprize an account, that general baron Tripps, who formerly quitted her Imperial majesty's service, to enter into that of the states General, had likewise quitted that of the States to enter into the pay of his Prussian majesty, with a view to command his light arm'd troops.

Yesterday the lords of the admiralty gave orders for the fitting out the Assurance, Bristol, Prince Edward, Suffolk, and Falcon sloop of war; this squadron is to be under the command of admiral Hawke, and to convoy his royal highness the duke of Cumberland to Portsmouth and Gibraltar.

Transports are ordered to sail to Cape Breton, to bring over our troops who are in garrison there.

We are informed, that several private families are petitioning that they may have the same privileges granted them on their arrival at Nova-Scotia, as is allowed to the disbanded soldiers and mariners. Also another proposal is laid before his majesty and privy council, for providing for the disbanded soldiers and mariners; which is said to meet with approbation, and relates to the establishment of a fishery in Scotland.

They write from Dantzick, that the reason of repairing their fortifications, is the probability of their seeing no fewer than three fleets in the Baltic next Summer; viz. one from Sweden, one from Russia, and one from Great-Britain.

Private letters from Berlin say, that they work with the utmost diligence in repairing the fortifications of the several great towns in the Prussian Pomerania; and, that according to the last list of the king's troops, they appear to consist of 153000 horse, foot, and dragoons.

By a private letter from Stockholm, dated March 11, we have an account, that upon the courts receiving the day before in express from Berlin, several conferences were held amongst the ministers, and orders issued for marching six thousand men, as a reinforcement into that island; to put the regular troops and militia into motion; and for paying a sum of ready money to the new colonels, to put them in a condition of raising fresh regiments without loss of time.

March 16. They write from Petersburg, that the equipage of field-marshal count Lacy is actually preparing, and there is no doubt that he will command the forces which have orders to camp in Livonia, as soon as the season will permit.

They write from Madrid, that there is of late a very high mention in that court, that several persons of great distinction have resigned their employments; and it is expected that more will resign, in consequence of which, an entire change of the system is looked upon as inevitable: but

deney of this alteration will be, our correspondent cannot as yet inform us, but considering those who by this mean come into power, we may guess.

March 20. The freshest advices from Paris intimate, that marshal Saxe will speedily go to reside at Strasburg, in quality of governor general of Alsace, and will live there with all the splendor of a prince, which will afford the French ministry a double satisfaction. These letters say, that the marshal has destined a very large sum of money for the settlement of Tobago, which he proposes to make the retreat of unfortunate gentlemen of all nations.

The courier that carried the proposals to the courts of Spain and France, for their concurrence in the redemption of Christian slaves, is returned, and we hear that three men of war are ordered to be victualled with all expedition, to sail for that purpose; and the presents are already settled, which it is necessary to make on such occasions.

It is also said, that the admirals Vernon and Anson are appointed to conduct this affair, and that they will sail the beginning of next month.

Private letters from France mention, that they are busy in the royal yards in building men of war, to replace those taken by the English; and that a number of English artificers are employed there, who meet with very great encouragement; but will probably not see their own country again, as there will be always a pretence found for detaining them.

Whitehall, March 14. The king has been pleased to appoint the right honourable William Anne earl of Albemarle, to be his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the most Christian king.

We hear that the inhabitants of the sea coast of England and Scotland are in great hopes that something will shortly be done for reviving and promoting the fisheries; inasmuch as this would tend equally to the encouragement of industry, and to the augmenting the public treasure of the nation.

K I N G S T O N (in Jamaica), April 15.

At a meeting of the merchants and trading inhabitants of Kingston, the following address was presented to rear admiral Knowles, on his departure for Great-Britain.

The ADDRESS of the merchants and trading inhabitants of the town of Kingston.

HIS majesty having thought proper to comply with your request to recall you from this station, the merchants and trading inhabitants of the town of Kingston beg leave to wish you a safe and agreeable passage to England:

It is with the utmost regret we view you, Sir, quitting a command, which you have filled with so much glory to the British navy, with such peculiar honour to yourself, and with such signal advantage to trade in general. The vigilance and zeal which you have continually shewn, in protecting the trade to and from this island, fully discover the just sense you have of the importance of a good naval force to the well-being of this colony; and the successes that have attended you, plainly demonstrate the great advantages the nation will ever receive, from a due and judicious application of it.

We should think ourselves therefore undeserving the appellation of dutiful subjects to his majesty, and the friends of trade, if we did not embrace this public opportunity of assuring you, how deeply sensible we are of the many signal services you have done the nation in general, and this island in particular. Permit us therefore, Sir, to intreat your acceptance of a piece of plate, which we have desired Mr. Ord, one of our representatives in the assembly of this island, to present to you, on your arrival in England, as a public testimony of the great advantages the British nation in general, and this island in particular, has reap'd from your wise conduct in this station.

Dated at Kingston, April 12, 1749.

B O S T O N, May 8.

By Capt. Fones we have advice, that the act lately pass'd by this government for calling in and sinking all our paper currency, was received in London, and that sir Peter Warren, knight of the Bath, one of the gentlemen impow'ed by the said act to receive and give a discharge for the money granted by parliament for reimbursing to this province their expences in taking and securing Cape Breton, had accepted of that trust.

We hear that 9000 persons are enlisted for the settlement of Nova-Scotia, and almost ready to sail: That the king has given 50,000 l. sterling towards the charges: And that Otis Little, Esq; author of the state of trade, &c. in North America.