

It is very common in Turkey in time of peace, it is returned that the Porte will find herself under a necessity to seek employment abroad for this turbulent soldiery; but where, is the important question. We are inclined to believe it will be on the side of Persia, as the said letters already mention some difficulties between that kingdom and the Ottoman empire, about their respective boundaries. As for our part, we don't seem to fear any attempt from the Turks upon the republic's possessions; the late reports on this head being as ill grounded, as the rumours of an expedition against the island of Malta. However, much depends on the turn of affairs in the North; if peace can be preserved there, it may likewise be maintained in the south.

L O N D O N, April 25.

Yesterday an express arrived from the court of France, which we hear, has brought some interesting particulars relating to the affairs of Tobago, and the same express acknowledges the resolution of Capitan-General, after the demolition of the new fortifications raised by the English.

Yesterday a great number of small arms, powder, and ball, were shipped at the Tower, for the use of the people who are going to Nova Scotia.

We have advices from Cologne by letters dated the 20th inst, that five vessels, having on board a great number of Schaburbers, had passed by that city the day before, in their way to Holland, where they are to embark for England, in order to proceed afterwards to the British plantations in America. They had with them a large quantity of household furniture, and other effects; and give out that near 30,000 German families, encouraged by the flourishing state of the settlements which their countrymen have already made in America, propose to follow them this year.

On Saturday last a new sixty gun ship was launched at Woolwich, call'd the Lancaster, and is reckon'd as fine a ship as any in the Navy.

Private letters from Holland advise, that amidst the present embarrassment of their affairs, nothing gives those who have the true interest of their country at least more concern, than the departure of many of the most considerable traders, who are leaving Holland with little more, one after another, in order to settle in England and other places.

April 26. We learn from Toulon, that they have, within this fortnight, launched five men of war, each of 80 guns, and that the like number remain there still upon the stocks.

April 27. Tuesday being the day appointed by royal proclamation, for a general thanksgiving on account of the late peace, his Majesty and the royal family went to the Chapel royal, where a new Te Deum and Anthem (the music whereof was composed by Mr. Handel,) was performed, and also heard a sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Donne, one of his chaplains, and archdeacon of Rochester, from the 23th psalm, and the 10th verse.

The same day the right hon. the lord chancellor and the house of peers went to Westminster Abbey, and heard a sermon preached by the bishop of St. Asaph, from the 14th psalm, and the 15th verse.

As did the right hon. the speaker of the house of Commons, and that house, to St. Margaret's, Westminster, and heard a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Conybeare, from the 122d psalm, and the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th verses.

At noon the guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired, the ships in the river displayed their colours, and fired their guns, and at night there were illuminations throughout the cities of London and Westminster.

Yesterday his Majesty, the prince and princess of Wales, the duke of Cumberland, the principal nobility and gentry of both sexes, were at Ranelagh Gardens to see the Grand Jubilee in the Venetian taste. There was computed to be 2000 coaches, and above 6000 persons.

By letters from Vienna we hear, that swarms of a young brood of Locusts have been discovered in divers parts of Moravia, the cardinal bishop of Olmutz has ordered a fast of four weeks throughout his diocese, to beg of God a deliverance from this great plague.

May 2. We hear that orders are given for building three forts, one of eighteen, another of twelve, and another of nine guns, at Nova Scotia, for the security of that settlement.

The project now on foot for setting up a herring fishery, will, if successful, prove highly beneficial to the landed interest; inasmuch as it would provide for the subsistence of multitudes of poor of all ages and sexes, that are now a bur-

some of our native commodities, that of late years have been very heavy upon our hands.

We hear that 1,000,000*l.* is allowed for paying premiums wages to the 31st of December last, not provided for by parliament.

Within these few days several very large sums of money have been sent here from Holland, many of the principal inhabitants intending to come here to settle.—The principal inhabitants may be only the Pachtors, who have robb'd the public, amongst whom have been such complaints, tumults, &c. in Holland.

We are assur'd, that his Majesty, by the desire of the courts of France and Spain, has offer'd his mediation between the Northern powers.

Yesterday orders were given for fitting up the ledge at Richmond, for the reception of his Majesty every Saturday during the summer season.

May 3. Mr. Roger Cook and Mr. Thomas James are appointed agent viciniers to the colony of Nova Scotia, who are to reside at Boston for the greater conveniency of purchasing provisions, &c. and transporting the same to Nova Scotia during the infancy of that settlement.

May 5. We hear that a man of war is arriv'd with some important dispatches from admiral Boscawen.

They write from Paris, that on the 7th Instant, N. S. M. Amelot, minister of State, died there.

The same advices add, that the funds settled for the Marine will enable the building of four capital ships every year, exclusive of those that are already upon the stocks.

We are assur'd, that orders are given for allowing the same privileges and portions of land in Nova Scotia to such of the people of Scotland and Ireland, as shall be willing to settle there, as have been granted to those of England.

The number of families enter'd for that settlement is said to be about 3750.

Orders are likewise issued for parceling out land to such inhabitants of New England as were concerned in the expedition against Cape Breton, as are willing to accept thereof.

We are assur'd that Col. Wardour's regiment of foot is order'd to Nova Scotia; as is also another regiment from the Irish establishment.

Col. Kernevy's regiment of foot is order'd to Georgia, in the room of General Oglethorpe's regiment.

They write from Hamburg, that the Abbe le Maire has declared in the name of his Christian majesty, to the Danish court, that the reports spreading of his fomenting the troubles in the North, are absolutely void of foundation. In the mean time, all the armaments in the North go on with the utmost vigour, and the Prussian troops are again in motion.

The Declaration made by M. Durand, the French Minister here, concerning the Affair of Tobago, is thus related in some of the Foreign Gazettes:

"That, according to the advices his court had receiv'd from the governor of Maruneco, no families had left that Island to go and settle at Tobago: That those who were there, and whom Mr. Greenville, governor of Barbados, had threaten'd to drive out, had been, for the greatest part, long settled in the place, and were, moreover, only Freebooters, or Buccaneers. That it was very probable, that had it not been for Mr. Greenville's proclamation, and his menaces to enforce the same, things would have remain'd on the old footing in that Island; since his most Christian majesty, notwithstanding his right to the property of Tobago, had no design to make a settlement there. That as to the rest, the marquis de Caylus could not dispense with himself from protecting the Inhabitants of Tobago, deem'd subjects of the King his master; that it was merely for their defence that he had sent thither troops, arms, and warlike stores; and that if any batteries had been erected there, it was done only by way of precaution, to secure the Inhabitants from any insult or violence."—*Quere, Are Freebooters or Pyrates entitled to Protection, in Contravention of solemn Treaties?*

May 13. We hear that in order to promote and extend the whale-fishing, the present bounty of 20*s.* per ton, on all shipping employed in the said fishery, will not only be continued for seven years after the expiration of the present act for allowing it, but an additional bounty of 20*s.* per ton granted during that time, to be paid out of the customs. The same bounty will be paid to ships fitted out of the British plantations, and discharging in Great Britain.

It is said, to facilitate the manning of British ships intended for whale-fishing, by encouraging Dutch whalers.