

away with the cattle in them; and the peasants were in such danger of being destroyed in their houses, that they were forced to break holes in the wall, in order to give passage to the water. The mischiefs occasioned by this accident are very considerable.

Madrid, June 5. The articles that were left unsettled at Aix-la-Chapelle, between our court and that of Great-Britain, are now settled, to the reciprocal satisfaction of both parties; and the convention has since been ratified by the English, but the contents are not as yet publicly known.

Leghorn, June 9. A French ship is arrived here from Salonica, laden with Tobacco, the master of which reports, that in his passage he was boarded by two corsairs from Tripoli, one of 18, the other of twelve guns; who took out of his ship what provisions they thought proper, and then permitted him to proceed on his voyage.

Berlin, June 21. Great damages have been done throughout this electorate, by breaking of clouds, and violent storms. According to letters from Stockholm, the differences with Russia are as good as adjusted; and that the treaty of Nyttact will be the basis of a new peace.

June 24. Private letters from Breslau in Silesia, dated the 20th instant, mention, that early that morning they had a most violent storm of lightning and thunder happened there; and the lightning set their magazines on fire, which communicated itself to the town, and half the city was soon consumed; and as it was upon the approach of St. John's fair, there was a great number of foreigners suffer'd as well as the inhabitants: And had not a violent rain ensued, the whole city would have shared the same fate.

Extract of a Letter from Venice, May 15, N. S.

According to private letters from Constantinople, there is a great ferment among the Janizaries; the consequences of which, the Porte sedulously endeavours to avert. As this restless spirit is very common in Turkey, in time of peace, it is presumed, 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.

Paris A-la-main, May 19. The king has given the India company leave to raise troops, in order to send to the Indies, to defend their settlements, and accordingly they are enlisting both here and in the country, all the soldiers that have been disbanded, and all the young men that are fit for service, even those under five feet.

Cologne, May 18. The church of Lechnich, which was burnt to the ground about three years ago, having been rebuilt, and the arch of the roof almost clos'd, this unhappily fell in, kill'd the master-builder and another, and dangerously wounded six or seven others.

Paris, May 19. There is now no longer doubt, that the grace of the count de Maurepas was owing to some concerns he had with a relation of his, invested upon his recommendation, with an employment of great consequence in the West-Indies, and the secrets of the schemes between them was discovered by M. de la Bourdonnaye, who, by his connections with that lady, found means to convey into a certain closet, intelligence that would have hardly reached that place any other way.

L O N D O N.

June 16. Several private letters from Amsterdam assure us, that all ranks and degrees of people are sincerely disposed to be obedient of such regulations, with respect to the manner of levying the public money, as shall be proposed by his serene highness prince stadtholder, in as much as they are now convinced at several schemes that were formerly thought for the benefit of the people, would be some of them oppressive, and others impracticable; whence it is manifest, that by patience and forbearance the prince has obtained what perhaps would not have been obtained by force.

Private letters from Amsterdam and the Hague insinuate, that a more regular form of government is on the point of being introduced than was ever seen in that country; the grand object is for the future to confine himself to the proper business of his office, without having any thing to do with the

ministry; domestic concerns are to fall under the department of the count de Bentinck; count de Grousefeldt is to have the direction of foreign affairs; secretary Back is to superintend the military; and Mr. Wenzel is to preside in what relates to the finances.

Sir John Norris, Knt. lay yesterday dangerously ill, being given over by his physicians.

By an act to prohibit the wear of foreign gold and silver brocades, any Taylor who shall make up a brocade waistcoat after the first of next July, forfeits 100l. By which act the mercers will clear their shops of all their brocade.

On Thursday last a number of brass cannon, 12 pounders, were shipped off from the Tower wharf, for Nova-Scotia, in order to secure that province.

The same day near 100 men, women and children, who came from divers parts of Germany, attended the lords of trade and plantations, to get an order to settle in Carolina, or some other of our American colonies.

We are assured, that a court martial will shortly sit at Chatham for the trial of several Mariners accused of offences in the West Indies, at which time several officers are to appear before the said court, on complaints exhibited against them.

June 20. The Rainbow man of war is sailed for her station at Nova-Scotia; and the Dispatch sloop of war is sailed for the Mediterranean.

The elegant and magnificent monument, sacred to the memory of the late duke of Argyle, which has been some time erecting in Westminster abbey, is now finish'd. On the front of the pedestal, in basso relievo, appears Liberty seated in her temple; and two Genii offering the sword and shield of the deceased duke to the gods. The pedestal is supported by two grand figures; on the right side that of Eloquence, with the works of Demosthenes, Cæsar's Commentaries, and the emblems of Justice lying by; on the left side that of Pallas, with the emblems of Wisdom and Valour. The cornice of the pedestal is ornamented with various trophies, alluding to his grace's different titles, honours and employments. Above is placed a sarcophagus of black and gold marble, on which rests the statue of the duke, supported by a figure representing History, whose left hand points to a book, in which is recorded, born October 13, MDCLXXX. Died October 4, MD. CXLIII; while the right hand is employed in writing upon an obelisk the following inscription:

Briton, behold! thy patriot worth be dear,
A shrine that claims thy tributary tear;
Silent that tongue, admiring senates heard,
Newsels that arm, opposing legions fear'd;
Nor less, O CAMPBELL! thine the pow'r to please,
And give to grandeur all the grace of ease.
Long from thy life let kindred heroes trace
Arms, which ennoble still the noblest race.
Others may owe their future fame to me,
I borrow immortality from thee.

JOHN DUKE OF ARGYLE
and GREENWICH.

Last Wednesday night a breeches maker near Chelsea, having some words with his wife, took up an oaken stick, and beat her with it; which so incensed two of his female neighbours, that they wrenched the stick out of his hand, and returned him the same compliment; and afterwards dragged him to the Thames, and duck'd him there; till he sh'd pardon upon his knees, and promised never to beat his wife again.

From the BARBADOS GAZETTE.

Remember the WAR, PEACE, and FIRE WORKS.

BE it remember'd in the Annals of Posterity, and to the eternal Honour of the British Nation, That in the Year of our Lord 1739, and in the Twelfth Year of the auspicious Reign of GEORGE II, a War was enter'd into with Spain, for the Nonpayment of Ninety Thousand Pounds, due to the South Sea Company, and to secure a free Navigation without Scarce (or cutting Peoples Ears off) to the West-Indies. Which Declaration of War soon involv'd England in another with France; who contrary to Treaty, had open'd and fortified the Harbour of Dunkirk. Be it then, I say, remember'd, That Great-Britain, after a vast Profusion of Blood, and running in Debt full Thirty Millions, when it had reduced the Royal Fleets of France and Spain to so wretched a Condition, that they durst not appear at Sea, and had by the brave New-Englandmen, taken the important Isle of Cape-Breton; did, by that very memorable Peace, concluded at Aix la Chapelle, 1749, not only generously restore Cape-Breton to the Crown of France, send two of her Prime Nobility thither as Hostages, leave Dunkirk in part still fortified; but also extended in a