

been concluded between France, Spain and Sardinia, in which are comprehended the king of the Two Sicilies, the duke of Modena, the republic of Genoa, and the Infant duke of Parma and Placentia, as well for the states which he actually possesses, as those which he may hereafter acquire; and their Catholic and most Christian majesties, by virtue of this treaty, engage to furnish 30,000 men to such of the contracting parties as shall want assistance. — The Sardinian envoy at the British court has inform'd the ministry, that his majesty, in concluding this treaty had not lessened his resolution to observe his treaties of friendship and alliance with the other powers of Europe.

Amsterdam, Nov. 24. All the advices from France at length unanimously confirm, that the treaty for yielding up the kingdom of Corsica in favour of the Infant don Philip, is concluded, and that the treasure lately arrived in Spain from the West Indies, was destined to pay the Genoese the sum thereby stipulated. It is now queried, whether the Corsicans will be satisfied with this change, and whether they will rather obey this new master than the Republic of Genoa? This question seems difficult to resolve. There are, however, some politicians here, who are of opinion, that this will absolutely depend upon the first impression which the news of such an alteration will make on the minds of the inhabitants of that kingdom, and on the manner wherewith his royal highness the Infant shall undertake to govern these new dominions. If, say they, it should be according to the French maxims, there is reason to believe, that he would find the Corsicans faithful and obedient subjects; but if he copies the Spanish model of government, it is very probable that this island will yet find much work for his ministry, and if he should at length succeed in subjecting it to his power, it could only be done by dint of troops, which France and Spain would be obliged constantly to maintain there.

L O N D O N.

Extract of a letter from Chebucta Harbour, Nova-Scotia, August 17.

“After the several vicissitudes of fortune, I am arrived at this new settlement, which far exceeds any idea I could possibly have of it. At our first landing in this harbour, which is the finest I ever saw in the world, we found the place on each side an entire wood, upon a gradual declivity to the shore, the trees large and standing close together, and light fern growing between, the passage not interrupted with thorns and briars, as the European woods are, and furnished with delicate springs of water. The air is very temperate, and I believe exceeding healthful: This is the hottest time of the summer; the mornings and evenings are delightfully pleasant, and the middle of the day not warmer than I have found it in England. Every body at present have excellent appetites, from good temperment of the air, which puts me in mind of Italy, and I think there is a good prospect of its being altogether as fertile, and in time as enchanting to its inhabitants: The soil is of the finest mould I ever saw, capable of producing any thing; and I fancy much less difficulty will be met with in clearing the woods than was expected; for about two miles from the water side, when you are at the summit of the hill, the trees are in general mighty small, and at a distance from each other, where there is fine shooting, being plenty of partridges, pigeons, hares, rabbits, and a sort of black game that we meet with in some parts of England: I have dined upon a porcupine, that is as delicious as a young fawn; whether I may venture to do so on a bear I know not; some of the people have caught several young ones. The harbour abounds with fish of several sorts, lobsters and mackerel in great quantities, and other small fish in abundance. There are several fresh water rivers well stored with fine salmon, which many have experienced, and brought great quantities down to our new town of Halifax: But the absolute necessity of every one's assisting in clearing the ground, does for the present divert them from the employments of fishing and shooting, and obliges us to be satisfied with what a few Indians supply us with, who come frequently to us in their canoes, at reasonable rates.

There is an island situated at the entrance of the harbour, where a fortification I apprehend will be built, and will not be unlike the wooden fort at the entrance of the Tagus. We have had various rumours about the number of the Indians, and their molesting the settlement, but I give no credit to it, for I am satisfied we have sufficient force to protect us. The governor

and to render an uninhabited place as convenient to them as it is in his power: However many difficulties must be encountered with in the fancy of such an undertaking. We lie in tents, and the great fogs, frequent in this place, render it sometimes uncomfortable; but I don't find it prejudicial to our healths: The rain falls here pretty heavy, but, though we are wet, through our little fortifications, yet it is not attended with any cold shiverings or disorders whatsoever. The winter is what we have to fear; from good intelligence it is very severe, and of long continuance, and we are now making preparations for our security against that inclement season. The township is laid out, and an allotment of ground is given to every family; the single people mix together as they approve themselves. We hope to be able to preserve ourselves from the severity of the weather by little boarded huts; but 'tis feared much hardship must be endured, the summer being too far advanced to do great things this year. The little knowledge I have obtained, in the short time we have been here, of the usefulness of the place to England satisfies me, that those gentlemen who first proposed this colony, and have so zealously served their country thereby, will reap immortal honour for having so singularly distinguished themselves, and in time will be the authors of the happiness of others, who might have lived useless, and died miserable, at home. Many things to forward the success of this undertaking must be done by parliament; but every body is so well satisfied with the gentleman that governs them, that they have no doubt but proper remonstrances will come from him, who has the greatest tenderness for their welfare: And the usefulness of the settlement will entitle it to the protection of the government, who have begun so glorious a work, for which posterity may be for ever thankful, and will be one amongst the many instances of his majesty's affection for his subjects.”

Nov. 13. On Friday last Sir William Pepperell, Bart. who commanded the land forces at the taking of Cape-Breton, was ordered on his majesty at St. James's, by whom he was graciously received, and had the honour of kissing his majesty's hand.

Nov. 17. Died Sir William Keitt, Bart. aged near 80, well known to the projecting part of the world, formerly surveyor general of the customs in America, and many years governor of Pennsylvania. The title descends to his only son Robert, now with the violet-marshal of that name in Prussia.

'Tis said, that when the lords' assize and Cathcart took their leave of his most Christian majesty, he was pleased to present each of them with his picture, and a gold snuff box, finely embellished with diamonds.

Yesterday there were above 300 members at the house of Commons.

Letters from Petersburg assure us, that a courier arrived a few days before at Vienna, with the ratification of a new convention lately concluded between the two courts, importing, that if either power should be attacked in any part of its dominions by Christians or Infidels, the other shall immediately march 50,000 auxiliaries, according to the terms stipulated in the convention.

Nov. 20. We hear from the Hague, that his excellency the earl of Holderness, had presented a memorial to their high mightinesses the states general about the Dutch committing hostilities against two English ships in the East-Indies; and that they assured his lordship that full satisfaction should be made for the same.

Nov. 23. 'Tis said Sir Peter Warren, knight of the Bath, will be made a Peer, and Sir William Pepperell bart. will have a vacant red ribbon.

On Sunday night last a man being in liquor at a public house in Putney, and very abusive, was sent to the watch house; and a woman of ill repute, that had been with him, carried him some hot-put, and a candle; upon receipt of which, he swore he would burn his way out, and accordingly set fire to the watch house, which burnt him in such a manner, that he expired on Monday about noon in great agonies. The cooper who had the key of the watch house, was gone to bed, stable, who had the key of the watch house, was gone to bed.

Nov. 28. The French have now, according to the best account, 150,000 men fit to take the field, all in the very best condition, and very proper for action, exclusive of the militia, which might be assembled in a short time.

Dec. 2. By several private letters from France, we are assured that there are actually eleven men of war, from 64 to 84 guns, ready to launch; and fifty merchant ships, from 500 to 600 tons burthen.

Admiral Knowles is now trying by a court martial at Deptford