

may be ready to act in concert with the Spanish fleet, against the Corsairs of Barbary, whenever the king of Spain thinks proper. We have just received advice, that these pirates, which have not appeared for some time upon our coasts, begin to cruise again off Cape Spartavento, upon the coast of Calabria.

L O N D O N.

Nov. 23. On the 14th of November a scandalous pamphlet was burnt by the hands of the common hangman at Vienna, intitled, *An historical and geographical description of Bohemia, and the regents thereof*. The author's name, tho' supposed to be a fictitious one, is publicly stuck up at the market cross. This pamphlet is not only a severe invective against the regents of Bohemia, but contains several gross reflections on the empress queen herself. All the copies thereof that can possibly be found in any of the book-sellers shops, or elsewhere, have been seized by the proper officers; and whoever shall vend one, ever so privately, within the necessary edicts, will be punished with the utmost severity.

The court of Vienna have lately received an express from Milan, the dispatches whereof have relation, as we are told, to the investiture of some particular estates in Italy.

Nov. 24. By the last letters from Copenhagen, dated the 15th inst. we have an account, that two persons of great intelligence in mercantile affairs, as well as the mathematical sciences, have been sent to Iceland, with a commission to examine whether some improvements may not be made in that country, with respect to agriculture or fishing.

Two sloops of war are getting in readiness at Portsmouth, to receive on board two consuls for Tunis and Tripoli, who are to embark for those states in a few days. And

We are assured, that the Tyger man of war will sail shortly to Algiers, with a consul for that place; and that she will be shortly followed by three other ships, who it is said, will certainly bring over the Christians in slavery there.

Dec. 2. This day an experiment was try'd with a new inverted plow, which plows three compleat furrows at the same time, can sow, harrow or roll all as it goes on, which in about 5 minutes may be made to heel, weed, or level ground; all which, and several other things, can be done with it, without any more horses than what is usual to a common plow.

The encouragement the inventor met with has engaged him to send models to every county in the kingdom, as also for the general benefit of the public, several secrets, which may be of universal service to both rich and poor.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated Nov. 28.

"If we may form an opinion by what is talked about the court, there is nothing in view here but peace and good neighbourhood. We are extremely polite to all our new friends, particularly the most powerful of them, the English. It is indeed our interest, whenever we can, to behave well to a nation, which, when time will permit, has been fond enough of conversing among us, to our no small advantage.

But it is not self interest alone that creates this harmony. We are in reality, as a people, more than ever inclined to the English taste, which we consider as second to none, our own excepted; -- an exception the French have always made, at least for more than a century past. You in England perhaps will scarcely believe it; but we are grown fond of English literature, and English arts, particularly the mechanic arts, in which it would discover a want of taste in ourselves, did we not acknowledge your excellence: So that it will, perhaps, be as difficult for our ministers here, with all their arrears and injunctions, to restrain us from being considerable customers to you on this head, as it will be among you, by acts of parliament, to prevent your wearing some sort of French manufactory, or drinking the juice of our vines.

My picture, thus far, is independent of those political considerations, which lead statesmen into futurity, and direct them to plan vast schemes of growing benefits, by secret movements which do not at first strike the eyes of the vulgar. In this respect, I make no doubt, the two nations are as much rivals as ever, and do at this time labour to circumvent and countermince each other. This, indeed, is the duty of all ministers; and ministers usually succeed in it, according to their depth and foresight.

As much of those measures, as hitherto appears, will be found our indefatigable diligence to raise a fleet, and in your projects of new colonies, and for reclaiming and improving your colonies both in Europe and America: Not to mention the

points hitherto contested, concerning the establishment of several islands, which perhaps will be left to discussion, under some future commission. How far these projects, in course of time, may jar with each other, and warm the natural jealousy of the two nations, into new feuds and animosities, both you and I, may as well leave them to determine."

Jan. 20. 'Tis said a B. Sheprik will be established in the West-Indies, in order to transact the great business of the plantations.

Jan. 27. Saturday it was reported that the Dutch have insulted a Scotch fishing vessel, and had destroyed her nets, on the coast of Scotland. We wish it may be only a report, but have good reason to believe the truth of it, from the well known genius of that people.

The fortifications of Dunkirk towards the sea are entirely razed, agreeable to article 17 of the treaty at Aix; the wood work above the water's edge was sold for the king, and what was under the water was left to the poor, who soon carried away every stick. M. de la Bourdenaye is condemned to restore to the king seven millions of livres, and to be imprisoned twenty years in the Bastille.

Yesterday orders were given for five men of war to be got ready for the sea by the beginning of May next, on board of which it is said Lord Anson will hoist his flag.

Feb. 10. According to private letters from Paris, the French have actually near 100 men of war and frigates in their ports, about fifty of which have been built in France, or brought from Canada, or bought in Sweden, since the signing of the preliminaries of the famous definitive treaty.

On Thursday last a shock of an earthquake was felt very much on both sides of the river Thames, from Greenwich almost to Richmond, insomuch, that in all the places the inhabitants were struck with so great a panic, that they left their houses, and ran into the streets, believing the houses were falling. At Hampstead, Highgate, and all around, within six miles of London, it was felt very sensibly, at the above mentioned places more particularly. In London it was felt most by the inhabitants bordering near the river Thames, but was very perceptible in all parts; and at Limehouse, Poplar, &c. it was so violent, that some chimneys were thrown down, several boats on the river, and ships at their moorings in the river, received a surprising shock therefrom. In Leadenhall street part of a chimney was thrown down; as was also a wooden building in Davis's Rents, Southwark, which for some years past, had been used as a slaughter-house, but was then empty. In several parts of London the pewter fell from the shelves to the ground.

By a person come from Hertford, we are assured, that the same was felt very much there; and we are also assured, that it was very sensibly felt at Gravefend.

B O S T O N, February 12.

One evening last week a countryman (a dealer in Pork) going out of Town, stop'd at a shop at the South end, to do some business, and while he was transacting it, some rogue or rogues cut the straps that fastened his portmanteau on his horse, and carried it clear off. 'Tis said there was near five hundred pounds in it, in money and valuable goods. It was found a few days after, under some bushes, in a pasture at the bottom of the common, but nothing in it, except the papers in which the money, &c. had been wrapped.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, April 12.

Friday last arrived here Capt. Haselton from Jamaica, by whom there is advice, that a New-England sloop, pink-stern'd, bound from Antigua or St. Kitts, to some of the French islands to trade, having a French Captain on board, was carried off; part of the crew, having confined both the Captains, and those who would not consent to go a pyrating with them. They continued at sea some time, and meeting with a French sloop, rifled her of what they thought proper. They then put the confined people ashore on the Navassah, a barren key, without any provisions; where they remained a fortnight, having no Water but what they got out of the cliffs of the rocks, from the rain that fell while they were there, or any other sustenance than what guana's they catch'd, which had reduced them all to a low condition: -- But at last a ship hove in sight, bound to the bay from New-England; upon which, having a burning-glass, they made a smoke, which brought the ship's boat to them, and took them off. They were then landed at the Blue-fields; from whence the French Captain, being in a better state of health than the rest, got a passage to Kingston, where he luckily saw the man that