



Tuesday's Post.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Sept. 19.

ON Friday the Sheriff Substituted and Justices of Peace of Banffshire, met at Portfroy and made a Dividend of 799l. 12s. 2d. (issued from the Treasury) to the Proprietors of the Cattle which had been slaughtered, in order to prevent the spreading of the contagious Dilemper then raging among them.

Edinburgh, Sept. 21. By Letters from St. Kitt's of a very recent Date, we are advised, that there have been such Divisions and Disturbances in the Assembly of that Island, as rendered it necessary to commit two of the Members to Prison, in order that the public Business might not be retarded by a factious Opposition.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Manchester, Sept. 18. Saturday Morning a Child about Half a Year old was burnt to Death in Salford, by the Cloaths in which it was wrapped accidentally taking Fire in the Absence of the Family.

Canterbury, Sept. 22. On Wednesday last were sold at the Hop-Market in this City, about 200 Pockets of new Hops; the Prices were from 3l. to 3l. 4s. and a small Parcel, very fine, 3l. 16s. The Hops now standing have suffered very much in Colour from the late Winds.

Norhampton, Sept. 24. On Saturday last the Prices of Grain in our Market were as follow, viz. Old Wheat from 5s. 3d. to 5s. 6d. per Bushel. New Wheat 4s. 6d. to 5s. 3d. Barley 3s. to 3s. 3d. Malt 3s. 2d. to 3s. 10d. Oats 1s. 9d.

LONDON, September 25.

By the KING, a PROCLAMATION, For encouraging Seamen to enter themselves on board his Majesty's Ships of War.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS it is our Royal Intention to give all due Encouragement to such Seamen, who shall voluntarily enter themselves in our Service; we have thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, to publish this our Royal Proclamation: And we do hereby promise and declare, That all such able Seamen, not above the Age of Fifty, nor under the Age of Twenty Years, fit for our Service, who shall, on or before the 21st Day of October next, voluntarily enter themselves to serve in our Royal Navy, either with the Captains or Lieutenants of our Ships, or the chief Officers on board such Tenders, as shall be employed for raising Men for the Service of our Navy, shall receive, as our Royal Bounty, the Sum of Thirty Shillings each Man: And all such ordinary Seamen fit for our Service, who shall so enter themselves as aforesaid, shall receive the Sum of Twenty Shillings each Man, as our Royal Bounty; such respective Sums to be paid them by the respective Clerks of the Cheque, residing at the Ports or Places where the Ships into which they shall be entered, shall be, immediately after the third Muster of such Seamen.— And we do declare, that the Qualifications of such Seamen, so entering themselves as aforesaid, shall be certified by the Captain, Master, and Boatwain of the Ship or Vessel where they shall enter. And for preventing of any Abuses, by any Persons leaving the Vessels to which they shall belong, and entering themselves on board any other our Ships or Vessels, in order to obtain the said Bounty Money; we do hereby declare and command, That such Seamen, belonging to any of our Ships or Vessels as shall absent themselves from any of the said Ships or Vessels to which they shall belong, and shall enter themselves on board any other of our said Ships or Vessels, in Order to obtain the said Bounty, shall not only lose the Wages due to them in the Ships or Vessels they shall leave, but also be severely punished according to their Demerits. Given at our Court at St. James's, the 22d Day of September, 1770, and in the Tenth Year of our Reign.

GOD save the KING.

His Majesty in Council was this Day pleased to Order, that the Parliament which stands prorogued to Tuesday the 25th of this Instant September, should be further prorogued to Tuesday the 13th Day of November next.

Saturday, after the Court and Drawing-Room, were over at St. James's, Lord North had a long Conference with his Majesty.

This Day a grand Board was held at the Treasury for the first Time for some Months past, at which Lord North presided; all the other Lords of the Treasury were present.

We are well assured, that a few Days since the Merchants in the Turkey Trade applied to Lord North, to know the Destination of the Fleet now fitting out, (as certain Information on that Head was a Matter of no small Importance to them) when his Lordship waved acquainting them with the Part of the World it was designed for, but declared it was not intended for the Mediterranean.

It was Yesterday reported, that the Favourite Sloop of War is arrived at Spithead, with an Account that Falkland Islands are taken by the Spaniards, who had permitted the Sloop to come home and bring off the People, upon Condition that they should not serve against Spain, if a War should break out between England and that Crown.

It is talked that a Change in all the Departments of State will immediately take Place; a War being on all Accounts deemed inevitable. It is said Lord Chatham is much against the tedious Form of demanding the Restitution of Falkland Island from the Spaniards; his Lordship, as they have first begun Hostilities, being of Opinion that some important Blow should be struck immediately on our Part.

The Moment a War is proclaimed, Lord North has declared he will resign.

Betwixt 100 to 20 are now laid, that a War commences before the 1st Day of November next.

A categorical Answer has been demanded from the Court of Spain, whether they would immediately relinquish all Pretensions to Falkland Island.

It is reported that the British Ambassador at a certain Court has received Letters of Recall.

It is reported that all the Papers and Journals, kept on board the Favourite Sloop of War from Falkland Island, have been ordered up from Portsmouth, for the Inspection of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty; and that the aforesaid Sloop is ordered into Dock, and her Crew on board the Guard Ships.

It is the general Opinion that the Dorsetshire and Edgar Men of War, which failed some Time since, are gone to Falkland Islands.—The last Accounts from those Islands (brought by the Tamer Sloop, Capt. Hunt, and the Florida Store Ship, which arrived at the End of May) were, that whilst they lay there, at Port-Egmont, two Spanish Frigates, of 30 Guns each, having a Regiment on board, arrived there, and pretended to be surprized at finding the English, who they insisted should evacuate it. This Capt. Hunt refused; upon which the Spanish Commanding Officer landed, and took Possession in the Name of his Catholic Majesty, and allowed the English Officer Six Months to evacuate the Island. Captain Hunt left the Favourite Sloop of War and a Store Ship at Port Egmont.

The Spanish Ambassador dispatched three Expresses to his Court in the Space of three Hours, after the Measures for impressing were resolved upon, and had taken Place.

Conferences have been held almost every Night for a Fortnight past at Powis House, in Ormond Street, between his Excellency the Spanish Ambassador and most of the other Foreign Ministers: Some Nights these Conferences lasted from Eight o'Clock till near Two the next Morning.

Advice has been again received, that there are ten Spanish Sail of the Line, with between 3 and 4000 Troops, hovering about Jamaica, and the Leeward Islands. Intelligence of this, we are assured, was transmitted also near three Months since by Commodore Forster, a few Days before his Death.

This Morning early an extraordinary Packet failed with Instructions to the Governor of Jamaica.

Yesterday some Dispatches arrived in Town from the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Squadron in the West-Indies.

Dispatches are preparing to be sent with the utmost Expedition to the Governors and Consuls of the English Settlements in the West Indies and Mediterranean.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered 14 Frigates to be put into Commission.

Three Regiments of Foot are ordered on board the Fleet as Marines.

The Lord Mayor has not signed the Prefs Warrants. He has had an Altercation on the Matter with the Lords of the Admiralty, and the regulating Captains have been ordered to make a Submission to his Lordship, for having dared to appear, or attempt to press any one, in the City.

We have Accounts from Leith, that a general Prefs for Seamen had just commenced there, and in all the capital Sea-Ports of Scotland.

The Dolly, Peter Maddock, from the Island of Tobago, consigned to Mr. John Blackburn, is arrived at Cowes, laden with Sugar. This is the first Vessel that ever cleared out for Europe with Produce from that Island. It is thought that this Island will, in a few Years, make as much, or rather exceed, any of our Leeward Islands in its Produce; the Land has been proved, by what it has yielded to be of the best Quality for Sugar, which must render the Island equal in Value to any other of its Neighbourhood; the Negroes thrive extremely well, the Planters are healthy, and what adds to their Happiness, is a Spirit of Concord and Unanimity, that animates them in every Part of their Conduct.

The last Letters from Gallipoli mention, that upwards of three hundred of the Greek Inhabitants had just been butchered by the Turkish Soldiers, in their Passage through that City to guard the Straights of the Dardanelles.

Yesterday two Speculation Jobbers, in Exchange Alley, lost Three Thousand Pounds by the Fall of Bank Stock.

One great Object which Peter the Great had in View, was to make Russia a Maritime Power; with this Intent he took infinite Pains about his Marine, and constructed a great Number of Men of War. The flightest Victory obtained over a single Ship of the Enemy, gave him more Satisfaction and Triumph than the Defeat of a large Body of Land Forces.

His Successors have endeavoured to perfect the Plan which he formed; The Empress Anne, in the Year 1736, entered heartily into an Alliance with Charles the Sixth Emperor of Germany, against the Turks, with this sole View, to gain a Port, and a free Right of Trade upon the Black Sea, with Liberty for her Ships to pass through the Dardanelles in their Way to and from the Archipelago and the Mediterranean.

The great Success of the Turks against the Germans, obliged Charles the Sixth to make a dishonourable Peace, consequently the Russians were at that Time disappointed in their Views.

The present War between the Porte and the Russians was entered into by the Empress Catherine with the Design of perfecting the Scheme begun by Peter, and carried on by several of his Successors; to the Amazement of all Europe, the caused a Russian Fleet to come from the Bottom of the Baltic, to make the remotest Parts of the Mediterranean; to excite and support the Insurrections of the Greeks, and to spread Terror and Alarm over every Part of the vast Empire of her Enemies. This is one of the most distinguished Events in all Naval History.

This Day the last Payment of the Subscribers to the present Lottery, being 4l. per Ticket, was made at the Bank.

The Jamaica Gazette, received Yesterday, has the following Article, dated Kingston, July 7: "By a Vessel which arrived Wednesday last from Hispaniola, we hear, that the Negroes on that Island intended a general Revolt, to which they were encouraged by the Artifices of the Jesuits; at the Caye they appeared under Arms, but were soon suppressed by the Regulars; many have been executed, and it is said that many of the Jesuits will undergo the same Fate."

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, Sept. 21.

"Last Night Prefs Warrants were sent hither, and early this Morning the Prefs Gangs went on board the Merchant Ships, and stripped them of all the Hands they thought useful, before it was known in the Town. They secured the impressed Men in a Tender, came on Shore, and in Public Houses and in the Streets picked up many good Sailors. The Men of War fitted out here have taken in all their Stores, and will be ready to fail as soon as the Marines can be put on board; but that cannot with Safety be done till a marching Regiment comes into Town to do Duty in their Room."

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, Sept. 24.

"Prefs-Warrants came down on Friday Evening to all the Ships fitting out here; in Consequence of which they stripped all the Merchant-Men in this Port of their Hands, and impressed all other able-bodied Men they met with, both Seamen and Landmen, to the Amount of about 200. The Gangs are out Day and Night, and are continually picking up Men. Gangs are also sent to Southampton, Isle of Wight, Lymington, and all Places adjacent, where it is expected they will get great Numbers. Orders are arrived to fit out with all Expedition the Namur, of 90 Guns, and Elizabeth of 74 Guns. The Bellona will go to Spithead To-morrow if the Wind permits."

"Yesterday arrived in Stokebay, one of his Majesty's Sloops of War, but cannot tell her Name, nor where she came from, as they will not admit of any Boat on board, nor give any Answer. She seems to have twice her Complement of Men on board, and some say she has Prisoners. The Moment she arrived, the Captain landed in Stokebay, and went immediately Express to London, without coming here; all which Circumstances seem to indicate, that she has brought Home some very bad News. Some think her to be the Favourite from Falkland's Island."

Extract of a Letter from Gravesend, Sept. 24.

"This Afternoon a melancholy Affair happened at this Place, which, in all Likelihood, will be attended with much Noise. The Officers of the Lynx Man of War went on board the Duke of Richmond East-Indiaman, in order to press the Men. When they came on board, the Commanding Officer was told by the Chief Mate of the Indiaman, that the Seamen had seized the Arms-Chest, and were determined not to be pressed. On this, at High Water the Man of War dropped along-side of the Duke of Richmond; the Chief Mate hailed the Man of War, and told the Captain the Seamen were armed and determined to resist, and that he could not be answerable for the Consequence, if they persisted in pressing the People: However, the Man of War laid the Indiaman along-side, and a Scuffle ensued, in which one Man on board the India Ship was killed, and several dangerously wounded; notwithstanding this, they would not suffer the Man of War's People to enter the Ship, on which these last thought it advisable to sheer off, and the India Ship's People are now come on Shore."

An Account of Falkland Island, taken from Guthrie's New Geographical Grammar.

LEAVING the Bahama and West India Islands of America, as far as the 52d Degree of South Lat, where the Reader, by looking into the Map, will perceive the Falkland Islands, situated near the Straights of Magellan, at the utmost Extremity of South-America. It has been generally believed, that the richest Gold Mines in Chili are carefully concealed by the Indians, as well knowing, that the Discovery of them would only excite in the Spaniards a greater Thirst for Conquest and Tyranny, and would render their Independence more precarious. King Charles II. of England, considered the Discovery of this Coast of such Consequence, that Sir John Narborough was purposely fitted out to survey the Straights of Magellan, the neighbouring Coast of Patagonia; and the Spanish Ports in that Frontier; with Directions, if possible, to procure some Intercommerce with the Chilian Indians, who are generally at War, or at least on ill Terms with the Spaniards; and to establish a Commerce and a lasting Correspondence with them. Though Sir John, thro' accidental Causes, failed in this Attempt, which, in Appearance, promised so many Advantages to this Nation, his Transactions upon that Coast, besides the many valuable Improvements he furnished to Geography and Navigation, are rather an Encouragement for further Trials of this Kind, than any Objection against them. It appeared by the Precautions and Fears of the Spaniards, that they were fully convinced of the Practicability of the Scheme he was sent to execute, and extremely alarmed with the Apprehension of its Consequences. It is said, that his Majesty King Charles II. was so far prepossessed with the Belief of the Emoluments which might redound to the Public from this Expedition, and was so eager to be informed of the Event of it, that, having Intelligence of Sir John Narborough's passing through the Downs, on his Return, he had not Patience to attend his Arrival at Court, but went himself in his Barge to Gravesend to meet him.

"As therefore it appears (says the Author of Anon's Voyage) that all our future Expeditions to the South-Seas must run a considerable Risk of proving abortive whilst in our Passage thither we are under the Necessity of touching at the Portuguese Settlement of Brazil (for they may certainly depend on having their Strength, Condition, and Designs betrayed to the Spaniards) the Discovery of some Place more to the Southward, where Ships might refresh, and supply themselves with the necessary Sea-Stock for their Voyage round Cape Horn, would be an Expedient that would relieve us from these Embarrassments, and would surely be a Matter worthy the Attention of the Public. Nor does this seem difficult to be effected; for we have already the imperfect Knowledge of two Places, which might, perhaps, on Examination prove extremely convenient for this Purpose, one of them is Peppy's Island, in the Latitude of Forty-seven, South, and laid down by Dr. Halley about eight Leagues to the eastward of Cape Blanco, on the Coast of Patagonia; the other is Falkland's Isle, in the Latitude of Fifty-one and a Half, lying nearly South of Peppy's Island. The last of these have been seen by many Ships, both French and English. Woodes Rogers, who run along the North-East Coast of these Isles in the Year 1708, tells us, that they extended about two Degrees in Length, and appeared with gentle Declivities from Hill to Hill, and seemed to be good Ground, interspersed with Woods, and not destitute of Harbours. Either of these Places, as they are Islands considerable Distance from the Continent, may be supposed, from their Latitude, to lie in a Climate sufficiently temperate. This, even in Time of Peace, might be of great Consequence to this Nation; and in Time of War would make us Masters of those Seas."

It would appear, from the secret Expedition lately made to the South Seas, that, besides this new Settlement on Falkland Islands, since that Gentleman wrote, the Government have another in View, round Cape Horn, which indeed is equally necessary for a Place of general Rendezvous, to refresh and refresh after effecting that dreadful Navigation; and where, when accomplished, our Ships, in Time of War, approach a hostile Coast, the only good Ports in these Seas being possessed by the Spaniards.

By our having the Possession of one good Harbour here, and keeping the Royal Navy on a respectable Footing, we shall have nothing to fear from all the united Force of France, Spain, and Portugal. Whoever turns his Eye to the Map of America, and observes the Number of our Settlements, and their Situation in respect to the Possessions of those Powers in this Quarter, will see the Impossibility of their Trade escaping the Vigilance of our Cruizers, pouring out from every Corner of this immense Country. Add to this, that having hitherto attempted their Colonies with Success, what may we not expect in a future War, from such additional Strength, of many convenient Harbours to retreat to, or supply our Fleets and Armies.

