

We learn by the master of a vessel in four weeks from Jamaica, that the hurricane felt on the 16th of August passed to leeward of that island, without doing any other damage there than what was occasioned by a great swell of the sea.

2. By a gentleman who was lately at Cuba, we are informed that the late earthquake had not proved so fatal to St. Jago as has been mentioned; that only part of the cattle, all the churches, and most of the dwelling houses had been destroyed: But that the shock extended through all the south side of the island, in many parts of which the ground was much rent, and in some places sunk.

From the MARTINICO GAZETTE, of Thursday the 21st of August, 1766.

3. St. Peters, Aug. 21. On Thursday, the 13th instant, about ten at night, the whole horizon darkened, the wind blowing furiously from the north-west, the clouds vomited torrents mingled with flaming bitumen and sulphur: every thing seemed to announce the dissolution of nature.—The fury of the wind increases; houses totter; their tops are carried away; a frightful noise heard from every quarter; dismay seizes on every heart.

At midnight, the hurricane continues with increased violence; nothing can resist its fury; here a wall is thrown down, there a house; an infant in the arms of its mother, the mother in those of her husband, all buried under the ruins. At the same instant, the earth quakes. Men and women, children and slaves, all endeavour to seek for safety by flight; but they are restrained by fear, and believing every moment their last, they prostrate themselves in fervent prayers.

The horrors of this terrible night are increased by disasters from the sea; the waves, intermingled with the clouds, dash upon the coast and beat to pieces all the vessels in the road; the sailors, tho' without hopes of success, raise the most lamentable cries, and are all swallowed up in the ocean.

At three in the morning the wind begins to calm; and soon after, day-light presented a view of this melancholy catastrophe. The streets appeared covered with ruins, the shore with shipwrecks, and dead bodies; the trees dashed in pieces, and torn from their roots, blocked up the roads; and the swollen rivers carried along with them in their course stones of an immense size.

At five o'clock, a thick cloud appeared suspended over mount Peleus, which burst, being over loaded with water, and like an impetuous torrent, overwhelmed the neighbouring plains.

At six, the wind was entirely appeased, the sea no longer agitated, and a calm succeeded this most horrible tempest.

When the storm was at the height, a quantity of flaming matter was observed to come from the bottom of the earth, and some persons are said to have been burnt thereby.

Thirty five brigantines, boats, &c. have been lost in this harbour, besides twelve passage caroes. Of the former twenty-eight belonging to France, and seven to England.

To complete the calamity, we have received the most afflicting advices from the country. Hardly is there a vestige to be seen of any house all around; under the ruins of which, many of the proprietors have been crushed to death; the canes, coffee, cocoa, &c. have been all torn up and destroyed.

We know not as yet the exact number that have perished in this quarter; but suppose there may be ninety, and twice as many wounded.

Our governor was the preceding day at Caze Pilote, where he endured, with much hazard, all the violence of the storm, and returned hither next day, deeply affected with this public calamity. He has accordingly given his attention entirely to the establishment and preservation of good order, so necessary in circumstances like ours.

The above is a genuine recital of what has happened at St. Peter's. In going over the island we shall find nearly the same calamities, and in some places still worse.

The inhabitants in Cabot and Caze Pilote, have had the same fate as ours: no buildings now! no provisions! no plantations!

4. The Swallow sloop of war, and Prince Frederick store ship, outward bound on new discoveries in the South sea, were put into Barbadoes when the last letters came away.

5. Smyrna, Sept. 3. The vessels at anchor in this port receive their cargoes slowly, the importation of silk and cotton, being interrupted by the expedition of the Bashaw Sore Mustapha against the two agas, Arab Oglu, and Lara Osman Oglu,

whom he has sent orders to drive out of the country. The Bashaw is at present with 1000 men in the environs of Magnesia, Circagas, and Bergamo, where, it is said, he has gained some advantage over Arab Oglu, and that the latter lost 800 men. These hostilities are the causes why the Caravans from Brusea, Angora, and Circagas, are prevented from bringing cotton to the place, whereby the vessels in the port are detained for want of loading.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Dunkeld, dated Oct. 31.

6. On Wednesday morning, a most melancholy accident happened near this place, of which the following is an authentic account:—A number of people came to the East Ferry of Dunkeld, on their way to Pitclochie market, and called for a boat, which accordingly was sent, but scarcely had set off with the passengers, when by the immense rapidity of the Tay at that place, it was overset, and almost all of them were swept away by the current; two persons saved themselves by catching hold of two horses; two were taken up by a fishing boat sent to their assistance, which being unable to contain a third, who stuck by the boat, he was carried down near two miles, where somebody alarmed by his shrieks, came to his assistance with the second boat, and carried him off, though almost quite senseless.—Seven lives are known to be certainly lost, as the number of passengers was certainly above twelve, being residents in the country; if there were any strangers, their number is uncertain.

7. We hear that the Right Hon. Lord William Campbell, lately appointed Governor of Nova Scotia, being a commander in the royal navy, will be appointed to command on the Halifax station, in the room of the late Admiral Durell.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

From the English Papers, Nov. 1.

Letters from Constantinople advise, that at the departure of the post a report revealed that the plague was broke out in a house adjoining to the English Ambassador's.

2. Letters from Paris insinuate, that the report of the Jesuits being driven from Madrid is nothing more than a forgery, owing its rise to the malignity of their adversaries.

L O N D O N .

3. We are told, that every thing had been made easy in regard to the reception of Mr. Wilkes in his own country, previous to that gentleman's leaving France.

4. We hear Mr. Wilkes has, since his arrival in town, been visited by many persons of distinction, to welcome him on revising his native land.

5. It is very remarkable, that in Queen Elizabeth's time, the whole body of the English nobility amounted to no more than 45, a circumstance which must render that celebrated number still more memorable in this kingdom.

6. We are assured, that the state of our finances was the grand object of deliberation at an honourable assembly convened last week; at which, we are told, the Right Hon. Charles Townshend communicated a plan for materially lessening the annual expence of the kingdom; and we farther hear it was unanimously approved of, and a determination taken to lay it before the parliament the ensuing sessions.

E D I N B U R G H .

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 1.

7. It was this morning currently reported, that Lord Temple is soon to assume an important place in the administration.

8. It is talked that Mr. Wilkes, in recompence for his long exile, will be gratified with a very lucrative post in Ireland.

9. We hear from Berwick, that on the 18th instant passed over the bridge upon the Tweed, from Scotland, five hundred head of cattle bought up on account of the English griers.

10. On Thursday last, was committed to the Tol-booth of this city, Benjamin Bridgens, victualler in Birmingham, accused of being accessory to the forging and issuing notes upon the Thistle Bank of Glasgow.—Two others had been taken up and incarcerated some time ago, for the same offence, viz. John Raybold and Daniel Parks, and information was given by them, in the course of their examination, against the above Bridgens, and that the false notes had been cast off from a copper-plate at Birmingham; in consequence of which, upon application being made by Sir William Maxwell of Pollock's agent at Birmingham, Bridgens was committed to jail there, and a warrant was afterwards obtained from Lord Pitfour, one of the

Lords of judicatory, to receive and secure him when he should arrive at Berwick, or any other part of the borders of Scotland.—The plate was found, and is now lodged in the council chamber here.—Some others are expected from England daily, accused of being art and part in the same crimes.

11. The Earl of Morton, lord Register for Scotland, has given 3000l. towards building a proper office for holding all the records and law warrants in one place.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From the English Papers, Nov. 1.

Constantinople, The revolt in the isle of Cyprus has Sept. 15. been entirely suppressed by the death of Hali Aga, and above 200 of his accomplices, whose heads have been exposed at the Seraglio. It is said that the cattle will be entirely demolished where the chief of the rebels took refuge.

2. Vienna, Oct. 15. It is assured that a marriage is upon the carpet between her Royal Highness the Archduchess Maria-Josephina, who will be 16 years of age next March, and the King of the two Sicilies, who will be 16 in January.

3. Leghorn, Oct. 4. Our accounts from the island of Corsica, are so contradictory, that we know not what to make of them: it is however certain, that the Malcontents persist in their resolution of not returning under the dominion of the Genoese; therefore time will shew whether the French, or any other power, will think it worth while to make use of force to oblige them to change their resolution.

We have advice from Africa, that the Grand Signior hath written a letter to the Bey of Tripoli, to exhort him to pay more regard, for the future, to the treaty of peace which he has concluded with the republic of Venice.

4. Hamburg, October 21. On Saturday the 18th instant, the Queen of Denmark landed at Altona; and it is impossible to describe the crowds of people, as well upon the Elbe as on the shore, and in every street, through which her Majesty was to pass, waiting to see their Queen. The river was covered with boats ornamented with Danish and British colours, as well as all the ships with their respective ones, both at Altona and Hamburg. On account of the tide her Majesty did not get into her barge at Haarboug till past three o'clock: it was a new one finely ornamented, and built by the city of Hamburg on purpose for that solemnity. Her Majesty's approach to Altona was announced by the frequent discharges of cannon from the ships in the river: and as soon as she came in the sight of Hamburg, that city saluted her with 30 guns.

A quarter of an hour before the landing, his Excellency the Baron de Dehn, Stadtholder of the Duchies of Sleswick and Holstein, handed the Grande Maitresse Madame de Pless, followed by the maids of honour, and the rest of her Majesty's household, down to the bridge prepared for the royal reception, which was covered with scarlet cloth, on one side whereof, were ranged the ladies, and on the other the men, and at the end were two rows of young maidens dressed in white, who strewed flowers before her Majesty as she advanced. It was past six o'clock when the Queen landed. The streets were lined with the burghers under arms, and escorted by the Danish Cavalry. Her Majesty passed under a triumphal arch finely illuminated. Another of the same kind was erected opposite to the Queen's house, where her Majesty being arrived, the ladies were immediately presented to her; after which her Majesty lapped in public. On Sunday morning the Queen went to the church at her return there was a circle, when all the foreign ministers here were introduced to her Majesty, as were the deputies from the city of Hamburg.

After dining in public, about four of the clock her Majesty, attended by all the court, and by the English and Hanoverian suite, passed through the principal streets of Hamburg, preceded by a large detachment of Hamburg dragoons as well as by the Danish troops: Her Majesty was saluted, both at her entry and departure, by a grand discharge of the cannon upon the ramparts. The lieutenant general, Baron de Jahns, at the head of the officers, had the honour to salute her Majesty as she passed by the grand guard. At her Majesty's return to Altona, she found the city finely illuminated. Yesterday, being Monday, her Majesty had a full court, and was graciously pleased to receive a deputation of four members of the factory, to compliment her upon her arrival; and about ten o'clock the next morning her Majesty sat out to proceed on her journey to Copenhagen. [Lond. Gaz.]