

May 11. A Dublin paper of May 5, has the following article: A gentleman who had been long at Baldivia, in South-America, lately arrived in this city (Mr. Mahon, a naturalised Spaniard) asserts, that when he left Cadiz on the 7th of April last, accounts were received there from the coast of Chili, that the native inhabitants were in commotion at Concepcion, Coquimbo, Villarica, St. Jago, and Imperial; that they continued the excesses of 1771, and murdered, without distinction, Spaniard, negro and Indian. They add further, that the governor of Lima was defeated, and slain in the valley of Araves, while a large body of Chilese besieged Baldivia. This is attributed to emissaries from North-America.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, April 6.

"The Moors have left visiting this place, for what reason we are not yet acquainted; however, it is a misfortune to the inhabitants here, because provisions are hereby very scarce, and consequently very dear; however, the governor has taken care that the garrison shall not want, they have plenty of stores, and the ships that run in for protection generally leave some fresh provisions. It is expected that the governor will go to England this summer. The Mediterranean now swarms with pirates, and they are daily increasing so that trade is almost at a stand. A fleet of Portuguese men of war are put in here to gain intelligence, they expect to be joined by several more, but at present it is not of sufficient force to drive the Barbarians into their ports."

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, April 24.

"The late troubles are now happily at an end, yet the grand signior has not been seen in public since, which gives rise to a variety of reports: among others, it is said, he is about to resign the imperial diadem, which in this country is no other than a prelude to a premature death: his fate is the more regretted by many, as he has swayed the scepter with uncommon moderation."

May 16. The last letters from Gibraltar mention, that seven transports, under convoy of two men of war, with troops on board from Cadiz, passed by in sight of that fortress, and by the course they steered, were supposed for the West-Indies.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, April 23.

"Our gallant governor, no less provident in peace than in war, with unremitting exertion is at present employed in rendering this fortress still more impregnable than heretofore; labour that would be worse than thrown away, was there the most distant idea of giving it out of our hands."

"I went last Sunday to see a place called Inch's Cave, cut out of the rock, one of the greatest curiosities I ever saw; there are twenty-one port holes for as many guns, whereby they can annoy the Spaniards without danger to themselves; unless, indeed, a shot happens to enter a port hole, in which case all the people at the gun must be killed, as each port hole has a small room in which the shot would bound backwards and forwards for some time; however, to remedy that, they intend to line them, and after all it is a hundred to one that a ball goes in; at the end of the cave there is a fine hall, the floor of which is of smooth stone, and a winding stair-case, which leads one out to a kind of notch in the rock. They are making another cave under Willis's battery, which I believe is to be called the Queen's Cave: we did not go to see it, as there are but two port holes."

Extract of the resolutions passed April 28, by the majority of the council of the city of Amsterdam, respecting the command of the garrison of the Hague.

"Resolved, That the prince of Orange, in his quality of stadtholder, has the general and universal command of the troops of the republic: that, reckoning from prince Mauritius, the stadtholders have been in possession of the command of the said troops, and consequently also of the command of the garrison of the Hague; a possession confirmed by as many resolutions of the state as are existing on that head."

"Resolved, That the right of giving the watchword cannot be disputed to the prince; that the council of Amsterdam, attributing no other sense to the term "command," than an authority subordinate to that of the sovereign, whose orders must always be followed by him who is charged with the command: they are of opinion, that the command of the troops of the state, in consequence the command of the garrison of the Hague, belongs incontestably to the stadtholder; and that to prevent the least doubt from subsisting hereafter on that head, the council of the city of Amsterdam authorize their deputies, at the assembly of their noble and high mightinesses, to take the following resolution:

"That the steps taken by a foreign power in favour of the prince of Orange, having given credit to the idea that an attempt was made to abridge the rights and prerogatives of his highness, especially in his quality of captain-general of this province, it might be easily doubted, either in foreign countries, or in the interior parts of the nation, that "from the time of the re-establishment of the stadtholdership, the states of the province have not remained in possession of a sovereign authority, full and unlimited over their troops;" that, for this reason, their noble and great mightinesses thinking it proper to remove every equivocation in that respect, do declare, "that all the troops distributed in this province are neither dependent, nor at the disposal of any person, other than their noble and

great mightinesses; to whose supreme authority all the military, reckoning from the captain-general to the private soldier, are subject without exception, and are obliged thereto by their oath and by their duty."

"That during the absence of the assembly of the state, that supreme authority exists in the college of the council-committee, at the head of which the stadtholder is placed."

"That their noble and great mightinesses understand, that the command over all the troops of this province, both by sea and land, belongs to the prince of Orange, by virtue of his eminent employments, under the supreme authority of the states, without any exception existing respecting "the garrison at the Hague"

"That his highness shall continue to exercise the command of the garrison of the Hague, and to give the watchword, whilst he shall be present at the Hague; that he shall enjoy that prerogative like his predecessors, without prejudice to the constant and irrevocable right and power of their noble and great mightinesses, and, in their absence, of the council-committee, &c."

May 27. The following circumstance, it is said, may be depended upon for fact: An elegant youth, about 18, a short time since took country lodgings at a village a few miles west of this metropolis; where he was attended by a foot-boy, and received no visitants but one gentleman well known for his aerostatic excursions. The youth danced and fenced with great agility, and was a perfect master of horsemanship; but unluckily received a violent fall from a spirited mare a few days ago in Hyde Park, by which it was supposed this adventurous youth had received a fracture on the ribs: on examination a female character was discovered, who turned out to be the sister of a celebrated actress. She has now, says our correspondent, like Madame D'Eor, refused her proper dress, and is speedily to be married to an officer of rank in the navy.

June 1. The French are indefatigable in their application to the improvement of their marine, which they seem determined to put on an entirely new footing. Their whole naval force is to be divided into nine squadrons, five at Brest, two at Toulon, and two at Rochfort, each vessel to have on her flag, pennants, &c. the number of the squadron to which she belongs. Some estimate of the number and strength of this fleet may be formed by the following list of officers. One hundred captains commanders, including 27 captain commanders of the divisions of the nine squadrons, 100 majors (a new rank superior to that of lieutenant, and inferior to that of captain) 680 lieutenants, and 830 sub-lieutenants.

They are likewise adopting every possible scheme of economy in the different departments; that of war in particular has consented to a retrenchment of 3,000,000 of livres, and the others will undergo a like reform.

June 3. Letters from Geneva, dated May 14, mention, that a general diet of the thirteen cantons had been summoned to meet on the 24th of this month, in consequence of the claims made by his imperial majesty upon the canton of Zurich, which have given a great alarm to the rest of the states. These claims relate to the county of Saignebourg, in Swabia, which it is pretended was granted to the Austrians above three centuries ago.

The Dutch are among the number of the European powers who pay the utmost attention to their marine force, and are augmenting it with as much activity as possible. According to the best and most correct accounts, the five admiralties of the United Provinces are collectively building two ships of 80 guns, nine of 70, and six of 56 guns, besides frigates and sloops. The admiralty of Zealand, by agreement with the others, on account of their situation, is the foremost, having at Middleburgh, Flushing, and Helvoetsluis, the keels of seven of the largest men of war out of the seventeen, which the Dutch have now laid upon the stocks.

June 6. Dispatches were received on Saturday evening at the India house from the government of Madras, by lieutenant-colonel Stirling, of his majesty's service, and John Peter Boilian, Esq; late of Masulipatim, which are said to contain an account of Tipoo Saib's death, but the particulars are not yet transpired. The dispatches are dated the 10th of January last.

The negotiators for peace between the Algerines and Americans have returned without having effected their purpose, and even without any hopes of success. M. Lamb remains at Carthage, and M. de Randal is arrived at Madrid.

June 7. The Dutch mail which arrived yesterday, brings nothing new; it only appears from some hints, perhaps of a speculative nature only, that the prince stadtholder's affairs are verging from bad to worse.

BOSTON, July 10.

Extract of a letter from one of the best men in the world, and a constant friend of America, in London, to a correspondent in this town.

"I fear as you do, that we have entertained too high expectations from the American revolution. There are now however among many discouraging circumstances, some that are very encouraging. I have been lately charmed with a declaration of the legislature of Virginia, on the subject of intellectual and religious liberty. Mr. Jefferson has lately been in London, and I admire his wisdom and liberality.

The influence of such men, as the Adams's, Franklin, Jay, Bowdoin, &c. &c. cannot but produce the happiest effects.

"Our measures are becoming more and more hostile to the trade of America. This, though the worst of policy in us, may prove a great advantage to the United States, by checking their rage for foreign finery, and leading them to seek true independence, by supplying their wants within themselves. When will the world see a people so wise as to prefer real to artificial wealth; simplicity of manners to the refinement of luxury, and a well guarded internal happiness, to the splendour of commerce, arts, arms and dominion?"

"I shall take care to convey your letters to the society for constitutional information. Dr. Jebb is dead, and by his death this world has lost one of the best men that ever lived. The letter directed to him I shall convey to his sorrowful widow."

NEW-YORK, July 20.

A letter from a gentleman in London of May 24, says, "I sincerely wish some commercial establishment was fixed between this country and America.—It has been authenticated here, that Mr. Adams, the American ambassador, is paid his salary quarterly by the French ambassador.—This it is that sets our manufacturers against America, as they suppose her to be only the tool of France."

July 21. A letter from Lisbon mentions, "That insurance on American bottoms has been obtained at three per cent. owing to the Portuguese fitting out some vessels to protect their trade against those nests of pirates from the Barbary coast."

A very singular event has lately happened at Machias, in Massachusetts. A Mr. — visited a Miss — by way of courtship five evenings (not successively) they were married; and Mrs. — in five days after marriage, became the mother of five daughters, who were all born alive, and are like to do well; and in five days after the birth of these daughters, the mother was so well, as to ride five miles to meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

Advices from Lisbon, dated the 9th of March, say, "The divers still continue with the greatest alacrity and success to recover the treasure from the wreck of the Spanish ship at Peniche. On the 7th of this month a young Neapolitan mariner, of 23 years of age, was engaged in the above service, and proves to be a most courageous swimmer and diver; he alone, in a very short time after he began his business at Peniche, saved treasure to the amount of one million and a half of piastres, and of course had the most advantageous offers to engage him to stay till all was saved; and he is in consequence to have, besides large daily pay and good keeping, a half per cent. on all the treasure he may save.—Thus, this young man will most probably soon make a handsome fortune, and which indeed his courage and skill fully entitle him to."

July 26 for five weighty reasons, a committee of congress lately submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the act of the state of New-York, entitled, "An act for giving and granting to the United States in Congress assembled, certain imports and duties on foreign goods imported into that state, for the special purpose of paying the principal and interest of the debts contracted in the prosecution of the late war with Great-Britain," so essentially varies from the system of impost recommended by the United States in Congress assembled, on the 18th day of April, 1783, that the said act is not, and cannot be considered as a compliance with the same.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Western country, dated on the waters of the Shanangoe, June 25, 1786.

"The heavy rains and high freshes about the latter end of May prevented our wagon getting to Pittsburgh as soon as I expected, by at least two weeks, which retarded our business—however, we began to extend the line on Monday last, and are going on with the business without interruption."

"On my arrival at Pittsburgh the report of the hostile disposition of the Indians, appeared not only unfavourable but dangerous for us to proceed to business. I found a number of Indians of different nations assembled there; and after some days inquiry and deliberation, I got an interpreter to inform them, that I wished to talk with their principal Indians—the next day I was informed that two chiefs and several men of them were then waiting my pleasure, to hold a council. I then explained the business I was sent on by the great men of Pennsylvania, and requested them to tell me candidly whether their nations had any objections to our running the boundary lines of the state. They informed me that they had no objection, and that the Indians were disposed to peace, and the two chiefs and four of the men would follow us, and assist us with meat, &c.—Since our arrival in the woods we have met with eighteen Indians, in different parties, hunting—they also informed us, that we need not be under any apprehensions of danger from the Indians.—You will no doubt be surprised to find my account, of the disposition of the Indians, so different from the common report; but a further confirmation that they have no intentions of going to war with us at present is, their industry in planting Indian corn on the Shanangoe, French creek settlements, &c. so convenient to our settlements: Also, they are

dispersed all parts, and to our people would not be hostile."

CHARR

The following few days ago a gentleman about view of his such articles as to wear at home was just that proud of—the liberation, one vendue; no jumped upon gentlemen, going for on past, gaping small companies ped in, and the mistake, run up to throed down to his informed his end.

June 10. A western extract description of industrious men—Hardly any fields are filled crop appears reward of hon of indolence prosperous in itself over the sure ourselves feel a generous country.

July 12. A says, "The wants of this trade, is happy Elizabeth, call letters are rec terms of gov this place and tion of foreign duty free, n species, and t entry in Gre hence thither ject to any factured good mitted from a that every nee of security v the intention naval and mil pose, and for trade here, an

ANN

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"So anxious Mr. Dilly de what might passages; and about eighteen decisive opinio dangerous eve add, that the America, and lish a just, spi American tra it are alive"

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