

day of the day, he presented to him a letter from his Britannic Majesty, and strongly press'd that the effects taken on board the Prince Frederick packet boat should be restored, and that proper satisfaction should be given on account of that capture. To which he said that the day gave for answer. That if the treaties subsisting were examined, nothing will be found therein whereby any exemption is granted to the packet boats in particular. That the vessel in dispute not being provided with a passport from Algiers; their rovers, who regard no other, thought they had a right to seize her, and demand a forfeiture of the effects, and merchandize which were on board, and that the rather because they belonged to merchants and Jews; which demand he the day was obliged to comply with, to prevent an insurrection. As to what relates to the restitution claim'd, it was impossible to comply with it, because the said effects and merchandize had already passed thro' several hands; but that he was ready to make his Britannic Majesty all possible satisfaction, to beg pardon for what had passed, to assuage his Majesty, that proper measures should be taken for the future, and that two of the principal members of the divan should be sent into England for that purpose.

L O N D O N.

August 3. Notwithstanding the expectations that were rais'd, with regard to the prodigious *flow of trade* that was immediately to follow upon the peace, and the imaginary *new value* that was thereupon given to the *public funds*, we have received pretty good information, that the *revenue of the C—ms* is hitherto increased to *inconsiderable*, that the *additional sum* is hardly worth mentioning. — It must be own'd, indeed, that the quantity of our exports, not imports, is the great mark of a *beneficial trade*. But then the *balance*, in which the former exceeds the latter, ought to appear in the *coin* of the nation to which we deal, as is the case with regard to Portugal; and we do not hear that either *Spanish Pistoles*, or *French Louis d'Ors*, are more common now than they were while the war subsisted.

August 5. The Hon. Philip York, Esq; is appointed one of the commissaries for adjusting the boundaries, &c. of the British colonies in America; for which purpose he is expected in Town to receive his instructions, &c.

We are inform'd that the ship bound to Spain, that was stop'd at Spithead, by an order from the secretary of state, and order'd to be search'd, as having Looms &c. on board, has proceeded on her voyage; but that the artificers who were found on board are all secur'd, and will be brought to Town in order to be examined.

August 8. Upon advice that the French are bent upon enlarging their commerce on the coast of Africa, our African company have judg'd it necessary to take measures for preventing any prejudice that may accrue to their trade from this project; and accordingly they have obtain'd an order for the earl of Albemarle to represent to the French court, that this company has an exclusive right to trade to Anamaboe, and on the coast depending thereon; and therefore hope the French will not think of making any settlement there. The company have also sent to the earl the titles on which their right is grounded.

After peace has been publish'd above three quarters of a year, and we have been weekly, almost daily, assured that the French were buying up our shipping, and hiring out artificers, we are at last inform'd, by an article from London, in the foreign prints, that remonstrances have been made to authority upon this subject, and that a prohibition of selling any ship to that crown has been given. These advices add, That orders were at the same time issued for equipping eight men of war of different ranks, under pretence of their being destined to have an Eye over the Armaments which are making by the said power in its own ports.

And with like early care it also appears, from our own papers, that, after Spain has, during almost the same space of time, enjoy'd the free use of our ports, a discovery is luckily made, that our ship and cargo, and crew have been lately seiz'd, on an information of having on board a large quantity of Wood, together with all manner of implements, as well as artificers, necessary for every branch of the floating trade, from the fleece to the finishing, design'd for Spain.

In consequence of these two articles, it is natural to enquire: Whether both French and Spaniards have not already too improv'd the opportunities they have enjoy'd; and defeated the effects of British policy; which is famous for shutting the door after the stealer is gone. — It will be observed, that the reports that were spread of the French, from the very month that the communication was made, were to the effect,

kingdoms, that they were busy both in buying up our ships, and engaging the workmen in our docks and yards, have been authentically contradicted: And therefore the *frankness* that they were true, must remain strong, with those who want the means of informing themselves particularly in regard to the fact.

As to the Spaniards, the natural pride and indolence of the people in general is not sufficient to satisfy us that this is their first attempt; because it is well known that the Spaniards, for a good while past, have been labouring to wear their *frankness* that improvident part of their character. — *See* *Ed. P.*

August 26. The grand master of Malta has given notice to all the slaves; as well those in the galleys as on the island, that whoever makes a discovery of any one of his comrades having entered into any plot against the government of the island, that slave shall have his liberty, and be besides rewarded with a thousand crowns.

The near approach of the locusts to the capital of Germany threw the inhabitants into great consternation: By to day's mail we have an account from thence, that after having laid waste a great space of the country on the left of the Danube, on the 18th inst. they pass'd that great river and took possession of all the land between Nussdorf and Closter Neubourg.

By letters from several persons on the coast of Scotland we are inform'd, that some hundreds of people are already employed in leveling the ground, and preparing other matters for the fishery. This scheme is so well received by all degrees of people, that each are forming to themselves the pleasing prospect of a comfortable subsistence.

A bill is preparing to be laid before the parliament at their next meeting, to render more effectual the laws in being against educating of children in foreign countries, and in the Roman religion. It was observ'd, that in the month of June, upon a moderate computation, not less than 100 persons embarked for France to be educated there.

The lords of the Admiralty have been pleased to give orders for the finishing forthwith all the ships that are begun and laid out to be built in his majesty's yards.

On Thursday evening count Redcliffe, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the emperor of Germany, arrived at his House, late count Fleming's, in Jermyn street.

B O S T O N.

October 2. By several vessels arrived from Nova-Scotia, since our last, we have advice from Annapolis-Royal, that capt. Donnell in a trading sloop, being at Chebucto, at the head of the bay of Fundy, 8 Indians came on board in a seeming friendly manner to trade with him, but had not been long there, before they fell upon the people (some upon deck, and the rest in the cabin) with their knives, and barbarously kill'd three of them; but the captain and one or two more who were in the cabin, taking to their arms, kill'd seven of the rogues, the other made his escape. A great number of Indians were on the shore, waiting the event of this enterprize, expected to have made prize of the vessel and cargo, but were happily prevented by the bravery of the captain, and the few men he had with him. 'Tis said the captain is much wounded in the head.

And from Halifax, formerly called Chebucto, that capt. Joseph Gorham, who we inform'd in a former paper was sent on a cruise, return'd on the 19th of September past, who had been at Canby but found no people or vessels there, as we expected; but on his arrival at St. Peters, he found a French officer with 60 men from Louisbourg, and Monsieur Maillard a priest, and the whole tribe of Indians belonging to the island of St. Peters. Having exchange'd hostages, capt. Gorham had a conference with the chiefs of the Indians, which lasted three or four days, the result of which was, they sent a letter to governor Cornwallis, in which they shew much resentment at the English settling there, and say, they are resolv'd never to be at peace while we have possession of Nova-Scotia. They say they expect great assistance from the Indian nations at Canada, and are promis'd large rewards from France upon their dispossessing us of Acadia. — Capt. Gorham met several French families from Nova-Scotia, going to settle on Cape Breton, who told him, they chose rather to quit their lands and estates, than possess them upon the terms propos'd by the English government. The oath they are required to take on the 22d instant is as follows: — *I promise, and sincerely swear, upon the faith of a Christian, that I will be entirely faithful, and truly obedient to his majesty King GEORGE the second, whom I acknowledge to be the sovereign of Acadia or Nova Scotia.* — *See* *Ed. P.*