

Yesterday in the Afternoon we had a fresh Alarm from a Cook's Shop in one of the Markets; but the Fire was happily masted before it had done much Damage.

Several Persons have been taken up, on strong Suspicion of their being Incendiaries, with a View to plunder the Inhabitants in the midst of the general Confusion attending such Accidents. The Guards have been reinforced in all the Quarters of the City, and every House keeper is ordered to keep constantly a certain Quantity of Water, by way of Precaution against Fire.

Lisbon, May 24. Capt. William Kinsay, whom the Court sent to Africa with an Engineer and proper Materials, in order to erect a Fort in the Island of Bisau, returned the 6th Instant, without being able to execute the Orders given him. When he set about the Work, the Inhabitants of the Country came down upon our Men and forced them to retire with the Loss of our Engineer, a Captain, and thirty two Soldiers. The Governor of Cacheu demands a Reinforcement of 800 Men, in order to attempt again the Execution of this Project.

Leghorn, May 28. Vast Quantities of Corn are contracted for here, in order to be sent to Spain, for supplying the present Necessities of the Subjects of that Kingdom, who for several Months have suffered severely by the dry Season, and, according to all Report, their next Harvest was like to prove but indifferent.

Naples, May 29. A small Genoese Man of War has brought into the Port of Bays a Barbary Corsair, which she took at a little Distance from that Port, after having sunk another.

Dresden, June 3. A Camp of 22000 Men is actually formed in our Neighbourhood, which draws a prodigious Concourse of Strangers from the Neighbouring States.

Warsaw, June 13. The Cham of the Crim Tartars has assembled in the Vicinity of Pericop, an Army of 120000 Men; and is said to have answered a Turkish Chiaux, who demanded the Invention of that Armament, that as the Porte had abandoned their Defence, they had assembled to defend themselves.

Paris, June 16. We have Advice, that on the 5th Instant, at three in the Afternoon, a Fire broke out at a House in Soligni, a Town in the Province of Perche; and the Wind being then very high, all the Houses exposed to it were in a blaze in less than Half an Hour; and by five o'Clock every House in the Town, except the Church, and two or three Cottages, were burnt down to the Ground. The Flames spread so rapidly from the very beginning of this fatal Accident, that it was impossible for the Inhabitants to save any Thing: Goods, Cattle, Provisions, Papers, Deeds, all have been consumed; and the only Difference between the Rich and the Poor of that Place appears in the Cloaths on their Backs.

Breslau, June 20. Last Sunday the Lightning set Fire to a House in the Suburb of Canty, near this City, and entirely consumed it, together with four Barns, in which were some Women and Children, who were burnt to Death.

Frankfort, June 25. The Eagerness of the Germans to transplant themselves to Nova Scotia is much abated; some who seemed inclined to go even chusing rather to enlist for Soldiers. This Change is partly owing to the Prohibitions issued against their leaving Germany, and partly to the Misrepresentations which have been industriously spread of that happy Country.

Amsterdam, June 29. According to our Letters from London, the Emperor of Morocco insists on new Presents from the English Minister at Tetuan. He demands a certain Quantity of Artillery and warlike Stores; besides some Jewels, superfine Cloths, and other valuable Stuffs or Ornaments. The first Article the English Ministry, these Letters assure, will never comply with, and the granting of the other is very doubtful. The English perceive the Advantage of stationing two 20 Gun Ships on the Barbary Coast; the African Corsairs have since given much less Interruption to the Navigation of British Vessels, which formerly they often stop on frivolous Pretences; for Treaties are not a sufficient Security against the Piracies of those Infidels, if the Infringement of them is not properly guarded against.

L O N D O N.

June 4. Yesterday four Scotch and two Irishmen, who were concerned in the late Rebellion, were brought to Town guarded by a Party of Soldiers. It is reported that one of the Scotchmen is Brother to Dr. Cameron.

June 9. The last Letters from the Ukraine bring Advice, that the Russian Troops and the Tartars are actually so near each other, that it is expected some Skirmish must soon happen.

June 12. There is Advice by Yesterday's Mail, that the Algerines have taken a Maltese Vessel of twelve Guns. She was attacked off the Island of Rhodes by three Algerine Pyrates; and defended herself six Hours; but the Captain having lost his Arm, and the Crew being reduced during the Engagement, from 49 to 17, the Infidels boarded her. The Dey was so delighted with the Prize, that he distributed 1000 Piasters among the Captains, and gave 150 Sequins to the Turk who first jumped on board the Christian Vessel.

June 14. A Man of War is ordered to be manned and victualled to carry Sir Danvers Osborne to his Government at New York. On his Arrival there the Hon. George Clinton, Esq; many Years Governor thereof, will embark for England.

The dreadful Storm, that happened last Saturday Se'night, was most violent about Bridgewater, but through its whole Course has done inconceivable Mischief, destroying the Corn, Fruits, &c. Several of the Hail Stones measured Eight Inches, and some weighed a Quarter of a Pound. The repairing the Windows only in the Town of Bridgewater, will cost upwards of 500l.

By a Letter from Skipton in Craven, Yorkshire, we learn, that on Friday Evening the 8th Instant, about Half an Hour past Eleven, there was felt a 1 over that Town and Neighbourhood, a very considerable Shock of an Earthquake. Its Duration, by those who were up, (as many were, it being the Eve of the Fair) was judged to be about three Seconds of Time; its Effects upon those who were up in the Houses, were like the sudden and violent passing of Wheel Carriages through the Streets, which made every Thing shake in the Houses, and the Floors to heave; and even the Moveables, Deal Planks, &c. to be thrown down: Those in Bed felt their Beds heave and vibrate very quick, and the Walls and Windows rattle, as if shook to Pieces: Those out in the Streets very sensibly felt the Earth heave and shake, which was succeeded by a rattling Noise and Explosion, like that of Gunpowder fired in the open Air. It was very calm, a red Sky, intermix'd with black Clouds.

We hear that Hostilities are still carrying on in the East Indies by the French, against our Settlements on the Coast of Coromandel, and that an Action has lately been between them, but the French were defeated.

June 19. Upwards of fifty Persons are arrived at Rochelle from Scotland, supposed to be such as were involved in the late Rebellion, and are afraid of being called to an Account for it.

We hear that the East India Company design to fit out eighteen Ships more for their Settlements in the East Indies.

June 23. The Adventurer, Melvin, from Campvere for Maryland, sailed off the Island of Flores the 11th of May last; the People were taken up by a Brig and carried into Fyal, from whence they got a Passage to London.

July 3. It appears by Letters received at Naples from Algiers, Tunis and Tripoly, that those States are fitting out a great Number of Corsairs to cruise upon the Christians.

July 7. Letters from Whitehaven in Cumberland mention that on Wednesday the 20th of June, in the Night, a tumultuous Rabble arose, to the Amount of four or five hundred People, and destroyed the Turnpike at Calder Bridge, which they had done twice before within these two Years, threatening the Lives, and to burn the Houses, of some of the Neighbouring Gentlemen.

We hear that on Monday se'night in the Morning a Message was sent to Edwin Lascelles, Esq; by a Party of the Rioters concerned in cutting down the Turnpikes in the West Riding of Yorkshire, signifying that they intended to demolish a Gate at Harwood-Bridge and pull down his House: That accordingly in the Afternoon about 300, some armed with Swords and some with Clubs, made their Appearance in that Neighbourhood. But Mr. Lascelles arming about eighty of his Tenants and Workmen, resolved to defend the Bar and marched by Mr. Arthington and several other Gentlemen, to meet the Rioters. After some Skirmishing, in which several were desperately wounded on both Sides, he came up with their whole Body, and took about thirty Prisoners, of whom ten were committed to the Castle the next Day.

By another Account from Leeds, the Dragoons which were sent from York to assist in suppressing the Rioters were divided into Parties to attend on the several Turnpikes round about that Town in Support of the Collectors: And on Saturday last a Carter going through Beeston Turnpike refused to pay the Toll, whereupon he was seized by the Soldiers, in order to be carried before the Trustees of the Turnpike, at the King's Arms Inn in Brig-

gate, but was rescued before he got thither. After this the Mob gave out, that before Ten that Night they would pull down the Guard-house, and rescue three Prisoners who had been apprehended the Night before, and were then confined there on Account of being concerned in cutting down a Turnpike: Accordingly, between Seven and Eight, a Body of about 500 Men assembled in Briggate, when, by Order of the Justice, the Proclamation against Rioters was read, and they were required to disperse: But this not being regarded a Message was sent about to desire all Persons to shut up their Shops and keep in their Houses; after which the Officers sent their own Servants with the like Caution, but the Mob continuing to break the Windows and Shutters of the King's Arms Inn, and tearing up the Stones of the Pavement to throw at the Soldiers, and even knocked down the Centinel upon Guard there, the Drum beat to Arms, and the Justice gave Orders to the Soldiers, in Number about twenty to fire, which was done with Powder only, but this not intimidating the Mob, the Soldiers fired with Ball. According to the Return made by the Constables on Sunday Morning, eight were killed, and about fifty wounded, some of which are since dead of their Wounds. All proper Care was taken of the wounded Persons, and the Gentlemen of the Military behaved with all the Temper and Prudence that could possibly be expected in such a Scene of Confusion.

Dublin, May 29. The Importation of Potatoes from England is almost incredible. Few Ships arrive from thence, that do not bring them as well as Corn and Flour; and all their Sea Biscuit. The Tillage and Husbandry of England have made her the most populous, rich and thriving Kingdom in Europe; and the Neglect of them in Ireland, hath made this Country the worst inhabited, and poorest Nation that has the Advantages of so many fine Sea Ports, a rich Soil, and temperate Climate. Even Honey and Bees-Wax are imported from Russia, Poland, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and France; and, if Provisions do not fail in their Prices, it is not doubted, but we shall soon have horned Cattle, Sheep and Butter imported hither, to the great Honour of Ireland, who feedeth her Enemies and starveth her Natives.

Upon Account of the exorbitant high Prices of Provisions, for Life, and the extravagant Rents that are now paid for House Rent in Dublin, by which it is almost impossible for trading People in good Credit, or those of moderate Fortunes or Salaries, to live, above thirty Families of Credit are now preparing to go and settle in America, whose Wealth, Industry and Arts being carried with them, may be a great Prejudice to the Nation.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Sixty Vessels arrived in this Harbour with Wheat, Flour, Malt, and Potatoes, and Yesterday many more arrived.

We hear from Belurbet that the Review of the Dragoons which were there last Week, occasioned Provisions to raise to such an enormous Price, by the Numbers of People that came to see it, that there was nothing to be had for Money; a Number of People in Conjunction with a Troop of the Dragoons, attempting to break open a Warehouse of Flour, &c. five of the Dragoons were shot dead by the People within.

N E W - Y O R K, September 17.

On Saturday Evening last arrived here the *Sloop Mary and Catherine, Capt. Jones*, in about eight and thirty Days from the Bay of Honduras; by whom we learn, that about 12 Days before he sailed, two large Sloops of ten Carriage Guns and 50 Men each, were fitted out by the English Traders then in the Bay, and dispatched to attack a Brig they saw at Anchor under Key Bokell, supposed to be a Spaniard: That soon after they sailed, observing a Brig standing in towards the Bay, they gave her Chase, but she proving to be the King George, Capt. Duffcomb, of this Port, they tack'd and stood for the other that was at Anchor, who by this Time had got under Way, making directly for the two Sloops: That off the North West End of Turneff they came to an Engagement, which lasted for several Hours almost board and board, when the Spaniard, finding the Englishmen too strong for him, and himself to have received considerable Damage, as both their Pumps were observed to be continually going, and a great Number of their dead Men throwing overboard, thought proper to steer off: They chased her for several Hours, when, by the Help of the Night coming on, and one of the Sloops being an indifferent Sailer, she got clear off: She was a Vessel of 14 large Carriage Guns, and upwards of 20 Sawyers, was full of Men, and Consort to the Brig lately mentioned to be taken in the Bay by the Traders.

We farther learn by Capt. Jones, that the Renegades in the New River, are still very troublesome

blest; and the small Craft up, for their P. We have a Capt. Carlisle, that Island, Th Master, of the of May last, having sprung a Tiberson Bay to ter of a French for there, per cordingly the that Purpose. was overtaken bin and carri Vessel and C Slaves, and fo Prize, for an Relief in the g A

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