

A very singular and curious robbery was committed on Saturday last upon Mr. Dallas, the counsellor. He was about to make an elaborate speech for Lord Londale in the Lancaster committee, when a sharper set off from the room to Lincoln's inn and informed Mr. Dallas's clerk, that his master had unfortunately spilt a dish of chocolate upon his shirt and waistcoat, and desired clean ones might be immediately sent to the committee room, Mr. D. being engaged to dine with Lord L. and a few select friends, in Charles-street, Berkeley-square. The clerk, not doubting the truth of his story, immediately sent Mr. Dallas's best waistcoat, shirt, and ruffles, with which the fellow ran away, and has not since been heard of.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, February 6.

"The marquis de Fuentes, who is said to be appointed to the office of representing the catholic king at the court of London, is just arrived here, and has had several audiences of his majesty, the prince of Asturias, and the minister. This nobleman, who about four years ago succeeded to the title and estates of his ancestors, is said to be a man of very rare virtues and shining talents, which have recommended him to the prince, who is prime minister, and transacts all public affairs, both foreign and domestic; and such is the attention of this heir to the crown of Spain and the Indies, that he is literally at the head and transacting of all public matters whatever. A minister, as envoy from England, is daily expected, the hotel so long prepared for the earl of Chesterfield being now putting into such condition as if his arrival was certain. There has lately been published a state of the forces of this kingdom, and the dominions thereof, which places the marine at 63 ships of the line, and 111 others, and the military at 67,000 men, of which 40,000 are the household guards of the crown, 5200 dragoons, 6000 cavalry, and the rest infantry, including the garrisons in Europe."

Extract of a letter from Madrid, February 10.

"A courier extraordinary dispatched by our ambassador at Lisbon, arrived here on the 18th instant, with the melancholy account of the ship San Pedro D'Alcantara, whose return here was looked for with the utmost eagerness, on account of her valuable cargo, having run a-ground on the coast of Portugal, near Peniche. The crew had sufficient time to make their escape, and the ship, though foundered, not being quite sunk when the express left Lisbon, some hopes are entertained of saving the best part of the cargo, which consisted originally of seven or eight millions of piastres, one or two millions worth in goods from Spanish America, and between three or four millions for government account."

March 17. Lord Howe has constructed a draught of a third rate ship of war, to carry 80 guns, which he has communicated to the navy board, to be sent by them to the different king's yards, to have a new set of 80 gun ships built. They are to carry their guns upon two decks, which will make them the most useful as well as the most formidable ships in our navy, and is supposed will be the greatest improvement that could possibly have been made. The metal is to be equal to the first rates, and their guns all upon a new construction.

The present contest between Great-Britain and Ireland, by the most authentic accounts received from that kingdom within these few days, we are happy to hear, is likely to be terminated this session in the most amicable manner. It is certainly proper that Great-Britain should encourage the manufactures and other trade of Ireland; but there is a great difference between such conduct, and the changing her whole commercial and colonial system; encouraging the migration of men, capitals, and trade, with their mercantile knowledge, their steadiness of exertion, their industry and talents for commerce, to produce an equal competition against herself. Ireland has her advantages—let her enjoy them: Great-Britain will readily adopt and promote any measure by which she can benefit Ireland, without materially injuring herself; but she cannot reasonably be expected to adopt measures tending to divert the colonial trade, and to tear from her own merchants, and from her own people, all the beneficial security of an important branch of trade, which so peculiarly belongs to her, of which only she has made any reserve or exception, and on which her continuing to be the staple for colonial and foreign articles depends, and also her naval strength, her population, revenue and public credit.

March 18. The merchants of France have come to the resolution of petitioning their monarch to withdraw the prohibition on the importation of English manufactures. They allege without a mixture of English goods they are unable to make up their cargoes for foreign markets; and if these articles are not sent to the countries which require them in French ships, the English themselves will find some other channel, and will probably establish a rivalry against those manufactures, in which the French take the lead. This interesting information was communicated by an eminent manufacturer in Birmingham, as the substance of some late letters from merchants in France. Indeed it may be observed, that the alarms, which the edicts of the emperor and the French monarch at first excited, are no longer talked of.

The promotion of agriculture is a grand and favourite object of the French cabinet, adopted through the wise and salutary suggestions of Mr.

Necker, ever attentive to the interests of his sovereign and of the state: and among other modes of exciting emulation in the peasantry, there is a portrait of the genius of agriculture distributed to such as distinguish themselves by their industry; and as it is a gift from majesty, it is a very strong incitement to the exertion of labour. The figure is crowned with a garland of foliage, fruits and flowers, and lies stretched at full length, glowing with health, and contemplating the effects of his toil.

March 21. On Tuesday last his excellency Thomas Jefferson, minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the court of France, arrived in London, and on Wednesday was introduced to the king at St. James's by his excellency John Adams, Esq; and to the queen on Thursday.

Tuesday arrived in town from Paris, colonel Smith, secretary to Mr. Adams, the American ambassador at this court.

March 22. It is conjectured by those that pretend to be wise, that Mr. Jefferson's visit in England is on the subject of an American treaty.

March 27. A land sailing machine has, for some time past, made its appearance on Barham Down, near Canterbury. It goes on four low wheels, with a steering in the prow; it is put in motion solely by the wind, and sails within five and a half points of it: and it is imagined it may hereafter be of great utility in an open, extensive plain country, as it sails at the amazing velocity of twenty-nine miles within the hour with the wind on the beam. It is an invention of Henry Oxenden, Esq; son of Sir Henry Oxenden, who with great perseverance and industry, has brought it to the highest perfection.

At Surry affizes, James Cousins, a lad only thirteen years of age, was capitally convicted of wilfully and maliciously setting fire to the house of Mrs. Poole, of Fort Place, Bermondsey. As soon as the fire had taken, he ran into the house of Mr. Allden, next door to Mrs. Poole, and alarmed the family, who instantly ran out to assist her, when he plundered Mr. Allden's house of every thing he could lay his hands on. An indictment was also found against him for the robbery, but the judge would not try him on it, as the former conviction was a sufficient proof, that he was, notwithstanding his age, a fit object for punishment. It is now about forty-five years since a boy, not ten years of age, was executed for a similar offence, whose case had been left to the twelve judges.

Letters from the island of St. Vincent, dated February 25, mention, that the volcano on the summit of Morne Garou, had during the course of the last month burnt with uncommon fury, and destroyed a large plantation in the neighbourhood.

March 28. This morning the following very important and interesting intelligence was received at the India-house from Bengal, by a packet which left Calcutta on the 11th of November last. The engagement entered into between Mr. Hastings, on the part of the governor-general, and the nabob vizier, had been fulfilled in every part—that is to say, the vizier had paid up every rupee of his balance, including the debt of 750,000. and the monthly subsidy due to the troops.—The provinces of Bengal, Benares, and Oude, were in perfect tranquillity.—Madajee Scindia preparing to proceed to the Deccan; and hostilities between Tippoo Sultan and the Maharrattas hourly expected, or actually commenced.—Seven ships loaded from Bengal, and no bills drawn upon the company by the governor-general and council. The retrenchment ordered by the court of directors had been carried completely into effect. The orders upon the treasury bore no discount; and the discount upon the bonds had fallen to eleven per cent.

March 31. The house of commons yesterday, in a committee on the Newfoundland fishery, came to following resolutions:

"That there be allowed to the first hundred vessels that shall arrive in each year in the ports of Newfoundland with a cargo of not less than 10,000 fish caught on the banks, and shall, after landing the same, proceed for and return with another cargo, if carrying not less than 12 men, 40l. each; but if such men are carried upon shares, 50l. each.

"If carrying less than 12 men, and not less than 7 men, 25l. each; and if carried upon shares, 35l. each. And to the hundred vessels which shall next arrive, if carrying 12 men 25l. each; but if carrying upon shares, 35l. each; if carrying less than 12 men and not less than 7 men, 18l. each; but if carried upon shares, 27l. each. To be reported this day.

April 6. The confusion of opinions in Holland, respecting the internal regulations of the towns cannot rest there. The minds of men are in a ferment, and preserved in it by some unforeseen power or insatiation. They are quarrelling with their old constitutional habits, and aiming at some undefinable purpose, which must at last end in disappointment. One thing is certain, the king of Prussia will defend and protect the stadholder in all his privileges and immunities; and it is equally certain, that it is far enough from the design of any ally of the Dutch to enter into a dispute with that monarch.

April 11. From Tangiers we learn, that the affairs of England are taking a more favourable turn there. The emperor of Morocco, offended at hearing nothing with regard to Sir ——— Paine, who left Tangier about eight months since, and at nothing being done towards carrying his propositions into effect, and receiving no reply to his letter to the king of England, written last August, was deter-

mined to give a public proof of his resentment; and in consequence, on the 6th of February, an order arrived at Tangiers, augmenting the duties upon all provisions exported by the English, in contradiction to the treaty of the 14th of July 1784, executed by Sir Roger Curtis, in the name of Great-Britain. The English consul, Mr. Duff, absolutely refused payment of the additional duties, and, by the direction of the governor of Gibraltar, caused a representation to be made to the emperor, that a perseverance in these demands would be equivalent to a formal declaration of war, and that if they were not relinquished, a rupture would inevitably ensue. The pacha has received orders from his majesty to suspend the execution of those formerly transmitted him, till he shall have given an answer to the British vice-consul. From these last orders, it is conjectured, that the emperor is desirous of a reconciliation with England.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 25.

On Saturday night returned the vessel in which Zachary Allnut, Esq; comptroller of his majesty's customs for this port, went in pursuit of the brig Star and Charlotte, which were clandestinely carried out of Martha Brae and this harbour, as mentioned in a former paper. Mr. Allnut's cruise extended to Cape Nichola Mole, and in his way touched at the harbour of Cape Cruz in Cuba, at both which places he experienced every mark of respect and attention from the commanding officers, and, upon communicating the objects of his visit, received a faithful assurance, that if the above vessels should put into any of the harbours of Cuba or Hispaniola, they would not only be detained, but the people on board secured, and notice thereof immediately transmitted to his honour the commander in chief of this island.

On Tuesday the vessel in which Mr. Allnut was on board, sailed again in pursuit of the Charlotte, information having been received that she was at anchor at a key called Scot's Bogue, and intended to fit out at Trinidad, on the coast of Cuba.

Instructions were forwarded by the last post, from commodore Pakenham to captain Cornwallis, of his majesty's ship Iphigenia, now cruising on this side of the island, directing him to afford every assistance in his power to the officers of his majesty's revenue, in the execution of their duty, and to use his utmost endeavour to recover the vessels that have lately been carried away.

N. E. W. - Y. O. R. K., May 18.

A gentleman lately arrived from Europe, has favoured the printers with a copy of a letter from an American in captivity in Algiers, to Messieurs Dohrman and Co. of Lisbon. The most material part of this letter is contained in the following extract:—

"Gentlemen,

Algiers, January 26, 1786.
"YOUR kind favour, dated the 5th of November, and one dated the 27th of September, came to hand the 7th and 22d inst. and return you our thanks for your favours. When I first wrote to you, our situation was as I represented; but I now have the satisfaction to inform you, that we are all well provided for by the count d'Espilly, through the intercession of Mr. William Carmichael, at Madrid, and Mr. Jefferson at Versailles. The French consul told us, that he had orders to consider the Americans as his own countrymen.—The particular attention of the count d'Espilly, the French consul, to us, deserves our greatest acknowledgments, also to the Swedish consul; so that in reality, we are the esteemed nation at Algiers.—Consul Logie treated us with indifference, which, I assure you, is much to his discredit; and I was happy when relieved from a dependence so humiliating to Americans.—We live at the house of a French merchant, Mr. Ford; and have letters from our ambassadors giving us comfort, and have reason to think, that we shall soon see one of our countrymen negotiating the peace here. It is known by every consul here, and is the common talk, that the Americans intend to sue for peace; it is, however, a very uncertain and important affair, and am afraid that the sum demanded will be very high, as the Spaniards gave a great sum for their peace. It is thought when the Spanish affairs are settled, that those people will break with the northern powers. Should any Americans be so unfortunate as to be taken, you may be assured, it will be detrimental to the peace; and I should wish some proposal to be made before the cruisers go out; which, it is supposed, will be about the first of April; and have reason to think they will watch close off your port: I am sure there will be a great risk all over the Atlantic. We are twenty-one Americans here, and all that are in the marine are allowed about nine shillings sterling a month, &c.—I remain your most obedient humble servant,

"RICHARD O'BRYAN.
"Messrs. Dohrman and Co Lisbon."

* This gentleman is also charge des affaires of Spain.

CARLISLE, May 17.

The following extracts of letters were received from a correspondent of veracity at fort Pitt, by a gentleman in this town.

(First)

April 16, 1786.
"I take the opportunity of informing you of a council we have had here. Messieurs Allface and

Halftown with including women declared they had communicate. Lieut for captain Ziegler who arrived, and when the Indian been invited to go, as they did and expressed americans, their was, that they hoos to go on rum to make the granted."

"Since I wrote that during the the council at the letter, captain St took a walk as I described a party ran off. He returned a little distance away were invited to Lieutenant Beattie they were, and posed. The next low viewing our mysterious; tho behaviour conde-

(The "Captain O Miami informs, at a small station gone out to hunt which the hostages killed about 15 and wounded an And from the b parties had crossed captain Finney out, aided by so nothing further appearance at fort

C H A

A gentleman I information, th generally believe England, forbid remptory terms, with the United nant-governor n orders into full insurrection wou

May 10. The here two days port with her co that a French ca threw himself i made the land; French, two da

This being deli nion that he fo either strangled most earnest man was missing; a his trunks, mig France for his this information committed to pri investigated. Th was, that she sh one of the Frenc purpose, was pro captain, and two

A N N

Extract from the

The secretary's letter of the 15th from major John one dated 23d 13th February, Wylls states, "post required from opinion capital p for that purpose- utility in this inf prove of the sent ly wishes the nec it his duty to put any orders can the latter, "tha of January, notw court-martial we in irons before Strong's compan after them— taken and broug ordered them im was done, and probably preclud strers now in co That

The dignity a quire, that full attending this t diately, in orde on their ultim fame.