

ters, while the rebels or banditti of Sardinia are subdued or  
perfid, and that island settled in peace.

#### S P A I N.

The king has authorized Mr. Wale, who has been some  
ne resident in London, to settle with the ministers of Great-  
Britan some articles relating to the freedom of the English na-  
gation in the West Indies, and some points demanded by the  
our sea company.

#### G E R M A N Y.

The Russian troops being arrived on the borders of the Up-  
per Palatinat, have been ordered to halt, on the menace of  
the French to demolish the fortifications of Maestricht and Ber-  
gen op zoom, if they advance farther; some letters assert, that  
these troops are marching home, the peace being entirely settled.  
It may be true, we cannot find the least reason for the  
king of Prussia's augmenting his forces with new regiments, to  
165,000 men.

#### F R A N C E.

On the conclusion of a peace, all the light troops will be  
sent to garrison our colonies, to prevent the consequence of so-  
many idle hands; and orders are sent to St. Malo's for an ex-  
act list of all their privateers, with the number of guns and  
cannons, their owners and captain's names, with a particular de-  
scription of their vessels, in order to take proper measures to  
prevent their turning pirates; the 20 ships bought and fitted  
out in Sweden are daily expected in our ports; the fleet design-  
ed to take possession of Cape Breton will not sail 'till peace is  
proclaimed.—Marshal Belleisle is appointed ambassador  
extraordinary to the court of France.

#### H O L L A N D.

'Tis not doubted but the principal points of a definitive treaty  
for a general peace, are agreed on between the courts of  
Great Britain and France; tho' there may be some difficulties  
from other quarters, which at present hinder the conclusion and  
declaration of it, 'tis expected they will soon be got over, cut  
short, or postponed.

#### L O N D O N.

August 23. According to a private letter from Vienna, they  
have received there a large and curious relation of the insur-  
rection at Constantinople; from which it appears that the court  
having received exact information of the greatest part of those  
that were embarked in that design, caused upwards of four  
thousand persons to be arretted by the Janizaries the third night  
forwards, who having tied their hands and feet, threw them  
into the sea.

We hear that one of his majesty's ships of war just arrived,  
some days ago with some homeward bound East India  
ships, who informed him that admiral Boscawen, with the fleet  
under his command, were all at the Cape in the month of  
March last.

The last advices we have from Copenhagen inform us, that  
several of the provinces, and almost all the great cities in that  
kingdom, have presented addresses to the king, conceived in  
terms the most warm, the most respectful, and the most affec-  
tionate that can be. In these they give him thanks for that  
peace and envied happiness which they have enjoyed under his  
majesty's administration and his own; whose reigns, they say,  
will be famous to posterity, not for slaughter and conquest, but  
for the reformation of government, and the improvement of all  
parts of peace; more especially correcting the errors and de-  
fects that, in spite of the wise regulations made in former times,  
were crept into the practice of their laws; the setting up new  
manufactures, reviving old, and encouraging industry of every  
kind: And finally, for the various instances of royal concern  
and protection, vouchsafed to such foreign commerce, by which  
the value of their shipping, their number of seamen, and  
the value of their exportation, have been doubled within the  
space of 25 years.

#### Extract of a Letter from Berlin.

"The king having given the Roman Catholics leave to build  
themselves a church, for the free exercise of their religion; af-  
ter they had put up the picture of the Pope, finely adorn'd,  
they applied themselves to his majesty, to know if he would  
give them leave to put up his picture; he told them, Yes;  
which they accordingly did, finely enrich'd. They came a se-  
cond time to him, to ask when he would give them leave to  
perform divine service? he bid them bring him the keys, and  
he would let them know; having brought him the keys, he  
told them, that when there was a Protestant church at Paris,  
and another at Vienna, he would let them know more of his  
mind."

Extract of a Letter from Cape Fear, dated September 1, 1748.

Mr. Davis had just sent out a brig and a sloop,  
which were both taken by two Spanish privateers. On Saturday  
the 14th of this instant they sent the sloop to Cape Fear bar,  
when two of the pilots went on board of it; they came in under  
English colours by our fort there, just finished, where col.  
Hyne was, and made no stop, but sail'd for Brunswick; about  
three miles below Brunswick they landed about 60 men, who  
march'd by land to the town: Immediately on their coming to  
town the sloops fired on it, which made all the inhabitants run  
away; in short, they took possession of the town. Mr. Moore  
by this getting intelligence, secured his Negroes, and all other  
valuable effects, and left his house: This was about three o'  
clock. Expresses were immediately sent out for men; the pri-  
vateers went to his house, and rifled it of what they found of  
any service, broke some glasses, pictures, &c. then left it:  
They also took possession of six vessels, but there being a large  
letter of marque ship loading at Mr. Moore's island, they sent  
their boats to take him; but he beat off the boats, and told  
them they must bring one of their sloops along side of him, if  
they intended to take him; so the boats went off. He suspect-  
ing a sloop would come, cut his sails and run up the river, and  
itack the ship fast on a shoal;—the smallest privateer, of 8  
carriage guns, came up to him, and he submitted. They tar-  
ried 'till Tuesday morning, endeavouring to get the ship off, by  
which time Mr. Dry and Mr. Moore had got about 60 men,  
one third Negroes, at Orton, where they immediately expedi-  
ed the Wilmington people with arms and ammunition (the Spani-  
ards having in their possession what we had in the magazine;  
but they not coming, Mr. Dry divided his men, and march'd  
to town to observe the motions of the Spaniards. The Negroes,  
about 13 or 14, with Schenking Moore and Ben Moore, their  
brother Morris, William Davis, and John Potter, were all the  
Whites in that company. The Spaniards were on Mr. Dry's  
wharf, about 90 or more, packing beef, &c. very leisure and  
negligent; which Schenking Moore and the Negroes observing,  
having crept up pretty close, the Negroes partly forced him to  
fire: They began the attack with less than 20 men, and did  
considerable execution; the Spaniards returned their fire with  
great confusion, and the large privateer, who lay in the stream,  
fired her partidge shot very briskly; but our people having  
loaded again, fired on the Spaniards, and then running head-  
long to 'em, put them to the rout, some getting into a brig  
that lay at the end of the wharf, others jumping into the water,  
&c. They took a good many prisoners, and some Negroes  
among them: They afterwards beat them out of the brig, and  
they getting into a perriaugre, endeavour'd to get on board  
their sloop (which all this time fired briskly on our people), but  
our people pursued them, and brought them prisoners on shore,  
and retired, shooting the Spaniards who had escaped as they  
met them; and many were slain in the bushes.

When the fight began, the sloop that was endeavouring to  
get off the ship at Moore's island, hoisted the bloody flag, and  
came down in all haste; but before she got down, the large  
sloop blew up: Our people sent off boats from the shore, and  
saved a great many; but our Negroes, now like mad devils,  
flot many swimming, in spite of all orders to the contrary:  
We took about 30 prisoners, besides 12 Negroes. The other  
sloop fired two shot at Mr. Moore's house as they came by,  
under their bloody flag; and when she came by the town, pour-  
ed her shot in very fast; but understanding how many pri-  
soners we had, soon lower'd that flag, and hoisted another, still  
firing for some time, but at last gave over, and sent a flag of  
truce ashore to capt. Dry, who before this time had come up  
with his men: But Mr. Dry demanding restitution of all they  
had taken, and a ship which they still had (for six vessels they  
before had in their possession we had retaken), these terms were  
refused by the captain of the privateer. He sent again and of-  
fered others, but Dry sticking to his first demands, they were  
sending the third time, but the Negroes, contrary to orders,  
fired on the boat, and she returned. During this time, Mr.  
Dry and the Spanish captain talk'd from the shore and the  
sloop; Dry offer'd to let him land with all his men, and after  
he had placed them as he pleas'd, and a signal given for the  
battle, would fight him fairly; but he declined. This action  
was perform'd by five young men and the Negroes, in all un-  
der twenty.—On Wednesday morning the privateer sail'd  
down with the ship to Bald-Head, all our people marching  
down to preserve the fort (now near finish'd), magazine and all.  
The privateer again sent a flag of truce ashore to the fort, and  
major John Swane (I think) had agreed to exchange prisoners,  
considering it would be much expence to keep them. But the