

An extract of a letter from an authentic person at Paris, dated January 10.

"We are at present perfectly informed, that the arrest of the young Pretender was a concerted affair, of which he was beforehand apprised, and to which he had even given his consent in the last conferences that he had with cardinal Tencin and count de Maurepas. 'Tis assured, that when these two ministers spoke to him of going from Paris, and leaving the kingdom, in order to satisfy the engagements into which his majesty had been obliged to enter for facilitating the work of peace; that the young adventurer declared to them, that he felt a sensible pain at being constrained to be placed at a distance from the king, from whom he had received so many graces and favours, that when he reflected upon them, his courage and his strength failed him, and rendered him incapable of moving: That not being able of himself to resolve to depart, he however submitted to every thing that should be thought necessary, even to quit his majesty and the French nation; that something, he was of opinion, must nevertheless be done to make him talk'd of, as his unfortunate expedition to England had done, in order to enlarge the history of his misfortunes; that he begg'd he might be ever in their remembrance, and that they would assure his majesty of his obedience and perfect submission when the fatal moment of his arrest should arrive. Whereupon the cardinal and count de Maurepas, for fear of frightening him, told him the day that the thing would happen, and that it would be upon his going out of the opera house. To which he answer'd, I am content; but hope that I shall be permitted to enjoy to the last, the privilege which the king has granted me of bearing arms myself, and causing my retinue to do the like, in order to defend me from my enemies; and that I may not be treated as a rebel if I be found thus provided. Whether a doubt was made of the perfect submission of the young pretender, and that the court had apprehended some fatal accident; or whether it was thought proper to deceive half the people of Paris, who flock'd to see how this scene would pass, the adventurer was, as 'tis well known, arrested as he was going into the opera house. When the duke de Biron reported to his majesty what had pass'd in relation to this subject, his majesty express'd great satisfaction, and gave the further orders which have since been executed."

Extract of a letter from F. S. in Barbary.

"Having the misfortune on the 4th of January, 1746, to suffer shipwreck in Tangier bay, on the coast of Barbary, as thirty as swam alive from the ship were cruelly and barbarously used by the Moors; many were murdered, and the major part of us, after the difficulty of saving our lives, were stript naked, and since sent to the emperor of Morocco, who has been pleas'd to use us much worse than any of his slaves (which he has of several other nations): obliging us to keep at hard labour, whilst the christians aforesaid were unemploy'd; wherefore twenty eight of our countrymen turn'd Moors, not being able to endure the fatigues which we have hitherto undergone, and that entirely by reason no ambassador has presented himself before the emperor Muicy Abdallah, who told us with his own mouth, on the 30th of November last, he was not at war with the English, and as soon as the ambassador came we should all go to our country; but when he had finish'd his discourse, order'd us to work as usual, from which he call'd us to him when he spake the aforesaid; but since that time, finding the ambassador delays coming, has order'd the guards to keep us more strictly to work, and if we commit the least fault, to punish us severely; and his allowance is so small, it will hardly subsist us. There are fifty five of us; but three are foreigners, who suffer'd shipwreck in the service with us in the Inspector privateer."

Extract of a Letter from a Minister at the Hague, dated January 19.

"Although certain conferences at the end of the war in queen Anne's reign at length produced the barrier treaty, yet the ministers of Vienna in vain attempted to have at the same time a new tariff settled; all that they could obtain was, that in one of the articles of the treaty of peace it should be concluded, that the last hand should be put to the fixing upon a new tariff immediately after the execution of the barrier treaty; but which is above thirty years since the conclusion of that treaty, which has been religiously executed in every point by the court of Vienna; though the generous provocation of the charter'd to the Ostend East India company furnished the ministers with such an opportunity of forcing a reasonable tariff from the Dutch, as will probably never return; yet the

old tariff has been all along supported, and it is only by favour of the present public circumstances, and by the address and dexterity of count Kaunitz, that these provinces may now hope to be treated by the Dutch with common justice, and to obtain a tariff founded upon equity and reciprocal advantage. If the Austrian Low Countries obtain the two following articles, viz. a new tariff, and the abolition of the payment of the annual sum of 1,400,000 florins, they may, in this case, hope to reap from the peace advantages which will sufficiently make them amends for the inconveniences and damages they suffer'd from the war. The house of Austria will then be indemnified in the Low Countries, for what it's friends and enemies have taken from it in Italy, and the Dutch and English will also then have a just right to demand that the house of Austria shall do more for the preservation of the Low Countries, than it has hitherto done."

London, Dec. 15. We hear that a bill is ordered for amending, explaining, and reducing into one act, the laws relating to the government of his majesty's navy.

Three of the vacant garters are to be disposed of to the following great personages: viz.

His grace the duke of Bedford,  
The right hon. the lord Gower, and  
The right hon. the earl of Sandwich.

Three of his majesty's yachts are order'd to be in readiness to receive his grace the duke of Richmond on board, on the 28th instant.

Very rich liveries are preparing for upwards of 50 servants, which his grace intends to take with him in his embassy to France.

His Catholic majesty has named Don Sebastian de la Guerra his ambassador to the court of Great Britain.

There are now in the Downs upwards of one hundred sail of merchantmen, &c. which have been waiting some time past for a fair wind, that they may sail to the Westward on their respective voyages.

Dec. 17. We hear from Petersburg, that the privy counsellor count Lestock had by the emperors order been arrested in his own house, by a detachment of the guards, and all his papers seized, sealed up, and carried to the grand chancery, where they had been examined in part in the presence of her Imperial majesty; but that the court had not yet made public it's motives for that proceeding.

Mr. Legge, the British minister at the court of Berlin; having received his letters of recall, had his audience of leave of his Prussian majesty on the 9th instant, wherein we are told he met with some signal marks of the king's favour and esteem.

Extract of a Letter from Deal, Dec. 17.

"Yesterday we had a most violent storm of wind at South, which continued all day; during which time the Bassinet, Lestey, for Marseilles, was drove ashore on Sandwich Flats, but the people were all saved. A snow which came from Virginia, and several ships, are on shore off Ramsgate and Pegwell, but know not their names. Several ships drove in the Downs, but were brought up again, and some cut away their masts. The Dragon, Capt. Kent, for East India; the Eagle, Marsham, for Leghorn; the John and William, Carr, for Marseilles; and the Falmouth, Hill, for Falmouth; all cut away their masts."

Jan. 14. A draught has been made of all the old menia the three regiments of foot guards, to do duty as invalids in the forts and castles in England; and a detachment is already gone to Hull in Yorkshire for that purpose.

Yesterday came an account, that the Wolf sloop of war is lost off Belfast, and 58 of her crew perish'd.

His majesty's ship the Anson was drove by a hard gale of wind from her moorings into Portsmouth harbour, where she ran ashore on the mud; but 'tis hop'd will be got off again without much damage.

Extract of a Letter from Chichester, Jan. 5.

"By perusing the several London news papers, I find that the public has been greatly imposed upon in the several accounts relating to the murder of Mr. Gailey and Mr. Chartres. I thought it would not be disagreeable to you to have a true detail of that wicked affair; therefore have sent you, at the general desire of my neighbours here, the following account, which you may depend upon as genuine, and which you may publish if you think proper.

His majesty's warehouse in Dorsetshire being broke open in February last, by a gang of armed smugglers, who took away between 13 and 1400 lb. of seized tea, a proclamation was issued for apprehending them; accordingly one Diamond was apprehended and committed to our goal. Chartres, who was