

Constantinople, April 20. In the night between the 15 and 16 instant, a fire broke out in the Scharischee or market, which is the chief street of this great city center; and notwithstanding it was always supposed to be fire proof, being vaulted, and of masonry, was entirely consumed to the ground, and with it an immense value in rich apparel of all sorts for men and women, and also, warehouses belonging to dealers in gold and silver ware, and money-changers, who had a great part of the wealth of this city in their hands. The damage is computed to amount from 100 to 150,000 purfes of money, which is from 100,000 to 150,000 pounds sterling. This fire appearing in several different parts, between 11 and 12 at night, and nothing of combustible matter being found, it was imagined to be a fire of angels, and arms which were sold there, in order to be a reception; but an order was sent to the janizars to keep the gates of those great exchanges shut. On the 18th one of the great towers of the buildings gave way, and caused some people under its ruins, which occasioned so much destruction, that the malevolents took advantage thereof, and began to cry out amidst the distressed multitude, Rebellion, and that the grand vizier was dead. On which an alarm spread thro' the whole city, the shops began to be shut, and the bakers and those employed for bread; so that double guards were immediately placed, and rounds made by the vizir and other great officers day and night. On the 19th, all the coloeris of the army were called to the Porte, and a considerable sum of money given them to distribute among the janizaries, since which time all remains in perfect tranquility. Upon some murmurs and complaints, the janizari aga has been deposed and exiled, and the lieutenant general of the janizaries has been made aga, or general. Several persons are imprisoned, but no executions have yet been made.

Hague, May 2. The troops destined for Surinam are assembling at Neuen, and are to be formed into two regiments: major general porcher is to command them, and is likewise to take upon him the chief command of all the other forces of the colony. And as a much greater number of officers have offered themselves to go over with these troops, than was expected, a commission has been appointed, consisting of three general officers, to examine the list, and make choice of those whom he shall think most proper for that service.

Munich, May 12. The king having ordered Mr. Wall to follow the king of Great-Britain to Hanover, has signified to that monarch, that the consideration of this order was to accelerate, as much as possible, the regulation of the affairs that remain undecided between the two courts; his majesty being desirous of seeing more than to settle the affairs of America upon a firm and lasting footing. His majesty is determined to do all that lies in his power towards it, as far as is consistent with the dignity of his crown, and the interests of his subjects, with regard to the limits of their navigation in the West Indies. Mr. Keere, minister plenipotentiary from his Britannic majesty, whose negotiations have been impeded some weeks, by the marriage of the duchess of Savoy, has returned his conferences.

Hanover, May 27. The day before yesterday the king came to visit our arsenal, and afterwards returned to Herenhausen. The marquis de Valori, late envoy extraordinary from France at the court of Prussia, who it was thought came only to compliment his majesty on the part of the king his master, has received orders to stay here as minister from his most Christian majesty, and to have an eye to the several negotiations which are to be carried on here. However, let what will be the motive of sending him, he is very well respected at court.

Bologna, June 4. They write from Milan, that about 20 soldiers of the regiment of Baleyra, who were in garrison at Cremona, had deserted from thence last week with their arms; which count Palavicini being informed of, order'd a number of officers on horseback to follow and arrest them; who, coming up with them, met with so warm a reception, that nine of the officers were killed upon the spot, and two others dangerously wounded; whereupon the remainder thought proper to retire without their horses, with which the deserters had taken the road to Piacentia.

Genoa, June 4. The Barbary corsairs appear again in great numbers along the coasts of Italy, and daily pick up some vessels.

L O N D O N.

May 22. By letters from Peterburg we have advice, that the Arctangel squadron being in readiness to put to sea, is ordered to sail for the Baltic, and join the grand fleet at Cronstadt,

The Dutch gazettes inform us, that the regency of Great-Britain have sent orders to the earl of Albemarle, to declare to the French court, that they highly disapprove of the conduct of the governor of Nevis, in firing upon the Galathea frigate; if the fact be really such as it is represented in the complaint made by the marquis de Mirepoix; but that in order to prevent the like misunderstandings for the future, they have sent fresh orders to the governors and commandants of the English settlements in America, as also to the captains of ships stationed there, to behave towards the French as one ought to do with friends. But when Tobago is to be evacuated, they do not tell us.

Letters from Berlin take notice, that they are as busy on the arsenal and magazines, as if they were at the eve of a war, which they say must inevitably happen, on the demise of the king of Sweden, if not sooner.

May 31. Letters from Persia give an account of great commotions and revolutions in that empire; his even fact, the sultan himself is deposed, some accounts say strangled; and the vast numbers of people were flying from several parts of the kingdom.

Some letters from Berlin intimate, that we are on the eve of hearing somewhat considerable from that part of the world, his Prussian majesty being on the point of setting out for Königsburg; and a certain court being duly apprized of some intrigues in Germany, will, it is thought, find herself obliged implicitly to rely on the prudence of this monarch, who is not less dexterous in penetrating the secrets of other cabinets, than successful in concealing his own.

June 12. By a private letter from Constantinople, by the way of Venice, we are informed, that the ferment which has been for some time past in the divan, begins now to spread itself through the mass of the people, and was the true source of the late conflagration, and intended insurrection. The ground of the disturbance is this: That the janizaries and the populace are violently bent upon a war with one of the European powers; and if the news lately arrived from Persia be continued, it is very much apprehended they will carry their point.

This morning a great number of foreign protestants arrived in town, who are cantoned about Blackwall, &c. till they embark for Nova-Scotia.

A proposal is on foot, and favoured by several great persons, for obtaining an act next session of parliament, for the better cultivating the waste grounds in Wales; and the employment of the poor of this kingdom.

June 14. We hear that last night there was a meeting of several eminent gentlemen of the physic faculty, to consider of a method for enlarging the lunatic charity, on a foundation not inferior to that of Bethlehem, tho' not as a rival; which, it is not doubted, will receive proper encouragement.

June 16. We are assured, that the report of there being 5000 in the disturbance in Staffordshire is false; there having never appeared 700. These people, we are informed, met to celebrate the 29th of May, and the 10th of June; which last being Trinity Sunday, is said to be the very day the Chevalier was born on.

Extract of a Letter from Barbadoes, May 1.

"This you will receive by Capt. Adams, of the ship *Charming Butly*, who sails this day with the *Anna Maria*, Jacob Blackman Commander. We have no news with us, except that the French continue settling Tobago; and have offered many slights and affronts to our commodore, Mr. Hobbours, at Martinico.

We have within this day or two a report, that the French court have lately sent over 5000 men to these parts. It looks as if they were determined to settle these islands. They have never deserted St. Vincent, Dominico, nor St. Lucia; but have offered several affronts to our men of war, when they have been going into the ports of those islands; and, forsooth, want to know who gave them liberty to appear there, and what can be their business. It looks to us, as if they were determined never to give them up; and at last I believe they will bamboozle us out of them, &c."

By our last letters from France we learn, that the parliament have made strong remonstrances to the grand monarch, for taking many of the duties off the necessaries of life, according to their sovereign's promise before the peace, which as yet has had no effect; tho' the vigorous manner in which these remonstrances were made, has greatly embarrassed the ministerial junto. — We find every nation has it's curse.