for the temporary relief of the poor sufferers, in which severe defeat. they have met with great encouragement."

incendiary of the mob, in case he will protect them against the pealantry, and preserve their privileges.

By a gentleman who came over from Dieppe to Brighthelmstone, on Saturday the eighth of May, we understand that the packet was chased for several hours, by a Spanish frigate, nor was the pursuit given over till an English man of war appeared in fight, who having thus given protection, rewarded hertelf by thripping

her of all her hands.

June 8. The Spanish ambassador, as soon as he had heard the determination of England, dispatched an express to Madrid a day or two before the departure of Basilico. The Spanish premier, on receiving the dispatches, immediately communicated them to his mafter. The king, who by no means wished matters should go such a length until his internal preparations should be further advanced, and his design of imbroiling France nearer maturity, was transported with anger against his minister, and even used manual violence. He sent them to some distance from Madrid, and retired from that capital himself, to make a tour on the sea coast. There has been fince no court. When Bafilico arrived, there was none to whom he could deliver his credentials. Mr. Frazer, the British consul, being applied to by Basilico, sent Mr. Flint to acquaint the court of London with this unforeseen circumstance, and to ask for instructions how to proceed in it. This then was the purport of the message brought by Mr. Flint, and nothing either decisive or undecisive, from the Spanish court, as has been asserted in different

The most vigorous exertions are making at Chatham to equip the ships under orders. Fifteen hundred impressed seamen are at this time on board the Sandwich guardship at the Nore, which are immediately to be distributed among the vessels proceeding to sea. The contracts for victualling, stores, &c. are upon a scale of threefold magnitude to those of the last apartment; and, when we add to this, that all the fire ships are refiting with the utmost dispatch, there can be but little doubt that the event must be a speedy declaration

The new emperor of Morocco is said to have prohibited the exportation of grain; a circumstance which, if true, has this degree of relationship to the present state of European politics, that all the spare corn of that country has hitherto been configned to the orders of the Spanish consul; and that the want of it must both increase the domestic discontents of the Spaniards, and lessen their inclination and their ability for foreign operations.

The speculative politicians, who look to our quondam possessions in America for assistance at the present crisis, will be deceived, if we are to trust to the best informed men from that country. They look on European differences with too much sang froid. They have a debt only of fifteen millions, which, as they quaintly fay, they can discharge while they sleep, and that therefore their best victory is to be found in neu-

Dunkirk Bason, which will hold ten men of war is finished; the harbour is in great forwardness, as the foldiers work night and day, and are allowed twelve fous extraordinary per diem.

Very alarming accounts have been received of the disposition for tumult among the lower orders of the people of Ireland-The business of the tythes seems to be the most obnoxious.

The grand fignior has appointed the governor of Viden to succeed the deccased Hassan Pacha in the

dignity of grand vizier.

The count Schulenberg de Blumberg, secretary of state for the war department to the king of Prussia, has shot himself. He had failed in providing the necessary magazines in Silefia, and being to appear at Potzdam, he blew out his brains.

The resolution of the national assembly of France to prepare an armament, at the present juncture, defeats all the hopes of a pacification, which their late conduct, in taking to themselves the right of making war, had suggested. If the court of Spaine therefore, should be induced by this conduct alone to promise the concesfions required from them, there is reason to believe the promife will be retracted as foon as the news of the French armament has reached them.

In the late action between the Imperialists and Patriots in the Netherlands, the defeat of the latter is imputed to the misconduct of the regiment of Anvers which was stationed on one of the flanks, and by a retreat in the beginning of the action, exposed the British legion to the attack of very superior numbers. General Schonfield who had a command in the field,

is faid to have caused three officers of the regiment to be immediately beheaded.

The Imperialists, in refusing quarter to the Patriots after the late action, acted, it may be hoped, rather from immediate resentment than from express orders, or any permanent intention of cruelty. After the example of the unfuccefsful barbarities of Philip the second and the duke of Alva, committed in an age, when fuch practices excited less abhorrence than at present. Leopold must have lost all sense of interest and use of history, if he has recourse to cruelty, as an instrument of war.

BELGIC PROVINCES.

The event of the late engagements between the Austrian and the Patriotic troops, is even yet far from being ascertained. We have seen several private letters, all of which differ materially in every circumstance,

. The inhabitants have set on foot a subscription excepting only, that the Brabanters have suffered a

The English legion fuffered very considerably the Spaniards allowing an exclusive settlement May 31. The spirit of liberty has spread quite to the Mr. Northey, an officer who has distinguished himself English in Nootka Sound-a full comfoot of Mount Atna, the pealants of Sicily feriously wery considerably in former engagements, was left for the incidental expences attending the prepar threaten the Barons to throw off their yoke, and the dead on the field. He is at present, however, out of ment—and the full payment of the Manilla rank latter have offered the king a million to construct another danger .- No other officer of this corps suffered in the the war of 1769, by instalments; the whole to be ship in the room of the Roger, which was burnt by an action.

There are reports which state that not less than 800 of the Belgie troops fell in the last rencounter: and also that the Austrian troops give no quarter to the

These accounts are not yet confirmed, and we trust for the fake of humanity that the account and the imputation are equally unfounded.

NORWICH, July 23.

Accounts from every part of the United States agree, that the crops of wheat, rye, and grais, are coming in luxuriantly; while the latter harvest also puts on a most flattering appearance.

NEW-YORK, July 24.

Extract of letter from Glasgow, May 17.

"Sanguine as we are in our expectations of a war with the Spaniards, there are nevertheless not a few who think that war would at present be rather an unfavourable circumstance to this nation. A leven years peace has but barely given us time to examine into our internal fituation, and lay our plans for removing some of the heavy incumbrances left on us by the late war. We still hope, that if consistently with the honour of the nation peace can be procured, it will be choosing the better part. Except in the American, Great-Britain has always been eminently successful in her wars: but for every grain of honour and glory, she has involved herself in a load of debt. No war has yet paid its own expences; it is therefore a solecism in politics to risk a war, without the necessity be absolute, and the prospect has something in it of advantage."

Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated July 6.

" Some very recent movements at Quebec indicate the extreme suspicion and jealousy of our government in respect to the fortified posts within your boundaries, still occupied by British troops. Those posts are continually strengthening,—a convincing proof that lord Dorchester expects your attention will be turned this way as foon as your government is confolidated, and you find you have the means to reinstate yourselves in the possession of what, it is possible, you may lay a just claim to. At the same time permit me to say, these posts are by no means the object of a war. 'The value of the fur trade is inconsiderable, in comparison of what it is commonly represented to be, and Canada itself is so poor a province in its present state, that confidering its expence to the crown, one would think not even national pride would deem it an object worth any great confideration."

July 30. A gentleman lately from St. Mary's river, in Georgia, mentions, that a town is now building about 20 miles up that river by the Americans, much more advantageously situated for trade than Frederica, towards the mouth of the same river, and which seems to be rather on the decline. The same person informs, that there is now a good road quite through the country from the Atlantic to New-Orleans, and that way of travelling thither is become very common.

We hear the brig Maria, captain Fort, is arrived at Wilmington, in the state of Delaware, from Londonderry; aiter a passage of eight weeks. This vessel has on board two hundred passengers, all in good health, numbers of them, it is said, people of property whose view is to purchase and settle upon lands in this coun-

Extract of a letter from London, May 28.

" If Spain is so foolish as to go to war, it may probably end, not only in overturning her monarchical and absolute constitution, but in the emancipation of her valuable American colonies.

"Russia cannot detatch a single ship from the Baltic in support of Spain, when she has such a formidable and active enemy as Sweden at sea, with twenty three ships of the line. France is both unable and unwilling to give any affistance to her ancient ally. The Italian states are a mere bug bear, wox et preteria mibil. Britain on the other hand, has Holland to affift her by sea. These two powers, indeed, are a match for the whole world in their native element. In such circumstances it will be madness in Spain to go to war.

"The present situation of Europe is whimsical. Great-Britain, Prussia, Holland, Spain, Poland, and many of the German princes, preparing for war with the greatest vigour, yet all of them afraid to unsheath the fword, and unwilling to commence hostilities."

Aug. 3. Yesterday the British packet Chesterfield, captain Schuyler, arrived here in fifty days from Falmouth. The papers by this vessel contain no later or more authentic intelligence than had already been received, with respect to the Spanish war.

The following extract is taken from a letter which was received at Falmouth, by express, on the 11th of

Extract of a letter, dated 9th June, from London, to a gentleman in this city.

"An express has been received from the Spanish court, that they had agreed to make satisfaction, and indemnify the owners of the British ships taken, -- and to negotiate on the other matters in dispute between the

We are also informed, that there is an arrival at Boston, from Havre-de-Grace, which brings intelligence fifteen days later than the packet; the purport of which, as it respects a Spanish war, is reported to be-

An amicable accommodation between the two p negotiated by the last messenger-on the

British accounts state, -- A confirmation of the deal of the grand vizier Hullan Pacha, who was forms so much diffinguished as the Turkish admiral: __Th the grand figuror had appointed the governor of Vidio to succeed Hassan Pacha, in the dignity of grand zier :- That the riots at Paris were excessive, and had cost some lives, about the 27th of May :- That, who the important question of making peace and war was discussing in the national assembly of France, about 50,000 people affembled, waiting anxiously for the refult of that deliberation, and that, when it was made known, there was a tumultuous but harmless joy, and all retired :-- That there was a report of the marqui Fayette being declared grand provost of France, by national affembly: -- A confirmation of the patriot having been beaten by the Austrians, with a loss of 200 dead on the 18th of May, and of 500 on the 23d with cannon, baggage, musketry, &c. That even thing remains in the same awful state in respect to other continental affairs-preparations for war are vigoroully continued, but the king of Prussia had not yet depan ed for Berlin.

At the time the packet failed, preparations for war were not relaxed in any of the king's ports, dock-yards or rendezvoules.

We learn by the British packet, arrived here yesten day, that, notwithstanding the mighty bustle and proparations for war by the British and Spaniards, the Dons have acceded to the terms of peace propoled by the British court—to pay the expence of fitting out their fleet, &c. 'Tis thought they acted wisely in com. plying, as the English are in a situation to reduce their haughty spirit—their navy being very insufficient to cope with that of their powerful opponent.

Y O R K, (Pennsylvania) July 14.

Last Thursday afternoon, the wheelbarrowmen, in in number, who were at work about one mile and a half from this borough, knocked down their keepen, and after a smart scuiffe, wrested from him his pistols and fivord, and endeavoured to escape-Luckily there happened to be some person in sight when the affray began, who ran into town and alarmed the people. A number of the inhabitants instantly turned out in pursuit of them, and after about an hour's close search, they discovered three of them sitting in the Codorns creek, with their heads above the water, under cover of some bushes—these were soon secured, and disarmed—another was taken by the spirited exertions of their keeper, before any person came to his assistance -the other two have effected their escape.

July 21. Last Sunday evening, Mr. John Garrison, son of William Garrison, of Newbury township, in this county, was killed by lightning in his own house. The lightning struck in at the gable end, just at the instant that Mr. Garrison was in the centre of the floor, walking towards the window; his brother was standing withing two yards of him when he fell, but providen-

tially received not the smallest hurt.

We also learn that Mr. Patrick M'Sherry, of Little'stown, in this county, had two cows killed by lightning the fame evening.

On Monday morning, the 27th ult. about break of

day a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Norris Mornson, hosser, in Green Castle, which so instantaneously bore down all before it, that it was with difficulty Mr. Morrison and his family escaped with their lives, from the dreadful ravages of that fiery element, leaving ther apparel, furniture, three stocking looms, a sum of money, and indeed their all, behind them, which was instantly consumed. It is supposed to have been or casioned by putting hot ashes into a wooden box, mi back apartment, two days before.

July 21. On the afternoon of Sunday last we had? very heavy rain storm, attended with a high wmt. This gust, we learn, has done considerable damage fences, timber, and the spring crop generally, as a as it has reached, or we been able to learn.—And in the night of the same day we had another shower will a severe flash of lightning, which struck a log building on a back street in this town, the property of Mi David Harr, several logs were knocked out of the end of the building, and the door frame broke into iman splinters. Happy however, that this stroke terminates here without further mischief.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3. It is said, that two revenue cutters are ordered from England for the Bahama Islands; one to be stationed

Turks Island, the other at New-Providence. A New-Providence paper of May 12, fays, "Un Saturday last arrived here the schooner Success, I. Tulloch, master, from Mobille; on his passage from hence for that place, he was taken by a Guarda-Com and carried into the Havanna, where he was detamen tour days, and was then allowed to proceed on his voyage, at the time he was there, two English bigs viz. one from Jamaica, and the other from the Bay. were brought in there, and after being searched, were fuffered to proceed on their voyages."

Extract of a letter from Madeira, dated June 17. "We have had no arrival from your port for this month past, although much looked for, on account of the great distress we have been in for the want of flour This day we were happily relieved by the arrival of three vessels loaded with it, from Lisbon, where the

On Saturday vourite, capt h ult, in lat. ved to be a 8 brig gave floop hove ered on boar his floop pu After repeate ke the floop anish comma ard their ow

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