

AN American ship, name unknown, about 300 tons, with salt, from Lisbon to Boston, and taken by an Algerine cruiser of 36 guns, about 150 leagues west of Lisbon, put in here the 15th inst. by the prize-master we learn that their cruizers, since the conclusion of the truce with this country, have taken and sent to Algiers, nine Portuguese vessels, five American, two Venetian, two Neapolitan, and two Genoese, and that four of the diebecks a few days ago took out of the Portuguese frigates, after engaging four hours, and took 17 people out of her, whilst they were transporting them a ship of the line and another frigate came in sight, which induced them to release their own people, and abandon her.

Vienna, July 7. The Emperor on the day of his arrival here from Italy, employed himself in his closet till midnight, where sixty-seven different dispatches lay ready for his signature. The same night a courier was sent off to Constantinople, where dispatches are supposed to be of great importance, as it was ordered to mail the utmost haste. The prodigious number of affairs which had been postponed engage so much of his Majesty's attention since his return, that he hath not yet given audience to any person; and as Angustin and Launberg are unshakable since the late invasion, our Monarch intends to go next Sunday to Schoenbrunn, to pass part of the summer.

Smyrna, July 2. We have just received the disagreeable news, that a pirate, who has been cruising for some time past in our straits, has taken, near the island of Cyprus, a Venetian merchant ship, which has on board divers passengers, Turks, Greeks and Jews, who have been all murdered, as well as the crew, except the captain, whom these barbarians have put in irons; the value of the effects which the pirates found on board the vessel amounts to 150,000 sequins at least.

Cairo, Aug. 4. The Magistrates of the Health Office here, in consequence of the intelligence that the plague rages at Tadm, have prolonged the quarantine of ships coming from Barbary, from twenty-five to forty days.

The appointment of Mr. Whitworth to the Polish Embassy, was entirely done by his friend, the Duke of Docton.

The French have never been sincerely reconciled to their own public funds, since the suppression of La Caisse d'Escompte—the popular disturbances and prejudices at Paris are now stronger against the establishment than ever.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

In few occurrences do we feel ourselves more interested than the dying scenes of those who have figured in the higher departments of life. The following particulars respecting the death of Lord Sackville, are from unquestionable authority. When Sir John Elliot had been called in and consulted, his Lordship asked him if every thing proper had been done? The Doctor answering in the affirmative, his Lordship with firmness replied, "I am aware of my fate, and am perfectly resigned." He then wished to know if there might be time to send for his Attorney from London, for the purpose of making a codicil to his will; and expressed much satisfaction on being told there would. Some particulars relating to his youngest daughter's fortune, and other testamentary affairs were soon after settled. After which he called his family about him, and desired to send for the clergyman of his parish, that they might together receive the sacrament, he could have wished, he said, to have seen his son at age; but adding that he might in that case, have lived to suffer additional ills, he acquiesced in his present lot, believing it to be for the best. The last action of his life manifested a magnanimity rather uncommon; and afforded a circumstance that will be considered by some as curious. He called to the bed side Mr. Cumberland—"you see, said his Lordship, the time I am in, and I charge you to mind what I now say to you. I have seen much of life; and have experienced its vicissitudes; but in no one situation throughout my life did I ever feel a failure in my fortune, any more than I do at this present moment." Convulsions soon apprised him of the approach of death, when he calmly ordered his family to withdraw, and with unshaken composure closed the awful scene.

Lord Sackville had been afflicted with the stone, and was supposed to have injured the intestines by the discharges which had been prescribed for that disorder. The complaint in his bowels that brought on an inflammation, was thought to be owing to indigestion from eating fruit.

His Lordship has remembered in his will many friends, and all his servants. To those out of lively he has left annuities of twenty pounds a year.

Mr. Herbert, the son-in-law of Lord Sackville gave 5000l. on his death.

The squadron in the Mediterranean has been augmented with the Marquis de Bonigally ship of 16, and Marine cutter of 14 guns, for the better security of the British trade against the Barbary rovers, which are unusually numerous.

The Journal de Paris speaks of an affliction prevailing in Egypt, exclusive of the plague, viz. sore-eyes, which are attributed to the winds blown about by the hot-winds. —The Jews and Greeks of the Delta in Lower-Egypt have suffered very considerably by the plague; whole families have been cut off in a few hours. The Bahaw of New Cairo is retired to the mountains.

The Admiralty order, to prevent improper persons from gaining admission into the King's yards, is so rigidly observed, that no persons whatever are admitted to walk about or observe the works going on, nor are strangers suffered to go to the houses of the officers without a person to attend them.

Sept. 8. Among other great personages assembled at the review of the King of Prussia's troops, we read, of M. le Duc de Saxe, the Marquis de la Fayette and Lord Cornwallis.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have been pleased to appoint John Jackson, Esq; barrister at law, to be his Majesty's Advocate-General in the Island of Jamaica.

The additions which are going to be made to the King's yacht at Sheerness, on the Queenborough side, are, a victualling-office and store-houses, for the more ready victualling of cruisers in time of war, than by their coming up to Woolwich or Chatham.

To the unexampled credit of the Duke of Richmond, the amendments he has effected in the Ordnance Office are not only very great, but progressively increasing. Thus, last year his economy amounted to about 30,000l. this year it will exceed 50,000l.

The late extraordinary rise of stocks, has been an agreeable surprise to many of our modern croakers.—Those who know the real situation of this country, cannot from its present situation see any thing to authorize a rise either in our prices or the stocks.—We have asserted the cry to originate from an idea of Mr. Pitt's immediate resignation, but the real one is, the Hollanders' apprehensions of an immediate war with the Emperor, and thinking so, they consequently buy largely into our funds—all the rest is natural enough.

Yesterday General Carrey had a long conference with the King on the subject of his going to the East-Indies with the fleet now getting in readiness to sail for that quarter.

The correspondence who favoured us with the intelligence received at Madrid from Lima, which was copied into all the other papers, writes in a subsequent letter, that the Spanish court had determined against sending out reinforcements from Europe, but had ordered instructions to be dispatched to the Governors of the several garrisons of South America. The whole purport of these instructions has not transpired, but report says, that the concluding order is, "make the best terms you can."

Much dissatisfaction has been expressed in France at the admission of the clergy into the assemblies of the States, for affecting the people, &c. as being themselves free from many taxes.—But the most sensible arguments, with all the force of eloquence, have been urged in their favor, as men firmness on all occasions to promote the welfare of the provinces. The King however, has refused to not fish the number of them in the provincial assemblies.

The above assemblies have not a right of disposing the amount of any tax, as regulated by law. By the very commission which empowers them to assess taxes, they are impeded in case of any demand by the consumer appointed.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Sept. 2. "We hear that our deputies at Vienna, having fulfilled the commission they were sent upon, will be instantly recalled, and a minister appointed by their High Mightinesses in their stead."

A few days ago his Excellency Baron de Thulemery, Envoy Extraordinary from his Prussian Majesty, gave in communication to the States-General, an official declaration of this court, wherein the King his master, makes known to their High Mightinesses the formation and conclusion of the German league, signed between his Majesty and a great number of German Princes; it is entirely of a defensive nature, against any probable encroachment from the House of Austria."

Extract of a letter from New-York, July 31. "We have just authentic information from the southward, that the Spaniards have already commenced building two forts of stone on the boundaries of East Florida—a proof that the jealousies of that nation are by no means small. The navigation of the Mississippi will certainly be a bone of contention hereafter."

Advices from Madrid mention the death of Don Lewis, youngest brother to the King

of Spain, which happened a few days since, in the 58th year of his age.

The Court of Spain will, in consequence of this event, go into mourning for three months. This Prince has left one son and two daughters, the issue of his marriage with a noble lady, of the family of Vallabriga, the rank and condition of whom is not yet determined. It was previously settled that the fruits of this disproportionate union, should not be admissible to the rights of the House of Bourbon, nor of course be considered as forfeited to the crown of Spain. Nevertheless this, however, it is thought that the benevolent character of the King of Spain, and his affection towards his deceased brother, will induce him to make provision for the widow, and dispose of the children in a manner suitable to the exalted birth of their illustrious father.

A letter from Berlin of a late date states, that his Prussian Majesty has, within the last six months expended 1,000,000 crowns, in draining marshes, repairing public buildings, establishing manufactures, settling colonies, relieving distress, and in other purposes of true philanthropy and extensive policy.

The above letter states, that no person whatever is suffered to kneel in the King's presence, when he gives audience, as his Majesty is of opinion that such acts of humiliation should be made to the Deity alone.

It is now confidently asserted that the Parliament will meet in October, agreeable to the last adjournment, and then be prorogued till the first week after Christmas.

It is reported that letters have been received at Paris from Madeira, stating, that the Court of Spain was in the utmost confusion on account of dispatches arrived from Lima in South America, demanding an immediate and considerable reinforcement of men from Europe, to keep the native Indians in subjection, a general revolt being apprehended, as several rising had already taken place, and it being discovered that a correspondence was carried on all over that part of the American continent, for the purpose of shaking off the Spanish yoke, in which the officers in the different garrisons were concerned. This report farther says, that orders having been issued to the Alamos and Hibernian regiments, to hold themselves in readiness to embark, they had positively refused to comply.

From the DAILY UNIVERSAL REGISTER, dated London Sept. 2.

General Fawcett is going to the Hague, from whence he is to go to Hanover to inspect the muster and condition of the Electoral army; from thence it is conjectured that the confederation of the Princes of Germany against their Chief, is to claim his attention.

Advices from the Hague mention accounts being received there, which say, that the Grand Signior had ordered the greatest part of the troops stationed near the frontiers of Hungary, &c. to march into Asia, on having received intelligence of warlike preparations against the Ottoman dominions on that side. This, it is said, gives great uneasiness to the States-General, as they are apprehensive, that if all fears from the Porte were over, his Imperial Majesty will take an opportunity of rising in his demands on the Republic. It is not impossible, indeed, but the policy of that sagacious Prince may suggest such an idea; and the slow progress of the negotiations at Paris render it not improbable, that having a foresight of what might happen, he has for some time past, been only amusing their High Mightinesses with specious proposals, till a favourable crisis arrived for asserting his original pretensions with the greater vigour.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange has written a letter to their Noble Highnesses the Lord States of Utrecht, in which his Highness recommends to the said States, to exhort the inhabitants of the city of Utrecht, to refuse a suitable tranquility; to divert themselves of all violent passion; to keep from all arbitrary arrangements and effective resolutions, respecting the affairs of the regency; to let forth with full liberty all the grievances they think they have, in their proper place, that they may be redressed for their good, conformably to the order of things, and the preservation of the legal constitution of the Regency. His Highness therein offers to concur with the States, in seeking and concerting proper means to operate the re-establishment of harmony and confidence, by maintaining the rights of every individual, &c.

We are assured, that 10,000l. worth of their diamonds which have occasioned so much noise in Paris, and made the Battle the reversed shade of a Cardinal, and the infamous residence of an alchemist, was actually disposed of in this city near a fortnight before any account of the transaction was received from Paris.

On Thursday last a party of revenue officers went to the seat of a wealthy Lady at Barnwood, where they found concealed a quantity of India goods, to the value of 5000l. which they brought to town, and lodged in his Majesty's store.

FOUR ONE among the crowd of ELECTIONS, &c.

THE threats of anonymous writers generally pass unregarded, but you have published one of so singular a nature, as to demand some notice; especially as here you assume more the air of importance, and speak as one having authority, and not as a scribbler.

When I saw in Italics, the freedom of Election, followed by the BILL OF RIGHTS, and the SACRED NAME OF GOVERNMENT in capitals: then again *Election*—*Rebels*—according to their consciences—I was, in behalf of my friend the Attorney General, confounded with fear and wonder for the conclusion of this magnificent paragraph: but a mountain has before this been in labour for the birth of a mouse. What wonder then, that with all this pomp of diction, we amongst the crowd should threaten to send all the King's servants to Coventry!

To be serious for a minute, if it be possible on this occasion, have you, Sir, never trembled in your turn, least a detection of the writer of the paper which is the subject of these strictures, should draw on you the indignation of a profession, not to be despised by you, and not to be provoked with impunity? You might in such case find, that it would have been more prudent to suffer the Priest to call the Lawyer a cheat, than to join in the cry; more decent, to enjoy the raillery and the ridicule of Dea Swift, in your study, or with your friend, than to adduce a name which gives some authority even to his party-writings, in support of your invectives against a learned and respected profession; and more to the credit of your understanding, or of your heart, to have explained the passage you have quoted from the Marquis Beccaria, to be an establishment of *assessors* to the principal judge, in matters of fact only, in the nature of the English jury; than to have endeavored so far to prejudice the minds of the people against lawyers, as to represent a great authority asserting ignorance to be a better qualification for a judge in matters of law (for in this country, where you write, judges are confined to matters of law) than the knowledge of the laws. And for once, surely, you might have reconciled it to your conscience (not to transgress but) to conceal, at least not publicly to express a truth, which closes this paragraph, in much to the honor of your liberality, with your own grave opinion and saying, that the GENERALITY of Lawyers are more disposed to argue than deliberate, and frequently in such sort in public assemblies as they disgust. Which no doubt will hereafter be quoted among the apophthegms of wise men.

Whilst I am on this subject, permit me to advert, and to beg you to advert, to one more expressive and insinuation, which all the candor, liberality and good-nature of the most liberal profession cannot refuse from gross scurrility and abuse of the whole body of the law. You say, you are "reminded too strongly of the professional character, when the gentleman not content with the display he had made of his own qualifications, *traged* *à la* as to reflect personally on his opponents, as deficient in abilities." This needs no comment, and is beyond the reach of gentle strictures. I believe the gentlemen of the law do not think it characteristic of their profession, for a professor to display his own qualifications, or to reflect on the deficiency of an opponent. And if they should discover the author of this unprovoked attack, it will be fortunate for him that he is not a lawyer; for I suspect that on this occasion their attention and deference towards any who had so miscondemned himself (if of their fraternity) would not be satisfied to shut by degrees, into a formal and ceremonious behaviour, like that which passes between military officers, when they speak together in duty. But justice requires that I here take some notice of your misrepresentation of the Attorney General; who really spoke with great modesty of his own qualities, whilst he displayed the qualifications requisite to a legislator: and that it is undoubtedly fair to scrutinize the character and abilities of candidates for important offices, he scarcely "traged *à la* as to reflect at all on his opponents. He said, I believe, and not unjustly, that when persons whom the world did not distinguish for superior talents, and point out for legislators, used enormous industry, and extraordinary zeal, to obtain the power of legislation; a suspicion arose that all their views and designs were not calculated for the public good. He reprobated a particular species of influence, which they had practiced, with great success; as tending to corrupt the morals of the people in more respects than one. And in the conclusion of his relation of the objection to him on account of his profession, he stated a concise objection against them, that they were not lawyers; which he explained to be not an objection, that they were not by profession protection lawyers, but that they were not acquainted with the principles and tenets of the law—And it appeared to me of the gentleman's friends, at least, that it is impos-