

Yesterday morning, some dispatches were sent off from the German office to the Lords of the Regency of the Electorate of Hanover. A new insult is reported to have been offered to the British flag, by the detention of two of our merchant ships in a Spanish port.

Extract of a letter from Alicant, June 30.

"The first of this month a very desperate and bloody conflict took place, ten leagues from Trieste, between an Algerine cruiser, and a ship under Russian colours; the former mounted 32 guns, and the latter 34: The action began at eight o'clock in the morning, and was supported with the utmost bravery for several hours; they both behaved with such a degree of courage and resolution, (all the while within pistol shot of each other) that it was impossible to decide which of them victory would favour. Luckily, a Neapolitan frigate hove in sight, bore down upon the pirate, and played her part so well, that the third broadside she carried away the pirate's foremast by the board; notwithstanding the crippled situation the robbers were in, they hoisted the bloody colours, and returned the compliment with the most daring insolence, furiously swearing never to strike; mean time, the other ship was obliged to fall to leeward on purpose to stop a leak, and repair some other damage, while the Neapolitan kept such an incessant and well applied cannonading into the pirate, that, in spite of every resistance she sunk, and all the ruffians perished. The Neapolitan had 40 killed and wounded, and what was astonishing, the revengeful infidels fired patridge shot into the frigate as they were going down, which made great havoc amongst the people."

The late excessive cold winds proved fatal to a number of sheep that had been newly shorn in various parts of the kingdom, particularly in the north; in June last, at Glenliver, in Scotland, a farmer lost 32 in one day by the severity of the weather.

No less than seven persons fell down, and died suddenly in the streets, near Soho, in the course of the first week in July.

SEPTEMBER 5.

Extract of a letter from an English gentleman at Dunkirk, dated August 10.

"We now begin to enjoy the benefits of the new constitution in the exercise of our own religion. On Sunday last an English Protestant Church was opened here; an object that had been long in contemplation, but never before accomplished. The number of Protestants in this place is very great; and the English are so numerous that the Church was full, and many stood in the passage throughout the service,

while others returned home for want of room. We have every appearance of forming a large and respectable society; for the plan that is adopted has in view the union of all the English Protestants, whether they have formerly been Episcopalians, Presbyterians, or other dissenters.

The Church of England Liturgy is made use of, reformed upon the plan proposed by the late Dr. Samuel Clarke, Rector of Saint James's, Westminster; in which all the exceptionable parts of the Common Prayer are omitted. It is a plan that gives very general satisfaction, and many of all parties interest themselves greatly in the cause. The National Assembly have provided very generously for those who differ from the established Church: all sects have the liberty of conducting burials, baptisms, and marriages, according to their own forms; and a register of them is kept in the Chamber of the Tribunal. There are in this town two Dutch chapels, and one Quaker meeting house. But the English Church will probably be far more numerous than either of the others."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, August 2.

"The like apprehensions which have long been entertained by the Court of Spain, of a revolution in that country, at present pervade the breasts of our Ministry: several decrees intended for the suppression of public meetings of almost every description, have been lately issued, but they are calculated to ferment, rather than suppress any wish in the Portuguese to effect a revolution."

#### AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 24.

The accounts from Saint Domingo are very alarming. In addition to the extract of a letter published in last Monday's gazette, we can mention from good authority, that M. Blanchelande, the commander of the forces in that island, having secured the fortifications in Cape Francois by strong guards, with a considerable corps went out of the city to endeavour to disperse the negro slaves assembled in a prodigious body, upwards of 200,000, within a small distance of the Cape. His troops fired three times, but without the least effect. Each negro had provided a kind of light matress, stuffed with cotton, through which the balls could not penetrate, and thus stood the fire, without shewing any signs of fear. They had no fire-arms, but had procured knives, daggers, swords and other weapons.

Humanity must shudder by anticipating the probable effects of this dreadful insurrection. In its consequences it will be

productive, in the first instance, of ruin to the planters, by the loss of their crops; and in the end, the slaves will feel, more than ever, the weight of their chains, when famine has, as it indubitably must, obliged them to surrender.

It should be remarked, that this affair has nothing to do with the decree of the National Assembly, which some time ago agitated that colony. The two parties then in opposition, appear at present united in the common cause against the slaves.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 25.

By the sloop Newbern Packet, Captain Hess, in 21 days from Port-au-Prince, we have accounts, that the negroes on four or five plantations near that place had occasioned some disturbances, and that about seven white persons had lost their lives in suppressing them. Accounts received at Port-au-Prince from the Cape on the 10th of September state, that 284 sugar plantations had been burnt and destroyed in the neighbouring part of Saint Domingo; 169 coffee plantations burnt and destroyed—154 white men killed—48 women murdered—and 18 infants—14 families reduced to beggary—36,000 negroes revolted, of whom 4000 have returned to their duty. The total losses sustained in the northern parts of the island, are calculated at eight millions of livres. The assistance from the English Governor of Jamaica, it is hoped will afford relief.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19.

During the violent snow storm on the 5th instant, a brig belonging to Antigua, called the Eliza, James Craig, master, bound from Quebec to the West Indies, was wrecked at Cape Torment, near the Pond, on the north side of the island. Her cargo, which consisted principally of provisions and lumber, was saved; but the vessel is entirely lost.

On Thursday the 10th inst. arrived here, the schooner Endeavour, W. A. Perry, master, in 7 weeks from London. We hear that, by this vessel, dispatches have been received by his Excellency the Governor, relative to some complaints which had been made in England by Mr. Cambridge and Mr. Hill against several of the officers of this government.

Arrived from Halifax, the Rising Sun, Hazard, master, laden with flour, rum, sugar, wine, molasses, &c. &c. &c.

Cleared at the Custom house—The brig Hopewell, Chadwell, for Jamaica; brig Speedwell, Sughrue, for Oporto; and schooner Betsey, Smith, for Halifax.