

and thereupon the woman came to herself again, and returned thanks to the saint for having cured her of her pain, and preserved the child in her womb. She was carried home, and in four days came again to the same church to return public thanks to St. John. This being noised about, the Pope ordered an exact information to be register'd.

Upon this story an author at the same time makes the following remark:

'Supposing the fact true, many will be apt to examine it in a philosophical way, and easily account for the same, without having recourse to a miracle. The fact is unusual, but there are still more wonderful cures than this, have been wrought by surprize and fright, without any extraordinary intervention of a supernatural power. We may tell the Papists upon this occasion, what Horace told the Romans upon another;

*Nec Deus interfit, nisi dignus vindice nodus,
Inciderit.*

'To cry Miracle, upon every uncommon accident is nonsense, and a real wound to the Christian religion.'

To this we may add a query, Whether the gentlemen who deals in electricity, might not make inferences in their favour from such relations?

PARIS, July 29.

IT was remark'd, that after the reading of the last dispatches that his majesty received from Aix la Chapelle, he appeared very thoughtful, and shut himself up in his closet with his ministers; and tho' nothing positively is said in relation to the subject of those dispatches, there are some who pretend to infer, that his majesty has received advice to keep upon his guard, and no too early to disarm. These people round their opinion upon some letters which have been received from some of the principal officers of the army, intimating that fresh matter of contest has arose, and that the officers and engineers, who had leave to quit the army, have been recalled.

Genoa, July 23. As the artillery of this state, which was in Gavi, Savona, and Final, has been carried away by the Imperial and Piedmontese troops into Lombardy and Piedmont, the republic has charged her ministers at London and Aix la Chapelle to make suitable representations upon that subject.

A felucca is arrived here from Corfica; the master of which reports, that when he left that island, they had not yet proclaimed the suspension of arms; and that the republic's troops had driven the malecontents from Nonza, a post near San Fio renzo.

Parma, July 30. According to advices from several parts of the territory of Genoa, the peasants are so far from being quiet during the suspension of arms, that they watch all opportunities to fall upon the stragglers of the Imperial troops.

Stockholm, August 2. Upon a confirmation of the Russian troops in Finland being augmented, the government has ordered five regiments to be added to the troops in that province, and the regiments already there to be compleated. Our fleet is likewise ordered to be got in readiness to put to sea. The Russian minister has yet given no other reason for the sending of troops into Finland, but that the court thinking it proper to charge their quarters, this was the fittest season for it.

Hanover, August 9. It is looked upon as a thing certain, that the marriage of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, and the new treaty concluded with his Prussian majesty, will be both speedily declared.

Madrid, Jul, 22. The king's ratification of his minister's accession to the preliminaries of peace, is gone to Aix la Chapelle; but we understand, that tho' this accession is pure and simple, and that the king came into it purposely to promote the salutary work of peace, his majesty nevertheless reserves a power of having his rights and pretensions adjusted in a proper time and place; especially on the point of navigation in America, in order to prevent any contraband trade on the coast of the Spanish West-Indies.

Turin, August 5. By an exprels which arrived a few days ago from Savona, we have an account, that on the 24th of last month the Corsican malecontents, under the command of general Matra, attacked the town of Nonza, in the quarter of Cape Corso; and being supported by some Austrians, and by some of our troops also, and assisted by an English man of war which thunder'd upon the place all the while, they soon became masters of it; upon which the garrison retired to the castle, which the Corsicans attacked with prodigious fury, and having entered it in two places, set fire to every thing that would burn; which obliged those who were within to surrender at discretion, excepting a considerable body of French foot, who rush'd their way through the flames. A captain and about 70

men were taken in the advanced posts; seven officers and 71 French soldiers, and nine officers and 62 Corsicans, in the service of France, were made prisoners of war in the castle, and on the 30th, they were brought on board several vessels to Savona.

Petersburg, August 6. The language of the court is of late more pacific than ever; but, notwithstanding this, the garrisons are to be augmented on the frontiers of Finland, new magazines are to be raised, and a large train of artillery is to be sent thither. Besides all this, several regiments have order to march from the interior provinces of the empire into Livonia, where they are to encamp on the frontiers of Courland, that if the government has any enemies, and those enemies intend to attempt any thing, they may not find us unprovided.

L O N D O N.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, dated July 12.

"We find a great alteration in this place; many of the ships have been already, and several are soon expected to be paid off: but what surprizes us more than any thing is, that upon the discharge of the men, several entered the king of France's service; he having an agent in this town, who engages all that have a mind to enter."

Extract of a Letter from Brussels, July 24, N. S.

"It appears that the court has resolved to assemble a large body of troops in the neighbourhood of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, as also on the frontiers of Lorraine. Forty-five squadrons of dragoons, who were quartered in the conquer'd provinces, began their march for those parts last Sunday; and we are assured they will be speedily followed by no less than fifty battalions.

M. Saxe is expected here tomorrow, or the next day; after which we hope to see a little clearer into certain affairs, and in particular to what end the French are laying up such vast quantities of biscuit at Maestricht; whilst their plenipotentiary at Aix la Chapelle talks of nothing but peace, and of speedily executing the preliminaries."

July 26. Letters from Madrid of the 9th instant, N. S. advise, that the king of Spain has sent instructions to Mr. Wall, his agent in London, empowering him to agree with the British ministry about some articles relating to the freedom of navigation in the West-Indies, and certain advantages demanded by the South-sea company. These letters add, that as soon as his majesty returns from Hanover, Mr. Wall will assume the character of envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary from his Catholic majesty.

It is pretended, that a sudden coolness is observed between the courts of Vienna and Turin.

According to an authentic list, the Austrian troops in Italy consist at present of 70,000 men, and will be augmented with 30,000 more, within the space of the current month; but how or where they are to be employed, is beyond the penetration of our politicians to determine.

July 28. We are well assured, by private letters from Hanover, that the definitive treaty was actually settled by the respective ministers at Aix la Chapelle, when the last letters came from thence, and only waited the arrival of sir Thomas Robinson from Vienna, who was settling with that court the proper methods of receiving the conquer'd places from the French, in order to the congress's being opened, for one day only, for the ministers signing the same in form.

And we are likewise well assured, that the Maritime powers have actually discharged all the Russian forces in their pay; and that an order had been dispatched from Hanover, for their instantly marching back into their own country, with all possible diligence.

An order is sent from the lords of the admiralty to admiral Byng, to return home from the Mediterranean with his fleet consisting of 11 ships of war.

Extract of a Letter from Brussels, dated August 4, N. S.

"Count Saxe is actually at the castle of Ter-Vuren, and marshal Lowendahl is expected there tomorrow, in order to assist at a council of war. We continue filling the magazines of the conquer'd provinces, and almost all the troops are in motion, but only to change their quarters; which is very true, in whatever sense you take it. The 2d instant the marquis de Soto Major, the Spanish plenipotentiary at Aix la Chapelle, arrived here, and the next morning proceeded to Compiègne; and we hear the design of this journey is to confer with the French ministry about certain articles regarding the interest of Spain; one of which is, the form in which his Catholic majesty is to guaranty the Pragmatic sanction: There are also some other points which Spain boggles at, in particular the expectations or demands of England, relating to trade and navigation."

August