

was dispatched an express to Madrid, with a full account of the reception he met with in his new government, and copies of all the seditious libels that have been fix'd up, not only against the hotel of the intendant general of the Enraces, but even the royal palace. Indeed, unless some mollifying expedient be soon found to heal these angry wounds, this young prince is likely to meet with but a very indifferent reward for all his troubles after death. The return of the courier to Naples without delivering his dispatches, makes a great noise. It seems his orders from the court of Naples were, to deliver his dispatches into the prince's own hands; but his adjutant of the chamber, who is a Frenchman, refusing the messenger admittance into his majesty's apartments, after soliciting four hours in vain for permission to speak to the prince, the courier thought proper to carry the letters back to Naples.

*Extract of a Letter from Amsterdam, July 29.*

"The ministers of state in more European cabinets than one are deliberating and consulting, whether it would be universally beneficial, for the corsairs of Barbary to be entirely exterminated. The petty states of Italy would gain infinitely thereby, as nothing would in that case hinder them from pursuing the business of their commerce according to their own liking; and they would gain the advantage which the subjects of the nations in friendship with these corsairs now reap, who at present carry on almost all the trade in the Mediterranean. The Spaniards, by taking Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, would in time of war be able to ruin the commerce of the English, the Dutch, the French, or any other nations with whom they should be at enmity. The Christian religion would indeed gain thereby, in extending itself into; and taking footing again in the North of Africa, from whence it has been unhappily banished for about a thousand years, after having triumphed there over idolatry during seven ages: but for the same reason, the Infidels would thereby lose the commerce of the English and Dutch in the Mediterranean, and to the Levant. It is a doubt whether this trade would be suffered even in time of peace, and in time of war it would probably be entirely ruined. On the other hand, the Catholic states, in getting clear of the fetters of the infidels, would have more reasons than one to fear those of a powerful house, which is already in possession of two thirds of the coasts of the Mediterranean, and who, by exterminating the corsairs of Africa, would render itself mistress of all the Southern coasts of that same sea.

*Paris, August 4.* The last letters from Genoa intimate, that the cause of the government's appearing lately for some days past, arises from a suspicion that the court of Vienna is still meditating some fresh projects upon Lombardy; and this suspicion is founded upon the continual motion that it is causing its troops to make in the state of Milan. The little council assembled twice last week, and once since, which perplexes people the more, as these frequent assemblies are never held but upon pressing occasions. Though the militia of the burghers have been dismissed, the government has caused propositions to be made to them to return to their military duty.

*An Extract of a Letter from a foreign Minister at Dresden, dated July 4.*

"At a time when things seem'd to be as serene in the North as in any other part of our hemisphere, a dark cloud appeared again; that awakened all the inquietudes with which we have been agitated for some time past. Every thing that is now seen in the public news papers, relating to the preparations of war, which are with the utmost diligence making in Russia, are taken from the gazette of St. Petersburg; and it is by the authority of that court that this news has been therein inserted, which is a strong evidence of the Russian ministry's being desirous that all the world should be inform'd of the preparations that they were making, and the posture in which they were putting themselves; but that ministry does neither inform us of the motives that have induced them so suddenly to make those dispositions; nor with what view they are making them. Letters from the courts the most interested to observe the countenance of that of Russia, are so far from giving us any information about this subject, that they seem no longer to have any apprehensions of the tranquillity of the North being disturbed.

*Venice, July 5.* By advices from Constantinople we learn, that the scarcity and dearth of provisions runs so high, that the populace grow seditious, and that it is greatly to be feared, notwithstanding all the precautions that the grand vizir has taken, or can possibly take, there will be an open rebellion; and the rather, because the janizaries and the spahis begin not only to countenance those commotions, but to exclaim very loudly against the administration.

*Naples, July 8.* His Sicilian majesty having received advice that two Turkish xebecs had made their appearance on the coast of Calabria, the gallees which are in this port have received orders to sail directly, and give chase to these presumptuous pirates, the number whereof is still greatly increased, notwithstanding all the efforts which have been made by all the Christian powers to drive them from their coasts.

*Naples, July 20.* On the 11th instant, whilst the king was shooting quails in the woods of the Borstello, he accidentally shot one of his servants in the head, as he came out of a bush, of which wound he expired in two hours; at which his majesty was greatly concerned.

St. Lopez Rosa, superintendent of the mint at Rome, and farmer of the tobacco in this kingdom, having received several draughts from abroad, and not being in a condition to discharge them, under a pretence of being broke, made his flight from this city.

The same day, the 11th, anchored in this port, from Sicily, four transport vessels, with the disbanded troops out of the Swiss battalion Giuri, and the regiment of Sicily, in garrison there.

The city of Benevento is reduced to the greatest necessity for want of necessaries, the king's troops continuing to keep it strictly blocked up, and hindering it from being supplied with provisions, on account of the disagreements between the king and the Pope, on declining to deliver up our deserters.

The inhabitants of this city are put to the greatest consternation, because, contrary to the usual observation, the blood of St. Januaries, the protector of this city, (which is preserved in a little bottle,) has not shewn the usual miracle of liquefaction; which has occasioned an extraordinary apprehension and confusion in the country, inasmuch that on the 15th a procession of penitence was performed with the greatest exemplarity and devotion, and which was followed by public prayers for nine days successively; the king having on this occasion forbore all manner of diversions.

LONDON, June 9.

*Extract of a Letter from the Hague, June 15.*

"It is not easy to represent how many strange notions have come into the heads of the penetrating politicians at Parma, who having either found out, or, which is the same thing, persuaded themselves that they have found a kind of melancholy turn in the disposition of their new duke, have devised a multitude of ways in order to account for it; some of which are very refin'd, but for all that worth the knowing, because how visionary soever the notions of an Italian politician may be, they are never childish or ridiculous, which is more than can be said for the rumbos that too frequently prevail in other nations.

These penetrating people are it seems split into two parties; one will have the source of his royal highness's chagrin lie in Italy, and they give out that a certain great queen would never have acquiesced under the precarious establishment which the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle procured for the royal infant, if she had not been fully persuaded that ways and means might be found by a subsequent negotiation, assisted with a sufficient supply of double pistoles, to compass something quite independent, and which at the same time might lie nearer to his brother's commissions, and more open to an intercourse with Spain by sea. Upon this they will have it that he has set his heart, and that finding this business is likely to be spun out to a very great length, he is resolved to visit our lady of Loretto, and after that the kingdom of Naples; not barely to pass away time, but that he may avoid with a good grace repairing and furnishing palaces, in which, at the bottom, he has little thoughts of residing.

The other party carry their speculations still farther, and have framed a very plausible story, that in case the dauphiness, after making trial of the waters of Forges, should have no issue, it is not impossible that his royal highness the infant don Philip may be thought of in another light; with respect to the French nation, than that in which he has been hitherto considered; for, say they, tho' he can expect nothing in right of marriage, yet he may reasonably entertain great hopes upon the score of his birth; and it is really amazing to consider how many circumstances, what a multitude of little stories, and a droil remarks, they have drawn together, to support a project which after all, perhaps, never enter'd into the thoughts of any but themselves, and which, stripped of these embellishments, would appear in the light of a most extravagant chimera; but with their assistance, has an air of probability, that may impose