

*Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

WEDNESDAY, December 6, 1749.

**GENOA, August 12.**

His master of a Dutch ship arrived here from Gibraltar informs us, that at his departure from that port, there were three English men of war there, who only waited for four others, in order to sail in concert to Algiers, and reclaim the effects taken out of the Prince Frederick packet-boat; and moreover to make them give formal assurances that they will never more commit such an insult on any ship carrying the flag of Great-Britain. We further learn, that if reasonable remonstrances prove useless, the English squadron will be reinforced, and oblige the Algerines by force to make that satisfaction they could not be brought to by fair means.

**Leghorn, August 4.** The captain of a Swedish vessel, arrived within these few days in this port from Algiers, assures us, that the Algerines being apprehensive that they shall be invaded very shortly by the Christian powers, continue their great preparations for putting themselves in a due posture of defence. That the dey had not only commanded the works of the place to be duly repaired, but also ordered additional improvements to be made to them with all the expedition imaginable: That the 20,000 Moors, who were to be raised on that occasion, in order to repulse the Christians, were daily arriving, and one part of them are actually employed in compleating such new works: That they had fitted out two new vessels, well armed, whose crews consisted of, no less than 600 men each; and that on board of both vessels, they had transported a vast number of fire arms for the defence of their out-works: That they had obliged all the Christian slaves, who had been in the service of any European prince, to join the troops of the regency; and had constituted proper officers to instruct them in the military discipline: And lastly, that by advices which they had received from Tunis and Tripoli, they were assured, that the deys of those cities had pursued much the same measures for opposing the Christian powers, of whom they are in expectation every day.

**August 14.** We have advice, that some Spanish ships of war, which were cruising in the Mediterranean, having advanced somewhat near Algiers, had taken a sbeque just as it came out of the port in order to make a cruize, whose crew consisted of 300 men, under the command of a renegade.

**Paris, August 15.** A report is spread here, which has greatly alarm'd many people, that there has been a great fire at Beccuz, during the fair, which has consumed to the amount of upwards of three millions in merchandize; but we hope the loss will not appear so heavy, on receiving the particulars of this accident.

**Cologne, August 19.** We had last Friday in these parts a most violent tempest, with hail and rain in such abundance, that the rivers overflow'd their banks, and laid many towns under water, which has caused a very considerable damage.

**Hague, August 31.** The duke and duchess of Richmond arrived here yesterday from London, and had the honour to pay their respects the same day to their serene and royal highnesses, who gave them a most gracious reception. The duke will soon set out for France, in order to visit his fine lands and duchy of Aubigny; and 'tis said the duchess, his spouse, will accompany him as far as Brussels, and afterward return hither.

**Moscow, August 6.** The number of banditti that infest the woods and highways in this neighbourhood, is so far increas'd within these two months, that scarce a day passes without bearing of some murder, robbery, or fire. Most of these villains are recruits, who deserted while on their march to the regiments which they were destined for. A detachment that marched from trench a few days ago, has brought up to town several of them; among whom we find some who had a hand in burning a village on the side of Coltschacretsoff.

**Naples, August 12.** We have lately had strange doings at a nunnery called *The Convent of Miraculi*: The house, like Satan's kingdom, was divided, some holding with the abess, and some vowing her destruction; which they would have effected, had the not suspected there was poison put into her wine; which upon examination prov'd true. The cardinal archbishop of this city being appriz'd of these horrid feuds in so miraculous a place, immediately posted away thither, and settled a kind of provisional peace among the holy sisterhood 'till he should receive instructions from Rome how to deal with them. The courier sent thither, came back yesterday, and then his eminency repaired again to the convent, took two of the nuns, who were concerned in mixing the poison with the wine, and sent them prisoners to the Greek tower.

**Vienna, August 13.** The empress queen has declared by her minister at London that her entering into closer connections with the Russian empire, tends only to the mutual safety of the two contracting powers, and to maintain by all means possible the tranquillity of the North. The like declaration has been made to Mr. Keith, the British minister here: And 'tis thought the same has been communicated to Mr. Blondel, the French minister; especially as this minister has intimated, at divers conferences, that his most Christian majesty's dispositions do likewise only tend to preserve peace in that part of the world; for which purpose he labours in concert with the king of Great-Britain, and is ready to co the same with any other powers, who incline to concur in so laudable a design: All which we take for gospel, as France has a great interest, for the present, in preventing broils in the North; but how soon she may find her account in the contrary, we don't take upon us to determine.

**Frankfort, August 24.** General baron Breitlach, is set out from hence on his return to Vienna, after having terminated the commission he was charged with, which was, to enquire after the persons concern'd in clipping or altering the ducats and other gold coins. Several are condemned to pay very considerable sums: The Jews, in particular, are fined 75000 florins of the empire; and one certain banker is taxed at near 100,000 florins.

**Brussels, August 21.** Private letters from Dunkirk advise, that the king has made that place a free port.

**Hague, August 25.** According to private letters from Stockholm, of the 12th instant, the court has heard, with the utmost indignation, that, notwithstanding all the declarations made to show the falsity of the reports of an intended change in the Swedish constitution, such reports do still gain credit in divers kingdoms, through the malignancy of those who make it their business to spread them, and took them up with all the circumstances fittest to impose upon the world: Wherefore the court of Sweden has thought proper to take some new steps on this subject, which will invincibly prove, that those invidious rumors and insinuations come from the very same quarters where ill-grounded fears of a change in the constitution of that kingdom do most haunt people's brains.

*Extrait of a Letter in the Dutch Gazette, dated at London, August 22.*

The marquis de Mirepoix, ambassador from the most Christian king, had a conference the 20th instant with the duke of Bedford. The affairs of the North were the subject of it; and certain measures were proposed to be taken in concert between the two courts, to maintain peace in that part of Europe, or in case that can't be done, to prevent at least the rest of Christendom from being embroil'd by the disputes between Russia and Sweden. This day the marquis de Mirepoix sent away one of his valets de chambre to Versailles, with the result of this conference.