

*Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

WEDNESDAY, December 13, 1749.

*PARMIA, August 27.*

are informed, that the country people had absolutely declared that they, at the hazard of their lives, would not submit to pay the new taxes, the farmers of the public revenues of that duchy had laid upon them. *Gaz.* The infant duke is very uneasy, as well as his subjects, and declared to some of the principals, that he was astonished at their indiscretion; that they must be sensible, that he received large subsidies from the courts of France and Spain, great part of which would be spent among them; and that it was heard they should grudge at the subjects of those courts, the privilege of earning a small part of them in his service.

Vast preparations are making at Rome, and the best printers and artists set at work, in decorating the churches and shrines of the saints, for cherishing the devotion of pilgrims, at the approaching holy year, or grand jubilee. — Near 20,000 lb. weight of wax has been already used to make *Agnus Dei's*; and this festival has been found so profitable, that, from every 100th, it is kept every 25th year. — To render the whole more solemn and efficacious, the Holy Father has issued his bull, as follows:

By the authority of almighty God, by that of the blessed St. Peter and St. Paul, and by our own, we appoint the celebration of the general and universal jubilee for the next year 1750, to begin from the first vespers before Christmas-day, and to continue all the year.

During this whole year we grant the indulgence, the entire pardon and remission of all their sins, to all the faithful of each sex, who, being truly contrite, and having duly made confession, and received the communion, shall devoutly visit at least once a day, for the space of thirty days, if they are inhabitants of Rome, or if they are strangers, for fifteen days, the churches of St. Peter and St. Paul, St. John Lateran, St. Mary Major, and shall there pray for the peace of the holy church, the extirpation of heretics, the union of catholic princes, and the happiness and tranquility of all Christian people.

All sincere penitents, who shall set out for the jubilee, but shall either upon their journey, or after their arrival at Rome, be prevented by death or sickness, or any other reasonable impediment, are intitled to the same privileges.

*Leghorn, August 22.* Upon the intelligence that our magistrate of health has received, that the contagion rages at Smyrna, Algiers, and other parts adjacent, proper precautions have been taken for keeping all vessels coming from those parts at a distance from our coasts; and all such vessels are obliged, by express orders from our said magistrate of health, to observe a very rigorous quarantine, and one of a long duration.

This fatal misfortune proves a prodigious shock to our trade and commerce, which, as thought, would otherwise have been soon in a very flourishing condition.

By advices lately received here from Bassia, we are credibly informed, that the natives of Corsica are determined to die upon the spot, with their pieces upon their shoulders, rather than to submit to the government of Genoa, upon any other terms, than those which have been proposed to them by the marquis de Curyay, and which have been sent by him to the court of Versailles for his most Christian majesty's final determination.

*Rome, August 23.* In the night of the 15th instant, there arose such a prodigious tempest at sea, that the waves overflowed the large forest of Cisterna, tore up the trees thereof by the roots, overset all the cottages that lay round about it, destroyed all the cattle that were grazing at a distance; in a word, rendered the whole forest such a melancholy scene of desolation, that even the wild beasts made their advances to the very houses in Cisterna.

The damage that this tempest has done the prince of Cisterna, will amount to no less than 30,000 crowns.

L O N D O N.

*Extract of a Letter from Genoa, dated August 1.*

On Wednesday evening was interred in the chapel yard in this town, Thomas Scott, and James Read, two of the unfortunate men that suffered on board the *Chatterfield* for mutiny; the pall for Scott was held up by six young women of credit, dressed in white, supported by six young men; the women had handsome break-knots and gloves, and the men gloves and favours; before his corpse walked three of the young men that received his majesty's most gracious pardon, in the same dress they were to have been executed in; their modest deportment and concern, greatly affected the spectators, who were more numerous than I ever saw at a funeral in this town; close to his corpse followed that of James Read, which was supported by tradesmen and others of credit, followed by all their shipmates that remained in town; in this solemn procession they walked to the burying ground, and were interred very near each other; after the funeral service was over, one of the men that was pardoned, swooned away twice in the chapel yard, and was forced to be carried home, and remains still in a bad state of health.

*August 5.* We are credibly inform'd, that court de Tessin, the president of his Swedish majesty's enancery, has sent circular letters to all his ministers who are resident in any foreign courts; and notwithstanding the report that hath been industriously spread abroad, that Sweden had entered into a private contract with the Ottoman Porte, whereby the grand Seignior had covenanted and agreed to use his utmost endeavour to establish the prince successor on the Swedish throne, upon the decease of his father; yet, in reality, there were no just grounds of foundation for such an insinuation; and that his majesty, as well as his son, had the interest of the present happy establishment of Sweden at heart; and that both of them would use their utmost endeavours to maintain and preserve all those rights and privileges which they have hitherto enjoyed, if possible, in tranquillity and peace.

On the 16th the Doge of Genoa, and the several colleges held a chapter in the church belonging to the Carmelites; and we hear, that tho' the city militia had been discharged the week before, they were formed again into four distinct companies, and took the respective posts which the government had assigned them.

They tell us from Hanover, that the reason why the empress of Russia, notwithstanding the instances of the court of Versailles, so long delays sending a minister thither, is, that her imperial majesty has not receiv'd the satisfaction due to her, on account of the conduct of the two last French ministers that resided at that court; as also in regard to the count de la Salle, besides the discovery made of the close connections and intrigues between France and two other courts; which we presume must be Prussia and Sweden. So that here are good grounds for a war, and the sword will probably soon be unsheathed, unless certain firm quacks in Europe can find means to keep matters quiet in the North, by another definitive treaty of perpetual peace.

B R I S T O L.

*August 26.* Last Thursday about five o'clock in the evening, Joseph Ableny the Swedish sailor, who was condemned at Gloucester for the murder of Mary Wiltshire, the young servant maid, near the White Ladies, was brought from that city, chained on horseback, and guarded by some of the militia officers, to the Fountain Inn, without Lawford's gate, where a vast number of people resorted to see him; and was visited by both Protestant and Romish ministers. He being a Roman Catholic.