

*Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, Sept. 11.*

is said, he is charged to make heavy Complaints to our Ministry, of the Delays made in the evacuating the Islands of Tobago, St. Lucia, &c. Our last Letters from Madrid advise, that Orders had been sent to the Marquis d'Alota, who was appointed by the King Ambassador to Vienna, and was set out in order to repair thither, to stop at Saragassa, until he received fresh Orders. The Departure of the Marquis de Mirepoix for London, to exercise again the Function of the King's Ambassador there, is, we are assured, deferred till the 20th of next Month. The utmost Diligence is used in divers Ports and Docks of this Kingdom, in building of Ships, of which the Court proposes to form several Squadrons, to protect our Merchant Ships in the few Parts of the World to which they trade. The Conferences which are begun at the Louvre between his Majesty's Commissaries and those of the King of Great-Britain, have not yet had the Success that was expected from them, and some Time is likely to pass before all Points in Dispute can be agreed upon.

*Genoa, October 10.* The principal Persons in the Government affirm that a definitive Treaty between the Republic and the People of Corsica, is actually concluded under the Guaranty of France, and will be speedily made public.

*Chamberry, October 8.* Notwithstanding the Measures taken to disperse the Gang of Robbers that infest the Highways in Savoy, they grow again very formidable, by the Junction of eight of the boldest Fellows amongst them, who have found Means to escape out of the Dungeons of the Castle of Annecy, where they had been confined about three Months. The Magistrate of Annecy is much blamed for not having brought them to a Tryal, and executed them long ago; and the Goaler who was absent when they made their Escape, has since absconded, for fear of being called to an Account for his Negligence.

*Brussels, October 26.* Letters from Paris of the 23d of October, say, that the King has lately borrowed fifteen Millions of the Farmers, for the Payment of which some new Fund will soon be established; and that the Duke of Modena is making a Port at Massa.

*Vienna, October 17.* The Dispute which happened some Time ago between this Court, and the Republic of Venice, in which some Blows were given, and even some Houses burnt upon the disputed Lands on the Frontiers, has at length been settled in an amicable Manner, by Commissaries appointed for that Purpose.

*Brussels, October 30.* Some new Imposition which the Government has put upon Tuiss in Austrian Guelderland, has been the Occasion of a Sedition that began at Weert near Remonde, and communicated itself to some Villages in that Neighbourhood, where such like Scenes have been acted, as there were in Holland in the Year 1747; the Houses of the Farmers of the Customs and Imposts have been plundered and demolished. The Consequence of this is much to be feared, seeing Prince Charles has sent thither four Companies of Foot, and 100 Horse, under the Command of a Major General. Our last Letters from the Empire assure us, 1. That there is a Project upon the Carpet to put the Troops of the Circles in Garrison in the Places of the Barrier as neutral Troops, and that Courtray will be fortified instead of Menin, and will take Place in the List of those of the Barrier. 2. That the Proposition of a new Treaty of Subsidy, made by Sir Charles Hanbury Williams at the Court of Saxony, has been well received, and is so far advanced, that it is almost brought to Perfection. 3. That the Count de Cobenzel is set out from Cologne to Coblenz, where it is believed, by his Departure with so much Secrecy, that he is going to execute some important Commission. 4. That the Elector of Cologne, who proposes to pass four or five Weeks at Mergentheim, will then, at the earnest Solicitation of the Electors of Bavaria, make a Tour to Munich. Afterwards, it is assured, that his Serene Electoral Highness will go forwards to Rome, if his Finances will permit, and if the Count de Metternich, the Prime Minister, does not interpose, and preach another Doctrine than he has hitherto done. This Lord has great Influence, having exercised the Function of Prime Minister even during the Life Time of the late Count de Hohenzollern, and continues to do it without the least Opposition. He heretofore was thought to be attached to the French Interest, and Nobody could think otherwise who had their Sense. Now he affects to be a German Patriot, and offers his best Services to the Court of Vienna, who, it is thought, hesitates rather too much about accepting them.

"The Affairs of Corsica seem to be more and more embroiled than ever, with Respect to the Republic of Genoa, for the Island itself is very quiet in all other Respects. The Corsicans being more and more irritated against the Genoese, by the civil Usage they receive from the French, and by the continual Altercations between the Republic's Commissaries and the Marquis de Courlay, place all their Confidence in the latter, who in Return behaves towards them in such a Manner as wins all their Hearts. An exact Discipline in the Troops under his Command, and strict Justice against Robberies and Murders, which are punished almost as soon as committed, were the first Objects of his Care. Having afterwards perceived Abuses in the Proceedings at Law, which were such, that both Plaintiff and Defendant were generally ruined by Expences and Loss of Time, he erected a Court of Judicature, where he sits as President, and where all Suits are speedily determined in an equitable Way, and with very little or no Cost. Not content with this providing for the public Safety and Repose, he undertook to break the fierce Temper and rough Manners of the Corsicans, and has succeeded in it. The liberal Arts and Sciences now flourish in Corsica, and the Academy founded by the French General in the Capital of that Island may already vie with some of the best in Italy. In a Word, those Islanders are so altered, that one would hardly take them to be the same Men; and it is easy to perceive that their rebelling so often, was owing to nothing else but the bad Management of the Genoese, who wanted to rule them with a Rod of Iron. The Austrians reduced them about twenty Years ago by Force, and made them return to the Obedience of the Republic; but that patched-up Peace lasted no longer than the Imperial Troops continued in Corsica. Within these two Years the French have reduced them by Lenity, Justice and Equity, by redressing their Grievances, causing the Laws to be strictly observed, and polishing their Manners. They have treated them like Freemen, and not as Slaves; and thus they have so far gained their Affections, that the Aversion of the Islanders to the Genoese Government is come to such a Height, that the Republic must either lose Corsica, or get as much Money as she can for it. There is no other Alternative. The best Course she can take, is to get rid of it as soon as possible; for that Island, which has been in Rebellion near thirty-two Years, is a Cancer that preys upon the Vitals of the Republic. The present wretched Condition of her Finances, her Bank, and her Credit, is not so much owing to the late War with the Austrians, as to her long and obstinate War with the Corsicans, which, by an exact Calculation, cannot have cost her less than forty-five Millions; which is three Times more than the Purchase of the Island, besides all the Uneasiness and Trouble attending her vain Efforts to reduce those Islanders.

If the Genoese seriously consider all these Things, How can they obstinately persist in their Inclination to keep a Country to ruinous to them? And, besides, how can they hope to keep it? Have they Troops enough to send over to Corsica, and Squadrons powerful enough to block up all the Harbours of that Island, in order to hinder the Rebels from holding Correspondence, and receiving Succours from Abroad? Is the Republic's Revenue sufficient to maintain such an Army and Fleet as that Service would require? If she expects Assistance from Foreigners, will it cost her nothing? Will they lend her Troops without being paid for them? And if the French Troops, actually in Corsica, should withdraw, after settling all Things upon an equitable Footing, who will be Guarantees that the Islanders will not return to former Practices? Thus the Republic would have the same troublesome Work to go over again. Therefore she can do nothing better than sell the Island whilst a Merchant offers; and this, we are of Opinion, will soon be done, notwithstanding the Endeavours of certain Courts to prevent it; for these Courts have begun too late to tamper with the Senate of Genoa: If they could get the French Troops out of Corsica, they might then be able to persuade the Rulers of the Republic not to throw so important an Island into the Hands of a Prince of the House of Bourbon."

*Oct. 16.* On Friday Night last, about Seven o'Clock, a Person was found hanging in the second Field, called Lock-Field, near Kent Street, Southwark: In his Pockets were found Three Shillings, and some Halfpence, with the following Letter directed to his Wife: