

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, January 4, 1749

H Y M N to the SUPREME BEING.

RE A T God! whose Power o'er Heav'n and Earth
presides;
G O D! whose Eye o'ersees me, and whose Wisdom guides;
Deal me that Portion of Content and Rest,
That unknown Peace, and Health that suits me best;
Save me from all the Guilt, and all the Pain,
Which Lust of Pleasure brings, or Thirst of Gain;
In Trial fix me, and in Perils made;
Gain's Foes protect me, gain's my Passion aid;
That sweet Satisfaction teach me to impart,
Transport to Rebell—Benevolence of Heart;
Each home felt Joy, each public Duty lend;
Make me, and give me, all I long in a Friend;
But most protect and guard me in a Mind,
Not rashly bold, nor abjectly resign'd;
And Oh! who hast felt every Virtue hides,
When Error binds, and Prejudice misguides;
Alike thy Grace, alike thy Truth impart,
Beam on my Soul, and triumph o'er my Heart;
Thy Word, O God, my Science and Delight,
Talk of my Day, and Treasure of my Night;
There taught that he who offers is but thy slave,
And he who wanders still may find a Guide;
Sanction with Truth; Reward with Virtue join;
Life without End, and Law without Repine;
Thrice happy he, who thus thy side can hold,
For God hath swore, and God will not be told.

AIX LA CHAPELLE.

THE extraordinary preparations, which for many days have been so much talk'd of at this place, for the celebration of the peace, have ended in nothing more than a grand dinner, which the count de St. Severin that day gave, and that lasted four hours, at which not only the foreign ministers, but a great number of officers from the garrisons of Hambourg and Metz present, and particularly the regiments of Normandy, assisted. It was generally expected that the front of the house would have been handsomely illuminated, and that joints of wine and hog's heads of beer would have been given to the populace; but the people were disappointed, there was nothing of all this; for as to the illumination, it only consisted of about twenty tallow candles, artfully enough fixed under the arch of the gate of entrance, which served to give light to the guests, and great peopies' breath, which was the unlucky case of many that were there. As to the entertainment itself, it was splendid, and served in a vast number of silver dishes, the fashion and fine taste of which excited the admiration of all that were present. There were moreover about 50 Swiss soldiers, which his excellency had caused to be brought, as well to carry in the dishes, as to keep good order. The feast passed over very joyously, and ended with a sort of ball, to which every body of fashion was well received. There only wanted one thing to render this great day illustrious and never to be forgotten, which was the publication of the peace, whereof there was not so much as a single word spoken; and this shews that it is not much easier than the evacuation of the conquer'd places. There were some people however weak enough to lay wagers, that after dinner was over, all the plenipotentiaries would repair to the town-house, in order to confer there for some small time, and that afterwards the peace would be publish'd upon the beating of kettle drums and sounding of trumpets. The counts Kaunitz and St. Severin live here in the most perfect intelligence, and continue as heretofore to have secret and mysterious interviews and conferences.

According to letters from Genoa, of the 15th instant, the motive which induced the duke de Richelieu not to consent to the release of the Austrian officers, who were prisoners of war in that city, at the request of general Nassau, was the refusal of granting the same license to the four hostages of the republic, who have been so long confined at Milan, notwithstanding the pressing occasion they are under of returning home for the recovery of their health. These letters add, that the correspondence between that city and Lombardy remains still suspended. The ceremony of crowning the Doge has been performed, there with the usual solemnity. The government has thought fit to reform some regiments in its service; but in such a manner that the private men have been incorporated into other battalions, which were very much weakened. The advices from Spezza say, that the Austrians were by little and little quitting the dominions of the republic; and that the English consul, who had retired during the troubles to Leghorn, was preparing to return to Genoa, where the public tranquillity is now perfectly restored. Two ordinances of the king have been lately published relative to the reform of the troops, the first of which reduces to four companies the regiment of Royal Carabrians, which consisted of six; the rest of that ordinance is in the same form with respect to the officers and sergeants, that was in force in those formerly made public.

The second reduces to twelve companies each, all the following regiments, viz. that of the comdant general, Royal Poland, Dauphin, Ponthieu, Bourbonnais, Grammont, La Foyville, Maugre, La Rochelle, La Croix, La Touque, Duplestie, and De Mars de Senze.

His majesty, who has been ever since Monday last at Chouilly, will return this evening to Versailles.

The reform of the troops begins to be put in execution, for sixteen of each company in the French and the six companies of guards were dismissed yesterday; and two ordinances have been publish'd, dated the 1st instant, the one relating to a battalion in each of the regiments of Limousin, Dauphin, Segur, Royal Vaisseau, and La Couronne, to be disbanded; the other, dated the same day, ordering, that the light arms troops of the Grassins, which consist together of 1500 men, should be reduced to 970, of whom 240 are to be horse. Those of Morliere, and Breton's Volantaires, consisting also of 1500 men each, will be reduced to 980, of whom 650 are to be foot and the rest horse. The foreign regiment of Gelschrey, of 1200 men, will also be reform'd, and 740 of them are to serve as foot, and the rest as horse. The Hussar corps of Flecher will likewise be reduced to 360 men, of whom 240 are to be foot, and the rest horse.

Newcastle, Sept. 10. Notwithstanding it has been said in the public papers, that the justices of the several counties had reported to the privy council, that the distemper amongst the horned cattle had entirely ceased, we are sorry we have to inform our readers, by a letter from Barton upon Trent, that the distemper has broke out afresh there, and rages with as much violence as ever.

L O N D O N.

September 15. We hear that a plan for building a new palace at St. James's is drawn, and will be presented to his majesty for his approbation, when he returns to England.

We hear that the crews of 73 men of war will not be paid their full pay, nor discharged, but receive part of payment, in order to keep them in his majesty's service.

They write from Venice, that a Quarantin of three weeks has been imposed upon ships coming from the Levant, occasioned by the apprehensions they are under from a contagious distemper, which has discover'd itself at Alexandria, and several other places.