

a Manner of our Mercy; a Peace has been accepted. And, for ought that yet appears, upon worse Terms than might have been obtained at the Close of the last Year.

Now it is utterly impossible, that, differing so widely in their Conduct, our Guides should be always right; and whether their Errors and Miscarriages arose from a Defect of Judgment, or a Prohibition of Will, it is fit those Errors and Miscarriages should be pointed out, as a Piece of Justice to the present Age, and Matter of Warning to the next.

We were taught, in the Beginning of this Contest, that the *Ballance of Power*, and the Liberty of *Europe*, depended on preserving the *Austrian Inheritance intact*: And yet our Ministers have not only conniv'd at the Separation of *Silisia*, but in order to bring the said Contest to an Issue, have torn away yet other Provinces: which have been also thrown into the very Scale which had been found so much too heavy before. The Resentment of that haughty House on such Occasions, is too well known to need Explanation. That, in Days to come, it may operate disagreeable, in *Germany* at least, is much to be fear'd. And lest we should then be drawn in to aid the same desperate Part in Behalf of *P*——, as we have just done in Behalf of *A*——, all imaginable Precautions should be taken; for though, like the *Hindlers* of old to *Thersites*, we may fly plead *Poverty* and *Impossibility*; *M*——, may affect to be incredulous, and if *Perseus* fail, may venture to employ that other Goddess, which the *Athenians*, just quoted, thought fit to make the Companion of the former.



#### BERLIN, October 12.

Yesterday count Choiseck had his first private audience of the king, as minister plenipotentiary from the empress queen. When the count delivered his credential letters to his majesty, he made a speech, in which he assured him, how sincerely the empress queen desired to take advantage of the re-establishment of the peace, to strengthen, as much as possible, the good understanding between the two courts. The king answer'd it in the most gracious terms, testifying how great a satisfaction it would be to him, to embrace every opportunity to shew dispositions equal to those of the empress queen.

From the Paris Almanac, October 21.

The news relating to the national council of Bishops in France, with respect to the *Constitution Unigenitus*, seems to be confirm'd: And we are assur'd, that notwithstanding the Pope will, on that occasion, send a Legate with his letter; yet it is imagin'd, that there will be warm debates about that assembly.

According to diverse certain advices, the payment of the imposts and contributions in Flanders and Savoy being peremptorily insisted on, 'tis generally thought that the evacuation and restitution of the conquer'd places will be soon made.

His majesty being determin'd to reform a battalion in each of the following regiments of infantry; *viz.* Montboisier, Touraine, Guffin, and Montmorin, has issued out an order accordingly, whereby his majesty has reduced the four to three. And he hereby further orders, that the sergeants and soldiers of the fourth shall be incorporated among the three first, 'til their corps be compleat: And as to the supernumerary men, they are to be form'd into distinct parties, according to the respective provinces to which they shall be appointed to march, and allowed proper provisions; besides an uniform, hat, and three livres in money, in order to defray their expences on the road.

#### LONDON.

November 3. As the Corsicans are very quiet, since the publication of the armistice, there is no talk at Genoa of sending more troops thither at present: But the letters from the city inform us, that as the late behaviour of the Corsicans has made their masters for ever suspicious of their conduct, it is thought they will again grow turbulent, if they can see means to do it with impunity: To prevent which, it has been resolv'd, as soon as advice comes that the peace is actually concluded, that the greatest part of the troops, which the republic may determine to keep on foot, will be quarter'd in that Island.

The corsairs of Barbary have not only taken many prizes, but have also committed great depredations on the coast of Italy, Sardinia, and Corsica. They have likewise taken the liberty of searching several barks, and other small vessels, carrying the French flag, of which complaint has been made to the duke de Richieu at Genoa, and to marshal Belleisle. It is thought that a negotiation will be speedily set on foot between the Italian powers, for equipping

the commerce, and perhaps revenging the insults so frequently offer'd them by the Infidels. Some say that a subsidy will be offer'd to the knights of Malta, in order to engage them to act in conjunction,

We learn from Schaffhausen, and other parts of Switzerland, that the bankruptcies which have lately happen'd at Marseille and Lyons, have had dreadful effects upon some of the great trading cities of Italy; not only such as had actually dealings with those French bankers that fail'd, but upon others who were only supposed to have dealings with them. These letters likewise add, that it has thrown a great damp upon the Levant trade, which was beginning to revive, by rendering it impossible for those who are embark'd in it to obtain so much as the usual credit, without which it is almost impossible to carry it on.

Our last letters from Rome speak of the Pope's earnest desire to see the Pretender's eldest son fixed in an abode to his King; the Holy Father approves of Avignon, and has desired to know whether it will be agreeable to him, that he may expedite some orders, which will be necessary before he takes up his sojourn there.

The last letters from Paris say, that the king had certainly nominated the duke de Aumont to repair to London in quality of ambassador from France; the duke de Byren for his ambassador at the court of Vienna; the count d'Errees at Madrid; the count de Hautefort to go as ambassador to Turin; and the president Ogier to reside in the same quality at the Hague.

Nov. 5. Last night an express arriv'd from Madrid, in seven days, with some dispatches of importance.

Nov. 7. The evacuation of places is begun in Dutch Flanders; and most of the French soldiers which are disband'd enlist into the king of Prussia's service; many Prussian officers being assembled at Liege and the neighbouring towns for that purpose, who give them great encouragement.

Her Imperial Czarian majesty seems extremely well satisfied with the assurances that have been given her, that her troops shall have good quarters, during the winter, in the hereditary dominions of the empress queen of Hungary.

A French pamphlet, lately published, affirms, that the restitution of either *G*——, or *M*——, as they should *chuse*, was some time ago offer'd to the *Sp*——, in case they would abandon *Fr*——, and make a separate treaty.

Whitehall, Nov. 5. This morning an account was received from Aix-la Chapelle, that the plenipotentiaries of his Sardinian majesty had acceded on the 7th instant, N. S. to the definitive treaty of peace.

Edinburgh, October 10. Yesterday the court of Justiciary sat down, with a grand jury summoned from the three shires of Middle, East, and West Lothian, in order to judge of the sufficiency of the evidence that shall be brought before them, for finding bills of indictment against certain persons excepted out of the act of indemnity. Great numbers of evidences are arriv'd from all quarters, particularly from Perth, Angus, Kincardine, Aberdeen, and Banff shires.

There were present the lords Minto, Tinwald, and Drummore;—lord Tinwald chosen preses.

His lordship made a most learned and elegant speech, suitable to the important occasion.

Then the jury retired to the exchequer chamber; and the judges, after swearing several evidences, sent them to the jury to be examined.

Five bills were yesterday found true against the following persons; *viz.* James Farquharson of Bilmurall, Archibald Menzies of Shien, Grigor M'Grigor, alias James Graham, of Glen-gyle, James Stirling of Craigharnet, John Haldane of Lanerk.

Oct. 13. Last Tuesday the grand jury returned true bills against William Moir of Loannaiy, James Moir of Stonywood, Donald Smith, merchant in Aberdeen, Thomas Blair of Glascune, Thomas Merter, merchant in Aberdeen.

Then the court adjourn'd to half an hour after four in the afternoon; and then the grand jury returned true bills against James Gordon of Cowbardie, Francis Gordon of Mill of Kincardine, John Gordon of Abachy, Arthur Gordon of Carnouffe, and Collier Macconald of Barisdale.

Then the court adjourn'd 'til next day ten o'clock in the forenoon; when the grand jury returned true bills against William Drummond of Kallender, Malcolm M'Leod of Rassa, Alexander Haldane of Lanerk, Thomas Ogilvie of Eastmie, Sir William Dunbar of Durn, David Hunter of Burnside, Andrew Hay junior of Ranas, and George Gordon of Halin