

*Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

WEDNESDAY, July 12, 1749.

PARIS, April 15.

UR ministers seem to be no less persuaded, than those of other courts, that the North is going in its turn to be the theatre of war: But, notwithstanding what may happen, we are fully convinced that his most Christian majesty will take no other part in it than as mediator; and this is what we are told the marquis de Laumarie has just notified to his Swedish majesty in very express terms, and that he added, that the intention of the king his master, was to give some rest to his poor subjects, a great number of whom had perished in the late war; and those who remained were greatly exhausted, by having been obliged to furnish very great sums of money to support the expences of it: That his majesty would nevertheless let no opportunity slip of demonstrating to his allies his religious observation of the treaties he had concluded with them; as well by using his good offices in employing all his credit for maintaining, if it was possible, tranquility between them and the other powers with whom they were upon the point of quarrelling, or to succour them by an augmentation of subsidies, the circumstances of the present conjuncture not permitting him to do it by sending them a body of troops.

Madrid, April 1. In the conferences that Mr. Keene had with Don Joseph de Carvajal, prime minister, and the marquis de l'Ensenada, secretary of state, he proposed to them the plan of a new convention between this court and that of Great Britain, for terminating by a definitive regulation all the differences relating to commerce and navigation in the West Indies. The affairs of the South sea company are to be adjusted in this convention. Mr. Keene spares no pains to bring his negotiation to a happy issue.

Stockholm, April 9. The construction of the galleys, and the raising of the two new regiments, have all the success that could be desired; several foreign officers of merit, who have proposed to bring hither a number of fine men from foreign countries, will be admitted into these regiments.

Berlin, April 15. It is confirmed that the march of the king's troops that are in Westphalia, is suspended. The regiments of Bredow and prince Ferdinand, and some others, that were to go out of their quarters, are also countermanded.

Vienna, April 12. On the 10th instant, all the court and the nobility took their leave of prince Charles of Lorraine; and his royal highness having afterwards taken his leave in form of their majesties, and all the Imperial family, set out for Brussels about 4 in the afternoon; the emperor himself and the princess Charlotte having accompanied him as far as Buckerstorf; where he changed horses for the first stage, and pursued his intended journey as far as the convent of Melk, where he lay the same night.

We are still under very great uneasiness about the situation of things in Hungary, where the Protestants have lost, in one district only, a hundred and five churches, the depriving them of which was attended with some bloodshed: Besides which, the dominant party have published a decree, obliging all the Protestant youth to assist at every solemn procession, on pain of forfeiting a crown; as also to resort to mass four times a year on the like penalty upon each omission: But as the deputies from the Protestants have already received assurances from her Imperial majesty, that she will speedily appoint commissioners to make enquiry into their grievances, we flatter ourselves that all these violences will be stopp'd. Her Imperial majesty has also promised, that the severity complained of in the execution of the new regulation shall be examined and suppressed.

Dresden, April 13. Orders have been sent to general Subilski in Poland, to have the light horse of whom he is the commander, in readiness to march; and the con-

thither, in order to settle and establish the affairs of the kingdom, pursuant to his royal promise with them, very shortly for that purpose.

Ratisbon, April 15. On the 13th instant, about two in the afternoon, duke Charles of Lorraine, arrived at this city post from Vienna; and was saluted here by a discharge of all our cannon from the ramparts.

Bastia, April 3. At this juncture things are here in the strangest condition imaginable; Agostino Matra has given the strongest assurances imaginable to the French general, of his having no intention to disturb the peace of the island of Corsica, 'til his most Christian majesty's resolutions shall be fully known. The French troops are in a manner masters of every place of any strength; and of every pass of any consequence in this island. But as there are still some Corsicans to submit implicitly to terms with which they are acquainted, the marquis de Cursay has persuaded such as have submitted to think it advantageous to their interests, and consistent with their honour, to act with the greatest severity against those people, to whom they have given the title of rebels; but it is believed, that if they are not speedily reduced, they will grow into a considerable body, and will then give us a great deal of trouble.

Hamburg, April 22. The affairs of the North seem to be still in the same critical situation, both sides continuing to fortify in Finland, but we hear no more of the march of the Prussian troops. Those of Saxony, it is said, begin to assemble in Lusatia, to watch the motions of the neighbouring states.

Brussels, April 24. Prince Charles of Lorraine, governor-general of the Austrian Netherlands, arrived here yesterday in the afternoon from Vienna.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE for January, 1749.

The following Bite upon the Public is of so new and extraordinary a Nature; that it deserves to be recorded, as it shows, that a foolish Credulity and ridiculous Curiosity seem to have banished a Common Sense from the Quality and Gentry of this great Metropolis. Towards the middle of this Month, the following Advertisement appeared in our News-Papers.

At the New Theatre in the Haymarket, on Monday next, the 16th inst. to be seen a person who performs the several most surprizing things following; viz. First, he takes it common walking-cane from any of the spectators, and thereon plays the music of every instrument now in use, and likewise sings to surprizing perfection. Secondly, he presents you with a common wine bottle; which any of the spectators may first examine; this bottle is placed on a table in the middle of the stage, and he (without any equivocation) goes into it in sight of all the spectators, and sings in it; during his stay in the bottle, any person may handle it, and see plainly that it does not exceed a common tavern-bottle.

Those on the stage, or in the boxes; may come in masked habits (if agreeable to them), and the performer (if desired) will inform them who they are.

Stage 7 s. 6 d. Boxes 5 s. Pit 3 s. Gallery 2 s.

To begin at half an hour after six o' Clock.

Tickets to be had at the Theatre.

The performance continues about two hours and a half.

N. B. If any gentlemen or ladies, after the above performances, (either singly or in company, in or out of mass,) are desirous of seeing a representation of any deceased person; such as husband or wife, sister or brother, or any intimate friend of either sex (upon making a gratuity to the performer) shall be gratified, by securing conversation with them for some time.