

*Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.*

WEDNESDAY, October 25, 1749.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for June, 1749.

*Old England Journal, June 24.*

R. Centoculi, in a former Paper, consider'd the Affair of the British Resident at Stockholm, and observ'd, That the Swedish Court might have good and just Reasons on it's Side, and be thought to have acted with great Moderation, in only reclaiming a public Criminal; if it be compar'd, with our formerly imprisoning a public Minister, Count Gylzenburg. — "If so, why so much Noise of Violation ebb'd from Court to Court, to swell up Expectation as to the Consequence?"

If the Swedes had actually affronted our Court in the Person of our Resident, so as to render it incompatible with the Honour of the Nation to let it pass without a signal Revenge, what retarded the national Fleet that was threaten'd to cover the Baltic, to revenge the Wrong, and compel the Satisfaction so frequently demanded in vain? After so much ado in Noise and Blustering, it became incumbent upon us to enter upon Action: — But, alas! Time and Reflection cool'd our Ferment: Our Passion subside'd, and the Fraterculi are become so supple, as to truckle to the Terms prescribed by the State; when they so vehemently charged with affronting ours; as we are to expect no Minister from thence; 'til we make the first Advance towards a Reconciliation by sending one previously there. And to what? Not to deprecate, I hope! Not to share in the Shame that usually attends a Bully in private Life, who first quarrels; blusters, and then, by catching a Tarrar, scandalously stoops to ask Pardon.

But Peace and Quietness is with some People preferable to a State of War, and Discord. Thus a certain powerful Nation resolv'd, in the Words of hex M. — y, to purchase Tranquillity around at all Events, sends Presents to a little Pyrratical State, where it formerly sent Fire and Balls on less provoking Occasions; where we have formerly seen their Merchants not only redressed but avenged by the Arm of public Power. We may now (alas! how changed!) behold a direct Insult upon Government itself, in the Caption of a public Ship, his M — y's own Packet! prudently overlooked, and a public Loss of near 100,000 l. conniv'd at; nay, as it were, rewarded by deprecating Presents. This is the Present State of a mighty Nation in the Atlantic Ocean. I think they call it *Gorum*, from the Wisdom of it's Great Officers of State.

But as to ourselves, I think we are very happy in the Choice that is said to be made of an *Extraordinary Ambassador* for the North; who, being upon a *Par* with his *Northern* Majesty in Age, must give him very great Satisfaction, in an Opportunity of conferring about old Things; and displaying his long concealed Abilities.

P A R I S, July 11.

THE king having been informed of the scarcity of corn in some provinces of the kingdom, has dispatched orders to the intendants to take all possible care to get grain from other parts. His majesty has granted one year's exemption from the *Taille*, to several towns and villages that have suffered most by the late frosts, hail, &c.

*Warsaw, July 3.* We have received advice from the Ukraine, that the *Haydamacke* Cossacks, have renewed their incursions into that province, and actually commit great ravages to the open country.

*Paris, July 12.* A *contrat* has passed through this city, sent by *marshal Saxe* to the king, with dispatches of the greatest importance.

July 25. M. d'Argenson, minister and secretary at war, and M. Moreau de Saichelles, intendant of the army, are set out to Compeigne for Flanders, in order to visit the frontier towns.

*Amsterdam, July 29.* Yesterday we received an express, who left Paris the 23d instant, with the news that the Spanish fleet from the Havanna and Vera Cruz, is arrived at Corugna; and that it's cargo consists of 13 millions of piastres register'd, 4000 bales of cochineal, &c.

*Hague, July 30.* The letters received yesterday from France and Spain, by which we have advice of the arrival of the galleons at Ferrol, computing their cargoes to be worth upwards of 25 millions of florins, They expect several more ships from the West Indies.

*Madrid, July 15.* Mr. Keene; the British minister, continues to confer frequently with our ministry; but nobody can yet tell what progress his excellency makes in his negotiation.

The last letters from Lisbon inform us, that the fleet from Rio de Janeiro; lately arrived in that harbour, has brought over 240 chests, containing six millions of piastres; on the account of the crown of Spain; which treasure had been sent from Peru, to Brazil, during the late war, in order to be bro't safe to Europe in the said fleet.

*Genoa, July 13.* A felucca is arrived here from Bastia under French colours, with dispatches, whereby it appears that affairs are more embroiled than before in Corsica. The marquis de Curzay, commandant of the French troops, was come back to Bastia, from visiting the principal places in the island; since which he has discovered how much he is displeas'd at the ill success of his endeavours to prevail with the Corsicans to be content with reasonable conditions, and to desist from the exorbitant demands they had made. In the harangue he made to the deputies of the communities, on taking leave of them at court, he declared, "That he was very sorry to see his labours fruitless, and therefore resolv'd to return into France, seeing he could not restore tranquillity in the island: That the event did not answer the object of his wishes, he should nevertheless, depart with the satisfaction of having paved the way to an accommodation; and that he hoped the people of Corsica would reflect seriously on what is proper to be done for their welfare and tranquillity."

The government has learned by the last letters from Madrid, that the king of Spain having resolv'd to chastise the Barbary pyrates, and render the navigation of the Mediterranean free, has accordingly sent out several men of war and frigates, with a great number of arm'd xebèques, with orders to the commanders to do their best to exterminate the said pyrates wherever they can meet with them.

*Parma, July 20.* It seems there are some turbulent spirits here, and also at Placentia and Guastalla, who make it their business to set the people against the present government. Within this fortnight divers seditious papers have been dispersed in public, containing pretended grievances in the administration of affairs, and praying his royal highness to look into those matters, and rectify them by his authority. Some printed bills have likewise been found, posted up at the chancery palace in the following terms: "The late king of Spain, Philip V. left to the royal infant his son, and our sovereign, instructions for the government of his people: Among other things, he advis'd him to use them with lenity: May it then please his royal highness to see that those who are charged to execute his orders, do it with the lenity and management requisite, if they have no mind to see the tragic scene of the Sicilian vespers acted over again."

Strict search has been made after the malignant authors and dispersers of those billets. At the same time the infant duke has made enquiry into the grounds of those complaints; but his