

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

WEDNESDAY, November 13, 1751.

H A M B U R G, August 3.

Learn, by the last Letters from Petersburg, that, in Conformity to the Orders of the Empress, an Ordinance has been published there, renewing that of the 11th of May, 1744, which forbids, under very severe Penalties, the carrying of any Gold or Silver, or any Species of Russian Money, out of any Part belonging to that Empire.

Frankfort, August 5. The Prussian Officers continue to raise a great Number of Recruits in the Neighbourhood of this City; and they are often sending them away for their respective Regiments.

Madrid, July 10. The Report of Mr. Keene's leaving this Court, is entirely without so much as any seeming Foundation: His personal Qualities, have long since gained him the Esteem and Countenance of their Majesties, and the great Officers; and his ministerial Abilities, cannot but secure him in an Employment, which he has executed with such Fidelity and Success. Possibly, he is the only Man, by his long Experience in our Affairs, who could bring the Negotiation now depending to an Issue, which may prove of equal Satisfaction to the commercial Clafs of both Nations.

Warsaw, July 20. We have the Pleasure to hear from the Frontiers, that the Activity of the Detachments from the Crown Army, against the Heydamacks, many of whom they put to the Sword, have in a great Measure suppressed the Incursions of those Ravagers.

Madrid, July 27. One of the Points actually discussing between Mr. Keene and our Ministry, is the Right or Privilege claimed by the English, to cut Logwood in the Bay of Cambrachy. The British Ambassador seems to expect that this Article will be allowed in the new Treaty; but our Court is rather inclined to look upon it as an Abuse, and that it is unreasonable to plead Prescription for it. However, it is still hoped, that some Temperament will be found to adjust this Point, especially as there are other Articles of greater Importance, which must be previously settled.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated August 2.

"The Affair concerning the Persecution of the Protestants in Languedoc, Dauphny, and some other Provinces, begins to be looked upon very seriously, especially as it forces so great a Number of People to go out of the Kingdom, and settle in foreign Countries, which must necessarily cause a great Prejudice to the Provinces, where this Persecution prevails, which will soon, in a great Measure, be deprived of Inhabitants. The Court takes this Affair the more to Heart, as there are a great Number of Manufacturers in these Provinces, who cannot go on with their Business for want of Workmen; the Court has therefore sent Orders to treat the reform'd Inhabitants of those Provinces, with less Rigour. It is the Marquis de Puyfieux, who has been so bold as to inform the King, of the Violences that have been made use of towards his Protestant Subjects, in divers Places of the Kingdom, and of the fatal Consequences of such Violences, which was no less than the forcing of many Families, to retire into the Territories of the King of Prussia, and other Protestant Princes of Germany, where they were received with open Arms. The King with his usual Goodness, answer'd, *But I never order'd that. My Desire is, That these People shall not be ill treated, so long as they continue faithful to me, do their Duty, and content themselves with worshipping God their own Way, in their own Families, without doing against Ordinance.* It is the Archbishop of Paris, and the old Bishop of Mirepoix, who have, for some Months past, renewed these Persecutions, and against which several Intendants have wrote

to Court, in order to shew the Injury that the Kingdom at present receives, and will in future receive, from them, especially in respect to Commerce. This Transaction of M. de Puyfieux, has done him a great deal of Honour. — *This seems to be a manifest Contradiction to the King's late Ordinances, which did forbid both private and public Exercise of the Protestant Religion; for if worshipping God in their own Way, in their own Families, be not private Worship, it is hard to say what falls under this Denomination; since there are no public Houses, or Places of Worship, allowed them in France.*"

L O N D O N.

July 31. On the 19th ult. about Noon, a Fire broke out at Stockholm, in the Church of St. Clare in the Norder Malm, and consumed that fine Building and several Houses; about an Hour after, another Fire happened in the Suder Malm, which did much Damage; and at Nine in the Evening a Brewer's House took Fire and was consumed with several adjacent Houses. On the 21st another Fire broke out in the Market in the Suburb of Ladugarland, and next Day another in the same District near the Packers Market; by these Fires 1000 Houses have been reduced to Ashes. The Populace have since been very insolent and affronting to Foreigners whom they suspected, and particularly to the Russian Minister, which obliged the King to give an Order for restraining such Outrages, under Pain of Death; several suspected Incendiaries have been seized, but their Process is not yet published.

The Charter of the Prussian East India Company, lately established at Embden has just appear'd, whereby his Majesty grants the Company, 1. An Exemption from all Duties for 20 Years. 2. The Liberty of employing in their Service as many Ships as they please. 3. Of renewing their Charter at the Expiration thereof, preferable to any other, trading Body whatever. 4. Assures them of his powerful Protection at all Events. 5. Gives them an absolute independent Authority in the Government of their own Affairs both by Sea and Land. 6. Authorizes them to punish their Officers and Servants capitally without Appeal. 7. Permits them to raise Soldiers and Sailors in East Friseland and the Dutchy of Cleves, to defend their Settlements, and man their Ships, without Limitation. 8. Empowers them to claim and demand Deserters or Delinquents from the civil Magistrates, who are oblig'd to deliver them up, in whatever Part of the Prussian Dominions, without Expence. 9. 10. Protects all the Goods, Ships, Persons, Magazines, &c. belonging to the Company from any Violation from the King's Officers, and all others, in Case of War. 11. Allows them a great and little Seal for their Dispatches. 12. Assures them of being included in all Treaties made by his Majesty with high Powers. 13. Permits them to make Treaties in his Majesty's Name, with Indian Princes, for the Extension of their Trade. 14. Exempts from Duty all Materials imported for fitting out their Ships. 15. Forbids all Officers and Magistrates, throughout Prussia, from stopping Goods belonging to the Company. 16. Permits them to lay up whatever warlike Stores they think proper, and to import and export Gold and Silver coin'd or uncoin'd without Limitation or Duty. 17. Assigns them a complete East India House, without Charge. 18. Allows them to employ Artizans of all Kinds in their Service at Embden tho' not Freeman of that City. 19. Permits the Nobility to engage in this Company without Impeachment of Honour. 20. Ensures in the strongest Manner the Capital and Dividends of Foreigners, notwithstanding any War with their respective Sovereigns. 21. Regulates the Qualifications of Directors, &c. who must be all able, experienced, and reputable Merchants. 22. Appoints the Directors, &c. for the present Year. Permits