

duchy, and that of Modena, are likewise threatened with fresh taxes, tho' it is certain that we are already exhausted to the last degree.

Blogna, October 23. The will of the late ducal dowager of Parma having been opened, it appeared that the king of the two Sicilies was appointed her chief heir, in consequence of which the greatest part of the jewels of that princess have been sent to Naples, and among other things, her pearls, which are thought to be the finest in Europe.

Aix-la-Chapelle, October 30. When the marquis de Dorja, plenipotentiary of Genoa, signed the accession of his republic to the definitive treaty, he protested at the same time against the preference given in that treaty to the duke of Modena, &c. In all other respects, the accession of this republic, as well as those of the empress's queen, his Catholic majesty, and the duke of Modena, are pure and simple; without any restrictions whatsoever.

Brussels, November 6. The commissaries of the empress's queen arrived in this city on Monday last, in order to settle all affairs with those of France, in conformity to the eighth article of the treaty of peace, relating to the evacuation of the strong places in the Low Countries.

Hague, November 1. By letters from Aix la Chapelle we are informed, that the minister which the Pope has charged with the care of his interest at the conferences there, has not yet made the protest, which 'tis said is to be made in regard to the duchies of Parma and Placentia. Tho' 'tis known beforehand, that it will be exactly the same as that which was made at the fruitless congress of Cambrai, and one may venture to affirm it will produce the same effect.

Other protests will yet be made against certain dispositions of the treaty of Aix, which will all only serve to enlarge the collection of public pieces, unless, indeed, the Imperial court should take upon it to oppose the cession of the Duchy of Guastalla. For an opposition of this nature might have consequences of more than one kind; the first would probably be, that the house of Bourbon would deny to acknowledge the emperor, which might plausibly enough be done, as it is expressly agreed by a private article, that whoever does not subscribe to the whole contents of the preliminaries, shall not enjoy the benefit which may accrue to them from any part thereof.

The several journeys which count Charles de Bentinck has lately taken to Hanover, have all, in part at least, had for object the affairs of the finances of the republic, and more particularly the last which he made to that court. The auxiliary Russians insist strenuously upon being paid what is stipulated, and the coffers of the republic are empty; but happy for these Northern Switzers, that England has answer'd for the United Provinces; and if it should happen that these last should be deficient in the payment of their subsidy, then the former is bound to pay it for them. The question is, How England will be indemnified and repaid, if such Payment should actually be made for the Dutch?

Though the definitive treaty of peace has been regularly signed at Aix, and things seem to be drawing towards a happy conclusion, there are nevertheless persons, of more than ordinary knowledge and experience in public affairs, who positively affirm, that it will not be of any long duration; for they say, they have already advice, that something is hatching in the empire, which may possibly occasion fresh troubles; nay, that they know there are certain courts, which industriously apply themselves to promote disunion and misunderstanding between the members of the empire and the head thereof, and to have upon all occasions a sufficient party to traverse the views of the latter; but few people however know, that the authors of these contrivances, and this management, extend their mischievous politics so far as to sow sedition, raise hear-burnings, and embarras affairs in Hungary, where they actually have their emissaries and partizans, who are not only earnest in their persuasions to make proselytes to their party, but are very lavish of their promises, and distribute some money, in order to increase their number.

L O N D O N.

Oct. 1. On wednesday last an unfortunate accident happened to Mr. Weeks, a farmer at North-End; he having been to have a young horse shod, on his return home the creature grew unruly, kick'd him in the face, and wounded him in so terrible a manner, that his life is despaired of.

We hear, that at the races at Hounslow on thursday last two men were rode over in crossing the course; one whereof was killed on the spot, and the other died yesterday morning. We hear that several of the principal inhabitants of Covent Garden, and the places adjacent, design to petition his grace the duke of Bedford, in order to have the gaming-house, (late lord Mordington's) suppressed, it being attended with the worst of consequences to the public.

Last tuesday seven persons were convicted before the commissioners of excise, for suffering tipping of spirituous liquors within their houses, and fined in the penalty of 10 l. each.

Oct. 2. On tuesday a court of aldermen was hold at Guild-Hall, when they took into their consideration, among several other weighty affairs, the business of retrenching the city expence; and, in order to avoid all superfluity, came to an unanimous resolution to have only a cold collation at all their future courts of conservancy, instead of those extraordinary entertainments which used to be provided on those occasions; which act of frugality only, will make a difference in the city accounts, of at least 1300 l. per annum. And we hear, that worthy body of gentlemen, are determined to make a reformation in all other needless affairs; and at the same time will do all in their power to support the dignity and honour of this opulent city.

October 6. Mr. Wall, who has the management of the king of Spain's affairs at this court, has dispatched back the last courier he received from Spain, with the arrangement agreed on for fixing at *five years* in lieu of *nine*, the indemnification for non-enjoyment of the *Asiento* contract, &c.

October 15. On Friday 500 l. was issued out of the Exchequer to the Hon. Richard Leveson Gower, Esq; for bringing over the definitive treaty of peace.

And the same day Mr. Hughes, one of his majesty's messengers, was dispatched to Aix-la-Chapelle with the aforesaid treaty signed here.

A proclamation is issued for the meeting of the Parliament on the 29th of November, for the dispatch of business.

October 22. The definitive treaty, tho' it may be said to conclude the peace, does not, however, put an end to all the disputes that occasioned or animated the war: For several of these, we are told, are to be canvassed and settled in a friendly manner, by the gentlemen who have been long enough together at Aix-la-Chapelle to get pretty well acquainted.

October 24. The commissioners of his majesty's navy have taken up forty colliers, to bring over the regiments from Flanders, which are to be disbanded.

Nineteen regiments are ordered to be disbanded, and several others will be put on the Irish establishment.

Last Tuesday a Board of Ordnance was held in Old palace-yard, Westminster, when several iron ordnance were ordered to Nova Scotia, and the places adjacent.

Since the news of the signing the peace, fresh orders have been sent down to Woolwich for the making 1100 weight of rockets.

Last Tuesday the captains of the Royal Caroline, Mary, William and Mary, Fobbs, Charlotte, and Katherine yachts, went on board; and last Tuesday they received their orders to sail next Tuesday for Holland, to bring over his majesty to England.

Oct. 28. Last Wednesday night an express arrived at the Spanish agent's residing at this court, with an account that all commerce was again opened between Great Britain and Spain.

Great preparations are making at St. James's palace, for the reception of his majesty, who is expected to arrive at London about Wednesday next.

York, Sept. 27. On wednesday last two ladies, who keep a house call'd the Nunery, near Michaelgate-Bar, were indicted for not coming to church; when they submitted, and paid in open court four pounds seven shillings each, that sum being the penalty for one whole year, holidays included; so that in all probability, the poor of the parish are in a fair way of being well supported.

Edinburgh, Sept. 26. We hear that an express came down on sabbath was sent, from the lords justices, with a commission of Oyer and Terminer, to sit at this place upon the 10th of October next; that the writs are issued out for summoning a grand jury, and witnesses, for the trial of such as were receiv'd out of his majesty's late act of indemnity; and that the 10th of October is already come on from Edinburgh.