

bulent conduct is greatly perplexing, appears disposed to break with Russia, having already taken some steps which may be regarded as something more than a simple disposition towards a rupture. Letters from Moscow in August last, having informed us, that an express had arrived from the resident in Russia at Constantinople, which amongst other dispatches had brought a declaration made to him by the grand vizir, and that it had been remarked, that these dispatches had contained a great ferment amongst the ministers, but that nothing more was published of the contents of the grand vizir's declaration, than that the grand vizir was very earnestly bent upon the preservation of the tranquillity in the North. A difficulty still remains to be solved, and that is, whether this declaration of the grand vizir, and accompanied by every thing which might make it look serious, was not made out of complaisance to another court. The Porte is, it is well known, obliged to keep a considerable number of forces in Egypt, in order to preserve peace there, and defeat any enterprises of the ambitious Basha in those parts; and the it is hoped by the Ottoman ministry, that the rebellion of Babylon is entirely suppressed, yet they find themselves under a necessity of having an army upon the Euphrates; as well to prevent the malcontents from stirring, as to oblige the Persians, whose different factions may publicly be re-united at a time when least expected. These are the considerations which hinder people from taking the declaration of the grand vizir in the literal sense, especially those persons who rest upon the grand vizir's natural disposition, who has always shewn great repugnance at entering into a war, and the softness and pleasures of the seraglio, have very probably augmented that repugnance during a ten years' peace.

*Hamburg, Oct. 3.* The magistrates of this city have been obliged, upon account of the mortality which manifests itself anew amongst the horned cattle in this neighbourhood, to forbid the entrance of any oxen, cows or calves into Hamburg, or into any part of their territory, unless they be properly and duly proved to come from no suspected quarters, nor are any hides, or blood of horned cattle, permitted to be brought in to town, but what is, in a like manner, certified to be free of all infections.

*Moscow, Oct. 5.* On the 28th of last month general count de Bernes, ambassador for the emperor and empress of the Romans, had a conference with the count de Belouchef, which turned upon the unforeseen events which might happen, and which might oblige the court to demand the execution of the treaty of offensive alliance signed with the court of Vienna in 1746, the third article of which stipulates a reciprocal assistance of 30,000 men, which either of the contracting powers is to furnish to the other. Such cases as are specified in the treaty. The dispatches which were sent to Vienna last month, leave no doubt with the regard to the disposition of the empress queen to comply with this engagement with the utmost exactness, and to preserve public tranquillity, and to prevent a rupture in the North. As foreign officers are arrived here to desire to be employed in the troops of the empress, and no doubt but their services will be accepted of, if her Imperial majesty should be obliged to send her armies into the field. For some time past we have had no certain accounts of the troubles in Persia, only know in general, that affairs there are in very great confusion.

*Paris, Oct. 13.* We hear from Toulon, that two men of war, of 60 guns each, were launched there the 4th of this month. By letters from Madrid we are informed, that they pecked sixteen millions of peices of eight to arrive at Cadiz, towards the end of the year, from the West Indies.

*Extract of a Letter from Stockholm, Oct. 14.* We are waiting the return of the couriers that have been patched to divers courts, on occasion of the declaration made the beginning of last month by the Russian minister, and the answer given to it by the court. As soon as the king received news of the death of baron Charles Hopken, his minister at Copen, his majesty sent orders to baron Gräfenheim, nominated to succeed him, to repair to Peterburg with all speed, that he may be there before the empress's return to Moscow. Besides the first instructions sent to that minister, he has forwarded to him others more precise, whereby he is charged to intimate, at his arrival at the Russian court, that the court persists invariably in the resolution to perform in all scrupulous manner, the engagements contracted by us, and that as the assurances given in the name of the late emperor, about maintaining the form of government established by law, are so clear and positive, that

it is impossible to add any thing thereto that can make them stronger, his majesty and his royal highness therefore ardently wish, that the empress would be pleased to shew herself satisfied with those assurances, and to do justice to the purity of her intentions, which they have been desirous to manifest.

*Amsterdam, Oct. 29.* The magistrates of this city have issued a placard, that no master of an alehouse, or tavern, or other house of that kind, shall receive company or supply them with liquour, after nine o'clock at night, under the penalty of twenty five stivers, and that no person shall be admitted to be present to assemble in purposely for gaming, under pain of paying two stivers for the first offence if on a week day, and 300 if on a Sunday, with the addition of temporal punishment of the second offence.

*Algiers, Oct. 31.* Our regency has lately received letters from the grand vizir, advising the Dey and republic to maintain a good understanding with all the powers of Europe, but particularly with those of the North. By a private letter wrote by the new grand vizir to the Dey, that minister intimates, that the grand vizir intends to trade with those countries by the Mediterranean sea, and that if any of them should be molested by any corsair or pirate, belonging to the provinces that were tributary to him, he should soon call them to account, and make them give satisfaction. It is said that the Dey and the regency returned for answer, that their intention perfectly corresponded with the views of his highness in this respect. And that they could not give greater proofs of their desire to live in peace and good harmony with the court of the North, than by sending ministers, as they did to them, and receiving ministers from them.

*Moscow, Oct. 17.* All the privileges which the foreign ministers enjoy'd at this court, not only in regard to their respective apartments, but their dispensation likewise from the payment of any imposts or duties, are entirely ceased, and have been taken away ever since the departure of the earl of Essexford, late ambassador from the British court, whom her Imperial majesty had made an exception to the general rule, all British ambassadors, however, with for the future, be excluded as well as all other foreign ministers from any such distinguishing testimonies of her indulgence.

A courier arrived here on the 13th from Constantinople, with letters from her Imperial majesty's ambassador at the Ottoman Porte; and on the same day there was a council held on that occasion. Ever since the breaking up of that council, it has been currently reported, that notwithstanding all the plots and efforts of the grand vizir to appease the murmurs and discontent of the Janizaries, there are two just grounds to fear, that they will prove fruitless and ineffectual.

*Copenhagen, Nov. 3.* M. Schulin, secretary of state for foreign affairs, declared a few days since to baron Korf, the Russian minister, that the king being extremely desirous to terminate in an amicable manner the affair of the duchy of Sleswick, which has been so long depending, his majesty was persuaded this might easily be done to the satisfaction of both parties, by an exchange of the counties of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst for the said duchy. Baron Korf made answer, that he would not fail to communicate this proposal to the empress, his sovereign, and the grand duke of Russia, who is the party chiefly interested in it.

*Moscow, Nov. 10.* Since the Cossacks of Russia have put themselves under the protection of Russia, the commerce of this vast empire has received great advantages, the country is filled by them abounding with silver mines, the quantity of that precious metal which has been brought from thence this year, amounts to about 40,000 pounds weight.

*Placentia, Nov. 6.* They write from Mantua, that the emperor has sent to demand of the duke of Modena, the reason of his raising so great a number of recruits, and forming several regiments. What answer his Serene highness sent to his Imperial majesty, is not yet known; but it is reported here, that the court of Vienna has ordered a body of Sclavonians, and Croats, to be in readiness to march to Italy.

*Lisbon, Nov. 8.* They write from Algiers, that two frigates and four Spanish zebecks continue cruising off that place, in order to endeavour to take the corsairs that go in and out of that port. A Neapolitan pink has since been taken by these pirates, and carried to the coast of Barbary.

*Madrid, Nov. 18.* Mr. Keene has so fully convinced the ministry, that the reports which had been current, that there was a communication between the garrison of Gibraltar, and places on the coast of Barbary, where the plague reigned with violence, that the prohibition which the court had issued