

to be laid before the Nobles, in order to regulate his conduct, at so critical a juncture, by their deliberate council and advice.

The messenger made Paris in his way from thence, he was also charged with dispatches but of no very important nature, from Earl Gower.

*Oct. 5.* Orders were given to dispatch a messenger, who accordingly set off on Friday night express to Ireland, with orders to arm, with all the dispatch possible, the whole effective force of that kingdom.

By letters from Holland, brought by the last Dutch mail, we are informed that eight ships of the line, properly manned and victualled, are just preparing to leave the Texel. Their destination at present is a profound secret.

The same letters add, that it was the general opinion there that the Swedish peace with Russia was principally brought about by the formidable appearance of the British fleet.

Colonel Norman Macleod will have one of the first new regiments. It is supposed that from his patronage and popularity in Iovergeshire and the Isle of Sky, he will be able to raise a thousand men in a month.

Lord Howe is expected to set off this week for Portsmouth, to resume the command of the Grand Fleet, now under Admiral Barrington.

It is said that an order has been just issued from the Court of Sweden, that all English ships, on their arrival at any of the Swedish ports, shall pay an additional duty.

The measures of Government begin to assume a more decisive tone—six ships of the line are ordered to be got ready instantly, for the West Indies, under the command of Sir Alexander Hood, who is to have the chief command on that station. Besides the troops doing duty on board the ships, six marines, two regiments, the thirtieth and another which were embarked at Cork about the middle of July, are also to sail under convoy of a frigate; and as it is utterly improbable that they would be sent out with so weak an escort at such a crisis as the present, it is supposed that they will join the squadron destined for the West Indies.

The station of this force will probably be at Antigua, from which it will be ready to act either on the offensive or defensive as occasion may require.

Letters from Berlin exhibit a scene of warlike preparation on the part of his Prussian Majesty, equally extensive and unabating with our own; and from these letters there is good ground to believe that Russia is prompted on to a maintenance of

high terms, and haughty language, by the Court of Madrid, which nothing can loose but a spirited interference of a British navy, and a Prussian army.

Letters by way of Paris from Frankfort say, that the Assembly which met there for the election of an Emperor, ordered,

That all books, pamphlets, and writings attacking or reflecting on Sovereigns, or their government, shall be prohibited under the most rigorous penalties, the author of them prosecuted criminally, the booksellers and distributors fined 200 ducats for the first offence, and for the second offence punished with confiscation of goods.

That all Frenchmen, without distinction, who shall appear at Frankfort with National uniforms or cockades, shall be fugitated and driven from the city.

The Coronation of the Emperor is fixed for the 4th of October, at Frankfort, being the same day on which, in the year 1743, the Emperor Francis was crowned. The ceremony is expected to exceed in pomp and splendour any of the like kind. There will be displayed in parade 300 quintals of silver plate, the golden service of 36 covers, the famous crystal cup which cost near 30,000 florins, with its foot formed of a precious agate, and the large diamond, which serves as a button to the hat, weighing 60 carats, which was preserved in the treasury of Florence. They are also coining in the mint of Vienna 20,000 ducats in commemoration of the coronation, 2000 large gold medals, 6000 small ones, 5000 large silver medals, 12,000 of a middling size, and 15,000 small ones, all to be distributed at Frankfort.

From the active preparations going forward at Portsmouth and Plymouth, and the haste that is shewn for re-victualling the Grand Fleet, it is to be presumed that it will sail again as soon as the danger of the equinoctial winds will admit the prudence of such a measure.

Orders were received at Belgrade on the 22d of August, to destroy all the fortifications raised since the place was taken by the Austrians, immediately after which Count Wallis, the commanding officer, caused it to be proclaimed by beat of drum, that Belgrade was to be restored to the Turks, and that all the Christian inhabitants who were desirous of living under the Austrian Government must make arrangements for removing within fifteen days.

By a letter from Warsaw we learn, that the Polish Diet have at last pronounced sentence on Prince Poninski, who has been so long in confinement on a charge of high treason. He is declared a traitor to his country.