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The Belfast News-Letter, And General Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1738.

Since my last arrived four British *Packets, which brought one* French *and two* Holland *Mails*, viz.

TURKEY.

Constantinople, November 10.

THE Ambassadors of Great Britain and Holland having received fresh Instructions from their respective Sovereigns, in relation to themedaing aPeace between thePorte, the Emperor and Russia, have renew'd their Conferences with the Grand Vizir upon this Subject; though it is believed nothing will absolutely be determined thereupon till after the holding an extraordinary Divan, which the Grand Signior has caused to be summoned, and at which the Count de Bonneval will assist. In this Divan will be examined the two Plans for military Operations, formed by that Count; the one of which is, in order to carry on the War with the utmost Vigour against the Emperor and Russia, and the other, against one of these Powers, in case a separate Peace can be brought about. The Ministry turns all its Regards at present, towards Asoph, and haughtily gives out, that the Grand Signior will act with great Moderation if he should now content himself with the Restitution of that Place. The Ambassadors sent here by Thamas Kouli Kan have acquainted the Grand Vizir, that their Master desired tha Russia might be comprehended in the Treaty which he was going to conclude with the Grand Signior. To which the Grand Vizir answered in a lofty Manner, 'That 'they had no Business to intermeddle in any Thing 'but what regarded their Mster, and ought not to 'trouble themselves about the Interests of any o'ther Power.' What besides the Events of the last Campaign, contribute to rendr [illegible] so haughty and untractable, is the News it has received of the total Defeat of Sary-Bey-Oglou, who raised exorbitant Contributions near Smyrna, and assumed to act in all respects as supreme Sovereign.

They write from Vienna, that when the Great Duke of Tuscany took his Leave of the Emperor, his Imperial Majesty said, in embracing him, 'I 'wish you a safe Journey; I expect to see you a'gain in a short Time, for in all Appearance there 'will be a necessity for your fighting my Enemies 'next Campaign'.

It is assured, that the Grand Vizir will depart sooner next Spring, than he did the last Year, to put himself at the Head of the Army which is to be formed in Hungary'.

POLAND.

Kiow, Dec. 1. Count Potocki, Palatine of Kiow and Great General of the Crown Army of Poland, having been informed that a Body of Russian Troops was to pass through the Republick's Territories in order to join the Imperialists in Hungary, writ to Count Munich and to the Commandant of this Fortress, 'That as the Republick had taken a 'Resolution to remain neuter, he had Orders to 'oppose the Passage of those Troops with all his 'Powers; and that he would act in the same Manner with the Turks and Tartars, in case they should 'attempt any such Thing.

RUSSIA.

Petersburg, Dec. 9. The Empress has resolv'd to augment the Body of Troops which she designs for the Service of the Emperor of the Romans with three Regiments. The Court seems extremely well satisfied with the Conduct of Marshal Lasci last Campaign, he having punctually executed the Orders which had been sent him. This General not only took a sufficient Number of Tartarian Horses to remount his Cavalry, but he also brought above 10000 Men with him into the Ukraine.

Our Advices from Vienna are, that the Great Duke of Tuscany and the Archdutchess his Consort, set out for Italy the 17th Instant, N. S. under a Discharge of 50 Pieces of Cannon. According to their Letters from the Imperial Army, the Turks have not only demanded Contributions from the Territories of Belgrade and the Neighbouring Provinces, but likewise required the same in Croatia, and threatned, in Case of Denial, to destroy the Country with Fire and Sword: They add, that the Infidels are repairing and augmenting with all possible Diligence the Fortifications of Orsova, where they have established a Magazine, which they have filled with Provisions for six Months.

Private Letters from Constantinople, by the Way of Francfort say, that near 9000 Jews have died of the Plague in that Capital, since the time of its breaking out to the middle of October last, and that the Number of Christians and Turks that died with it are in Proportion; but according to these Advices the Distemper is considerably abated, and those who had retired into the Country begin to flock to Town again.

We are assured by Letters from Francfort, that by Virtue of the Union and Friendship which the definitive Treaty establish'd between the Emperor and the King of France, their Imperial and most Christian Majesty's Subjects shall reciprocally enjoy in the Dominions of each Power, all the Advantages and Rights that can be granted to the Nations the most favour'd.

GERMANY.

Vienna, Dec. 20. The Report of Prince Ragotski's Death continues, tho' the different Places he is said to have died in, as Widdin, Constantinople, and Walachia, leave it still uncertain.

Orders have been sent into the Bannat of Temeswaer for the Troops to be upon their Guard, and in Readiness to march; upon Advice, that the Turks were got together on the Side of Orsova, and made a Shew of designing an Irruption into that Bannat. Some Advices from Belgrade report that a large Body of Turks had advanced near that City, and had even made an Attack upon the Constantinople-Gate; but were repulsed with Loss.

Hanover, Dec. 26. It is hoped that the Difference arisen between this Electorate and the Crown of Denmark, on occasion of the Territory of Steinhorst, will soon be amicably determined, by the Interposition of a neighbouring Power, who it is said has already offered his Mediation.

ITALY.

Naples, Dec. 9. The Baron de Neuhoff with two of his Relations were seized on the 2d of this Month by the Officers of the Government, in the House of [illegible] give out, that it was only to save him from some Attacks, that were designed upon him; but we are assured, that it was done at the Request of a Foreign Power.

Leghorn, Dec. 23. The Mountaineers in Corsica absolutely refuse to give up their Arms till they are assured, what are the Terms of Accommodation.

FRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 22. The Court has learn'd by Letters from the Count de la Marck, its Ambassador at Madrid, that he had removed the principal Obstacles which retarded the Accession of the King of Spain to the Treaty of Vienna, and that he flatter'd himself that this Affair would in a short time be brought to Perfection. This Ambassador has with great Address shewn the Regard the King has for his Catholick Majesty, and that the Interest of the two Crowns being the same, his Majesty sought nothing more than the Advantage of that of Spain, which would greatly consist in the manner of regulating what remain'd undetermin'd in Italy, as well as in the perfect Union between the Courts of France, Vienna, Spain, and Turin, which would secure the general Repose of Europe.

By a Letter from Paris we learn, that the Imperial Court, who, as has been before observed, has Reason to apprehend that Russia will make but a weak Diversion the next Campaign against the Turks, has afresh press'd the Czarina, in order to obtain the 30,000 Men, with which she by the Treaty of 1730 has engaged to furnish his Imperial Majesty upon the first Demand. The Court of Russia has made answer to this, that the Czarina was ready to make good her Engagements in this respect, provided that the Poles would grant these Troops a Passage thro' their Country, and that his Imperial Majesty would afterwards cause them to be provided for whilst they should serve in Hungary, so that they should be in no Danger of perishing with Hunger and Misery. This Answer is look'd upon in no other Light than an Evasion of the Czarina's; for if the Princes of the Empire adventure to send their Troops into Hungary, Russia should make no Scruple of sending hers thither, who are so inured to Fatigues, and a great Part of which consists of Calmucks, who can, for want of better Provisions, live altogether upon Herbs. What principally prevents Russia from supplying the Emperor with the 30,000 Men in Question, is, first, she has need of them her self; secondly, the Poles will never permit these Troops to pass through their Country; they who made such an Outcry against the Stay which Count Munich's Army made in their Dominions, is Permission for such a Passage to be reasonably expected from them? And lastly, the Distance is too great for those Troops to march. This, by the bye, is French News.

Paris, Dec. 27. The Prince de la Torrella Caracciolli, Ambassador from the King of the Two Sicilies, having received an Express from Naples with important Dispatches, went thereupon to Versailles, where he declared to the Ministers of the Court, that his Sicilian Majesty, out of Regard to the King's Representations, did, on the 21st ult. O. S. cause Baron de Neuhoff to be apprehended in a House at Naples, from whence he was immediately carry'd to the Castle of Gaeta, where he is to be kept Prisoner till the Restoration of a perfect Tranquility in the Island of Corsica; after which he will, in all Probability, be set at Liberty, on Condition that he never meddle any more with the Affairs of that Island.

They write from Bastia, by way of Leghorn, that as soon as the Count de Boissieux received the News of the Seizure of the Baron de Neuhoff, he sent an Officer to spread it amongst the Malecontents; and at the same Time to represent, that being thereby deprived of all Hopes of Support, nothing ought to hinder them from submitting to the Terms of Accommodation which had been proposed to them. Letters from Genoa say, that the Senate and People make great Rejoicing on Occasion of the Baron's Confinement.

Letter from the Hague, Dec. 30. N. S.

PRIVATE Letters from Vienna inform us, That the procuring an honourable Peace with the Turk, and the creating a King of the Romans, are the two principal Objects which engage the Attention of that Court.

With regard to the first of these, viz. obtaining an honourable Peace with the Porte that depends entirely on the Sincerity and good Faith of France. In the late Treaty concluded between this Power and his Imperial Majesty, the former engages in the most solemn Manner to mediate a good Peace, and effectually to prevent the Hazards of another Campaign. But whether these Engagements will be fulfilled on the Part of France, may be justly called *in Question*: The Embroilments of the Emperor with the Turk, together with those of Great-Britain with Spain, having chiefly contributed to the Elevation of the Grand Monarch, and to the giving him that transcendent and sovereign Sway he bears at this Day in Europe. The most Christian King therefore, unless he was to abandon his true Interest, and willing to lose the present Opportunity of embroiling and weakening his two great rival Powers, can never be supposed sincerely to endeavour a Peace either with the Turk or the Spaniard. For this Reason Great-Britain has long ago wisely rejected the proffer'd Mediation of the French Court, and perhaps his Imperial Majesty would succeed better, in not giving too much Credit to French Promises. It is to be feared he will wait a long Time, if he waits till France has made a good Peace for him with the Ottoman Court.

Whether the Emperor will really consent to the Creation of a King of the Romans in his Life Time, is a Thing believed by some, tho' doubted by the Generallity. It is certain, very few Emperors have cared for a Co-adjutor or a Co-partner in Sovereignty. According to the Fundamental Laws of the Empire, a King of the Romans is something more than presumptive Heir to the Imperial Dignity; he is entitled to some Share in the Administration, and the Electors and Princes have often made use of him to keep the reigning Emperors in their Duty, and to be a Check upon them, when they undertake unnecessary Wars, or enter into secret Engagements and Treaties, without their Participation, with inveterate Enemies of the Empire.

The following is an Account of the Russian Affairs, by a Letter from Paris.

IT was with Difficulty that the Russian Ambassador here was brought to own that Oczakow was abandoned; which Place, we are told, has cost the Russians very dear, 16000 Men having been killed or wounded at the storming of it; since which half of the Garrison is dead of the Plague, and most of the other half in its Retreat were cut in Pieces by the Turks. The Army under the Command of Count of Munich, which at the Opening of the Campaign consisted of 70,000 Men, was upon its Return into the Ukraine reduced to 37,000. Out of the Vessels of which the Russian Flotilla was composed the last Campaign, there remains no more than about 60, 200 of them having been lost by a Tempest, the Turks took a hundred and burnt and sunk as many more. The Marquis de Villeneuve, Ambassador at Constantinople, remarks, that the abandoning of Oczakow will be an Obstacle to a Peace. The Imperial Court was much chagrin'd at receiving the News of the Russians quitting so important a Place, and is very apprehensive that the Burthen of the War will be thrown upon his Imperial Majesty, the Russi-

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