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Warsaw, Febr. 17. N. S.

THE Chief of the Polish Nobility who continue Loyal to their King Augustus, met at Cracow the 5th instant, in pursuance of their last Adjournment. The next day they sate again, and a Letter was read to them from the King, acquainting them with the Reasons which had hindered his meeting them at that time, and obliged him to delay his Coming for some time longer; whereupon their Assembly resolved to meet again three Weeks after the King's Return, without prefixing any certain day; but that, in the mean time, their Marshal may have Power to call them together upon any sudden Emergency; after which they Adjourned. The Swedish Forces which were at Lowitz, are marched to Kalisch, in Order, as is believed, to advance further towards the Borders of Silesia. The Muscovite Forces under General Czeremet are entered into Lithuania, and part of them are already advanced to Wilna: Upon their Approach, many of the Inhabitants of that Country have forsaken their Dwellings, and are retired into Prussia. The new elected King Stanislaus is returned from Elbing to the King of Sweden's Quarters at Rawitz. It is said, That his Swedish Majesty has ordered Circular Letters to be writ to several Palatinates, requiring them to declare which side they are of, for that he will not allow any to stand Neuter.

Basle, February 22. The General Diet of the Swiss-Cantons, which was assembled at Baden, adjourned the 19th instant, without coming to any final Resolution upon several Matters which were laid before them. A French Officer has passed through this Country in his way to Versailles; who left their Camp before Verue the 17th instant, at which time the Garison still made a vigorous Defence. Monsieur Lapara, one of the French King's Chief Engineers, was arrived there from Paris, having narrowly escaped being taken by a Party of the Duke of Savoy's Forces, who had seized his Baggage. The French loose daily great numbers of their Men in that Siege, as well by the Rigour of the Season, as by the continual Fire of the Garison.

Ratisbonne, Febr. 22. Cardinal Lamberg, the Emperor's first Plenipotentiary at the Imperial Diet, arrived here the 19th instant from Passau. The Electress of Bavaria went from Munich about a Week ago towards Gratz in Stiria, to meet the Queen-Dowager of Poland her Mother, who is coming thither from Rome. The Regiments of Hohenzollern and Salm, which have been quartered this Winter in Bavaria, are marching towards Hungary to reinforce General Heister's Army, and will be followed very speedily by that of Wirtemberg. A considerable Train of Artillery, which has been taken out of the Arsenals of Munich, and other Towns of Bavaria, is getting ready to be sent into Italy; whither a considerable Body of Men is also to march from that Electorate to the Assistance of the Duke of Savoy.

Francfort, Febr. 25. The Recruits for compleating our Quota of Men towards carrying on the War the next Summer, are all raised; and the other Preparations for an early Campaign are carried on with all possible Application. The Confederate Forces in these Parts are all ordered to be in a readiness to march upon the first Notice they shall receive. A great number of Horses has lately been sent from hence towards the Moselle, to remount our Cavalry which is quartered on that side. All Dilligence is used in repairing the Fortifications of Landau, and in putting that Place into a good posture of Defence.

Paris, Febr. 23. Our Advices from the Camp before Verue of the 13th instant give an Account of Monsieur de Lapara's Arrival there; and that upon view of the several Attacks, and the Disposition of the Siege, he had judged it almost impossible to carry it on with any Success, unless the Communication were cut off between the Town and Crescentino; for which purpose, the Duke of Veridosme had, by his Advice, resolved to attack a Fort that covers the Bridge over the Po, and had raised a Battery of 12 Pieces of Cannon against it, to which 6 more were forthwith to be added. Letters from Madrid say, The Government there has lately been obliged to lay divers heavy Taxes and Duties, as well upon Lands and Houses, as upon Cattel and Trade, in order to support the vast Expences of the War, which occasions great Murmurings among the Spaniards, who have not been accustomed to Hardships of this Nature.

Falmouth, Febr. 24. On the 21st instant sailed hence the King William, and the Queen Anne, both Dutch Privateers, to Cruize. The next day a small Vessel sailed for St. Malo, having on Board about 50 French Prisoners, lately brought in here by the Dutch Privateers, who are to be Exchanged. Yesterday sailed hence to the Eastward, the Mack Van Dorr, and under her Convoy, 5 Prizes, taken by her and other Dutch Privateers, 4 Coasters, and the Lidia of London, homeward-bound from Oporto. This day were forced in here by contrary Winds 19 Sail of outward-bound Ships, which came from Middlebourg, most of them belonging to that Place.

Plimouth, Febr. 25. The 22d instant came in here the Hendrick, Louis Francis Master, the Captain, Thomas Gesbrichen Master, the Fortune, John Rogers Master, and the Cooper, Cornelius Cooper Master, all of and from Zurickzee. Yesterday came in 3 Dutch Privateers, with 5 of their Prizes that have lain at Falmouth, and 4 or 5 Coasters, and an English Merchant-men, under their Convoy; and they sailed again last night for Holland, being joyned by another Dutch Privateer and her Prize, bound likewise thither. This day came in 2 or 3 Vessels laden with Coals from Wales.

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