

dead; and that no one might touch him, the Chapel and the Body were both burnt. The Inhabitants of that Neighbourhood have been ordered to leave their Houses, stript naked, and lodged in a Barrack erected for that Purpose, where they are furnished with Cloaths and Provisions. The Guards have been doubled, and Orders have been given to erect a second Barrier inclosing the first, which has been pallisaded; that if any Person should escape the first, he may be stopt by the second; and a third is also erecting, which is to reach quite across the Country from Squillacee to St. Euphemia, and separate all this Kingdom from the Province of Catanzaro. The other Accident is, that in the Terra de Palmi, certain Persons landed in the Night out of a little Bark from Faro, who having clamber'd over a Mountain, which was thought inaccessible, were stopped and shut up together, though they all continue as yet in good Health: But a Prosecution is preparing against them, and the King has been petitioned to give Leave to the President of that Jurisdiction to proceed against them by the Rules of War. They continue at this Place to use all necessary Precautions for preventing the Communication of the Infection.

Hanau, July 18, O. S. Prince Charles of Lorraine, accompanied by Marshal Khevenhuller, Prince Esterhafi, and M. Wafner, arrived here on the 15th Instant, about Two in the Afternoon; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland immediately sent a Message to compliment him thereupon, which the Prince returned by Lieutenant-General Browne. Then the Nobility and General Officers paid their Compliments to his Highness upon the same Occasion; and about Seven he went to the Palace in the Old City to wait upon the King, and was introduced to his Majesty by the Right Hon. the Earl of Holderness the Lord of the Bed-chamber in waiting. His Highness was received by his Majesty in the most gracious Manner, and staid at Court till about half an Hour past Eight, and then returned, accompanied by his Excellency the Earl of Stair and Marshal Khevenhuller. The next Day, about Five in the Afternoon, the King, accompanied by Prince Charles of Lorraine, Princes William, George, and Frederick of Hesse, Field Marshals Stair, Khevenhuller, Neipperg, and Prince Esterhafi, and the greatest Part of the Generals of the combined Army, together with several of the Nobility, and other Persons of Distinction, went from hence to the Camp, where the whole Army was drawn up at the Head of the respective Lines, and rode from the Left of the Front Line to the Right, and then to the Right of the Second Line, and passed on to the Left of the same; when, after having reviewed the Whole, his Majesty returned to the Castle, and expressed his entire Satisfaction at the fine Appearance they made, as did also the several Persons of Distinction above mentioned. Prince Charles dined with the King this Day, and having taken his Leave of his Majesty about Four, set out for the Austrian Army, now encamped in the Mar-graviat of Dourlach.

Whitehall, July 27, 1743.

This Day arrived Lieutenant Bonnefoy, with Dispatches from Vice-Admiral Matthews, dated on board the Namur in Genoa Road the 6th Instant, O. S. giving an Account, That he, the Vice-Admiral, having had Intelligence that a Spanish Bark and 14 Shebecks bound for Genoa with Artillery and Ammunition for the Use of the Forces of that Crown in Italy, had been chased by his Majesty's Ship the Kennington, but escaped by Means of a Calm and Night coming on, and got safe into the Harbour of Genoa, where they had been permitted to land their Powder; he did thereupon himself on the 26th of June set Sail from Hieres Road with the King's Ships the Namur, Barfleur, Norfolk, Princess Caroline, Ipswich, Revenge, and three Bomb Vessels, and arrived on the 1st Instant in the Road of Genoa, and that the Day following, the Senate having deputed some of their Body to compliment him upon his Arrival, he had acquainted them with the Motives of his coming thither, and demanded, that the said Bark and Shebecks, with their Stores and Artillery, should either forthwith be obliged to depart out of that Port, in order to pursue their Voyage, they having pretended to have been driven in there only by Strefs of Weather, or that upon their refusing to do so, the Republick should sequester the said Stores and Artillery, in such Manner that they should not be returned to the King of Spain, his Ministers or Agents, before the Conclusion of a Peace. And that after some Conferences, the Deputies from the Senate having obtained a full Power for that Purpose, had agreed with the Vice-Admiral upon the Terms of a Convention for depositing the said Spanish Stores and Artillery in the Castle of Bonifacio in the Island of Corfica, till the End of the War, and had signed the same on the 6th Instant with the said Vice-Admiral, as Plenipotentiary from his Majesty; a Translation of which Convention is here inserted.

Translation of the Convention signed at Genoa, the 17th of July 1743, N. S. by Vice-Admiral Matthews, with the Deputies of the Senate of Genoa.

WHEREAS his Excellency Vice-Admiral Matthews, his Britannick Majesty's Plenipotentiary to the Princes of Italy, and Commander in Chief of his Naval Force in the Mediterranean hath made the most strong and pressing Remonstrances, concerning the Entry which hath been granted into the Port of Genoa, to the Bark and to the 14 Shebecks, which came from the Ports of Spains, laden with Artillery and Powder for the Service of his Catholick Majesty, and concerning the Protection which the said Vessels enjoy there, to the great Prejudice of his Britannick Majesty and his Allies: And whereas the said Vice-Admiral hath declared, that the King his Master could not but look upon the longer Stay of the said Artillery and Ammunition in the said Port, as an Infringement of that exact and impartial Neutrality which the Republick of Genoa hath engaged to observe with all the Powers now at War; the most Serene Republick being