

choose or favour that Party which is most popular, or wherein the greatest and strongest Part of the People appear to be engaged; for, as the End of Government seems to be the *Salus Populi*, so the Strength of the Government is the Consent of the People.

P E T E R S B O U R G, June 12.

THE Treaty concluded here between the Empress of Russia and the King of Prussia, on the 11th of April, is in Substance as follows:—By articles 1st and 2d, A treaty of defensive Alliance, and a mutual guaranty are agreed to, after reserving the liberty of concluding other treaties not contrary to the present.—3d—9th. In case of a foreign attack, 10,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry are promised, three months after the first requisition; to be continued till a cessation of hostilities. If these are not sufficient, means are to be concerted to employ additional forces. The troops to be paid and furnished with ammunition by the assisted. The troops to receive orders from their own General, and to have their own religion and laws. 10th, No peace, &c. to be concluded without mutual consent.—11th, In case of war on the part of the assisting party, it shall be exempted from furnishing its quota, or shall be at liberty to withdraw its forces, after two months notice.—12th, A free commerce between the two states.—13th and 14th, The treaty to be in force eight years, and renewable before the expiration, according to circumstances. Ratifications to be exchanged in six weeks.—By a *secret* article it is engaged, To maintain to Poland its rights of a Free Election, and to prevent all Hereditary succession.

Paris, June 2. The Sicur Pean, whose sentence was deferred at the time that M. Bigot, and the others employed in Canada received theirs, was condemned the 25th ult. to 600,000 livres restitution, and to remain in prison until the money is paid.

Leghorn, June 18. It is strongly reported, that Great-Britain opposes the sending a body of French troops into Corsica.

Cadiz, June 12. The last letters from the coast of Barbary, dated the 24th of May, advise, that the king of Morocco intends to send to sea this year, from different ports, 18 corsairs, viz. 4 frigates from 20 to 26 guns, 4 xebecs from 20 to 28 guns, 2 small xebecs, and 8 galleys. Great preparations are also making to finish the 50 gun ship, this year, building at Sallec.

Warsaw, June 15. Most of the Russian troops have left the neighbourhood of that city, and it is thought more than ever, that neither the Ottoman Porte nor the Khan of the Tartars will march any of their troops to support the party which opposes the Diet.

The Prince de Schoniach, Ambassadour from the King of Prussia, gave fresh assurances the day before yesterday to the House of Czatorinski, that his Prussian Majesty persists invariably in his principles with regard to the election; and as the Ministers from Russia have declared the same firmness in their Sovereign, the Diet begin to be persuaded that they shall not see a foreign Prince ascend the throne, but a Piaste, and even the person they had pitched upon.

The 7th inst. the Marquis d'Argenson Paulmy, the French Ambassadour here, took leave of the Prince Primate, and declared to him that the King his master did not think proper he should reside in a divided republic, and in the presence of foreign troops. The Marquis set out the next day.

Lisbon, May 17. This day Mr. William Elsdon, an Englishman, and major of a body of Engineers, had the honour to kiss their Majesty's hands, having been presented them for launching the *Nossa Senhora do Pillar* man of war, of 74 guns, which operation had been twice before attempted, without success.

Algiers, June 4. Commodore Harrison, sailed from hence to Mahon, after three weeks stay here. In the evening, the vessel bound for Portsmouth, having on board his Royal Highness the Duke of Yorke's horses, put back to this port, by reason of contrary winds.

Hague, July 22. They write from Madrid, that that Court begins to take Umbrage at that of Lisbon's continuing to repair their fortified towns, and augmenting their sea and land forces, which neither the court of Spain nor that of France can see without a jealous eye, especially as the Portuguese seem greatly devoted to the interest of the court of Great-Britain, with whom they have not long since concluded a treaty, and in consequence of which, the courts of Madrid and Versailles have agreed to counteract that of Portugal, in case she should attempt any thing against their common interest.

Rome, May 15. The Duke of York, on his departure from hence, was waited on by the Prince Don Paul Borghese, and the Grand
Prior