

*Madrid, July 26, N.S.* An Express from Cadiz has brought an Account, that on the 19th Instant two Ships arrived there from Vera Cruz, very richly laden, their Cargo being valued at above ten Millions of Pieces of Eight; the King's Share of which will, as it is computed, amount to near one Million and an Half. The Marquess de Valero, late Viceroy of Mexico, is come with these Ships. The King of Spain's Decree, dated at Balsain the 18th of last Month, and newly published here, relating to the Opening of Commerce with France upon certain Advice that the Plague has for some time intirely ceased there, contains the following Restrictions with regard to Ships from that Kingdom entring the Ports of Spain.

All French Ships, or Ships of any other Nation, coming from the Ports of France in the Ocean, into those of Spain, with Goods and Manufactures of any kind from the Provinces on that Side of France, or from any other Province of that Kingdom where the Plague has not been, shall be admitted without Quarantain in the usual Manner.

Ships coming from the Ports of Provence, with Corn, liquid Goods, and others not susceptible of Contagion, shall after they have been duely visited, be admitted, the Persons on board them with their wearing Apparel first undergoing a Quarantain of ten Days.

All Sorts of Goods susceptible of Contagion, which shall be brought from the said Ports of Provence to such Ports of Spain where are Lazarettos, shall be carried into the Lazarettos, and there opened, aired, and perfumed for the Space of 40 Days (which Term may hereafter be shortned as from time to time shall be judged convenient,) and then they shall be admitted to Commerce. For the present, Cotton unmanufactured, brought from any Port of the Mediterranean, shall not be admitted: But Cotton Spun, or Wove, which in the Ports of Italy, Sicily, Sardinia, or Malta shall have passed Quarantain, for which Certificates of the Magistrates shall be produced, may be admitted.

Whereas the Plague has always been brought from the Provinces of the Levant, to those of Italy, France, and Spain; therefore at all Times, notwithstanding the Commerce with France be intirely free, no Ships coming from the Levant beyond Venice shall be admitted into the Ports of Spain, unless it be made appear that they have first been admitted to Commerce by that Republick, or in some Port of Italy. This is to be understood of Goods susceptible of Contagion; for as to Persons and Corn, upon producing Certificates of Health they may be admitted with the usual Precautions.

And whereas at Cadiz, and other Ports of Spain, they have not the Convenience of Lazarettos for purifying Goods brought from Provence, no Goods from thence shall be admitted into any such Ports of Spain, unless it be made appear by Authentick Vouchers, that the same have passed Quarantain, either in Ports of Italy, or others of Spain where are Lazarettos.

Ships coming from the Ports of Languedoc, considering its Neighbourhood with Provence, shall be received in the same Manner, and perform a Quarantain of 20 Days.

All Goods brought by Land into Spain, from any Provinces where the Plague has not been, shall be admitted without Quarantain: But Goods brought by Land from Marseilles and thereabouts, from Avignon, and from other Places where the Plague has been, shall be put under a Quarantain of 20 Days; and the same Precautions shall be observed towards them, as towards those brought by Sea.

All Persons who shall come by Land from the healthful Provinces, and by Roads free from Suspicion, shall enter freely with their Equipages: But those who come from Places or Provinces which have suffered by the Plague, shall for the present undergo a Quarantain of 20 Days, during which Time their Goods shall be put into Lazarettos to be aired, their wearing Cloaths and other Necessaries for their Use excepted.

*Stockholm, July 10, O.S.* Count Gyllenberg, the Chancellour of the Court, has by Order from the Senate notified to the foreign Ministers here, the Resolution which has been taken in the Diet to give the Title of Emperour to the Czar, and that of Royal Highness to the Duke of Hölstein; at the same time he notified the Restrictions which are annexed to the Compliment the Diet has thought fit to make to those two Princes. The Title of Emperour, which is given to the Czar, is not in the least to prejudice the Precedency, or in any wise to alter the Ceremonial, established between the two Courts of Sweden and Muscovy; but his Czarish Majesty having expressed his great Desire to have the Title of Emperour, the Diet has consented he should have that Title, which is to draw no other Consequence after it; than that instead of Czar, he be for the future called Emperour. The Title of Royal Highness is not in the least to prejudice his present Majesty's Interest nor the Queen's, nor in any Manner to lessen the Force and Vigour of the Act of Government, in which it is said that the Succession to the Crown after their Majesties Decease, shall be in all respects Elective. On the 5th Instant the Committee for the Finances of this Kingdom, gave in a Memorial, which was read: The said Memorial contained an Exhortation to change all the Demians of the Kingdom into Hereditary Estates, and to sell the same to the best Bidders. The Ground of this is a Notion that the Lands will be better cultivated by their Proprietors, than by those who possess them only at the good Pleasure and Caprice of the Bailiffs, who aim at nothing else but to squeeze the Peasants, by putting them in continual Fear of being deprived of their Lands, which the Bailiffs may easily do under several Pretences. The Resolution upon this Affair was put off to another Day, all the Governours of the Provinces having opposed the Project. On the 6th the Question, whether the Customs should be farmed out or not, was determined. The Clergy, Burghers and Peasants had given it as their Opinion, some Days before, that it was for the publick Good the Customs should remain under the Administration of the Officers of the Kingdom, as not conceiving that private Persons would ever hazard the taking of the Customs to Farm, without proposing thereby, a very considerable Advantage to themselves, a Gain, which they thought, ought to be left to the Crown. The Matter was put to the Vote, and the Noes carried it by a great Majority, so that the Customs remain as before. It was this Day proposed to depute 300 Persons out of all the Nobility to form a Diet of the Assembly of the Nobles; in such sort that the other 700 should have neither Voice nor Place in future Diets. As this Proposition seemed to have no other View but the Suppression of the new Nobility (in as much as the ancient Families would not fail to be chosen to form the said Deputation of 300) it was rejected with a great deal of Noise.

*Hague, Aug. 6.* The States General having resolved to send M. Pestfers to His Britannick Majesty, Orders were dispatched the 30th past for his coming hither from Brussels to receive his Instructions: He arrived here last Night, and will soon set out for Hanover. Their High Mightinesses have sent Orders to M. Hop, their Minister at Paris, to make Instances at the French Court, that the same Prohibition which the Subjects of Great Britain and of these Provinces are under, from concerning themselves directly or indirectly in the Ostend India-Company, may be published in that Kingdom. The Imperial Minister Count Staremberg, with his Lady, arrived here the 31st past, and on the 2d Instant in the Morning proceeded for Hanover. M. de Starrenburg, President of the Committeerde Raede, died this Morning: It is thought M. de Noortwyck will succeed him in his Place of President. Yesterday the Markgrave of Baden Dourlach arrived here incognito, going by the Name of Colonel Brown; he designs to make a Tour to the chief Places of this Country.