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Naples, November 10, N. S.

THE King of the Two Sicilies arrived at Gaeta the 4th Instant, where he staid with the Queen three Days, and on the 7th in the Evening their Sicilian Majesties returned to this Capital amidst the Acclamations of the People and great Demonstrations of Joy. By Advice from Zante of the 26th of September, N. S. a French Man of War came into that Road the 18th, and the Captain sent his Boats immediately on board a French Vessel (which had been taken and left there as a Prize by Capt. Robert Saunders, of the Ruby Privateer,) cut her Cables, and towed her off under his Stern.

Rome, Nov. 14. N. S. On the 12th Prince Lobcowitz proceeded from Viterbo to Monte Fiascone, and arrived this Day at Orvieto, on his March, as is thought, to his former Posts of Pesaro, Rimini, &c. on the Adriatick Coast. The Spaniards and Neapolitans, excepting the Neapolitan Militia, who have been ordered to march back to Naples, have followed the Austrians no farther than Viterbo. They have committed great Outrages and Damages in the Vineyards, &c. in the Neighbourhood of Rome, and plundered many Houses, &c. On the 9th, the Marquis de l'Hopital, the French Minister, departed from hence on his Return to Naples.

Florence, Nov. 17. By our Accounts, Prince Lobcowitz was preparing on the 14th to decamp from Orvieto, on Advice that the Spaniards had turned off to the Right at Civita Castellana, with a Design, as it was supposed, to arrive at Foligno before him. It was expected that the Austrians would arrive at Perugia as last Night, but it was feared not in Time to prevent the Design of the Spaniards. When Prince Lobcowitz took that Resolution, he dispatched a Courier hither to acquaint the Great Duke's Ministers, that in order to make more haste, he desired Leave to send his Artillery and Baggage thro' Tuscany, to which an Answer was immediately dispatched to inform him, that the Regency could not permit it, as such a Step might be esteemed contrary to the Neutrality, and that they feared the Spaniards might take that Pretence to follow the Artillery and Baggage, and perhaps seize them. The Orders sent some time ago by the Great Duke to make Preparations to assemble his Troops in order to march towards the Confines of his State in Case it should be necessary, have been lately repeated, and before the Execution of them, a Message was sent by the Regency to the French Minister and the Spanish Agent, to acquaint them that the Great Duke had ordered his Troops to be assembled and to march to the Confines, as

his Highness would not permit either the Queen of Hungary's Army, or that of Spain and Naples to pass thro' his State, which must occasion great Prejudice to it, and to his Subjects, but that his Highness would persist in the Observance of the most strict Neutrality. The first Column of the Great Duke's Troops departed from hence this Morning for Arezzo. Those at Leghorne were to begin their March likewise at the same Time; the whole Number between regular Troops and Militia will be near 4000 Men, and are to be distributed at Arezzo and Cortona, and the neighbouring Places. The Austrian Invalids arrived at Leghorne on the 12th, in 30 Transports, escorted by his Britannick Majesty's Ships the Diamond and Kennington; the whole Number, with Women and Children, amounted to 3005. They were not intended to be landed at Leghorne, but small Boats had been prepared to carry them to Pisa by the Arno, but as the Entrance of that River is frequently dangerous, the Weather had not by the last Letters permitted it. Those poor People arrived at Leghorne quite destitute of Provisions, and as the Sea was very high for two Days, many of them died.

Breslau, Nov. 30, N. S. The King of Prussia is at this Time upon the Road, in order to return through Silesia to Berlin. The President Count Munchau was advised of it Yesterday, and at the same Time received Orders to repair from hence to a Place on the Side of the Mountains of Silesia, which will probably be Hirschberg, there to wait for his Majesty. The necessary Relays are ordered at Hirschberg and at Schweidnitz. The Incursion, which the Hungarians made last Week at Oppeln, has cost the Prussians above ten thousand Crowns.

Ausig, Dec. 1, N. S. As soon as the Combined Army in Bohemia had passed the Elbe, the King of Prussia sent Orders to General Einsidel, the Governor of Prague, to shut the Gates of that Town, in such a Manner however, that People might go into it, but not come out again. This Order was brought to Prague the 20th of November; but the next Day another came from his Majesty, for the Garrison to evacuate that Town, after having first of all nailed up the Cannon, and spoiled the rest of the Arms which were in the Arsenal there. This was executed in a Hurry and privately, and it is reckoned, that upon this Occasion above 20,000 Pieces of all Sorts of Arms were broken. The Powder for the Cannon, and other Warlike Stores were thrown into the Moldau, and at the same Time, the Prussians set fire to two Mines, which did not however do much Damage. Upon the 26th the Garrison began to march out of the Town, taking the Road by Tursko and Welwarn, towards Melnick; some Hungarians thereupon