

OUR last accounts from Vienna say, that prince Vencelaus of Litchenstein has had one of his finest seats which was on the confines of Saxony, destroyed by fire, of which a Jew is said to be the author, in revenge of the prince's refusing to renew an advantageous lease of a farm he was possessed of, which is a fresh instance of the implacable revenge so natural to that people; and this natural disposition of theirs shews how necessary those strict injunctions were, which we have in the gospel against resentment and revenge.

From Wilna in Poland, June 11, we have an instance equally shocking of popish revenge against a Jew, as follows: The court of judicature in this city pronounced sentence a few days ago against an apostate, named Raphael Sentimany, a native of Croatia, who after being educated in the christian religion, renounced it at the age of 12 years, embraced Judaism, and took the name of Abraham Isacowicz. While he was in prison, several zealous priests daily visited him, shewing him the heinousness of the crime of apostasy, and exhorting him to repent and return to the church; and for a day or two they had some hopes of reclaiming him: But they soon found themselves mistaken; he was so hardened, that neither the torments he was to suffer, nor the offer of a pardon, could make any impression on him. The 9th instant he was led to execution: Being arrived under the gallows, the executioner plucked out his tongue, and flung it into the fire before his face; and then, with his hands tied behind him, he was thrown alive into a heap of blazing faggots. When his body was consumed, the ashes were scattered in the wind. This poor wretch suffered death with great resolution; not so much as a groan, or the least sign of fear having escaped from him.

From Copenhagen they write, that the Jews of that city are like to pay for a proceeding prompted by their zeal for religion: A young man of their nation, named Lazarus, applied some time ago to a Lutheran priest in order to be instructed in the christian religion; and he was accordingly received, placed in a private house, and supported by means of a pension obtained from the king. This Lazarus, being invited to sup at a house in the principal quarter of the Jews, he was permitted to go thither, but has never since appeared; and it is averred, that he was trepanned, and sent away. The bishop having informed the court of it, his majesty has ordered the Jews to produce this young man in a certain time, on pain of forfeiting eight thousand German crowns.

The town and district of St. Remo near the western border of the Genoese territory rebelled lately against that republick, and confined the marquis Doria their governor, on account of some new impositions which they refused to pay, as being contrary to the articles upon which they first submitted to the republick; but when a weak state submits to a stronger, articles are of no great signification. As soon as the republick had notice of the rebellion, they ordered a small squadron to be fitted out with 600 regular troops and all necessary materials on board, under the command of M. Agustine Pinelei, which sailed in a few days, with directions, that if the inhabitants did not submit immediately at discretion, and comply with every thing the republick demanded, to shew them no mercy, and to lay the town in ashes. On the 13th ult. this squadron arrived before St. Remo, and on the inhabitants refusing to submit, began to bombard the town, which the rebels answered with some small cannon, without doing much damage. On the 14th M. Pineli having landed his troops without opposition, and beat the rebels from their intrenchments, they desired to capitulate, which was rejected with indignation, so that they were obliged to surrender at discretion, and six of the ringleaders were next day hanged, but none of the poor misled people were made to suffer. However, the republick have since imprisoned the magistrates, and imposed a fine of 200,000 livres upon the town, besides depriving them of their charter.

From Munster we hear, that there has lately been a sort of contest between that regency and the regency of Hanover, about the purchase of the little principality of Bentheim upon the frontier of Overijssel, one of the Dutch united provinces; but that the former were a little too late in their application, the agreement having been before concluded by the regency of Hanover.

Smyrna, May 25. In the night between the 14th and 15th inst. A fire broke out in the quarter of the Armenians, which destroyed several houses and magazines belonging to the merchants of that nation, and would probably have spread a great deal farther, if a stop had not been put to it by the English and Dutch factors settled there, by means of their fire engines. Among the houses burnt was that of Signor Aviet de Babijan, an Armenian, who, with his wife, then in the last month of her pregnancy, his son and daughter, and five of his domesticks, perished in the flames.

DI-VI-