

Highness all on a sudden set out for Heidelberg, where he arrived the 15th of this Month, after having had a Conference with the Elector Palatine.

We now think ourselves at the Eve of some great Event; for if Count Traun, whose Army had not begun it's March the 15th of May, advances towards the Main, there must be a bloody Battle, the which in all Probability will decide the Election of an Emperor. If the Austrians prove victorious, the French will be obliged to evacuate the Empire, and the Duke will be immediately chosen Emperor; on the contrary, if the French win the Battle, the Election will be postponed for a long While, or at least they will not suffer the Grand Duke to be elected.

*Hague, June 11, N. S.* By Advices just arrived from Silesia we have an Account, that on the 4th Instant the Prussians had attacked the combined Army near Schweidnitz, wherein the Austrians had gained a considerable Advantage.

June 8. All the Accounts of the military Operations in Silesia contradict each other flatly. The Prussians boast of great Advantages, and the Austrians say they beat them continually; as the Prussians retire from all their advanced Posts, we give them the least Credit. The Saxon Minister here has declared, that his Master at all Events has determined to fulfil his Engagements with the Queen of Hungary, and to demand the Assistance of his Allies, in case his hereditary Dominions should be attacked by the King of Prussia on Account of his performing those Engagements.

*Extract of a private Letter from the Camp of the Allies, dated L. Silesia, June 3.*

It is very certain, that the Resolution taken to defend the Citadel of Tournay, has greatly disappointed the Enemy, who had taken a Resolution on their side of as great Importance, which is now entirely defeated. We talk of nothing, we long for nothing so much as an Engagement; the Siege our wounded and Prisoners have received, has inspired a Desire of fighting not to be expressed. Our Recruits and Reinforcements arrive beyond our Expectations, so that now we are much stronger than when we attempted to force the French Camp. A Council of War was held Yesterday Morning, since which it is reported we shall in a few Days pass the Scheld at Oudenarde, and advance towards the Enemy. Field Marshal Count Konigsberg has sent M. Contant, one of his Aids de Camp, to Brussels, to concert certain Measures with Count de Canunitz, in Reference to the approaching Motion of our Troops. The Officers of the Regiment of Hesse Homburg, who behaved ill at the Battle of Fontenoy, have been broke, and rendered incapable to serve. The Colonel pleaded in his own Defence, that he had always behaved well before, and was able to prove it: But Major General Veldman told him, That he had better let it alone; for that a brave Man who acted the Coward, deserved a much severer Sentence than a real Coward. We have intercepted a Letter from the Prince of Conti, by which it appears his Highness has declared, he can send no Succour into the Low Countries, without being obliged to abandon Germany; but that nevertheless he would hold them ready to march, in case his Remonstrances should not prevail.

*Ratisbon, May 17.* The Hessian Troops are still in the same Quarters, and will remain there 'til the King of Sweden has ratified the Convention made concerning them the 18th of last Month. The Court of Vienna did not think fit to accept the Offer of Neutrality made by the Palatine Troops, unless the Elector Palatine would renounce the Union of Francfort, and such other Engagements as his Electoral Highness has contracted with the Queen of Hungary's Enemies: This is the Reason why a Palatine Battalion has been disbanded, and made Prisoners of War at Leckhausen, and that the Austrians continue to exact

Contributions from the Country of Neuburg. Count Traun's Army has not yet quitted the Frontiers of the Electorate of Bavaria. The Position of this Army is on the Right Side of the Danube, extending from Neuburg to Dillingen. The News-Writers who fixed the Head-Quarters at Donawert, were mistaken; for they were still at Neuburg the 15th Instant. According to Letters from thence, which came to Hand this Day, the Field-Marshal Traun reckoned to advance into the Empire immediately after the Return of a Courier he dispatched to Vienna 8 or 10 Days ago; which Courier is to bring him the Queen's ultimate Intentions concerning the Hessian Troops, as well as some other Articles. General Brandt, Commandant of the Hessians, having heard that the Palatine Battalion of Hildburghausen's Regiment had been disbanded, he immediately sent a Letter to the Austrian General, importing, *That he hoped the Hessians would not be treated in the same Manner; because, in such a Case, he and all the Corps under him would get themselves cut in pieces, rather than submit to it.* Count Traun has since signified to General Brandt, *That it was to be hoped Matters would not come to such Extremities: That the Queen was so generous to make an ill Use of her Advantages: That she did find nothing but what might be very easily ground, viz. That the Court of Hesse Cassel would engage, in the Name of the King of Sweden, as Landgrave of Hesse, never more to let the Body of Hessian Troops, that has been employed in Bavaria, and against the House of Austria: That this Condition being once agreed upon, these Troops should be free to continue their March: But if any Difficulty was made to consent to the Queen's Demand, they may not be surpris'd, if her Majesty should take such Measures as are authorized by the present Occurrences and her own Security.*

LONDON, April 27.

'Tis said an English Privateer has taken a Spanish Man of War of 24 Guns, bound from Cadix to the Havana, after an Engagement of 7 Hours, in which the Spanish Captain and most of the Officers were killed.

On Tuesday Orders were issued out from the Lords of the Admiralty, that for the future none of his Majesty's Ships shall put to Sea without a sufficient Number of Marines, exclusive of their Complement of Seamen.

The Hardwick Privateer, Capt. Sampson, has taken and carried into Falmouth, a French Ship called the Holy Spirit, of and from St. Maloes for Newfoundland, laden with Wine, Salt, &c.

May 21. There is Advice that the French Squadron which lately sailed from Brest, is gone for the Cape of Good Hope, in order to convoy home their Ships expected from India, or to intercept the English India Company's Ships, homeward bound, daily expected there.

There is an Account that Commodore Osborne, with 13 Men of War, was in Pursuit and in Sight of 8 Spanish and French Men of War.

By Letters from the Camp before Lessines, dated May 21, we are informed, that a Person arrived there the Day before from Tournay, with Dispatches for Prince Waldeck, importing that the Governor did not at all despair of being able to defend the Citadel for a Fortnight or three Weeks, notwithstanding the Enemy had carried on an Attack against it at the same Time that they besieged the Town. This Man deserted from the Town with his Dispatches in his Shoes; and having staid one Day with the French, made a Shift to go to the Camp of the Allies.

A few Days ago died at Brabant in Flanders, Mr. Whitewood, first Engineer to the British Train of Artillery: His Loss is greatly lamented, as he was esteemed an excellent Engineer, and had been concerned in many Attacks in the late Wars.