

of war, returned for further orders. On Thursday one of the vessels which had sailed from Dunkirk, put into Ostend: She had landed her money by a fishing-boat, in the north of Scotland, but has brought back her troops and stores. On Wednesday she was chased into the opening of Flushing by a British man of war, and the next morning stole close along the Flemish coast to Ostend. She had several shot thrown on board, whereby her fore-mast was so wounded, as to be unserviceable; four men were killed, and several wounded; and two, who had lost their legs, were seen carried ashore. She was a snow of about 200 tons, built at Dunkirk for a privateer, 14 guns, with a lion's head; the captain and the commanding officer having made their report, leave was given for the men to go ashore to refresh, but had orders to be on board at night. Three vessels which were at Ostend the 18th, had the like orders. The last accounts from Dunkirk mention, that some ships were gone out of that harbour into the road; and on Friday last the Hazard sloop was in the road with stores and officers on board.

*Ghent, March 9, O. S.* They write from Brest, that the squadron which the duke d'Anville is to command will certainly sail towards the end of this month, or at farthest in the beginning of April: it consists of 9 men of war, three frigates, two fire-ships, and some other arm'd vessels. Besides these there are four men of war in the road of this port, which only wait for a favourable wind in order to put to sea. 'Tis added that there are also gone out of Rochfort some men of war, and these several squadrons are to join at a certain Latitude; but for what purpose they are design'd is not publicly known.

*Paris, March 14, O. S.* Count Wassanaer expects every moment his courier back from the Hague, on account of whose return, it is said, M. Saxe's journey to the army is postponed. Our affairs go to very ill in Italy, that besides 20,000 men that are to march out of Provence and Dauphiny, orders have been sent to detach 10,000 more from Alsace. The prince of Conti is not yet set out for the army; and we begin to apprehend that the misfortunes that have befallen us in Italy, will prevent the execution of a great design that had been formed on the side of Germany.

#### LONDON February 22.

*Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Feb. 24.*

On the 20th Brussels surrendered. The capitulation consisted of 16 Articles, which amount in the whole to this: That the Garrison shall be prisoners of War and carried to the nearest town in Flanders; That the arms of the officers shall not be touched, and those of the soldiers restored when exchanged; That the Republic shall be at liberty to ransom these troops when she pleases: That the magazines and arsenals shall be deliver'd up to the commissaries of his most christian majesty, and that the garrison shall march out on the 24th.—It is hoped this event will teach, or rather force us to speak out, and deserve the utmost assistance from our allies, by declaring openly against, instead of temporizing longer with our Enemies.

*Newcastle, Feb. 22.* Our fears of the rebellion being now quite over, the magistrates have ordered the gates lately built up to be opened, as formerly.

Yesterday the Duke of Cumberland's baggage returned through this town for London.

*London, Feb. 22.* This morning came advice that one of his majesty's men of war had taken two French ships bound for Scotland, with money and men, and lord Fitz James their commander.

*Feb. 27.* Last Sunday the troops of Fitz James's Irish regiment, in number 370 men, which were taken by Commodore Knowles out of the two French Traitors, were brought Prisoners to Dover Castle; and we hear that the Duke of Cumberland's baggage returned through this town for London.

The same Day a Ship came up the River which hid on board 37 of the Officers belonging to the Rebels, which were taken by the above Commodore, and committed to the Marshalsea, Southwark.

We hear that a Vessel is ordered to carry back, to some Port in France, the Count Fitz James, and several other Persons of Distinction, on their Parole of Honour, according to the Petition lately delivered to the Right Hon. the Earl of Harrington.

*March 8.* We learn from Liege that upon a Report that the French intended suddenly to seize that City and Citadel for their conveniency in carrying on the next Campaign, most of the Inhabitants have begun to remove their valuable Effects into the Dutch Territories.

We are assur'd, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland has taken upwards of 100 French Troops, lately landed at Stonehive, from on board a French Ship.

We are assur'd, from undoubted Authority, that the following Men of War, pursuant to Orders, are now out on a Cruise, to protect the Trade, and to guard the coast from any Attempts of our Enemies, viz. the Royal George, of 90 Guns; the Prince George, of 90 Guns; the Captain, of 70 Guns; the Monmouth, of 70 Guns; the Prince Frederick, of 70 Guns; the Lyon, of 60 Guns; the Augusta, of 60 Guns; the Falkland, of 50 Guns; the Maidstone, of 50 Guns; the Ludlow-Castle, of 40 Guns; the Pool, of 20 Guns; the Lizard Sloop, and Tavistock Sloop.

*London, March 8.* We hear that Commodore Charles Knowles is appointed Governor of Cape Breton; and that he will set out in a few Days for the said Government.

*York, March 4.* 'Tis assur'd from Perth, that when the Duke took Possession of Drummond-Castle (the Duke of Perth's Seat) before any of the Provisions found there were used, his Highness ordered some to be given to Dogs, which it poison'd and kill'd immediately.

*London, March 13.* We hear, a Number of Colliers now in the River are taken up to carry 2000 of the Guards to Aberdeen.

*Extract of a Letter from the Hague, March 4.*

The States General received so little Satisfaction from the Answer given them to the Complaints made by their High Mightinesses, of the unjustifiable Behaviour of the Captains of English Ships to Dutch Vessels, that they openly declared, That if the British Court was not pleas'd to satisfy Grievances so justly complain'd of, and it was not the Intention of the Court of London to redress them, they would not take upon them to answer for the Consequences: For Things were arrived at such a Pitch, that the Dutch Ships did not undergo a tenth Part of the Insults from the French as they did from the English. The Reply which was made hereto, was short and a little enigmatical (viz.) "That the Republick would not be exposed to Inconveniences of this Nature, nor have Occasion to complain of such faithful Allies as the English Nation is, and have ever been to it, if their High Mightinesses had but taken, as it was long ago necessary they should have done, a hearty and vigorous Resolution." Which in plain English is supposed to be, that if the Republick had heartily enter'd into the present War, the English would in that Case consider it upon the Footing of a true Friend. Whatever may be thought of these Things elsewhere, it appears here, that the Dutch have some Reason to complain; one may at least say so after being made acquainted with the Tenor of some private Letters from one of the Ministers at Berlin to another here, of which the following is an Extract: "The will of the Republick towards the Dutch is not such as you might be inclin'd to imagine; and it is very much to be regretted, that there has been a Disagreement between us." There has been a Disagreement between us.

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