

and their junction with the Allied army. That of France continues, according to our Advices, quiet in it's old post; and the siege of Mons does not seem pushed on with any great ardour.

*Rotterdam, July 5.* The Hessians joined the Allied army yesterday. The vanguard of the Austrian reinforcements from the Rhine, consisting of all their light-horse, is arrived at Ruermonde.

*July 6.* There are several confirmed reports of the army of the three crowns being cut off, and Don Philip's being made a prisoner; as also that Prince Lichtenstein, with one part of the German army, is marching into Naples through Tuscany; and that the other part, under general Roth, has joined the Sardinian army, and are marching by the state of Genoa towards Provence. That it is expected the Genoese will submit without any opposition; and that the two armies will respectively enter the dominions of France and Naples about the beginning of August. The governor of Tortona has sent the keys of the town to the king of Sardinia, and consequently, that once again all this side Italy is in a state of tranquillity.

*Williamstadt, July 9.* His Britannic Majesty's yacht the Catharine, came to an anchor off this place yesterday, with general Ligonier on board; she had been in a storm for 36 hours, and two transports were run ashore the night before, but it was hoped would be got off by high water, with little or no damage. We hear by her that several people were drown'd, and that the oldest sailors did not remember to have seen such weather at this time of the year.

*Dublin, June 17.* William Mead, the third mate of the Benjamin East-India ship from Madras, arrived at Galway the 11th instant, brings advice, that they met with commodore Berner, with five of his Majesty's ships at Batavia, who had taken six French ships and one Spanish Manilla ship; they parted from the commodore the 28th of September last, about 20 leagues from Madras; two days before they left the commodore, there came a sloop with an express, advising that Lord Northwick had taken, about a week before that, a very rich French ship, bound for Bengal; and four or five more ships were daily expected there. The Spanish Manilla ship had nothing but chests of money. One of the prizes the commodore made a 40 gun man of war. They spoke with the Fame and Winchelsea privateers in May, 1745, and had advice that they were going to the South seas, but having met with very bad weather, the Fame was lost in going round; that some time before the Winchelsea had taken a very rich French ship bound for China, and sold at Bengal; but most of the value was on board the Fame when lost.

*June 24.* Last Thursday a ship arrived at Cork from Lisbon, by whom there is an account, that the Hardwick privateer had taken a rich plate ship, and carried her into Lisbon.

*Portsmouth, June 30.* Last Friday we received an account that the Saltash sloop of war, Capt. Pittman, which sailed yesterday was seen from Spithead, on a cruise, was lost last Tuesday afternoon in a violent storm, off Eastbourne in Sussex; and only the gunner, boatswain, and 14 men were saved; out of the whole crew.

*July 7.* This day at noon arrived an express for the troops lately disembarked from on board the transports at Spithead, to re-embark and proceed with the utmost expedition.

This day came in here Lieut. Brey, of the Duke, by whom we hear, that on the 10th instant the French fleet was seen by a Swede off Roth-bord; and that about the same time a Dutch galleon and the English fleet of 20 sail were seen from the river of Ruyter.

*Newcastle, June 21.* The Bill for the Regulation of the Militia, the Number of private Soldiers to be annually

raised in the Counties of England is as follows: The County of York 3000, Middlesex 2000, Devon 2000, Lincoln 1500, Essex 1200, Kent 1200, Norfolk 1200, Somerset 1200, Suffolk 1200, Southampton 1200, Wilts 1000, Sussex 1000, Surrey 1000, Lancaster 1000, Gloucester 1000, Cornwall 800, Northampton 800, Salop 800, Warwick 800, Dorset 800, Chester 700, Stafford 700, Leicestershire 700, Worcester 700, Derby 700, Oxford 700, Northumberland 700, Cambridge 600, Nottingham 600, Hereford 600, Durham 500, Bedford 500, Glamorgan 450, Cumberland 400, Huntingdon 400, Denbigh 350, Westmoreland 300, Monmouth 300, Montgomery 300, Caermarthen 250, Pembroke 200, Brecknock 200, Rutland 150, Radnor 150, Flint 150, Cardigan 150, Merioneth 100, Caernarvan 100, Anglesea 100. In all, 38,550.

In case of an Invasion, or Rebellion, the Militia of every County shall be sent, led by their own Officers, into any Part of England, Wales, or Berwick upon Tweed, there to remain such Rebellion be quell'd; subject to martial Law; and to receive no more Pay than his Majesty's regular Forces. Married Freeholder, nor any Person paying Land Tax for 10 years per annum, or renting 20 s. or qualified for commission'd Officer, having 300 l. personal Estate, no Clergyman, Dissenter, Teacher, Apothecary, licensed Doctors or Surgeons, to be compelled to this Service.

The Preamble of this Bill sets forth, 'That it is of absolute Necessity for England to be constantly furnished with a Body of able and expert Soldiers, Natives of that Kingdom; whom alone, under his Majesty, his Heirs, &c. the Defence of it can be legally intrusted.'

*Newcastle, June 28.* The following is an exact copy of a Letter wrote by Lord Lovat, to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, dated at Fort-William, June 12, 1746.

S I R,  
His Letter is most humbly address'd to your Royal Highness, by the very unfortunate-Simon Lord Fraser of Lovat. I durst not presume to solicit or petition your Royal Highness for any Favour, if it was not very well known to the best People in this Country attached to the Government, such as the Lord President, and by those that frequented Court at that Time, that I did more essential Service to your Royal Family in suppressing the great Rebellion in the Year 1715, with the Hazard of my Life, and the Loss of my only Brother, than any of my Rank in Scotland; for which I have three Letters of Thanks from my Royal Master, by the Hands of Earl Stanhope, then Secretary of State; in which his Majesty strongly promised to give me such Marks of Favour, as should oblige all the Country to be faithful; therefore the gracious King was as good as his word to me for as soon as I arrived at Court, and was introduced to the King by the late Duke of Argyle, I became by Degrees to be a great Favourite as any Scotchman about the Court; and often carried your Royal Highness in my Arms in the Palace of Kensington and Hampton-Court, to hold you up to your Royal Grandfather, that he might embrace you, for he was very fond of you and the young Princesses. Now, Sir, that I have to say in my present Circumstances is, that your Royal Highness will be pleased to extend your Goodness towards me, in a generous and compassionate Manner, in a deplorable Situation; and if I have the Honour to kiss your Royal Highness's Hand, I would easily demonstrate to you that I can do more Service to the King and Government, than the destroying an hundred such old and very infirm Men like me, and 70 (without the least Use of my Hands, or the least Use of advantage in any Shape to the Government) to me in the Year 1715. I presented on