

formed, is given for Tobacco in *Virginia* it must sell at home for more than 11 *l.* and therefore, as ours hardly sells at 8 *l.* for it scarcely clears 3 *l.* either the Trash must be more than a fifth part, or the deduction made by the *French* for transporting it, out of *England* must be more than we have supposed it; and consequently, in either case, there must be an absolute loss to the Province, on the Purchase-Tobacco, of more than 60000 *l.* Sterling *per annum*; as it has been proved that only a fifth part Trash, with no greater charge for carrying it to *France* than 16 *s.* on each hoghead, will occasion the loss of that sum.

AGAIN, admitting the *Virginia* Purchase-Tobacco yields at home but 11 *l.* per Hoghead, and so clears but 6 *l.* and that the Purchase-Tobacco made here sells in *London* for 8 *l.* and consequently nets 3 *l.* it is evident the Province loses 3 *l.* on every hoghead of that sort, which is 60000 *l.* Sterling *per annum* on the whole, and that merely thro' the want of an Inspection-law: For no other reason can be assigned for the difference of the price of the Tobacco of the two Colonies, but what, as may be easily shewn, will be followed with some absurdity; and if the consequences attending any position be false, the position must be so too. But this is a kind of argument that does not enlighten the mind; and tho' it would contrain, as it were, an assent from such as are acquainted with the nature of a demonstration, as it is more apt to confound the understandings, than convince the judgments of the generality of readers. It did not therefore seem sufficient to prove that the Inspection-law in *Virginia* must be the cause of the great price of Tobacco from thence, compared to what ours yields, without shewing how, and for what particular reasons (tho' in what exact proportion, with respect to one another, they operate, we do not pretend to determine), it produces that effect.

We shall conclude at present with observing, that this whole loss of 60000 *l.* Sterling, attending the Purchase-Tobacco, falls with it's entire weight on the Planters themselves; for tho' they lay it out in the country, the Purchasers can count upon no more than 3 *l.* per hoghead at home, and must sell their goods here accordingly.

N I C E (in Italy), December 16.

General Brown has appointed three detachments to advance beyond the Cyague. The first under M. Macquire, consisting of 4000 men, to dislodge the enemy from *Draguignan*. The second under Ormea, of five battalions, marches towards *Castellane, Entrevaux, Guillaume*, and those parts. And the third, under C. Odonalde, of 4000 men, marches the 16th towards *Frejus*. These three corps are to levy contributions in their respective districts, and to send subsistence to the magazines, which are to be established at *Grace*; where the head quarters will soon be fixed. Upon the 14th count Brown made a descent into the isle of *St. Marguerite* with 150 irregulars, and the same number of volunteers of the two nations under C. Galean, and Mr. Brown, an officer of his Britannic majesty's troops at *Mahon*, and a volunteer in this expedition. These troops landed happily, having received but one fire from the enemy. The descent was supported by 4 pieces of cannon posted upon the point of the continent, which faces *St. Marguerite*, and by an English bomb-vessel named the *Carcass*, commanded by capt. *Jeremy*, who distinguish'd himself by his great skill in firing. Upon the 15th a great many gun-shot were fired between the troops which had landed and the enemy in the island, without any considerable loss on either side.

Rotterdam, Jan. 3. By private letters from *Brest* we have an account, that upon the 22d past, no more than 7 ships of war of the late *D'Anville's* squadron, and 36 transports, were arrived in the ports of *France*; that the *French* had 1700 sick; and that they had buried 2800 soldiers and sailors in *America*.

Milan, Dec. 30. The revolt of the *Genoese* is become a kind of civil war. Two senators have been killed, and the doge has been deposed by the mutineers, who have conferred that title on one of their principal chiefs, said to be a carpenter by profession. This is all we know of what has pass'd in the city, from whence no person is suffered to retire, nor can gain admittance. The revolters have even refused to open the gates to their friends in the country, some of whom have desired to be admitted. 'Tis to the fidelity of a senator that general *Botta* owes his own escape, and the best part of his troops; for by this senator he was informed of the rising of the inhabitants of

the valley of *Ponsevera*, part of whom had seized the *Boche* which advice determined the general to march with all troops that were left, with the utmost diligence, for the *Tor* was soon sounded thro' the whole country, as a sign for people to fall on our troops; but happily the retreat was effected in good order by *Campo Morona*. There are upwards of 16000 men in march to join general *Botta*, one half of the *Croats* and *Waradins*, and the other regular troops. The *King of Sardinia's* troops are likewise marching to join him from parts, and a great quantity of ammunition and provisions are to be transported to *Novi*, for the use of the army.

Hague, Jan. 1. Our letters relating to the affair of *Genoa* are far from agreeable. Some English men of war attempted to batter the city; but the cannon from thence being soon pointed on the ships, they were obliged to cut their cables before they had done any considerable damage.

Jan. 3. According to letters from *Schaff* house of the *general Botta* was posted at *Gavi*, a place on the frontiers that communicates with *Lombardy*, where he expects the reinforcements to enable him to re-enter into the heart of the country. Letters from *Gavi* say, that the regiments of *Vettes, Keil, and Schulenburg*, which were marching to the *Riviera of Levante* are surrounded; but that troops were in march from the *Medocensis* to disengage them.

Jan. 4. Letters from *Provence* inform us, that gen. *Brown* has relinquished the command of the army to gen. *Roth*, and has set out for the state of *Genoa*, to take measures for reducing the revolted subjects of the republic, or bringing them to reasonable terms.

Extract of a Letter from Nice, Decem. 26.

"We are hard at work in building a very strong bridge across the *Var*, for the convenience of sending carriages with provisions after the army, who are in great want of it. The island of *St. Margerite*, near *Antibes*, has surrendered to some English men of war; in the taking of which, the British sailors have gained great reputation."

The post this moment has brought letters from *Savona*, with an account of the surrender of that important place to the king of *Sardinia*.

Florence, Decem. 17. We are in a good deal of consternation at the extraordinary change of affairs in *Italy*, which, with respect to us, is equally sudden and disadvantageous. The revolt of *Genoa* produced here very great surprize, and the necessary orders were given thereupon, but without the least notion that we were particularly interested in that event, or that it was the signal our enemies waited for, to transfer the scene of war into this country. But it was not long before we received advice from cardinal *Albani* at *Rome*, and from *Naples*, that the apprehensions they pretended to be in of an invasion, were only to colour their assembling several corps of troops with the less suspicion. Accordingly general *Brathwaiz*, who formerly commanded the troops of this duchy, and is now in the service of the king of the *Two Sicilies*, has drawn together at *Garigliano* 11000 foot, and 4000 horse; the duke de *Vicville* is also marched to *Pescaria* with 7000 foot, and 3000 horse; and another general is at the head of a third corps; and we've just grounds to believe, that the whole of this armament is intended against us; and we have but six battalions of regular troops to defend us.

L O N D O N.

Decem. 27. We learn from the *Hague*, that his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* had finally settled the proper methods for carrying into execution the plan of operations for the ensuing campaign in *Flanders*, with the *Austrian* and *Dutch* generals, to the entire satisfaction of all parties; and only waited for an answer, in form, to a memorial he had presented to the *States General*, before he sets out for *England*.

We hear the following propositions were made to the private men of the third and fourth troops of *Life-Guards*, when they were disbanded on *Wednesday* last; to the oldest, one shilling per day for their lives; to those able to go into other services, ten pounds per annum 'til they are provided for in other regiments; and to those who chuse to quit entirely, thirty pounds and their cloaths. They had likewise three weeks pay given them.

The illustrious example with regard to a national frugality and economy, we hear will be pursued after the *Holidays*, by the *Legislature*, in a strict enquiry into the conduct of the public