

dy and effectual Method be found out for the bettering it's Quality: We your Constituents do therefore recommend it to you, to endeavour to have a Law passed next Sessions of Assembly, that may effectually prevent that growing Evil of exporting trashy Tobacco. And as we conceive our Neighbours in Virginia are in this Respect a very good Example for us, we think you cannot do better, than to put the Tobacco of this Province under the same Regulation with theirs; and we hope you'll endeavour to obtain such a Resolution of the 40 per Poll, and Officers Fees, as our present Circumstances, and a new Law regulating Tobacco, make necessary. Your Care herein will be the best Way to recommend yourselves to the Esteem of,

Gentlemen,

Your very humble Servants.

PARIS, January 23, O. S.

THE last letters from Provence bring, that the army of marshal Belleisle continued it's march towards the enemy, and that it had taken Draguignan, and several other posts which the enemy had abandoned upon their approach. The Spanish troops marched with those of the king; and they write from Aix, that the infant Don Philip and the duke of Modena set out the 11th to go to the army.

Leghorn, Jan. 10. The Genoese of best circumstances, both in the capital and country, are getting off with whatever they have most valuable. This city, Florence, Lucca, and Pisa, are crowded with them. We reckon within a fortnight past, not less than 200 families of the nobility and merchants have thus retired, foreseeing their city is on the brink of ruin, and their state near a dissolution. The revolted however continue to put a good face on matters, and call themselves, in all their public papers, *The chiefs and conservators of the peopl. of Genoa.* They have even rejected the exhortatory letters sent by M de Botta, and the conditional pardon offered them by the empress-queen.

Hogue, Jan. 29, O. S. There is news from general baron de Roth, who commands the siege of Antibes, dated the 10th of last month, which takes notice, that all things were ready to begin the attack of the place by the 12th, on all sides at once, and in such a manner as will soon put the garrison under a necessity of capitulating.

We have an account that general Brown is under no apprehensions of being interrupted by the troops of marshal Belleisle; and that the Austrians under general Botta would march to Genoa, as soon as he receives his provisions, and which he daily expects.

Frankfort, Feb. 5. The court of Vienna has sent the necessary requisitorials to the princes and states of the empire, for the passage of 4000 men, which are marching from Bohemia to the Low-countries; and likewise 10,000 recruits, and their escorte (which amounts to 1000 men), the whole being destined for the Allied army.

LONDON, January 15.

The last letters from Vienna say, that her Imperial majesty has resolved to send general count Daun to replace the marquis de Botta; which gave general satisfaction, count Daun having been brought up under, and extremely beloved by field-marshal Kevenhuller, who left him all his books, plans, and papers, and who recommended him with his last breath to her Imperial majesty.

Marshal Saxe was at dinner with the French king, when his majesty drank to him by the name of marshal general of France; which gives him a command over all other marshals, and in the army even over the princes of the blood. as marshal Turenne, the last who enjoyed this honour, was killed in the field, M. de Saxe, upon accepting it, told the king, that he hoped to finish his commission in the same manner as that great man.

Extract of a private Letter from the Hague, Jan. 21.

We have by an express the agreeable news, that her Imperial majesty has already 42 battalions and 60 squadrons, which are to march immediately for the Low-countries. Our troops, and those of Great-Britain, will be compleat in good time. We hear 22000 Hanoverians will serve with us next campaign, which on our side will differ from all that have gone before it.

Jan. 17. We hear that there will be an Act of Insolvency brought into the house some time this session, all the prisons in

the kingdom being exceeding full of unhappy debtors, most of whom have been rescued through the stagnation of trade, and other unavoidable causes, occasioned by the late unnatural rebellion.

We have certain advice, that a ship belonging to admiral Medley's Squadron, has taken a sloop bound to Genoa, with 19 French Officers on board, several pieces of brass cannon, ammunition, &c.

Admiralty Office, Jan. 31. On the 21st instant, his majesty's sloop the Grenado, commanded by capt. Evans, took a French privateer off Scarborough, called La Marianne, of Calais, with 10 carriage and 6 Swivel guns, and 80 men, after an engagement of an hour, in which the Privateer had 8 men killed and 15 wounded. The Grenado did not lose a man, but received great damage in her sails and rigging; and has brought the Prize into the Humber, which had three Ransomers on board when taken.

On the 25th instant his Majesty's ship the Grand Turk, commanded by capt. Kerley, cruising between the Lizard and Scilly, fell in with the Tavignon, a Privateer of St. Maloes, with 24 Guns, and 120 men, and began to engage her about 6 o'clock; the Privateer, after two or three Broadsides, was making off, but her Rigging and sails being much shattered, and finding she could not get away, she struck about four, and is brought into Plymouth. The Privateer had one Man killed and several wounded; and the Grand Turk had not a man hurt.

We hear from Genoa, that two French officers, and a Spanish officer, prisoner on parole, were made prisoners again at the Forcing of the Bocchetta by the Austrians, and immediately hang'd upon the spot, according to the law of Arms.

It is also said, that if the Austrians take Antibes, the officers found in that Garrison will be kept close prisoners, until they are brought in, who, on their parole assisted in the Revolution at Genoa.

Marshal Belleisle's army does not consist of above 15,000 men, his regular troops; the remainder are a parcel of raw boys, and consists of a disciplined militia. General Brown's consists of near 50,000 well trained: He has thrown up no Entrenchment; but is possessed of the finest spot in Europe, and most plentiful part of the country; the Inhabitants having abandoned entirely the houses and villages. There has been a continual Desertion of Troops for 17 days together from the French to join him. His army runs seven miles deep, and fourteen in circumference, where he waits for the Gallic Visit.

Our last letters from Stockholm inform us, that the Russian Minister, Baron Koff, has actually exhibited a charge against count Tessin, in the Name of the Czarina, and has offered to exhibit his proofs in support of it. This charge has been before the secret committee, where it will be strictly examined, and count Tessin heard in his own Defence; as also in regard to another charge brought by him against such as had traduced him by sending false Accounts to the court of Petersburg, so that it is thought the Dyct will continue sitting till April.

Extract of a private Letter from Amsterdam, February 7. It is said, that an additional Body of 6000 Hessians, and another of 5000 Bavarians, will very speedily pass into the Low Countries, the Maritime Powers being at all Events determined to have the army compleat, so as to take the Field by the beginning of March.

We talk of nothing here but schemes for raising Money for carrying on the war, which every body now allows to be the Thing equally just and necessary; neither is it thought difficult to borrow any sums the Government may have occasion for at a moderate Interest, since there seems to be no hopes of bringing France into reason, but by a more vigorous Campaign than any that has yet passed since the war began. Some attempts have been made by the Emisaries of France to borrow money in these Provinces upon their Funds at five per cent. but they have met with very little encouragement, notwithstanding what they have given out since, that their Loans are full, and that the King has borrowed much cheaper this Year the sums he has occasion for, than he did the last; which is all probability owing to the apprehensions that all the Traders in his Kingdom are under as to Marfeilles and Toulon, and their West-India fleets.

Feb. 7. The reason why his royal highness the duke goes over so early, is to bring all the several Generals under one