

ted, that the siege of Genoa shall be immediately undertaken; that the king shall furnish for this expedition 13 battalions, 40 pieces of cannon, with mortars and ammunition proportionable; that the English shall favour this enterprise with all their force; and that count Brown shall reinforce the army of general Schulembourg with three the infantry he can spare. It is also stipulated, that these three powers shall sign no treaty with the republic of Genoa, without the consent of the contracting parties.

*Hague, March 7.* Letters from Milan of the 21st say, that general St. Andre being in the valley of N. D. della Vittoria, with a detachment composed chiefly of Warasins and Croats, and having heard that 800 Genoese, supported by 4000 armed peasants, guarded a post at Orighone, he caused them to be attack'd; but his people were twice repul'd, with the loss of about 400, and being upon the point of retiring, the Warasins and Croats solicited him to attempt a third attack, which was made with such fury, that the Austrians having at length forced the post, they put the whole garrison to the sword, not sparing a single man, and repul'd the peasants, who suffer'd great loss. After this expedition the said general advanced with his detachment within three miles of Genoa, where his approach, and his having set fire to two villages upon the road, had caused a great consternation, the people in the city imagining that the whole force of general Schulembourg was approaching them; but after being recovered from their first fright, the revolvers having been inform'd, that this terror had been spread by only a small detachment, caused a large body to march out of the city, in order to surprize the Austrians, who had returned to their posts, so that the Genoese met with nobody.

*Nice, Feb. 17.* We have received advice, that the commandant of St. Marguerite obliged three French and five Spanish ships to put into the port, threatening to sink them if they did not comply. They were laden with wine and provisions.

*Brussels, March 13.* Letters from Provence advise, that M. Belisle is wholly employed in making preparations for passing the Var, in order to favour the Genoese by a powerful diversion.

*Hague, March 10.* People here being attached to one party or another, talk about the conferences at Breda as they are respectively affected, and report things relating thereto as they would have them: However it's certain, that nothing very material has yet been brought upon the carpet. Indeed there are letters from that city which say, that the ministers which are assembled there behave with the utmost politeness to each other; and that they all seem pleased with the behaviour and discourse of M. de Tneil, who seems to be endowed with as happy dispositions as could be desired for determining the differences that subsist amongst the powers at war: But 'tis apprehended that the giving up of Cap-Breton will be an invincible obstacle to peace, the Britons being utterly averse to the parting with it upon any consideration whatsoever; it may however possibly be brought to it under certain restrictions; it may be, after having demolish'd Louifurg, or perhaps by parting that island between the French and English, as St. Domingo is divided between the Spaniards and the French. The English have certainly conceived so very high an idea of this island, and of the advantages which they shall reap from it, that it appears impossible to persuade them to restore it, especially to a nation that is a rival with them in commerce. Expedients upon this subject are seeking after, and possibly one may be found out, which people are he rather induced to believe, from the step which the most Christian king has just taken, of sending the sons of the Pretender out of his territories; this is looked upon as a clear indication of that monarch's desire of peace; and notwithstanding the flattery of his ministry, he seems to be convinced, that it is almost impossible for him to act offensively this campaign in the Low Countries. There is a decisive stroke to be struck, which would greatly influence the negotiations at Breda: This would be entirely to subdue the city of Genoa; but the deplorable condition in which it is said the marquis de Botta left the empress's army, does not admit of even hoping for such an event, how able and knowing in the military trade soever general Schulembourg may be; for without exaggerating, he did not find more than 3000 men, without ammunition, bare-footed and bare-legg'd, and many even without arms: There was the utmost reason, upon finding things in this state, to enquire what had been done with the exorbitant contributions which had been

raised in the Parmesan, the Placentia, and at Genoa: because they ought to have been employ'd in supplying the wants of the army, preferably to any other purpose whatsoever.

*Hague, March 7.* The news we have receiv'd from Utrecht concerning the inundation is very melancholy; great part of this fine province feels the effects of it: It has made terrible desolation in the country, where nevertheless the inhabitants had time to save their cattle and best effects, the waters having rose gradually. There is now no communication, neither by land nor water, between Utrecht and Leyden, and the waters continue still to rise.

*Liege, March 3, N. S.* The roads from Germany to the Low Countries are full of Imperial troops, which follow successively. The infantry, for the greater expedition, are carried down the river in boats.

*Hague, March 7, N. S.* We hear from Brussels, that marshal Saxe was expected there by the end of this Week; some persons belonging to his household being already arriv'd.

*Vienna, March 4.* An express is this morning arriv'd from Italy, which, it is said, brought advice, that count Schulembourg was actually marching with his army towards Genoa, and that an English squadron was cruising before that capital, in order to second the count's operations.

*Florence, Feb. 25.* The Neapolitan troops keep very quiet upon the frontiers, and the fears which we entertain'd here, that they would march through this duchy to succour the Genoese, begin to vanish.

*Parma, Feb. 22.* Fifty pieces of cannon have been drawn from the citadels of this place and Placentia, with a large quantity of ammunition, in order to be sent to Novi to general Schulembourg; and several mortars, with a great number of shells and bullets, have been sent to him from Pizzighitone. This artillery is to be employ'd in the siege of Genoa, and the troops intended for that expedition are every where in motion.

*Amsterdam, March 15.* Some of the principal merchants in France have drawn up a memorial, setting forth the flourishing condition the commerce of that country was in at the time war was declared against Great Britain, the disasters it has undergone since that time, and the total destruction it is threatened with for want of protection.

There has been added to this piece, by way of Appendix, the true estimate of the loss sustain'd since the commencement of the war with the English; which appears, after all the particulars are added together, to amount in the whole to 189 millions of Livres.

*Aix la Chapelle, March 15.* It has been resolv'd to leave 10,000 men in garrison in the town and fortress of Luxembourg, which will be plentifully supplied with provisions.

*Frankfort, March 16.* 'Tis reported here, that just now advice has been received from Italy, that the English having met with the succours which the French were sending to Genoa, five of the ships were sunk, seven taken, and the rest dispersed.

*Vienna, March 8.* The court does not seem to take any umbrage at the march of the Turkish troops from Asia into Europe, being persuaded that the Ottoman Porte will not undertake any thing contrary to the treaties subsisting between the two empires; the grand vizir having given fresh assurances thereof to her Imperial majesty's minister at Constantinople.

*Genoa, March 4.* Skirmishing has within a day or two begun again, one of the Austrian detachments has attempted to surprize, in a post near Voltri, the independent company of Barbarossa; but that company defended itself with so much bravery, that the enemy were oblig'd to retire, with the loss of several killed and wounded, their commander being of the number of the latter.

*Marseilles, March 10.* The Shebeck which carried several French officers to Genoa, returned the other day; the master of which reports, that the city was in a good condition of defence; that the new fortifications, which had been designed, were finish'd; and that a great number of cannon were mounted thereupon.

*Vienna, March 11.* Mr. Bauman, the Imperial interpreter at the Ottoman Porte, arriv'd here a few days ago from Constantinople, with letters from Mr. Penkler, her Imperial majesty's minister there, which confirm, that the grand signior has resolv'd, not only exactly to fulfil the treaties which subsist between the two empires, but has given the strongest assurances, that