

XV. The King of Sardinia shall have the Chief Command of the whole Army in Italy, whether it be assembled into one Body, or divided into Detachments for the Good of the Common Cause, pursuant to what is stipulated in this Respect in the 6th Article of the Treaty of Worms.

XVI. Their High Mightinesses engage, jointly with his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange, to employ all their Credit with the Provinces, to make them pay the Arrears of the old and new Subsidies, conformable to the annexed Specifications; and including therein the additional Subsidy of 50,000l. Sterl. or at least that the Payment thereof may be certainly made at a fixed Time, and deducting what the State has already advanced to the Empress's Troops, and for the Wages of Watermen, &c.

*Genoa, March 16.* We learn from Leghorn, that an English man of war, the *Princessa*, a sloop, and a privateer in that harbour, having spied about sixty sail of Genoese vessels coming to take in provisions at Leghorn, sailed out of the port, notwithstanding the fortrefs fired several cannon at them to restrain them from it; that three large barques, which had already entered the port, seeing the danger to which the rest of the convoy were exposed, fell on the privateer; that the engagement lasted a whole hour, during which time all the convoy safely entered the harbour, the cannon of the fortrefs never ceasing to play upon the privateer, in order to make her decline the fight, and that on our side one man only was killed, and one wounded. The loss of the English is unknown; but they add that a great concourse of people stood in the Mole to view the battle.

N. B. They do not tell us what became of the man of war and sloop during the combat.

*Brussels, March 31.* According to the last advices from Paris, one would think, that notwithstanding the length of the war, the court does not as yet feel either the want of men or money. The military establishment, by land and sea, in Europe and in the Indies, for the year 1747, amounted to five hundred and twenty thousand men. The same military establishment as fixed for 1748, and signed by the secretary of war, amounts to six hundred and fifty four thousand men. We are nevertheless sensible, that it has been with infinite difficulty the subsidies for this year have been raised here, and by raising them, the people are brought into such a state of indigence, that to seee them next year will be a thing impossible. A lieutenant general, in the Spanish service, is arrived here lately, to raise recruits for the Walloon guards; and it is really wonderful to see the strange effect of this, for tho' we can hardly drag the people with halters into our service, he raises them with ease, so fond they are of being soldiers of his Catholic majesty. The Dutch are certainly in earnest in their design of destroying our naval force, for they have actually offered a reward of 858,000 florins for taking or sinking a ship of war of forty guns and 250 men; and proportionably for ships of a larger or lesser size.

*Antwerp, April 4.* The garrison and inhabitants of Bergen-op-Zoom have now got provisions for three or four months; the convoy was so strong, that tho' many of the enemies detachments from the neighbouring hills saw its approach, they did not make the least attempt to oppose it. But on the return of the convoy; some hussars in the evening fell upon part of the train, and carried off about 20 horses.

*Paris, April 5.* The marquis de Conflans, governor of St. Domingo, who is just return'd from England, where he has been a prisoner, is preparing to set out for his government. This chief d'Escadre, will command three men of war, which are to be convoy to a fleet of 40 merchant ships.

*Hague, April 16.* We have received advice, that his royal highness the duke of Cumberland has established his quarters at Hellenrouk, near Ruremonde; that the Imperial, British and Hanoverian troops were to join this day, and that they would then form an army of above 70,000 men; consequently some important news must soon be expected from those parts.

L O N D O N

*March 1.* We have a very remarkable account from Guernsey, which may be depended on for Truth, viz. In December 1744, the Torrington man of war, being then in Guernsey, took under her convoy several ships bound to sundry ports of England. The opportunity of a man of war (and especially of so large an one, which very seldom happens) induced many merchants of that island, where bills were at that time very scarce, to send a large sum in specie, by the fleet; and among the rest there was above 100 l. put on board the expedition, capt. Stephen Mourant. — The fleet was soon separated, in a very violent storm, whereby most of the ships were lost, and

capt. Mourant to save his life, was obliged to run into Cherbourg, where his vessel was immediately seized and confiscated. But the Guernsey owners, after several fruitless attempts, have lately found means to buy the Ship from the French, and bring her into Guernsey by means of Swedish sailors, when, to the surprize of every body, and to the great joy of the captain (who had greatly suffered in his character, as being supposed to have secreted the money to his own use) the whole sum was found, except one or two guineas, (in the presence of several merchants) in the place where it had been before hid, that very day three years. — It is very remarkable, that the French having information, by means of some passengers, that there was money on board, not only made the strictest search every where, but even unlined the ship twice to find where it was.

*Extract of a letter from Aix la Chapelle, April 8.*

"This place is at present the centre of business, and full of strangers of all ranks, who resort hither to be partakers of the diversions, shows and entertainments usual at congresses, which is likely to be all the benefit Europe will reap from this, notwithstanding the flying reports spread about of an approaching unavoidable peace. At the visit L—d S—h paid M. de St. Severin the Day before yesterday, the latter intimated, that he was charged to insist upon a settled provision for the maintenance of a certain exil'd family, which had long been a burthen to his master, and other Roman catholic courts; to which the other minister replied, with some warmth, that the bare mentioning this article in the conferences, in form, must unavoidably ruin the design of their meeting, since he would that moment withdraw from the congress, and did not doubt but that the ministers of his master's allies would follow his example."

*March 29.* We learn from Dresden, that a very warm application has been made to his Polish majesty, on behalf of the count de la Selle, a French officer in the regiment of Marck, said to be charged with a commission from the king his master to the magistrates of Dantzick, in which city he has been arrested, at the request of the Russian commissary, as a deserter from that service, which he quitted without leave. It is supposed he has been concerned in some mysterious practices, and that this affair of his will make a great deal of noise.

According to some late letters from Vienna, the Imperial court complains of that of Turin, as making by his ministers count de Carales and Gen. de la Rocca, too extravagant demands. "The king, say these letters, demands, that the ten battalions of our troops, which are in the Western Riviera to cover his dominions and conquests, shall be reinforced by a body of the same force, and that the sixteen battalions, which general Nadasti has at Novi, to cover the Placerin, shall be reinforced with eight or ten battalions more. He also desires that a body of our troops shall be sent into the island of Corsica, to facilitate the conquest of it."

Our letters from Turin say, that the Sardinian forces are in good order, and that every thing is disposing so as that they may take the field whenever the season will permit; and that general Sinclair is very impatiently expected there, in order to assist at the conferences which will be shortly held for settling the operations of the campaign, notwithstanding the Report prevails, as if her Imperial majesty intended to change the general officers that at present command her forces in that country.

On wednesday last three students were brought to town from Oxford, and carried before his grace the duke of Newcastle, for drinking the Pretender's health; and they were all ordered into the custody of a messenger.

We hear that an officer of distinction is ordered into custody, and that a messenger is gone into Oxfordshire to bring him up. We have accounts from Lisbon, dated the 15th of February, N. S. that they are making vast preparations for sending considerable reinforcements to their settlements in the East Indies; and that a project has been formed for recovering several territories upon the continent, of which the Portuguese have been heretofore dispossessed by the natives. The same letters add that there were then in the haven of Lisbon the following ships of several nations, viz. one hundred and eleven English, thirty Dutch, eight Swedes, ten Danes, two Venetians, six Hanburghers, ten Lubeckers, and four Dantzickers.

*March 24.* We hear that a scheme is on foot, and will be speedily put into execution, for regulating naval courts-martial, whereby all, or at least most of the inconveniences to which they have been exposed, and which they have so long and loudly complained of, will be remedied, more especially drawing trials before them into a tedious and unnecessary length, by frequent adjournments. It is also said, that such as shall for the future prevaricate before these judicatories, or are guilty of