

Spain's Death two Couriers were dispatched to the King of the Two Sicilies, one by Land and the other by Sea. And that by the King's Will, the King of the Two Sicilies is appointed sole Heir to the Crown of Spain, and the Queen Dowager, Regent till his Arrival. She has accordingly taken the Reins of Government. All the Officers of State are continued in their Employments.

We are informed, that the Enemy used their utmost Efforts to destroy Admiral Boscawen's Barge, when he removed himself to the Newark. The Admiral's Boats attended him full of Officers and Men, who remained with him on board the Newark during the Remainder of the Engagement, which on the Enemy's side was very bloody, as confessed by several of their Officers.

Admiral Boscawen, immediately after he had taken the three French Men of War, and destroyed two, dispatched the Success Man of War with an Express to Sir Edward Hawke, acquainting him with what he had done; that he might look out for the other Division of the French Fleet.

Monf. Bompas is daily expected back to Old France, of which Sir Edward Hawke has had Notice; so that it is very probable he may fall in with him, as well as with the separated Ships of M. de la Clue's Squadron, should they attempt the Port of Brest.

A Loan is opened at the Exchequer for 200,000 l. upon the Vote of Credit, upon the same Terms and Conditions as the former Loan of 300,000 l.

We are informed that his Majesty has ordered it to be signified to a certain Gentleman, that he has no further Occasion for his Services.

We are informed, that the true Name of the famous French Partisan, Ficher lately killed by Capt. Hervey, was Fisher; that he was the Son of a Fisher, who formerly kept a King's-Head Tavern in Holbourn, and was committed to Newgate for the Murder and Robbery of a Gentleman, whom he went to see late home. He broke out of Newgate at the same Time with the famous Johnson the Smuggler, 20 Years ago.

It is said that the true Name of M. Thourot, who commands a small Squadron at Dunkirk, is Brand, that he was bred a black man, under his Father, who resided at Bogue, near-end, about a Mile East of Kircaldy in Scotland: Being of a restless Disposition, he quitted his Business and went to Sea, and at the Conclusion of the Peace, was serving as a Boatswain aboard one of his Majesty's Ships of War; but being discharged with many others, he went to France, where his Knowledge of Sea Affairs, his intrepid Courage, and his aspiring Genius, entitled him to Favour, and at length raised him to the Employment he now fills. These Discoveries were lately made by a Sailor of one of the Merchant Ships taken by the Belleisle Privateer. The Sailor was an old Acquaintance of Brand's. Thourot took particular Notice of him all the Time he was on board, and upon his Arrival in France, gave him his Liberty.

September 13. We hear a Messenger arrived on Tuesday Night from Germany, with an Account of the Surrender of the City and Citadel of Munster, with the large Magazine there.

Yesterday an Account arrived, that the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick had attacked the Rear of the French Army near Marpourg and had killed near 300 French, and taken 200 Prisoners; that the French had abandoned Marpourg, with the large Magazine in it; and were precipitately retiring to Frankfort.

They write from Hamburg of the 1st Instant, that an English Man of War was arrived in the River Elbe with 60,000 l. Sterling on board for the King of Prussia.

The French Ambassador in Holland is labouring with great Assiduity to borrow a large Sum in his Majesty's Name; but according to our private Letters, there are little Hopes of his succeeding.

They write from Paris, that since the Death of the Catholic King, their Ministry are full of Thought. As the Queen Dowager is appointed Regent till the Arrival of Don Carlos, they flatter themselves that she will give Things a Turn favourable for France; but on the other hand they are afraid of Mr. Wall, who will do his utmost, they say, to defeat the Designs of their Friends.

An Aid de Camp of the Duke de Broglie writes, that they lost so many Men in their Retreat, that the Army was diminished near one half.

By Letters from Stockholm of the 26th ult. we hear, that they had Advice from Pomerania on the 11th, that the Swedish Army decamped, and had fixed it's Head-Quarters at Loitz; and that on the 14th, 2000 Men embarked on board some Gallies, attended by 2 Bomb Ketches, and other Vessels,

under the Command of Lieut. General Ferfen and Major General Carpien. They are destined for an Expedition which is kept very secret.

By a Persian arrived in Town, who left Dunkirk last Monday Night, there is certain Advice, that there were 1500 Men actually then on board M. Thourot's little Squadron, which was waiting an Opportunity to get out.

By the last Letters from Admiral Boscawen's Fleet, Admiral Broderick was failed in Quest of the six Ships of M. de la Clue's Squadron that had been seen in the Streights Mouth; but we are assured there is no certain Account of any more of that Squadron being taken.

It is reported that M. de la Clue, who was Commander in Chief of the Toulon Squadron, died of the Wounds he received in the late Engagement, soon after he got on shore.

The following is said to be an Abstract of what was lately delivered to the Marquis of Stanville, Ambassador from the Court of Versailles at Vienna.

"The Marquis of Stanville shall remonstrate in the strongest Terms to the Court of Versailles, that Marshal Belleisle's Letter to Marshal Contades, whose Authenticity cannot be called in Question, hath thrown the Court of Vienna into a very great Surprise. That the Triple Alliance had two principal Objects: 1st, The reconquering Silesia: 2d, The restoring of Saxony to his Majesty the King of Poland. That his most Christian Majesty obligeth himself powerfully to contribute to the happy Success of both. That contrary to his Promise, he hath hitherto done nothing, nor taken any one single Step towards them. That M. de Belleisle's Letter shows the actual Disposition of the Court of Versailles not to help her Majesty in any of these Points; but only to push the War the carries on against the King of England, for her private Views, and by waste the Electorate of Hanover, without giving any Directions for strong Detachments, in order to recover Saxony, or make a Diversion on this Side of Magdebourg: By which it appears that his most Christian Majesty hath actually neglected the most essential Parts of the said Alliance. And therefore her Majesty perceiving herself intirely forsaken, thinks it high Time to take the most proper Measures for the Honour of her Crown and the Safety of her Dominions."

The Italian Politicians have settled the Affairs of Italy in the following Manner. One of the King of the Two Sicilies two Sons is to be King of Naples. The Siennois is to be exchanged against the Duchy of Ferrara; and the Duke of Parma is to have the Remainder of the grand Duchy of Tuscany (by Agreement between the Courts of France and Vienna) with the Title of King, which a certain Power will yield him in Consideration of some Millions. The King of Sardinia is to be put into Possession of Placentia, and some other small Tracts of Country; and the Royal Infanta Isabella of Parma is to bring with her as a Dowry to the Arch-Duke Joseph of Austria the Duchy of Lorraine.

There is Intelligence that the Austrians and Russians are resolved to be upon the Defensive during the Remainder of the Campaign.

Letters from Leipzig of the 17th past advise, that 500 Workmen were daily employed in strengthening the Fortifications of Magdebourg, as if the Prussians were apprehensive of a Siege; they not only pulled down the Houses in the Suburbs, but have also demolished the Monastery of Bergen situated in that Neighbourhood.

Sept. 18. We learn from Dunkirk, that on the 2d Instant, about Six o'Clock, 1500 Men marched into the Town, composed of Detachments from the French and Swiss Guards, and the Picquets of Bourbonnois, la Couronne, Isle de France, Artois, &c. who were all embarked by Nine on board the Squadron, composed of the following Frigates; le Marshal de Belleisle, la Terpichore, l'Amarante, le Begon, and la Bond, under the Command of M. Thurot. All the Snows, Barks, and Boats, that were taken up there, are ordered to the Coasts of Normandy, to take on board a Body of Forces, commanded by the Duke d'Aiguillon.

During the Time Admiral Rodney lay off Havre de Grace (making a Feint of recommencing Hostilities) the Enemy, in the utmost Consternation, collected the Troops from every Quarter, lighting up their Beacons for that Purpose, expecting the English would make a Descent, they having, in their former Expedition, destroyed every Thing within Reach of their Cannon and Mortars; but at last the English Squadron failed in the Night to join Commodore Boys, before Dunkirk, their joint Instructions being to destroy, if possible, the Shipping in that Harbour; to which End they have three old Fireships with them.

Extra of a Letter from Portsmouth, September 15. "Yesterday arrived Admiral Boscawen in the Name of 90 Guns, with the Culloden of 70, Warpsire of 70, America of 60, Portland of 50, Veluvius and Zetina Fireships, and Le Modeste, and Le Temeraire, of 74 and 64 Guns, their Prizes. The Centaur, the other French Prize, is gone with the Edgar to Gibraltar."

On Sunday Admiral Boscawen arrived at his House at the Admiralty, from Portsmouth. Yesterday Admiral Boscawen waited on his Majesty at Kensington, and was most graciously received.

Admiral Boscawen has brought Home with him near 800 French Prisoners; and it is thought about 400 of the French were killed and wounded in the Engagement.

From the last London Gazette, it should seem, that Marshal Daun has let Prince Henry of Prussia recover his Communication with the King's Army, whilst himself endeavours to get at Hand to support the Russians, or to be supported by them.

September 21. They write from Paris, that the Defeat of their Mediterranean Squadron makes a very strong Impression. The King has given the Command of his Army in Germany to Marshal d'Estrees, with no other Instructions than to retrieve, as soon as may be, the Honour of the Gallic Arms.

Kinsale, Sept. 17. This Day arrived off this Port and came into this Harbour, the three following Ships from India; the Icheester, Capt. Ward; the London, Capt. Alwright; and Egmont, Capt. Mears; all from Bencoolen, Bengal, and Madras. These are three of the four Ships that were reported to be taken by the French Fleet, off the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena, with four other Ships not yet arrived, who parted from them in great Distress of Weather.

Dublin, Sept. 22. By the East India Ships arrived at Kinsale, we learn, that the English Forces in that Part of the World have retaken Fort St. David's, Vizacapatan, and Vifac; that Admiral Pocock hath taken two French Men of War, viz. one of 74, and the other of 50 Guns; and that our Forces in general have been extremely successful against the French in every Part of India.

Extra of a Letter from on board the Icheester Indiaman, in Kinsale Harbour.

"Our People in India had an Engagement with the French, who were almost all cut off. One of the Black Nabobs who pretended to side with us, stood still till we had routed the French, and then fell to killing and plundering the Run-aways, from whom he got great Plunder; the French had at that Time half as many more Europeans in their Army than we. There were on our side a great many Officers killed and wounded; but it is thought from the severe Repulse the French met with, and the Nabobs in their Interest, that our People may rest unmolested for some Time, having got immense Plunder from them."

BOSTON, November 12.

Since our last there have arrived here upwards of 20 Sail of Vessels, from Quebec, most of which have been employed in his Majesty's Service, as Transports and Store ships, in the Expedition up the River St. Lawrence: They left Quebec the 18th of October, with a Number of others that had been employed in the same Service, bound for Europe and several of the Ports on this Continent, under Convoy of the Scarborough, Capt. Stott: In these Vessels are a Detachment of the Train of Artillery, which with Capt. McCleod's Company of the Train, are to be stationed here this Winter; a Number of the Officers who have been wounded in the Siege of Quebec are on board the Vessels, destined for Philadelphia, New-York, and this Place: In one of the Ships are the Seamen raised by this Province in the Spring to serve on board his Majesty's Ships, who have been discharged, agreeable to Admiral Saunders's Engagement; as also a Number of the Rangers: The Louisburg Grenadiers were sent to that Place, under Convoy of the Porcupine Sloop of War, which after seeing them into Port, proceeded home.

Our Advices from Quebec are, That General Monckton had almost recovered of his Wound; that he would tarry there till the last of the Ships left that Place, which was judged would be about the 25th of the Month, when Admiral Saunders, who had hoisted his Flag on board the Somerset, with General Townsend, as also the other Men of War, would sail for England, excepting 5 Ships of the Line, which were to be stationed this Winter at Halifax, under Commodore Lord Colvil; General Monckton intended for New-York; General Murray to command the Town, and all the regular effective Troops, which would amount to above

above 5500 Men Winter. They were daily bringing themselves, and That great Number Bouconville's about three L consisted of 60 but were great such large Broken Army Necessary; above the Town when they sub immediately: Th very scarce am bitants, being they call their ries of the En had gone after what Force wa gates and Trau Dist. nce above nor were they taken an Oppo to haul them o ble for our S Ships before Provisions, Po for the Garriso Soldiers and amounted to ab

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