

... which expressed the most sincere desire to see the Peace of Europe restored. The ten Imperial Cities were bound to receive the Peace of Westphalia with the sword of Justice, and remain, now, lasting Monuments, which others may expect from Power unrestrained by Law.

The Treaty of the Pyrenees still enlarged the Boundaries of France, especially on the Side of Spain; and the Spanish thought themselves safe from further Losses, by the Marriage of their Infants to Lewis the XIV. who, upon that Occasion, solemnly with her, made a formal Renunciation of all her Rights to succeed to any Part of the Spanish Possessions. And yet, with unparalleled Insolence, seven Years had scarcely elapsed before France was again attacked, on Pretence of those very Rights which had been so lately renounced, and which, even that they had not been renounced, must have appeared chimerical, unless a Sister could have a Right to succeed in Preference to her Brother.

The Peace of Nimègue restored the Tranquillity of Europe, which the Division of Holland by the French had disturbed. But scarcely was the Peace signed before it was shamefully violated. The Decrees of the Chambers of Renunciation, by which Lewis the XIV. seized so many Territories, to which he has not the least Right; the Surprisal of Strasbourg, and the Blockade of Luxembourg, showed such a Wantonness of Ferocity, as no History of the most barbarous and unpolished Savages could well exceed; and justly drew from the common Oppressor, the joint Vengeance of offended States.

Was it ignorant of the Story of the Partition Treaty? Scarcely ratified and agreed to preserve that Tranquillity which the Treaty of Ryswick had just restored to Europe, it was no sooner made than it was shamefully abandoned by the Court of France; and for such Reasons as will, upon every Occasion, justify every Intolerance. The Terms of the Treaty, indeed, was violated, they must own;—but the Spirit of it was what ought to be attended to. And by such a Comment, whether of a mortal Soporifer, than of a most Christian King, his Grandson was assisted in placing himself on the Throne of Spain.

The Politics of Lewis the XV. have been faithfully copied from those of his Great-Grandfather; and the Behaviour of France, upon the Death of Charles the VI. is a fresh Proof, of how little Use are the most solemn Treaties, with a Power that knows no Ties but those of Interest.—The Treaty of Utrecht had but two or three Years before, annexed to the Crown of France, the Dutchy of Lorraine; a Cession which was purchased, and purchased cheaply, by the Guarantee of the Pragmatic Sanction. By this Supplication, France was under the most solemn Engagements to support the Queen of Hungary in the Possession of all her Father's Dominions. But how was the Engagement fulfilled? Perfidy will scarcely believe such bare-faced Perfidy was possible, as our Times saw was actually avowed upon that Occasion. Germany was, instantly, covered with the Armies of France, to assist the Elector of Bavaria, in an Attempt to overturn the Pragmatic Sanction so lately guaranteed by them, and to declare that Princes whom they were bound by a Treaty, sworn to in the Name of the Holy Trinity, to protect and defend from all her Enemies.

1648. + Article 73. & seq. + Article 88. Le Roi de France ne s'engage, par ses villes de la Provinces, que le simple Droit de Protection, qui appartient a la Maison d'Autriche. § 1649. + Article 10. + Article 1738.

[To be continued in our next.]

P A R I S, March 21.

THE Subtile Frigate, which arrived at Port l'Orient on the 16th Inst. from the Coast of Ceromandel, has brought Letters from those Parts, dated October 15, 1759, which advise, that on the 9th of Sept. M. d'Ache's Squadron discovered the English Fleet under Ad. Pocock; that next Day the two Fleets engaged for two Hours, without any manifest Advantage on either Side; that on the 15th of that Month M. d'Ache anchored at Pondicherry and landed the Troops, Stores, and other Effects he had on board; and that having failed again on October 1, he returned with all his Ships to the Isle de France.

The same Letters add, that on the 30th of Sept. there was a very smart Action between our Troops and those of the English at Bandabache, near Arcate. The English consisted of 1700 Whites and 4000 Blacks, we had only 1100 Whites. The Action lasted five Hours, but in the End we remained Masters of the Field. The English had 350 killed in the Action, and a great Number wounded, besides five Officers and 55 private Men made Prisoners. We also took four Pieces of Cannon and two Waggon laden with Stores. We had only 36 killed and 78 wounded.

Dunkirk, March 12. The Loss of the brave Therot, whom our Town has in a Manner adopted, afflicts us much; but is not irreparable. Captain Delille, one of our Townsmen (who took the Thames Turkeyman) has proclaimed himself his Successor.

L O N D O N.

April 2. By Advices from Upper Silesia we learn, that the Prussian Troops that were posted in that Country under the Command of Lieutenant-General Goltze, have retired as far as Neifs; that their Rear Guard skirmished all the Way with the Van of the Corps under General Laudohn, in which Skirmishes the Austrians had above 400

Men killed, and 1000 wounded; on the Prussian Side only 25 were killed, and 72 wounded. Some Prisoners were made by each Party, and the Austrians picked up 5 Baggage Waggon, and 18 loaded with Flour and Oats.

On Tuesday was sent into Plymouth by the Antelope Man of War, the Villegenie Privateer, of St. Maloes, of 14 Guns and 60 Men, commanded by Captain Chateaubrian.

The Antelope Man of War has taken up the Crew belonging to the Mary, Ogilvey, of and for London from Antigua, with 150 Hogheads of Sugar, which Ship foundered 70 Leagues to the Westward of Scilly.

The Speedwell, Barnard, from Virginia for London, was taken 100 Leagues to the Westward of Ireland, by the Pallas Privateer of Bayonne, and retaken the 11th ult. by the Tyger, Burrows, from Liverpool to Jamaica, in Lat. 45, Long. 10, and brought into Liverpool.

April 7. Yesterday the Honourable General Howard, General Waldegrave, Lord Hinchinbrook, Lord Downe, and several other Officers, set out for Germany.

April 9. The Le Providence, of St. Maloes, a Privateer of 4 Guns, and 27 Men, that was taken off the Lizard, and sent into Falmouth some Days ago, was taken by the Lynn Man of War, Capt. Walter Stirling.

April 11. The Vengeance Frigate has brought into Plymouth the Count de Nancy Privateer, of St. Maloes, of four Guns, and 39 Men.

This Morning the Honourable Marquis of Granby, accompanied by Colonel Pitt, and several other Officers, set out for Harwich, to embark for Germany.

April 12. A large Quantity of Cloathing is sent to North-America, for the Use of his Majesty's Troops on that Station.

Admiralty-Office, April 10. In the Course of a few Days last past, Advices have been received here, of the following Privateers of the Enemy having been taken or destroyed.

The Chevalier Barro, of Bavonne, having 20 Guns, and 146 Men; taken the 25th of March, to the Westward, by his Majesty's Ship the Repulse.

A Shallop Privateer of 6 Guns, drove on shore by two Cutters, the 27th of March, near Calais, where she bilged.

The Providence of St. Malo, having 4 Guns, and 32 Men, taken the 1st of April, in the Channel, by his Majesty's Ship the Lynn.

A Schooner Privateer, having 4 Carriage and 6 Swivel Guns, and 38 Men; taken the 3d of April, off Plymouth, by his Majesty's Ship the Rochester.

A Lug-sail Privateer, with 26 Men, taken the 5th of April, off the Start, by the Peggy Sloop.

The Villegenie Privateer, of St. Maloes, having twelve Carriage and 6 Swivel Guns; taken the 5th of April, off the Lizard, by his Majesty's Ship the Antelope.

The Chauve-Souris, of Cherbourg, with 17 Men, taken the 6th of April, off the Isle of Wight, by his Majesty's Ship the Kington.

A small Brig Privateer; taken the 6th of April, off the Berry Head, by his Majesty's Ships Vengeance and Mercury.

The Mercury of Rochelle, having 10 Carriage and 10 Swivel Guns, and 90 Men; taken the 6th of April, between Portland and Torbay, by the Carcafs Sloop.

A Lug-sail Privateer, of the Isle of Brehat, having two Carriage and 4 Swivel Guns, and 24 Men; taken the 6th of April, off Portland, by his Majesty's Ship the Launceston.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, April 8. King Stanislaus having wrote a Letter to the King of Great-Britain, making him an Offer of the City of Nancy to hold the Congress in, his Britannic Majesty returned him an Answer to the following Effect. "I have a due Sense of your Majesty's obliging Offer of your City of Nancy for holding a Congress in, in case the Powers at War should be inclined to put a Stop to the Effusion of human Blood. I should be extremely glad that the Negotiations so much to be desired, were carried on under your Majesty's Eye; but as the City of Nancy is not conveniently situated for all the Powers who are interested in the great Work of a Peace, I can only thank your Majesty for the obliging Offer of your good Offices, and of the City of Nancy for the Seat of the Negotiation."

This Letter, and the Declaration which the French Ambassador delivered last Wednesday to the States General, in the Name of the King his Master, revive our Hopes, that the Congress may be held at Breda. The French Declaration was, in Substance, as follows.

"That his Most Christian Majesty was highly

sensible of the Offer their High Mightinesses had made of the Town of Breda for holding the Congress: That his Majesty, to give a fresh Proof of his sincere Desire to increase the good Harmony that subsisted between him and their High Mightinesses, accepted their gracious Offer with Pleasure; but as he could do nothing without the Consent of his high Allies, it behoved him to wait for their Answer, which could not fail to be favourable, if nothing but the Place for holding the Congress remained to be settled."

A Letter from the Hague, of the 11th Instant, says, that since the delivering of the aforesaid Declaration, Bills on Saxony, and particularly Leipzig, which two Months before no Body would take but at 50 per Cent. Discount, had rose 25 per Cent.

The same Letters tell us, that General Yorke had delivered, on the preceding Tuesday, the King his Master's Answer to the Offer made by the States General of the Town of Breda for holding the Congress: which Answer imported, "That the King his Master thanked their High Mightinesses for the sincere Desire they express to put an End to the Ravages of War, which carry Desolation all over Europe; that he readily accepted their gracious Offer, and would be extremely pleased, from his high Regard and invariable Friendship for their High Mightinesses, that all the other Powers at War should likewise accept it." Notwithstanding this Answer, the People of Holland are afraid that the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg will want the Congress to be held in some Place out of the Territory of the Republic.

Geffort, March 31. Yesterday Afternoon we had the pleasing Sight of the Marshal Belleisle, and the two French Frigates, sailing into the Harbour. Over the French Pendant of each, was hoisted the English, and the same over their Ensigns, which made a pretty Appearance.

Portsmouth, April 1. The Devonshire, Captain Darby, Swiftsure, Sir Thomas Stanhope, the Montague, Captain Rowley, and Rochester, Captain Burnet, are ordered to America.

All the Men of War of 70, 80, and 90 Guns, are ordered to be got ready for Sea with the utmost Expedition.

Dublin, April 10. Tuesday died on Aston's Kay, Mr. John Ellis, aged 26 Years. He was one of the fattest Men in the World. His Coffin measured six Feet in Length, three Feet and a Half broad, and the same in Depth.

B O S T O N, June 2.

Captain Evers, Wilson, and Watt, left Portsmouth about 34 Days ago, in Company with the Virginia and Quebec Fleets, the former consisting of 50 Sail, under Convoy of a 60 Gun Ship, the latter of 17 Sail, with Stores for Quebec, were under Convoy of the Devonshire and Kington Men of War, of 64 Guns each: Captain Evers informs, that three Men of War, and a Number of Transports, having about 6000 Men and Horses on board, had sailed from the North, to reinforce the Allied Army in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand. That the French were so much elated upon their Privateer's taking so rich a Prize as the Thames from Leghorn bound to London, supposed to be worth near 100,000 l. Sterling, that they had fitted out 14 large Privateers to cruise about the Chops of the Channel, but that by the Vigilance of some of our cruising Ships of War, five of them were taken and the others drove into Port, so that the Channel is now clear of them.

In Capt. Watt came Passenger the brave General Winslow.

We learn by a Vessel arrived at Salem from Gibraltar, that one of his Majesty's Sloops of 16 Guns, and 75 Men, had taken a fine new French Ship of 22 Guns and 170 Men, fitted for a Privateer, but laden with Stores, bound from Marseilles, for Martinico and sent her into Gibraltar.

We hear from Albany, that about ten Days ago, two of the Regulars were taken Prisoners, and carried off by the Enemy.

Saturday last a Sloop arrived here from Louisburg in 7 Days, with Dispatches for his Excellency Gen. Amherst, which were brought there by one of his Majesty's Ships of War, and Yesterday Morning an Express set out from hence for Albany.

By her we learn, that Colonel Balfide with a Company of Miners, was arrived there, in order to demolish the Works at that Place.

We hear that Captain John Rouse, Commander of the Sutherland Man of War, died lately at Portsmouth, of a Fever.

N E W P O R T, June 3.

REMARKS at QUEBEC, from October 27, 1759, to May 8, 1760.

1759. } CAME down two French Schooners, Oct. 27. } from Montreal, with Flags of Truce.

21. Came down...
22. The...
23. Some of...
24. The River...
25. The River...
26. A Party...
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