which this Nation may suffer from its Re-establishment, would have been fatally experienced.

Though [illegible] made at the Conclusion of the last War (which I am ashamed to call a Peace, as it settled nothing that was before in Doubt between the two Nations) the Peace of *Utrecht* concerning *Dunkirk*, was, nevertheless in its most essential Part, restored to its full Force. I say, in its most *Essential* Part; because, though the 12th Article of the Treaty of *Aix la Chapelle* left *Dunkirk* in the State it then was, with Regard to its Fortifications to the Land; the same Article revived our Right to the Demolition of its Port, by stipulating *that ancient Treaties are to be observed in Regard to the Port, and the Works on the Sea side.*

Little or nothing was done between the Conclusion of the Peace, and the breaking out of the present War, towards carrying into Execution this fresh Promise. On the contrary, the enlarging of the Fortifications of *Dunkirk*, is mentioned in his Majesty's Declaration of War, three Years ago, as one of the fresh Heads of Injury offered to *England*. And whoever reflects upon the Transactions, since that Period, will see that *Dunkirk* is restored to its original Importance. Its Privateers have done infinite Mischief to our Trade; a Squadron of his Majesty's Navy, in vain blocked up its Harbour lately, to prevent the sailing of *Tourville's* Fleet; and, it is well known, that the long threatened Invasion of these Kingdoms, which *France*, in Despair, certainly meditated, would have been attempted from this Place, if the Destruction of their Men of War by *Hawke*, had not taught them the Absurdity of invading us in their much celebrated *par Fort de Peau*, which, we may well suppose, will hardly be [illegible], when their Fleets, really formidable, have been defeated in the Attempt.

* [illegible] having, in my Possession, an Original Copy of the Treaty of Utrecht, I have made Use of Lamberti's Translation.

† For the Particulars of the French Encroachments in America, [illegible] I have only given a Sketch of, see the Memorials of the Commissioners, Dr. Mitchell's Claim to America; the Doctor's and Mr. Evans's Maps, and many other Treatises.

‡ March 2d 1708. *The Lords having first drawn up Address to the Commons for their Concurrence, relating to certain Conditions to be insisted upon, as the sine qua non, of a Treaty with France, Mr. Secretary Boyle represented, That the British Nation have shown a most Expense of Blood and Treasure, for the Prosecution of this unnatural War, it was but just they should reap some Benefit by it. Peace, and the Town of Dunkirk being a Nuisance to Britain, that took the Occasion and did expatiate upon the Disadvantages and Hardships to be inflicted upon, in the ensuing Treaty of Peace, and inserted in the Address, which was unanimously Resolved, and carried back to the Lords.* See Chandler's *Debates of Parliament*, Vol. [illegible] P. 122.

‖ Chandler's *Debates*, Vol. 8. P. 60.

§ See the Report of the Secret Committee, P. 15. *The following French from a Letter of Monsr.* Torcy *to Mr.* St. John *is remarkable:* "*The Renunciation desired would be null and void, as being by the fundamental Laws of* France; *according to which Laws the next near Prince to the Crown is, of Necessity, the Heir thereof.* —— *This Law is looked upon, as the Work of Time, which hath established all Monarchies, and we are persuaded in* France *that GOD only can abolish it. No Royal Assembly, therefore, can dispense it; and if the King of Spain should consent it for the Sake of Peace, and in Consideration of the Kingdom of Great-Britain, they would deem this Consent [illegible] as a sufficient Expedient to prevent the Mischiefs it may occasion.*"

¶ Sir William Windham.

** *The Memorial is dated* July 1, 1712.

†† *In* 1712.

[To be continued in our next.]

BRUSSELS, *April* 3.

EIGHTEEN Battalions and Twenty-two Squadrons of French Troops are soon expected to pass through this City, on their March to the Army of the most Christian King in Germany.

Nuremberg, April 4. On the first of this Month there passed by this Town a Train of Artillery, consisting of 24 Pieces of large Cannon, with 20 Waggons, laden with Ammunition, going to the Army of the Empire.

Paderborn, April 8. The Army is greatly increased within this Week past: the Regiments are complete; the Artillery is in fine Order; and the Magazines are all formed. By the present Disposition of our Forces, we are perfectly secure from any Attempts of the French; who gave out, some Days ago, that their Intention was to give us Battle before the Arrival of the British Troops. We had some Apprehensions of their Design, by the different Parties sent out by Marshal Broglio to reconnoitre our Chain, and this occasioned Prince Ferdinand to alter our Situation; but we have neither seen nor heard any thing further of them for these eight Days past. The Army will doubtless take the Field the Beginning of next Month.

Versailles, April 10. Since the Marshal Duke de Broglio has brought back the Troops into their Quarters, we no longer doubt of the Superiority of the King's Armies for the approaching Campaign. This General would not have given this Demonstration of being secure, had he not been certain that the Enemy could not surprize him offensively. The Castle of Marpourg, we are assured, will be the Object of the first Operation.

Hague, April 12. We do not hear that France and her Allies have as yet made any Overtures wherein to found a Suspension of Arms, and much less a Treaty, as is usual in Cases of this Nature, before the Meeting of a Congress: In all Likelihood the settling a general Peace will turn out a very tedious Affair. Whether the Declaration is made with a real Intention of making Peace, or is only an Artifice of France to gain Time, and engage Spain in her Quarrel, in case England should refuse to accept what she may call reasonable Terms, Time only can discover. In the mean while we hear that the Campaign will open very soon; that it will be pushed with the utmost Vigour on all Sides; and that the Conditions of the future Peace will in a great Measure depend on its Success.

Paris, April 11. *Another Frigate is arrived at L'Orient, from the East-Indies, having on board an Aid de Camp of Gen. Lally, who brings the Court a Detail of what has happened in that Country. Our Troops, animated by the Advantages gained over the English in September last, and reinforced by 800 Men which M. de Bussy had landed at Pondicherry, have again repulsed the Enemy, obliged them to repass the Palar, to abandon Tiruvadi, and retire to Cuddalore. M. de Bussy afterwards went to the Siege of Port of the white Cavalry, and four Companies of Grenadiers, to Arcatt, in order to settle there his Rear with the Nawab Pondichingue, who had brought 300 French from Sadatabingue, and 7000 of the Country Troops. This Junction will favour the Project of a new Attempt upon Trichinapalli. The Tanjore, of which we were already Masters, was made the Depositary of our Artillery and Ammunition for the Siege of that Place. If the Expedition of Trichinapalli should terminate happily, our Troops will immediately go against Madrass. The English have left but a small Garrison at Masulipatan, from which they have carried off their Artillery; and they are collecting their Forces at Bengal, where the Superiority of the French, and new Recruits, may soon require an Exertion of them.*

Rostock, April 14. *We hear that a Detachment of Prussians have carried off several large Chests of Arms, made at Suhla and Thuringia, which were designed for the Russians.*

Hamburgh, April 15. *We hear from the Further Pomerania, that the Russians have made themselves Masters of Cyhn, seven Leagues from Colberg, and have placed in it a Garrison of 800 Men.*

Head-Quarters of the Allies at Paderborn, April 15. *The first Part of the Reinforcement from England, consisting of four Regiments of Horse, one of Foot, and 600 Horses, are under March through the Bishopric of Osnabrug, for the Places of their Destination.*

Madrid, April 4. *Our Monarch, the Mediator between France and England, proposes to insist on the Restitution of Canada, Guadaloupe, Martinique, and some neighbouring Places.*

Frankfort, April 17. *Six Silver Branches of the Cathedral of Strasburg, weighing 900 lb. have been sent to the Mint.*

LONDON, *April* 21.

Some Letters which came by the Spanish Mail advise, that the Count de Feuentes, the Ambassador appointed by his Catholic Majesty to the Court of Great-Britain, was ready to set out for London the 16th of last Month.

By a Gentleman lately arrived from Leipsic we are informed, that the King of Prussia's Armies are actually 70,000 Men stronger than when the War broke out; that the King had personally reviewed every Regiment in the Army in Saxony; and finding several Lads too young to bear Arms, he ordered them to be discharged for two Years longer: The said Gentleman farther adds, that the People of Silesia have declared their unanimous Resolution of adhering to his Majesty's Interest, and their utter Abhorrence of the Austrian Government.

April 23. There not being any Prospect of Employment for a formidable Fleet in Quiberon Bay, some of the Ships of that Command have received Orders to cruize in the Ocean; and Sir John Bentley, in the Warspite, with a flying Squadron, is directed to look into the Road of Basque. The Remainder of the Ships spread such a Distance, that very little coasting Trade can be carried on. The very Soldiers have been taken, going from the Main to the Islands, to relieve those who were sick.

We hear that the Minerva, one of our Frigates, cruizing to the Westward, having chaced a French Privateer, in a fresh Gale, the Frenchman overset, and went to the Bottom.

The Pallas Privateer, of Bayonne, of 14 Guns, and 140 Men, was taken the First of April by the Fame and Achilles Men of War, bound to Louisburg. The said Privateer had taken the Richard, Wickstead, from Yarmouth, bound to Philadelphia.

By Letters from Freyberg, of the 2d Instant, we are informed, that his Prussian Majesty had sent for a Train of heavy Artillery from Berlin, and that it was expected all Things would be ready for opening the Campaign upon its Arrival at the Army.

One Hundred and Seventy Land Forces are to embark on board the East-India Ships, together with several Officers of the Train of Artillery; the rest of the Troops are to go on board the several Men of War already appointed for that Expedition.

The unfortunate Earl in the Tower, some Time before his Trial, made a handsome Provision for the Children of his deceased Steward, and for the Payment of his own just Debts.

Yesterday a Petition was, by the Honourable Captain Shirley, and the Honourable and Reverend Mr. Shirley, presented to his Majesty in favour of Earl Ferrers.

Mr. Wilton, a Statuary, is making a grand Monument for the late General WOLFE, which will soon be put up in Westminster Abbey.

April 25. We hear that the late Sentence of the Court-Martial, has been confirmed by his Majesty, when he was pleased to signify, that it was his Pleasure, that the said Sentence should be given out in public Orders; "That no Officer, of ever so "high Birth or Employment, can be screened "from Punishment for such Offences; which, to "a Man that has any Sense of Honour, must be "worse than Death, that all Officers in his Ma-"jesty's Service may avoid Punishment arising "from Disobedience of Orders."

We hear that ten more Regiments of Foot are ordered to be in Readiness to march at a short Notice, in order to embark for Germany, besides those before appointed to go; and that some more Horse will likewise be sent.

The Cloathing for the Irish Carabineers will be delivered to them in three or four Days, after which they will be reviewed by General Ligonier, and then embark for Germany.

Orders are given for eight Regiments, and four Battalions of the Foot-Guards to be in Readiness at an Hour's Notice, to embark for the Isle of Wight, and form a Camp there, that they may embark from thence in a Body, Transports for receiving them being already provided.

A Bargeman of Beskow, six or seven Leagues from Francfort on the Oder, who was a Spy for the Russians, has been taken up and sent to Goal.

Three more Spies have been taken up in France, two at Brest, and one at Port l'Orient.

Several cruizing Vessels of War are fitting out to be stationed in the West-Indies, to protect the Trade of our Colonies in those Parts.

The Penguin Sloop of War, lost on the Coast of Portugal, was not taken by French Privateers, but started a Plank, and afterwards took Fire by Accident, by which she sunk. All the Crew were saved.

The Kingston and Rochester Men of War, with the Transports for Quebec, sailed from Portsmouth Yesterday, and were out of Sight when the Post came away.

Last Wednesday Sennight the Transports, with the Forces draughted from the Regiments in the North, and those from the Royal Volunteers at New-Castle, sailed from Shields for Embden, under Convoy of the Hornet Sloop.

Portsmouth, April 19. Yesterday arrived at Spithead, his Majesty's Ship Niger, Captain Bentinck, who brought up with her a Brigantine from St. Domingo, laden with Sugar and Indico. Also arrived the York, from New-York, retaken by the above Man of War.

BOSTON, *June* 9.

Thursday last, Captain Watson arrived here in 5 Weeks from Glasgow, but brings no later foreign Advices than we have already received: Two Days after he left Port, he was taken by a French Privateer of 18 Carriage Guns, but ransomed his Vessel, after having all his Guns (18) taken from him, for 3500 l. Sterling, and about a Fortnight after, he was boarded by two French Privateers, but on producing his Ransom Papers, he was dismissed.

Capt. Morris arrived here Yesterday in 41 Days from Bristol; by him we learn, that the News of a decisive Battle between the King of Prussia and Count Daun (according to the Situation of the two Armies) was hourly expected. Capt. Morris is bound for Virginia.

NEW-YORK, *June* 16.

Tuesday last came down from Albany, the two Indians mentioned in our last to have escaped from the Enemy. It appears that they left Montreal, or some of the Outposts, in Company with seven others, in order to take a Prisoner; and on their Way made their Escape: This at first they denied, upon their Examination at Crown-Point, but being commended for returning to their own Country, they confessed it; and one of the French Indians, of the same Party, was afterwards taken on the Lake, in a Canoe, by some of our Scouts from Crown Point.

Our Accounts by last Night's Post from Albany are, That on Wednesday last, the 11th Instant, an Express arrived there from Sir William Johnson, with the agreeable News that the Siege of Quebec was raised, with the Loss of Five Thousand of the Enemy: That this Intelligence was brought from La Galette by a Party sent thither, where the Head Warriors of the Enemy acquainted our Indians, that an Express from Montreal had informed the Commanding Officer at La Galette, that two of our Ships had intercepted a French Fleet, consisting of six Store Ships, near the Town of Quebec: But notwithstanding this, the Enemy continued to push the Siege with Vigour, until the Arrival of eight English Men of War, which occasioned the Enemy to quit their Works and Cannon precipitately, and march back to Montreal. (This Particular is related so circumstantially, that the Truth of it is not in the least doubted; and the Reason for our not having any Account by Water from Quebec is, that the Enemy's Ships taken, reported of 30 Sail being expected from Old France; therefore our People would not send a Vessel down, lest they might get Intelligence of our Ships being arrived, and the Siege raised.)

Another Express arrived at Albany in the Afternoon of the same Day, and brought Advice, that an Indian well known had returned from a Scout, and confirmed the above News, of the Siege of Quebec being raised, in every particular.