

in trench'd themselves near the Town, bade Defiance to the Marshal Bellisle, and have fortified themselves in such a Manner, by new Machines, and Works of their own Invention, that they will not easily be forced. Their Province is accessible only at three Places on the Lake of Constance, and by a few narrow Passes by Land. The Landing Places they have secured by Batteries of a peculiar Kind, having hollowed the Trunks of Trees in such a Manner, that they discharge Balls of a considerable Size. This wooden Artillery they plied so briskly upon the Count de Clermont, who attempted to invade them with 7 large Vessels, that they obliged him to retire. The Passes by Land they have blocked up by falling Trees, and have erected over the Ways long Machines, which by letting a weighty Piece of Timber fall down on a sudden, may crush a File of Soldiers at once. Their Beacons are so well disposed, that they can assemble 20000 Men upon the first Notice of Danger; and their Dispositions for Defence are such, that they are not now likely to be invaded.

The Ministers from the Electors of Mentz, Triers, Cologne, Saxony, Hanover, and 5 other Princes, at the Diet, have presented a Memorial against the French Troops taking Quarters in the first named Electorates.

ITALY.

The Approach of the Winter, the Want of Provisions which were intercepted by the Peasants, the Fear of some Mines which they could not discover, and by which they hourly expected to be destroyed; and the Loss which they have sustained in the late Battle, have obliged the French and Spaniards, after a Siege of 40 Days, to retire from before the Walls of Coni, and to retreat into Savoy and Dauphiny; perhaps with no less Difficulty and Loss than they advanced. They now find that the Baron de Lutrum was not unacquainted with his real Strength, when upon their Summons to surrender Coni, he told them that he would consider of their Demand next Year. They have demolished the Fortifications of Demont with so much Haite, that 200 of their own Men were destroyed by one of the Mines.

Prince Lobkowitz left his Camp at Faïllo, November 11th, N. S. and the next Day marching under the Walls of Rome, passed the Tiber at Ponte Molle, a Quarter of an Hour before the Forces of the King of Sicily; which being superior by 4000 Men, diligently pursued him. The Austrians are now quartered at Viterbo.

NEUMARK, in the Upper Palatinate, Jan. 5. O. S.

Upon the 28th ult. the Corps under General Thungen quitted their Quarters near Hitzschau, in order to advance towards Amberg. The head Quarters were fixed at Neumuhl. Upon the 29th the Austrians work'd upon the Batteries, and upon the 30th were able to fire from them; but as the General received certain Advice, that a Body of the French and Imperialists was in march to succour Amberg, he changed the Siege into a Blockade, leaving 5000 Men under the Command of Baron Scherzer; Colonel of Leopold Daun's Regiment; and with the rest of the Troops we marched through Castel, towards Neumark, which upon the 3d Instant we attack'd. Upon the 4th, about 11 o'Clock, our Cannon having made a considerable Breach, the French Commandant, the Marquis Grassul, capitulated, and surrendered Prisoner of War, with his whole Garrison; which consisted of one Battalion of the Regiment of Count Saxe, one Battalion of Bavarians and Palatines, 300 of Hohenzollern Dragoons, and 180 Hussars. We took the Horses belonging to these two last, and four Standards belonging to the Dragoons. Since our Entry into the Upper Palatinate, we have already made 3000 Prisoners of War, and we have not lost above 400 Men killed and wounded.

January 9. O. S. It is now reported, that Prince Charles, instead of returning into Silesia, will go and command

in the Empire, where he will have Count Traun under him; and that the Duke of Saxe Weissenfels, with General Browne under him, will command in Silesia. It is also said, that the Prince of Waldeck will probably have the Command in chief of the Allied Troops in the Netherlands; that the King of Great Britain has given his Consent thereto, and that the States of the Republic of Holland will make the less Difficulty of giving theirs, as that Prince is actually in their Service.

LONDON, January 7.

The following Ships of War are ordered to be rebuilt with all Expedition; viz. The Royal Anne, of 100 Guns; the Prince, of 90 Guns; the Newark, of 80 Guns; the Elizabeth, of 70 Guns; the Royal Oak, of 70 Guns; the Leopard, of 50 Guns; and the Pretton, of 50 Guns.

Jan. 26. The Fleet now sitting out at Spithead, is ordered to be full mann'd, besides a Company of Mines on Board every Ship; with an Addition of 3 Bomb-Vessels and 2 Fire Ships.

The Boyne Privateer has taken the Bourdeaux, a rich Ship, with 370 Hogsheads of Sugar, some Coffee, and 705 Elephants Teeth, from Martinico; and carried her in o King'sale.

By private Letters of undoubted Credit from France, we are assured, that the Nobility of that Kingdom have entered into an Association to raise and maintain 40000 Men for the King, in Support of the Cause of the Queen of Hungary; in case the Diet should refuse to take Part in that Prince's Quarrel.

Feb. 2. Marshal Broglio, who was the French King's Ambassador here, and commanded his Armies in Italy, is dead.

Feb. 11. The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the Royal George, a first Rate Man of War, to be rebuilt at Chatham, with all Expedition.

Feb. 12. The Allies are inclined to promote the Election of his Polish Majesty to the Imperial Crown; in which case, it is said, that Prince Charles will espouse a Princess of Saxony, and be elected King of Poland.

This Morning Orders were sent down to several Officers belonging to the Cavalry quarter'd in Kent, to be ready at an Hour's Warning, to escort Marshal Bellisle and his Brother to London, who are soon expected to land at Margate.

The Courts of Spain and Naples are making the utmost Efforts to assemble an Army in Italy, capable of executing the Plan form'd at Madrid, for driving the Austrians entirely out of Italy next Campaign; in order to which the Grand Duke of Tuscany will be first attacked.

The Merchants of Amsterdam have presented a Memorial to the States General, setting forth, that the French no longer regard their High Mightinesses Flag; but take all the Ships they can meet with, to the incredible Damage of their Commerce in all its Branches.

BOSTON, April 22.

On Wednesday the 17th Instant, his Excellency the Governour made the following Speech to both Houses of Assembly.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives,

During the late short Recel, I have had the Honour of a Letter from his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, signifying to me his Majesty's gracious Concern for the Protection of his Subjects, and their Interests in his Northern Colonies; against the Injuries and Invasions of the French; and the Measures he is taking for attacking and distressing them in their Settlements in North America, in which it is his Royal Pleasure that we should join our Forces; to make these Designs more effectual: And therefore it is very happy, and will, I hope, recommend us to his Majesty's Favour, that this Government hath been so early in their Preparations for this Service, and provided and equipped such a Force as has been lately sent from hence upon the present Expedition.

I have also received a Letter from Commodore Warren, dated the 14th Instant, he being then near Cape Sable, and proceeding